



JÓZEF WIECZOREK

Warsaw, 1 March 1946. Judge Stanisław Rybiński, delegated to the Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland, heard as a witness the person specified below. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations and of the importance of the oath, the witness was sworn and testified as follows:

Name and surname	Józef Wieczorek
Date of birth	18 November 1891
Parents' names	Józef and Franciszka <i>née</i> Stachurska
Occupation	pensioner
Education	Higher School of Commerce graduate
Place of residence	Warsaw, Stalowa Street 46, flat 16
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Criminal record	none

I came to the Commission's office as I have read a proclamation in the papers. To prove my identity, I present my *Kennkarte* no. 156519 (the witness produces it). At the outbreak of the war in 1939, I was in Kobyłka, a village near Warsaw. After the surrender in October 1939, I came back to my permanent place of residence in Warsaw, where I also live now. I submit four copies of German posters with lists of the Poles executed in public executions and three memoranda concerning these executions. At that time, when the Germans were placing the posters on the walls of Warsaw, I was trying to copy them as accurately as possible. I could not, however, copy all of them, as there were too many. Sometimes I would just take down the date of the execution and the number of victims (submitted). As for myself, generally I was not being persecuted by the Germans. However, there was one such event.



At the very beginning of November 1939, when I was leaving home, I noticed an armed sentinel walking in front of some German office opposite my house. I looked at him and tapped my finger on my forehead. He was so enraged at that gesture that he came at me, arrested me and brought me to his office, and then he resumed his post. Other soldiers, who learned from him what it was all about, told me to clean the office, to wash the floor and the toilets in the latrine, and on the top of that they beat me about the body and the head (once) so violently that I lost consciousness. I admit that I had been imprudent, and when they had asked me why I had tapped my finger on my forehead, I had told them that I was displeased that they had entered a country that was not theirs. At first they forced me to carry a heavy wheelbarrow with rocks, and then, as I have already mentioned, to clean the kitchen and the toilets.

I would like to add that my wife's nephew, major Stanisław Juskiewicz, a Polish Army officer in active service, did not register, although the Germans demanded this. When they learned that he was an officer, they incarcerated him in Cracow, kept him in prison for a long time and finally executed him.

The report was read out.

Warsaw, 1 March 1946

Józef Wieczorek

Warsaw-Praga, Stalowa Street 46, flat 16

**To the Main Commission
for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland
The building of the municipal courts, room 643, 6th floor
Leszno Street 53
in Warsaw**

I submit five copies of announcements which I have copied out myself, with 252 (two hundred fifty two) names of people executed by the Germans. In the announcement of 1 December 1943, which I did not copy, I noticed the name of a friend, E. Ciurlik. E. Ciurlik, born in 1892 or 1891, was the son of a folk school teacher in Kazimierza Wielka village, in the Miechów or Pińczów district in the Kielce Voivodeship.

Finally, I would like to add that in 1939, in Kobyłka, a village near Warsaw, I read a short decree, threatening collective responsibility for any anti-German acts.

Announcement

On 13 November 1943, two German soldiers were robbed and seriously injured with many shots near the West Railway Station in Warsaw [...]. On 15 November 1943, one German soldier at Białołęcka Street and one SS soldier at Różana Street were both ignobly assaulted and injured.

Therefore, I ordered that the following people, who had been sentenced by a summary court but were to be reprieved, be executed on 17 November 1943 in a public execution.

1. Sterniński Witold born on 9.5.1925
2. Modrzewski Franciszek 1.8.1924



3.	Miziarski Jan	22.5.1924
4.	Rękowski Jan	9.1.1925
5.	Fijałkowski Lech	5.7.1925
6.	Durlik Ryszard	17.1.1925
7.	Podhorecki Roman	31.12.1919
8.	Skrzypczyński Władysław	18.3.1916
9.	Wilkożewski Wacław	27.6.1907
10.	Olejnicki Władysław	2.6.1828
11.	Dąbrowski Eugeniusz	29.8.1914
12.	Miszewski Władysław	11.1.1921
13.	Sawicki Andrzej	12.1.1914
14.	Lipczyński Wiesław	29.1.1922
15.	Leśniewski Wacław	28.5.1906
16.	Horwath Bohdan	20.9.1922
17.	Polkowski Zygmunt	12.8.1916
18.	Wardziński Antoni	23.6.1915
19.	Karolak Eugeniusz	7.3.1905
20.	Wardziński Bartłomiej	3.6.1923
21.	Malec Adam	31.5.1920
22.	Biriukow Władimir	1.10.1909
23.	Borawski Mieczysław	5.3.1922
24.	Duda Henryk Jan	5.2.1923
25.	Pawłowski Stanisław	16.6.1923
26.	Suchecki Henryk	26.8.1914
27.	Carewicz Jan	14.4.1914

