

Wtadek Ksiazek

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### Information

by Wtadek Ksiazek translated from Polish by Murray Ressler from a document by WK who is a Pole who helped Ruth Sien survive and helped other Jews. Murray Ressler also knew him and met him before the war. Typed for the Web and with editorial notes by Sandy Ressler listed as (ed:)

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How the situation looked in Poland for the Jewish people during the occupation of Poland by the Germans and how we helped.

After Germany occupied Poland in 1939 the Polish people and the Jewish people in towns and villages were very upset, what will the occupants do further, in time to come. In the first few days the Germans announced on billboards that all weapons possessed by Poles must be turned in immediately.

They occupied all offices with their own people. Next they gave out a lot of different laws in reference of freedom of movement of the population of Poles also Jews. With these laws they forbid the exits for the Jewish population from the cities, this made the situation tragic, because Jews could not get in any food into the town. If one got out of town your life was at risk, if a Jew went out of town he was immediately shot to death executed.

Next year 1941 the Germans gave out a law that Jews must turn in all furs, radios, skis, and even bicycles. Failure to turn in some was the death sentence.

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After all these laws the Germans started to make ghettos, and in the small towns Jews had to register. One of these situations I have seen with my own eyes in the town of Frysztak. All Jews, men, women and children by first and last names, they have taken babies and children by the legs and threw them on trucks and hit them with the butt of the rifle or carbine.

They were beating the elder Jews while they were getting on the trucks. They were taken them into the woods to Wazyce; there they had to undress naked, turn in all their clothing money and jewelry. Then one by one they were let on to the board over and dug out grave.

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Near the board stood a Gestapo behind a camouflaged bush with a machine gun shooting in the head wounding or killing and covered them up dead or alive.

The gravediggers who dug the graves have told this. They lived in our village in Korzuchow.

I have seen it with my own eyes in Fryszak how the Germans were shooting into Jews on the sidewalk for not bringing in the fur coats. They shot them Mrs. Bodner, Mrs. Wakshal and others.

There were some Jews that have foreseen what can and will happen to them, they left their homes in town early and ran away looking for hideouts between the Polish population in the villages.

The Germans knew exactly that part of the Jewish population was hiding out in the villages. They gave out an order which was announced publically and at village meetings, announcements were made that any help given to Jews helping them to hide out, will be executed, with the family and their homes burned down.

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Such incidents happen in the village of Stempina County of Strzyow where one family was hiding out with a Polish family, these poles, that family with the Jewish family, were executed their bodies were buried together under the house.

Even seeing such incidents of such atrocities, the Polish population helped the Jews even though knowing death was await them for it, because the German espionage was working well.

I will add then even our underground organization, Battalion chtopskie and others were disorganized on the Polish terrain, these espionage naturally hurt, that's because we had a larger territory to watch.

I and my family wanted to help the Jews that were hiding out because they were people that were in a very difficult situation. They were dieing from hunger and cold.

I will add that when I was a small boy I had a Jewish lady professor that was teaching me the German language, her name was Graysman.

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She gave me special attention special protection that's why I have decided to help the Jews that were hiding out.

I will write down everything and I will give honest facts from the beginning of the war until the war ended.

In the year 1941 when the Germans were organizing divisions of tanks near the river San or near the Western border a polish land owner in Jacmierzy Prince Grotowski was

hiding out two Jewish women, but in the fear of the Germans which were stationed on his farm or land he was forced to send both away.

Knowing me well he offered me (or asked me) to hide them out. In this situation I brought them over to my family to Kozuchow where they were hiding out until the end of the war, until they were liberated.

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The hiding place where they were both hiding was in a wooden house we made two walls, there we made a bed from boards, and through a crack in the wall they were getting light.

Food we gave them from the outside we took out one plank going into the hiding place, it was a very small plank.

They were going out very little from the hiding place not to give away the hiding place and be detected. I will make a remark that in our neighborhood the Germans were making searches very often but this hiding place they did not discover.

