



STANISŁAW KALINOWSKI

On 14 October 1947 in Wrocław, Investigating Judge of the District Court in Wrocław, Associate Judge [illegible], heard the person named below as a witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness testified as follows:

Name and surname	Stanisław Kalinowski
Age	58
Parents' names	Zygmunt and Aniela, née Czarniecka
Place of residence	Wrocław, Biskupia Street 11
Occupation	warehouse manager at Spółdzielnia Inwalidów
Criminal record	none
Relationship to the parties	none

I stayed in the concentration camp in Auschwitz from 5 April 1941 until 30 January 1945. From the list of the former members of the camp crew, I know the following:

1) Hans Aumeier served as the *Lagerführer* [camp leader] in 1942–1944. He had a hostile disposition towards the prisoners. He beat and kicked them for even minor offenses. I often saw such incidents during his time as *Lagerführer*, but I can't give you exact dates or names of the victims. On Aumeier's orders and in his presence prisoners were punished by flogging. This was done at the blocks or in public during the general roll call. Public floggings occurred two or three times a week.

Escaped prisoners were punished by hanging. A captured escapee prisoner had to go around the camp beating a drum and wearing a board with the inscription: "Hip hip hurra, ich bin wieder da!" ["Hip hip hurray! I'm back again!"]. Then he would be locked in the bunker and after being interrogated by the *Politische Abteilung* [Political Department], he was hanged.

The management of the execution was assigned to the camp commandant and the *Lagerführer* each time.

In the camp, executions took place at block 11 almost every day. Whoever managed these executions I don't know, but I suppose that it was the camp commandant, *Lagerführer* and *Politische Abteilung*.

2) Max Grabner served as the head of the *Politische Abteilung* until November 1943. He terrorized the camp. At the *Politische Abteilung*, interrogations were conducted during which prisoners were beaten. I can't give any specific facts.

3) Arthur Liebehenschel served as the camp commandant for several months from autumn 1943. He introduced a more relaxed regime in relation to the prisoners. He forbade any beating and arbitrary killing of prisoners by SS men, and, in addition, the prisoners no longer had to take off their caps while passing SS men. During his time, the "wall of death" was dismantled at block 11, and the executions even ceased for some time. There was an improvement in the prisoners' nutrition. Neither was there any public flogging. As a result, Liebehenschel enjoyed a good reputation among the prisoners.

4) From December 1942 to July 1943 Karl Teuber served as the head of the dental clinic for SS men and for prisoners. I was the secretary in the SS men's facility. I don't know any examples of him mistreating prisoners. Rather the opposite – he was harsh but fair and defended the prisoners. I know that he was ordered to attend the gassing of prisoners.

In the case of the gold that came from human corpses, I should explain that at the dental station there was a special room called the *Sonderraum*, where gold and platinum bridges were removed and then even dentures were taken out. Several times [illegible] melted gold, platinum and silver, ranging from a dozen to several dozen kilograms. Until the summer of 1944, the head of this department was a prisoner named Józef Nowacki from Pruszków near Warsaw. After him was a prisoner called Paweł Kac from Łuck. The following were employed in connection with the smelting of gold: Stanisław Szczęsnowicz (dentist, residing in Jelenia Góra), Edmund Janiszewski (dentist, reportedly residing in Warsaw and working in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Roman Szuszkiewicz (dentist, residing in Tarnów).



The gold was melted down and often sent to Berlin to the Reich Bank. If that occurred via the camp administration, I don't know. Later, the *Sonderraum* was detached from the camp station and transferred to Birkenau.

Platz later told me that the gold was sent by *Standortverwaltung* [SS garrison administration]. Whoever took the gold from the camp, I don't know.

Regarding witnesses who might know something in this matter, I can name: B. Drygalski residing in Wrocław, a chocolate factory manager, Świdnicka Street 12.

The report was read out.