



JÓZEF LASKOWSKI

Warsaw, 9 December 1947. The member of the District Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes, Judge Halina Wereńko, interviewed the person specified below as an unsworn witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness testified as follows:

Name and surname	Józef Janusz Laskowski
Names of parents	Kazimierz and Maria <i>née</i> Wawrowska
Date of birth	20 May 1900
Religious affiliation	Evangelical Reformed Church
Education	higher
Occupation	professor at the Warsaw University
State and national affiliation	Polish
Place of residence	Warsaw, Wawelska Street 15

During the Warsaw Uprising, I was a director of a histopathological laboratory in the Radium Institute of Maria Curie-Skłodowska in Warsaw. Already before the outbreak of the uprising, a doctor and a few nurses of the Home Army had come to the area of the Radium Institute, in case of a large influx of the wounded. The nearest grouping of insurgents was located on the corner of Pługa Street and Wawelska Street.

During the uprising, the Institute was in the middle of the German units. In the chemistry building, there was a German field hospital and a unit of the Wehrmacht stationed there, stock cars with ammunition were stationed in the Skłodowska-Curie park. The academic house, staffed by German troops, reigned over the entire area from the side of Wawelska



Street, and from the side of Pole Mokotowskie, the day before the outbreak of the uprising, a unit of the Wehrmacht from the chemistry building staffed the scientific building and the Radium Institute.

On 1 August 1944, the Germans took the Tobacco Monopoly, making passage through Grójecka Street more difficult. The insurgent action was not conducted from the area of the Institute, which clearly follows from the situation described above. The wounded scarcely poured in - in the first days, three insurgents and two civilians were brought in.

On 5 August, around 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., a unit of soldiers in German uniforms approached the Radium Institute from the side of Pole Mokotowskie, forming a loose line. The soldiers spoke in Russian. I heard the surname of Kaminski repeated a few times in their conversations. Having secured the entrance to the Institute, the soldiers conducted inspections in the buildings, looting the property of the hospital, of the sick, and of the personnel, demolishing the equipment. Around 90 sick people, a few wounded, and a group of around 80 workers with families were staying in the Institute at that time. The doctors and the personnel explained to the soldiers that they were in a hospital, but it did not stop them from looting. Everyone was ordered to go to the garden under the threat of using weapons. I went outside with the medical and sanitary personnel and a group of the sick who were able to walk. I heard one of the non-commissioned officers give an order to place machine guns behind our column. We were arranged in threes, all valuables were taken from us. I saw the soldiers shoot the husband of a sick woman (I don't remember the surname), because he had looked back. Ready for imminent execution, we stood for half an hour; next we were led through Pole Mokotowskie, having been joined to a group from a health center on Opaczewska Street, and then led to Zieleniak. On the way, I saw the corpses of men lying in groups on the street with traces of gunshots, one of them had a cleaved head. On the way, Dr Pawlikowski and I, and a nurse, were taken to a clinic located in the nursing school on Koszykowa Street, from which we managed to get through to the Child Jesus Hospital, and then to Milanówek.

Workers from the Radium Institute who remained with the sick – Bronisława Mazurkiewicz, currently employed in the Radium Institute – provided me with information about the further fate of the Radium Institute. In September 1944, I managed to reach the Radium Institute with the evacuation team of the Child Jesus Hospital. I saw then that the buildings



were burnt down. I had the impression that some larger equipment had been carted away, smaller ones - destroyed. I don't know if any of the remaining sick [in August 1944] in the Radium Institute reported this.

At this the report was concluded and read out.