One of the girls Mania is married to Mr. Wilner his profession is Doctor dentist she lived in Lwow, her home town was Jacmierz her maiden name was Silberman.

The second one her sister Fronia Silberman lives now in Australia, she is a medical doctor. Her address is 42 Hope St. Brunswick Melborne Australia.

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One of the two girls Mania is not alive after the liberation she died tragically. The second case we undertook to help the Weitzman from Fryzszak, in the year 1941 in the summer I noticed 2 women with two little children each, were passing by my parents house.

The children were very weak and my overworked mother at 85 years Zuzanna Ksiazek lives in the village of Kozuchow took them in the house. When they admitted that they are Jewish and that they ran away from Fryzszak and they are so exhausted that they will have to turn themselves in to the Germans they should be shot because they don't see any other way out.

Still we did not let them go we fed them and then we hid them in a bunker or in a hiding place in the house and in the woods.

The situation was getting dangerous because with their crying they gave (whereabouts) themselves away.

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The German spies have noticed that some people are walking around us near the house and in the woods, still in spite of it I placed them by my brother in the village Grodzisko which does not live anymore and, and near by Ignac Ksiazek in this place they were

hiding out about half a year, although even this hiding place became after a while dangerous.

Then I made a deal with Eugene Neidziela from Markuszow where I took them over to him, he made ready a hiding place in the stable and there they lived till liberation.

Hiding this family gave us a lot of headache, because of small children and they had no money, they barely ran away from home (from Frysztak) with their own lives.

The names of the women were Hume Wejtz and Haika Wejtz, she had a boy I don't remember his name but he was called Majesz. and Chajka Wejtz had 2 children their names were Rozia and Tobek.

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Hajka Wejtz said that her husband is somewhere in Huta Gogotowskiej Gogotowa or in Glinik near Frysztak. She begged me I should help her to find her husband in these places.

I made her dress up as a peasant woman, in any case I took with me a revolver, we started out on the way to Gogolow, we were stopped in Neiwodna by Stanislaw Warchot.

Looking at us he recognized that with me is a Jewish woman. I took out my gun (revolver) and I told him to get lost, seeing my situation and my gun he took off.

Next we were walking around the whole day in Gogolaw Hucie in Glinick Gurny, we asked around if there are any Jews around but we did not find her husband.

Later it showed we were passing by near the house of gang Krawchyka in Glinik Gurny it showed that there was Jews hiding in his house and it was Henryk Wejtz and two others t.g. Szyngle from Frysztak.

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And when Jan Krawczyk told them a man and women were walking around asking for Jews and told them what the women looked like, he understood that this was his wife looking to find him.

When I and Hanka were walking around asking for Jews we never gave our names, so Krawchick could not find me.

Henry Wejtz send out Mr. Krawchick a few Sundays he Krowchic was going around in Churches looking for me until he found me in a church in Niewodna. I have talked to Kravchyk but I could not admit to everything because maybe he was sent by the Germans. But later I found out that Kravchik is one of our people from very trustworthy people.

I have spoken to him for a while, then I took Henryk Wejtz and took him over to Eugene Niedzela where his wife was hiding out, it was in the village of Markuszowa.

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And now this family lives in America, I will give you their address Henryk Wejtz 1134 No. Bronson Ave Hollywood 38 CA USA.

I just want to mention that this family had no money, the children were weak and undernourished and so were their mothers.

My mother made an agreement with Huma and Hejka Wejtz that after the war they will pay \$100.00 to my mother, till now we did not get any payment, not even a thank you.

In the year 1941 came to me an older man with a young lady about 16 years old and declared to me that he is a Jew and the young woman is his daughter.

He asked me I should help him out to live through the war. He mentioned if he will not survive he wishes that I should help his daughter to survive.

To help him out I started with making pictures of him in secret needed for an ID that everybody had to have. Every one had to have an ID and be registered if you want to work.

Jews and Gentiles had different IDs.

13

That Jew his face changed, though stayed with us a few days, I traveled to Krakow I made to (Kenkarte) ID as Christians for which I paid \$6.00.

