

ALEKSANDER KUBICKI

Warsaw, 22 March 1948. A member of the District Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Warsaw, Judge Halina Wereńko, heard the person named below as an unsworn witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations and of the obligation to tell the truth, the witness testified as follows:

Name and surname	Aleksander Kubicki
Parents' names	Władysław and Ewa, née Bonarska
Date of birth	28 September 1908, Raszków, Włoszczowa district
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Education	self-taught
Place of residence	Warsaw, Przyjaciół Street 5, flat 10
Occupation	journalist, writer, deputy of the Polish Parliament
Citizenship and nationality	Polish

I met Stanisław Dubois in 1934 as the editor of the *Ugora* magazine, and later worked with him for the *Dziennik Popularny*. During the occupation, Dubois created an independent socialist youth group, issuing the magazine titled *Barykada Wolności*. I met and cooperated with Dubois, even though I belonged to a more leftist group myself. In the summer of 1940, after Barlicki's arrest, Stanisław Dubois was arrested and taken to Pawiak. Moszkowski, pseudonym "Biały Andrzej," told me that, after his arrest, in the late fall of 1940 (I don't remember the exact date), in the flat at Bartoszewicza Street, he tore the note sent by Dubois from Pawiak, threw the pieces of paper behind the stove and ran away.

I was arrested on 8 July 1941 in Warsaw for the organization of "Sierp i Młot", and I stayed in Pawiak until March 1942, then I was moved to the concentration camp in Auschwitz.

At the camp, I met Stanisław Dubois, who told me that he had been asked about the note in Pawiak. On 22 August 1942, he told me, Frankiewicz, and Jagiełło that he had received a food parcel from Thugutt from Switzerland on that day. Sending parcels was not allowed at the time. Dubois was afraid that the parcel may have drawn the attention of the authorities to him, even more so because he initially used the name Dębski in Pawiak and at the camp, until his real name was discovered by the Gestapo.

On 24 August 1942 before noon, from the window of block 21 (the *rewir* – hospital), with Attorney Woźniakiewicz, I saw an SS man (probably Palitzsch) leading Dubois and two other prisoners to block 11. Before the gate was opened, I clearly saw Dubois turn around and smile at us. A few minutes later, prisoners were taking coffins with corpses out of block 11, leaving them in block 28 (the hospital). Adam Kuryłowicz, staying in block 28, confirmed that Stanisław Dubois had been shot. Everyone at the camp thought that the parcel from Switzerland had drawn attention to Dubois and was the cause of his death. Having been released, I spoke to the wife of the late Stanisław Dubois, Kazimiera Dubois (residing in Warsaw, 3 Maja Street 5) and I found out that on the same day, 24 August 1942, Halina Staniszewska – Stanisław Dubois’s connection – was shot at the concentration camp in Ravensbrück. I therefore suppose that it was new evidence for the accusation that may have caused the execution of the late Stanisław Dubois, and not the arrival of the parcel. No one at the prison knew the precise reason for the shooting.

At this the report was concluded and read out.