DOCUMENT OF ADMISSION

filed by the

POLISH WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

with the

ALLIED WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

ALFRED WIEHER
103 Park Ave., Room 316
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
From 1939 to July 1943 in Germany and Poland, in the incorporated territories as well as in the Generalgouvernment, where the decrees in question were signed and published, and then enforced and carried out:

- Violation of Regulations attached to the Hague Convention No. 4, of 1907
- War-Crimes Responsibility Decree /1942/ art. 3, 4, 6 and 10.

The persons accused are responsible for having signed and issued during the years 1939 to 1943 numerous laws, decrees and regulations which were designed to outlaw persons defined as Jews, and eventually became an instrument which, through a complete "capita" destruction of such persons, facilitated the achievement of the German Reich's final aim: the biological extermination of Jews in Poland.

NAMES OF ACCUSED, THEIR TITLES, AND UNITS OR OFFICIAL POSITION:

1. HITLER Adolf
   Fuhrer und Reichskanzler.

2. DR. ROSENBERG Alfred
   Reichsminister fur die besetzten Ostgebiete.

3. DR. GOEBBELS Joseph
   Reichsminister fur Volksaufklarung und Propaganda.

4. DR. VON ALBERT
   Oberlandesgerichtsrat, Leiter der Abteilung Justiz und Disziplin in der Regierung des Generalgouverneurs.

5. WEHRENKOFF
   Leiter der Abteilung Innere Verwaltung im Amt des Generalgouverneurs /from 1941 to January 30th, 1942/.

6. GOERING Hermann
   Generalinspekteur fur den Verwaltungsteil und Beauftragter fur den Vierjahresplan.

7. VON KRIETZEL Wilhelm
   Generalbaurat der Wehrmacht.
3. von BRAWUTITSCH Walter Generaloberst, Feldmarschall, Oberbefehlshaber der Heeres im Feldzug gegen Polen.

9. HESS Rudolf Stellvertreter des Führers, Reichskanzler.

10. BOROWITZKA E. Dr. Leiter der Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP.

11. LAUMERS Hans Heinrich Dr. Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei.

12. FRICK Wilhelm Dr. Reichsminister des Inneren.


15. SCHLEHNBURGER Dr. Reichsminister der Auswärtigen /from February 1st 1941 till September 5th 1942/. Formerly Staatssekretär im Reichsministerium der Justiz.

16. TIERBACH Otto Georg Dr. Reichsminister der Justiz /from September 1942/.

17. STUCKART Wilhelm Dr. Staatsekretär im Reichsministerium des Innern.

18. Dr. PFANDTNER Staatsekretär im Reichsministerium des Innern.

19. FRANK Hans Dr. Generalgouverneur für die besetzten polnischen Gebiete.

20. KURZER Heinrich Wilhelm SS, Obergruppenführer, bisher SS und Polizeiführer im Generalgouvernement für Sicherheitswesen.

21. SIEBERT Fritz Dr. Landesgerichtspräsident, Leiter der Abteilung Innere Verwaltung im Amt des Generalgouverneurs /from August 1940, and from February 15th 1942/.

22. FREUNDORFER Max Dr. Leiter der Abteilung Arbeit im Amt des Generalgouverneurs.

23. UEHLINGER Dr. Regierungspräsident zu Kielisch /1939/ later on Regierungspräsident in Posen.
present day Germany has from the very inception of the new régime adopted a special attitude to human beings which are from the point of view of race, creed, nationality and religion described as Jews.

The attitude can be defined as an attack against Jews as human beings. It is really irrelevant from a purely legal point of view why this has been done and for what reasons this point of view has been adopted. To ask for a reason means to ask for explanation and no reasonable explanation can justify this whole complex of measures taken against Jews.

The guarantee of human rights has for a long time become the fundamental principle of civilized nations. Since the foundation stone was laid for the development of modern International Law in the centuries past by the guarantee of man's fundamental rights has been part and parcel of the community of nations. The way to its general adoption led from the Magna Carta /1215/ through the Petition of Right /1688/ the Bill of Rights /1689/ to what can be described as milestones in world history: the Act of Religious Freedom introduced by Thomas Jefferson before the General Assembly of Virginia - 1785. Proudly it announced to the world: "...hence, Almighty God, has created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it, by temporal punishment, or by civil incapacitation, tend only to beggar habits of hypocrisy and meanness." The point is made: "That our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions any more than our opinions on physics and geometry.”