The way it came out this Jew was Jozef Faust from the village of Cieszina, he mentioned only that he came to me with a request begging for help because he found out that I can undertake to help him, he added that the Germans killed his wife and the other children and this child is the only one he has left.

Making for him the ID or (Kenkarte) he became Jozef Laska the daughter became Zofia Anton. Having an ID Kenkarte he was able to move around. He went near Rzeszow in a village Budziwoj he found work. The farmer's name was Jandy and he worked as a farmhand.

He begged me to find a place for his daughter, after a few days came to me Staszek Strzepek from the village Groazisko he was also hiding out Jews by the name Walach. Strzepek helped them out.

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He found a place for the Jewish girl in Dobrzechow by Edward Lesniak and she worked as a farm maid. To take away notice from himself she learned all Catholic prayers.

She went to church in Dobrzechow you would believe that everything is OK. She was sending letters to her father to Budziwoj but after a few months neighbors to Lesniak started to suspect that she was Jewish.

The farmer Edward Lesniak being afraid for his life, he took away from her the ID card and when with her to the Gestapo Germans. After a precise check of the ID they found the ID was OK but he should come back with her the next day, they want to have a talk with her.

In the evening of the same day stopped in to me Stanislaw Strzempek and said to me Wtadek its no good with us, we have to get Ruzia out of there! Tonight from Lesniak's because the Germans will shoot us because the child will tell everything.

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Immediately I went to the village Nowsic to pick up a man from our organization BOH it depended that no one should be able to recognize in our territory his name was Wincent Jaworek Psedo "Karol".

At midnight we went near the house of Edward Lesniak, after entering the house Jaworek introduced himself as a German Gestapo and asked the owner to return the ID and her clothing to the woman.

Jaworek spoke in sharp language to Lesniak, after gathering her clothing dresses and other things. After taking care of the formalities he took the girl with him, she thought that her help came which will save her from death.

Walking out he Jaworek told her we Wtadek and she should not worry that there is Gestapo here.

Early morning we brought her over to my parents in Korzuchow. These were times that searches went on in the villages by Gestapo, it was difficult time to hide someone. (a person).

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I have decided to divide the pig pen to put in another wall that there should be only space to lie down and sit up. Through the cracks she could get some light, we took out one board to be able to give her food, and take out necessities.

In this hiding place she stayed about two months reading books, until one afternoon her father came from Budziwoj, on the way he noticed his daughter is not in Dobrzechow by Lesniaks farm.

Coming in nervous and with tears in his eyes to me in Kozuchow asking where is my Ruzia? I let him know she is alive and feels well, but now he can't see her for a while until it gets dark.

In the evening such a moving moment when I brought her in from the hiding place her father saw her and started kissing me and my mother then his daughter with happiness that his daughter is alive and well tears rolling down his face.

He told us not to worry he will take with him to Bodrzwoj to the same farm and there she will work as a maid or farm hand.

17

After sleeping over the night in our house, they boarded a train as Poles because they had Polish ID papers and went to Budziwoj to the same farm.

They worked there, he as farm hand and she as a helper to the lady Janda. Janda did not know that they are father and daughter, or that they are Jewish.

Until after the war they found out when they lived in Rzeszow. After the war they left to America where they lived in Newark NJ. I found out Mr. Faust is not alive anymore, but his daughter Ruzia got married to a Ressler who was hiding out in the village Niewodna by Michael Swienton.

I will give an address of a Jew witch married a sister from Ruzia husband her maiden name Faust, and he might give you her address. Jack Kohn Rossevelt Blvd. Vineland NJ USA.

18

During the summer in 1940 Jews came by asking for help, they were natives from the village of Cieszyna. Their names were David Denholtz and Peisech Denholtz, I did not know them before.

The situation was very difficult, the Germans had very good information (spys) who ever helped out Jews, they were shooting on the spot.

After agreeing with Stanisloaw Strzempk from Grodziko. Pseudo Watach he expected them to his house where they lived near the woods in the village Grodzisko.

