

PREPARING FOR  
THE MOCK TRIAL

# READING A

## HISTORICAL CONTEXT: THE NUREMBERG TRIALS

### JUSTICE, NOT VENGEANCE

During World War II, the Allies and exiled governments of Nazi-occupied Europe met several times to discuss the postwar treatment of Nazi leaders. At the end of the war, the full public disclosure of Nazi crimes – the murder of 6 million

Jews and 5 million other victims – fuelled the Allies’ resolve. Many felt that no punishment was too severe. Some believed that the Nazi leaders should be “hunted down and shot.” Others argued that the process of a trial would establish an historical record of the Holocaust and Nazi criminality.

On August 8, 1945, after the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany, four of the Allied Powers (France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States) signed the London Agreement, creating the International Military Tribunal (IMT) to try major Nazi war criminals. Twenty-one Nazis eventually sat in the dock at the Nuremberg courtroom

### NAZI RECORDS PROVIDE EVIDENCE

The prosecution built their cases primarily around the personal and political writings of the Nazis themselves. The prosecution relied less on the interrogation and testimony of witnesses and more on the documentation left behind by the Nazis. Having maintained meticulous records – of confiscated Jewish property, slave labourers and deportations to concentration camps – the Nazis provided their own damning evidence.

### CHARGES WITHOUT PRECEDENCE

The Nuremberg indictment charged the defendants on four counts: Crimes against Peace, War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity, and Conspiracy to commit these crimes.

Although international conventions for war had been established in the 19th century, there was no precedent for charging individuals for the inhumane treatment of civilian populations during a war.

Critics, and even some supporters, of the Nuremberg trials accused the Tribunal of charging indictees ex post facto or retroactively; the laws against the defendants’ crimes were not yet established at the time the violations were carried out. Despite this controversy, there was general agreement that the enormity of the crimes revealed the violation of universal human rights, values that had not previously been formally recognized.

The concept of “crimes against humanity,” along with the understanding that the international community has a moral obligation to fight such crimes, stands as one of the Nuremberg trials’ major contributions to international law.

### THE CASE OF JULIUS STREICHER

At the International Military Tribunal, Julius Streicher was indicted on Count One (Conspiracy) and Count Four (Crimes against Humanity), particularly for his key role in inciting the persecution and murder of the Jews.

Streicher, publisher of the anti-Jewish newspaper *Der Stürmer*, was included amongst those considered to be most responsible for the Holocaust. The international community viewed the dissemination of hatred through the media as integral to the Nazi regime’s calculated program of persecution and extermination.

For purposes of the mock trial the charge has been simplified to Count Four (Crimes against Humanity) only.

**“WE MUST ESTABLISH INCREDIBLE EVENTS BY CREDIBLE EVIDENCE.”**

- US Chief Prosecutor Robert Jackson, June 7, 1945

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## DEFINITIONS

### THE HOLOCAUST

The systematic and state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.

### INCITEMENT

The stirring up of feelings of provoking of action, especially violence.

### NUREMBERG CHARGES

#### Count One: Conspiracy

Participation in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit or commission Crimes against Peace, War Crimes, and Crimes against Humanity.

#### Count Two: Crimes against Peace

Planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression; or war in violation of international agreements; or participation in a conspiracy to commit war crimes or crimes against humanity.

#### Count Three: War Crimes

Breaches of the rules of war, including the murder or mistreatment of civilians and prisoners of war, destruction of cities, towns and villages or any other devastation not justified by military necessity.

#### Count Four: Crimes against Humanity

Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population before or during the war; persecution on political, racial or religious grounds, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

# READING B

## ON TRIAL: JULIUS STREICHER & HATE PROPAGANDA

Julius Streicher was founder, publisher and editor of *Der Stürmer* (“Stormer” or “Attacker”), a weekly German newspaper that spread negative stereotypes and encouraged hatred of Jews. As a member of the Nazi party and Gauleiter (District Leader) of Franconia, Julius Streicher positioned himself as a key anti-Semitic propagandist of the Nazi party, tirelessly using a variety of media – speeches, newspapers and books – to disseminate hatred towards Jews.

*Der Stürmer* was notorious for its cartoons and articles that sought to dehumanize Jews in reader’s minds. At the bottom of each title page was the motto: “The Jews are our misfortune!” The paper continually bombarded readers with the message that Jews had to be removed from German life. What began as a four-page, little-known publication in 1923 was a thick newspaper with a circulation of nearly 500,000 by 1938.

