



BOLESŁAW WIŃCIUN

Warsaw, 27 November 1947. Judge Halina Wereńko, a member of the District Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes, interviewed the person named below as an unsworn witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness testified as follows:

Name and surname	Bolesław Wińciun
Names of parents	Ludwik and Józefa, <i>née</i> Pacewicz
Date of birth	22 October 1900
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Education	four grades of a municipal school
Occupation	railway laborer
State affiliation and nationality	Polish
Place of residence	Warsaw, Sędziowska Street 2

During the Warsaw Uprising, I was in my flat at Sędziowska Street 2. During the night of 1 August 1944 I looked through the window of my basement flat and saw German soldiers shoot three men in Sędziowska Street, including the caretaker of the house, Ślusarczyk, and two young men whose surnames I do not know. I listened to the German soldiers talking after the execution and understood that one of the victims had allegedly thrown a grenade.

The "Ukrainians" first appeared on the premises of our house on 5 August 1944 and took the residents in the direction of Sucha Street, where other groups of civilians from Kolonia Staszica were gathered. I saw how a dozen or so people were separated from the crowd and led away in the direction of Pole Mokotowskie. Later on I heard shots. As far as I know,



no one from this small group returned. We were taken to a house in Sucha Street, kept there for two hours, and then ordered to go home.

On 7 August at 9.00 a.m. another Ukrainian unit, commanded by a German officer, came to our house. The residents were taken to the courtyard of the house at aleja Niepodległości 221. A German non-commissioned officer from an anti-aircraft battery that until 2 August had been stationed at Sędziowska Street 1 came to the courtyard and recognized Witold Siesicki, the stoker from our house. He took Siesicki, me and five other people to the kitchen of the house at Sędziowska Street 1. He assured us that nothing untoward would happen to us. Suddenly, two "Ukrainians" barged into the basement, threw the German out and started shooting at those present. The first shots were fired in my direction. I was shot in my left hand, but I managed to open the door and flee to the basement.

(The witness showed a scar on his left hand and one below the elbow on his left arm).

While fleeing, I still heard pistol shots. Some time later I heard the voice of my daughter, Maria (born in 1938). I went out into the corridor, took the child and hid in a cupboard in the kitchen. I determined that my daughter had been shot in her left arm just above the elbow, which had resulted in a bone fracture. After some time, emboldened by the silence, I returned to the kitchen and saw the bodies of the five people who had been taken to the kitchen together with me by the German non-commissioned officer. These were Witold Siesicki and his wife, Helena Kiewszynis, Wincenty Chojna and a young woman named Irena Podgórska (the cousin of a resident of our house, Lipska). I went out into the street and, seeing that the Ukrainians had left, I returned with my child in my arms to the house at Sędziowska Street 2. There was no one who could have provided medical assistance to me or my daughter. With the help of those present in the basement, I immobilized my daughter's arm with small boards. On 10 August I managed to take my daughter to the hospital at Koszykowa Street.

On 12 August 1944 we, the remaining residents of our house, were led away towards Okęcie.

At this point the report was concluded and read out.

REPORT

Warsaw, 16 January 1948. Judge Halina Wereńko, a member of the District Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland, conducted, through the agency of a court expert, Professor W. Grzywo-Dąbrowski, a medical-legal examination of the aggrieved party, Maria Wińciun, aged 10.

Medical history: the subject stated that she does not remember when she received a gunshot wound to her right arm [sic.], however it was at the time when the "Ukrainians" were shooting at the populace (her father has testified that this was on 7 August 1944). After three days she was taken to the hospital at Koszykowa Street, where her right arm was put in plaster for a few weeks. Currently, her use of the arm is on the whole good (she is fully able to fight the boys when they tease her).

Present condition: the subject is of a height more or less typical for her age, of average build, and sufficiently nourished. On the skin of the right arm, just above the elbow joint, from the palmar side, there is a whitish linear scar of irregular shape, with a length of approximately 4 centimeters and a width of a dozen or so millimeters. On the extensory surface of this arm, in the middle part, there is a depressed dark brown scar with a diameter of approximately 3cm. During palpation no unevenness of surface was found within the right humeral bone. The limb functions with no disturbances. No dysfunctions of other limbs were disclosed. No traumatic lesions other than those described above were disclosed.

Opinion:

Taking into consideration the contents of the subject's medical history and the results of the examination, I conclude that the scars in question could have appeared following the healing of the bullet wound.

The damage found within the right arm caused a disorder of health and a dysfunction lasting in excess of 20 days. (Article 236 of the Criminal Code)