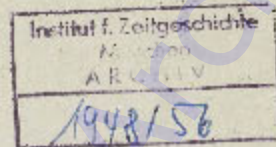


25-1452-1

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
APO 403, U.S. ARMY
INTERROGATION DIVISION



Nurnberg, Germany
26 October, 1945

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Name: SCHWARZ, Franz Xaver.
Country: Germany
Region: Berlin and Munich-Gruenwald, Eierwiese 26

Positions: Reichsschatzmeister (National Treasurer of the Nazi Party);
Reichsleiter; SS Oberstgruppenfuehrer; SA-Obergruppenfuehrer; Fuehrer einer
Volkssturmeinheit; Member of Reichstag.

Birthdate and Place: 27 November 1875, Guenzburg on the Danube.

Nationality and Religion: German, Catholic.

Family History: Married Bertha Breher 1899; at least one son, Franz,
SS Brigadefuehrer and President of German Breweries.

Education and Work History: attended public and vocational schools;
after military service in Bavarian Infantry (1894) employed as military
administrative clerk; 1900 minor municipal employee in Munich until his
retirement with rank of Oberamtman in 1925. 1914-1918 wars service,
Leutnant.

Political History: Joined NSDAP in 1922 and held Party membership No.6;
at one time he held SS membership No.2, second only to HIMMLER; became
Party Treasurer upon re-establishment of the NSDAP in February 1924 and took
over complete financial control of practically all Party Offices; member of
Reichstag since 1933; SS Oberstgruppenfuehrer; SA-Obergruppenfuehrer.

Summary: AN EARLY NAZI; OUTSTANDING NAZI BUREAUCRAT.

SCHWARZ, FRANZ, XAVER

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SAUCKEL

SS OBERSTGRUPPENFUEHRER (Col. Gen.)

REICHSSCHATZMEISTER DER NSDAP (National Treasurer of the Nazi Party)

1922 Joined NSDAP (Party Number 6)

SS Membership No 2, second only to HIMMLER

SOURCE: SHAEF card SAIC/FIR/2 25 Jun 45

born 27 Nov 1875 in GRUENZBURG (GUENZBURG?) on the Danube

1895-1899 Military service in BAVARIAN Infantry

1914-1918 Military Service in BAVARIAN Infantry

1900 Minor municipal employee in MUNICH until his retirement in 1925 with the rank of Oberamtsmann

Director

1922 Joined NSDAP (No 6)

1924 Member of the Greater German People's "WELTANSICHT"

1925 Became Reichstreasurer (Reichsschatzmeister of the NSDAP) upon re-establishment of the party

1931 Given complete control by HITLER of all affairs dealing with Party property, etc.

1932 Together with SCHULZ formed a new "Fuehrerleitung" (Secret tribunal) of the NSDAP

1932 Joined the SS as SS Gruppenfuehrer (Gen Lt. Gen) (No 2?)

1933 Member of the Reichstag

1933 Promoted SS Obergruppenfuehrer (Gen.)

1942 toured Sudeten with Henlein

SS Oberstgruppenfuehrer (Col. Gen.)

SA Obergruppenfuehrer (Gen.)

~~Reichsleiter of the NSDAP~~

Reichsleiter of the NSDAP

Reichs Treasurer of the NSDAP

Member of the Administrative Board of the German Jagdmuseum

Chairman of the "Hauptvereinigung d. Deutschen Bauwirtschaft"

Member of the Supervisory Committee of the "Getreide-Kredit-Bank-Giro-Zentrale (Jan 43)

SOURCE SHAEF cards 87470, 87471, 87472

Internee: Franz Xaver Schwartz.
Reichsschatzmeister dnx N.S. D.A.P.

Subject: Proceedings before the N.S. Party Court, especially the Streicher case; expulsions from the party. Men who were allowed to call Hitler "Du".

Correctness: Stenographic report was read to Schwartz by Sgt. Hasenclver, translated back into German, and was signed by internee.

