



## LUDWIK FASTMAN

In Wałbrzych on this day, 13 February 1948, at 8.00 a.m., I, Marian [illegible] from the Criminal Investigation Section of the Citizens' Militia Station in Wałbrzych, acting on the basis of Article 20 of the provisions introducing the Code of Criminal Procedure and Article 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, due to the unavailability of a judge in the township, in consequence whereof any delay could result in the disappearance of traces or evidence of a crime, which traces or evidence would cease to exist before the arrival of a judge, and with the participation of reporter Mariusz M. from the Criminal Investigation Section, whom I informed of his obligation to attest to the conformity of the report with the actual course of the present procedure by his own signature, have heard the person named below as a witness. Having been advised of the significance of the oath, the right to refuse to testify for the reasons set forward in Article 104 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and of the criminal liability for making false declarations, this pursuant to Article 140 of the Penal Code, the witness was sworn and testified as follows:

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<b>Name and surname</b>	Ludwik Fastman
<b>Parents' names</b>	Gustaw and Anna, <i>née</i> Kreppel
<b>Age</b>	49 years old
<b>Place of birth</b>	Drohobycz, lwowskie voivodeship
<b>Religious affiliation</b>	Mosaic
<b>Occupation</b>	physician
<b>Place of residence</b>	Konopnickiej Street 6, flat 4, Wałbrzych

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From 1939 to January 1943, I was an eyewitness to the policy of extermination and plunder that targeted the Jewish populace of Radom. During the first phase, there were several cases of forcing Jews from their flats – in this way they were divested of all their property within



a few minutes. Later on, this practice became more common, but it still wasn't a massive measure. In 1940, a law was adopted to the effect that no Jew was allowed to run any business individually. The so-called *Treuhänders* were then appointed, and they transferred all revenue to a blocked account of a given Jewish proprietor. It was pure fiction, as the Jew couldn't draw out even the smallest amount of cash from such an account. Another law, on handing over all securities and foreign money, was passed the same year. The money was exchanged at the lowest rates and transferred to the blocked account, so in fact it was a new method of the policy of plunder.

Mass robbery of all moveable and immoveable property of 25,000 Radom Jews began in August 1942, when all people were displaced from the ghetto. We were given 10 minutes to leave our flats and were forbidden to take anything with us. A few hours later the carts arrived and our belongings were transported away on them. Everything was segregated in warehouses in town and sent to the Reich. In this way I lost everything I had gathered over the course of 15 years of my work; the furniture from my bedroom and dining room was taken by Böttcher, who is currently under arrest.

Many houses owned by Jews were torn down, with the building material being used elsewhere, or burnt. I estimate the losses of the Jewish populace at billions of zlotys of pre-war value.