

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

Interrogation of: LAMMERS, Heinrich
By: Lt. Colonel Hinkel, 25 October 1945, p.m.

Persons and organizations implicated and subjects

1. LAMMERS
 - a. Gifts made by Hitler from Chancellory funds (p. 1)
 - b. Liaison between Ministers on disagreements (p. 2, 3)
2. KOCH
 - a. Treatment of Ukrainians (p. 4)
3. PROTOCOL OF 16 JULY 1941 (p. 5, 6)
4. SEYSS-INQUART (p. 7, 8)
5. TERBOVEN (p. 9, 10)
6. SCHEIDT (p. 11)
7. REPORT 992-FS (p. 12)
8. AIMS OF WAR AGAINST RUSSIA
 - a. Lammner's statement dated 25 October 1945

LIST OF GIFTS

Of money and valuable objects made by Hitler from fund Lammers had in chancellory is submitted by Lammers. (p.1)

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION

Among the high government officials were adjusted by Lammers and Bormann thus: They investigated the difficulty and made a report. Hitler would either refuse the report or delay the matter until it became obsolete. Thus Hitler avoided decisions on unpleasant matters. On rare occasions he did summon the disagreeing parties before him, with Lammers or Bormann or both present. Rosenberg and Koch, for instance, were summoned before

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Hitler, ordered to reconcile their differences and dismissed without an opportunity to present their problems. (p. 2 and 3)

KOCH

Treated the ukrainians badly but not cruelly. Lammers and Bormann desired him to carry out the directives of Rosenberg. (p.4)

FRANK

Was admonished by Hitler to avoid difficulties with Himmler, Sauckel and others, avoiding a decision for either side. Voluminous correspondence resulted, blocking Lammers' and Bormann's efforts at reforms.

THE PROTOCOL OF 16 JULY 1941

Shows the main purpose of the meeting to have been the obtaining of Hitler's signature on the decrees pertaining to the administration of occupied Russia. The meeting was not called for the discussion of war aims only, for then Lammers would not have been included. Lammers only knew of the war aims after the invasion of Russia because, in the first flush of victory they were widely discussed by Hitler and others. Due to the outside work still being done on the decrees, Lammers was absent during part of the meeting. (p.5 and 6)

LAMMERS' FOREMOST TASK

Was to impress Hitler with the importance of the initiation of the decrees regarding the administration of the east, for which there was pressing need. The war aims were a distant goal outside Lammers' interests.

SEYSS-INQUART

Frequently reported to Lammers who transmitted the reports to Hitler in person or through Bormann or through the adjutants. Lammers recalls, occasionally showing these reports to others who might be interested or have constructive comments. Recalls sending Rosenberg a Seyss-Inquart report probably containing much general information about Holland. (p. 7 and 8) Does not recall details of this report as he received many reports from occupied territories.

TERBOVEN

Preferred sending his reports through Bormann but did send some to Lammers. Lammers doubts that Request to make Thomas Lie director of police in Norway went through his office as Lie would more likely have been appointed by the prime Minister of Norway. Does not recall Axel Stand. Does not know how much money Quisling received. Recalls correspondence

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with Terboven regarding money for Quisling. Terboven wanted Quisling kept low and Hitler wanted him well paid (p.9,10) cannot recall any sum Terboven may have paid Quisling.

SCHEIDT

Is only vaguely remembered by Lammers as a functionary of Rosenberg who may have stayed in Norway and whose removal Terboven desired and perhaps effected. (p.11) Lammers seems to recall recall report 992 PS, believes it was possibly prepared by Rosenberg or Schickedanz who was then employed by Rosenberg in Norway. Doubts it was Scheidt, as Lammers received no reports from him. Bormann or Lammers probably presented 992 PS to Hitler. Von Stutterheim or Lammers other special reviewers would know more details. (p.12)

SCHICKEDANZ

Was not liked by Hitler. Lammers recalls receiving his report 9331 PS from Haggelin but doubts that Hitler saw it. Von Stutterheim would know details.

TERBOVEN

In December 1944 reported sabotage committed in Oslo. Was summoned to Hitler and requested serious countermeasures including the execution of hostages. (p.13) Lammers recalls transmitting Terboven's report 870 PS with a letter 869 PS to Keitel and receiving in reply teletype 871 PS (pp.14-15). Terboven held that it did not matter from what circles hostages were taken and he believed the saboteurs to be communists. Hitler countered that it was important to find the actual perpetrators. If these could not be found, people from their circles should be taken and, only as a last resort, people from other circles.

UNFAVORABLE YUGOSLAVIAN PRESS COMMENT

Was the subject of letters between Lammers and Rosenberg December 1933. Lammers does not recall the incident but assumes he was required to reprimand the Foreign Political Office. Believes letters to be genuine. Recalls neither Schumann nor Jelic but assumes Schumann to have been a functionary of Rosenberg. (pp.16-17) Offers statement written by hand on protocol of 16 July 1941 known as L-221 PS. Summarizes that he was only concerned with administration east and not with objectives of war (p.18)