

ROSENBERG engaged in anti-Semitic and anti-Russian activities in his native Estonia. In 1919, he became associated with the Deutsche Arbeiter Partei in Munich and from that time on collaborated closely with Hitler. In 1920, the defendant became one of the editors of the Völkische Beobachter, in Munich, and, on 10 March 1923, became its editor-in-chief. He held this position until 1939 when he became the paper's director (Herausgeber). The defendant participated in the Bauhaus putsch of 1923; escaped injury as well as arrest; and acted as the head of the Party's secret organization while Hitler was under detention.

The defendant was from the first Hitler's ideological advisor and bears more responsibility for the evolution of Nazi ideology than any other individual. In 1922, he published the first draft of the Nazi Party platform.^{1/} In his many writings, the defendant expounded the following ideological principles:

1. Hatred of the Jews, their immorality, their corruption of Nordic and German ideals and institutions. It was the defendant who disseminated the famous forgery, "The Protocols of Leaders of Zion;"
2. Hatred of the Churches: the assertion that only paganism was compatible with the mission of Nazism;
3. Hatred of the state, of civil liberties and democracy: advocacy of the leadership principle and the supremacy of the "movement" over the state;
4. Hatred of peace and international law and the praise of war as the agent which merges relations between nations;

^{1/} Hans Volz, Daten der Geschichte der NSDAP, 9th ed. Berlin 1939, pp. 7/8.

5. The doctrine of the Lebensraum and the need for expansion of Germany;
6. The doctrine of the racial supremacy of the German people;
7. Hatred of capitalism and bolshevism and the glorification of German Socialism.

The defendant expounded these ideological principles in numerous books, pamphlets and articles from 1922 on. His ideas were also expressed in his daily paper, the Völkische Beobachter, in his monthly, Der Weltkampf (1924-1930), and in the NS Monatshefte of which he was editor after 1930. In addition, the defendant founded the Kampfbund fuer Deutsche Kultur (fighting union for German culture) for the purpose of propagating his ideas.

In 1930, the defendant was elected to the Reichstag. He became the Party's spokesman on foreign affairs and between 1931 and 1933 undertook various missions to London on behalf of the Nazi Party.

After Hitler's accession to power the defendant was made Reichsleiter (in April 1933). He established within the Nazi Party the Aussenpolitische Amt, or Party Foreign Office, an organization which made plans for foreign conquest, and which engaged in espionage and fifth column activities. The personnel of this office was later transferred almost in toto to the Reich Ministry for the Eastern Occupied Territories.

While the defendant was thus actively preparing for aggressive war, he was also building up a propaganda machine of his own. On 24 January 1934, Hitler appointed him

Beauftragter des Fuehrers der NSDAP fuer die gesamte geistige
under weltanschauliche Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP (the
Fuehrer's Deputy for the entire spiritual and ideological training
and education of the NSDAP). In this capacity, the defendant
established numerous organizations for the propagation of Nazism
not only in Germany but in other countries. Among the organiza-
tions founded by the defendant were:

1. The Nordische Gesellschaft (Nordic Society).

Numerous staff members of this society later served in the
occupation of Norway and of other countries.

2. The Institut fuer die Erforschung der Judenfrage
(Institute for Research on the Jewish Problem), at Frankfort
a.m., an organization which served as the meeting ground
for many European anti-Semites.

3. Deutsches Auslandsinstitut (German Foreign Institute)
at Stuttgart, the purpose of which was the propagation of
Nazi ideals among Germans abroad.

4. The Fighting League for German Culture, an
organization which later became the NS Kultur Gemeinde and
which entered into agreements with many Nazi organizations
in order to coordinate Nazi propaganda abroad.^{2/}

The defendant was equally concerned with the organization
and curricula of the Nazi Party schools, which operated under

^{2/} Gerd Ruehle, Das Dritte Reich, Berlin 1933-1938, Vol. II (1934),
pp. 78-80.

the defendant LEY as Organization Manager of the Party.^{3/} In 1942, the defendant also established the Reichslehrgemeinschaft Rosenberg (Reich Teaching Community Rosenberg) which was to include those top Nazis who could be expected to spread Nazi ideology most effectively.^{4/}

Finally with the outbreak of war, the defendant organized the Einsatzstab Rosenberg, also known as Sonderkommando Rosenberg and Einsatzstab West. These were authorized by the defendant Goering to seize art treasures, libraries and archives in the occupied Western territories^{5/} and were permitted to engage in wholesale looting of primarily Jewish art treasures. Many of the Jewish libraries found their way into the Frankfurt Institute for Research on the Jewish problem, while numerous art treasures were either incorporated into German collections or given to Nazi dignitaries, notably the defendant Goering.

The defendant Rosenberg was finally appointed Reichsminister fuer die besetzten Ostgebiete (Reich Minister for the Eastern Occupied Territories).^{6/} This area comprised all territories taken from the USSR, except parts of the districts of Byalistok and Lemberg, so-called Transnistria (occupied by Roumania), and

3/ Op cit for many details, 1936; pp. 19-21 and Dokumente der Deutschen Politik, Vol. 5, p. 389.

4/ Berliner Boersenzeitung, 22 December 1942.

5/ See Order of the defendant Goering of 12 March 1941 and 1 May 1941 and Goering's letters to Brauchitsch (21 April 1943) and the defendant (30 May 1942 and 21 November 1940) in R&A 3152 pp. 98-104.

6/ For a full description of German Occupation policies see R&A No. 2500.8.

Karelia (occupied by Finland). The defendant divided this area into two Reich Commissariats, the Ostland (under Gauleiter Lohse) and the Ukraine (under Gauleiter Koch), and established a comprehensive central organization which he headed with the assistance of Gauleiter Dr. Meyer.

According to Werner Best, the official Nazi spokesman on problems of occupation policy,^{7/} colonial administration was to be exercised in these areas, and the defendant was a kind of territorial minister. The fact that other Reich authorities (the SS and Police, the Four Year Plan, the Sauckel and Speer Organizations) operated independently of the Reich Ministry of the Occupied Eastern Territories, does not absolve the defendant from responsibility for the many crimes committed in his territory. Furthermore, the defendant, his deputy, and the Reich Commissars and Area Commissars under his jurisdiction issued scores of decrees which were contrary to the articles of war and the dictates of conscience and humanity.

The defendant Rosenberg is thus guilty of:

1. Having undermined the lawful democratic government of Germany;
2. Having developed and preached the principles of Nazi ideology;
3. Having participated in planning for aggressive war;
4. Having directly or through his subordinates committed crimes against humanity in the territory under his jurisdiction as Minister for the Eastern Occupied Territories.

7/ In Festgabe fuer Heinrich Himmler Darmstad 1941, pp. 33 seq.