

Q Now, as a Company Commander of a Guard Company you had an opportunity to walk around this camp rather freely did you not?

A Yes, inside the camp, but not inside the Protective Custody Camp. All the time I never went into the Protective Custody Camp. I went only as far as the gate where we received our guard slips.

Q Have you any reason to believe that Kowalski might not be telling the truth?

A I can't imagine only that he has testified here out of hate for the SS. His testimony is hair raising and absolutely impossible.

Q Did he have any particular reason to testify against you in reference to matters that were not true?

A I saw him for the first time. I didn't know him in camp and I never saw him in camp. He was completely unknown to me. May I say something else too about beating prisoners to death?

Q Did you at any time at Gusen No. I perform duty as Officer of the Day?

A That was like that: this was a weekly duty. I had that for a week.

Q Did your duties as Officer of the Day require you to go in the prisoner's inclosure?

A No, nobody was allowed to enter there. The Officer of the Day had to check only the SS quarters, the SS Guard

details, but none of the guard detail was allowed to enter the Protective Custody Camp. Headquarters staff had its own Officer of the Day and it was his duty.

Q You couldn't go in the inclosure even to check on the food?

A No, it was none of our business. We were not allowed to do that. That was the duty of the Protective Custody Camp.

Q If you had a fire there could you go in there?

A Inside the fence on the path the guard details, the guard posts, had to walk, but that was outside the electric charged wire.

PRESIDENT: Tell him to answer the question. This was the question: In case of fire could the Officer of the Day go inside the inclosure?

A No, neither. That was the duty of the Protective Custody Camp and the Fire Department. It could happen in camp whenever it would but we were not allowed to enter. May I say something else in order to clear up the testimony of Kowalski?

PRESIDENT: Well, make it brief.

A Kowalski testified that the guard posts beat prisoners to death. The guard posts around the stone quarries went on their job half an hour before the work details of the prisoners moved out. And these guard posts were taken only when all the prisoners had been accounted for during the evening roll call in the Protective Custody Camp and the guard posts were relieved only once during the noontime. That means there

was one forenoon guard chain and one afternoon guard chain and the guards were relieved at noontime and the prisoners too were eating. Therefore it was absolutely impossible that guards got in contact with prisoners.

QUESTIONS BY COLONEL BURCH:

Q What was the number, the numerical designation of the guard company which you commanded at Gusen I?

A First it was the First Guard Company and then later on the name was changed and it was the 19th Guard Company.

QUESTIONS BY PRESIDENT:

Q Did you know that large numbers of prisoners were dying daily at this camp?

A No, I didn't know that and I couldn't hear about it anyway.

Q Why couldn't you hear about it?

A Because I had no contact at all and I couldn't get anything out about the things which were going on in camp.

Q What do you think these people died of who were being cremated at Gusen I?

A In my opinion, perhaps sickness or undernourishment, otherwise I can't think of anything.

Q Were the prisoners undernourished?

A Yes, some of them looked undernourished but others looked very well. They had heads and necks like an ox. Sometimes new arrivals came in and they looked very bad.

Q In walking around the camp you never saw any dead corpses?

A I never saw anything in camp and there was never anything lying around in camp. I would like to make another statement in order to clarify this matter. Very short. All the out details which received their prisoners on the fourhaus got a receipt for them for a certain number, let's say ten, and then in the evening they brought back the work detail with exactly the same number of prisoners, ten. In all these years it never happened in all these many out details that ever a prisoner returned injured or had been beaten or was dead.

Q You heard the testimony here that these guards had to report to you at the end of their tour, did you not?

A This statement is not entirely correct. In the evening the guards returned and reported a Guard Detail St. Gerorgen has returned.

Q So when any brutalities occurred or death occurred or shooting while the prisoners were out at work the guards in charge were required to report that to you, is that correct?

A Yes, the man in charge of the guards had to report all this to me. He had to report that one prisoner tried to escape or one prisoner had been injured or some construction had broken down or something like that.

Q During your entire service in Gusen I you never received any report from your guards that any shooting had occurred or any brutality?

A All the years when I was on duty there and whenever the report had been made to me not a single report was made to me that such an incident was reported. It never happened.

PRESIDENT: I didn't ask him about the out details. I asked him during his entire service at Gusen I did he ever get a report from his guards as to any shooting or brutalities of the prisoners?

THE ACCUSED SCHUETTAUF: Yes, it was reported right away by the guards when a prisoner tried to escape and shots had been fired, a report was made immediately when they returned.

PRESIDENT: I asked the question and repeated it. Tell the witness to answer the question propounded to him.

INTERPRETER: Will the reporter read the question?
(Whereupon the reporter repeated the question as follows:

"Question: During your entire service in Gusen I you never received any report from your guards that any shooting had occurred or any brutality?"

THE ACCUSED SCHUETTAUF: As long as I was there there was never made a report by the man in charge of the guard detail that a guard had attacked a prisoner or that any shooting had occurred. I don't understand the shootings. They can mean only that a man had tried to escape.

QUESTIONS BY PRESIDENT:

Q Were unusual incidents required to be reported?

A When it affected the work it did not have to be reported to me for it was none of my business. Only when something unusual occurred with the guards, that had to be reported to me.

Q Was the parachuting of the American fliers reported to you?

A No, I wasn't present at that time.

Q You didn't know anything about that?

A At that time I was in Vienna. I didn't know anything about the incident. I was two to three hundred kilometers away from there.

Q Would an incident of that kind have been reported to you?

A If I would have been there and would have been in charge of the guard company, it certainly would have been reported to me, and I probably would have seen it myself, because an alarm had to be given.

