

MIROS, Józefa
Polish Witnesses to the Holocaust Project
English
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In this interview, Józefa Miros, born on February 9th, 1932, who lived in Falenica near Warsaw through the entire war, talks about the liquidation of the Jewish ghetto in Falenica. She describes in detail the inhuman treatment of Jews during this process. She also mentions the forced labor which Germans subjugated Jews to even before the establishment of the ghetto. Miros devotes a lot of time to the description of various actions against Germans undertaken by Polish underground.

Plik 1 z 1

[01:]00: 27:03 – [01:]02:59:13
00:00 - 02:35

Q: Good afternoon.

A: Good afternoon.

Q: Could introduce yourself?

A: My name is Miros Józefa.

Q: And when and where were you born?

A: I was born on February 9th, 1932.

Q: Where?

A: In Falenica. Presently Warsaw.

Q: Excuse me, we have some technical problem.

Q: Good afternoon.

A: Good afternoon.

Q: Could you introduce yourself?

A: My name is Józefa Miros.

Q: When and where you born?

A: I was born in present day Warsaw. But back then it was Falenica. On February 9th, 1932.

Q: We were here few months ago and were talking about your memories from the time of the war. Now we came back once more to record these memories with a video camera. Could you tell us again about what was going on in Falenica. You were telling us, for example, how the Jewish ghetto was formed.

A: Ghetto was formed from Gruntowa Street to, then it was called Kościelna Street, now I think, it is called Bystrzycka Street. There was a ghetto on one side, and on the other, a sidewalk and a street leading to the Church. The entrance was there. Well, the ghetto had one, two barriers. But one could enter the ghetto. There were doctors there, I also was going to see a dentist there, I had girlfriends there, so you know, it still wasn't so strict, that one wasn't able to enter the ghetto. The ghetto was established, even before they fenced the ghetto, there was a horrible snow storm. And on this, then it was called Wiśłana Street, now how it is called, I don't know, I don't remember, Mysławska Street. So they were taking healthy Jews to shovel the snow, because it was a lot of snow then.

[01:]02:59:13 – [01:]05:59:20
02:35 – 05:35

A: And later [they took] healthy, strong men, built a barrack in the sawmill and they were living there. They worked in steel mill, in sawmill, in the brick factory.

Q: Did you see such scene when they were shoveling the snow?

A: Well, yes. Because I was going to school and had to pass this street.

Q: Did anyone guard them?

A: Our pre-war police was guarding them.

Q: And how, how did you know that they were Jewish?

A: Because I knew them.

Q: You knew them personally?

A: Well, I knew them, because it was our neighbor, one neighbor of ours was there. He lived over there on [unclear].

Q: Do you remember the name of this neighbor?

A: His first name was Jan, but I don't remember his last name.

Q: And, for example, during this shoveling of the snow, did you witness any acts of violence towards those who were shoveling?

A: No, they were simply shoveling and two pre-war policemen were guarding them. This one policeman was even living in the same building with this Jew, so, you know—there was no violence. Later on there was violence, but not at this time.

Q: Before we move further on, I wanted to ask, you are saying that you were going to the ghetto to see a dentist. How did it look, how did the ghetto's life looked like, what were the living conditions there?

A: You know, well what the conditions were. Well, everyone lived as they used to live, but there was one difference. Those people who lived on the other side of the railroad tracks moved to this side, and Jews from here moved to the other side, despite the fact that Jews had their houses here, but they had to vacate them. They were walking, you know, everyone was doing something. At the beginning they still traded, there was this beautiful bazaar, really a beautiful bazaar. Over there, really beautiful bazaar, the entire street, now it is called *[unclear]* was taken up by the stores. Stores, shoemakers, everything, everything was there. I used to go often to this woman, whose name was **Eka [Ecka]**. It was my favorite Jewish woman. I would always run to her for a fish in aspic with chalah bread and butter. One time, my mother who was a seamstress, was sewing a ball dress for her. I mean, it was still before the war. And I went to deliver this dress to her. It's not that I had to, but I wanted to, because I really loved this Jewish woman very much.

[01:]05:59:20 – [01:]09:02:22
05:35 – 08:38

A: She had beautiful hair and I got very scared. Because she opened the door for me and was not wearing her wig. And I got so startled that, you know, I didn't go to her anymore. I would go to her husband, but not to her. Well, I was a little girl, I got startled. But she was a beautiful woman.

