

PROSECUTION: I understand that sir, but--

PRESIDENT: All right, get your letter.

PROSECUTION: Mark the spot where you were standing with the letter "I".

QUESTIONS BY MR. KLUGE:

Q And where did the group of invalids come from?

A The group of invalids came here from Block 32 and came into a bathroom here. (Indicating.)

PROSECUTION: Mark the route the invalids took with your pencil.

(Whereupon the witness took a pencil and did as directed.)

QUESTIONS BY MR. KLUGE:

Q Did you stand during the procedure of the bath all the time at the spot that you have marked with the letter "I"?

A I said already before that when the people were being bathed and the SS Tech Sergeant Grill brought these people we all had to run into the camp.

Q Did you then see, yourself, after that one hour as you have described, Grill and the SS men come out of the bath?

A I said already as I testified before that I saw him on the camp street as they came from the direction of the bath.

Q During the time you were there in camp did you ever speak to some fellow prisoners who went through this bathing procedure and survived it?

A Yes.

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CROSS EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DR. KLUGE:

Q Komienski, can you tell us exactly the spot where you were when you observed how the accused Grill brought the prisoners to the bathroom?

A You mean the place?

Q Yes, where you were standing.

A Yes.

Q Where was it exactly?

A Between the blocks No. 28 and 27.

Q And where was the bath?

A The bathroom was at the end of the block 28 and 27.

Q Mr. Komienski, I show you here Exhibit No. D-1.

I would like to ask you to get acquainted with it.

A I know it.

Q Show me exactly where you were standing.

A (Indicating). The crematory at that time did not reach that far, only up to this point.

PRESIDENT: I want the Judge Advocate to designate the points he is indicating on the map. See that the record indicates where he is pointing.

Q Will you please mark the spot exactly?

A Here was the entrance to the dispensary and I was standing here.

PROSECUTION: I would like to find out what letter was used here last. It is hard to tell what was used--

PRESIDENT: The testimony doesn't mean anything to the court. We can't understand what "here" means.

Q Can you recall the name? Who was it?

A A certain Schwerens.

Q Did you hear about those facts which you know by hearsay from this so-called witness?

DR. KLUGE: I did not say "so-called".

INTERPRETER: Please cross out so-called.

PRESIDENT: Repeat the question.

INTERPRETER: Did you hear these facts which you know about by hearsay of this witness?

THE WITNESS: I would like to be told before whether you mean the incidents of the bath as I saw them myself or the incidents of the bathing as they were told to me.

QUESTIONS BY DR. KLUGE:

Q According to my memory, I believe you said that you were not present at the bathing yourself. You only know how it took place. By particulars, I mean things as they take place in the bathroom itself.

A I testified already before about the particulars of the bathing but I did not see the particulars of the bathing when Grill was present.

Q Were these goings on during the bathing common knowledge among the prisoners and did everybody know about it?

A People who held a position knew very well, such as block eldests, and others who were present.

Q How far, according to your opinion, could these cries of pain be heard?

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A If the bathing took place after the evening roll call then you could hear the cries as far as the roll call place.

Q Did not these cries create excitement among all the camp inmates and not only among those who had functions?

A Yes, these cries could be heard by all of us, but there is one fact you have to realize, after ten hours of hard work some of these people came home so tired they could hardly eat and went to bed.

Q Didn't these prisoners ever have any free time where they could discuss the happenings of the camp?

A Yes, there was free time, but you have to differentiate two groups of people. The first group worked from morning until night and when they came back and whenever they had one hour's free time they would lie down and sleep. The second group was the group of prominent people and they killed their time by playing cards or by playing soccer and they did not have time to discuss these murders that took place in camp. Some of them, only those that were of the group of intelligent people, showed some interest in that regardless whether they had a position or not.

Q Do you mean to say, Mr. Komlenski, that the group of working people, partly for reasons of exhaustion never had any discussions within the camp about these things?

A Yes, certainly unless if there were special occasions, executions, shootings, one would tell the other one.

Q Mr. Komlenski, isn't it a fact that on Sundays there was even occasion for the prisoners to play soccer?

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A Yes, but except for the people that played and the block eldests there was nobody else present at the place.

Q Only the teams were there and the block eldests as spectators?

A Yes, there were prominent people who had free time and could watch it. The others were taking a rest.

Q Of what nationalities did the prominent people consist of in the Camp Gusen?

A If it refers to the camp personnel then it consisted one hundred percent of Germans and mostly of criminals. Only at the end of 1942 some of the Polish received some positions and then mostly at their blocks as block clerks.

Q Then it isn't a fact that the majority of the prominent people consisted of Poles?

A No. Yes, Polish were taken if for instance they needed a doctor or a clerk or for technical reasons because there were no intelligent among the Germans.

