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

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of JOACHIM von RIBBENTROP
By: Co. Brundage 31 August, 1945, p. m. Nuremberg

PERSONS AND SUBJECTS IMPLICATED

1. RIBBENTROP

- a. Importance of good relations with U.S.
- b. Appraisal of activities in US of
 - 1) German Bund (4)
 - 2) Foreign Office (4-5)
 - 3) Auslandorganization of Bohle created by Hess (16)
- c. German activities in South America, (5-6), (16-18)

2. HITLER

- a. Attitude toward war with U.S. (11, 12, 16)
- b. Knowledge of Pearl Harbor (20)
 - 1) Actions against U.S. after Pearl Harbor
- c. Idea of 'Living Space' (Lebensraum) (13)
 - 1) Russia (14)

GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Thru various press reports and documents found in Warsaw, the Fuehrer got the impression that there were important circles in Washington driving towards war with Germany (p.1-2). Since 1938, when he became Foreign Minister, Ribbentrop said he stressed the importance of good relations with the U.S. (p3). Did not think there were subversive elements in the U.S. The several German "bunds" and Kuhn were admittedly "influencing the German elements" there. (p.4). However, the Foreign Office, represented by Ambassador Dickhoff, had the principle of not meddling in American affairs (p.4-5), but if there were such activities, the AO (Auslands-Organisation) of Bohle (and created by Hess) (p.16), would be in charge, as it was, for instance in South America (p.5-6, 16_18). Wanted to send Schacht on a goodwill tour to the U.S., but that did not come off (p.6). The Fuehrer said the U.S. had already decided to back Britain and was actually helping her with volunteers and supplies. From 1938 until Pearl Harbor, "no provocation whatever" was committed by Germany against the U.S. (p.7-9). The Fuehrer wanted no war with the U.S. and had no territorial ambitions in the western hemisphere (p.11), because