Though he was removed from official government posts in 1940, Streicher continued to publish *Der Stürmer* and remained a staunch Nazi until the end of the war, respected by Hitler as the party’s “Jew baiter number one.”

**“THE JEW IS A DEVIL IN HUMAN FORM. IT IS FITTING THAT HE BE EXTERMINATED, ROOT AND BRANCH.”**

- Julius Streicher, March 1940 issue of *Der Stürmer*

### DEFINITIONS

#### PROPAGANDA

A form of communication designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes or behavior of its audience. Promotes biased information, derogatory ideas or practices and is transmitted in speeches, slogans, posters, newspapers, films etc.

#### STEREOTYPE

A negative or limiting preconceived belief about a certain type of person that is applied to everyone in that group.

### ANTI-SEMITISM: A BRIEF HISTORY OF A LONG HATRED

Anti-Semitism means prejudice against or hatred of Jews. Religious anti-Semitism, intolerance for the Jewish religion, existed in Europe since the Middle Ages. Riots against Jewish populations were often sparked by charges of blood libels – allegations that Jews used the blood of Christian children for ritual purposes.

During the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and early 19th century, Jews experienced unprecedented social mobility and integrated into the populations of cities throughout Western Europe. At the same time, nationalist movements often denounced Jews as alien citizens. The “voelkisch movement” (folk or people’s movement) made up of German philosophers, scholars and artists claimed that Jews were “non-German”.

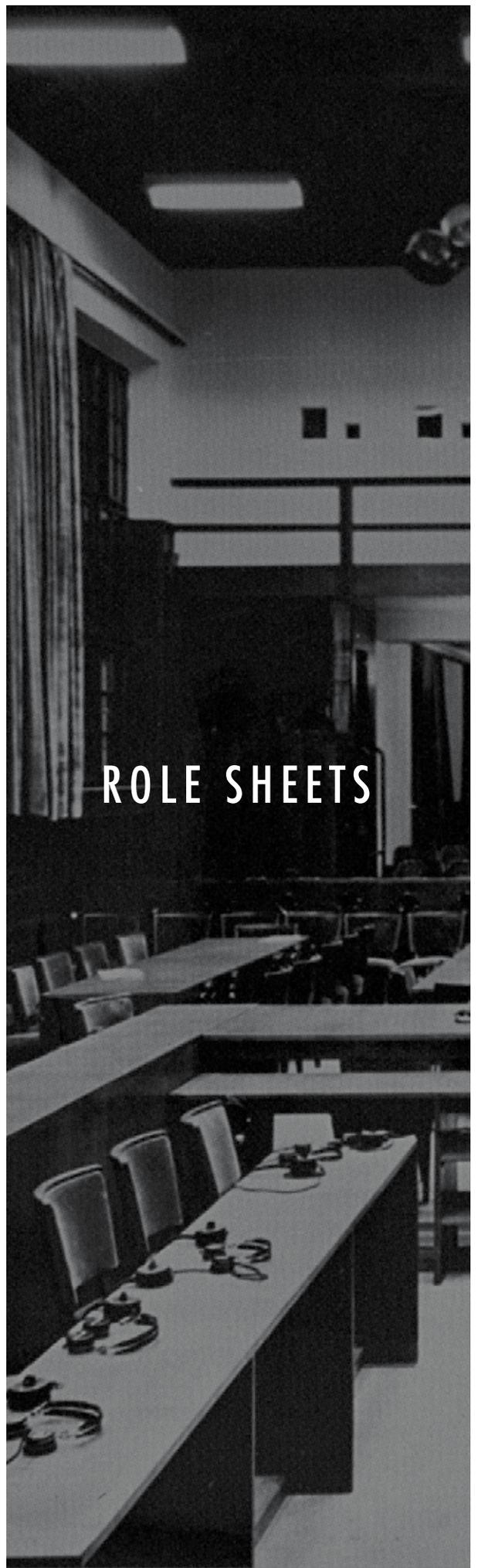
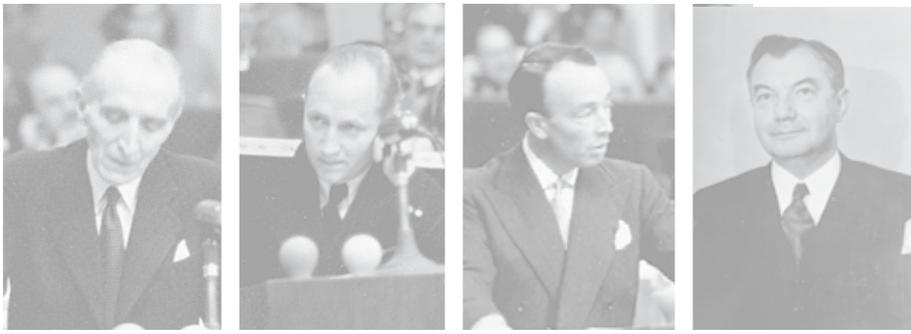
Eugenics, a social philosophy that advocated the manipulation of human hereditary traits, provided false scientific backing for the idea of Jews as a separate, inferior race. The Nazi party, founded in 1919 and led by Adolf Hitler,

