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Interrogation of ... STEENGRACHT von MOYLAND.
on ... 8 November 1945 (PM)
by ... Lt.(j.g.) John B. Martin.

Steenbracht was interrogated to determine his possible knowledge with regard to matters in which Ribbentrop was involved. His knowledge is limited by the fact that he was until March 1943 in charge of "technical" matters on Ribbentrop's special train which served as a field headquarters. During this time he was primarily concerned with administrative arrangements of various kinds and was not brought into Ribbentrop's confidence for conferences or consultations. In a few instances he served as relations officer between Ribbentrop and Hitler for the purpose of delivering telegrams and other documents when Hewel was ill or on vacation.

With regard to the formation of a Secret Cabinet Council, in February 1938, he has no knowledge other than the understanding that this council never met.

He is unfamiliar with the memorandum sent by the OKW to the Foreign Office regarding possible violations of the Hague Rules of Land Warfare in the projected invasion of Czechoslovakia. He did not know Henlein or anything with regard to funds or arms which might have been furnished to the Sudeten Germans. He knows nothing about planned incidents designed to create a reason for invasion. He states that von Etzdorf and von Heyden-Ryns of the Foreign Office would be the persons most likely to know about such matters.

In regard to the war against Poland he is also uninformed. He has no knowledge of a telegram which passed between Hitler and Mussolini at the time of the outbreak of war and has only hearsay knowledge of the incidents at Gleiwitz and Hohenlinden. The same persons as are mentioned above in connection with Czechoslovakia would be likely to know the facts with regard to the Polish invasion.

In connection with Norway Steenbracht had no specific information although he had heard of Scheidt and understood that he had made arrangements for a quisling to come to Germany for a visit. The name, Hagelin, was unfamiliar.

He was unable to recall anything with regard to a conference between Mussolini and Ribbentrop and Hitler in September 1940, but knows of a conference between Hitler, Ribbentrop and Petain at Hendaye at about the same time. His information was only hearsay to the effect that it had been impossible to obtain an agreement on Spain's entry into the war because Spain insisted upon having a portion of North Africa as a compensation for her entry and France was strongly opposed to any such concession being made. He was not present at any actual conferences held at that time.

He was unable to throw any light on the attack on Jugoslavia or on the attack on Russia.

