

Frick

32.01

(Mr. K. E. Lachmann)

SECTION OF INDICTMENT

APPENDIX A. Page 30

FRICK:

The defendant FRICK between 1932-1945 was: a member of the Nazi Party, Reichsleiter, General in the SS, member of the Reichstag, Reich Minister of the Interior, Prussian Minister of the Interior, Reich Director of Elections, General Plenipotentiary for the Administration of the Reich, head of the Central Office for the Reunification of Austria and the German Reich, Director of the Central Office for the Incorporation of Sudetenland, Memel, Danzig, the eastern incorporated territories, Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet, Director of the Central Office for the Protectorate of Bohemia, Moravia, the Government General, Lower Styria, Upper Carinthia, Norway, Alsace, Lorraine and all other occupied territories and Reich Protector for Bohemia and Moravia. The defendant FRICK used the foregoing positions, his personal influence, and his intimate connection with the Fuehrer in such a manner that: he promoted the accession to power of the Nazi conspirators and the consolidation of their control over Germany set forth in Count One of the Indictment; he participated in the planning and preparation of the Nazi conspirators for Wars of Aggression and Wars in Violation of International Treaties, Agreements and Assurances set forth in Count One and Two of the Indictment; and he authorized, directed and participated in the War Crimes set forth in Count Three of the Indictment and the Crimes against Humanity set forth in Count Four of the Indictment, including more particularly the crimes against persons and property in occupied territories.

STATEMENT OF THE EVIDENCE

I. Positions Held

(a) Between 1932 and 1945, defendant Frick held the following positions as charged in the Indictment (p. 30):

1. Member of the Nazi Party

-B: N.S. Monatshefte (N.S. Monthly) 1937, p. 346

2. Reichsleiter (Member of Party Directorate)

2361-PS: Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, p. 311(1943)

3. Member of the Reichstag, 7 December 1934- 1945

2381-PS: Supra

4. Reich Minister of the Interior, 30 January 1933 - 25 August 1943

2381-PS: Supra

-B: Das Archiv, August 1943, p. 348

5. Prussian Minister of the Interior, 1 May 1934 - 25 August 1943

-B: Volz, Hans: Daten der Geschichte der N.S.D.A.P. (Dates of the History of the N.S.D.A.P.) (1939) p. 61

-B: Das Archiv, August 1943, p. 345

6. Reich Director of Elections, 30 January 1933-25 August 1943

-B: Taschenbuch fuer Verwaltungsbeamte (pocket guide for government employees) (1943) p. 20-21

7. General Plenipotentiary for the Administration of the Reich, ^{4 Sept 1935} 25 August 1943.

2261-PS: Reichs Defense Act of 4 Sept 1938 (secret)

2018-PS: Decree of 30 August 1939 (RGB I P. 1539); setting up the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich

-B: Das Archiv, August 1943, p. 348

8. Head of the Central Office for the Reunification of Austria and the German Reich

2307-R: Decree of 13 March 1938 (RGB I, p. 237), Art. III

-B: Taschenbuch fuer Verwaltungsbeamte (1943) p. 13-14

9. Director of the Central Office for the Incorporation of Sudetenland, Memel, Danzig, the Eastern Incorporated territories, Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet

-B: Decree of 12 October 1938 (RGB I, p. 1331): Sudetenland, par. 8

- PS: Decree of 23 March 1939 (RGB I, p. 559):
Memel, Par. 6
- PS: Decree of 1 Sept. 1939 (RGB I, P. 1547):
Danzig, Par. 5
- PS: Decree of 8 Oct. 1939 (RGB I, p. 2042):
Eastern incorporated territories, Par. 12
- PS: Decree of 23 May 1940 (RGB I, p. 804):
Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet, Par. 5 (1)

10. Director of the Central Office for the Protectorate of Bohemia, Moravia, the Government General, Lower Styria, Upper Carinthia, Norway, Alsace, Lorraine and all other occupied territories.

- 1195PS: ~~Decree of 12.4.41 (RGBI). Lower Styria, Upper Carinthia.~~
- 2119 PS: Decree of 16 March 1939 (RGB I, p. 485):
Bohemia and Moravia; Art. 13.
- PS: Taschenbuch fuer Verwaltungsbeamte (1943)
p. 13-14.
- PS: ~~Stuckert~~ and Schiedermair: The New Public
Law, Vol II, p. 93.

