



## CZESŁAW STEFAŃSKI

Warsaw, 11 December 1947. Judge Halina Wereńko, a member of the District Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes, interviewed the person named below as a witness, without taking an oath. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness testified as follows:

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Name and surname	Czesław Stefański
Parents' names	Stanisław and Katarzyna, née Krywuszyc
Date of birth	9 October 1919
Religion	Roman Catholic
Education	vocational school and once class of secondary school
Profession	stoker
Citizenship and nationality	Polish
Place of residence	Warsaw, Wawelska Street 78, flat 22

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When the Warsaw Uprising broke out, I was at the Radium Institute, where my father worked as a stoker. There were insurrectionists on the premises, but they did not have firearms (only grenades) and therefore did not conduct operations from the Institute. During the night from 4 to 5 August they withdrew to the premises of the Institute of Chemistry.

On 5 August 1944 detachments of soldiers in German uniforms entered the premises of the Institute from the direction of Pole Mokotowskie, firing; as I later learned, they spoke in Russian. An order was given for everyone to exit the Institute. I saw the soldiers setting up machine guns in the garden, and then I returned to the cellar. However, the execution did not take place, and the group of medical and sanitary personnel, including employees of the



Institute, were taken to the Zieleniak. On 6 August I heard the sound of shots coming from the ground floor. It was later said at the Institute that the soldiers had executed the sick and wounded lying on the ground floor.

I didn't see any bodies.

On 6 August, while I was in the corridor of a cellar beneath the main building of the Institute, together with a young man from the Home Army and a male civilian (I don't know their surnames), tending to the sick women, I saw a soldier rape one of the female patients (I don't know her surname) who had been receiving treatment at the hospital even before the outbreak of the Uprising. I heard the cries of the gravely sick woman in the corridor while she was being raped. Suddenly, one of the female nurses, "Danka" (I don't know her surname), burst into the cellar and, trying to escape from a harassing soldier, hid herself in the coal. She was closely followed by two drunken soldiers, their weapons at the ready. They asked where the nurse had gone. I pointed in the opposite direction. The soldiers returned a while later and, extremely excited, told everyone present to raise their arms, whereafter one of them fired off a shot that hit my hand.

(The witness presented his hand and showed an average sized scar on the palm; the witness explained that the bullet had entered below the little finger and exited mid-hand).

The second bullet hit the male civilian, killing him instantly. The soldier shot at the insurrectionist, but missed. Together we escaped to the boiler room, where we found refuge in the chimney duct.

On 19 August the soldiers took the patients and the remaining women and personnel to the Zieleniak. Once they had ejected everyone from the cellar, they murdered two immobile female patients and set fire to the cellar. I did not exit when ordered to do so, and kept hiding in the boiler room of the Radium Institute, together with Borowiecki, until 3 October 1944. On that day we decided to leave the Radium Institute and proceeded to Okęcie.

At this point the report was brought to a close and read out.