

46.01

SECTION OF INDICTMENT

APPENDIX A. Page 29

ROSENBERG:

The defendant ROSENBERG between 1920 and 1945 was: a member of the Nazi Party, Nazi member of the Reichstag, Reichsleiter in the Nazi Party for Ideology and Foreign Policy, the Editor of the Nazi newspaper "Völkischer Beobachter", and of the "NS Monatshefte", head of the Foreign Political Office of the Nazi Party, Special Delegate for the entire Spiritual and Ideological Training of the Nazi Party, Reich Minister for the Eastern Occupied Territories, organizer of the "Einsatzstab Rosenberg", a General in the SS and a General in the SA. The defendant ROSENBERG used the foregoing positions, his personal influence and his intimate connection with the Fuehrer in such a manner that: he developed, disseminated and exploited the doctrinal techniques of the Nazi conspirators set forth in Count One of the Indictment; 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 promoted the psychological preparations for war set forth in Count One of the Indictment; he participated in the political planning and preparation for Wars of Aggression and War in Violation of International Treaties, Agreements and Assurances set forth in Counts 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 a wide variety of crimes against persons and property.

LEGAL REFERENCES

CHARTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

Article 6

Article 6 (a)

Article 6 (b)

Article 6 (c)

Article 7

Article 8

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE:

I. The defendant ROSENBERG between 1920 and 1945 was: a member of the Nazi Party, Nazi member of the Reichstag, Reichsleiter in the Nazi Party for Ideology and Foreign Policy, the Editor of the Nazi newspaper "Völkischer Beobachter", and of the "NS Monatshefte", head of the Foreign Political Office of the Nazi Party, Special Delegate for the entire Spiritual and Ideological Training of the Nazi Party, Reich Minister for the Eastern Occupied Territories, organizer of the "Einsatzstab Rosenberg", a General in the SS and a General in the SA.

A. Biographical Data:

1. Member of the NSDAP 1920-45
2. NSDAP Member of the Reichstag 1930-45
3. Reichsleiter of the NSDAP for Ideology and Foreign Policy
4. Editor of the NSDAP Newspaper "Völkischer Beobachter"
5. Editor of "NS Monatshefte"
6. Head of the Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP
7. Special Delegate for the entire Spiritual and Ideological Training of the Nazi Party
8. Reich Minister for the Eastern Occupied Territories

____-PS: Das Werke Alfred Rosenberg printed
by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Frs Eher
Macht GmbH Munchen

____-PS: Statement Rosenberg 9 Nov. 1945

9. Organizer of the "Einsatzstab Rosenberg"

____143-PS: Order Rosenberg 1 April 1941

10. General in the SS
11. General in the SA

____-PS: Statement Rosenberg 10 Nov. 1945

II. Defendant ROSENBERG used the positions set forth in Section I hereof, his personal influence and his intimate connection with the Fuehrer in such a manner that he developed, disseminated and exploited the doctrinal techniques of the Nazi conspirators set

forth in Count One of the Indictment; 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 promoted the psychological preparations for war set forth in Count One of the Indictment; he participated in the political planning and preparation for Wars of Aggression and Wars in Violation of International Treaties, Agreements and Assurances set forth in Counts One and Two of the Indictment.

- A. Rosenberg immediately upon the accession to power of the Nazi party in 1933 commenced plans for the territorial expansion of Germany and submitted to the Fuehrer on 12 May 1934 a "memorial" outlining Rosenberg's then conception of a program for German expansion.

049-PS: Memorandum from Rosenberg to Hitler dated 12 May 1934, Subject: German Foreign Policy

- B. Rosenberg actively intervened in the internal affairs of Rumania for the purpose of placing in power in that country a government amenable to Germany.

080-PS: File memorandum from Rosenberg to Hitler 1 Sept. 1935, on the Rumanian Soviet Russian questions

- C. Rosenberg, as head of the Foreign Policy Office (APA) of the NSDAP had by October 1935, actively engaged in negotiations relating to foreign trade and had influenced public opinion in favor of a German rearmament in England, Norway, Sweden, and Finland; had penetrated Rumania with anti-Semitic and other propaganda so as to influence that government against France and Russia; had penetrated the Near East, contacting anti-Soviet circles and influencing propaganda in that area;

003-PS: Activity report of the Foreign Policy Office of the NSDAP, Oct. 1935

- D. By 1938 Rosenberg was taking an interest in the penetration of South Africa.

028-PS: Letter Rosenberg to Ribbentrop, 17 June 1938.

E. Rosenberg, prior to Sept. 1939, influenced the commerce between Germany and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia, the Baltic area, Belgium, Holland and Brazil as a means of warfare "from the point of view of a War with England, France and Russia".

