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

Interrogation of JODL, Alfred

By: Lt. Colonel Hinkel 1 October 1945, p.m.

Persons and organizations implicated, and subjects

1. JODL
   a. Treatment of captured partisans
      (1) Directives for punishment of partisans (2-3)
   b. Orders to shoot communists in retaliation (3-4)
      (1) In France (4)
      (2) In Yugoslavia (4)
   c. Documents: R-98, O-52, O-51, 737-PS, 735-PS, 736-PS,
      729-PS, 733-PS, 740-PS (4-7)
   d. Directives to military commanders to take severe measures (8)
   e. Document O-52 (9-10)
   f. Document O-51 (11-13)
   g. Document O-50 (13-16)
   h. Treatment of parachutists
      (1) Document 737-PS dated 4 June 1944 (17-18)
      (2) Hitler's order directing that civilians be not punished for maltreatment of air crews (19-20)
   i. Turning air crews over to the SD (21-26)
   j. Document 735-PS (29)
   k. Document 736-PS (30)
   l. Document 729-PS (31-33)
   m. Document 733-PS (34-35)
   n. Document 740-PS (35)
   o. Document 741-PS (38)

2. KEITEL
   a. Document R-98 (7)
   b. Document 735-PS (29)
   c. Treatment of air crews (19, 20)
   d. Prosecutions against air crews (31)

3. WARLIMENT
   a. Prosecutions against air crews
TREATMENT OF CAPTURED PARTISANS

Jodl states that the directives as to the punishment of captured partisans had been issued by the Reichsführer SS (2). They called for the execution of partisan leaders but advised caution in burning down entire areas since this would lead to increased partisan activity. (3).

Denies knowledge of any order to shoot 50-100 Communist soldiers by the German soldier killed by partisans (3). Admits that general directives were given by Hitler through Keitel regarding retaliation measures but avoids stating what they were; merely states that they concerned primarily France and Yugoslavia and, in the least instance, Russia (4).

IDENTIFIES R-98, C-52, C-51, 737-PS, 735-PS, 736-PS, 729-PS, 733-PS, 740-PS

Identifies Keitel's signature on document C-50, dated 16 September 1941, which was drafted by his organization, since Keitel, who had no staff of his own, often availed himself of this section of the General Staff for administrative measures. Does not recall seeing the document himself, although it contained directives most of which he read subsequently. Assumes full responsibility for what officers acting under his orders did even, though he knew nothing about it at the time. (4, 5, 6). There is no doubt as to the authenticity of this document presented to him (7).

Admits that directives were issued to military commanders to the effect that order was to be maintained not only by security forces but also by applying severe measures of their own; technically Jodl had nothing to do with these orders (8).

Identifies Keitel's signature on document C-52, dated 23 July 1941 and recalls that there was such an order (9). Does not state whether or not the order was carried out (10). Original orders of the Führer remained in effect even though the copies thereof had been destroyed (11).

Confronted with document C-51, dated 27 July 1941 Jodl states that it must be authentic and that he assumes the signature to be that of Keitel (photostatic copy is illegible); disclaims knowledge of contents (12).

Admits "Barbarossa" was code name for Russian operation (13).

Is unable to identify signatures on document C-50, dated 13 May 14 June 1941, but is certain they are genuine as he remembers sequence of thoughts expressed therein (13, 14, 15, 16).
Alfred Jodl, 1 October, F M.

TREATMENT OF ENEMY PARACHUTISTS

Identifies document 737-PS dated 4 June 1944, stating that it pertains to instructions issued by him after a conference which took place at Berghof before 1 July 1944 in which the treatment of enemy parachutists and their status were discussed at length (p. 17, 18).

On this occasion the Führer issued an order to the effect that no legal or physical measures were to be taken against civilians who spontaneously attacked enemy fliers. Corresponding instructions were issued by Bormann and were transmitted to the Wehrmacht through Keitel (p. 19, 20).

Great controversy arose as to which fliers were to be considered PWs and which were to be turned over to the SD. (p. 21). Prisoners turned over to the SD were no longer treated as PWs. (p. 26).

After expressing his own opinion on the subject Jodl states on his oath that the order in the document before him was never carried out (p. 24).

Jodl identifies document 735-PS, dated 6 June 1944 as one he saw while it was being prepared; recognizes his own handwritten notes, also the handwriting of Keitel whose notes were made subsequent to his own. Asked what Keitel's notes to the effect that he was "against" judicial proceedings meant Jodl states: "He was of the opinion, which we all shared, that it would apparently be quite impossible to establish by legal method that this was the flier or who were the fliers" (p. 29).

Identifies document 736-PS of 6 June 1944 as preliminary draft to the first document (p. 30).

Identifies his own as well as Keitel's and Vahlin's initials on document 728-PS, dated 15 June 1944 (p. 31). It was established at the conference between the four Ministers and Kaltenbrunner that aviators fitting into four special categories were to be handed to the SD and were then under the jurisdiction of the Reichsführer SS (p. 32). Jodl admits that execution of such prisoners had been provided in the conference and that they were to be considered and treated as criminals and not as soldiers (p. 33).

Jodl states that as far as he remembers he did not receive a reply from Goering to the memorandum; after being confronted with document 733-PS dated 22 June 1944 on which he identifies the signature of Colonel Polak, his assistant, Jodl admits that there was an answer by Goering. Does not recall further communications in the matter, however. (p. 34, 35).
Alfred Jodl, 1 October, p. m.

Denies having seen original of document 740-FS, dated 30 June 1944, but recognizes Varlimont's signature and handwritten notes and Keitel's initials (p. 33).

Jodl reiterates that no action was taken with reference to the memorandums shown him with exception of the two directives to the effect that German civilians attacking aviators were not to be indicted and that the Wehrmacht was not to apply force to such civilians (p. 36).

Denies having seen original of document 741-FS, dated 5 July 1944 and states that the announcement contained therein was never issued (p. 37, 38).

Jodl brings up the question of why the documents he handed over in Flensburg do not contain many directives. "You gentlemen must be of the impression that I destroyed part of the documents and that I kept only a portion." He emphasizes in this connection that he did not destroy a single piece, but that these documents were all he had in his file. (p. 38).