It enacted therefore that: "All men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain their opinions, in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities."

Then came the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen /1789/, it declared that: "The exercise of the natural rights of every man has no other limits than those which are necessary to secure to every other man the free exercise of the same right."

These two documents have in fact put into concrete form the very fundamental principles which were ingrained in mankind for ages past. Once proclaimed they were become common property of the civilized world and part of both the written and unwritten International Law. Out of them has arisen the institution of the "intervention d'humanité". It is the right of
any foreign State to intervene with a State or Government in all cases where those sacred principles were violated. Great Britain declares such an intervention as justified "when the human rights are violated by a barbarous and cruel Government".

The "intervention of humanity" was several times applied in the course of the 18th and 19th centuries. It was applied in spite of the strict principles of sovereignty guarded and watched by every State as symbol of its independence. The inference is simple and plain. It does not require any further elucidation: all human beings are born free, they have the right to enjoy full liberty with all others - irrespective of their race, creed or religion. It is therefore legally inconceivable and inadmissible to outlaw human beings only on account and because of their origin, the language they use, the faith they confess or the God they believe in.

The legal institution known as "Civil Death" derives from Roman Law and is based on facts on which the individual has or may have some influence or control. In other words, it is or may be the result of an event detached from the individual's existence and subsequent to his birth. Hence the notion of a crime and a sentence of death, or to the galleys for life, or to the galleys for 9 years, or to the galleys for life was to be considered a civilly dead. He lost the rights of ownership, the right of succession, the right to be appointed guardian, the right to act as witness, to proceed in law. He became incapable of contracting a marriage, his previous marriage was dissolved, he was treated as if he had died physically. Similar, though based on different principles, was the Spanish "Partida", a kind of infamy.

It has to be recalled that the essential factor in all these cases was the commission of a crime, guilt, an act for which the individual was made responsible and the individual character of punishment and legal measures.

Modern laws have abandoned this type of punishment. Though some codes contain provisions which reduce the rights of the individual in one way or another, as a result of a crime, they do so only within a limited scope. "Civil Death" as such, does not exist any longer.
The charge presented below is therefore a unique case in legal history: it contains images of men responsible for having decreed the death sentence on a certain - more or less - recognizable or ascertainable - group of people, not guilty of any crime whatsoever, of any act punishable by law. Those people have been decreed civilly dead simply and solely because they "are what they are". They have been deprived of all rights - as human beings - simply because their oppressors like to do so. It was Lord Justice Fry who said "the object of punishment is to adjust the suffering to the sin". In the cases presented below the sin of the victims was simply the fact that they "are what they are".

The accused had long ago decreed in their minds that those whom they had defined as "Jews" had to be outlawed and declared civilly dead. This having been achieved, not one of them was left to cause their physical death, too.

The man submitted on the list of the accused ADOLF HITLER displayed his intentions in this respect already years ago.

In his book "Mein Kampf", which, according to his own words contains HITLER's political credo, he said: "With the Jew there can be no equality, but only the hard Either-Or / Mein Kampf, p. 225/. He expressed his anti-Semitic intentions quite distinctly in several of his speeches, especially in those of January 20th, 1939, held in the Reichstag, and of September 30th, 1942, held in the Sportpalast in Berlin /enclosure 5/. The passages concerned may be quoted verbatim as follows:

1/ Reichstag, 30.I.1939: "I want to make a prophecy once more today: should the international finance-bewray in and outside Europe succeed once again in plunging the peoples into a world war, then the result will be no means be a Bolshevisation of the world and a victory of the Jew, but the extermination of the Jewish race in Europe."

2/ Sportpalast, 30.IX.1942/ so-called "Malmedy" speech: "On September 1st, 1939, the things were declared by me in the then meeting of the Reichstag: first, that after this war has been forced upon us, no armed force whatsoever nor the time will conquer us, and second, that should the Jews provoke an international world-war in order, perhaps, to destroy the Aryan peoples of Europe, then no extermination of the Aryan peoples but that of the Jew will take place."