11. Reich Protector for Bohemia and Moravia, 25 August 1943-1945

- PS: Das Archiv, August 1943, p. 348

(b) Between 1917 and 1945, Defendant Wilhelm Frick held the additional following positions:

12. Chief of the Political (later the criminal) Division of the Munich Police Department.

- PS: Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, p. 211 (1943)

13. Fraktionsfuehrer (Floorleader) of the N.S.D.A.P. in the Reichstag, 1927-1945

- PS: Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, p. 211. (1943)

14. Minister of the Interior and of Education of the Free State of Thuringia, 23 January 1930 - 1 April 1931

- PS: Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, p. 211 (1943)

15. Member of the Reichs Defense Council

- PS: Reichs Defense Act of 4 Sept 1938, Par. 10
(Secret)

16. Member of the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich.

- 2018PS: Decree of 30 Aug. 1939 (RGB I, p. 1539)

17. Reichs Minister without Portfolio, 25 August 1943-1945

- PS: Das Archiv, August 1943, p. 348

II. Promotion of the Accession to Power of the Nazi Conspirators (Count One

(IV) A and D (1))

(a) From the very beginning of the Nazi Party and its conspiracy,

Defendant Frick used his official positions in order to hold a

"protecting hand over the National-Socialist Party and Hitler."

_____: Frick's speech before the Munich People's Court during the Putsch trial; "Dr. Wilhelm Frick and his Ministry" (Central Publishing House of the NSDAP 1937) p. 195.

_____: Rudolf Hess: Speeches (Central Publishing House of the NSDAP 1940) p. 216-7: Frick secures Hitler's release from jail after his arrest for illegal political activities.

_____: Adolf Hitler: Mein Kampf, Page 403 (41st Ed. Munich 1933).

(b) For his part in the Putsch of 8-9 November 1923, he was tried with

Hitler on a charge of complicity in treason, convicted, and received

a suspended sentence of one year and three months in a fortress.

_____: Volz, Hans: Dates of the History of the NSDAP (1939) p. 15.

(c) Having been elected to the Reichstag on 4 May 1924, he proposed there

immediately those discriminatory measures against the Jews which he

enacted, after the Nazi conspirators had come into power.

_____: Frick and his Ministry, p. 182: Frick's Motion of 27 Aug 1924 for "Special Legislation for all members of the Jewish race."

_____: Our Reichs Government, p. 87: Frick's demand of 25 Aug 24¹⁷ for the removal of all Jews from public office.

(d) As Minister of the Interior and Education of Thuringia, from 23

January 1930 to 1 April 1931, Defendant Frick was the first Nazi

Minister in Germany.

_____: Frick and his Ministry, p. 196.

(e) Again he used his official position for the advancement of the aims

and ideas of the Nazi conspiracy through propaganda and through

measures designed to establish Nazi control over the police, and

over administration and teaching of universities and schools.

_____: Volz, Hans, op. cit. p. 28.

_____: Our Reichs Government (1936) p. 90: Hitler's letter to Frick praising his contribution in Thuringia.

III. Establishment of Totalitarian Control over Germany (Count One, IV (D)

2 and 3 (a), (b), (c), (1) and (2))

- (a) Frick's appointment as Reichsminister of the Interior in the first Hitler cabinet of 30 January 1933 gave him the task of "strengthening the power of the government and to secure the new Regime."

_____ : Our Reichs Government (1936) p. 92.

- (b) He ordered the overthrow by force of all independent State Governments, mainly with the use of the SA and SS.

_____ : Frick and his Ministry, p. 199.

_____ : Volz, Hans: op. cit., p. 50-51.

- (c) His first act was to draft the law of 24 March 1933 which gave the Reichs Regierung the power to legislate by decree. This law marked the ^{end} ~~cut~~ of parliamentary government in Germany.

2001PS : Law to Relieve the Emergency affecting Nation and Reich of 24 March 1933 (RGBl, p. 141).

- (d) Frick then drafted a series of laws which destroyed all State and local self-government. Through these laws, all governmental power was consolidated in the Reichs Government. Administration of these laws was placed in the hands of Defendant Frick.

2004PS : Temporary Law for the coordination of the States with the Reich of 31 March 1933 (RGBl, p. 153).

2005PS : Law for the Coordination of the States with the Reich of 7 April 1933 (RGBl, p. 173).

