



## BOHDAN ZIEMIOWICZ

Warsaw, 24 May 1949. A member of the Main Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland, Norbert Szuman (MA), heard the person named below as an unsworn witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness testified as follows:

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Name and surname	Bohdan Ziemiewicz
Date and place of birth	16 September 1907, Warsaw
Names of parents	Aleksander and Władysława, <i>née</i> Gościcka
Occupation of the father	artist, painter
State affiliation and nationality	Polish
Religious affiliation	none
Education	university
Occupation	man of letters
Place of residence	Warsaw, aleja Róż 6
Criminal record	none

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I spent the Warsaw Uprising in my flat at Mysłowicka Street 1. An insurgent lookout point was situated in our house due to its suitable location and height. At the beginning of September I had an opportunity to see from that spot how a German patrol killed a few civilians, who had gone out to the allotments for potatoes and vegetables. The patrol approached these people at a distance of a dozen steps and shot them with automatic weapons. At the time I heard about many similar incidents. The perpetrators were either Germans, soldiers stationed in the Citadel, or "Ukrainians" from the so-called "Śmigłówka"

[propeller factory] or the Central Institute of Physical Education. On 15 or 16 September the German troops seized the area of Żoliborz between Mickiewicza and Bohomolca streets. At about 9.30 a.m. the Germans captured Mysłowicka Street and some time later, having gathered in the basement of our house, we heard a call to get out uttered in German. All the people left the basement, and were then robbed of watches, rings, etc. by the Wehrmacht soldiers. Some time later we were marched in the direction of Marymont, and groups of people from nearby houses were being joined to us along the way. We were stopped in the vicinity of Tylżycka and Kołobrzaska streets, or maybe somewhere more to the north, at the house of an ex-commissioner of the blue police [no name], on a street perpendicular to the Vistula, where some staff was supposedly located. An escorting *feldgandarm* told us that we had to wait for the *Oberleutnant* to issue an order to execute us, which, according to him, had been done to a previous group of people somewhere behind the house. About half an hour later he came again and told us that the officer had been killed and that his post was assumed by a younger, more merciful officer, and therefore we would all be deported for forced labor. Soon we were sent to Bielany, to the monastery of the Marian Fathers, and on the following day the segregation of the people herded there took place. I managed to flee from the group of men sent to the Pruszków camp.

I recall that on the day when Mysłowicka Street was seized, many men from our house and the neighboring ones went to Upper Żoliborz, from which they returned with the news that during an attack along Słowackiego Street in the direction of Wilson square, the Germans had forced civilians taken from the nearby houses to walk in front of attacking tanks, which supposedly ended in many casualties. I didn't know the surnames of these men.

At this the report was concluded and read out.