28.	Zarzycki Stefan	12.8.1921
29.	Zieziulewicz Kazimierz	3.12.1913
30.	Okoński Andrzej	22.10.1924
31.	Tarkowski Bogusław	9.11.1914
32.	Wojciechowski Kazimierz	4.3.1908
33.	Gryczuk Zbigniew	11.3.1920
34.	Buczkowski Józef	1.4.1904
35.	Kryński Kazimierz	1.12.1885
36.	Trociński Walenty	16.2.1903
37.	Smolik Bernardyn Marian	20.5.1922
38.	Szeszko Leon	20.2.1907
39.	Sopoćko Zbigniew	4.9.1927
40.	Lemańczyk Edmund	15.2.1903

Further, the following people were condemned to death on 16 November 1943 by the summary court of the Security Police for firearms possession and membership in illegal organizations, pursuant to Art. 1 and 2 of a decree of 2 October 1943 on combating offences against the reconstruction work in the General Government.

1.	[Zięcie]lski Feliks [?]	born on 16.9.1916
2.	Siemnowicz Wiktor	21.5.1923
3.	Kowalski Feliks	29.5.1893
4.	Klimowicz Wiesław	23.12.1922
5.	Kowalski Józef	7.2.1890
6.	Bedyk Franciszek	23.10.1899
7.	Biłat Eustachiusz	14.4.1912
8.	Hankus Karol	24.5.1893



9.	Grzybowski Zygmunt	2.5.1912
10.	Kucharski Stanisław	6.1.1892
11.	Mazulak Władysław	21.2.1902
12.	Reda Jerzy	14.6.1908
13.	Skibiński Jerzy	6.6.1909
14.	Wereszczaka Witold	12.12.1914
15.	Cybulski Tadeusz	1.8.1899
16.	Kądziela Julian	22.10.1921
17.	Hejncz Zbigniew	2.3.1925
18.	Zaleczny Eugeniusz	4.1.1925
19.	Sienkowski Jan	2.4.1900
20.	Goryński Ludwik	7.6.1908
21.	Rybicki Kazimierz	30.11.1884
22.	Rudziński Wiesław	2.6.1918
23.	Szczepański Stanisław	4.10.1924
24.	Kowalski Antoni	17.1.1924
25.	Mańkowski Edmund	21.10.1903
26.	Zycki Władysław	20.6.1920
27.	Pieta Franciszek	9.12.1905
28.	Bicz Hieronim	8.6.1925
29.	Kułakowski Józef	16.10.1920
30.	Kułakowski Jan	14.5.1908
31.	Siwek Władysław	15.8.1900
32.	Chmiel Roman	14.2.1908
33.	Kułakowski Józef	13.3.1913



Of the above listed, those assigned the numbers from 1 to 3 had already been executed for firearms possession and membership in terrorist groups. Those assigned the numbers from 4 to 33 are to be reprieved. Should any acts of violence occur during the following three months in the city of Warsaw or in the *starosty* of the Warsaw district, especially assaults on Germans, citizens of countries allied with the Greater German Reich, or on Germans working for the reconstruction in the General Government, and should the perpetrators not be arrested immediately, the sentence will be promptly carried out on those who are to be reprieved, in the following manner: for each assault on such a person as mentioned above, the reprieve will be cancelled for at least 10 convicts.

Should the crime be committed by communist elements, the communists will be excluded from reprieve from among the group of people mentioned above, and should the crime be committed by other people who had been brought astray, people who are closest to them in a political sense will be excluded from the list of people who are to be reprieved. It is, therefore, in the hands of the German people [sic] to save those who are to be reprieved from execution, by immediate arrest or bringing about the arrest of the perpetrators, or by exerting an influence over known criminal elements, or finally by denouncing suspects.

Warsaw, 18 November 1943

SS Commander – and Police Commander
for the Warsaw district

Announcement 63

Lublin, 23 November 1943

24 deaths

100 hostages

Announcement

Warsaw, 1 December 1943

20 deaths

Eugeniusz Ciurlik



Announcement

Warsaw, 30 November 1943

30 deaths; 50 hostages

Announcement

Warsaw, 15 December 1943

270 deaths

Announcement

Warsaw, 20 December 1943

20 deaths; 23 hostages

Announcement

Warsaw; 3 January 1944

40 deaths; 23 hostages

70 Poles, who had been recently assaulting Germans with firearms, had been in possession of firearms for this purpose, or had been helping the perpetrators, were condemned to death by the summary court, pursuant to Art. 1,2,3,4,5,6,8 and 9 II of a Decree of 26 November 1941 on combating crime in the General Government and Art. 2,3 of a Decree on possession of firearms in the General Government. The sentence was executed.