212-L: Draft of memorandum from Office of External Political Party Directorate
23 Sept. 1939

F. The Foreign Policy Office of the NSDAP was established by decree of the Fuehrer on 1 April 1933; Rosenberg, as head thereof, was successful in "establishing association" based on greater Germany Ideology in Norway, and provided financial and political backing to Quisling for collaboration in case of an invasion by German armed forces--and Rosenberg himself takes credit for having precipitated the invasion of Norway; in Rumania he developed points of mutual interest and instigated the formation of a new party, finally, forcing the formation of a strongly anti-Semitic government, under Goga, whose personal heir, Antonescu, was able to eliminate the King of Rumania and bring about a change to "Germany's liking"; Rosenberg was successful in penetrating Hungaria and Bulgaria; motivated by "reasons of war economy" he advocated the transfer of raw material purchases from overseas to the Balkans; maintained observers and developed relations in Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg; established connections in Turkey and a strong influence in the governments of Iran and Afghanistan, taking credit for Afghanistan's neutral position in the War as of 1943; foresaw the necessity for the technical improvement of the Danube Water Route to the Balkans and Orient; and encouraged economic penetration of Brazil.

007-P8: Report from Rosenberg to Hitler,
Re: Activities of The Foreign
Policy Office of the NSDAP 1933-43

9. Rosenberg developed and expounded the Ideologies and policies of the NSDAP beginning with a date prior to the establishment of the NSDAP. His book, "The Myth of the Twentieth Century", was begun in 1917, was substantially completed in 1925, and published in 1930. Therein he established the Ideology and the program of the Nazi Party, and advocated that:

"Therefore (referring to the mixture of races) a close contact with France is racial-historically so dangerous, without even having to consider the political and military side (of the question). Rather the slogan must be: check the penetration of Africa, close the border on the basis of anthropological characteristics, a Nordic-European Coalition, in order to clear the European Motherland of the germs of disease from African and Syrian, propagated through France. (By Syrian he means Jews). (p. 104)

"Today, a new faith is awakening--the Myth of the Blood, the belief that with the Blood you defend also the divine nature of men, the faith embodied with the fullest realization, that the Nordic blood constitutes that mystery which has supplanted and outlived the old sacraments. (p. 114)

"We realize now that the central supreme values of the Roman and of the Protestant Church, as negative christianity, do not agree with our soul; that they are in the way of the organic powers of the peoples which are determined by their Nordic race. They have to make room, they have to let themselves be re-valuated in the spirit of a Germanic Christianity. That is the spirit of the present religious search. (p. 215)

"The liberalism taught: freedom, freedom of movement, free trade, Parliamentarianism, emancipation of the woman, equality of all human beings, equality of both sexes etc. It (the liberalism) sinned against a law of nature: that creative-action can only come as the neutralization of (contradictory) determined currents: that a gradation of energy is necessary to produce any work, to create any culture. The German thought requests now, in the middle of the disintegration of the old effeminated world: Authority, type-creating energy, self-limitation, discipline, authority, protection of the racial character, recognition of the eternal polarity of sex. (p. 503)

"The idea of honor--national honor--will be the beginning and the end of all our thinking and handling. It does not tolerate any other center of energy at its side, no matter what kind, neither Christian love, nor the humanity of the free masons, nor the Roman philosophy. (p. 514)

"With this, the cycle is closed. The Jewish internationalism, Marxism, or Democracy is as much outside of this organism as the Roman authority, claiming international validity together with all claims to power from any church. (p. 529)

"Today, since all the enemies touch Germany's honor they have also stolen her territory. That is why the Metaphysic struggle for suppressed inner values means in the long run a struggle for vital space. One strengthens and steels the other: "With sword and plow for honor and freedom", is the necessary slogan of a new generation, which wants to build a new Reich one day, and is searching for a pattern to measure profitably its actions and ambitions. The slogan is nationalistic--and socialistic. (p. 534)

"Marriages between Germans and Jews are to be forbidden as long as Jews are permitted at all to live in German territory (that the Jews loose their citizenship and that they will be placed under the laws they deserve is a matter of course). Sexual intercourse, rape, etc. between Germans and Jews is to be punished according to the gravity of the case, with confiscation of fortune, exile, penal servitude or death. (p. 579)

"Nowadays no head-in-the-sand-attitude or weak reference to "internal colonization" can be of any help, for this has small influence on the face of the nation; now, the only help is the will, transformed in conscious action, to obtain space for the millions of future Germans. This requires the realization that as long as Frenchmen dominate Europe in alliance with Poles and Czechs, and France is at all politically against us, there cannot be a flourishing for the German people. Space in the East means enmity with the Poles and Czechs, who require space in the West. (p. 638)

"We have to promote and accept nationalism as the elevation of certain inner values only by those peoples from whom we believe that the powers of their lives of destiny do not run against the irradiations of the German people. (p. 644)