_____ : Law of 30 January 1934 (RGBl, p. 75), transferring the sovereignty of the States to the Reich.

_____ : First ordinance under the law of 30 January 1934 subjecting State legislation to Reich approval, 2 February 1934 (RGBl, p. 81).

2007PS : Second Reichs Governor law of 30 January 1935 (RGBl, p. 65)

2008PS : German Municipality Act of 30 January 1935 (RGBl, p. 49)

_____ : Frick and his Ministry, p. 19-21.

_____ : Law of 14 Feb¹⁹ 34 (RGBl, p. 89) abolishing the Reichsrat.

- (e) Frick proceeded to draft the laws which abolished the independence of the Civil Service, including functionaries of the Reich and the States, judges, and university teachers.

- (f) The Reichsministry of the Interior was charged with the administration of these laws.

1397PS: Civil Service Act of 7 April 1933 (RGBl, p. 175) providing in Para. 3 and 4 for the elimination of civil servants on the basis of religious or political beliefs.

1398PS: Supplementary Civil Service Act of 20 July 1933 (RGBl, p. 518).

PS: Frick and his Ministry, p. 19.

- (g) This complete subjection of the civil servants to the Ministry of the Interior was well illustrated by an order of Defendant Frick demanding a report on civil servants who had failed to vote in the Reichstag elections of 29 March 1936.

Doc. D43: BWGE (BS). Official Circular dated 26 May 1936, referring to Frick's Order.

- (h) The centralization of all governmental power in the Reichs Government went hand in hand with measures which assured the control of the Nazi Party over the State. Defendant Frick was again responsible for drafting and administering these laws.

1395PS: Law to Secure the Unity of Party and State of 1 December 1933 (RGBl, p. 1016), providing that all government agencies should "lend legal and administrative aid to the Party agencies".

1388aPS: Law of 14 July 1933 (RGBl, p. 479) prohibiting all other parties.

2003PS: Law of 1 August 1934 (RGBl, p. 747) consolidating the positions of Chief of State and Leader of the Party.

PS: Frick and his Ministry, p. 20-21.

- (i) Having thus taken possession of the government machinery, the Nazi conspirators built up a huge police system in order to maintain their power against all opposition. Defendant Frick was placed in charge of the entire police forces and all their activities.

1379PS: Decree of 17 June 1936 (RGBl, p. 467) creating a German Police and making Himmler its Chief under Frick.

647PS: Hitler Order, dated 17 August 1938 regulating the functions of the SS which "have entered into close connection with the duties of the German Police "in the Ministry of Interior".

1638PS: Ministry of Interior Decree, dated 11 November 1938, providing for cooperation of all authorities with SD and RSHA.

1551PS: Order of Himmler, dated 26 June 1936, authorizing Security Police Chief Heydrich and Regular Police Chief Daluge to sign "by order of the Minister of the Interior".

PS: Dr. Werner Best: The German Police (1941) chart facing page 110, showing that the RSHA is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Interior.

- (j) As a result, the Police and the SS became in fact merged under Frick's jurisdiction.

1637-PS: Himmler's order of 23 June 1938, providing that police officers may be employed by the SS while remaining in the SD.

Before the decree of 17 June 1936 all police forces, the regular police as well as the Gestapo, were in the hands of the states. Even then defendant Frick had complete control over them through the Reichs Governor Act which subjected the State Governments to the authority of the Reichs Government, in the person of the Reichs Minister of the Interior.

2006-PS: Law of 7 April 1933 (RGB I, p. 173)
Decree of 26 Apr. 1933, 30 Nov. 1933,
L-82-PS: 10 Feb. 1936 on the organization of the Gestapo.

On the basis of this authority Frick gave orders to the various State Gestapo offices.

1498-PS: Order of Frick, dated 6 Nov. 1934, Addressed inter alios to Prussian Gestapo prohibiting the publication of Protestant Church announcements
1482-PS: Secret circular from Frick, addressed inter alios to Prussian Gestapo subjecting Catholic Youth Organizations to severe restrictions.
779-PS: Directive by Frick, regulating "protective custody", dated 12 April 1934
860-PS: ~~Interior Ministry Directive dated 1 Sept. 1943, providing for confiscation of property of deceased concentration camp inmates.~~

Thus defendant Frick, as Minister of Interior, was in supreme control of all police forces of the Reich. As such he bears full responsibility for the criminal acts perpetrated by the police, especially the RSHA, the SD and the Gestapo. For details of these criminal acts see:

Brief on "The SS"
Brief on "The Gestapo and SD"

In reliance on this vast police organization, defendant Frick prepared and administered a series of laws for the suppression of all internal opposition.

