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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, 4 October 1945, p.m.

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Persons and organizations implicated, and subjects

1. FRICK
  - a. Discriminatory Laws (p. 1-31)
  - b. Document 2-76 (1-31)
  - c. Laws 26 May and 14 July 1933 (p. 1, 2)
  - d. Flight Tax Law (p. 11)
  - e. Civil Service Law of 1 April 1933 (p. 11-16)
  - f. Laws denying Jews rights to practice certain professions (p. 16, 18, 27, 28)
  - g. Law of April 1933 limiting number of Jews in schools (p. 17, 18)
  - h. Homestead Law of 29 December 1933 (p. 19, 22)
  - i. Nurnberg Laws of 19 September 1935 dealing with citizenship and marriage of Jews (p. 22, 27)
  - j. Laws of 1942 dealing with citizenship of people in occupied territories (p. 28, 31)
2. DARRE
  - a. Minister for Food and Agriculture (p. 19, 22)
3. LEY
  - a. Trade Unions (p. 2-5)
  - b. Confiscation of Unions' assets (p. 2-5)

W. Frick, 4 October 1945, pm

Frick proceeded to identify, to explain, and to assume responsibility for the discriminatory laws set forth in the book referred to as document 2 - 76. (pp. 1 - 31)

Frick again admitted that the laws of 26 May and 14 July 1933 made it absolutely impossible for anyone to publicly make objection to the Party program, that they gave the Party absolute and rigid control of government and people, the right of confiscation of property of adversaries. Frick subscribed to those laws and participated in their enactment (pp 1-2).

Frick stated that Ley created Deutsche Arbeitsfront after the dissolution of the trade Unions, the confiscation of their assets was carried out under Ley's supervision (pp 2 - 5)

Frick admitted signing and approving the Flight Tax Law and that purpose was to take a large portion of the property away from Jews and other people the government was trying to force out of Germany. Frick attempted to lay responsibility of execution of the law on the Ministry of Finance. (pp 6 - 11)

May 2, 1941 a new law provided that the State Police took over the responsibility of parceling out property confiscated from Communists and enemies of the Reich. (pp 9 - 10)

Defends and takes responsibility for "Law for the restoration of the professional civil service" of April 1, 1933, which practically excluded non-Party members from public service and demanded an oath of allegiance to the Fuehrer. The law also demanded immediate discharge of all Jews in government service. (pp 11 - 16)

Admitted signing and administering law prohibiting Jews from practicing law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary and pharmacy. (pp 16 - 18, 27 - 28)

Signed and approved law in April 1933 restricting Jews in schools and universities. (pp 17 - 18)

Signed, approved strongly of and shared responsibility for Homestead law of 29 Dec., 1933 prohibiting Jews from being peasants. This law was prepared and pushed through by DARRE, Minister for Food and agriculture. (pp 19 - 22)

Wilhelm Frick, 4. Oct. 1945, p. m.

Prepared, signed and approved of Nurnberg Laws Sept. 1935 prohibiting Jews from being citizens and prohibiting their marriage with Germans ( admits he directed passage and aided in enactment of the laws). Frick also directed and enacted subsequent laws aimed against the Jews. (pp 22 - 27)

Frick signed and subscribed to laws mainly round 1942 declaring groups of people of occupied countries as citizens or subjects of different categories of the Reich. This decree was published by the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich, consisting of four or five persons, the president of the council was Goering. Himmler "was entirely responsible for the execution of the decree of 1942" in his capacity as Reichscommissar for the strengthenin g of the German people. (pp 28 - 31)