OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR PROSECUTION OF "XIS CRIMINALITY

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of Ernst KALtenbrunner
By: Lt. Col. Brookhart, 15 October 1945, 4:15.

PERSONS, ORGANIZATIONS, IMPLICATED, AND SUBJECTS

1. KALtenbrummer
   a) Position in the RSHA (p.1)
   b) Persecution of Jews
      (1) In Hungary (pp.1-3)
   c) Police Function
      (1) Hungarian Police (pp.3-7)
   d) The Nazi Party in Austria
      (1) Political murders (pp.7-9)
   e) Mass Exterminations
      (1) The Lublin Incident (pp.9-15)
   f) Medical Experiments
      (1) The Hohenlychen Hostnital (pp.12-15)
   g) Relationship with: Tinkelmann (pp.1-3, 5-6); Himmler
      (pp.1,3,5,7,11,12-13,15); Berger (p.3-7); Horthy (p.3); Veinmeyer
      (p.3); Vojna (pp.3-7); Eichmann (p.6-7); Heydrich (p.8); Dr. Morgen
      (pp.9,12-13); Pohl (pp.11,15);
      Dr. Gobberdt (p.13); Dr. K. Brunner (p.14)

2. HIMMLER
   a) Hungarian Police in Germany
   b) Medical Experiments (p.15)

3. Vojna
   a) Persecution of Jews
      (1) In Hungary (pp.1-3)
   b) Hungarian Police in Germany (pp.3-7)

4. BERGER
   a) Police Function
      (1) Hungarian Police in Germany (pp.3-7)

5. Tinkelmann
   a) External Measures
      (1) Activities in Hungary (pp.3-7)
Ernst Kaltenbrunner, 15 October 1945
A.M.

The RSHA:

Kaltenbrunner stated that he never held the position of Reich Security Commissioner.

PERSECUTION OF JEWS

Evacuation of the Jews from Hungary: Kaltenbrunner knowing Winkelmann whom he alleged was Himmler's representative in Hungary. Kaltenbrunner insisted that his meeting with Winkelmann in Budapest in March 1944 concerned the organization of a democratic regime in Hungary; that the conversations had nothing to do with police matters nor the Jewish problem. (pp.1-3)

HUNGARIAN POLICE UNDER GERMAN JURISDICTION

Kaltenbrunner's meeting with Vajna, Hungarian Minister of Interior: Kaltenbrunner stated that Vajna met with him in December 1943, requested that Kaltenbrunner assist him in finding a refuge for parts of the Hungarian police in Germany. (p.3) "It was more in the nature of a courtesy call". Kaltenbrunner insisted that the meeting had nothing to do with the formation of the 5 gendarmerie divisions to be manned by Hungarian personnel. Denied that Vajna had been sent by Himmler and Berger to work out the final phases of the plan for the sheltering of Hungarians who had fled their country "when the plot in Hungary collapsed". (pp.4-5) Denied that the intention had been that these "refugee Hungarian police" were to be used for the purpose of manned screening posts to screen the Hungarian population that had fled into Germany. (p.5) Stated that this whole matter would have been handled by Berger as Himmler's deputy in the Department of Interior, or Vajna could have in his behalf in dealing with Vajna. (7)

AUSTRIAN POLITICAL MURDERS

Extermination of Political Underachievers in Austria: Kaltenbrunner denied any connection with Hauptscharführer Blank and the plot to exterminate certain prominent Austrian political figures prior to the Anschluss. (pp.7-9)

THE LUBLIN INCIDENT

Kaltenbrunner denied any connection with the Lublin massacres but stated that he had never received any reports regarding the matter in spite of the fact that the massacres resulted in a widespread shortage of labor in this particular sector. (pp.9-10) Kaltenbrunner denied that the massacres had been ordered by Himmler's which was based on a report submitted by Kaltenbrunner. (p.13)
Ernst Kretschmann, 15 October 1945

THE HÖNNELOCHEN HOSPITAL

Kretschmann stated he had no information regarding medical experiments which were carried on at this hospital -- that as far as he knew this hospital was for the care of wounded SS troops. (pp. 17–14) Kretschmann admitted that Himmler was under treatment at this hospital when he was there. Only Himmler would know of the experiments which might have been carried on with inmates of Ravensbrück serving as guinea pigs. (p.15)