QUESTIONS BY COLONEL BURCH:

Q Were any of these other accused members of your guard company?

A No.

Q What organization did they belong to, if you know?

A They were members of headquarters staff.

COLONEL BURCH: No further questions.

ACCUSED ERICK SCHUETTAUF: But I would like to correct myself. Jungjohann first was, once was with the 1st guard company, but then he was transferred to Headquarters Staff and had nothing to do with the company any more.

PRESIDENT: No further questions. The witness will be excused.

ACCUSED ERICK SCHUETTAUF: I would like to mention something else, please.

PRESIDENT: Make it brief.

ACCUSED ERICK SCHUETTAUF: I would like to mention in regard to the landing of the enemy airplane, that during the line-up former prisoners have said that I was not present at that time.

PRESIDENT: All right.

(Whereupon the accused Erick Schuettauf was excused as a witness and resumed his place in the dock.)

DEFENSE COUNSEL: If the court please, the defense calls as its next witness the defendant Grill. His rights have been explained to him and he wishes to make a statement under oath.

(Whereupon the accused Wilhelm Grill approached the bench.)

PRESIDENT: You may make a sworn or an unsworn statement on which you may be cross examined. You are advised that the court may draw such inferences as the circumstances justify from your refusal to answer or from your failure to take the stand in your own behalf. Are you now willing to testify?

ACCUSED WILHELM GRILL: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT: Do you wish to testify under oath or unsworn?

ACCUSED WILHELM GRILL: Under oath, I would like to testify.

PRESIDENT: The witness will be sworn.

WILHELM GRILL, an accused, voluntarily took the stand in his own behalf and being first duly sworn, testified through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DR. KLUGE:

Q Mr. Grill, please give your name, your first name, your age, your profession, your residence, your nationality.

A Grill, Wilhelm; 31 years; German; construction locksmith, a leader of the post office; Bayreuth, Bavaria.

Q How old were you in the year 1933?

A 17 years.

Q What was your occupation then?

A I was a locksmith apprentice.

Q At that time did you have already any connections with the Party or one of its organizations?

A No. In Spring 1934 I joined the Hitler Youth.

(GRILL-Direct)

Q How long did you stay in the Hitler Youth?

A Until Spring 1935.

Q On whose instigations did you get into the Hitler Youth?

A On my own.

Q Where did you go from the Hitler Youth?

A From the Hitler Youth I was drafted into the Waffen SS.

Q That was in the year?

A In April 1935.

Q Did you say Waffen-SS?

A Yes, in distinction from the Allgemeine SS.

Q Did the Waffen SS exist already in 1935?

A Yes, Waffen SS were those units which lived in kasernes and were armed.

Q Did you volunteer for this organization or were you drafted?

A I had lost my job in 1934 and for this reason I joined the Waffen SS voluntarily in 1935.

Q How long did you stay there?

A I was with the Waffen SS until April 1938.

Q What were your duties during all these years?

A I was a member of the military units.

Q What were your exact duties?

A The first unit which I joined was a guard group Elbe. I was stationed at Torgau.

Q And its duties?

A I was company clerk.

Q What were the duties of the unit?

A The unit was in charge of the guarding of prisoners.

Q What kind of prisoners?

A They were a kind of reformatory prisoners--prisoners which came from Berlin in order that their conduct should be corrected there, and we guarded them.

Q Were you interested in politics before 1933?

A No.

Q If I understand you right, the National Socialism was the only ideology which you knew about in your entire life?

A At that time I was too young to take an interest in politics. I was never joining one certain political group, and when in 1933 the National Socialist Party became the strongest out of all the parties which existed at that time, I later then joined the Hitler Youth.

Q Did you believe in your young years, therefore, that the program of the Nazi Party was the program of the party which could save Germany from its economic and political depression?

A Yes, because during the time I went to school and during my apprenticeship we had very unfortunate conditions even in my own family such as food and everything else was concerned. Only after 1933 business of my father and general business conditions improved.

Q In your younger years, did you have ever a chance to get hold of books which discussed other political ideologies, for instance, democracy?

A The only thing which we could get later on when we grew up were little posters and notes of all parties.

Q Isn't it a fact, Mr. Grill, that among the young people with whom you were in contact in those years Hitler's Fight was considered to be the bible?

A When we young fellows could start to think and saw the big paradise and the great organization of the Nazi Party, then we were im-

(GRILL-Direct)

pressed by it.

Q Weren't there also on the outside successes, allegedly successes, which made you think that this program was successful?

A Yes, one could see after 1933 that all hate among the Parties had disappeared. All over Germany construction was going on, reconstruction was done, the workers in the factories received jobs again, and people became happier than they were before; they were easier satisfied.

Q Could you realize already in your young years that the final result of such a policed state could only be in war?

A I never thought as long as I was in the organization that Germany would ever fight a war.

Q Didn't you hear at that time also the words of Hitler, sometimes even with his voice full of tears, that all he wanted was peace for Germany?

A I myself, as well as the entire German people, believed in these words, because if the Germans would have known what would have happened to them Hitler would never have come to power.

Q Is it correct that all the instructions which you received in the Hitler Youth and later on in the Waffen SS was in the same direction-- the program was in the same level?

A Our instructions were of such character that I was never taught about any war, that Hitler was interested only in peace with all countries on earth.

Q When for the first time in your young life did you hear anything about a concentration camp?

A The first concentration camp I got to know at all was Dachau, because the other camp which I mentioned before could not be called a

(GRILL-Direct)