gave political expression to theories of racism. In part, the Nazi party gained popularity by disseminating propaganda blaming Jews for Germany’s defeat of World War I and the country’s subsequent economic plight, and urging for the removal of Jews from Germany.

The Holocaust is history’s most extreme example of anti-Semitism. With the Nazis’ rise to power in 1933, the party ordered anti-Jewish boycotts. In 1935, the Nuremberg Laws defined Jews by “blood” and ordered the total separation of so-called “Aryans” and “non-Aryans,” thereby legalizing a racist hierarchy.

Between 1939 and 1945, six million Jews were murdered as part of the Nazi policy to destroy all Jews in Europe. Jews died in mass shootings, mass gassings at Auschwitz-Birkenau and five other killing centers in occupied Poland, and from starvation, disease, and brutal treatment in hundreds of Nazi ghettos and concentration camps across German-occupied Europe.

*Adapted from The Holocaust Encyclopedia: <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/>*



ROLE SHEETS

# PROSECUTION COUNSELS

The Prosecution Counsels' task is to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Julius Streicher, in conspiracy with others in the Nazi regime, created and distributed anti-Semitic propaganda that incited (provoked) the persecution and murder of European Jews during the Holocaust.

## **Prosecution Tasks:**

**All Prosecutors:** introduce yourselves

**Each procecurtor chooses 3 to perform:**

1. **Opening statement**
2. **Direct Examination 1**
3. **Direct Examination 2**
4. **Cross Examination 1**
5. **Cross Examination 2**
6. **Closing Statement**

## Opening Statement Possible Arguments:

- **JEW BAITER NUMBER ONE:** "Through his words and his deeds Julius Streicher assumed for himself the unofficial title of "Jew baiter umber one" of Nazi Germany. For some twenty-five years, Streicher educated the German people in hatred and drove them to the persecution and to the extermination of the Jewish people. He was an accessory to murder, on a scale never attained before." (Adapted from Prosecution's opening statement given at Nuremberg, 1945)

*Prosecution of actual Nuremberg Trials:*



- **NEED TO ESTABLISH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIMES:** The magnitude of the Holocaust is so unimaginable that one might ask whether any single individual, Julius Streicher or anyone else, could be accountable. But if individuals are not responsible for these crimes, who is?

## **CLOSING STATEMENT EXAMPLE:**

Even though he was no longer a member of the Nazi party after 1940, Julius Streicher was responsible for spreading Nazi beliefs – in particular, hatred of Jews – until the very end of the war. He incited discrimination and violence toward Jews in the pages of *Der Stürmer*, in his speeches and in his writing for children. Six million Jews – including 1.5 million children – perished during the Holocaust. This court's challenge is to establish responsibility for murder on a scale almost too great to imagine. But we must assign responsibility and Streicher's role is clear: he created a culture of hate in which people committed acts of violence, or stood by as murders were committed. For this reason, Streicher must be found guilty of the charge of Crimes against Humanity.

# DEFENCE COUNSELS

The Defence Counsels' task is to prove that Julius Streicher is innocent of the charge of Crime against Humanity.