Q: And you also said that later on, the strongest Jews were moved to the barrack—

A: And they were working. Some of them were working in the steel mill with my father, some in sawmill, and in the brick factory. I was simply taking *[unclear]* there.

Q: And did you perhaps see how they were treated?

A: Well, I was bringing lunch for my father, so I would always take more, so my father would always give some food to these two Jews.

Q: And who was guarding, who was guarding Jews in the barracks or during the work—

A: I don't know about the barracks, but a German always stood at the entrance. To the steel mill. Because I would go to the steel mill almost every day. So the German was standing.

Q: Was it a German soldier or a German policeman?

A: No, German, German. German was standing.

Q: Were you perhaps a witness to any crime committed against the civilians, executions, incidents of punishment for something during the existence of the ghetto?

A: You know, I will tell you one thing. Some of the Jews were members of the underground. There is even a Jew buried at the army cemetery in Falenica. I remember he used to come to my father. I don't remember, because, you know, I have no memory for the names, so you know. He is buried most likely in the second row, meaning on the other side. The entrance is on the left, and he is buried on the right side. Well, what I saw, I saw only once and from far way, I saw how a German was shooting. Because most likely the boys were crossing over, so he was shooting, but I don't know if he killed anybody. But I did see how they were deporting them.

Q: I will ask you in a minute to tell us about it, but still, when you say that the boys were crossing over, who was crossing and where?

A: Polish boys were crossing [to the ghetto] to see their friends, because after all, they grew up together on the same backyard. So, you know. But whom did this German shooting at at that time, I don't know. Because it happened sometimes that Germans didn't guard the ghetto at all. Only our blue police was guarding. But there were also Germans. Older Germans, sometimes there was a young one, but not often.

[01:]09:02:22 – [01:]11:08:22
08:39 – 10:43

Q: You are saying—

A: At this fist [barrier] there were few of them. There was a barrier vis a vis a train station and there a German stood guard usually all the time.

Q: Mhmm. You say that you saw it from a far. What distance was it?

A: Well, from the station.

Q: So, when this German was shooting at these boys you saw it from far away.

A: Yes, how far could it be? Like from here to this small building. How many meters will it be, I don't know. 500, 300? Across the street, so how many meters can it be?

Q: It depends what street, it depends—

A: Well, for example like this Młoda Street.

Q: Mhmm.

A: I don't know how many meters it is.

Q: All right. And now can you tell us about the liquidation of the ghetto. You are saying that you saw how they were deporting them.

A: During the liquidation of the ghetto, they brought around cars, freight cars, the ones in which animals are transported. And, you know, and there were steps made from white, well, light colored wood and they marched them to the steps, two at the time were entering the car. Well, there were dogs there, probably two dogs. I was sitting at home because my building was right next to the station and we were watching through the window. The curtains were drawn, but a child always sees a lot. So, you know. They were marching, I saw how Mr. **Berek [Bereck]** was going together with his wife and his mother and a German [*unclear*], because, you know, when the people were entering the wagons and when they couldn't enter by themselves, these Germans hit them with the butts of their guns. So, this is how they loaded the first wagon, took it away and brought about the second one. Three wagons were standing then. This is what I saw.

[01:]11:08:22 – [01:]14:03:13
10:43 – 13:39

A: Three wagons. Yes.

Q: And where, where did they put these wagons after loading?

A: There is a ramp right here and later on [loaded wagons] were connected to the locomotive, you know.

Q: How long did you observe these scenes at the station?

A: When I came back from school, or maybe it was summer vacation, I already don't remember, in any case, when I left home after dinner, I stayed out till evening. I went back home only before eight in the evening. When it was over.

Q: But you were observing it, because earlier you said that you were at home, so—

A: At home, I was at home. I mean not in my house, but at my neighbor's. Because I was born in a railroad apartment, so it was, as they say, across the threshold.

Q: What was a distance from your neighbors' house to these wagons, in which—

A: You know it was closer than to this little garden of mine. To that one, not to the first one. So, three, four, some seven, eight meters, let's say 10, not further.

Q: So during, you say that Germans beat up those Jews who could not enter [the wagon] or were walking—

A: Yes, yes, yes.

