



## MARIAN MAŁCZYŃSKI

Warsaw, 15 November 1947. The member of the District Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes, Judge Halina Wereńko, interviewed the person specified below as an unsworn witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness testified as follows:

---

Name and surname	Marian Zdzisław Małczyński
Names of parents	Józef and Józefa <i>née</i> Sado
Date of birth	30 January 1923
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Place of residence	Warsaw, Okęcie, Mickiewicza Street 37
State and national affiliation	Polish
Education	trade school
Occupation	public official

---

During the Warsaw Uprising I lived with my family at Grójecka Street 1000 [sic] in Warsaw. The nearest point of the insurgent action was located on Kopińska Street and Kaliska Street. Staying at home, I only saw German cars and tanks driving along Grójecka Street in the direction of Narutowicza Square. The nearest German post was located in the school at Grójecka Street 95. The Germans had occupied this already before the uprising. On 5 August 1944, around 10.00 a.m., German soldiers and "Ukrainians" came into the area of our house for the first time. The "Ukrainians" (who began an inspection) had badges on their sleeves with their own national colors. Later on in Zieleniak, it was said that they were Kaminski's troops. They gave an order for the residents to come outside into the yard and started an inspection in the house. They took all valuables. At that time, a priest had come to the



brother of my mother, residing in our house, Józef Sado, wounded in both legs, in order to give him the last rites. Coming outside, I saw that a "Ukrainian" was leading the priest out of my uncle's flat, hurling insults at him, and fired a few shots, killing him on the spot. I saw my uncle's corpse lying on the bed through the window.

The "Ukrainians" wanted to murder more men, one of them fired at me, shooting me in the third finger of my right hand.

(The witness is showing his right hand, which is missing the third finger with a visible scar in the place of the finger).

When the "Ukrainians" stopped Pawlak, a blue policeman, a unit of German soldiers burst in. Conversations took place between them, during which we were led out onto Grójecka Street. On the street, a dozen people were joined to our group and all of us were led to allotments near Zieleniak. At that time new groups of civilians were coming from Grójecka Street and its cross streets. In the afternoon, we were formed into fours and led to Zieleniak. There were no people at Zieleniak. There were guards with machine guns around the square. While passing to Zieleniak, I saw the corpses of four or six people lying near the house at Grójecka Street 104. I recognized that they were the corpses of workers from a vegetable cooperative, known to me by sight. The house at Grójecka Street 104 was taken over for Kaminski's headquarters, after the residents had been led out. German soldiers from the "Herman Göring" division, in aircraft uniform with bands with "Herman Göring" writing on the sleeves, told me about this at Zieleniak.

I stayed in the Zieleniak area until 9 August. During my stay there, transports to the transit camp in Pruszków were being prepared. New groups of people from Ochota were constantly led in.

Food was not distributed at Zieleniak. Medical help was provided by doctors in the evacuated groups, the Germans did not give any bandages to them. I heard that during my stay a few births took place. Children were being born dead or dying right after being born.

I don't know the surnames of the women in labor.

At nights and in the evenings, I saw how the "Ukrainians" dragged young women, taken from the groups of civilians, to the nearby school. Some of them came back and told us that the "Ukrainians" had raped them.



I don't know the surnames of the victims of rape.

On 9 August, the heavily wounded were loaded in a sanitary ambulance and driven in an unknown direction. The lightly wounded, around 30 people, myself among this number, were placed in a column and led to the Child Jesus Hospital. On 15 August 1944, we were transported to the transit camp in Pruszków.

At this the report was concluded and read out.