



KAZIMIERZ WŁODARSKI

Warsaw, 21 March 1947. 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 and of the wording of Art. 107 and 115 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the witness testified as follows:

Name and surname	Kazimierz Włodarski
Date of birth	5 July 1911 in Jeziorno, Warsaw county
Names of parents	Jan and Kordula
Education	three grades of trade school
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Nationality and state affiliation	Polish
Occupation	clerk in the "Dobrolin" factory

During the Warsaw Uprising I lived at Wolska Street 115.

On 1 August 1944 I saw from the windows that German tanks were going down Wolska Street in the direction of the flyover and back. On 3 August 1944, around 5 p.m., I saw from my flat windows that German troops (I don't know their division) were throwing men out of the little houses on Grabowska Street and herding them in the direction of the gun factory on Dworska Street. Figuring that German troops could reach our house as well, I left with my child to Wolska Street and went to the "Dobrolin" factory, where I had worked before.

Wolska Street was empty, only tanks were driving to and fro. On the following morning I was joined by my wife Stefania, who had left the house when it was already surrounded by



the Germans, I believe they were from the SS. She was able to do this because she managed to bribe a German soldier with a pack of cigarettes.

After my wife arrived in the factory, around [...], I saw from the windows of the warehouse that our house at Wolska Street 115 was on fire.

I later found out that residents of our house were taken to be executed by the forge at Wolska Street 109. Due to the intervention of a Wehrmacht troop stationed in the "Dobrolin" factory, we were not taken away by the repeated waves of the gendarmerie. On 7 August one such troop took all of the Poles staying there to the cemetery of St Lawrence church. A lot of civilians were already gathered there, together with an execution squad consisting of soldiers in green uniforms and helmets.

The German soldiers took the civilians brought from Wolska Street to the cemetery, ordering them deeper, behind the trees, from where you could hear volleys fired. Women were separated and taken to St Lawrence church.

I heard one soldier say that it was the fourth day that he was looking at human flesh, and that he was unable to eat. All of the soldiers were drunk.

A few hours later, thanks to the intervention of a Wehrmacht colonel, Muller, stationed in the "Dobrolin" factory, we were released, received passes and left Warsaw.

At that the report was concluded and read out.