**RESOLVED**

The most outstanding legal event in this field were the reports by Mr. Justice Robert H. Jackson, which counsel the United States in the prosecution against war criminals, to President Truman (June 7th, 1945) and the final warrant, sentencing regulations for the trial of war criminals, D.C. 37/416 of June 30th, 1946, published June 30th, 1946.

Mr. Justice Jackson's report establishes certain principles for the prosecution of war criminals which have since been adopted by the World Jewish Congress. According to this report, the Nazi master plan constituted a criminal conspiracy which made anybody who took part in the formulation or execution of this criminal plan liable for each of the offenses committed and responsible for the acts of each other.

The report further states that the making of an unjust war is a crime, and it proposes to make the following offenses against the peace and war criminals:

1. **Atrocities and offenses against persons or property constituting violations of international law including the laws, rules and customs of land and naval warfare.**

2. **Atrocities and offenses including atrocities and persecution on racial and religious grounds committed since 1933.**

3. **Invasion of other countries and initiation of wars of aggression in violation of international law or treaties.**

It is obvious that the crimes against the Jews would come under the second heading. While on the whole Mr. Justice Jackson's report is on the line taken by the World Jewish Congress in the matter of persecution, this would mean that the unique crime against the Jews would simply be treated as a crime of persecution on racial grounds as such has been likewise committed against many nations. This cannot be entirely satisfactory from the Jewish point of view in regard to the singular and special treatment meted out by the Nazis to the Jews.

Dr. Goldberg had interviews with several Allied personalities, including...
The Royal Warrant of 14th June 1945 is motivated by the consideration that it is "expedient to make provisions for the trial and punishment of violations of the laws and usages of war", the jurisdiction of the Military Courts which are to be set up is thus restricted to violations of the laws and usages of war as distinct from other documents such as the Italian Terms of Surrender and the Declaration Concerning the Defeat of Germany of 8th June 1945, which speak of war crimes "or analogous offenses" according to press comments the Courts to be set up are to try those guilty of atrocities committed in Concentration Camps like Dachau. Such atrocities would be treated as war crimes, as most of the victims were "killled nationals". Whether atrocities will be presented where the victims were Jews of enemy or neutral nationality or stateless remains to be seen.