1963-PS: Law of 4 Feb. 1933 (RGB I, p. 35) limiting the freedom of assembly and of the press

- 1390-PS: Law of 28 February 1933 (RGB I, p. 83) limiting the Freedom of Speech and abolishing the Inviolability of the Person
- L-302: Ordinance under law of 28 February 1933, dated 12 April 1934 (in Voelkischer Beobachter for 14 April 1934)
- 1388-PS: Law on the confiscation of property inimical to Nation and State of 14 July 1933 (RGB I, p. 479)

Defendant Frick also signed two laws designed to suppress all criticism and opposition to the Government and the Nazi Party.

- 1652-PS: Decree against treacherous attacks on the government of the National Revolution, 21 March 1933 (RGB I, p. 135)
- 1393-PS: Law against treacherous attacks on State and Party, 20 December 1934 (RGB I, p. 1269)

Defendant Frick also signed the laws which brought about the suppression of independent labor unions, as a potential source of opposition inside Germany to the progress of the Nazi conspiracy.

- 405-PS: Law on the trustees of labor, 19 May 1933 (RGB I, p. 285)
- 1861-PS: Law on the Regulation of National Labor, 20 January 1934 (RGB I, p. 45)
- 1770-PS: Law on Factory Representatives, 4 April 1933 (RGB I, p. 161)
- 1403-PS: Law of 9 December 1933 (RGB I, p. 1333) providing for the confiscation of all labor union property in favor of the German Labor Front

For the same reason defendant Frick, and his subordinates, took an active part in the persecution of the independent churches.

- 1498-PS: Order of Reichs Minister of Interior, dated 6 November 1934 prohibiting the publication of Protestant Church announcements
- 1482-PS: Circular letter from Frick to Reich officials imposing severe restrictions on Catholic Youth Organizations
- R-1014P: Correspondence of SD, dating from 1940 to 1942, Re: Confiscation of Church property
- ~~1-50+~~
680-PS Letter by Frick, to heads of Agencies, dated 5 May 1938 proposing methods for invalidating the Concordat between Austria and the Holy See

IV. Promotion of Racism and Racial Persecution

(Count One IV (D) 3 (d))

(1) Persecution of the Jews.

Defendant Frick took charge of the legislative and administrative program through which the Nazi conspirators ⁵thought to wipe out the "non-Aryan" part of the German population. Here again he drafted and administered the basic legislation.

1416-PS: Reichs Citizen Law of 15 Sept. 1935 (RGB I, p. 1146) depriving Jews of their citizenship rights.

-PS: Law for the protection of German Blood and Honor of 15 Sept. 1935 (RGB I, p. 1146) prohibiting mixed marriages.

1397-PS: Civil Service Act of 7 April 1933 (RGB I, p. 175) Par. 3 providing for the elimination of "non-Aryan" government workers.

The anti-Jewish programs of 5 November 1938 were organized in the Ministry of the Interior.

374-PS: Series of secret teletype orders by Heydrich.

The programs gave the Nazi conspirators occasion to proceed to the complete elimination of the Jews from economic life and the confiscation of most of their property.

1662-PS: Decree of 12 Nov. 1938 (RGB I, p. 1580)

1409-PS: Decree of 3 December 1938 (RGB I, p. 1709)

Defendant Frick had expressly demanded and had been assured full participation in the administration of the ^{se} laws ^{during} decreasing the deliberations preceding their issuance.

1816-PS: Minutes of conference on confiscation of Jewish property, 12 Nov. 1938, p. 19.

After the outbreak of the war Heydrich issued an order in defendant's name, compelling all Jews to wear a Yellow Star in public.

2118-PS: Decree of the Minister of Interior, 1 Sept. 1941 (RGB I, p. 547).

Finally defendant Frick issued the 13th Ordinance under the Reich Citizen Law. By this law the Jews were deprived of all legal protection and completely handed over to the jurisdiction of the police.

1422-PS: Ordinance of 1 July 1943 (RGB I, p. 372).

The State Secretary in the Ministry of Interior characterized this legislation as essential preparation of the final solution of the Jewish question."