The war was lengthy the Jews were forced to move around at night only because these were people (Jews) that were known in these villages.

To give them more security and more freedom of movement, we gave them Russian Rifles from the first world war and fifty rounds of ammunition and later they got another rifle a (mauzer) it assured them more freedom, and more sure with their life and freedom of movement.

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We have to admit, acknowledge that they showed a lot of guts.

They were leaving Strzempeks house went around neighboring villages like Szuenarow – Jaszuruwa they stayed with some trustworthy Gentiles. They survived the war only because they had arms.

There were times when the Germans made special raids on the Jewish population hiding out in our neighborhood. For a few days there were Jews hiding out in fields in Niewodna living on green peas growing wild.

Until the end of the war they lived in Stanislaw Strzemeks house in Grodzisko.

I will mention that all the time being by Strzepek they were informed by me of every move the Gestapo made, and any moment they could run away because their lives (Jews) and the families lives (Polish) who hid them out were at stake.

I will still add that with the Denholtzes was hiding out a Jeweth Kasia Grzyb who came originally from Jaszczuruwa, the Denholtzes brought her over later to Strzempek. Both Denholtz brothers left to America and are found under this address: David Denholtz 2520 30<sup>th</sup> Rd. Astoria Long Island NY

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I will add that during the summer the Denholtz's had a bunker built in my fields and in winter they were on my farm. In 1942 a Jew came to me from Fryszak under the name Teutelbaum he introduced himself with his wife I also undertook myself to help them, giving them living quarters and food.

With the help of my friend Wtadek Strzempek from Grodzisko where they stood for almost one year.

When the Gestapo started to make massive searches in homes in Grodzisk by their request I took them over into the woods in Markoszow where there was a larger amount of Jews hiding out in these woods.

In these woods were hiding groups of people with whom I had steady contact leading into the woods were difficulties because first I had to contact the Jewish group that I am bringing two more people for hiding.

Going through three villages to reach the woods at night, we ran in to group guards, standing watch at the shoulders of the Germans

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keeping guard with weapons (rifles) we gave up our weapons, going through luckily to the specified place.

After leaving them in the woods we decided that at any time they can return to their hiding place by Strzempek where they are getting our protection.



In the woods they were about three months. When the Germans surrounded the woods with tanks and soldiers, they pulled telephone lines, then the contact was broken between me and the Jewish group. This major search was done with complete secrecy.

They went through in the woods with tanks into bunkers in which Jews were in against such German strength the Jews had no chance, they were throwing grenades into the bunkers.

I will remark that in this time the Gestapo killed five Polish people for helping a Jewish fighting group.

They have murdered from Markoszew Alexander Purga, Felix Ciotkasz. From the village Kozlowek Stanislaw Oparowski, Piotr Zagorski and Wojciech Sliwawitch were buried on the spot near their house. Now they are resting in a mass grave on the cemetery in Dobrzechow.

22

On the head stone there is inscribed by passer tell our motherland that we died from an enemys bullet. The murderous killing was done by Germans on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of November 1943, this killing was done by the Gestapo from Jaslo Peszko and Drzyzg.

In the summer of 1943 the family Weitz which I placed by Eugene Miedzela in Markuszow begged me I should bring over to them a Jew by the name Salamon Schit and his wife, which they were hiding out in the village Brzezina Berdyczow, by Pavel Duda.

Duda did not admit that he is hiding out Jews, until Weitz wrote a letter in Jewish script and I brought over to Duda, and he showed the letter to Schmit, then he admitted that I am a man that the Jews send he introduced me to Mr. Schmit and we talked about everything.

Schmit and his wife wanted very much to come to Markuszow with me, but this was a very dangerous thing to do the distance was long about 15 kilometers.

On the way we had to pass by the village of Stpina, there was a bunker where Hitler main quarters all surroundings were covered with Gestapo and they watched every move a person made.

23

When we decided and agreed to lead the Schmitds from Brzezina to Markuszow, I organized a group of fighters with wepons, to which I turned to Brzezina to bring with the a larger amount of ammuniton.

