

GOERING NOTES

Rosenburg often publicly stated, did he not, that the German people needed land and soil of its own, and that this could be obtained in Europe and primarily in the east - and that this necessity should be recognized as the organic direction of a German foreign policy?

Did you understand that he had in mind that this land should be taken from Poland and Russia?

"With this recognition that the German people, if it does not want to perish in the true meaning of the word, needs for itself and for its offspring land and soil of its own, and with the second sober understanding that this soil can no longer be conquered in Africa, but must be opened up in Europe and primarily in the east, with this recognition the organic direction of a German foreign policy is established for centuries to come."

Thus, even prior to 1933, the building up of a powerful army became the cornerstone of Nazi policy -- an army which, in its organization and strength would go far beyond the defensive force which could be built up within the framework of the Versailles Treaty:

"We confess further that we will dash anyone to pieces who should dare to hinder us in this undertaking....Our rights will be protected only when the German Reich is again supported by the point of the German dagger."

-- Hitler, march 15, 1929, Munich

"When nations are in need, they do not ask about legal rights. There is then only one question. Does a people have the power to acquire the soil and territory which it needs?"

---Hitler, Vilsbiburg (?) 6 March 1927

"If you do not give us space on ~~that~~ this earth then we ourselves will take this space. That is why we are National Socialists."

-- Hitler, Munich, 9 April 1927

"We pursue no policy which will not secure the existence of the people for all time I believe that I have enough energy to lead our people to war, and not for the revision of frontiers, but for the deliverance of our people in the most distant future, so that our people acquire so much territory that the ~~xxx~~ sacrifice in blood can be returned to posterity in fourfold ~~xxxxxx~~ measure."

-- Hitler, Munich, 23 May 1928

The speech established one of the most important links in the Nazi master program by demonstrating to their satisfaction that the only solution for German's economic and social troubles was the restoration of her power position in the world, and that this could be accomplished not by peaceful economic competition but only by aggressive political and military means:

".....In my view it is to put the cart before the horse when today people believe that by business methods they can, for instance, recover Germany's

power-position instead of realizing that the power-position is also the condition for the improvement of the economic situation there can be no economic life unless behind this economic life there stands the determined political will of the nation absolutely ready to strike--and to strike hard."

(page 42)

-- Hitler, MY NEW ORDER, New York, 1941,
page 111.

Thyssen reports that:

"It was during the last years preceding the Nazi seizure of power that the big industrial corporations began to make their contributions."

(page 43)

Winding

~~Winding up~~ action to carry out terms-

Abolition of the trade unions was carried through ~~xxx~~ without even a semblance of legality. On 2 May 1933, SA, SS and members of the National Socialist Plant Organization occupied the trade union buildings, removed or arrested the officials, and installed their own commissars. The funds and property of the trade unions were confiscated and given in "trusteeship" to Robert Ley, leader of the Nazi Labor Front.

The same months saw the first wave of wholesale arrests, internments, and executions of political opponents. They were chiefly carried out by the Secret State Police (Gestapo), which at that time was being organized by Hermann Goering and entrusted to Ministerial Councilor Rudolf Diels. (see Aufbau Einer Nation, - Goering pp. 87, 88). Goering himself assumed personal responsibility for the acts committed by the police:

"I declared ~~xxx~~ at that time before thousands of racial comrades; every bullet which now comes out of the barrel of a police gun is my bullet. If one calls this murder, then I have murdered. I have ordered all this, I back it up, I bear the responsibility....."

(Aufbau Einer Nation, pp. 86.)

The Gestapo was also given jurisdiction over the concentration camps, which were established during the same period. Goering himself explains the establishment of concentration camps by the need for liquidating the political opposition:

"Thus the concentration camps originated, where we sent at first thousands of functionaries of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties. Certainly, in the beginning, excesses did occur. Certainly here and there, innocents were affected....."

(Aufbau Einer Nation - p. 89)

"The gentlemen must understand one thing: I do not think of waging merely a defensive war, in a bourgeois manner and with bour-

geois hesitancy. No, I am going to give the signal to launch the offensive on the entire line.

"Racial comrades, my measures will not be sicklied over by any juristic scruples. My measures will not be sicklied over by any bureaucracy. Here, I do not have to carry out justice, I have only to destroy and exterminate--nothing else. This struggle, my racial comrades will be a struggle against chaos, and I do not wage such a struggle simply with the police (mit polizeilichen Machtmitteln). A bourgeois state may have done so. Certainly, I shall also use the powers of the state and of the police to the utmost, lest you draw any wrong conclusions, my Communist gentlemen. But the death struggle I shall wage with those here below, with the Brown Shirts."