## Defence Tasks

**All Defenders:** introduce yourselves

Each Defendant Chooses 3:

1. **Opening statement**
2. **Direct Examination 1**
3. **Direct Examination 2**
4. **Cross Examination 1**
5. **Cross Examination 2**
6. **Closing Statement**

## Opening Statement Possible Points:

- **FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION:** Julius Streicher is guilty of having views that are now considered to be evil. But as a newspaper editor, he should have been free to express his own views.

*Defense Council at Nuremberg*



- CANNOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HOLOCAUST Julius Streicher was not a political leader. He is an editorialist caught up in the spirit of his times. We must not blame the messenger for the message, no matter how terrible.

### CLOSING STATEMENT EXAMPLE:

Julius Streicher was a businessman with limited influence in the Nazi Party. His publishing activities reflected the popular ideas of his time – which included anti-Semitism. *Der Stürmer* was simply a newspaper, and cannot be blamed for provoking hatred and murder. Although Nazis and their supporters committed many murders, Julius Streicher never committed a single act of violence. The Defence encourages the jury to uphold the values of freedom of expression and to find the Defendant not guilty of the charge of Crimes against Humanity

\*\*The next section is a brief perspective on how Streicher can portray himself during the trials. It is meant to help the member portraying the witness.

The other witnesses will need to be thought out by your groups, but a short introduction of each will need to be sent to us, around one page in length, in order for us to verify that it is applicable to this situation. Witnesses must be real people.

Although affidavits and depositions will not be required, you will also need to include in that introduction the points you may argue, in order for us to verify that it is within the scope of this mock trial. Thank you.

# THE DEFENDANT: JULIUS STREICHER

The Defendant presents his account while being questioned by the Defence Counsels and cross-examined by the Prosecution Counsels.

In response to the Court Clerk's question about your plea, say *"not guilty."*

## EARLY YEARS

*I was born in Bavaria in 1885. As a youth man I taught elementary school in Nuremberg and entered politics in this city. During World War I, I was awarded several medals for distinguished service.*

## ROLE AS DISTRICT LEADER OF FRANCONIA

*From 1925 to 1940 I was Nazi Gauleiter (District Leader) of Franconia. I ruled over this region and was responsible for implementing Nazi decrees. I even served as a judge in this very courtroom.*

## JOB AFTER 1923

*In 1923 I founded the newspaper Der Stürmer. I was editor and, after 1935, its owner as well.*

## RELATIONSHIP TO NAZI PARTY

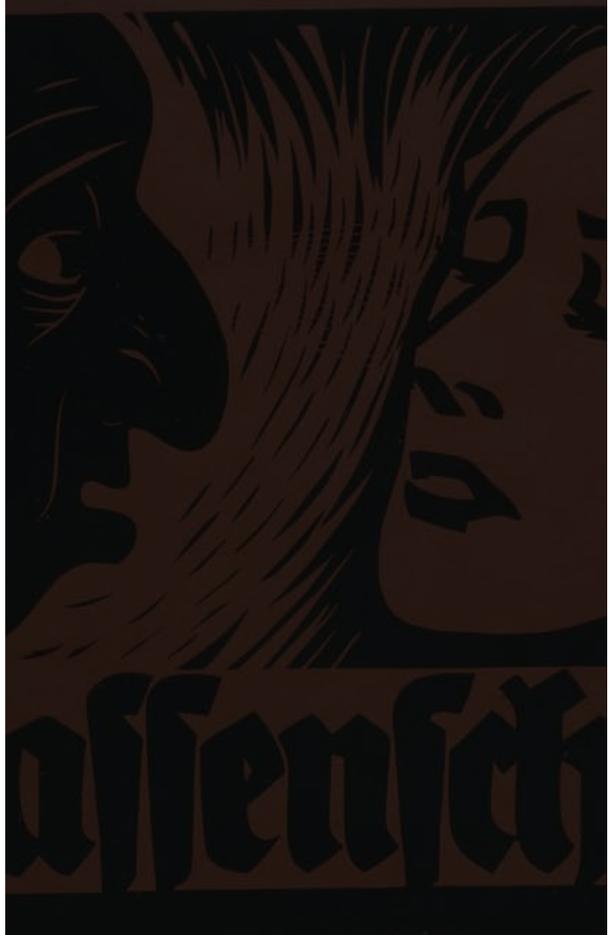
*During the 1930s I enjoyed a close relationship with Adolf Hitler, who valued me as a loyal Nazi and propagandist. My temperament and ambition came into conflict with other Nazi leaders and I was removed from official positions on the grounds of misconduct in 1940. But Hitler encouraged me to carry on publishing Der Stürmer until the end of the war.*

## ATTITUDE TOWARDS JEWS

*Der Stürmer presented strongly anti-Jewish images and articles but I never wanted to murder Jews. I was active in organizing the anti-Jewish boycott of 1933 and had a minor role in Kristallnacht in 1938, but never hurt or killed a single Jew. Like others in the Nazi Party, I wanted to remove Jews from Germany, but not through murder. Other people committed these crimes.*



Julius Streicher on the stand at Nuremberg.