We brought with us weapons wrapped and camouflaged that none could tell what it was and at every moment the weapons could have been used.

To Brzezina we walked during day time and we relied on personal observation and we should not give any suspicion of ourselves.

The exit from Brzezín, to Markuszów with the Schmits took about ten hours, walking into the direction of Markuszów, it was very hard, because the night was especially dark, and using light was not even thought about we walked with side paths bypassing German places by far. Mrs. Schmidt was very weak and walked very slow.

24

When we were getting closer to Markuszów we saw lights flashing electricity that gave me suspicion that this could be Gestapo. Because of that we needed to send out a patrol we found out that all the time we were in the neighboring wood with them until the next night we struggled through to the place, that is to the hiding place by my friend Udziń Miedzela, and there a group of eight Jews were hiding there until the moment of liberation, all lived through.

Schmidt's address can be gotten from Henrik Weitz 1131 No. Bronson Ave. Hollywood 38 California USA.

I helped a Jew that I don't even know his name he did not give his name, he only mentioned that he owned a factory making bricks in Lancud.

There was with him a wife and a little girl.

I made for them ID papers under the name Zielinski Stefan so he could move around, his looks did not give him away he did not have a Semitic look.

25

He was with us for a few days not staying for reasons of continuous espionage from the Gestapo.

He was going back and forth to a trustworthy neighbor in the village of Niewona by Jan Teczar, he had a very strong will to survive.

Being spied by Germans through by Wojciech. Jamrog from Ruzanka he had to leave my hiding places because this person was turning in everything to the Gestapo also he was giving information about that Jew, that he is hiding out in Niewodna, and there he got caught by the Gestapo from Wielepole Skrzyńskiego executing him on the spot.

There was left his wife and daughter which they were hiding out by me for a few days then they left for Kraków what happened to them I don't know. I doubt if they are alive because after her husband died she was very devastated.

The person who turned him in died by hanging on a chain on a willow tree in his own village Ruzanka by the partisans.

26

On Aug. 14 1943 with a beautiful sunrise beautiful weather sleeping on the attick I heard shots and terrible cries from people. I looked out through cracks and between trees to see what is going on, I noticed Gestapo riding on horses on the way to Tutkowice.

After a while I went to the edge of the woods, where I heard shots and cries and I noticed two young female bodies and one young mans body, all covered with blood, it was a gruesome site.

After a moment a women ran tearing her hair out from her head and is asking...where are the Germans I want to go they should shoot me too.

I kept her back, and quieted her down and brought her to my parents house, after she calmed down she said these were my sisters and brother and she is Jewish she comes from Frysztak her name is Euginia Jary that her father owned a restaurant in Frysztak.

I took her under my wings I took care of her and told her that she will not die and that she will live.

She told that she ran away from Frysztak with her sisters and brother and they were hiding out by the Wojtowicz family

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in the village of Niewodna as long, and until their money ran out, then the Wojtowicz family they led her near the woods in Tolkowice turned her over to someone by the name Franciszek Urban.

Later I learned that he went to the Gestapo in Strzyzow, and told them Jews came to him and they live.

The next day in the morning the Gestapo came on horses, they bound my sisters and brother their hands with ropes, and leading them by rope for about two kilometers to the edge of the woods, tied them to a tree and shot them in the back of the head and chest with pistols, I saw where they blood was running from.

Uginia went that early morning to look for a new hiding place in Grodzisk that how she escaped death because she was in Niewodna.

We took care of her we made papers for her we gave her money for the trip she went to Lwow were she lived til the end of the war.

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After liberation she came to Katowice from where I received a wedding invitation.

In Katiwice she lived about three months and we were in contact, and then she and her husband left for Australia her husbands name was Diamont he lived through in our neighborhood from that time on I have not heard from her.

It is necessary to mention that I also helped a Jewish family which were in Niewodna by Joseph Szstka his name was Chaber he came from Frysztak he had a wife and child, he had a pistol, I helped him with food and money. He and his wife and child were killed in the woods in Markusho when the Germans made the raid.