One of Hitler's right-hand-men, Joseph GOEBBELS's declaration is quoted in the following terms in "The Times" /London, November 11th, 1938/:
"The present persecution is directed with savage fanaticism—and this, in unguarded moments is frankly admitted—towards the total destruction of the whole Jewish community in Germany." Like so many of the Natzis' slogans, "Sedan Verrecke!"—"May Jews perish!"—was meant "literally, and will be literally brought to pass if the fanatics have their say".

Many more utterances indicating the menace of the accused and their accomplices could be quoted here. But the most significant ones are the following:

1939: It was Joseph Goebbels who stated: "Certainly the Jew is a human being. We have not doubted that yet. But then the flea is a living thing, too—only not a pleasant one. Since the flea is not a pleasant thing, we are not obliged to keep it and let it prosper so that it may prick and torture us, but our duty is rather to exterminate it. Likewise with the Jew." /"Der Nazi-Bozii", Munich 1939, p. 6/.

1939: The mouthpiece of the accused, their official organ, "Der Volksblume Bootachtai", have always used for expressing their views, stated: "National Socialism has never left any doubt that it considers as absolutely unbearable the presence of any substantial portion of Jews on any territory reserved for German settlements. It has given proof that it is in earnest to proceed with the removal of the Jew." /Volksblume Bootachtai, 19.XI, 1939/.

1942: A close collaborator of the accused Robert Ley, declared in a speech in Bavaria: "It is not enough to isolate the Jewish enemy of mankind—the Jew has got to be exterminated," reported in "Straubinger Privatadresse Nachrichten", 20.V.1942/.

Acting in close cooperation with one another and with other accomplices to the many crimes they are guilty of, the accused have devised a good many means and methods for committing them. They have built up something they call "Science in the Jewish Question," they have established an "Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question" which has been publishing a special "Quarterly Scientific Review".

The accused Alfred Rosenberg is commonly known and acknowledged in Germany as philosopher, theoretical leader in Jewish matters. Having established the above mentioned Institute he stated that "it is the first time that the Nazi movement officially accepts responsibility for German science and learning" /Quarterly Scientific Review of the Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question, No. 1-2, April-Sept, 1941, p. 3/. The accused Rosenberg
stated plainly that the Jewish question could be solved "only when the last Jew has left the Continent". /Wolffsohn, p.57/.

These utterances of the accused and their accomplices show clearly and beyond any doubt their men's idea and the almost unbelievable conception of their crime - which is nevertheless true.

Having compelled what they regarded as their task within the frontiers of the Reich, they found themselves to be in control of further areas and territories - the war has given them an opportunity to continue the path of crime into other lands. Having entered Poland in September 1939 they extended both geographically and personally the sphere of their criminal activities to that country. Without even a trace of crime or offense of any kind, for the bare reason their alleged being what they call "Jews", they embarked on issuing laws, decrees and regulations which meant in the end civil death of the victims. Their victims were children still unborn, with adults and even soldiers and civilians devoid of any mental control of their actions, in other words people, who for many reasons indicated by the laws of civilized States cannot become subject to criminal proceedings and punishment.

In having done what the present charge submits they have violated:
1. the paramount principles of International Law both written and unwritten, and
2. the general principles accepted by civilized nations, which are a source of International Law /art. 56 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice at the Hague/,
3. the laws their country voluntarily subscribed to and never revoked, namely the Hague Regulations, particularly their art. 56,
4. the laws of Poland.

During the occupation of Poland the accused and their accomplices produced large numbers of laws, decrees and regulations; a whole system of administration was created both by the central German authorities for the Western parts of Poland illegally "incorporated" into the Reich, and by the General Governor for the so-called "Generalgouvernement". As far as the present charge is concerned the first step consisted
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In having done what the present charge submits they have violated:

1. the paramount principles of International Law both written and unwritten,
2. the general principles accepted by civilized nations, which are a source of International Law (Art. 28 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice at the Hague);
3. the law their country voluntarily subscribed to and never revoked, namely the Hague Regulations, particularly their Art. 46,
4. the laws of Poland.

