



## MOSZEK DĘBSKI

Kielce, 29 February 1948, 2.00 p. m. Stefan Młodawski from the Criminal Investigation Section of the Citizens' Militia Station in Kielce, on the instruction of the Prosecutor from the Regional District Court Prosecutor's Office in Kielce, dated 11 December 1947, no. 6/47, with the participation of court reporter Stanisław Kostrzewa, interviewed the person named below as a witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness testified as follows:

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<b>Name and surname</b>	Dębski Moszek Jakób
<b>Parents' names</b>	Josek and Irywka, <i>née</i> Wajnbaum
<b>Age</b>	38 years old
<b>Place of birth</b>	Kielce
<b>Religious affiliation</b>	Jewish
<b>Occupation</b>	timber quality controller
<b>Place of residence</b>	Kielce, Focha Street 20

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During the occupation I lived in Kielce, at Stolarska Street.

[In] 1941 the Germans established a ghetto in Kielce for some 25,000 Jews, of whom about 300 were Jews from Germany. In August 1942, the ghetto was closed and the people were deported to Treblinka, and then some 1,800 people were left in a small quarter, and that place was called a camp.

Some 600 people were deported from the camp to Skarżysko and Starachowice, and the remaining 1,200 people worked in the following companies: Ludwików, Henryków, Sluza Stroicki [...] in Herby, at the railway as well as in other companies. People in the camp worked only in the kitchen and performed maintenance work in the camp.



Life was miserable; the prisoners received only water. Various diseases were widespread in the camp – typhoid fever, typhus – and there was no infirmary. Due to diseases and epidemics some 6,000 people died in the ghetto.

Executions by shooting usually took place behind the camp, but some also on the camp premises. The corpses were buried in the cemetery.

A lot of people were executed upon the liquidation of the ghetto, and the victims had their gold teeth knocked out and stolen. There was no crematorium in the camp in Kielce. The corpses were buried in the Jewish cemetery at Nowy Świat Street by the Forest Inspectorate and in other unknown places in the woods.

On 29 May 1943, the camp in Zagnańska and Piotrkowska streets was closed and some 600 people were deported to Pionki and other places. Some 600 people remained in Kielce, and they worked in Ludwików and Henryków until July 1944 when they were deported to Auschwitz. Residential buildings are now located at the site of the camp.

The camp commander was Hauptmann Gaier and the Gestapo was also involved.

The report was read out.