



WŁADYSŁAW KUNICKI

Warsaw, 25 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 | Władysław Kazimierz Kunicki |
| Date and place of birth | 4 March 1900 in Warsaw |
| Names of parents | Gabriel and Józefa, <i>née</i> Molendzińska |
| Occupation of the father | railway clerk |
| State affiliation and nationality | Polish |
| Religious affiliation | Roman Catholic |
| Education | Faculty of Medicine at the University of Warsaw |
| Occupation | doctor |
| Place of residence | Warsaw, Bałuckiego Street 24, flat 1 |
| Criminal record | none |

When the Warsaw Uprising broke out, I was in my flat at Bałuckiego Street 24. As a doctor, from the very beginning I started to take care of the wounded. A first-aid post for a few patients which was set up at Odolańska Street 15A was exclusively in my charge, and later I worked with Dr. Teodor Biegański (who after the war worked in the Ministry of Health) in an aid-post for some twenty–thirty patients situated at Bałuckiego Street 24. Besides, Professor Dr. Lotek, chief of the civilian medical service in Mokotów, assigned me an area delineated by the following streets: Bałuckiego – Wiktorska (the even-numbered side) – Puławska –

Różana. Apart from that, I know about the following medical posts: at Bałuckiego Street 19, for a dozen or so patients, run by Ferdian, MA (died during the Uprising); at Wiktorska Street (between Puławska and Bałuckiego streets) – quite a large one, but I do not know who ran it; at Odolańska Street 10 or 12, a small post, but I do not know who was in charge there.

Military hospitals were:

1. In the Hospital of the Sisters of Saint Elizabeth at Goszczyńskiego Street 1; doctors who worked there included dentist Janina Dziarska (currently domiciled at Szustra Street 27) and radiologist Dr. Sławiński (domiciled in Poznań).
2. Hospital in the Kamler factory building at Wiktorska Street; Dr. Teodor Biegański worked there.
3. Hospital in the building of the nuns at Misyjna Street (Dr. Biegański worked also there).

Civilian hospitals about which I know:

1. Municipal Health Center – then an isolation hospital, ran by Dr. Stypułkowski;
2. Hospital set up at Puławska Street 140; I cannot provide any details pertaining to the size or medical or nursing staff of that hospital.

I know that the following doctors worked in Mokotów during the Uprising:

Dr. Emil Łoza (currently in a dermatology clinic in Łódź)

Dr. Kazimierz Orzechowski; I do not know his present whereabouts.

I am in possession of the following information concerning German crimes committed against hospitals:

I was an eyewitness of heavy artillery shelling of the Hospital of the Sisters of Saint Elizabeth, which was visibly marked with Red Cross emblems. The hospital strictly observed the provisions of international treaties (for instance I witnessed that the commandant of the hospital did not admit an armed insurgent to the premises). Bombardment of the hospital brought about its utter destruction, many casualties and finally an evacuation of the hospital – mainly to the sisters at Misyjna Street and to Kamler factory at Wiktorska Street.

As for the German crimes committed against insurgents and civilians, I know about a murder of some two hundred people who emerged from the sewer at Dworkowa Street (near Puławska Street), committed on 27 September 1944. The crime was witnessed by citizen Stanisława Świerczewska, currently domiciled in Warsaw at Szustra Street 13, flat 5.

I also know that in the first days of August 1944 (I do not remember an exact date) the Germans murdered a certain number of people at Szustra Street 3. More details may be provided by Dr. Łoza and an old, gray-haired lady who was wounded then, and who lives now at Szustra Street 3.

Citizen Maria Bogumił, currently domiciled at the end of Różana Street (near aleja Niepodległości) has information about a crime committed at Olesińska Street.

Citizen Majak, currently domiciled at Bałuckiego Street 25, has information about German crimes committed at Madalińskiego Street.

On the day of the surrender of Mokotów, that is on 27 September 1944, during an "evacuation" of people, some German officer ordered me to stay at Bałuckiego Street 24, claiming that as a doctor I would be taking care of the wounded and old people who would be left there. Indeed, some time later I was informed by Dr. Biegański that the wounded and old people from the quadrangle formed by the following streets: Szustra – Bałuckiego – Odolańska – Puławska were in the house at the corner of Bałuckiego Street (no. 20) and Odolańska Street (no. 16). Therefore, I reported to a non-commissioned German officer (of the Wehrmacht) who was standing with a patrol by my house and I went to the house at Bałuckiego Street 20. Three stories and the ground floor were filled with wounded, sick and old people – I think that in total there were more than two hundred people. I stayed there for two days, taking care of the sick people on the first floor. I know that Dr. Biegański was there among others. Dr. Kucharski (now a professor at the University of Life Sciences) was in charge there. Two days later the hospital was evacuated to the barracks of the horse race tracks in Służewiec, in wagons furnished by the Germans. On the evening of the next day we were loaded into open freight wagons together with the sick people and deported to Pruszków. Half of the train had been left there and the other half with me and some of the wounded people went from place to place, between midnight and 20:00 the following day, with all signs of harassment – through Łowicz and Kutno back to Skierniewice or rather



its vicinity, where we were unloaded in a wired camp, called *Czerwonka* if I am not mistaken. I was released with my family from that camp some week later, as a civilian doctor who got "mistakenly assigned".

As far as I know, the wounded people, mainly insurgents (and the Germans knew this), were deported to Germany (including Dr. Biegański). I know that one of those wounded people, Mieczysław Opoczyński came back from Germany and lives now in Warsaw, where he works in the Construction Department of the National Bank of Poland. From what I saw and heard, the wounded people were treated decently.

At this point, the report was concluded and read out.