Evaluation: The "dirt" on Streicher appears ^{to be} correct information put as mildly as possible, in favor of Streicher. Valuable leads. Schwartz' judgment of Streicher affected by the old age of Schwartz (70) and their association for the last 20 years ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ (believe it or not, Streicher ~~xxxxxx~~ can put on an ingratiating smile).

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INTERROGATION OF REICHSSCHATZMEISTER SCHWARZ

21 July 1945. 1600 Hours.

Party Member #6. Cannot say without his records how many PG were expelled as a result of proceedings before the Party Court. In 1943 even the keeping of statistics was suspended. A monthly report of Party membership strength was made. Special reports as to the dismissed members were only made if the ex-member had unlawfully enriched himself at the expense of Party funds or property. ("Verbrechen oder Vergehen am Parteivermogen"). Graph of strength - Mitgliederstandsbewegung.

Very roughly estimated total number of expulsions (Ausstossung) from Party at less than 500. One Gauleiter, Wagner, of Westfalen, then Schlesian and Reichspresskommissar, was expelled by Hitler verbally. The expulsion was not the result of Party Court proceedings but the Party Court was to take some action: not known if it did so. No dishonesty like theft was involved; some family affair most likely. Hitler said of men expelled from NSDAP that "Ihre Existenz nicht bedroht werden duerft. Der Mann konnte (according to Schwarz) ein Gesaeft haben oder eine Stellung bekommen, wie irgendeiner anderer".

Besides Ausschluss and Ausstossen Schwarz refers to Verwarnung mit and Verwarnung ohne Ausschlussandrohen. He objected to the idea of introducing imprisonment and fines since "Parteirichter waren nicht wie oeffentliche Richter".

Schwarz does not know exactly what process was used in the Streicher case, some form of "Reinigungsverfahren". Schwarz asked Bormann for further details and received an extract from Bormann with which Streicher did not agree. Two points seem to have been involved:

- (a) Arisierungaktion. Streicher was accused of having bought up very cheaply shares of a Jewish concern which was being liquidated; thus abusing his position. Schwarz claims that in fact the shares, belonging to a Jewish banking house, (Kohn?) were transferred to Streicher at the instance of Fink (?) who was managing all the financial transactions and managed the "Stuener" Verlag, and that Fink had not informed Streicher as to the origin of the shares. When Streicher discovered how the shares had been acquired he returned them to be deposited in a bank.
- (b) Private matter. (There was another point). Streicher was accused of relations with a young actress or artist subject of 18 or 19 whom he had introduced into his family and who later went from Nuernberg to Stuttgart. Streicher voluntarily broke off the affair at the time he was suspended from the Party. He continued to operate the "Stuener". Usual type of petty gossip about him and the girl.

Schwarz says Streicher was very popular with people so long as they could use him, but as soon as they could do without him they

ried to get him out of the way. Being rough and "temperantvoll" he was not generally liked in all circles, but he was essentially a serious worker and not a bad man. Streicher worked on anti-Semitism scientifically, studying books, etc. and not as a rowdy agitator. Streicher was a fine speaker.

Streicher had had his own Fraenkische Bewegung before 1923 but gave it over to Hitler.

Men who addressed Hitler as "Thou".

1. STREICHER.
2. The late Oberstlt. KRIEBEL. Had Kampfbund before 1923. Was Consul General in China. Schwarz was at first connected with the Kampfbund.
3. ESSER. President of Fremdenverkehrswesen, in 1933 Staatsminister in Staatskanzlei, in 1934 Bayrische Wirtschaftsminister. A "lufticus" (scatterbrain). His right to say "Du" was withdrawn.
4. ROEHM. Terrible failing of homosexuality. Accused Schwarz of it!
5. Christian WEBER, Muenchner, President of the Muenchner Rinnverein. Had the "Braune Band" (Siegespreis). Led Stadtratsfraktion in Munich. Later "Inspector der SS Reitschulen".

Hitler had had platonic affair with Eva Braun since 1931. Hitler told Schwarz he lived for work only "Von mir bekommt eine Frau garnichts. Ich kann mich nicht damit befassen".

