City in central Poland, 62 miles south of Warsaw. In 1939, 30,000 Jews lived in Radom, making up one-third of the city's total population.

The Germans occupied Radom on September 8, 1939. The Generalgouvernement was created that October, and Radom became the capital of one of its districts. In December the Germans formed a Judenrat and a Jewish police force. Soon, many Jews were deported to forced labor camps.

By April 1941 all of Radom's Jews were herded into one of two ghettos, a large one in the city center and a small one in a nearby suburb. The Jews living in the ghettos suffered from hunger and unsanitary conditions. During the first half of 1942, small murder aktionen took place and hundreds were deported to Auschwitz.

The Nazis liquidated the small ghetto on August 5, 1942 with the help of Ukrainian collaborators. Some Jews were shot, others were sent to do forced labor, and the rest were deported to Treblinka. From August 16-18 the large ghetto was also destroyed. A forced labor camp was set up on the site of each ghetto.

Several underground resistance groups were active in Radom. During the deportations, hundreds of Jews from these groups escaped to the forest; some participated in the Warsaw Polish Uprising in late summer 1944.