

IRENA SKRZYPIEC

On 28 October 1947, in Radom, Attorney Zygmunt Glogier, member of the District Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Radom, heard the person named below as a witness without an oath. After being informed about the criminal liability for giving false testimony, the witness testified as follows:

Name and surname	Irena Skrzypiec
Age	46
Parents' names	Józef and Maria
Place of residence	Żeromskiego Street 12, Radom
Occupation	office worker
Criminal record	none
Relationship to the parties	none

I worked in the Central Welfare Council Committee in the department for the aid of prisoners and their families. Sister Stanisława from the Magdelenes, now living in a convent in Kalisz, might have a lot to say, because in some cases she even had access to the cells. At first, we had quantitative data on political prisoners. Then the index was deleted, and only from the numbers could we get an idea of the amount of political prisoners. From among the major arrests, I remember a mass arrest in Garbatka, where 2,000 men were taken. I know this from the number of portions [of meals]. Those arrested were placed in Radom at Szkolna Street 2, in some barracks. From there, they were either taken to a camp or released. Some of them escaped from this transport, among others, Jerzy Żurkowski, who lives in Radom, Grodzka Street 2, and Helman, the owner of the coal warehouse, [who lives at] Żeromskiego Street 104.

Besides this, I remember that in December 1944, a whole train was surrounded and all [the passengers] on the train were taken to Dolna Street, to the Bata barracks. About 460 people might have been arrested [then], who were then interrogated at Kosciuszki. Some were released. Zawadzki, a baker [who lives at] Mleczna Street 50, may be able to say something about this matter—his cousin was detained at that time.

In addition, in March 1944, seven people were arrested and transported to Kielce, and then to the Ravensbrück camp. Furthermore, during Easter one year, a larger number of people were brought from Kozienice and the surrounding area in trucks, and were then put in prison. I know this because at the time they refused to accept food parcels. What happened to these people, I don't know. All the Central Welfare Council files were burnt and nothing was left.

This is my testimony.

The report was read out.