Rassenset

## EVIDENCE

Possible evidence to be used, each team will still need to do research to find unique evidence in order to really stand out and win a case.

n Jahre 1923 hat Julius Streicher  
Rassenschande auf. Im Jahre 19  
Jente...  
Zue...  
afende... durch  
ist Rassensc  
rum erließ der Führer die  
rum betreibt der Jude die R  
deutschen Frau planmäß  
Das sind die Folgen der Ra  
deutsche Frau und das  
Das sind die Folgen der Ra  
deutsche Volk?  
irmer-Gondert

# PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 1A

## ROLE IN ANTI-JEWISH BOYCOTT



Graffiti scrawled on a Jewish-owned store in Frankfurt during the boycott.  
*Courtesy of Anne Frank Foundation.*

### ARGUMENT

Soon after Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party came to power in 1933, they launched a boycott of Jewish-owned shops and businesses. As a devoted and long-time member of the party, Streicher was charged with organizing the boycott.

Throughout Germany, uniformed Nazis stood outside Jewish shops and offices, discouraging customers from entering. Graffiti on Jewish storefronts used Jewish symbols such as the Star of David and derogatory words to separate Jews from their neighbours.

# PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 2

## INFLAMMATORY PUBLIC SPEECHES



Julius Streicher speaking at a Nazi Party rally in Munich, 1923. *Courtesy of Randall Bytwerk.*

**“FOR YEARS WE HAVE BEEN PREACHING IT...  
AND WE HAVE MADE MILLIONS RECOGNIZE  
THE TRUTH.”\***

Speech given by Streicher on November 9, 1938

### ARGUMENT

Julius Streicher was a persuasive public speaker who told his audiences that the Jews were an alien, inferior race. He also argued that Jews were to blame for Germany’s loss of World War I and the country’s economic problems.

At a 1935 Nazi rally in Berlin, Streicher gave a two-hour speech summarizing his ideas to an enthusiastic crowd. Anti-Jewish incidents in Berlin increased noticeably in the weeks that followed, revealing a link between such speeches and popular attitudes and actions.

The quote [READ QUOTE] reveals that Streicher was confident that Nazi propaganda influenced people’s views.

\* Actual evidence used by Prosecution in Streicher’s trial.

# PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 3A (SECONDARY GRADES)

ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA OF *DER STÜRMER*



A cartoon that appeared in a 1929 issue of *Der Stürmer*. The caption reads: “Down with culture! Up with the whore of unnaturalness!” Courtesy of Randall Bytwerk.

## ARGUMENT

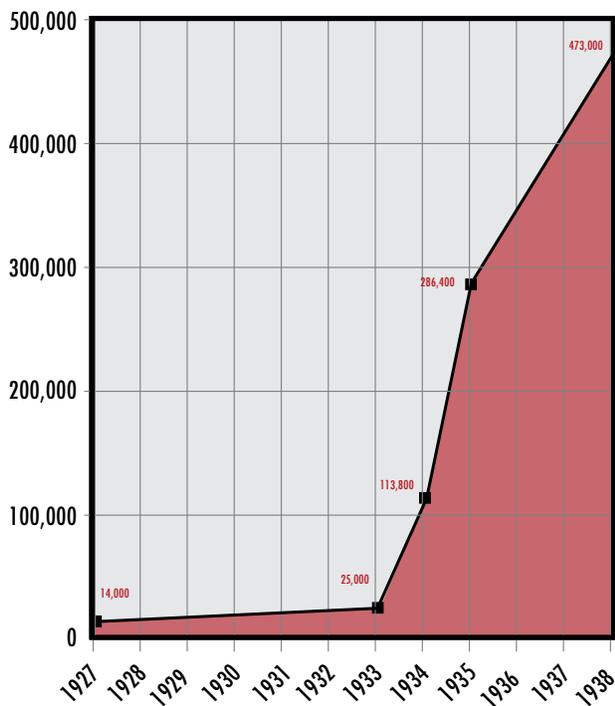
This image is an example of Streicher’s racist attacks on Jews and other non-Aryan people. It shows Jews and blacks in a negative, stereotypical light and as a threat to German culture.

