

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE  
APO 403, US ARMY  
INTERROGATION DIVISION

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Nurnberg, Germany  
2 November, 1945

Brief of  
Interrogation of Alfred NAUJOCKS

by  
Lt Colonel S.W. Brookhart  
1 November, 1945, PM

At the request of Section 3, NAUJOCKS was questioned particularly as to the participation of the SD in the Sudetenland border incidents in 1938. He disclaims knowledge as to what took place other than as indicated by intelligence reports sent from Hof to Berlin. There was a Service Department of the SD which had the function of passing on to Berlin all intelligence received from along the Czechoslovakian border.

NAUJOCKS is unable to say whether fictitious incidents were arranged similar to those created on the Polish border in 1939 and insists that he was not in Heydrich's confidence sufficiently to be informed as to any arrangements made in connection with the advance into the Sudetenland. He knew that the Free Corps was being formed; that it was equipped with rifles, grenades and ammunition by the Army from Austrian depots. The Free Corps was divided into units and stationed on different points along the border. Naujocks does not know who was responsible for billeting and feeding the Free Corps. He says that two or three companies of the Totenkopf SS were stationed near Asch, but is not sure as to the use made of these units.

Judging from reports received, Naujocks believes that SD agents were active all along the Sudetenland border and that they represented several departments of the RSHA. Many of their reports were directed to Amt III which was then headed by Jost. Naujocks believes General Berger of the SS should know more about the preparations and activities preparatory to marching into the Sudetenland since he was in Henle's headquarters as liaison officer for Himmler.

About four or five days before Slovakia declared its independence in March 1939, Naujocks was told by Heydrich to report to Nebe of Amt V who was responsible for the production of certain explosives for Slovakia. Every possible effort was made to speed the production of these explosives which were being prepared by the criminal police. Naujocks was then given forty or fifty containers of explosives which he took by car to a village on the German side of the frontier near Pressburg. He there delivered the explosives to the local service department of the SD and met several Slovaks who were later officials in the Slovak Government. The same people came to Berlin about two weeks later to see Göring. At that time, Naujocks was assigned by Heydrich to keep in touch with them to find out what they discussed with Göring. These conferences concerned plans for the administration of Slovakia.

NAUJOCKS does not know what distribution was made of the explosives, but assumes they were scattered through the country for use in creating incidents at various places. He emphasized that the SD had no facilities for producing and furnishing explosive weapons and had to call upon the criminal police for these materials which were made specially at the request of Heydrich.

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By . . . . . Col. S. W. Brookhart  
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Witness corrected and signed an affidavit prepared on the basis of former interrogations. The affidavit concerned the Gleiwitz Radio Station incident, where a fictitious attack was made involving the use of a newly killed body just before the Polish Campaign. The document was marked "Exhibit A".

Witness states that he is almost convinced that the doctor who gave the injections to persons whose bodies later were left as proof of terrorists, was Dr. Strassburger.

Referring to interrogation of 18 October 1945, witness relates that he and his colleagues were indignant because iron crosses had been given to participants and organizers of the Gleiwitz and similar incidents. Mueller and Strassburger were among the recipients of the iron crosses for these actions.