



JADWIGA ĆWIEKIEWICZ

On 22 November 1947 in Radom, the District Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes with its seat in Radom, this in the person of a member of the Commission, lawyer Zygmunt Glogier, interviewed the person mentioned hereunder as a witness, without taking an oath. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness testified as follows:

Name and surname	Jadwiga Ćwiekiewicz
Age	23 years old
Parents' names	Stefan and Maria Korczak
Place of residence	Podjazdowa Street 3, Radom
Occupation	teacher
Criminal record	none
Relationship to the parties	none

My mother ran a small beer cellar at Podjazdowa Street 3 in Radom. Since the Gestapo building at Kościuszki Street was situated close by, many Gestapo men would come to her establishment. I could recognize a few of them if I was shown their photographs, or if they were presented to me. Among those that I remember was Alvin Schwiecker, a Berliner by birth, who knew only a few words of Polish. He was of medium height, red-haired albeit balding, with a light complexion and reddish veins clearly visible on his cheeks. He also had two or three silver teeth, while his hands were freckled. His face was ordinary, and he could have been some 30 – 40 years old. If I remember correctly, he lived in Piaski, while his wife ran a *Gemüsegeschäft* [grocery] at Żeromskiego Street. I also remember two others: Trompter and Cunert, who were from Łódź. These three were the most frequent visitors at my mother's establishment. They were sometimes accompanied by Franz Hupin, who



lived in Radom at Bławatna Street; he was from Opole. On occasion, when they were stone drunk, I would check their documents myself. This is how I determined the identity of Alvin Schwiecker. From amongst my family, the Germans arrested my brother, Janusz Ćwiekiewicz, and Tadeusz Bezwetz (he didn't return). My father was also detained, however we secured his release through bribes. But this didn't stop some Gestapo man from giving him a severe beating. I myself was deported to the camp at Ravensbrück, where I remained until April 1945. As far as I know, in 1943 Fuchs had Schwiecker transferred from Radom due to some interventions which the latter had purportedly undertaken on behalf of Gestapo arrestees in return for bribes. He was definitely an alcoholic. I don't know what rank he held. If my memory serves me right, he had a silver stripe and one stud on his shoulder straps. Schwiecker would always repeat that he had a lot to take care of, for he was constantly taking part in sweep operations. He was married and had two children, a son and a daughter (6 – 8 years of age).

The above is concordant with my oral testimony.

The report was read out.