Warsaw, 12 February 1943

Der Höhere SS-und Polizeiführer im Generalgouvernement, der Staatssekretär
für das Sicherheitswesen

SS-Obergruppenführer u. General der Polizei
Georg Krüger

Announcement

Warsaw, 27 December 1943

40 deaths; 63 hostages



Announcement

Warsaw, 10 December 1943

20 deaths; 107 hostages

Announcement

Warsaw, 2 December 1943

30 deaths, 30 hostages

Announcement

Warsaw, 3 December 1943

100 deaths

Announcement

Despite many appeals, on 19 November 1943, assaults on Germans and people in the German service were again committed. A few soldiers were seriously injured in an express train near the East Railway Station in Warsaw, and one Wehrmacht soldier was injured with revolver shots at Nasielska Street.

Therefore, I ordered that the following 20 criminals, who had been sentenced by a summary court of the Security Police and were to be reprieved, be publicly executed on 24 November 1943.

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|----|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Klimowicz Wiesław | born on 23.12.1922 |
| 2. | Hemkus [?] Karol | 24.5.1893 |
| 3. | Grzybowski Zygmunt | 2.5.1912 |
| 4. | Kucharski Stanisław | 6.1.1892 |
| 5. | Mazulak Władysław | 21.2.1902 |
| 6. | Reda Jerzy | 14.6.1908 |
| 7. | Skibiński Jerzy | 6.6.1909 |
| 8. | Wereszczak Witold | 12.12.1914 |

9.	Kądziela Julian	22.10.1921
10.	Hejncz Zbigniew	2.3.1925
11.	Zaleczny Eugeniusz	4.1.1925
12.	Sienkowski Jan	2.4.1900
13.	Goryński Ludwik	7.6.1908
14.	Rybicki Kazimierz	30.11.1884
15.	Rudziński Wiesław	2.6.1918
16.	Szczepański Stanisław	4.10.1924
17.	Kowalski Antoni	17.1.1924
18.	Mańkowski Edmund	21.10.1905
19.	Życki Władysław	20.6.1920
20.	Pieta Franciszek	9.12.1905

Furthermore, the following people were condemned to death on 23 November 1943 by the summary court of the Security Police for firearms possession and membership in illegal organizations, pursuant to Art. 1 and 2 of a decree of 2 October 1943 on combating offences against the reconstruction work in the General Government.

1.	Wróblewski dr Józef	born on 5.3.1908
2.	Romanowski Henryk	22.12.1913
3.	Wojtowicz Jan	14.4.1915
4.	Czarnecki Kazimierz	17.2.1980
5.	Jóźwiak Bolesław	25.1.1912
6.	Szymoniak Marian Tadeusz	16.8.1922
7.	Olszewski Zdzisław	30.9.1911
8.	Godlewski Antoni	5.5.1896
9.	Pietrakiewicz Aleksander	14.6.1924

10.	Lipiński Henryk	1.1.1902
11.	Zielnik Bogusław	16.6.1924
12.	Czarnecki Kazimierz	18.10.1907
13.	Kochanowski Edward	13.10.1914
14.	Willich Edmund	25.2.1899
15.	Ściślak Jerzy	30.11.1922
16.	Szczepański Ryszard	4.4.1912
17.	Nowakowski Tadeusz	28. 10.1907
18.	Czajkowski Mieczysław	19.5.1898
19.	Wiśniewski dr Tadeusz	12.5.1905
20.	Kotlarewski Feoktist	4.1.1894
21.	Kętrzyński Stanisław	10.9.1876
22.	Kuckowski Zygmunt	11.11.1923
23.	Dolanowski Władysław	19.12.1910
24.	Motyl Władysław	25.6.1888
25.	Grabarczyk Stanisław	15.4.1917
26.	Antolak Stanisław	1.11.1908
27.	Orzechowski Bogumił	12.12.1826
28.	Kozera Mieczysław	1.12.1911
29.	Panek[?] Jerzy	17.8.1918
30.	Szymański Romuald	7.2.1905

Of the above listed, those assigned the numbers from 1 to 7 had already been executed for firearms possession and membership in terrorist groups. Those assigned the numbers from 8 to 32 are to be reprieved.