Taking everything under consideration with all the raids, to hide out Jews and also partisans it was not so easy. When you helped one, the other could not know about it, because if the Germans caught one they tortured and they could tell everything we know exactly what was waiting for us.

29

I have to remark that my family suffered an awful lot and I the most since I was the one who initiated it all.

Because of that we had in our house tremendous searches raids twice in the whole farm.

We were surrounded by 18 German Gestapo equipped with dogs and weapons just to find out a bunker with Jews, during the search they made us stay with the face against the wall, we were not allowed to move, they went through everywhere and still they did not find anything at that time we had three Jewish people in a hiding place.

They came across pictures with I made for ID between those pictures they found a picture of a Jewish girl but I was able to say this is a polish girl her name is Nidzeluwna from Makaszow, they had a smell as far as recognizing Jews.

After the search they took me and my brother Frank to the police station in Wismiawa chasing us with loaded rifles ready to shoot.

30

I was held at the police station in Wismiawa for six days, and there was no outlook of getting out because they suspected us with working with the Jews and hiding them out.

When they let me out I did not go home, I had a suspicion they let me out only to shoot me on the way.

My brother Franek was held in prison by the Gestapo for fourteen days until I found a policeman I knew in blue uniform his name Kleka which worked on criminal cases in Jasto, after paying him of three thousand ZT they released my brother from prison. My release also cost me two thousand ZT.

I want to point out in these situations not all Jews had money, or any means of staying alive, I did not look at it because I knew how human life is dear.

31

Taking care of all these different things, also different ID also buying photography equipment (binacalas) Lonrnet that we needed so badly, building bunkers in the woods and home, buying weapons and large amounts of ammunition, also obtaining secret information cost me lots of money.

All these people have promised if we survive this terrible war, they will reward us with whatever they will be able. These agreements were made between us in secrecy. We understood their hard times these circumstances, we did not demand anything from them.

We all thought only to live through the war, until after the storm of the war passes by, everyone whatever possible I will receive from them according their understanding some kind of a reward.

Many years went by and maybe some are not alive any more, and memories dwindle away. In case there is a Jewish organization I would like once more to remind how hard it was in those difficult times during the Nazi occupation.

32

I am sure you remember my name an my mothers we were ruined financially by the Germans for the reason of hiding Jews.

During the second raid they took away our two cows all pigs, all of our clothing and other things even furniture, in addition they wanted to freeze and starve us, because they could not prove because they did not find any Jews.

They took away our livestock and gave them to Popa in village of Poparowka and the pigs they gave to the owner from a feed mill in Frysztak to Jan Padzos.

In addition to that I and my mother received the death sentence, from a eligible organization on the date 8-13-1944 signed by headquarters this organization by Dr. Marion Sosnkowski as head of this organization. Details of sentence!

*Zuzano and Wtadystaw Ksiazek living in Kozuchow.*

*For a few months we received acknowledgment you were hiding out Polish Jews.*

33

*We know for certain that these Jews lived in your house for a length of time and we know that there were polish policeman and you became father to the Jews for the whole era instead as a Pole you should have been fighting against the Jews.*

*All these people which were in those times helping Jews are punishable with the death sentence and liquidation of property by burning, sentence will be carried out by the hand of A.K. Armia Krayowa. (Peoples Army)*

*Sentence will be carried out by hanging within two days. If these two girls are not liquidated by you with in two days sentence will be carried out.*

*Wladistaw and Zuzanna Ksiazek will be shot, and house will be burned.*

*Sentence will be carried out immediately because we know everyting exactly and we don't neglect this because later it will be too late.*

34

*Poles! you are no Poles, only traitors of the people, we are wondering that for a few rotten cents you sell our Poland.*

*Fellow citizens, take on yourself the responsibility and choke these two Jewish women.*

*Fellow citizens! with our aching heart our hand must turn the barrel of the rifle to your chest and pull the trigger.*

*What do you need it for! because of Jews you should give your head away.*

*Once more I am calling on you to liquidate the two Jewish women, P.B.N. Przewodnichy Beziechenswa Nardu, Dr. Marian Sosnkowski. Aug 14-1944.*

This sentence was delivered to me by a neighbor Antol Dziok with two unknown men under fear.

