



MAURYCY BOCZMAN

Warsaw, 27 May 1946. Deputy Prosecutor Zofia Rudziewicz interviewed the person named below as a witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness testified as follows:

Name and surname	Maurycy Boczman (Marian Borowski)
Date of birth	3 May 1887
Names of parents	Szymon and Róża
Place of birth	Warsaw
Place of residence	Warsaw, Targowa Street 62
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Occupation	pharmacy manager
Relationship to the parties	none
Criminal record	none
Education	Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Basel

Before the war, I was the owner of a pharmacy at Targowa Street 62, the owner of the house at Brzeska Street 17, a co-owner of the house at Tamka Street 34, the other half of which belonged to Waleria Popowska, and the owner of the house at Tarczyńska Street 8.

At the beginning of 1940, I don't remember the exact date, I was summoned to report to the criminal police, where I was read a complaint filed by Waleria Popowska, who was demanding from me reimbursement of the amount of 5000 zlotys allegedly due to her for renovation of the house which she had allegedly carried out. I wish to note that these claims were totally

unsubstantiated. In the complaint, Popowska contended that I was a very rich man, that I had hidden stocks of textiles, leather, that I had a lot of diamonds and gold. She called me "a rich Jew." The criminal police officer – a German – did not want to hear me explain anything; he gave me twenty-four hours to settle the alleged debt. After that deadline, German investigators – Gestapo men, if I am right – came to my house to arrest me. I thus decided to pay the amount demanded by Popowska. The matter was handled by my brother-in-law, Advocate Edmund Mejerzon (who is now dead). Despite this, the Germans would not leave us in peace and they kept returning to arrest me as a rich Jew. I should note that all this happened before the ghetto was created.

In August 1940, I was delivered a confiscation document signed by Fischer. I present this document in the original, I hereby file a copy thereof, and I undertake to submit the original, or potentially a photocopy thereof, to the files of the case pending before the Supreme National Tribunal [Najwyższy Trybunał Narodowy]. The confiscation document was delivered to me by a Gestapo man in a uniform with a skull and crossbones on his hat. Two hours later, a Gestapo man named Oscar Bus came by and made an inventory of the furniture and movables in my flat at Targowa Street 62, flat 9, he took away the keys to the premises and threw me, my wife, and the entire family out of the flat. The following day, the entire furnishings of the flat, including luxury furniture, carpets, and paintings, were taken away from me; so was the jewellery I owned. The losses I suffered were in the amount of 1.500.00 [sic] zlotys according to the value of the confiscated items at the time. At the same time receivership was appointed for the houses belonging to me, and I was deprived of the income. The pharmacy was not confiscated, thanks to the fact that I had transferred the ownership of it to my wife. When my furniture was being taken away, I managed to learn from the wagon driver that it would be taken to the flat of Oscar Bus, a Gestapo man from Łódź.

I don't know what the basis for the confiscation of my property was. I suspect that it happened as a result of Popowska's denunciation that I was a rich Jew. I don't know whether similar instances of confiscation occurred. I remember that I once saw a similar poster concerning the confiscation of a house belonging to Einhorn, located on the corner of Sienkiewicza Street and Napoleona Square. That poster was also signed by Fischer.