

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

INTERROGATION II VISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of BALDUR von SCHIRACH  
By: Lt. Col. Hinkel, 11. September 1945, p.m., Nuremberg

PERSONS IMPLICATED AND SUBJECTS

1. SCHIRACH
  - a) Personal history ( pp.1, )
  - b) Relationship with NSDAP ( pp.2,3,4,5,6,8)
  - c) Relationship with Hitler ( pp.11,13)
  - d) His responsibility for the Hitler Youth Organizations ( p.13)
  - e) " Rächsschulungsamt" ( p.14)
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  - g) Pre-military training of the Hitler Youth Organizations (pp.16-18)
    - (1) Air Hitler Youth ( p.16)
    - (2) Marine Hitler Youth ( p.17)
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2. HITLER'S YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS
  - a) Relation to NSDAP and SA ( p.6-8)
  - b) The Jung-Volk (Pimpfe) Hitler Youth, B.D.M., Hitler Youth (Girls) ( p.9)
  - c) Schirach's assistants
3. Miss Greifwalden, Miss Jutte Ruediger, Arthur Axmann and Hartmann-Lauterbacher. Schirach's assistants ( p.9-10)
4. SA
  - a) Functions of ( p.8)

A. PERSONAL HISTORY AND STATUS OF SCHIRACH

Schirach describes his early days with the Party and points out that he became Youth Leader of the Party in 1931. (2) He joined the Party in 1925. His task was to create and organize a youth organization and coordinate existing ones. He states further that he became Jugend Reichsleiter in 1932 (3) although he remarked on Page 2 that he obtained this position in December 1930. (2) The Hitler Youth Movement had been under Kurt Grubenhufen and the Pupil's Bund under Dr. von Renteln (6), before Schirach. He belonged also to the SA.

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## B. YOUTH INDOCTRINATION

The HJ comprised all youth from 10 to 18 years after which they would become a member either of the SA or the Party, most entering the Party. ( p.7) He believes that Hitler's idea in founding the organization SA was to have storm troopers. ( p.8)

The HJ Movement consists of four (p.4) groups; namely

MALES (1) The Jung Volk, age group 10 to 14 ( Pimpfe)  
(2) Hitler Youth, age group 14 to 18

FEMALES (3) B.D.M. ( girls), age group 10 to 14  
(4) Hitler Youth (girls), age group 14 to 18

In charge of the female youth movement was first Miss Greifwalden and later Miss Jutta Ruediger, who was an assistant of Schirach. (p.9) As the most important of the assistants Schirach names Arthur Axmann and Hartmann - Lauterbacher. (p.10)

Up to 1933 Schirach reported to Hitler weekly in educational matters. Later on he reported very seldom because Hitler left it entirely up to him. ( p.11) The main topic when he conferred with Hitler was money needed for camps, equipment, tents and hikes. ( p.11) Hitler never vetoed any of his plans concerning the Youth Organization. ( p.11) Hitler's idea was that the H.J. become the reservoir from which the Party would draw its members. ( p.13)

He describes his responsibility for the Youth Organization in the following words:

"I want to repeat here again what I have already said several times to the American gentlemen who interrogated me. I am responsible for the HJ now as I have been before." ( p.13)

Schirach admits that in his agency was also an office established concerned with the indoctrination of the Youth " Reichsschulungsamt."

Schirach wrote two books. One was entitled " Form and Revolution of Education " comprising a collection of his speeches which possibly was used as indoctrination material. ( p.14)

Schirach stated that his task was to take care of the youth activities outside of School. ( p.15) Concerning pre-military education he points out that within the HJ there were several different groups such as the Air HJ preparing for pilots, the Marine HJ preparing for the Navy, and special Signal Corps HJ. He claims those groups originated in an organic manner and out of the desire of the youth itself but he admits he encouraged the formation of these groups and helped them morally and financially but was handicapped mostly by lack of financial funds. (p.16)

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Regarding the Marine HJ, he admits that the Navy gave them cutters for training and racing purposes, and later on instruction in fundamentals of navigation. He admits it could be considered of pre-military value. (p.17) His purpose in encouraging this pre-military training was to shorten the period of military service, but he admits that the period of conscription was never reduced. (p.18)

Schirach admits that a large part of the time of the HJ was devoted to out-door activities, and especially to body-building sports such as mass gymnastics. He admits further that discipline Training was given the participants of the HJ. (p.19) Schirach declares that it was important after the conscription was reintroduced to have youth in the Army which had an all-around physical development. ( p.20)