SCHWARZ

Return to
Historical Branch *Div*
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HISTORICAL INTERROGATION COMMISSION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF - G 2
HISTORICAL BRANCH, MID

Source: Franz Xaver SCHWARZ, Reich Treasurer of the NSDAP
Date: 28 July 1945
Place: Ashaan, (CCPWE No. 32)
Interrogator: Lt. Col. O.J. FALE

SUBJECT: NAZI PARTY MEMBERSHIP DURING THE WAR

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1. QUESTION: How many members did the Party have at the beginning of the War? In 1942? In 1945?

SCHWARZ: Exact figures cannot be given without reference to the records, but the following totals are substantially correct:

1939	ca. 6.4 million
1942	7 "
1945	7.7 "

The frontier Gaus (Grenzgaue) are not included in the last figure as reports were not available. Had these been at hand it is safe to assume that the final figure would have been about 8.4 million.

2. QUESTION: Approximately how many members of the Hitler Youth and League of German Girls (BDM) were taken into the NSDAP annually?

SCHWARZ: The average for the war years was about 120,000 annually. In 1943 two annual classes of HJ and BDM were taken in, amounting to about 250,000, and thereafter no more. Membership was voluntary; compulsion was expressly forbidden.

3. QUESTION: What were the significant developments in Party membership during the War?

SCHWARZ: Resignations from the Party were few. Membership losses resulted mainly from deaths and military casualties. In 1941 a prohibition of all new memberships was ordered and strictly enforced beginning with 1 January 1942. Until 1943 only HJ and BDM members were admitted to the Party. Beginning in 1944 even the youth were no longer admitted.

The cessation of admissions was necessitated by the limitation of personnel and simplification of administration in both Reich and Gau administrations. Moreover, the Führer did not wish the number again to exceed ten million. The first suspension of admissions was instituted at my suggestion for a period of two years beginning in 1934. The last published membership figure of approximately 10 million shows that, up to the dissolution of the Party, membership losses from deaths and other causes amounted to about 2.5 million. Members serving in the Wehrmacht, except Militär-beamten stationed in the home territory, were not required to pay dues.

4. QUESTION: Could members resign from the Party during the War?

SCHWARZ: Yes, voluntary resignations were permitted. There was no rule forbidding it. If an indictment was pending before the Party Court, a resignation could not be effective until the case was concluded.

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5. QUESTION: How many Party members were there in Austria at the beginning of the War? At the end of the War?

SCHWARZ: At the beginning of the War there were between six and seven hundred thousand. During the War and also during the period when no new members were admitted, my control bureau carried out a thorough examination of all Party memberships in Austria, which for the most part were re-authenticated. Perhaps 30,000 memberships were adversely affected by this action.

-End-

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September 1958.

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SCHWARZ

HISTORICAL INTERROGATION COMMISSION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF, G-2
HISTORICAL BRANCH, MID

DECLASSIFIED-DOD Directive No. 5200.9, 27

Source : SCHWARZ, ^{September 1958} Reich Party Treasurer
Date : 21 July 1945
Place : OCPWE No. 32, "Ashcan"
Interrogators : Dr. George N. Shuster; Lt. Col. O.J. Hale

CONTENTS

- I. Functions as Party Treasurer
- II. Schwarz's Relations to Hitler
- III. Opinions of Himmler and Bormann
- IV. Finances of the Party Chancellery
- V. Intrigue in the Hauptquartier

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I. FUNCTIONS AS PARTY TREASURER

Source was Party Treasurer, after having worked since the beginning of 1925 in organizing the administrative office of the Party. He had the custody of all Party funds after 1931, and bore sole responsibility for their accounting. He insists, however, that he had nothing to do with funds expended by, or collected for, the Party Chancellery or Hitler personally. Source had already submitted a lengthy memorandum about Party finances, he was not questioned further about his management of these, nor about his system of organization, which is to him a matter of great pride. Note was taken, however, of his statement that only once, early in the Party history, had he accepted money from an industrialist. The amount was then 1000 marks. Source spoke of his practice of prosecuting those found guilty of misappropriating funds before the civil courts, though after the question of guilt was aired before the Party Court, so that the accused could be prosecuted as a Volksgenosse; and of his declaration that Hitler had given him full control of Party money, and that his authority was never challenged.