Q: What kind of Germans were they? Was it, what kind, did you recognize from the uniforms what kind of Germans were they?

A: You know, they had green uniforms, high boots, you know, they had this, how is it called, whip, or something else.

Q: Mhmm. Were there only Germans or also soldiers of other nationalities?

A: I only remember Germans. How did I know Germans? Because when Germans were here, they would always go to the Church for nine o'clock morning mass. There were a lot of Germans there. You know, and these Germans, I don't know if they lived in this school here, or what, in any case they were here. There was even one German whom I knew very well. I went to school with his daughter.

Q: What was his name?

A: Krempic.

Q: But they were Germans who lived here before the war?

A: Yes, yes. They were volksdeutschers, right, this is how they were called?

Q: And were those volksdeutschers present at the station, during the deportation?

A: There was one. Only one, this Krempic, because he was very important here.

Q: But was he a civilian or a soldier?

A: No, he was a civilian, but sometimes he would wear his army uniform.

Q: So, so there were German soldiers and civilians?

A: Yes.

Q: Mhmm. And for example, you are saying that some Jews could not get up these stairs—

A: So they beat them up and threw to the side.

**[01:]14:03:13 - [01:]17:07:04
13:39 – 16:43**

A: You know, they killed them for sure, because I remember when this old woman walked, so, you know, she didn't get up anymore. We saw it, you know, through a little window, because the curtains were drawn, but we were peeping out. I and the boys were peeping out. And how do I know Krempic? I know Krempic because he was friends with my father's family. And there was

this train, this steam engine train was running here, so there was a station from which one could go to Otwock or come back from Warsaw. So one could wait there, because there were single rails everywhere. And so it was that the train came in and my father was coming back from work and I was coming back from school, and they needed, they were unloading the meat, you know, because people were trading. And there Krempic hit my father in his face, so he wouldn't help people, because they were hiding this meat in the bushes and from there they were later taking this meat. And so it became apparent that this Krempic needs to be [liquidated], because, you know, he destroyed a lot of people. And so my father was supposed to kill this Krempic. There was this restaurant on Młoda Street managed by Ms. **Metrowa** [the last name indicates that she was a married woman. **Metro**, **Metrów** would be a nominative case from this name], and she was with [unclear] and her husband was probably German. Beautiful restaurant. And he was exiting it once and hit a pregnant woman. And so the order came that my father was to kill him. But my mom said that my father chickened out. But at the last moment, at the last moment the order came that Rembertów will take care of this case, not Falenica. Because he [Krempic] would recognize him [father]. And the second time I had something to do with Krempic, it was when my father was coming out of the church with me. And one small boy ran over to us and says to him [Krempic], that this man, meaning my father, hit him one day. He [father] says, "what do you mean, you are friends with my parents and I would do something like that?" He [Krempic] took out the gun, perhaps he would kill me then too. He was a despicable man.

Q: Was this Krempic finally killed, or not?

A: You know, most likely AK [Homeland army, Armia Krajowa, AK] put a sentence on him.

Q: But was he killed?

A: He was killed for sure, because, you know, later he wasn't around.

[01:]17:07:04 – [01:]20:00:00
16:43 – 19:36

A: I mean, later on, his family disappeared from the horizon, from Falenica.

Q: Earlier on, when you were talking about deportation of the Jews, you mentioned that you saw Mr. **Berek**. Who was Mr. **Berek**?

A: Mr. Berek had a store. He was a wonderful shoemaker. He was making new shoes, so one, I mean me and my mom, were going there all the time. They were very nice people. My mother knew them all, because my mother was a seamstress, so she was sewing various things and was putting them for sale to their store. And he was a shoemaker. It was a good store, I remember my shoes cost 12 złoty there.

Q: You were saying that when they loaded one car, they would put it on the side and then—

A: And the next, yes.

Q: You saw the loading of three cars, did I understand correctly?

A: I personally saw three cars. But there were more cars, there were more.

Q: And what happened with these cars later on?

A: The locomotive was pulling them to the side. Germans took them away.

Q: And did you see this ramp, this place when the loading took place the next day?

A: The ramp was to the side and the rails were here. Because the empty cars and the locomotive stood near the ramp. So there were different things, some blood, so the railway workers were cleaning it up.

Q: And later on, after deportation of the Jews, were there any Jews who tried to hide in Falenica? Did you hear about such things?

