

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

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of SEYSS-INQUART

By: Mr. Dodd, 18 September 1945, p.m.

Persons and organizations implicated, and subjects

1. SEYSS-INQUART

- a. Cardinal Innitzer (p. 6, 7)
- b. Anschluss (p. 9-15)
- c. Deportation of foreign workers (p. 18)
- d. Punishment for people engaged in the resistance movement (p. 20)
- e. Hostages (p. 20-22)

Seyss-Inquart, 18 September 1945 p.m.

This interrogation establishes that SEYSS-INQUART had done nothing to prevent or stop excesses of the Hitler Youth against Cardinal Innitzer. Witness explains that as a "Staatsrat" at the time he was merely a member of a consultative body (p.6). He admits, however, that he could have contacted Captain LEOPOLD, a leader of the illegal Nazis in Austria, "and would have asked him to see to it that such things did not occur again" (p.7). SEYSS-INQUART, questioned on his responsibility for the consequences of the Anschluss, states that he regrets the "further developments" (p.9).

Q: You have done more than anyone else in Austria to bring these people in, hadn't you? A: Objectively, automatically, through the Anschluss. "He had not asked for a single person to be interned" (p.8). While he was Minister of Security the Nazis got completely out of hand (p.12). "In Austria I am conscious of the fact that I have contributed to the Anschluss" (p.15).

Compulsory deportation from Holland of 250,000 workers on letter (order) from Lammers (p.18). Action carried out by Wehrmacht (p.19).

The police under RAUTER on HIMMLER's order shot, without trial, those arrested in connection with the resistance movement. SS Fuehrer issued instructions that each case should be examined and then shot in strong cases (p.21). "I helped to carry it out within my province" (p.20).

While Reich Kommissar (Governor General), SEYSS-INQUART states that five people were shot as hostages by the police in Holland as against fifty originally ordered by General CHRISTENSON, Air Corps General, because of an assault on a train (p. 20-22).

SEYSS-INQUART was notified of his assignment as Reich Minister in April 1938. Prior thereto, he was Deputy Governor of Poland (p.23). He was appointed as Reich Minister on 1 May 1939 and on 8 May appointed Reich Kommissar (p.22,23).

Wasn't clear whether KRUGER, Supreme Chief of SS, was under the orders of FRANK or HIMMLER. Executions by police in Poland were opposed by FRANK while SEYSS-INQUART was there. Orders made and carried out through the police.