-PS: Stuckart and Schiedermaier: Race and Heredity care in the Legislation of the German Reich (1943), p. 14

(2) Racism

The Public Health Service was administered as a division of defendant Frick's Ministry. One of its sub-divisions was devoted to race and heredity problems.

-PS: Taschenbuch fuer Verwaltungsbeamte (1943) p. 16

In his capacity as chief of this service defendant Frick drafted the basic law controlling sterilization of persons afflicted with "hereditary diseases".

-PS: Law of 14 July 1933 (RGB I, p. 529)

Its administration was completely in the hands of his department.

D-181: Circular referring to Frick Ordinance of 22 Aug. 1936 regulating application of law of 14 July 1933 to party members.
L-305-20a and 27: Correspondence Re: compulsory sterilization on orders of Ministry of Interior of all descendants of colored occupation troops. (Going still further, the Ministry of Interior took ^{actual} charge of the killing of insane, sick and aged persons

1696-PS: Correspondence with Ministry of Interior showing unexplained deaths of insane persons.

1969-PS: Correspondence with Interior Ministry Re: Killing of Insane Persons.

1556-PS: Report dated December 1941, naming Defendant Frick as one of the originators of secret law authorizing the killing of sick and aged persons.

V. Preparation for War

(Count One, IV (D) 3 ^e(c)(f), ^f(g) 1. and 2., Count Two)

Defendant Frick as Reichs Minister of the Interior was "the 'civilian' Defense Minister and as such cooperated prominently. . . in the important field of 'defense legislation' and thereby in the development of . . (Germany's) armed forces".

____-PS: Frick and his Ministry, p. 23

His Ministry had a division entitled "Armed Forces and Reichs Defense".

____-PS: Handbook of the German Reich (1936) p. 116

^{le}
Thus drafted the basic laws on Military service.

1654-PS: Law of 16 March 1935 (RGB I, p. 369)
____: Interrogation of Frick, 6 Sept. 1945, p.11
1389-PS: Law of 26 June 1935 (RGB I, p. 769),
Setting up a compulsory Labor Service
to be administered by the Ministry of
Interior.

He also signed the following laws:

1667-PS: Decree of 6 March 1936 (RGB I, p. 132)
Extending Military and Labor service to
German citizens abroad.
1600-PS: Decree of 16 June 1938, extending Military
service to Austria (RGB I, p. 634)

Training organizations, He was actively concerned in the
military training program of the SA.

1850-PS: ^{Conferences}
~~Order of~~, 1933, calling for the
financing of the Military Training of the
SA from Ministry of Interior funds
Doc. 1)-44: Doc. 1). 44: BWCE (E.S.) dated 25 July 1933
Referring to an order of Frick prohibiting
public mention of SA activities likely to
be construed as violations of Versailles
Treaty.

Defendant Frick's principal contribution to the war preparations
of the Nazi conspirators lay in his role as General Plenipotentiary for the
administration of the Reich as member of the Reichs Defense Council.

2261-PS: Reichs Defense Act of 4 Sept. 1938 (Not
published) par. 3

As such he had complete authority over all departments of the
government, with the exception of the military and the economic. He was
responsible for all planning in these departments in preparation of war.

L-67: Lecture on "The Administration in War time"
given by Frick on 7 March 1940.
See : Brief on "The Reichs Cabinet"

VI. War Crimes

(Count Three)

The Ministry of the Interior under defendant Frick was charged with the administration of all occupied and annexed territories. For this purpose it contained a Division for Incorporated Territories, and Sub-Division entitled Reorganization in the South-East, the Protectorate, the East and the West.

—PS: Taschenbuch fuer Verwaltungsbeamte
(1943) p. 13-14

Defendant Frick was specifically charged with the reorganization and integration of Allied Territories annexed by the Nazi conspirators during the progress of the war.

—PS: Decree on the Incorporated Eastern Territories, 8 October 1939 (RGB I, p. 2042) Par. 12

—PS: Decree on the Reunion of Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet with the Reich, 23 May 1940 (RGB I, 804) Par. 5 (1)

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~~1195-PS: Decree on the Incorporation of Lower Styria and Upper Corinthia, 12 April 1941 (RGB I, p.)~~

—PS: Stuckart and Schiedermaier: The New Public Law (1942) Vol. II, p. 86

Defendant Frick appointed governors for these territories.

