

like roll call leaders, labor commitment leaders and other SS personnel who were of high grade.

Q Were you present at the time the so-called forbidden articles were removed?

A During the first few months, yes, until I had charge, the SS men who were carrying out the control in censorship I had to show them which articles had to be removed and at that time also the leader of the main postal office of Mauthausen was present because he in turn taught me my job.

Q At that time were food stuffs removed?

A No, only liquor, wine, money which was baked into bread or hidden in the fat, drawings or sketches which were baked into bread, such things were removed and large articles of clothing, as for example trousers, were removed while small articles as handkerchiefs were distributed.

Q So that when there were foodstuffs present like cake or bread those cakes and that bread was cut into and is that correct?

A Yes.

Q All the bread and all the cake was always put back into the box?

A Yes, without exception, everything.

Q There was always some danger perhaps of something being hidden in sausage wasn't there?

A Yes. They too were cut.

Q After it was cut it was all put back into the box?

A Yes, because the person who in the evening distributed the packages would have known it if anything had been missing from the contents because a cake has to fit together again, a bread has to fit together again, a sausage has to fit together again.

Q Didn't any SS men at all get any of the food that was taken from those packages?

A No, as long as I was in the post office SS men didn't get anything off packages of the inmates, and as long as I personally censored packages during those three or four months such things never happened.

Q Were all the forbidden articles of clothing sent back to the people that originally sent them to the inmates?

A No, these articles were not returned to the sender they were tagged and sent to the storage room to the clothing bag of the inmate in question. The relatives of the inmates were well informed of what they were allowed to send and what they weren't allowed to send because we added enclosures to the letters the inmates sent to their relatives. These were slips printed in Mauthausen advising them what the contents of packages may be and still at least a hundred packages were found in among a thousand packages which did not conform with the regulations of the camp as for example money baked into bread.

Q So far as the packages are concerned that were addressed to inmates who
(Grill-cross)

had died or had been transferred, did not the contents of these packages go to the SS?

A Packages addressed to inmates who had died were returned without exception to the sender. Packages addressed to inmates who had been transferred to an outcamp were forwarded to them by way of Mauthausen.

Q So far as these packages are concerned, then, you had no access to any of their contents other than forbidden articles is that correct?

A Yes, only through censorship.

Q So far as you know neither yourself nor any SS men got any of the foodstuffs is that correct?

A As long as I was in the censorship, that is the three months during which I personally carried out the censorship no SS men received anything from me or from any of the other censors. If any of the other censors had given any of the foodstuffs to other SS men the inmates who worked for me would have reported that to me without fail immediately.

Q You heard the defense witness Krause testify on the stand that capos came in and took that food. Isn't that what his testimony was?

A I do not remember that. I ask to have that read to me.

PROSECUTION: I will withdraw that question.

Q Did you hear the testimony of the defense witness Krause to the effect that block leaders and detail leaders came into the mail room and took food which had been removed from the packages?

A Yes, that testimony was given.

Q Is it that Krause didn't report it to you then?

A I personally never knew of any such cases and if it had happened at least some SS men would have told me that some block leader came in and took something.

Q You have stated that extra food was given to the prisoners who assisted you so that they wouldn't steal didn't you?

(Grill-cross)

A Yes.

Q You had access to extra food then isn't that correct?

A No. Is that question meant personally.

INTERPRETER: May I explain? There is a misunderstanding as to whether it is a personal pronoun or "They". That can be misunderstood in German.

PROSECUTOR: I will withdraw the question.

Q Who gave extra food to the prisoners who assisted in the post office so that they wouldn't steal?

A All of the inmates who worked in the Post Office participated in the distribution of the packages in the evening and two or three times per week they were included in the distribution of the apportioned food. They were included by the person who undertook the distribution and that is how they received their extra food.

Q How were the Red Cross packages censored?

A As far as the Red Cross packages are concerned I explained it this morning already in reference to the case Guyer. The red cross packages sent to the French and Spanish inmates were censored in Mauthausen then sent to us and were distributed as we received them. In Mauthausen also were located the Spanish and French interpreters. The mail of the foreign prisoners, that is the French and Spanish prisoners who were permitted to write, was censored in Mauthausen and went through Mauthausen.

Q What did the Red Cross packages contain when you received them?

A The Red Cross packages contained tobacco, cans of meat, cans of fish, and cookies, cheese and cigarettes.

Q Anything else?

A Preserved fruit may have been in the packages too. I don't remember it.

Q Was Chocolate in these packages?

(Grill-cross)

A Yes.

Q Were the entire contents you have just described turned over to the addressee?

A Yes the contents of the Red Cross Packages was given to the addressee.

Q Including the cigarettes?

A Including the cigarettes.

Q Without removing any of the contents?

A As long as I was there, the packages with their entire contents were given to the person. As long as I was there only the case Guyer happened who received the entire package and signed for it and later the censors did the same thing. Later when all these packages, Red Cross packages for the French and Spanish inmates arrived, I wasn't in the camp anymore, but the S^D Technical Sergeant Tandler who is also an accused here can testify how the distribution of these packages took place.

Q Didn't you still visit the Post Office?

A How still visit the Post Office?

Q When did your duties at the Post Office terminate?

A Officially my duties in the Post Office ended on the 14th or 15 of August, 1944.

Q After that time didn't you still go back to the Post Office?

