

Ref No SAIC/25  
26 May 45

SEVENTH ARMY INTERROGATION CENTER  
APO 758 US ARMY

: S E C R E T :  
 :Auth: CG, 7th Army  
 :Init: P. H. e  
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## 1. SOURCE

FRAUENFELD, Alfred Eduard, Major, GAF, former GAULEITER of VIENNA.  
Subject was born 18 May 1898 in VIENNA, of a family of artists and architects. After finishing REALSCHULE (High School), he entered a TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE (Technical College) but was obliged to leave because of financial difficulties. He served in World War I from 1916 to 1919 as Lieutenant in the Austrian Air Corps. In 1923 he became a bank clerk. From about 1920, he became interested in literature and started to write.

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## 2. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN VIENNA

Subject claims he entered the Nazi Party in 1929 because the financially desperate situation of the State made existence for the individual almost impossible. Young people met strong obstacles trying to obtain jobs (subject claims he tried through the Christian Social Party and Citizens National Party, but in vain) and were therefore forced into one of the two radical parties, Communist or Nazi. Subject believes that National Socialism is a direct product of the Versailles Treaty.

FRAUENFELD advanced quickly in the NSDAP and became GAULEITER of VIENNA in the beginning of 1930 ("or rather made myself GAULEITER"). He held this post until the party was officially banned in June 1933. Subject passes over the political period lightly by saying, "The climax consisted of brawls in pubs and fights among the students at the University. I myself was beaten up three times. In these four years our opponents had no dead, while we suffered three dead as casualties of the struggle with the Communists."

FRAUENFELD became member of the LANDESREGIERUNG (VIENNA Government), STADTRAT (City Counsellor), LANDTAGSABGEORDNETER (Member of Parliament), and member of the GEMEINDERAT (City Administration). He founded Nazi publications. According to him the entire political fight was typical for the usual political differences in VIENNA and did not transgress the usual level. FRAUENFELD was only GAULEITER of VIENNA; the command of Austria was in LINZ, entrusted to PROKSCH and THEO HABICHT, who had been sent from Germany. In 1932 the Austrian leaders of the NSDAP started party action against FRAUENFELD because of Jewish connections. This petered out after strong admonition.

Things gradually became tougher. SS leaders arrived from Germany, and "sinister" characters came to him as collaborators. In June 1933, after HITLER's advent in Germany, acts of violence started, and as a result, the party was outlawed. FRAUENFELD claims he opposed this violence, refused to obey the order to flee to Germany like all other Nazi leaders, and offered to resign his party position. Except for being "shadowed" by detectives, he was allowed to move freely in VIENNA from the time of the ban until Dec 33. Arrested on suspicion of having authored a leaflet, and released a month later, he was arrested again and was sent to prison in WOELLERSDORF because of negotiations with Prince STARHEL ERG. He was released at the end of May 34 and this time DOLLFUSS, thru his representative STEPAN, started negotiations of his own and offered him a position in his cabinet.

Meanwhile the LANDESLEITUNG of the NSDAP, whose seat was in MUNICH, had repeatedly ordered him to flee Austria and threatened him with reprisals. At the same time he found out that Prince STARHEMBERG had discovered his negotiations with DOLLFUSS and wanted to have him arrested. This concurrence of events was decisive for FRAUENFELD - he fled to MUNICH.

At the LANDESLEITUNG in MUNICH he was rather ungraciously received, and was subsequently assigned to minor propaganda activities. In July of that

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year he was involved in a severe plane accident and suffered critical injuries plus nervous shock. It took several weeks until he recovered, and immediately afterwards had an automobile accident. Offers this as proof that he couldn't possibly have had any connection with the abortive uprising in Austria and the assassination of Chancellor DOLLFUSS.

All Austrian Nazi offices in Germany were dissolved. FRAUENFELD himself, who claims to have been profoundly shocked by the events of those last few months, asked for permission to return to Austria. This was refused, and he was told that if he wanted something to do, he would have to find a job in Germany. He contacted Secretary of the State, FUNK and accepted the post of GESCHAEFTSFUEHRER (Financial Secretary) of the REICHSTHEATERKAMMER DER REICHSKULTURKAMMER (Theatrical Wing of the National Dept of Culture). According to FRAUENFELD this marked the end of his active political career in Austria and Germany.

