

Can you define for us the Fuehrer principle?

And was ^{not then} the principle upon which the Nazi party was based and upon which you based the destruction of the Weimar Constitution and set up the Third Reich, ~~was it not?~~

The ~~obedience~~ required under the principle of ~~government~~ was different from that prior to the Nazi regime.

Tell us the ~~oath~~ which was given by a soldier prior to Hitler's ~~government~~.

~~I swear by God this sacred oath, that I will render unconditionally and~~
~~loyally my entire strength and power to Adolf Hitler, the Fuehrer of the German~~
~~people, and will be ready~~
~~xx~~

"I swaar by God this sacred oath, that I will render unconditional obedience to Adolf Hitler, the Fuehrer of the German Reich and people, supreme commander of the armed forces, and will be ready as a brave soldier to risk my life at any time for this oath."

Did not your Party programme provide that persons of so-called German blood were a master race entitled to dominate or exterminate other races and peoples?

You professed this doctrine did you not?

Rosenberg preached and proclaimed ^{the doctrine}, did he not?

Was it not the duty of every member of the Party to recognize the doctrine of the master race?

Was not ^{legislation} based upon this doctrine?

Now what was the Oath taken by political leaders each year?

"I swear: I shall be loyal and obedient to Adolf Hitler, the Fuehrer of the German Reich and people; respect the laws, and fulfill my official duties conscientiously, so help me God."

And "unconditional" meant resolute whether the order was legal or illegal?

Why, if you pledged eternal obedience did you find it necessary to renew the oath each year?

It was part of the dogma of the Nazi party, was it not, that its leadership was the sole bearer of the doctrine of the Nazi party?

And it was based upon that doctrine that the Nazi party asserted its ^{RIGHT} ~~power~~ to give orders to the State and to crush all opponents?

Was it true that in 1925 the Nazi party was reorganized and their programme to secure support from German voters?

Hitler announced at various times that he intended to work through constitutional means, did he not?

But this was only a pretence, was it not, and the real purpose of ~~the~~ Hitler, of you, and all your colleagues, was to obtain control in the Reichstag, undermine the parliamentary system and set up your dictatorship?

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Speaking frankly, you would say that you and Hess and Rosenberg and Frank, Frick and other Party members, made use of democratic means in order to gain power and having once acquired ~~them~~ denied your opponents those means they had granted to you?

Is it not a fact that the Nazi Party deliberately made use of the Sturmabteilungen as a semi-military, voluntary organization, trained as a fighting organization for violence in support of the Hitler doctrine that:

"possession of the street is the key to State power: that is what the SA marched for and fought for"?

? Did not the defendant Frick say that the world was only the beginning and that as Mussolini exterminated the Marxists in Italy we the same through dictatorship and terror?

And that was the policy of the Party, was it not, and that is the policy that Hitler followed and the other Party members who are defendants here followed, was it not?

And that policy was successful, was it not, and you did acquire power, and Hitler as your leader became Reich Chancellor?

In the various negotiations during 1932-33 leading up to the appointment of Hitler as Reich Chancellor in which you ~~were~~, Hitler, von Schleicher, von Papen and von Hindenburg participated, tell us the part taken by each of you?

In January 1933 when Hitler took office as Reich Chancellor, did he make certain changes in the Cabinet?

Before those changes were made did Hitler discuss the matter with you and with others and if so, what reasons were given for the various selections?

? How did you consider the changes:- as those merely incident to a usual election, or as a revolutionary act marking the end of the Weimar Constitution and of the

Specifically, was it intended by you and by other Party leaders:

- a) to perpetuate the life of the Cabinet by endowing it with powers not provided for in the Weimar Constitution?
- b) to eliminate, step by step, the non-Party members and to replace them with either Party members or persons thoroughly faithful and subservient to the Nazi cause?
- c) to use the Cabinet as an instrument with which to realize such objectives as were stated in the programme of the NSDAP and in declarations by prominent Party members?
- c) to reduce, finally the Cabinet to an institution of secondary importance in order to strengthen the authority of Hitler and of such bodies and personalities as were designed by Hitler to exercise legislative and administrative functions?

Were any of these intentions mentioned or alluded to in the negotiations preceding the appointment of Hitler as Reich Chancellor?

Hitler became Chancellor of the German Republic on 30 January 1933, did he not?

After the Reichstag fire of 28 Feb. 1933 it is true, is it not, that the Weimar Constitution contained certain guarantees in regard to freedom of speech and of the Press and of assembly, and on 28 Feb. 1933 you knew that by decree signed by Hindenburg; Hitler; defendant Frick, Minister of Interior; and G , Minister of Justice, these provisions together with certain others affecting the privacy of the home were suspended and never after reinstated.

Was the Reichstag fire deliberately done in order to make an excuse for abolishing these provisions?

Describe for us who arranged that fire and for what purpose in addition to the above was it done?

You, and what others of your Party colleagues, obtained the passage by the Reichstag of a Law for the Protection of the People and the Reich, giving Hitler and his Cabinet plenary powers of legislation.

This law, which provided that legislation could be controlled by the Reich Cabinet was obtained, was it not, only after the Nazi Party had caused a new election to be held in which you obtained 288 Nazis out of 647 members after you placed in protective custody, under the decree of 28 Feb. 1933, all Communist deputies and a number of deputies who were Social Democrats, and after Hitler on 14 March 1933 made a speech demanding the Evoking Act, and that disapproval would be regarded as a declaration of resistance.

after

It is a fact, is it not, that/the Reichstag Fire the defendant Frick announced that at the opening of the Reichstag on 21 March 1933 the ~~the~~ Communists would not be permitted to participate?

Is it not true that shortly thereafter the Social Democratic Party was suppressed in Prussia and a few weeks later all Social Democrats were eliminated from the Reichstag and their property confiscated.

So that by July 1933 laws having been passed by the Cabinet (of which you, and the defendants Frick, Hess, Rosenberg and Frank were members) which established the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei as the only political party in Germany, made it a part-governmental organization giving it unusual privileges, and Hitler was able to say that "the Party has become the State. All power has inter-Reich authority."

Having obtained political control the Nazi Party felt it necessary, did it not, to educate the German people to be subject to the will of the Party and to prepare them for war?

It is true, is it not, that the Party publicly announced the purposes of its educational and training programme as one of the tools by which

the National Socialist people is formed?

Responsibility was transferred from the State to the Reich but laws were changed to accord with the expressed objectives of the Nazis. Teachers were required to take an oath of loyalty and obedience to Hitler and to become members of the Teachers League.

The law required teachers to participate in elections and the leadership principle replaced the democratic school principle, both in the schools and in the universities.

Is it not true that the National Socialist Student Bund was responsible for the leadership of the university students and responsible for the entire ideological political education of the students?

~~and other countries?~~

Among the Nazi leaders, was it not intended that living space you claimed to need would be found in the East?

Did you agree with Hess and with Rosenberg that Russia would be obliged to "move over to make way"?

Do you know whether Ribbentrop held the same idea?

In order to accomplish the above aims and purposes the Nazis advocated the use of any means, whether legal or illegal, or by force and aggressiveness to obtain their ends?

Have you read "Mein Kampf"?

Did you subscribe to its doctrine?

Did it clearly set forth the aims and purposes of Hitler and his philosophy of life and of government?

Did it represent your views?

Did it express the views of Hess, of Rosenberg, of Frank and of Frick?