A No, I then had my office, the office of the NSV and the NSDAP next to the Postal Office.

Q And you never went into the Postal Office any more?

A No. The Postal office was then under charge of SS First Lieutenant Riemer.

Q You state that the Postal regulations were very strict with regard to what an inmate could write isn't that correct?

A Yes.

Q You were subject to very heavy penalty if you altered those regulations, is that correct?

A Yes.

(Grill-cross)

Q You had to follow them to the smallest detail, isn't that correct?

A Yes. Orders were given and had to be carried out because it was explained to us that it concerned the security of the camp. We were to do nothing that would endanger the security.

Q Yet you heard the witness Krause testify that according to the Postal regulations 12 lines could be written but you altered that to five. Is that his correct testimony as you heard it?

A No, that is not his testimony. No. Krause stated that because of an overburden of work either I or the Postal Offices in Mauthausen ordered that only short letters were to be written. I repeatedly tried to get additional censors in my Postal Office. I tried five or six times to get these additional censors but was refused every time by the camp commander. In Mauthausen there were 10 to 12 censors and in Gussen there were one or two. We had to censor 25 thousand letters per month and 15 to 18 thousand packages per month. That is without consideration of the SS mail. This large amount of inmates mail was during the period of October, November, 1943 until the termination of my duties. Then the withdrawal on the Eastern front started. The heavy bombardment of railroads and Postal Offices and so on started and the amount of mail was reduced month by month.

Q Did you hear Krause testify that you ordered the change from the longer form letter to the shorter form letter?

A I believe that he has stated so, but he probably did state so because he was not aware of the fact that I had consulted with the leader of the main Postal Office in Mauthausen and told him of my overburden of work because prior to the commencement of the package mail short letters were not written.

Q Exactly what words were the prisoners allowed to write?

A That I do not remember exactly. In any case the inmate had to acknowledge the receipt of packages, letters or mail or money if he such received or acknowledge the receipt of congratulations for his birthday or
(Grill-cross)

name date and state the condition of his health.

Q Was he allowed to say that he was sick?

A No. It was an order of the camp commander that sicknesses, work methods, work places were not to be mentioned.

PROSECUTION: That is all.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DOCTOR KLUGE:

Q Do you know that persons whom you mentioned today as belonging to the headquarters Staff of Gusen One a few weeks ago were tried here before a War Crimes Court and sentenced to death.

A No I did not mention those names.

PROSECUTION: I object to this line of questioning. I don't see where it has any relevancy to this case at all.

DOCTOR KLUGE: May it please the court was "for participating on a death march" translated. I am not sure that this part of the question was translated.

INTERPRETER: May it please the court, the witness started to answer before I had an opportunity to translate. If the court permits I could repeat the translation if I have the repetition of the German question.

Q Is it known to you Mr. Grill that persons connected with the administration of Camp Gussen One a few weeks ago were tried before a War Crimes Court here in Dachau and for their participation on these beatings which resulted in the death of the inmates were sentenced to death?

A Yes.

Q Which men were those?

A SS Technical Sergeant Brust and SS Technical Sergeant Damaschke.

DOCTOR KLUGE: No further question.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY THE PROSECUTION:

Q Do you believe that only two SS men participated in the beating of these invalids?

A No. In my opinion there were not only two.

PROSECUTOR: That is all.

PRESIDENT: The court will take a recess for 15 minutes.

(“hereupon at 1545 the court recessed.”)

(Whereupon the court reconvened at 1600 hours.)

PRESIDENT: Court will come to order.

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

I have a remark I would like to make off the record to clarify a point. I think it would simplify matters.

PRESIDENT: Discussion off the record.

(Remarks were made off the record.)

PRESIDENT: The reporter can put this on the record now.

PROSECUTION: The prosecution would like to substitute a new translation for Prosecution's Exhibit P-8. This new translation, I ask the court to receive as Prosecution's Exhibit P-8A, and withdraw the old translation.

LAW MEMBER: Any objection?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No objection.

LAW MEMBER: The Prosecution's Exhibit P-8A will be received in evidence.

DR. KLUGE: May it please the court, the accused, Grill, and I myself, stress to make a short statement about an expression that was used by the accused on direct examination. A misunderstanding might arise out of the expression "participate." He stated that he participated in an execution. Now the word the accused used was TEILNEHMEN. The translation is "participate," but on the other hand, according to the use of--common use--the German language, this word Teilnehmen may

mean to be present at such things, and to take an active part in something, which, for the question I propounded to the accused, this meaning was meant, to be present at such things.

LAW MEMBER: You challenge the translation in the record?

PRESIDENT: Not necessarily challenge but explaining what he meant by it. Is there any objection on the part of the defense to have the record indicate that the defense participated in this execution by observing it?

DR. KLUGE: No objection.

PRESIDENT: Any objection on the part of the prosecution to let the record indicate the witnesses testimony as indicated by the court?

PROSECUTION: No, Sir.

PRESIDENT: Let the record so indicate, Sir.

EXAMINATION BY THE COURT

QUESTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT:

Q You heard the witness Kowalski state that he saw you take invalids to the bath house on three occasions.

A Yes.

Q He also stated that it was near the end of 1941 or January of 1942.

A Yes, I heard that.

Q Was that testimony correct or not?

A That testimony is incorrect.

Q You also heard the witness say that he saw you take prisoners out from Block 32 to the bath house, is that correct?

A I heard that, yes.