During the occupation of Poland the accused and their accomplices produced large numbers of laws, decrees and regulations; a whole system of administration was created both by the central German administration for the Western parts of Poland illegally "incorporated" into the Reich, and by the General Governor for the so-called "Generalgouvernement". As far as the present charge is concerned the first step consisted...
But even the cold-blooded massacre of Jews in German death-camps were legalized by the German legislation. The last legal text discussed in this charge, the so-called 15th decree to the "Reichsbürgergesetz" finally outlawed the Jews and delivered them up into the hands of the Gestapo. This has been the end of the legal status of Jews in German-occupied Poland.

All of the accused are distinguished German lawyers and high administrative officials. Being the authors of these decrees they are, without exception, members of the National Socialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei /N.S.D.A.P./, the bearer of the official German policy.

The N.S.D.A.P. has had an openly proclaimed aim to deprive the Jews of their property in order to transfer it to the German people, and the termination of Jews both as individuals and community.

These criminal aims make the N.S.D.A.P. a criminal conspiracy. The man who won the Head of the German Reich and the creator and Head of the N.S.D.A.P. - Adolf HİTHER - inspired his fellow-conspirators hereby accused to crime. On these grounds he is the chief criminal.

The use of legislative measures for the perpetration and, at the same time formal justification of monstrous crimes, shows clearly the assassins' premeditation and their means. They prepare already the defence when committing the crime, they prepare already the defence when committing the crime. They prepare already the defence when committing the crime, they prepare already the defence when committing the crime.

A law dated October 8th 1939 and issue in Berlin /enclosure 1/ provided that the German legislation is to be extended to the "incorporated areas". This included German legislation designed
to outlaw the Jews, HITLER, who signed the law of October 6th 1939. He was guilty of having caused the "extirpation dominium" of the people termed "Jews". He is to be held responsible for everything that happened to the victims in that territory.

His premeditation of the evil action is proved by his notorious statements in his book "Mein Kampf" and all throughout his speeches.

The said law of October 6th 1939 was followed by a decree, especially concerning the Jews, which introduced in the "incorporated territories" the so-called "Reichsburgergesetze" or "Reichsbuergergesetze" quoted in the enclosures No. 8 and 2a. The Reichsbuergergesetze, issued by the accused ADOLF HITLER were the basis of the persecution of Jews. They defined the Jews as follows (enc. 2a).

Par. 5/1 A Jew is everybody who descends from at least 3 racially full-Jewish grand-parents;

Par. 5/2 A racially not full-Jew is a person who descends from one or two racially full-Jewish grand-parents, provided that he or she is not to be considered as a Jew according to Par. 5/1. As full-Jewish is to be regarded without more ado any grand-parent who was belonging to the Jewish religion society.

Par. 5/2 As Jews also are to be regarded those racially not full-Jews descending from two full-Jewish grandparents

a) who at the time of the issue of this law are, or became members of the Jewish religion society;

b) who at the time of the issue of this law are, or later on got married to a Jew;

c) who descend from a marriage with a person defined as a Jew in paragraph 1 above, if the marriage was contracted after the Law of September 15th, 1935 (Reichsgesetzbl. I 144---enc.1/2 came into force);

d) who will be given illegitimate birth after July 31st, 1936 and following an illegitimate intercourse with a person defined as a Jew in Par. 1 above.

The decree which introduced the Reichsbuergergesetze in Western Poland was published in Berlin on May 31st 1941 by the accused STUDENT, ROHAN and SCHLENKELMANS (enc.5). This decree was based on the law of October 6th 1939, which was signed by HITLER.
The full meaning of this criminal action can only be estimated when the full legal system instigated and inaugurated by the accused HITLER is considered. Not only were the Jews subjected to the German legislation in the Western Polish territories, but also with regard to the so-called Generalgouvernement HITLER made it possible to exterminate them under the cover of law.

With regard to the Generalgouvernement the accused HITLER issued on October 12th 1939 a proclamation [encl. 4] which put the population of the G. G. under the authority of the Governor General [Par. 1]. The latter is directly responsible to the accused HITLER, head of the German State [Par. 3].

