



BARBARA MAYZER

Warsaw, 15 July 1949. A member of the Main Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland, Norbert Szuman (MA) heard the person named below as a witness, who testified as follows:

Name and surname	Barbara Mayzer
Date and place of birth	31 May 1925 in Warsaw
Names of parents	Aleksander and Janina, <i>née</i> Wilantowicz
Occupation of the father	office worker
State affiliation and nationality	Polish
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Education	two years of medical studies
Occupation	office worker
Place of residence	Warsaw, Odolańska Street 18a, flat 10
Criminal record	none

From the beginning to the end of the uprising, to be more precise from 2 August ([when] I volunteered) until the surrender of Mokotów, I worked as a paramedic in the *B1* company of the *Baszta* regiment.

The insurgent sanitary service was organized as follows: at first every platoon, and then every company, had its own sanitary patrol, providing first aid to the wounded people, keeping the less seriously wounded on the line, and sending the more seriously wounded to the central insurgent hospital run by the Sisters of Saint Elizabeth.



The first crime that I encountered was the execution carried out on 4 August (I'm not sure of the date) at Olesińska Street. As I know from the accounts of people who were wounded in that execution and who later managed to survive either on their own or with the help of the dedicated sanitary patrols that had been sent to the crime scene, the execution went as follows:

The Germans herded the residents from the whole of Olesińska Street and some residents from Grażyny, Puławska and Madalińskiego streets, to the basements of two or three houses on Olesińska Street.

I would like to explain here that I talked to two people who had been wounded in the execution at Olesińska Street, and both of them had been brought by the German soldiers to the crime scene from the house on the corner of Grażyny and Puławska streets, together with other residents from that house.

Having herded the people into the basements, the Germans showered them with grenades and some high explosives and incendiary missiles. From the accounts of the people who had been wounded in the execution at Olesińska Street, I got an impression that the Germans had crammed some thousand people into these basements. Some of the people managed to retreat from the crime scene into an unfinished house on Grażyny Street. Those people were in a horrible physical and mental state, I know that some of them had gone insane.

Dedicated sanitary patrols rushed to help the gravely wounded people who had stayed at the crime scene on Olesińska Street. These people were transferred to the hospital of the Sisters of Saint Elizabeth. Some several dozen wounded people passed through my hands.

The second crime that I encountered in Mokotów during the uprising was the case of the hospital run by the Sisters of Saint Elizabeth. From about the middle of August 1944, the hospital was a special target for German air raids and artillery shelling. Due to the partial destruction of the building, but most of all due to the continued bombardment and casualties among the wounded people, the hospital was evacuated at the end of August, and the wounded people were placed in the basements of various houses – on Szustra Street, Bałuckiego Street and others; I also know that they were taken to Puławska Street, to the blocks behind Malczewskiego Street. During the evacuation of the hospital, due to continued shelling, a large number of the wounded people and of those who were rescuing them were killed.



In September I met the wounded people who were moved to Szustra and Bałuckiego streets from the hospital that had been set up at Chełmska Street. I learned from them that their hospital had also been especially targeted by German planes, and that the shelling had caused much damage. Just before the surrender of Mokotów, when the insurgent area in Upper Mokotów was bound by the following streets: Wiktorska, Kazimierzowska, Grażyny and Puławska, the wounded people from the gradually abandoned areas were concentrated in the above-described area which was still controlled by the insurgents. The wounded were placed literally in every house.

As I heard, after the surrender of Mokotów these wounded people were concentrated at one point on Bałuckiego Street, from which they were taken outside of Warsaw in carts.

As for me, after the surrender of Mokotów I was taken with the insurgent troops to Pruszków, from which, against the international convention, I was deported to the Stutthof concentration camp in a group of forty women insurgents.

At this the report was concluded and read out.