A: *[Unclear]* Mrs. Nadworna, a dentist, lived here for a long time. Also, I don't know, at my grandmother's. Because my grandmother, my father's mother had a house and she had regular Jewish summer lodgers. And the entire family of this boy was killed, and he was alone, he was in hiding. And he came to us, so my grandmother helped him, my mother sewed him pants, because at that time it was impossible to go to the store and buy them.

Q: But when did he come to you?

A: He came in [19]46.

Q: And did he say when he managed to hide?

A: No. He didn't tell me. He was at my grandmother's for several days.

[01:]20:00:00 – [01:]23:00:14
19:36 – 22:36

Q: And do you remember his name?

A: **Wacek** [diminutive from **Waclaw**].

Q: And this Mrs. Nadworna, who lived here for a long time, where did she live?

A: Mrs. Nadworna lived here, right behind me. She had, you know, already after the war, she [worked] as a dentist. And her son or a daughter was a doctor, I don't remember exactly. Mrs. Nadworna was famous in the vicinity.

Q: But how did she manage to survive the war, where was she hiding?

A: I don't know. I have no idea. There wasn't any Mr. Nadworny, there was only Mrs. Nadworna, her son and a daughter.

Q: And did you see the ghetto after its liquidation, after deportation of Jews, how did it look like?

A: I saw it. [It was] burnt. Poles were taking whatever there was left, whatever they could get. So you know—

Q: Did you see the situations when people were taking things from the ghetto?

A: Of course I saw. After all there were stores over there. You know, some people had a lot. So, you know—I don't know if they hid it or what. Not long ago, here in Falenica, there is this Jewish plot and Mrs. **Bąkowa** [the form of the name suggest that the woman was married to Mr. **Bąk**] bought it. And there came a brother of the owner of this plot. Because, you know, many Jews had plots.

Q: And in the ghetto, after the liquidation, after the deportation of the Jews, when you were in the ghetto, did you see the bodies of killed Jews?

A: I didn't see bodies as such, but sometimes there were skeletons lying around. It was hard to say of what, you know. As a young girl, I didn't really look at them. I only saw a human head. You know, people were saying that there was a sewage there and somebody fell into it and his head got cut off somehow and it stayed like that. So, I saw it.

Q: And it was right after the liquidation of the ghetto or—

A: Yes, yes, not long after that. Not long.

Q: And where was this head?

A: Next to this sewage.

Q: The previous time you were also telling us about your father who was killed during the war.

A: Yes.

[01:]23:00:14 - [01:]25:59:15
22:36 – 25:35

Q: Would you like to talk about this—

A: Well, if it's needed, I will tell. So my father was 36 years old, and my mom's brother was 26. So, there were those switch towers on the way from Wawer to Otwock. And all the workers had night passes. There was supposed to be a train with ammunition and they were posted [along the tracks]. And a Pole, a Pole informed on them. So two were killed, my father and his brother in law. I only heard my uncle was telling my grandmother: "You know, Józia, something is wrong in our organization." He said, "we have a plug. And when I get killed, Lutek[no information who Lutek

was] will take a revenge.” It was sometime before All Saints Day. Because when we were at the cemetery, my father was still alive, they were pointing at someone, you know. Later on I found out, because his sister denounced him, her brother. They came out, and you know, they shot them. They shot some, took away others, you know—

Q: But who shot whom?

A: Germans. Germans. When they shot my father, he fell down, he got a bullet in the brain and was an instant corpse. And my uncle who was 26 years old was hit here *[she points to her chin]*. And he was missing a chin and half of the tongue. Why am I saying this? Because when my father fell, so the corpse is stiff in the cold, right. And my uncle was, you know, a normal looking man and when they were relocating them to the army cemetery, two years later, he was missing everything here *[she points to her chin]*. So he went, as they say, alive to the grave.

Q: And who buried your father and your uncle?

A: My mother and my aunt. There was this *[unclear]* mentally retarded boy here and he stole these bodies on this carriage and brought them to this brick shack. And you know, later on the burial—

Q: Where did he steal them from?

A: From the street. From the street. Because there was a terrible cold then, you know, when they killed them. And they took others to Warsaw or even further, those Germans.