"Now, if we abandon at least the stupid maxim of "equality and equality of rights for all races and religions", the necessary consequences towards Yellow and Jews are a matter of course. (p. 669)

"A pacification of the world does not have to come by the disarmament of fleets and armies, but only with the complete annihilation of the honorless democracy, the raceless state idea of the 19th century, and the economic under-mining of the world by finance which will lead nations to perdition in the name of mankind if the religion of the blood is not recognized, accepted and realized in life. (p. 671)

"and Germany will have at last the possibility to give enough living space to her future hundred millions. . . In this great struggle for honor, freedom and bread such a creative nature as Germany cannot have the same consideration as heretofore for the impotent worthless and conceited speakers of many nations. Soil has to be made free for cultivation by Germanic peasants' fists. Only thus will the German people--now pressed together in the tightest space--have the possibility to breathe freely. (p. 176)

____-PS: Rosenberg, The Myth of the Twentieth Century

- H. Rosenberg claimed the concurrence of the Fuehrer in his advocacy that the Catholic and Protestant Churches, as they then existed, must disappear; that a great beginning was made through the educational system of the Hitler Jugend; that a special educational plan had been promoted in the schools, with such anti-Christian and anti-Jewish tendencies that the new generation will be protected against "black trickery".

130-PS: Speech of Rosenberg before the NS Kulturtagung in 1938

- I. Rosenberg not only advocated the suppression of the Christian Church and claimed the right of the Nazi party to be in charge of all the religious teaching in the Wehrmacht, but he also desired that his representatives be sent to Paris and later to Canterbury to examine (and it may be presumed to influence) church matters.

067-PS: Letter from Rosenberg to Bormann 18 June 1940. Subject: "Nazi Church Policy"

- J. Rosenberg succinctly stated the Nazi ideology in the official party paper as follows:

"Germany will regard the Jewish question as solved only after the very last Jew has left the greater German living space... Europe will have its Jewish question solved only after the very last Jew has left the Continent.

____-PS: Article, Voelkischer Beobachter, 29 March 1941

For full details as to the persecution of the Church in Germany see Brief on Section IV D 3 (c) (2) of the Indictment.

- K. Rosenberg for many years clarified and consolidated the ideological

5

basic principles of the Nazi party through his many articles, books, and public speeches, and brought about a uniform development and tendency of the National Socialist press.

010-PS: Letter Hitler to Rosenberg, 11 January 1943, extending birthday greetings.

III. Rosenberg authorized and directed and participated in the War Crimes set forth in the Count Three of the Indictment and the Crimes against Humanity set forth in Count Four of the Indictment, including a wide variety of crimes against persons and property.

A. On January 29, 1940, the Fuehrer appointed Rosenberg as head of the Higher Institute of Learning and on July 7, 1940 and September 17, 1940 the Armed Forces High Command and the Chief of the Armed Forces High Command, respectively, issued orders to their commands to cooperate with Defendant Rosenberg in such capacity. (This operation came to be known as Einsatzstab Rosenberg) On 1 April 1941, Rosenberg considered the work done pursuant to said authority in the Western Territories and in the Netherlands, to be successful, and delegated the responsibility in connection therewith to Party member Utikal.

143-PS: Order Rosenberg 1 April 1941

For details of operation of Einsatzstab Rosenberg see brief on Plunder of Art Treasures.

B. On 20 April 1941 Rosenberg was appointed "Deputy for the centralized treatment of problems concerning the Eastern Territories" (it will be noted this was prior to the invasion of Russia), and was instructed to prepare quickly all necessary measures for a possible emergency, with full cooperation of the highest Reich authorities. Defendant Keitel was ordered to, and did, appoint Jodl as a representative of the OKW to serve on Rosenberg's staff, and Jodl designated Warlimont as his deputy.

865-PS: Correspondence between Lammers, Keitel and Rosenberg, 20-21, 25 April 1941

The Office for the Centralized Treatment of Problems concerning the Eastern Territories under Rosenberg consisted of the following departments:

1. Political
2. Economic Political Coordination
3. Legal
4. Cultural and Science
5. Enlightenment and Praise

1024-PS: Organization Memorandum, 29 April 1941

Rosenberg issued orders to the commissars for the East providing for recognition of and coordination with Einsatzstab Rosenberg.

266-PS: Letter Rosenberg, 20 Aug. 1941

Rosenberg insisted that the various Reich Ministries coordinate their work in the Occupied Eastern Territories with his office and on 30 October 1941 conferred with Ley, Frank, Todt, Funk, General Thomas, and Harmering with reference to furthering the German War Economy, proposing settlement of final boundaries between German and Slovak people, intimating that Crimea would be annexed by Germany.

