



JÓZEF KOWALCZYK

17 January 1950, Warsaw. Trainee Judge Irena Skonieczna, acting as a member of the Main Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland, interviewed the person named below, who testified as follows:

Name and surname	Józef Kowalczyk
Date and place of birth	15 April 1889, Lubomin, Warsaw Voivodeship
Parents' names	Jacenty and Marianna, <i>née</i> Biernacka
Father's occupation	Farmer
State affiliation and nationality	Polish
Religious affiliation	Catholic
Education	4 grades of elementary school
Occupation	Janitor
Place of residence	Warsaw, Elektoralna Street 14, flat 98
Criminal record	None

When the Warsaw Uprising started, I was in the house at Elektoralna Street 14. Until 7 August 1944, our area was occupied by the insurgents and the residents of our house stayed in the basements. That day in the morning the Germans entered the courtyard and ordered everyone to leave the basements. Our house was aflame. The people from Elektoralna Street, those from nos. 1 to 13 (for the rest of the area had been taken over by the insurgents), were led along Chłodna Street to the Holy Spirit Hospital, where the Germans detached men capable of work. The rest went further, in the direction of St. Adalbert's Church in Wola. I stayed with the men designated for work. The Germans told



us to dismantle barricades at Elektoralna Street and then escorted us to Wolska Street. On the way to Żelazna Street and the Kerceli Square, we were also tasked with dismantling barricades. The men from Ptasia Street, who worked with us, told me that the Germans had shot a janitor in the house at the corner of Ptasia Street and Iron Gate Square. At about 3.00 p.m., we went to St. Adalbert's Church in Wola where we stayed for the night. The following day we were taken to Ursus and then, perhaps after two hours, deported to Germany.

I heard of no crimes committed by the Germans during the Uprising.

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