With cartoons such as this one, Streicher sought to make Jews seem dangerous and less than human in readers’ minds.

# PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 4

## POPULARITY OF *DER STÜRMER*

*Der Stürmer* circulation figures, 1927-38.



### ARGUMENT

Please draw your attention to this graph, which shows that the popularity of *Der Stürmer* steadily increased over time. On the eve of World War II, the newspaper was a popular source of news and opinions for 500,000 readers.

The actual reach of *Der Stürmer* was even larger than these numbers suggest. Throughout Germany, loyal readers built thousands of elaborate cases to display each issue. The cases were situated in busy public spaces and often featured anti-Jewish slogans. Articles in *Der Stürmer* encouraged the construction of such cases.



Young Germans read an issue of *Der Stürmer* posted in a display box in Dresden, 1937. The text at the bottom of the case reads: "The Jews are our misfortune."

USHMM, courtesy of Julien Bryan.

# PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 5

## TEACHING HATE TO GERMAN YOUTH

### ARGUMENT

Streicher published a number of books for young people. In *Trust No Fox in the Meadow and No Jew on his Oath*, Jews were stereotyped as being untrustworthy.

This propaganda encouraged hatred of Jews among German youth. It also paved the way for actual acts of discrimination and brutality against Jews. In Nazi Germany, Jews were barred from public schools and universities, as well as from cinemas, theaters, and sports facilities. In many cities, Jews were forbidden to enter so-called “Aryan” zones.

Images such as this one helped ordinary Germans accept the ill treatment of Jews.



An illustration from *Trust No Fox in the Green Meadow and No Jew on his Oath* showing German children expelling their Jewish classmates from school. Courtesy of the Weiner Library, London.

# DEFENCE EXHIBIT 8

COMMONLY HELD BELIEFS



## ARGUMENT

READ IMAGE CAPTION BEFORE READING THE ARGUMENT.

The “solution” Streicher proposed to this “Jewish question” was a peaceful one. As this cartoon shows, he favored the resettlement of the Jewish population of Germany. In several articles in the 1930s, Streicher argued in favour of sending German Jews to Madagascar, off the coast of Africa, or to Palestine, in the Middle East.

Although Streicher envisioned a Germany without Jews, he did not promote a violent means towards this end.

Cartoon published on the front page a May 1936 issue of *Der Stürmer*, depicting a group of Hitler Youth. The caption reads, “We youth step happily forward facing the sun... With our faith we drive the devil from the land.” *Courtesy of USHMM.*

# DEFENCE EXHIBIT 9

KICKED OUT OF THE NAZI PARTY



Adolf Hitler, Hitler's deputy Rudolf Hess (left) and Julius Streicher (right) in Nuremberg, 1927.

Courtesy of USHMM.

## ARGUMENT

Julius Streicher's strong personality, uncontrollable behaviour and poor relationships with several high-ranking Nazis created conflict within the Nazi Party. By 1940, Adolf Hitler decided to remove Streicher from official Nazi positions.

*Der Stürmer* was considered too extreme and unimportant to be an official Nazi Party publication. It was not entitled to carry the state symbol. *Der Stürmer* was a private newspaper of the Defendant, who had limited influence in the Nazi Party.

# DEFENCE EXHIBIT 10

NOT A MURDERER

## ARGUMENT

READ IMAGE CAPTION BEFORE READING THE ARGUMENT.

During the early years of World War II, mobile killing squads shot Jews throughout Nazi-occupied Europe. When high-ranking Nazis met at Wannsee in 1942, they planned a more systematic approach – the murder of the remaining Jews of Europe in concentration and death camps.

Julius Streicher was not a member of a killing squad, nor was he present at the Wannsee Conference. He did not force Jews from their homes onto trains to death camps, nor was he a concentration camp guard. Streicher cannot be found guilty of murders in which he had no direct involvement.