I will remark the Jewish women survived the war and the sentence was not carried out.

It must have been worth it to keep them a day or night, in our buildings, and so we remarked ourselves hiding Jews and held out these hell in Hitler's times.

Signed

In Kozuchow

Aug. 2-1968

Wladislaw Ksiazek

Kozuchow

Post office: Wisniowa N/W

County: Stryzow

State: Rzeszow

Poland

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Following is written by Murray Ressler

How I came about to have the copy of this document written by Wtadek Ksiazek.

Some time in Jan 1994 my sister in law Ruth (Ressler) Sien, maiden name Faust went to visit a sick friend in Delray Beach, Florida. At this friends house worked a Polish lady helping this family with her sick husband.

This Polish lady did not speak English so Ruth asked her in Polish where from Poland do you come from? The woman says from a little town near Zeszow, Ruth said to her what is the name of this town she says, so and so, Ruth asked from town or a near by village?

The Polish woman answered I come from the village of Korzuchowa.

Ruth got very excited and she told her I come from Cieszyna which is only a few kilometers away from Korzuchowa and the two of them kept on chatting in Polish.

After a little while the woman says, you know! my father in law told me that he helped out a Jewish man and his daughter, during the occupation of Poland by the Germans.

Ruth got very excited her face turned red and says what was his name? she answered Ksiazek! Ruth said Wtadex Ksiazek she said yes! and they both started to cry.

Ruth said I am the girl your father in law told you about.

The woman wrote to Poland about her meeting Ruth to her sister in law, which is a daughter to Wtadek Ksiazek and she mailed this copy to Ruth, the family Ksiazek wanted Ruth to have a copy what Wtadek wrote about the time of the German occupation of Poland and what was happening to the Jewish people of Poland.

I Murray Ressler have interpreted Wtadek Ksiazek's writing from Polish to English so my children can read it.

I too come from a village near Korzuchowa the village is Ruzanka and I knew Wtadek somewhat, he was older than my brothers but I remember he served in the Polish army before the war as a Kanarek, which is equivalent to an American M.P.

My family and I were hiding out in the next village and we knew that Wtadek did help some Jews, but we were not in touch with him for fear of trust. Some incidents Wtadek are probably exaggerated or not quite correct.

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Denholtz

About David and Paul Denholtz. Paul and David Denholtz come from a nearby village where I come from I believe it was Lieszyna.

David and Paul were taken to Ptaszow together with my father Itcha and myself, David and Paul stayed in Ptaszow a short time, they escaped back into the neighboring villages they bought themselves an old rifle and some ammunition and were wandering around between gentiles they knew, sometimes in the woods trying to survive.

David and Paul were not weaklings they were two tough or hard guys, they did not go around and beg for help, they went to people and left goods with them to hide and save

from the Germans. They demanded return of the goods which most of the people did not want to do.

If they did not want to give them back the goods they beat the hell out of them and took the things themselves.

They also went to people they knew other Jews left and are no more alive and asked for return of some goods so they could exchange for food, and again if the people gave them some things good and well, if not again they beat the hell out of them.

And so they made themselves a name in the villages that the gentiles were afraid of them because if they found out who turned in a Jew to the Germans they burned their house down.

David and Paul were also in contact with Wtadek Ksiazek. Wtadek did help them some.

And so they survived the war and helped Lola Gzyb to survive and then David married Lola and came to America and raised a family.

Paul also told me that my brother Hersh was not turned in by polacks but Hersh ran out of Zielinskies house when the Germans came to look for Zielinskies son he was a criminal and so Hersh was caught and killed.

David has since passed away, Paul lives in New York and in Pompano Beach FL. Lola lives also in Florida.