[01:]25:59:15 - [01:]29:05:12
25:35 – 28:41

A: Because there were two brothers and a sister. They all played cards, I mean, there were not only my father and my uncle, there were many of them. And you know, unfortunately, her brother informed on all of them. But later he got his punishment. **AK** members killed him.

Q: Do you know his name?

A: I don't remember.

Q: Your father was also, was your father a member of an underground organization?

A: Yes, underground, yes. I was also carrying leaflets. Here, on Teatralna Street, now it is called Cerkaczy Street, there were these two large houses. They stand there to this day. Germans were stationed there. There was this swastika and this rooster of theirs over there. And, but they were giving out soup. And I, my mother was rising a piglet on the verandah. And I was going to Ms. Siołkowa's restaurant and was taking, you know, the swill for this piglet. I didn't like doing it then. And this swill was so thick. And when I was walking, there was this Hanka Rek, a singer, in Falenica, with whom I was friends. And when I was walking, she said “let's go to Germans for soup.” So, you know, I left the can with the spill and went with her. This can did not last very long. I ate this soup and went home. And my father and my mom were looking for me, and I didn't

know why. Only then my father showed me, there was this very thin paper and something was written on it. And I was carrying it every day and didn't know what I was carrying. And later on, already after my father's death, there was a roll-call of **AK** members near the Michalin train station. Somebody must have inform on them as well, and it was there when they shot **Stasio** [diminutive from **Stanisław**] Pawlikowski. He got a bullet, but everybody escaped, everybody survived.

Q: Did you see how they shot him?

A: No. I didn't see when they were shooting him, I saw when he was lying down, because I was tending to the goat on this little meadow. The boys and I hid in this ditch, you know, because they were coming on these motorcycles with sidecars.

Q: But who was coming, Germans?

A: Germans. And there was shooting over there, but that time, you know, they escaped. Perhaps somebody warned them, but I don't know who warned them.

Q: Were you far away from this shooting?

A: I don't know, perhaps some 500 meters, perhaps even less. But I am not god with distances.

[01:] 29:05:12 – [01:]32:07:17
28:41 – 31:43

A: Not far. I was divided [from it] by railways and a shack that stood there.

Q: And this Pawlik—and did you see the body of Pawlikowski from close by or also from far away?

A: I saw Pawlikowski's body at his burial. He was already dressed, in the coffin. But he was supposedly hit many times.

Q: But did you see when they were shooting at him, when—

A: I saw when they were shooting, but I didn't see at whom, because there were a lot of people, obviously the entire organization was there.

Q: How many people were there, Poles and Germans?

A: There were three motorcycles with Germans. There were three Germans on each motorcycle.

Q: And Poles?

A: I don't know how many Poles were there.

Q: I have another question. During the war, did you by any chance saw incidents of killing of Polish civilians? Were there any executions in Falenica outside of the ghetto?

A: You know, on our street, here, they were from the organization for sure. And you know, there was this policeman who lived in this house on the corner. And I was walking to school with my friend, there were actually three of us. They were wearing long, roomy overcoats, like people wore at that time. And hats. And they tell us to run away quickly. So we, you know, there were lilac bushes there, so we hid in those bushes. And they, you know, a shot, there wasn't any sound, only this policeman was hanging from his balcony. But it was supposedly a very bad policeman.

Q: And who shot him?

A: **AK** members. Here, for example, here lived this man, he was some kind of an important person. So every morning, when I was going to school, he was coming back without shoes. Winter, summer, he was running barefooted. He is also supposedly buried at this cemetery, but I don't know his name.

Q: And was he killed during the war?

A: Supposedly. I don't know. I don't remember it.

Q: All right, I will ask you for a moment of break.

Q: I would like to ask you if we could return for a moment to those scenes concerning the liquidation of the ghetto. You are saying that you saw loading of Jews from a close distance. Could you also hear anything from this distance? What did you hear?

[01:]32:07:17 – [01:]35:04:02
31:43 – 34:39

A: Crying, shouts, they were taking children separately, you know, these Germans. Terrible, terrible, crying—I don't know, this crying must have been heard for kilometers.

Q: How were they taking children away?

A: Well, when a mother was carrying a child, for example, what was his name, I don't remember, a German would not allow her to enter the car with a child. He would take a child to another car. I don't know if he took it to the second or third car. Mother was entering alone. And later, they were locking [the car] with those, you know, and there were only those small windows. There was a terrible shouting. Shouts.