—PS: Appointment of Arthur Greiser as governor of Poznan Province in 1939 (Interrogation of Arthur Greiser, 1 June 1945, PHB/SAIC/12)

Finally, defendant Frick had complete charge of the program of denationalization, under which certain groups of citizens in annexed territories were forced to abandon their original national allegiance and to accept German nationality.

—PS: Decree of 14 Oct. 1941 (RGB I, p. 648): Upper Corinthia and Lower Styria.

—PS: Decree of 23 May 1940 (RGB I, p. 804) Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet.

—PS: Decree of 20 Jan. 1942 (RGB I, p. 40): Incorporated Eastern Territories.

—PS: Stuckart and Schneidermaier:
The new public law (1942) p 86

VII. Crimes against Humanity

(Count Four)

As supreme head of the entire German Police Administration, defendant Frick bears full responsibility for the crimes and atrocities perpetrated by the German police, especially the RSHA inside and outside of Germany.

See: Part III of this brief, Supra
1643-PS: Documents showing Frick's participation in the confiscation of land for the establishment of the Auschwitz Extermination Camp.

As administrative head of the occupied territories, defendant Frick issued decrees depriving their inhabitants of their rights and subjecting them to a cruel and discriminatory regime.

-PS: Decree of 4 December 1941 (RGB I, p. 759), establishing a special penal law for the Polish and Jewish inhabitants of the Government General
R-96: Documents showing the history of the Decree of 4 December 1941
1249-PS: Ordinance of 1 June 1942 issued under the Decree of 4 December 1941
1422-PS: Decree of 1 July 1943 (RGB I, p. 372), taking the Jews out of the Decree of 4 December 1941 and depriving them of their remaining rights

On ⁵24 August 1943, defendant Frick was appointed Reichs Protector in Bohemia and Moravia.

-PS: Das Archiv, August 1943, p. 347

His authority in that office ^{was} ~~were~~ defined in a secret decree by the Chief of the Reichs Chancellery.

¹³
266-PS: Decree of 29 August 1943, in Budget of the Reichs Protector for 1944, Introduction.

In his capacity as head of the German administration in the Protectorate, he is fully responsible for the criminal acts committed by his administration.

ARGUMENT AND CONCLUSION

Defendant Frick's essential contribution to the development and temporary success of the Nazi conspiracy reaches back to its very inception. He gave aid and protection to the conspirators when they were still weak. He supported them in their attempt to come into power by force, expecting to gain high office from their success. He was the first to carry their revolutionary program from the Beer Hall to the Reichstag Rostrum. As their earliest important office-holder (in Thuringia), he developed for the first time their methods of political and intellectual control.

Upon the accession to power of the Nazi conspirators on 30 Jan 33, he took over the vital Ministry of Interior. From this position he directed the realization of the entire domestic program of the conspiracy. He took complete charge of the successive destruction of the parliamentary system, of State and local self-government, and of the independent civil service. He planned and executed the measures which subjected the government itself to the domination of the Nazi Party. He then proceeded to establish a huge Reichs Police Force which became from that time on the means by which the Nazi conspirators terrorized and ultimately "liquidated" all opposition inside and outside Germany in concentration and extermination camps.

In order to give the semblance of law to the criminal acts of the conspirators, defendant Frick drafted legislation to subvert the liberties and rights which they *had* determined to wipe out. He participated in the relentless and violent persecution of all persons and groups who were considered as actual or potential opponents of the conspirators' plans. Among these were the churches, the free trade unions, and especially the Jews.

Having secured absolute control over Germany for the conspirators, Defendant Frick proceeded to bring the German people and State into readiness for the Wars of Aggression, planned by the conspirators. He established the system of military and labor service on which the *Wehrmacht* was to rest, *And* he took over the planning of Germany's civilian wartime administration, which was to back it up.

As the Nazi conspirators began to achieve their predatory aims, Defendant Frick took charge of the territories and peoples which fell into their hands. He presided over the annexation of territories and the denationalization of their inhabitants in violation of the Hague Conventions. ^{When the} Conspirators were ready to proceed to the realization of their ultimate goals, especially the

complete enslavement and annihilation of conquered populations, defendant Frick devised the basic legislation for their disfranchisement and finally took personal charge of one of the oppressed nations, Czechoslovakia.

Thus, the defendant was one of the principal artisans of the conspiracy in all its thoroughness and viciousness. His contribution to its progress was essential in all of its phases, decisive in many. He nurtured the conspiracy, directed its followers, terrorized its opponents, and destroyed its victims. On this record rests his guilt.