The Governor General has been authorized to proclaim law by means of decrees [Par. 5].

The Governor General named in the proclamation is the accused FRANK [Par. 7].

He was in office from October 12th 1939 until July 1st 1943 at which time the last offence mentioned in the present annex was committed. It appears clearly that he enjoyed during this time the full confidence and support of the accused HITLER to whom he was directly subordinate and from whom he received full powers.

Moreover he had, as indicated in the proclamation of October 12th 1939, to act on behalf of the accused HITLER when issuing decrees designed to deprive Jews of rights and legal status.

The accused GOERING, PFUECH, MESS, KREUZ, BRAUNHITZ, WERNER, SCHRÖDER, von KRESS and LAMERS were giving help to the accused HITLER in the execution of his offences, especially of the two laws mentioned above, issued in Berlin on October 5th 1939 and October 12th 1939 respectively. They acted as advisers to HITLER and counter-signed the two laws.

2. The accused FRANK issued on July 5th 1940 in Cracow, a decree which gives the definition of "Jew" and of "Jewish corporations" in the Generalgouvernement [encl. 5].

The decree is the basis for further decrees which concern Jews, and for the execution of anti-Jewish decrees which had already appeared prior to that date.

The following definition of "Jew" similar to this given in the "Reichsdeutchergesetze" [see ad 1], is to be found in the decree of July 5th:
Par. 2/2/ A Jew is everybody who descends from at least three racially full-Jewish grand-parents.

/2/ As a Jew is to be regarded everybody who descends from two racially full-Jewish grand-parents:
- if he or she was born on or before September 1st 1939, or later on became a member of the Jewish religious society,
- if he or she was at the time of the issue of this decree, or gets married after May 1st 1941 and following an illegitimate intercourse with a person defined as a Jew in Par. 4/.

/3/ As full-Jewish is to be regarded without more ado any grand-parent who was belonging to the Jewish religious society.

Par. 3. As racially not full-Jew is to be regarded:

1/ who is a racially not full-Jew according to the Reichsverordnung.
2/ who is a formerly Polish citizen or stateless person descends from one or two racially full-Jewish grand-parents, provided that he or she is not to be regarded as a Jew in accordance with Par. 2/2/.

In the elaboration of the said decree which gives the definition of "Jew" the accused FRANK was helped by the accused Dr. WEM, Head of the juridical section in FRANK's office. The accused WEM acted as advisor to FRANK and continued for a long time his activities in this capacity. He is therefore guilty of complicity in the crimes committed by FRANK.

/4/ The accused FRANK issued on November 26th 1939 in Krakow a decree /end.7/ which provides the establishment of Jewish Councils in every community of Jews within the G.G.

He contributed thus to the separation and discrimination of people called Jews from other members of the municipality.

The decree lays down in Par. 5 that the Jewish Councils are obliged to carry out the orders received from the German administration. It states also that the Jews have to obey orders transmitted to them by their Councils /Judenrat/.

Thus, he puts the discriminated Jewish group of the population under the authority of German administrators and makes it possible for them to issue regulations and by-laws which have to be complied with by the group of population they called the "Jews".

Par. 4 of the mentioned decree on the establishment of Judenrats lays down that the Jewish Council, though an principle elected by Jews, may be refused recognition and replaced by a German appointed Council if not acting in conformity with the will of the office of the German administration /Kreishauptmann or Stadtverwaltung/.

The Jews are thus deprived of any possibility of legal redress, and placed under the pressure of an executive body which makes them obey slavishly the commands of the occupant.

The Jewish Councils are one of the so-called legal covers, under which the German tried to conceal the execution of their criminal policy. They often boasted of the "self-government" given to the Jews by their regime. In fact almost all Jewish Councils were not elected by Jews but appointed by German authorities.

The accused VSH shared the responsibility with the accused FRANK as already stated ad 3.

5. The accused Dr. SIEBERT, Legal Counsellor in the accused FRANK'S office and Head of the Internal Administration Department issued on August 28th 1938 /encl. 5/ and on August 28th 1939 /encl. 3/, two legal provisions for the execution of the above mentioned decree on the establishment of Jewish Councils.

