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

Interrogation of: FRICK, Wilhelm
By: Mr. Sackett, 3 October 1945, p.m. Nuremberg

PERSONS IMPLICATED AND SUBJECTS:

1. FRICK
 - a. The lawmakers after 1933 (p.1-11)
 - (1) Cabinet
 - (2) Responsibility for laws
 - b. Relations with Hitler (p.9-10, 16-19)
 - c. Roehm Putsch (p.9)
 - d. Law of outlawing all parties except NSDAP and confiscation of property (p.12-16, 26-30)
 - e. Law of joining Party and State (p.20-21)
 - f. Law for confiscation of Communist property (p.21-25)
 - g. Violation of Weimar Constitution (p.23-24)

2. HITLER
 - a. Change of lawmaking procedure after 1938 (p.5,7)
 - (1) Lammers' counter-signature of decrees (p.5,7)
 - b. Bormann and Himmler's close support of Hitler (p.19)

3. GOERING
 - a. Responsibility of administering law in Prussia (p.22)

Frick, 3 October 1945.P.M.

Frick says after 1933 cabinet had power to pass laws by majority vote. All laws passed by cabinet after 1933, however were unaminously passed. Frick did not always agree with the laws cabinet passed but signed it anyway. Accepts full responsibility for all Laws passed by cabinet from 1933 without exception. (pp.1-11)

After 1933 a decree of the Fuehrer prescribed that the laws were to be signed by the Fuehrer only and countersigned by Lammers. (p.5,7).

Frick says he was close to Hitler in 1933 but by fall of 1934 realised that Hitler was using him for a tool to do illegal acts but he did not resign for fear of being sent to a concentration camp. (pp.9-10,16-19)

The first deviation from the procedure of legality which Frick advocated - was the handling of the Roehm Putsch (p.9).

Frick proposed, supported, signed and administered law of July 14, 1933 out-lawing all parties but not NSDAP. Admits law passed to wipe out all party opposition and gain rigid internal control of Government. Furthermore this law gave the right of confiscation of all property (Communist or not) used for purposes subservient to the state. No payment. Frick decided statics. Frick states law did not cover taking property merely because Jewish owned. (pp.12-16,26-29).

No parties could be founded according to the law of July 14, 1933. Founding of a party other than NSDAP was subject to punishment by penitentiary and confiscation of property (pp. 28-30)

Law of December 1, 1933 joining Party and State was passed with his support as a companion measure to law of July 14, 1933. To wit: to accomplish complete dictatorship and eliminate representation on part of all minority groups. (pp.20-21)

There were two strong men close to the Fuehrer who would not only support his measures but would even exaggerate them to please him. They were Bormann and Himmler, who were just two criminals. (p.19)

Frick proposed signed and administered law of May 26, 1933 per confiscation of Communist Property. Nothing paid for property. Frick decided whether Communist property or not. No right of appeal. Frick favored taking Communist party property but fundamentally opposed to taking property of individual Communist (pp.21-25).

Frick, 3. October 1945 P.M.

Frick attempts to pass the responsibility of administering law of May 26, 1933 on the police of the various states, in Prussia at that time Goering (p.22)

The laws discussed during the interrogation violated Weimar Constitution but it had been suspended at Frick's suggestion. (p.23-24)