Q: And was it only Jews who were shouting, or also Germans?

A: Germans were shouting this „**raus, raus**” (GERMAN: fast), but, you know, Germans—

Q: And could you understand anything from what they were shouting, something, some words?

A: Well, words, what can I say. They were shouting what, where were they taking them and I didn't hear anything else. There was an inhuman mayhem. Inhuman. I don't remember how many cars there were total, but I remember three cars. They were putting all the elderly in a separate car. I remember, you know, this one woman fell down, so he pushed her, you know, with a butt of his gun. And there were stones there. There was a horrible shouting over there. Horrible.

Q: You mean, she fell and what happened when she fell down?

A: I don't know, a German approached her, you know, it's hard to say, because people were walking by, they were taking two at the time to these cars. Whoever couldn't get up these stairs, I saw, they pushed down two people. Mr. **Berek's** mother, I think, was pushed down.

Q: You mean, they pushed her from—

A: They threw her down from these stairs, because she couldn't go up. And they didn't allow one person to help another.

Q: So, from what you are saying, there were children in one car, and elderly people in another, right?

A: In this first car, there were only elderly people, like my age. There were old people in this car.

Q: And did you hear shooting during all this?

A: They were shooting, of course. There were shots.

Q: Were there a lot of these shots?

A: You know, it's hard for me to say now, but they were shooting. Already later, when they were taking away these cars, there were also shots.

[01:]35:04:02 – [01:]38:55:22
34:39 – 38:31

A: Because they too—you know this railroad crossing in Falenica, so the cars were standing on the first rails on the other side. And there were also cars—there is this, now there is some factory there, or something like that, I don't know. So, you know, usually, when the train killed somebody, they would take the corpses there. It was a kind of a ramp there. So this is probably where they took these Jews. Because they were dragging them somewhere.

Q: But what Jews were they dragging?

A: Those who couldn't enter the car.

Q: Mhmm. And when you heard those shots, did you know if they were shooting in the air or at somebody?

- A: I don't know, my dear, I don't know. I can't say what I didn't see.
- Q: Well, exactly. I have one more question. Did anybody from these Jews was trying to escape?
- A: You know, a friend of ours, with whom we played „hide and seek” was trying to escape. But I don't remember anymore, **Weinstraint [Wainstand]**, some name like that. So he was shot.
- Q: And how did it loo—can you describe how he was escaping?
- A: He, he had a large family, I don't remember how many people. And, you know, I don't know if someone from his family told him to do that, because he was very tiny. We were the smallest children in the school. Him and I. We were very small. And you know, he was probably trying to escape, you know, it was a 100 years ago. Perhaps someone saw him, but later they found him dead.
- Q: And where did they find him?
- A: Between rails.
- Q: And when, when did they find him?
- A: Probably when they were tak...taking these cars away.
- Q: And did you hear about it or did you see it?
- A: No, we saw for sure when he was escaping. We didn't see that it was him, but from what transpired afterwards, you know—I didn't go out, but my friend, his name was Zygmunt Zadrożny, he went closer and he said that he [little boy] was killed.
- Q: So you saw that some boy was escaping—
- A: Escaping, yes.
- Q: But was he escaping from marching group, from the car, or how—
- A: No, no.
- Q: —or how did it look?
- A: No, no. Because when the cars were standing here, so a group [of Jews] was there and they were taking [from it] two people at the time. One pair went here, the second, there, the third over there. So he was tiny, you know, he went under the car. But someone noticed, shot him and later on he was lying between the rails.
- Q: How old was he then?

A: Eight. Eight years old. Eight years old. We were the same age.

Q: And when you were saying that those Jews who couldn't enter—

A: Eight, no, more, because it was probably [19]42.

Q: When they were taking these Jews who couldn't come into the car, whom they pushed down from the stairs, did you perhaps see them later?

A: I didn't see, but those whose house I visited, because I lived next to them, saw it. So they were loading them on those wheel carts and taking them somewhere, but where, I don't know.

Q: But you heard it from those people—

A: Yes, yes, yes, yes.

Q: All right. Thank you very much for the conversation.

A: You are very welcomed.

Conclusion of Interview

There are no restrictions on this interview.

Translated by: Elizabeth Kosakowska

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