



JAROSŁAW BOŁDOK

Warsaw, 29 March 1949. A member of the District Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland, Judge Halina Wereńko, 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:

Forename and surname	Jarosław Bołdok
Date and place of birth	7 June 1905, Vladimir (Russia)
Names of parents	Ludwik and Matylida, née Chylińska
Occupation of the father	colonel in the Polish Army
State affiliation and nationality	Polish
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Education	electrical engineer
Place of residence	Warsaw, Narbutta Street 27a, flat 62
Criminal record	none

When the Warsaw Uprising broke out, I was in my flat at Kielecka Street 29a. The area was actually in the German hands; the insurgents, who had been for some time in control of the line along Madalińskiego Street, retreated to the neighborhood of aleja Niepodległości and were sometimes making night sorties.

On about 10–15 August (I don't remember the date) the Germans launched an operation burning houses in the block of the following streets: Narbutta, Boboli, Rakowiecka, aleja Niepodległości. The operation was, as Major Martin said, planned. Major Martin, an SS man from the *Stauferkaserne*, was in charge of it, along with some other SS man with the rank



of Captain whose surname I don't know. The residents of the houses that were to be set on fire had to leave them immediately, and were ordered to go westward. I did not hear anything about any executions taking place at that time.

Through the agency of one of the residents of our house, Jadwiga Duszowa, who knew Major Martin well, our house had twice received a written statement from him that it would not be burnt down.

On 22 August 1944 at about noon, two "Ukrainians" entered our house and took three men from the flats on the ground floor, including Zdzisław Blaźnik and Irzykowski. Jadwiga Duszowa tried to intervene with Major Martin from the *Stauferkaserne*, but he told her that it would be very difficult for him to do anything because the "Ukrainians" who had arrested the men had a separate command.

On the same day, 22 August, not long after the three men had been taken by the "Ukrainians," a group of armed "Ukrainians" stormed into our house. At that moment I was in the garden in the rear of the house. As I had been warned by my current wife, Zofia Dąbek, I took shelter at Łowicka Street 40. From there I saw that our house at Kielecka Street 29a was ablaze. Then, I went back home and heard screams and shots issuing from it. I was prevented from entering the house by a German, who forced me away shouting "*raus!*" and shooting after me. Being shot at by the "Ukrainians," I retreated to Łowicka Street 40. A few days later I got through to the house at Kielecka Street 27, where my current wife, Zofia Dąbek, Helena Blaźnik, and some other residents from Kielecka Street 29 had been hiding out. There was no access to Kielecka Street 29a – the house was mined (there was a sheet of paper fastened to the door which read, *Vorsicht! Minen!*).

On 7 September 1944 I was taken from the house at Łowicka Street 40, together with my current wife Zofia Dąbek and others. We were marched to Rakowiecka Street and placed between Wiśniowa and Kazimierzowska streets. An SS officer gave a speech to the 200–300 gathered people and announced that the men from our group would be executed for disobeying the German order to leave Warsaw. A moment before the announced execution, some young officer arrived in a car. After his conversation with the SS man who had announced the execution, we were told through an interpreter that we had been reprieved on von dem Bach's order and that we could join the women, with whom we would go to Pruszków, which subsequently happened.



I returned to Warsaw in March 1945. The house at Kielecka Street 29a was burnt out. In two flats on the second floor I found the burnt bodies of seven people that were – on the basis of various details – identified as the remains of the people who had been murdered by the “Ukrainians” on 22 August 1944: Jan Sobol, Helena Sobol, Strzałecka, Jadwiga Duszowa, her son Leszek, my wife Alina Bołdok, and her mother Aleksandra Pudłowska. I would like to emphasize that almost all female corpses were lying on beds and couches or near them, and I heard that the German soldiers had perpetrated many acts of rape on women in that area. They were, by the way, “Ukrainians”.

At this the report was concluded and read out.