Q At what time of the day did these bathings take place?

A What kind of bathings are you talking about?

Q The bathings between the years of 1940 to 1945.

PROSECUTION: I object to that on the ground it isn't sufficiently definite. Does he mean bathing of well people or bathing of invalids? It is confusing as to what the question means.

DR. KLUGE: I withdraw the question and reframe it.

QUESTIONS BY DR. KLUGE:

Q When was it that the bathings took place with deadly results or results of injuries so far as you could ascertain?

A The bathings that took place for the purpose of extermination were under the supervision of the camp leader Schmielewski and SS Master Sergeant Lynch.

PRESIDENT: Tell the witness to answer the question. He did not answer the question. The question was when did that take place. He is telling under whom that took place.

THE WITNESS: You mean the time of the day?

DR. KLUGE: Yes.

THE WITNESS: In the evening or in the afternoon.

QUESTIONS BY DR. KLUGE:

Q So in order to be sure of those incidents you heard about it yourself?

A What do you mean, whether I heard about or what I saw personally?

Q By reasons of either having seen it or by hearsay.

DR. KLUGE: I object to the translation. I did not say hearsay but hearing.

PROSECUTION: I object to that question on the grounds it is not sufficiently definite. By hearing does the interrogator mean hearing the screams or does he mean hearing what was done by someone else? Hearing the sounds that came from the bathroom, or hearing the story about it?

LAW MEMBER: If the witness understands the question he may answer.

DR. KLUGE: By the last question I endeavored to show what events the witness heard or saw himself at what time of the day.

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THE WITNESS: As I said a minute before one of the bathings I saw took place at three o'clock in the afternoon, the other one where the cries could be heard so far as my block was concerned was in the evening.

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Q And what did you have to do this afternoon in the camp? Inside the camp?

A As I said before, I was sick then. I was in a hospital. I had the edema.

Q Were you there sick in bed or were you, as you said, there visiting a friend?

PROSECUTION: I object to that. There is no testimony that this witness said he was there visiting a friend.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Yes there is.

LAW MEMBER: The witness may answer if he can.

THE WITNESS: As I said earlier, I was sick. I had the edema, and I was in the hospital with my friend.

PRESIDENT: The court will take a recess for fifteen minutes.

(Whereupon the court recessed at 1435 hours.)

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(Whereupon the court reconvened at 1450 hours.)

PRESIDENT: Court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: May the record show that all members of the court, the prosecution, the defense, the accused, the court reporter, and the court interpreter that were present at previous sessions are present now.

JAN JANUEZ KAMIENSKI, called as a witness by the prosecution, resumed the stand and being reminded that he was still under oath, testified further through an interpreter as follows:

CROSS EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DR. KLUGE:

Q Mr. Kamienski, according to your observations, can one not

assume that these death baths were a common talk in the camp, is that correct?

A The people knew how these baths took place, but how they were being conducted only a few knew.

Q And about the amount of the victims, didn't the people know either?

A Yes, this was known.

Q Generally known?

A Yes, this is correct. I can give you an example.

Q Can you tell me whether the defendant, Schuettauf, had anything to do with labor allocation?

A As far as I know, no.

Q He thusly could not give any instructions to work details leaders?

A This is what I had said already. He had to do with the SS men, but he showed interest for the prisoners.

Q Only for the prisoners, or also for the work of the prisoners and the conditions under which they took place?

A He was only interested whether they were working or were not working.

Q So his only duties did not consist of being in charge of the guard company and supervision of the guards?

A If we look at it from a point of view of his duties, he was only concerned with his SS men.

Q Where were you, Mr. Kamienski, standing when you heard the instructions and directives that he gave to his SS guards?

A I testified already under oath that I know this from SS men.

Q Can you give an example for that, what kind of instructions these words--how they read?

A I know that General Baugh had said that they should not consider us as human beings, but as murders and criminals, and that they ought to shoot us to death or to beat us to death. And furthermore, for doing that they would receive cigarettes and leaves.

Q And at the occasion of the incident of the stone quarry, you saw yourself afterwards these thirty-five to forty corpses lying around there?

A Yes, because this place at the office that I was working in was about fifty to sixty meters from this place away.

Q And this bigger amount of corpses, of one hundred and fifty or so, at the other occasion, you saw that yourself also?

A Yes, when we came into the camp I had to make a report to the detail leader that so much and so much prisoners were marching in, and so much and so much corpses were being brought in on the wagon, when the

Q That was also generally known among the prisoners?

A Those prisoners that worked in that work detail knew about that.

Q Only those?

A This is very hard for me to say. For instance the prisoners worked in this work detail for one month, and then they came to another work detail, and they were also informed about that.

Q Of which camp was the Russian camp consisted of?

A It consisted of 13, 14, 15, and 16, blocks.