He claimed that within a year he already had differences and troubles at his job, and that one of his close collaborators was removed from office, and moreover, that his job was made impotent by the appointment of a Chief KAMMERPRAESIDENT. FRAUENFELD sought refuge in writing and in speaking tours. This gave him opportunity to travel extensively and be more independent than it would have been possible under normal circumstances. His speeches and lectures during the first years were at times contrary to official policy, and he was forbidden to lecture on several occasions. He also taught in the School of the German Theater in BERLIN, at the Theater School in BOCHUM, and at SCHOENBRUNN in VIENNA.

FRAUENFELD expected to return to VIENNA after the ANSCHLUSS, but discovered that the city was forbidden to him by Reich Commissar BUERCKEL. However, under the pretense of scheduled lectures at SCHOENBRUNN and various other art institutions, he managed to visit the city occasionally.

### 3. VIENNA DISILLUSIONED

In time, the "sobering up process", as he calls it, followed: "We Austrian dreamers who fought for the old idea of the Reich now found ourselves sold out. All that happened was the creation of a Greater Prussia (GROSSPREUSSEN): VIENNA, on the other hand, was robbed of her cultural importance and was degraded to a subordinate provincial town."...According to him the population of VIENNA, tired of the machinations of GLOBOTSCHNIGG and BUERCKEL, demanded a Viennese. FRAUENFELD denies having campaigned in any way, and claims that the movement was entirely spontaneous. This brought about the second party investigation of FRAUENFELD. The principal cause for this action was the impression created by previous events in VIENNA. However, the accusations against him included having used his official position to give aid and comfort to MISCHLINGE (half-Aryans) formerly active in theatrical circles. The case arrived at a negative conclusion and was dropped. He asked to be allowed to resign from public office in favor of a seat on the Board of a VIENNA bank. This was flatly refused.

After that episode FRAUENFELD decided it would be safer for him in the Army, and in 1940 entered the GAF as a Captain. He was detailed to the Foreign Office as Liaison Officer for various Army headquarters in occupied countries. His duties terminated with a spinal injury received in an automobile accident during the latter part of 1940. Thereafter his job consisted of writing articles and giving lectures on the political and economic situation of the world.

### 4. ACTIVITIES AS COMMISSAR IN THE UKRAINE

In 1942 he was suddenly pulled out of the Army, sent to the OST MINISTERIUM (Ministry for Eastern Affairs), and assigned as GENERALKOMMISSAR (General Commissar) for the Crimea. He claims that he and GAULEITER ERICH KOCH, who was Reich Commissar of the UKRAINE, clashed immediately. FRAUENFELD claims

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that KOCH's administrative policies, and not his, were directly responsible for the "breeding of partisans". Source states that under his own methods he obtained the best harvest in the Crimea, and never had a case of terrorism or partisan violence. He administered the northern half of the Crimea from Sep 42 to Sep 43.

As a result of his differences with KOCH, two of his assistants were arrested and removed from office. How he always managed to slip through the fingers of the Gestapo has not as yet been clearly determined. Later, disciplinary action was again started against him, but the Russian advance interrupted proceedings. FRAUENFELD returned to Germany and dissolved the financial and personnel sections of his Crimean administration and, upon his own request, re-entered the Army. He was assigned to the OKW WEST PRUSSIA and travelled to various sectors of the front dispensing political propaganda to the troops. In the course of his duties he arrived in VIENNA in the fall of 44. Here he was prohibited from lecturing by Baldur VON SCHIRACH.

5. ANOTHER INNOCENT

Subject repeatedly claimed that since 1933 he has not been politically active, and that all his friends were either artists, or businessmen who were lukewarm toward the regime. He also claims that during his term as GAULEITER, the police and other authorities never had occasion to arrest him for any criminal acts, and that his two arrests were of a purely political nature. Of course FRAUENFELD did not explain what the authorities recognized as criminal acts. He never belonged to the SA or SS, and did not hold any rank (except GAULEITER) in any of the party organizations. His party membership, in addition, was discontinued after his entry into the army. The latter, it must be remembered, was not voluntary, since all members of the Nazi Party had to relinquish their membership upon entry into the Service.

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