

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

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of STREICHER, Julius

By: Col. Howard A. Brundlage, 1 September 1945, at 1415, Nurnber,

PERSONS IMPLICATED AND SUBJECTS:

1. JULIUS STREICHER
 - a. Position in Nazi Party (pp. 2,21,28,29,30)
 - b. Propaganda activities for Nazi Party (pp. 7,9)
 - c. Propaganda for racial (Jewish) discrimination and persecution (pp. 9,10,11,20,21,35,36)
 - d. Propaganda for elimination of Versailles Treaty (p. 7)
 - e. Lebensraum (pp. 4,11,20,22,24,25,26,28)
 - (1) Increase of birth (p. 20)
 - f. Concentration Camps (pp. 18,19,30,31,32,34,35,37,38)
 - g. His relationship with Hitler (p. 8)
2. NAZI PARTY
 - a. Program (p. 3)
 - b. Relationship with government (pp. 12,13)
 - c. Internal control over Germany (pp. 14,16,19)
 - d. Concentration Camps (pp. 17,18)
 - e. Acquisition of Lebensraum (pp. 4,20)
3. HITLER
 - a. Adoption of Streicher's "Race Law" (p. 11)
 - b. Lebensraum (p. 28)
4. LEY and GOEBBELS
 - a. Relationship with Hitler (p. 21)

JULIUS STREICHER, 1. sept. 1945

Streicher stated that he was a Gaulditer in the party until 1940 when he was laid off, during which time he never left his estate, 30 km outside of Nürnberg. He had rejoined the party in 1924. Was one of the first leaders of the Nazi Party and familiar with the long-range program of the Party.

The two main parts of the program consisted in the rehabilitation of the nation, the social and economic order, and the program for the outside, the breaking of the Versailles Treaty, the Lebensraum thru annexation of Sudeten Germany and Austria (p.2&3). Noticed Jewish influence at revolutionary meetings (p.5). Held his first assembly meeting in Hercules Velodrome in 1919 before anyone had ever heard of Adolf Hitler, and was thrown off speaker's platform at revolutionary Communists meeting (p.6). Stated that he told the German people how they were enslaved by the Treaty of Versailles and that "it is impossible that in all states in Germany Jews were made ministers".

States that he held one big mass meeting in Nürnberg every week until 1921. That is how the mass movement (p.7) of German workers got together in Nürnberg. Heard Hitler speak in Munich and gave his Nürnberg group to Hitler (p.8). The movement of Hitler which he joined called the N.A.S.G.W.P. (p.8) toured Germany and said Marxists creation of world, Jewry (p.9). Members of party since 1921 (p.9). The race law was made by the Reichsparteitag, the Nürnberg Law in 1935 (p.11) Germany for Germans no Jews (p.10). Anti-Jews adopted by Hitler in 1920 as part of party platform (p.10,p.11). Admitted that it was part of the party program to get control of the government but only the legal way (p.13). States that Hitler became Minister of State at the Reichstag and he had all the power he needed; and that the party exercised rigid internal control after 1935 according to its legal right (p.14), by organizing the civil employees by 10-years of lecturing, meeting and speeches.

He stated that people were placed in concentration camps without going through courts (p. 17). This was "legal" according to the standpoint of the supreme N.S. The police would take a Marxist leader and put him in a concentration camp and it was possible to put a Jew in concentration camp merely because he was a Jew. He considered it legal (p.18) particularly if a government takes political prisoners into custody without endangering their lives. Those things Hitler planned in Berlin with his ministers and generals and not with party members (p. 19).

It was part of the program to take over lands where there were Germans, but he did not know how these lands were to be acquired.

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He did not make speeches about Lebensraum, only about problems pertaining to race. (p. 21).

Hitler never mentioned how he was going to acquire Lebensraum. There was always a small group of people around the Fuehrer, like Dr. Hey, Goebbels, and others but in larger meetings he never mentioned those things (p. 21.)

Advocated increase of births (p. 22).

His functions as Gauleiter for Gau Franken, Nuernberg and vicinity pertained only to matters of race (p. 28). He was supposed to take over the position of Governor of state but did not. He was the only Gauleiter who was not paid by the party, but made his living as a teacher, and later on, from the income on writings. Had nothing to do with church affairs. Position was similar to that of an honorary position (p. 29). The administration work was handled, actually, by a substitute Gauleiter. The substitute was supervisor over the government of the Gau. Had no supervision over matters such as forced labor camps, concentration camps. (p. 30). People were sent to concentration camps only through Himmler's police. (p. 30).

He never met Karl Wolff of the SS.

No concentration camps in his Gau since he had asked Himmler especially not to have any in his district (p. 30) because it was not a "nice thing to have"; also that he did not know what was going on in concentration camps (p. 32).

Dr. Guertner, though not a party member was made a Minister of Justice in Berlin (p. 12).

Himmler, himself, was a director within the party (p. 33). Admitted that it is possible that there might have been some talk among people who were released from concentration camps as to what was going on there. Was convinced that some of the Gauleiters might have known about this. If all the Gauleiters had known about it, they would have protested to Hitler.

Denied that he, as the leader of the party and the leading exponent of anti-Semitism, knew that more than two million Jews were killed in concentration camps (p. 35). After taking over the power, all Jewish leaders in political life were put into concentration camps but a lot of Jews emigrated to other countries (p. 35). After all he did not believe it to be his duty to make inquiries when a Jew was not heard of after being put into concentration camp. The program as laid down in "Mein Kampf" is right, but the execution of the program, as it is known today, is not right. Nuernberg is the most anti-Semitic city in Germany. Stated the question of the Jewish race should be taken care of, the legal, international way. Did not know how many Jews were put into concentration camps in his Gau since it was done through Himmler. Stated that he had not put any Jews in concentration camp. The police themselves got lists of the Jews and the housing office got all those lists and, most likely, gave the police the responsibility to put up their own lists (p. 38.)

Stated that he had been mistreated in an American camp. (p. 34).