Land	Zahl
A. Altreich	131.800
Ostmark	43.700
Ostgebiete	420.000
Generalgouvernement	2.284.000
Bialystok	400.000
Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren	74.200
Estland - judenfrei -	
Lettland	3.500
Litauen	34.000
Belgien	43.000
Dänemark	5.600
Frankreich / Besetztes Gebiet	165.000
Unbesetztes Gebiet	700.000
Griechenland	69.600
Niederlande	160.800
Norwegen	1.300
B. Bulgarien	48.000
England	330.000
Finnland	2.300
Irland	4.000
Italien einschl. Sardinien	58.000
Albanien	200
Kroatien	40.000
Portugal	3.000
Rumänien einschl. Bessarabien	342.000
Schweden	8.000
Schweiz	18.000
Serbien	10.000
Slowakei	88.000
Spanien	6.000
Türkei (europ. Teil)	55.500
Ungarn	742.800
UdSSR	5.000.000
Ukraine	2.994.684
Weißrußland aus- schl. Bialystok	446.484
Zusammen: über	11.000.000

A list of the Jewish populations of European countries discussed by Nazi leaders at the Wannsee Conference on January 20, 1942. This document is known as the blueprint for the Final Solution, the plan to murder the Jews of Europe. *Courtesy of Yad Vashem.*

# DEFENCE EXHIBIT 11

PROPAGANDA WAS WIDESPREAD



"The Eternal Jew", a poster for a Nazi film made in 1940.  
*Courtesy of Yad Vashem.*

## ARGUMENT

In Nazi Germany, audiences were subject to a range of media – including speeches, films, radio programs and posters – that promoted racism and hatred of Jews.

These images point to some of the many possible sources of anti-Jewish feelings among the German people and Nazi leadership. We cannot isolate Streicher and *Der Stürmer* as the only contributing factors.

Streicher was part of a larger culture, and his publishing and speaking activities should not be singled out for blame.

The Defence now calls the Defendant, Julius Streicher, for questioning.

A float displaying caricatures of news and the motto "Enemies of the People" during a 1938 parade in Nuremberg.  
*Courtesy of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.*



Josef Goebbels, the Nazi Minister of Propaganda, delivering a speech during a Berlin rally supporting the 1933 anti-Jewish boycott.

*Courtesy of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.*

# GLOSSARY

## ALLIES

The nations fighting Nazi Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II; primarily the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

## ANTI-SEMITISM

Prejudice towards or hatred of Jews.

## AUSCHWITZ

A concentration camp established in 1940 at Oswiecim, Poland. In 1942, it became an extermination camp. It contained a labour camp, the death camp, Birkenau, and the slave labour camp, Buna-Monowitz. Up to 1.5 million Jewish men, women and children were murdered in this camp and 100,000 victims from other ethnic and cultural groups. Only 7,650 were found alive at liberation.

## CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Immediately after assuming power on January 30, 1933, the Nazis established camps where they "concentrated" and imprisoned perceived enemies of the state. Enemies of Nazism included: actual and potential political opponents (Communists, Socialists, Monarchists), Jehovah's Witnesses, Gypsies, homosexuals and others deemed "anti-social." The general round-up of Jews did not begin until 1938. Before then, only Jews who fit the other categories were interned in the camps. The first three camps were Dachau, Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen.

## DER STÜRMER ("THE ATTACKER" OR "THE STORMTROOPER")

A weekly anti-Semitic Nazi newspaper, founded and edited by Julius Streicher, which was published in Nuremberg between 1923 and 1945.

## FINAL SOLUTION

Nazi code name for the plan to destroy the Jews of Europe.

## GÖRING , HERMANN

An early member of the Nazi Party, Göring participated in Hitler's "Beer Hall Putsch" in Munich in 1923. During World War II, he was virtual dictator of the German economy and was responsible for the total air war waged by Germany. Convicted at Nuremberg in 1946, Göring committed suicide by taking poison just two hours before his scheduled execution.

## HESS, RUDOLF

Deputy and close associate of Hitler from the earliest days of the Nazi movement. Hess was tried at Nuremberg, found guilty, and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was the only prisoner in Spandau Prison until he apparently committed suicide in 1987.

## HIMMLER , HEINRICH

Head of the SS (see definition below) and secret police.

