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*Defendant  
File under K*

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL  
FOR THE PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALITY

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of KALTENBRUNNER, Ernst  
By: Lt. Col. Brookhart, 8 October 1945, p.m., Nuremberg.

1545-1730

PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IMPLICATED,  
AND SUBJECTS

1. ERNST KALTENBRUNNER

A. List by Kaltenbrunner of persons competent to testify about him and his activities:

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Best (1)          | Kores (7-8)         |
| Brachmann (11-12) | Neubacher (2)       |
| Burkhardt (11-12) | Ohlendorf (3)       |
| Canaris (12)      | Ribbentrop (15)     |
| Funk (15)         | Rohan (3-4)         |
| Glaessner (6)     | Starhemberg (5)     |
| Gleissner (6)     | Thierak (14)        |
| Goetsch (12-13)   | Thurn-Valassima (5) |
| Hoettl (13-14)    | Wanneck (12-13)     |

WITNESSES ON BEHALF OF KALTENBRUNNER

Kaltenbrunner, in the course of interrogation, requested the following witnesses in his behalf:

- (1) Dr. Werner Best, Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark, a subordinate in the Foreign Office. (1)
- (2) Herman Neubaucher, Minister of Foreign Legation. Knows of Kaltenbrunner's relationship with Himmler and the "reason" for Himmler's calling Kaltenbrunner to "service" as Chief of RSHA. He could testify that Himmler retained the executive powers of the police services after the death of Heydrich. (p.2)
- (3) Ohlendorf, J. F. Could establish that Himmler had the sole control of the Gestapo, Kripo (Amts IV; V) and of the leader of Amt VI, Mil. Ohlendorf could also testify that Kaltenbrunner, when first offered the position of the Chief of the RSHA, refused the position because of his opposition to Himmler's policy. (p.3)

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- (4) Prinz Rohan: Former husband of Graf von Aponiy, Hungarian aristocrat, could testify as to Kaltenbrunner's repeated efforts to bring about the release of Graf von Aponiy, father of Rohan's wife. Rohan will testify that Kaltenbrunner, in attempting to effect the release had to do so through Himmler which will establish the fact that Kaltenbrunner himself, though Chief of the RSHA, did not in fact have executive police powers or he himself might have effected the release without consulting Himmler. (pp.3-4)
- (5) Professor Glassner, Director of Rainer Hospital, Vienna. (p.6)
- (6) Dr. Gleissner, Landshauptmann, resident of Linz, Austria. Could establish that Kaltenbrunner had no powers to commit any one to a concentration camp or have him released. (.6)
- (7) Countess Thurn-Valassina and Count Starhemberg, Jr. (p.5)
- (8) Dr. Ernst Kores, Jew. Will testify that Kaltenbrunner did everything "in his power" to help him. (pp.7-8)
- (9) Professor Sauerbruch, famed German Surgeon. Could testify that Kaltenbrunner was responsible for his release from the death sentence occasioned by his participation in the 20 July incident; (pp.8-9)
- (10) Dr. Burkhardt, National Red Cross President;
- (11) Dr. Brachmann, Gen. Secretary of the Red Cross,
- (12) SS Standartenfuhrer Canaris (p.12) and Goetsch and Wanneck (pp.12-13) could testify to the fact that Kaltenbrunner had no executive powers in connection with the police functions or the concentration camps while he was Chief of RSHA.
- (13) Hoettl, Wilhelm (as well as Neubacher, Wanneck and Goetsch) Will testify that Kaltenbrunner was definitely opposed to the Party policy of Berlin. They could also testify that Kaltenbrunner knew of opposition (anti-Nazi) groups in Austria,--but that he took no measures to oppose them. (pp.13-14)
- (14) Thierak, Reichsminister of Justice, will testify that Kaltenbrunner opposed Himmler's position concerning the suppression of the church and his efforts to prevent the persecution of the Bible Forscher Sect (conscientious objectors) (p.14)
- (15) Funk, Justice Minister could testify that Kaltenbrunner had no executive powers under the RSHA. (p.15)
- (16) Ribbentrop could testify that Kaltenbrunner joined with Ribbentrop in holding views which were contrary to Himmler's, especially regarding the Jewish question and concentration camps. (p.15)