

## WŁADYSŁAW CIUK

In Bugaj on this day, 22 November 1948, at 11:00 AM, I, Officer Kwiecień from the Citizens' Militia station in Bliżyn, acting in accordance with the instructions of Citizen Deputy Prosecutor of Regional Prosecutor's Office of the District Court in Radom, this dated on 25 August 1948, L. 825/48/2 issued on the basis of Article 20 of the provisions introducing the Code of the provisions, introducing the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the participation of reporter Konstantyn Baka from the Citizens' Militia station in Bliżyn, whom I informed about his obligation to attest by his own signature to the conformity of the Protocol with the actual course of the procedure, interviewed the person named below as a witness. Having been advised of the significance of the oath, the right to refuse to testify for reasons specified in Article 104 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and of the criminal liability for making false declarations in accordance with Article 140 of the Penal Code, the witness was sworn and testified as follows:

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Name and surname	Władysław Ciuk
Parents' names	Jacenty and Józefa
Age	48
Place of residence	Brześć, Bliżyn commune
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Occupation	baker
Place of residence	Wojtyniów, Bliżyn commune, Kielce district
Relationship to the parties	none

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I am aware of the following facts regarding this matter. Since the beginning of the German occupation, I was a camp leader in the local government of the Bliżyn commune, and I know

that in 1941 the detention camp for Soviet POWs was established in Bliżyn, which operated until 1942. During this period, around 7,700 Soviet POWs were brought [in], most of whom (around 7,000) were murdered through overt beating and harassment.

From 1942 to 1944, the penal camp for Jews and Poles was established, and in this camp an indefinite number of Jews and Poles were murdered due to starvation, beatings, torture, and executions. I used to take away the executed, murdered, or those who had died of starvation and typhus, to the grave, which was located nearby in Wojtyniów, Bliżyn commune. On average, about 20 Poles were taken away every week, whereas around 30 Jews were taken to the grave located in the woods between Bliżyn and the village of Jastrzębia, Bliżyn commune. The average number of people living in this camp, both Jews and Poles, was about 4,000 (in words: four thousand).

The report was concluded and read out.