## HITLER , ADOLF

Born in 1889, became leader of the Nazi Party in 1921 and later Chancellor of Germany from 1933-1945. Led Germany into a world war and was the prime initiator of the Holocaust. Hitler killed himself in a Berlin bunker at the end of the war. Contrary to myth, Hitler did not have any Jewish ancestry.

## HOLOCAUST

The destruction of some 6 million Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators in Europe between 1933-1945. Other individuals and groups were persecuted and suffered grievously during this period, but only the Jews were marked for complete and utter annihilation. The term "Holocaust" — meaning "a completely burned sacrifice" — has a sacrificial connotation appropriate to the events. The word Shoah, originally a Biblical term meaning widespread "disaster", is the modern Hebrew equivalent.

## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

Established by the Allies to try Nazi criminals; popularly known as the Nuremberg trials.

## JACKSON , ROBERT

United States Supreme Court Justice commissioned to form the International Military Tribunal and to preside as head of the prosecution staff.

## LONDON AGREEMENT

Basis for the prosecution of war criminals.

## NAZI

Name for the National Socialist German Workers Party.

## NAZISM

The ideology of the National Socialist German Workers Party and the Party's system of rule from 1933 to 1945. Also a form of fascism. The ideology included: 1) anti-liberalism and anti-parliamentarianism; 2) anti-communism and anti-socialism; 3) the Führer principle which replaced parliament with a hierarchical, dictatorship based on the concepts of leader and follower, command and obedience; 4) nationalism; 5) racism and anti-Semitism; 6) imperialism and; 7) militarism.

## NUREMBERG LAWS

Two anti-Jewish statutes enacted September 1935 during the Nazi Party's national convention in Nuremberg. The first, the Reich Citizenship Law, deprived German Jews of their citizenship and all pertinent, related rights. The second, the Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour, outlawed marriages of Jews and non-Jews, forbade Jews from employing German females of childbearing age, and prohibited Jews from displaying the German flag. Many additional regulations were attached to the two main statutes, which provided the basis for removing Jews from all spheres of German political, social, and economic life. The Nuremberg Laws carefully established definitions of Jewishness based on bloodlines. Thus, many Germans of mixed ancestry, called "Mischling," faced discrimination if they had a Jewish grandparent.

## NUREMBERG TRIALS

At the end of the war, on August 8, 1945, the Allies (France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom & the United States) established an International Military Tribunal to try leaders of the Nazi movement and the German state for crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The tribunal opened in Nuremberg, Germany in August, 1946 and closed October 1, 1946. Eight judges, two from each of the Allied countries tried 21 Nazi leaders. Three were found innocent, twelve were given death sentences, Göring committed suicide and the rest received sentences ranging from life to ten years.

A short time later, twelve individual trials were also held at Nuremberg, known as the "Subsequent Trials" to try groups of Nazis such as the "Nazi Doctors" and several SS organizations such as the Einsatzgruppen (mobile killing units).

## PROPAGANDA

A form of communication in the support of objectives designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes or behavior of its audience. Promotes biased information, derogatory ideas or practices and is transmitted in speeches, slogans, posters, newspapers, film etc.

## SA

(abbreviation: Sturmabteilung ); the storm troops of the early Nazi Party; organized in 1921.

## SS

Abbreviation usually written with two lightning symbols for Schutzstaffel (Defence Protective Units). Originally organized as Hitler's personal bodyguard, the SS was transformed into a giant organization by Heinrich Himmler. Although various SS units were assigned to the battlefield, the organization is best known for carrying out the destruction of European Jewry.

## WANNSEE CONFERENCE

Meeting held on January 20, 1942 near Berlin to discuss and coordinate the "Final Solution." It was attended by many high-ranking Nazis, including Reinhard Heydrich and Adolf Eichmann.

# RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

## WEBSITES

THE AVALON PROJECT – YALE LAW SCHOOL  
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/imt.htm>

HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S NUREMBERG TRIALS  
PROJECT: A DIGITAL COLLECTION  
<http://nuremberg.law.harvard.edu/>

PBS: THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE – THE  
NUREMBERG TRIALS  
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/nuremberg/index.html>

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY WAR  
CRIMES STUDIES CENTER  
<http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~warcrime/>

FAMOUS WORLD TRIALS: THE NUREMBERG TRIALS  
<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/nuremberg/nuremberg.htm>

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