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

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of STREICHER, Julius
By: Col. Howard A. Brandlage, 1 September 1945, at 1415, Nurnber.

PERSONS IMPLICATED AND SUBJECTS:

1. JULIUS STREICHER
   a. Position in Nazi party (pp. 2, 21, 23, 28, 30)
   b. Propaganda activities for Nazi party (pp. 7, 8)
   c. Propaganda for racial (Jewish) discrimination and persecution (pp. 10, 11, 21, 35, 36)
   d. Propaganda for elimination of Versailles Treaty (p. 7)
   e. Lebernsraum (pp. 4, 11, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28)
      (1) Increase of birth (p. 20)
   f. Concentration Camps (pp. 18, 21, 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 Lebernsraum (pp. 4, 20)

3. HITLER
   a. Adoption of Streicher's "Race Law" (p. 11)
   b. Lebernsraum (p. 28)

4. LEY and GOEBBELS
   a. Relationship with Hitler (p. 21)
JULIUS STRIECHER, 1. sept. 1945

Striecher stated that he was a Gauleiter in the party until 1940 when he was laid off, during which time he never left his estate, 50 km outside of Nurnberg. 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.223). Noticed Jewish influence at revolutionary meetings (p.5). Held his first assembly meeting in Hercules Velodrome in July 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 Nurnberg every week until 1921. That is how the mass movement (p.7) of German workers got together in Nurnberg. Heard Hitler speak in Munich and gave his Nurnberg group to Hitler (p.8). The movement of Hitler which he joined called the H.I.G.W.L. (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 Nurnberg Law in 1935 (p.11) Germany for Germans no Jews (p.10). Anti-Jews adopted by Hitler in 1930 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 1933 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.16) 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.16).

It was part of the program to take over lands where there were Germans, but he did not know how those lands were to be acquired.
Julius Streicher, 1. Sept. 1945

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

Neither ever mentioned him as his aim to acquire Lebensraum. There was always a small group of people around the Führer, like Dr. Ley, Goebbels, and others but in later meetings he never mentioned those things. (p. 21.)

Advocated increase of births. (p. 19.)

His functions as Gauleiter for Aus Franken, Württemberg and vicinity pertaining only to matters of race. (p. 28). He was supposed to take over the position of Governor of States but did not. He was the only Gauleiter who was not used by the party, but made his living as a teacher, and later on, from the income on writing. He did nothing to go with church affairs. Position was similar to that of an honorary position. (p. 28). The administration work was handled, retaining, by a substitute Gauleiter. The substitute was supervisor over the government of the area and no supervision over matters such as forced labor camps, concentration camps. (p. 30). Gauleiter were sent to concentration camps only through Hitler's police. (p. 30).

He never met Adolf Hitler. (p. 2).

A concentration camp in his area where he had never been or especially not to have any in his district. (p. 30). Because it was not a "Hitler thing to have". Also that he did not know what was going on in concentration camps. (p. 22).

Dr. Goebbels, though not a party member, was a minister of Justice in Berlin. (p. 12).

Admitted that it is possible that there might have been some trial cases, would the cases referred from concentration camps to what was going on there. He convinced that some of the Gauleiters might have known about this. If all the Gauleiters had known about it, they would have protested to a Hitler.

Hitler that he, as the leader of the party and the leading member of anti-Semitism, knew that more than 6 million Jews were killed in concentration camps. (p. 35). After taking over the power, all Jewish leaders in coalition life were put into concentration camps but a lot of Jews were sent to other countries. (p. 36). After all he did not believe it to be his duty to make inquiries whether a Jew was not heard of after being put into concentration camps. The program was sold down in "pain kind" is right, but the execution of the program, as it is known today, is not right. Auschwitz is the most anti-Semitic city in Germany. Stated the question of the Jewish race should be taken care of, the lack of interaction. Why did not know how many Jews were put into concentration camps in his Gauleiter area. It was done through Hitler. Stated that he had not put any Jews in concentration camp. The police examined not lists of Jews and the housing office put all those lists and, most likely, gave the police the possibility to put up their own lists. (p. 35).

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