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

Interrogation of FRICK
By: Mr. Henry Sackett
Date: October 6, 1945, AM
Place: Nuremberg

PERSONS IMPLICATED AND SUBJECTS

1. FRICK
   a. His responsibility for anti-Jewish laws as:
      (1) "Nuremberg Law" (pp 1-2)
      (2) Laws regarding property, securities, economic enterprises, etc. (pp 4-5, 5-7, 7-8, 12, 13-14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30)
      (3) Law to force emigration (pp 5, 21, 22, 23)
      (4) Law about armament (pp 4, 5, 21, 22, 23, 24)
      (5) Decrees for specific names and wearing a star and other restrictions (pp 2-4, 23-28)
      (6) Specific code of justice for Jews and Poles in occupied Poland and Southeast Prussia. (Death sentences for minor offenses). (pp 30-36)
   b. Frick's position in case of refusal to sign those laws. (pp 17, 20, 21)

2. HITLER AND LEADERS
   a. Their part in anti-Jewish laws (pp 2-8, 12-13)

- 1 -
W. Frick 6. October 1945 A.M.

Frick explained Nurnberg laws and assumed responsibility for same and admits signing them (pp. 1-3).

Also decrees that Jews use specific names (pp. 2-3).

Frick signed and approved a law of April 30, 1939 requiring the Jews to report and register their property (pp. 4-5).

Frick agreed with "measures taken by law to force the Jews to leave the country." (p. 5, 21, 22, 29)

Agreed with and approved fully of Aryanization (pp. 4, 5, 21, 22, 23, 29).

Agreed with and signed law of December 1938 excluding Jews from industrial and economic enterprises, also forbidding Jews to possess real estate or forestdand. This law was prepared in the economic section in the 4-year plan. (pp. 6 - 7, 20, 22, 26).

The law of 2 Dec. 1938 also compelled Jews to surrender all securities. Frick also favored this point. However, "in this whole Jewish question, with which I was very much concerned, the Behrens was the 'man who instigated all this on.' He gave me orders to LAMMERS and we had to execute his orders." (pp. 7-8, 12, 13).

The execution of the law of 2 Dec. 1938 was the business of the Minister of Finance and Economics, but "I want you (the interrogator) to know for once and for all I am responsible for anything that is signed by me." (p. 9)

Approved of statement fine in 1938 but thinks that was the affair of the Minister of Finance. In question: "This really was the culmination of a plan to take the 'Jews' property away from them, wasn't it?" Answer: "To take their property away from them and to have them retire." (pp. 13-13)

Frick refers to the fact that he would have ended up in concentration camp if he would have made public opposition to certain decrees by not signing them and the decrees would have become law any way. (p. 17, 20, 21)

He does not admit unqualified knowledge or approval of decrees requiring Jews to repair damage done to their property at their own cost. Also claims he has no knowledge to details (pp. 19-21).

He admits share in responsibility for decree of November 1938 requiring Jews to wear a star and restricting their appearance in public. Says draft of decree was made by Heydrich. Frick tries to prove that the decree really was to safeguard the Jews against the ill-will of Aryans (pp. 23-28).

He approved of and signed law of April 30, 1939 which made it possible for Germany to break leases with Jews in order to put them out of their property in a hurry (pp. 29 - 30).

He admits signing and approving decree of Dec. 4, 1941 by Ministry for the Defense of the Reich setting up specific code of justice for Jews and Poles in occupied Poland and Southeast Prussia, and permitting death sentences for minor offenses (pp. 30-36).