(Goering - Frankfurt a.M. 3 March 1933)

Practically the entire leadership of the Communist Party was exterminated or imprisoned--with the exception of those who could flee from Germany;

Many leaders of the Social Democratic Party and of the trade unions were exterminated or imprisoned;

Many militant clergymen, Catholic and Protestant, were imprisoned.

In some instances, the criminal terror also hit dissidents in the Nazi Party itself, and prominent persons in the rightist camp--the so-called Roehm putsch of 1934 is the most notorious example.

Not only the commanders of concentration camps and the Gestapo officials, but also every SA and SS man had practically unlimited discretion in the arrest and treatment of the victims.

Page 49

No less complete was the Nazis' control over public opinion, especially the press, radio, and the other principal means of communication and propaganda. The cornerstone of the legislation establishing this control was the Editorial Law of 4 October 1933. This law made professional journalistic activity throughout the territory of the Reich "a public task" (oeffentliche Aufgabe) "regulated (geregelt) by the state." All journalists had to be registered and approved by the Reichsverband der Deutschen Presse (Reich Press Association). Its President was appointed by the Reich Minister for Enlightenment and Propaganda (Goebbels). Wilhelm Weiss, president throughout the period of the Nazi regime, was at the same time chief editor of the Voelkischer Beobachter. The Reich Press Association was a corporate member of the Press Chamber, whose President, Max Amann, was NSDAP "Reichsleiter" of the Press and chief of the Party's Central Publishing House. The Press Chamber in turn was part of the Reich Chamber of Culture, a subordinate agency of the Reich Propaganda Ministry.

This dual channel of Reich and Party controls secured the complete coordination of policy as well as personnel with the Reich and Party authorities.

The controls were centralized in the Reich Propaganda Ministry, operating through its three press divisions: Home Press, Foreign Press, and Periodical Literature. The head of all three of them was Otto Dietrich, Under Secretary of State in charge of Press. Since he was at the same time Reich Press Chief and Chief of the Party Press, complete coordination of government and Party controls was fully insured.

Legally, there was no censorship, but the Propaganda Ministry issued daily directives covering the entire policy of the press. The daily contents of the papers, method of treatment of certain news items, preference or omissions, and setting up of headlines were all prescribed in these directives. The papers were held responsible for strictly following these directives. This "remote control" eliminated the necessity of pre-censorship, while the journalists' compulsory membership in the Reich and Party organizations described above (loss of which made further exercise of the profession impossible) functioned as post-censorship.

The Nazi Party not only established control over the entire machinery of the state (government and general administration) but also integrated the armed forces into the total organization and mobilization of Germany for the execution of the Nazi program. The integration of the Armed forces into the Nazi scheme was based on the active support of the Nazi movement by the Army Command, a support which was opposed by only a few individuals, who never became active until Hitler's failure to win the war had become obvious. Collaboration between the Hitler movement and the armed forces dates back to the years immediately after the end of the First World War, when Hitler worked as an agent of the Reichswehr ~~KKEK~~. During the later period of the Weimar Republic, the High Command of the Reichswehr preserved an official neutrality toward the Nazi movement.

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WILHELM KEITEL, the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, was a member of the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich, while the Armament Council, operating under the Speer Ministry, was made up of leading industrialists and army officers.

With reference to the Sudetenland, Ribbentrop stated before the Foreign Press Association in Berlin on 7 November 1938:

"In this connection I wish to state that Germany was very much in earnest during this period and that if a solution had not been found in Munich at the eleventh hour the Fuehrer would have freed the Sudetenland by force of arms."

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On 1 March 1939 Goering declared that in September 1938 peace had been

saved and Germany's right recognized because the world knew that the German armed forces would otherwise have solved the question by other methods.

From the Early days of the Nazi movement, Austria was considered one of the primary objects of Nazi policy. The reunion of Austria with the Reich was on the Nazi program from the beginning. In the first chapter of Mein Kampf, Hitler wrote:

" German Austria must again come back to the great German motherland.....even if this reunion, from an economic point of view, were immaterial; yes, even ~~if~~ if it were harmful, it must nonetheless take place. The same blood belongs in a common Reich."

Hitler knew and you knew and often said in the presence of these defendants in substance in order to solve the German problem there existed only the way of force, which way is never risk.

You have said you wish to be truthful and for that reason I ask you

You used Spain as a testing ground.

Your 88 was an all purpose gun.

And did not you and Hess and Goebbels and Rosenberg and Ribbentrop all support Hitler in these purposes by speeches and by writing?

Did you agree with Hitler when he said at the Leipzig trial in September 1930 that National Socialists did not regard the treaties as a law and would fight against them, with every means including illegal means.