

say about this. It was quite simply the aim of the SS to kill as many people as possible. The SS would say either you are in good health and then you can work, or you are not well, in which case you must be removed. There are no sick people here.

Q Was the door to the bathroom a single door?

A No, if I remember correctly it was a double door opening towards the middle?

Q That means there was one pole in the middle between the two halves of the door?

A Yes, two sides of the door.

Q And the beam in the middle?

A No, there was no such thing. You fixed the door with bolts in the floor and in the ceiling.

Q Would you know the normal width of a house door?

A A normal door is about that broad. (Indicating)

PROSECUTION: Indicating how many centimeters?

THE WITNESS: In a house?

DR. KLUGE: Yes.

THE WITNESS: About a meter, or a meter twenty. I am not certain. I have never measured a door either.

QUESTIONS BY DR. KLUGE:

Q And you know exactly there was a double door in the bath room?

A Well, if I remember correctly there were two halves opening outwards.

DR. KLUGE: No further questions.

PRESIDENT: Any redirect?

PROSECUTION: No redirect.

EXAMINATION BY THE COURT

QUESTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT:

Q Was it pretty well known throughout the camp that a man worked when he was healthy and when he became ill, he was disposed of? Is that the nature of your testimony?

A Well, at every roll call they would look through the prisoners and single out invalids and say to them, "Come on, come on, you are an invalid, on this side." And they were sent to special blocks and every prisoner was afraid and everybody tried to get some extra food. And in the fall of 1941 I remember they selected a great amount of invalids, about two thousand or two thousand five hundred of them, and lots of them were present there. I remember that Grill was present, and Brust, and Chaislewski, and the entire headquarters staff. And if any of the invalids looked a little better than the others, if his face was still fairly full, they would make him run fifty meters back and forward on the double, and if he was limping, well he was sent away to the invalids. It looked like a horse sale, a sale of horses at a fair.

Q Ordinarily at the roll call, who picked out the invalids?

A Well at the time of which I am speaking, that is so to say during this incident, all the inmates were called out to line up on the roll call square that was one Saturday afternoon, and the whole afternoon was spent on selecting them.

Q Just a minute. I understood you to testify that at roll call those who were weak or invalids were picked out, is that correct?

A They too were selected, but if somebody was lying on the ground, he would be straight away sent to the invalid block.

Q Now tell him I wish you would listen carefully to this question-- at the normal roll calls, who picked out those men who were not able to work?

A There was first of all Chmielowski who selected them, the camp commander; then there was the roll call leader Brust; after him there was some other roll call leader, I don't know his name, and then there was Yantzech, the so-called invalid welfare officer. That's the name the prisoners gave to Yantzech anyway.

QUESTIONS BY PRESIDENT:

Q Invalia welfare officer?

A Yes, the guardian of invalids because that is all he has to do, select them for liquidation.

PRESIDENT: Any other questions by the court? There appear to be none. The witness will be excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew.)

PRESIDENT: The court will recess for 30 minutes.

(Whereupon at 1015 hours the court recessed for 30 minutes.)

* * * *

(Whereupon the court reconvened at 1045 hours.)

PRESIDENT: The court will now to order.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that all the members of the court, the prosecution, the defense, the accused, the court reporter, and the court interpreters that were present at the previous sessions are present now. The prosecution calls as its next witness Antoni Skulo.

ANTONI SKULO, called as a witness by the prosecution, being first duly sworn, testified through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q State your full name.

A Skulo, Antoni.

Q Your address?

A Salzbarg DP Camp 10.

Q Your nationality?

A Polish.

Q Your age?

A 32.

Q Your occupation?

A Treasury official.

(Skulo-Direct)

Q Were you ever a prisoner in Guernsey?

A I was.

Q From when until when?

A From the 1st June 1940 until the 5th May 1945.

Q What details were you on?

A At first I worked in the stone quarry uncovering the soil.

After that I worked for about four years as a stone cutter in the stone quarry.

Q Which one or ones of the accused do you know?

A I know all of them.

Q Give their names according to their numbers.

A I don't know the name of the first, I only know that he was an SS officer; the name of the second is Grill; I don't know the name of the third either; I know the fourth one--at the end he was my detail leader--he is Fiedler; the fifth is Hertzung; the sixth is Heisig.

Q Did you know Number 1 by any nickname?

A They called him General Bauch which means General Belly.

Q What were the duties of Number 1?

A I couldn't say exactly what his duties were but he had something to do all the time with the chain of guards.

Q Did you ever from your own knowledge or from hearsay ascertain what his instructions to the guards were?

A I learned from a guard in the air force whom I had already known before the war in Germany and whose name was Fabianus that, and I am now quoting Fabianus, whenever fresh new guards came to Guernsey he would call them for a meeting and he would say something like the following to them, "All the prisoners who are in this camp are criminals; they are under sentences, mostly under death sentences", and he warned all the guards not to go too close to any prisoner, not to have any conversation with

(Saulo-Direct)

then because any prisoner might at any moment simply stab them in the back with a knife; we, all of us, should have been shot before, but by Hitler's orders we were kept in this camp and to go on working until we were or less worked ourselves to death.

