



## WŁADYSŁAW WILCZEWSKI

Warsaw, 29 December 1945. Investigating judge Artur Krytowski, delegated to the Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes, interviewed the person named below as a witness. Having advised the witness of the criminal liability for giving false testimony and of the significance of the oath, the judge swore the witness, who then testified as follows:

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| <b>Name and surname</b>             | Władysław Wilczewski  |
| <b>Age:</b>                         | b. 21 February 1892   |
| <b>Names of parents:</b>            | Walerian and Maria  |
| <b>Place of residence:</b>          | Warsaw, Mokotowska Street 52, flat 8                        |
| <b>Occupation:</b>                  | cooperative worker  |
| <b>Religious affiliation:</b>       | Roman Catholic  |
| <b>Criminal record:</b>             | none  |
| <b>Relationship to the parties:</b> | father of Olgierd Jerzy Wilczewski, murdered by the Germans |

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I am the father of Olgierd Jerzy Walerian Wilczewski, who was captured during a German round-up on Świętokrzyska Street on 13 October 1943 and taken to Pawiak prison.

According to the information I received from one Mr. Sakowicz, who was captured together with my son, my son and nine or ten other Poles, after a couple of hours of being held at the Pawiak, were taken outside the premises of the prison. I am convinced that my son was then murdered by the Germans.

Sakowicz told me that on that day a lot of people were brought to the Pawiak from a round-up, and that these people were probably in the courtyard in the same groups in

which they had been transported by vans from town. My son was in one such group, around 50-strong. After a few hours of waiting in the courtyard, he and nine or ten other people were picked out of their group by a Gestapo man of average height and with a scar on his cheek, who pointed at tall and healthy-looking boys and ordered them to step out.

The Gestapo man took this selected group outside the walls of the Pawiak. I do not know where. I am convinced that this group was taken to be executed and I suspect that the execution was carried out on the grounds of the former military prison at the junction of Zamenhofa and Gęsia streets. I do not have any information that would clearly point to this, but I suspect that this group was probably liquidated in the grounds of the former military prison, which is very close to the Pawiak and has characteristics that reduce or rule out the chances of escape since the prison's courtyard was surrounded by [...] such as for example at the execution site at Nowolipki Street 29, but a prison complex.

Apart from my son, the group that the Gestapo man took out included Józef Wiesław Krawat (b. 4 December 1920), Rafał Brzuziński and Konstanty [Rospopiał?]. I do not know the names of the others.

My son had been actively involved with the underground since he was 17, since 1940. He was extremely vigorous, exceptionally shrewd and courageous. In the underground, he was tasked with very difficult missions. Before his arrest in the autumn, he had been captured by the Germans three times. Twice, he was released thanks to [bribes?] and on one occasion, he freed himself, escaping from a train. I am convinced that if my son were alive, he would have contacted me by now.

The following persons are complicit in the crime against my son and his companions: the Gestapo man, whose name I do not know, of middle height and with scars on his cheek, who picked my son and his companions out of a group of around 50 people detained at the Pawiak; Dr. Kah, a Major with the Gestapo on aleja Szucha; and Kurt Walter, commandant of the Pawiak between 1943-44.

Let me explain that a certain Schönfeld was referred to Major Kah to intervene on behalf of his son, who was captured a week after my son and, as it turned out later, had been murdered in a street execution and put on a hostage list. Major Kah told Schönfeld that his son was a criminal and would be executed. The young Schönfeld, just like my son, was



initially taken to the Pawiak and I think that since major Kah had some information on Schönfeld, then undoubtedly, he was also in the know regarding my son and his companions. From the information I have, it appears that the street round-up that the Germans carried out on 13 October 1943 was the first large-scale round-up aimed at purging the Polish element, and, according to a certain Ketter, a Volksdeutsch and German colonist from Ożarów, who had contacts with the Gestapo, the Germans carried out mass executions, and did so with no pretense of the rule of law, especially without placing the names of the victims on hostage lists. Lists with names of hostages to be executed only started to appear a couple of days after the events involving my son. Hostage lists of those executed published at the beginning of the occupation only specified the overall number of victims, without naming them. My son's name did not appear on any list, as my wife was told at the Gestapo on aleja Szucha. My wife was summoned there because she had filed a number of petitions requesting that our son be released. She was told "executed" [...] "waler[...]"

The report was read out.