



## BRONISŁAWA KURECZKO

22 April 1950, Warsaw. Judge (no name), acting as a member of the Main Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland, interviewed the person named below as a witness. The witness testified as follows:

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<b>Name and surname</b>	Bronisława Kureczko
<b>Date and Place of birth</b>	5 June 1908, Szychowo, Wąbrzeźno district
<b>Occupation</b>	Housewife
<b>Place of residence</b>	Warsaw, Mickiewicza Street 14, flat 2

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When the uprising broke out I was in the block of flats at Mickiewicza 4/16. I stayed there until 18 August 1944. That day the Germans expelled all the people from the area, which was constantly changing hands during those 18 days, to Pruszków. The Germans took up their positions around the Gdański Railway Station and in the Citadel.

Around 10 August all the men from the area were taken as hostages into the Citadel. From our block 15 men were taken. The rest managed to hide. The hostages were not killed.

On 17 August 1944 the Germans took all the men from the Citadel, Dymińska Street, Gen. Zajęczka Street and Mickiewicza Street to St. Adalbert's Church in Wola. The following day, that is, on 18 August 1944, the Germans escorted us – the women and children – to the church in Wola, from which we were later transported to the transit camp in Pruszków. The men from the area were sent to work as forced laborers at the Lilpop factory near Warsaw. Only the wounded stayed, in the PCK first-aid post, which was established in our block of flats in the first-floor apartment at no. 12. My sister, Bronisława Karpowicz, who was a nurse, stayed with them (she lives at Mickiewicza 12 Flat 2). She, along with the wounded and sick, was transported two weeks after all the other people had left.



I have not heard of any crimes committed by the Germans there.

At this the report was concluded and read out.