



KONRAD GOLIAN

Warsaw, 20 May 1946. Judge Halina Wereńko interviewed the person specified below as a witness. Having advised the witness of the criminal liability for making false declarations and of the gravity of the oath, the judge swore the witness in accordance with Art. 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The witness testified as follows:

Name and surname	Konrad Golian
Date of birth	22 November 1903, property Badów Górny, county of Błonie
Names of parents	Feliks and Ludwika <i>née</i> Badowska
Place of residence	Warsaw, Wolska Street 54, flat 200
Education	legal department
Religion	Roman Catholic
Occupation	industrialist, owner of the "Nałęcz" factory

During the Warsaw Uprising I lived in Warsaw, in Wolska Street 54. The house I lived in had four yards and a passage to Płocka Street 22. I ran a macaroni factory under the name "Nałęcz", which was located in the third yard. About two hundred families lived in this house.

On 5 August 1944, in the morning, I was in my factory, the other residents were mainly grouped in basements. The following persons were with me in the factory: Szczucki (I don't remember his first name) with his wife, secondary school director Dyonizy Niżnikiewicz, a factory worker Pieczychlebek with his wife and a young child, and Irena Budkiewicz, who was registered fictitiously in the factory as a worker.

During the first days of the uprising, the insurgents were in the vicinity of my house and in the house itself. They withdrew on 3 August 1944. After the insurgents had left, it was calm in our area for two days, but there was fighting in the streets, one could hear machine guns and tanks shooting.

On 5 August 1944 a German unit entered my property; I later heard that these were SS-men from the "Herman Göring" division. That was in the morning; I heard shots fired in the yard, shouts of the Germans and frightened voices of women and children. Neither I nor those with me knew what was happening. After a moment, the Germans started pounding on the door of the factory, which was locked from the inside. At first we did not open it, so the Germans started to throw grenades through the windows. Factory worker Stanisław Pieczychlebek and I fled deeper into the factory to hide. The rest opened the door and I saw several dozen people lying on the ground, executed right by the factory. Seeing this, director Niżnikiewicz backed into the factory in terror, and that was when the Germans shot him. The others were brought before a factory wall and the SS-men put a machine gun in front of them. Those against the wall tried to convince the SS-men to spare them, Irena Budkiewicz presented her card and lied that the factory was manufacturing goods for the Wehrmacht, moreover she gave them gold rings and gold chains. These arguments worked, the Germans ordered them to go to Saint Stanislaus Church and they stated that they had been ordered to destroy everyone and everything.

After a moment, the Germans said that they were leaving and they withdrew. At that, Pieczychlebek and I came out of our hiding place and, together with our group, went to the Wolski Hospital. Maybe half an hour later the hospital was surrounded by the Germans, who put all the people present, both civilians and the wounded [insurgents] who were able to walk, priests, doctors, nuns and nurses, into a line in front of the hospital, men and women separately, and then herded them through Płocka Street towards Górczewska Street.

Machine guns had been set on Górczewska Street under a bridge. The group was halted and then directed to a shed in the so-called Moczydło. Allegedly this was a metal-cutting machine school.

In the shed the Germans segregated people, separating women and children from men. Moreover, they separated the doctors from the other men. When we arrived, some people



were already there. I believe they were from nearby houses. There could have been seven hundred men altogether and as many women with children. We sat on the ground, and this continued for several hours.

At one point the Germans said they needed five men. Five men volunteered and went out. I do not know what happened to them, I suppose they were executed. Machine guns and tanks could be heard shooting, I got the impression that anti-aircraft weapons were being operated. After a while, the Germans ordered twenty men to volunteer and go out, later they were selecting groups of fifty. I do not remember how many times this happened. I left in the next-to-last group; there were around fifty of us. In front of the shed we were ordered to stand in lines of five. We were told to hand over our watches. My watch had already been taken in the Wolski Hospital. Then, under a strong escort, we walked through a street guarded by troops with *rozpylacz* guns, and we were brought to the front of a little house in Górczewska Street, right by the railway bank. Executions were taking place in that location to the left and to the right. [The railway track] is on an elevation, the road is located beneath it. When the first twenty people climbed down, the other twenty were waiting for their turn. There was already a pile of corpses lying by a burning building. The SS-men with *rozpylacz* guns stood on the other side and were shooting at the approaching people. The corpses lay singly. I'm unable to say how many bodies there were, but it was possible to count them by the hundreds. I collapsed in the middle of the yard without being hit. The corpse of my book-keeper, Paweł Graczewski, and of Szczucki, were lying on my left leg. [Further] lay my worker Pieczychlebek, the locksmith Burzykowski, our houseman, subtenant Niżnikiewicz, and Niemcewicz.

After the execution, an SS-man stepped among the corpses and killed whoever was still alive. [...] shot Szczucki, he shot him through the hip and bladder.

Szczucki survived, he now lives in Praga, I don't know the address.

A while later the executions continued. I was lying face-down, I did not see how many people were executed. The Germans were finishing off those still alive. After some time they left and I started speaking with Szczucki and Koza, and we decided to run when it got dark.

All the while I could hear moaning – people were dying. Some of the corpses caught fire from the burning buildings and were burning.

When it got dark, together with Koza and Szczucki, I started to crawl over the corpses. Szczucki, who was seriously wounded, remained in the little house behind the square where the execution took place. He was later found there by the Germans, who transported him to Pruszków, where he was hospitalised and got better. Koza and I went to Ulrychów, to Koza's sister, who lived there.

[Illegible page rim] we washed the blood off. On our way to Ulrychów we were joined by Osiński [illegible] execution ground.

I do not know Koza's present address. From Ulrychów we went with Osiński to Parcele-Zielonki, and from there near to Grodzisk. Round-ups of Varsovians were constantly taking place there. From Grodzisk we left – first Osiński, then I – for Grójec County, where I stayed until the Red Army came.

Leaving my factory in Wolska Street, I saw the residents of my property lying before the walls, executed. About one hundred people died there, including children, women, old people and a few men. The entire [...]szek family was killed there: the husband, the wife and the children; Kolasińska, the caretaker's wife and her son; [...] family of the same Burzyński who died in Moczydło. I do not remember any other names.

Women that were left in Moczydło were taken on 6 August 1944 to the Wola fort, and mothers with children were released from there. So young women were lending children to one another and in this way were set free.

At that the report was concluded and read out.