



ANTONI JUSZCZYŃSKI

Warsaw, 25 January 1946. Investigating Judge Halina Wereńko, member of the Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes, interviewed the person named below as a witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness swore an oath and testified as follows.

Name and Surname	Antoni Juszczyński
Date of Birth	1 June 1884
Parents' Names	Franciszek, Józefa
Occupation	railway locksmith, Warsaw East locomotive depot
Religious Affiliation	Roman Catholic
Criminal Record	none
Place of Residence	Warsaw, Łochowska Street 15, flat 38

The outbreak of the Uprising took me by surprise in Marymont, where I was on business. I took shelter in the apartment of my acquaintance Aleksandra Pastwa, at Marii Kazimierzy Street 29. I stayed there throughout August and the beginning of September 1944. On September 14, a German tank drove up to the gate of the property and fired its gun. German soldiers, about 10 in number, burst into the courtyard and hurled grenades at the shelter (the residents were staying in a special shelter built in the courtyard). Then they began to shout to us to come out. We all came out into the courtyard, only civilians – men, women and children. Standing at the entrance to the shelter was a soldier with a gun pointed at us and there were about ten uniformed Germans with machine guns in the courtyard. They ordered us to raise our hands. Herded into the courtyard, we were joined by three more people (two women and one man), brought from the adjacent property. I was approached



by one of the Germans who hit me in the face and, having thrown my hat off (I was wearing a railwayman's uniform), began to rant at me "*polnische Schwein*." After a while we were told to come outside the gate, our hands still up. Urging us to hurry, the Germans told us to get to the other side of Marii Kazimierzy Street, where they lined us up in rows of ten along the wall of the burned house opposite property no. 29 (with our backs to the wall). In front of us, at a distance of six meters, they set up a machine gun. People went into a panic, screaming and crying, which only amused the Germans, who told us to kneel down. Then they opened fire. I received three wounds in the head, one in a finger on my left hand, in my left arm, in my calf and in the back – ten shots altogether. Having fallen to the ground, I felt blood flowing over my head, hand and back. The bodies of those kneeling around me fell down on me. Lying on the ground I heard the Germans throw grenades at the wall along which we were lined up (plaster fell on my head and a brick hit me in the back), and then leave.

Lying on the ground I could hear screams, moans and wheezes. With my face down, I couldn't see what was going on around me. After half an hour, I heard the Germans come my way again. Single shots were fired. From the sound I inferred that they were finishing off those still alive. After each shot, the moans and wheezes heard before fell silent. The Germans reappeared at brief intervals and twice more I heard the same noise of killing. Each time, before they walked away, they threw grenades at the wall behind us. I lay still so to prevent them from discovering that I was still alive. Throughout all this time I remained conscious. After four hours (it was 6 p.m. when I looked at my watch) I felt a few tugs at my arm. Someone, speaking in broken Polish, told me not to be scared. I got up. Standing in front of me was a German soldier. He said that he would do me no harm. The bodies of those killed were lying all around in various positions. The soldier began to check if there were others who were still alive. He pulled two children from under the dead bodies: a 4-year-old girl (by the name Tkaczyk) who, lying under her dead mother, was covered in her blood, and a 7-year-old boy lying under the dead body of his father. He also found a living woman (Aleksandra Pastwa, who died soon afterwards, as I learned from her father), who was lying next to her dead 4-year-old son. The German soldier turned me and the children over to a German patrol. The woman refused to go with us as she didn't want to leave her son.

The patrol took us to the Central Institute of Physical Education where there was a larger group of Poles evacuated from Żoliborz and Marymont. Having received no medical treatment, I cleaned my wounds in the Vistula and wrapped them in some rags. The



following day all the people gathered at the Central Institute of Physical Education were taken to the church in Bielany, where the Germans segregated the healthy, women and children, and the sick. I was in the last group. All the people from the group, including myself, were released.

I went to Wawrzyszew, where I was given first-aid treatment by the Polish Red Cross. Then I went to a private physician in Babice. After dressing one of my wounds, he said it had become infected and that I had to go to hospital immediately. So I went to Pruszków. In the first aid-station in Pruszków I was given a referral to a hospital in Komorów. I spent about five weeks in the hospital (I can present a hospital note on request). When I was discharged from the hospital, I didn't have the use of my little finger in my left hand. I was first receiving treatment from a district doctor in Imielnica (district Jędrzejów), where I lived, and then from a railway doctor in Kraków (until January 1945). At that time I lost the use of all my fingers except for my forefinger. In the out-patient department I received a form of electric treatment (I can present a note from the doctor in Kraków on request). Now it is still impossible for me to bend four fingers in my left hand.

Upon my return to Warsaw in April 1945, I went to the execution site. There I found the mass grave of the 33 people (the number was written on the cross). The bodies were removed from this grave to even a larger one (239 people) located a few buildings away, on Marii Kazimiery Street.

I learned from Taran (I don't know his first name and where he lives, but I can find that out upon request) that the residents of Marii Kazimiery Street 29 were also executed on the same day and that similar executions took place all over Marymont.

Read out.

Warsaw, 30 January 1946. Investigating Judge Halina Wереńko, member of the Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes, interviewed the person named below as a witness. The witness testified as follows.

Name and Surname	Antoni Juszczynski
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Already interviewed

The witness presents: 1) a discharge report from the hospital in Komorów signed by medical doctor Józef May. It certifies that Antoni Juszczyński (patient number 119), 60 years of age, stayed in the hospital in Komorów from 19 September to 19 October 1944 because of the wounds he received in his back and in his left hand. 2) Counseling chart No. 32 of 22 December 1944 signed by Kazimiera Marxen, the head doctor of the Management of the Eastern Railway. The document says that Antoni Juszczyński had received treatment since 14 December 1944 and that he was unable to work from that day until 31 December 1944 (diagnosis illegible); a referral dated 4 January 1945, signed by Kazimiera Marxen, to see a specialist in order to receive massages and electrifications.

The witness indicates the following persons who might testify with regard to the executions carried out in Marymont:

- a) Konstanty Taran, Dembińskiego Street 14, flat 2, Marymont
b) Stanisława Taran, Dembińskiego Street 14, flat 2, Marymont