



## FELIKSA SZCZEPANIUK

Warsaw, 16 March 1946, Judge Halina Wereńko, delegated to the Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes, interviewed the person named below as a witness. Having advised the witness of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the judge swore the witness in accordance with Art. 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The witness testified as follows:

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Name and surname	Feliksa Szczepaniuk <i>née</i> Skoczyn
Names of parents	Antoni and Józefa <i>née</i> Biernacka
Date of birth	18 September 1907
Occupation	seller
Education	seven grades of elementary school
Place of residence	Głucha Street 3a
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Criminal record	none

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During the German occupation, I lived in Warsaw at Pańska Street 93 with my husband Andrzej (born 27 November 1910 in Międzyrzecz), a printer [...], employed before the war at the Military Geographical Institute at Aleje Jerozolimskie 90.

During the war, my husband was unemployed, doing odd jobs.

I don't know if my husband belonged to an underground organization fighting the Germans because he never told me anything about it. However, I know that my husband and his friends often read underground press bulletins.



On 6 December 1943, my husband was arrested by gendarmes along with 27 other men in a tram on the corner of Nowy Świat Street and aleja 3 Maja, in a round-up.

I was told this by a man, whose surname I don't know, and who was also arrested in the tram along with my husband, was examined with him in Pawiak prison in a cell on the third floor, and then released because he worked for some Germans.

There were supposedly weapons transported in the tram, but I didn't learn anything more precise.

The man I mentioned, who was released from Pawiak prison, told me that during the examination in the cell, the Gestapo men told the arrested straight away that they were going to be executed, whereas they gave this man his ID back and released him.

On 10 December 1943, a notice was published stating that on 7 December, 50 members of the Polish Workers' Party had been executed for "working for Moscow and England," in retaliation for blowing up a train with ammunition near Skrudą. That day, there were two executions in Warsaw, in Wola and in Okęcie; in each of these places 25 people were executed.

I didn't learn anything else about my husband's last moments.

The report was read out.