II. SCHWARZ'S RELATIONS TO HITLER

Subject professed an almost unbounded admiration for Hitler. After stating that he came to the conclusion that the war was lost as early as February 1918, because of the deterioration of discipline, he said that he had already come to the conclusion

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that patriotism could be conserved in Germany only if nationalism and socialism were combined. He joined the Einwohnerwehr, of the efficiency of which he thought little, and the Grossdeutsche Gemeinschaft, headed by Colonel Kriebel. When he met Hitler in 1922, he became convinced that here was the man of destiny. Subject did not participate in the Putsch, having become convinced that the intentions of Kahr and Loesow were not good. When the Party was reorganized in 1924 he gave a great deal of time to it as a volunteer. Indeed, his admiration for Hitler was so great that he never accepted a salary and only after December 1934 was he given an expense account.

Hitler seemed to him an honest, intelligent man of great strength of character. He maintained that his relations with women were on a high plane. Stating that Hitler became a close friend of Eva Braun as early as 1931, he insisted that the relationship was purely platonic since Hitler had decided to forego matrimony in the interest of his country; Eva Braun frequented the Schwarz household. Subject declared that Leni Riefenstahl sought Hitler out for non-platonic reasons, and that he (Schwarz) had lectured her earnestly on the subject. Hitler originally drank beer, but gave this up. Later on Schwarz induced him to drink a little again. Earlier in his career Hitler had also taken an occasional glass of cognac. Subject disapproved of Hitler's personal physician, but stated that Hitler insisted to the last that he was in good health, except for the pressure on his nerves. Subject's last meeting with Hitler was on 24 April 1944, at the funeral of Gauleiter Wagner. Hitler's final words were "Ich werde die Kraft nicht verlieren."

III. OPINIONS OF HIMMLER AND BORMANN

Subject was very critical of Himmler and Bormann. He had control of the finances only of the Allgemeine SS, and the finances of the SS organizations and camps were separate. Source denied to Himmler use of Party funds for the barracks at Dachau and the training camp at Bad Tolz. He visited Dachau once, and insisted upon the release of two of his nephews and three other men. Otherwise the camp seemed to him quite orderly, but this was early in the history of the regime. He also resented Himmler's action in placing SD men in his office and made a strong protest. Source declared that Himmler was hen-pecked by his somewhat more elderly and ambitious wife, whose relations with other men in the Party were not above suspicion. Of Himmler's whole program source professed knowing very little, though he claimed to have opposed it strongly on the basis of principle.

IV. FINANCES OF THE PARTY CHANCELLERY

Subject stated that the Adolf Hitler Spende, the curator of which was a Dr. Ambach, had been organized under Hess, and that through this, monthly payments to the fund were made by industrialists. Subject stated that he once asked Bormann, who was

at that time Hess' right-hand man, about the funds handled by the Party Chancellery and was told that he would have to direct the inquiry to Hess. On another occasion he raised the question of the payment of the personnel in the Chancellery since they were Party employees. Hitler on this occasion told him that they were employees in his personal organization and not therefore subject to control by the Party Treasurer. When Bormann succeeded Hess, he assumed full administrative control of the finances of this office.

V. INTRIGUE IN THE HAUPTQUARTIER

Asked about the marriage between Hermann Fegelein, Liaison officer of the Reichsführer SS at Hitler's Hq, and Gretl Braun, Eva's younger sister, subject said that Fegelein met and married her after coming to the Führer's Hq in the hope of utilizing the relationship to further his personal career. Source professed to have known Fegelein and believed him to be a thoroughly disreputable character. At the time of his appointment to the Hq, Source remarked to his wife: "How could Himmler place such a character in the immediate circle of the Führer." In his position at the Hq Fegelein worked closely with Bormann to build a "Chinese Wall" around Hitler and exclude others from access to him.

-End-

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