Q How you say "he", who are you referring to, when you speak of the one who gave the instructions?

A This officer, Number 1 (indicating).

Q And who was Patales?

A Patales was an ordinary air force guard.

Q Was he on duty at Guern?

A In Langhe.

Q How did he hear of Number 1's instructions?

A Well, that is what Patales told me, so that all I know I was told by Patales.

Q Do you recall any incident involving the capture of an American flier?

A I do.

Q When did that occur?

A In July or August, 1944.

Q What time of the day or night did that occur?

A About 7:00 in the evening.

Q Tell the court what happened?

A Our detail came from Lungitz by car because at that time I was working in the messerschmitts stores. When we descended from the car it was near the Jourhouse or the headquarters building I saw a group of SS men standing there with an American pilot in their midst. He had his head bandaged. We marched through the Jourhouse so that this group was no more than three or four meters away from me. One SS man whose name I don't know beat this American flyer and number one too beat him. When the pilot fell to the ground I heard him say in German, "You American dog," he said something more but I couldn't understand German very well, and as he spoke these words he kicked him several times in the stomach and in the head. I don't know what happened afterwards because I went inside the camp.

Q When you say "he" who are you referring to?

A Number one.

Q Did you ever hear of what happened to that pilot?

A I did. I was told that he had died and I was told that by a Polish student of medicine, his name was Filipiak.

Q Did you know of any bathings of invalids in Gusen?

A I do.

Q Who among the accused here were present at such bathings of invalids?

A Heisig. Of the rest I don't know whether they were there or not.

Q What were the duties of number three?

(Szulc - direct)

A He always was working about the stone quarry. From him too I got my face boxed a few times.

Q When did that occur?

A In 1944 somewhere, about February or March.

Q Under what circumstances?

A There was a gypsy by the name of Toni preparing potatoes in a stove. Since number three would often look through the window into our hall and since he would beat us if he found us roasting potatoes, we locked this door with a hook. I was working near the door and when number three started knocking at the door I had to open it. I opened this door for him and when he came in the first thing he did was to strike me in the face with his fist so I fell over. Next he walked over to the stove and kicked it over with his feet so that all the potatoes fell out. He asked whose potatoes these were and Toni the gypsy admitted that they were his. So he got hold of the spade handle and started laying it over this gypsy, over his back, over his head.

PROSECUTION: Your witness.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No cross examination.

PRESIDENT: Questions by the court? There being none, witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew.)

PROSECUTION: I ask the court reporter to mark this Prosecution Exhibit P-8 for identification and this Prosecution Exhibit P-8A for identification.

(The documents referred to were marked Prosecution Exhibits P-8 and P-8A for identification.)

(Szulc - direct)

PROSECUTION: If the court please Prosecution Exhibit P-8 for identification is a statement in German and Prosecution Exhibit P-8A for identification is a translation thereof in English of a Captain Louis Bousset living in France, a French National. I offer these in evidence.

LAW MEMBER: Objection by the defense?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No objection.

LAW MEMBER: Prosecution Exhibits P-8 and P-8A for identification will be received in evidence.

(The documents heretofore marked Prosecution Exhibits P-8 and P-8A for identification were received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibits P-8 and P-8A, are attached hereto, and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: With the court's permission I will read the English translation.

PRESIDENT: You may proceed.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: If the court please, defense waives reading of the document to the accused at this time.

PRESIDENT: Let the record show that defense waives the reading of this exhibit in German to the accused at this time. It will be read during a recess.

(Whereupon the prosecution read Prosecution Exhibit P-8A, the English translation of the statement of Captain Louis Bousset.)

PROSECUTION: I ask the court reporter to mark this Prosecution Exhibit P-9 for identification.

(The document referred to was marked Prosecution Exhibit P-9 for identification.)

PROSECUTION: If the court please, Prosecution Exhibit P-9 for identification is an interrogation of the

testimony of a Polish witness, Mieczyslaw Jaroszewicz, residing in Linz, Austria. This is signed by the person interrogated and it was also signed by an interpreter that it was truly read and translated in Polish to the witness before he signed the same. I offer this in evidence.

PRESIDENT: Where is this witness at the present time?

PROSECUTION: I don't know, sir. I assume he is in Linz, Austria.

PRESIDENT: Has any effort been made to get in touch with him?

PROSECUTION: Because the number of witnesses we can request is strictly limited, we have not requested this one. He resides in Austria and the number of witnesses is limited.

PRESIDENT: What do you mean?

PROSECUTION: We are informed that we can get no corroborating witnesses nor can we get witnesses where there might be some duplication. We have to try a case with a limited number of witnesses. We submit a list and we must determine which witnesses are absolutely essential, and we cannot get any more than those.

PRESIDENT: Was the name of this witness presented as a witness?

PROSECUTION: No, sir, it wasn't. I might state for the information of the court that usually a main witness is requested who can testify at least against two of the accused. It is deemed that witnesses who can testify against most of the accused are the most important.