1539-PS: Top secret letter Rosenberg
on 31 December 1941

For full details of acts under Office for the Centralized Treatment of problems concerning the Eastern Territories see:

Brief on War Crimes and Crimes against
Humanity committed in Waging Ruthless
Warfare

- C. In a conference on 14 December 1941, Hitler cautioned Rosenberg not to say officially that the provinces in the East were to remain under Germany. Rosenberg proposed not to speak of the extermination of the Jews to which the Fuehrer agreed, but "they had burdened the war upon us and they had brought the destruction; it is no wonder if the results would strike them first". He complained to the Fuehrer that Reich Commissar Koch was claiming to deal directly with the Fuehrer and not through him. The Fuehrer agreed that he would receive Koch only in Rosenberg's presence.

1517-PS: Top Secret Memorandum, 14 Dec. 1941

D. Rosenberg proposed to Hitler and on 31 December 1941 Hitler adopted a plan to remove Jewish owned furniture from Occupied Western Territories to Germany. As a result, 52,828 Jewish Apartments were sealed, and the furnishing of 47,569 apartments were shipped to Germany in 19,334 railroad cars totaling 484 freight trains.

Rosenberg advocated that as of December 1941 Jewish propaganda should be increased particularly among prisoners of war and foreigners, and reported that preparation had been made for the National Socialist education in the Wehrmacht in cooperation with the OKW and that an Ideology officer would be appointed in every division.

1737-PS: Correspondence and reports on the seizure of Jewish furniture and Jewish propaganda

E. The Wehrmacht did not cooperate with Einsatzstab Rosenberg to Rosenberg's complete satisfaction and on 28 February 1942 defendant Keitel issued additional orders requiring the support of the Einsatzstab by the Wehrmacht in the area of military operations.

846-PS: Letter, Keitel to Rosenberg, 28 Feb. 1942

On 1 March 1942 Hitler again, by special decree to all army, state and party officials, stated Rosenberg's powers in connection with the Einsatzstab.

847-PS: Hitler Decree 1 March 1942
149-PS:

F. On 8 May 1942 Rosenberg conferred with Hitler, Lammers, and Bormann as to the difficult position of Germany in the East, particularly with reference to atrocities described in Molotov's note which were actually based on certain statements in the so called "green folder" of the German Economic Staff. It was suggested

that the harsh treatment of the population in the East, particularly as to beatings, had caused a public reaction which must be counter-acted. The Dutch were to be settled in Latvia in groups not to exceed 1,000. The deportation of the population in the East was not giving good results in spite of severe measures taken; a turn for the worse in political matters was feared.

1520-PS: Memorandum of conference, Rosenberg
13 May 1932

- G. It was Rosenberg's opinion that all art and other confiscated items should belong to the NSDAP because the party had borne the brunt of the battle.

1118-PS: Letter Rosenberg, 18 June 1942

- H. By 27 July 1942 in the Riga District Jewish property of the value of 76,824,860 Reich Marks had been confiscated.

2287-PS: Letter Lohse July 1942

The total value of property confiscated by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg from 1940 to 28 January 1941 was about 1,000,000,000 Reich marks. This was accomplished by the systematic seizure of valuable objects of art and of whole libraries.

090-PS: Letter Rosenberg of 28 January 1941

- I. On 5 July 1942 Hitler again issued an order confirming Rosenberg's authority and advises all high government officers and agencies under his command that Rosenberg is in charge of the Ideology fight against "Jews, free masons and related ideological enemies".

154-PS: Letter Lammers, 5 July 1942

- J. Rosenberg knew that the war against Russia was:

1. A war for the Destruction of Bolshevism
2. For the Destruction of the Greater Russian Empire
3. For the Acquisition of Colonial Territory for colonalizing purposes and economic exploitation.

and that hundreds of thousands of prisoners of war died of hunger or cold in German camps, and that there were not enough food supplied on hand for Russian prisoners of war. Slavic humanity was abused in connection with forced labor and recruiting methods used "which

probably have their origin only in the blackest period of the slave trade. A regular man-hunt was inaugurated". 400,000 female household workers were to be brought from the Ukraine to Germany.

294-PS: Top Secret Memorandum Brautigan to Rosenberg 25 Oct. 1942

358-PS: Secret Report from Rosenberg to Lammers, 31 March 1943

K. Rosenberg as deputy for the Central handling of Problems in the Eastern Territories set up companies which controlled the business, banking, and agriculture of the Occupied Eastern Territories.

327-PS: Letter Rosenberg to Bormann, 17 Oct. 1945

ARGUMENT

The defendant Rosenberg is not an ordinary criminal. He moved in the highest party and official circles. He not only conceived much of the party ideology but was its pilot and guardian. He actively participated in the preparation of foreign countries for invasion by German armed forces. In a civilian capacity, he participated in the invasion operation to the East. As the plunder king in the West and East and as head of the Central Planning Office for Eastern Occupied Territories, he is responsible for War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

It is submitted that defendant Rosenberg is guilty under all Four Counts of the Indictment.