The two decrees deal with technical details concerning the transference of German orders to the Judenrat. The decrees facilitate the execution of the decree issued by FRANK.

The accused SIEBERT was issued then held the important post of Legal Counsellor to FRANK. He acted probably also in many other questions as adviser to FRANK as he held the office for a long time. He shared the responsibility of FRANK in addition to his own for the issuing of the two provisions for the execution of the decree of November 26th 1939 /establishment of Jewish Councils/.

6. The accused FRANK, VSH, KRUGER and NURHACH, /Regierungspräsident as Raisch/ issued several decrees which concern the group of population named the "Jews" to wear distinctive signs or to possess a special "identity card" bearing the mention "Jew".
The meaning of these decrees is to make the Jews at any moment discernible from the non-Jewish population. Not only are the Jews thus hurt in their human dignity, but the execution of the numerous criminal anti-Jewish decrees was greatly facilitated.

6a. The accused FRANK issued in Cracow on November 23rd 1939 a decree /encl. 10/ which compelled all Jews and Jewesses in the Generalgouvernement above the age of 10 years to wear distinctive signs on their clothing.

Particular importance is to be given to this decree, as the wearing of special signs by Jews made it easy to control the strict execution of the decrees which concerned this group of population. Together with the decree on the definition of "Jew" /suprd 1/ and "Jewess," this one is the real foundation of the legal system introduced by the Germans in Poland, and particularly in the "Generalgouvernement," by the accused FRANK.

The accused TH was proving help to the accused FRANK. He acted as his counsel.

6b. The accused FRANK issued in Cracow on November 23rd 1939, with the help of the accused TH, a decree /encl.10b/ stating in Par. 5 that commercial establishments belonging to Jews had to be marked with a special sign.

This regulation, similar to that one examined above, violates the principle of equality and freedom of trade.

6c. The accused UMBLESCHE issued in Kalisz, Poland, on November 10th 1939, a decree /encl.11/ which ordered all the Jewish inhabitants of the district under his administration /i.e. Kalisz and Lodz of the district under /"Incorporated area"/, no matter what their age was, to wear a special Jewish mark.

In general the case is similar to the analogous decree issued by FRANK, and mentioned above. But it should be stressed that there, all Jews, even infants, were to be marked as such, and the two days only were left to them to comply with the order, while FRANK's decree concerns only Jews over 10 years of age and given them a respite of 30 days.

Finally the penalty provided in this decree for not complying with the order is death, while imprisonment or fine were foreseen in the decrees issued by the accused FRANK.
The accused KUNZER was arrested on June 13th, 1941 in Cracow, Poland, for his participation in the so-called "Generalgouvernement" from 16 years of age upwards to have a special identity card with the letter "J" imprinted on it, initial of the word "Jude" meaning "Jew" in Germany.

The aim of this regulation was to ensure the execution of decrees concerning the Jews by distinguishing them from the other non-Jewish population.

It should be stressed here that the accused KUNZER was the head of the German Police in the Generalgouvernement, and that he was one of the leading members of the SS.


One of the purposes of the decree enumerated above was to ensure the perfect execution of other decrees which would deprive the Jews of their rights as human beings and citizens. They were also all designed to help the German Police to find at once and punish offences committed by a Jew against numerous orders and prohibitions which almost completely paralysed the Jews' freedom of movement.

The accused FRANK issued on September 13th, 1940 a decree (entitled 1/3) based on "Art. 5" of the proclamation of the accused HITLER (entitled 5) and called "Decree concerning restrictions on residence in the Generalgouvernement" ("Verordnung über die Aufhebung der Wohlbefinden gebühren")

This decree constitutes an offence against the freedom of movement.

The decree provides that the restriction on residence may affect the whole of the population or only a group of 10; they have to be limited in time and place. (Art. 2).

They had to be issued by the Kreishauptmann or the Stadthauptmann within the scope of their competence.

The issuing of restrictions on residence concerning more than one district or the whole of the territory of the Generalgouvernement (Art. 3) was left to the control of the Internal Administration in the General Governor's office.

The decree provided also that persons affected by such restrictions may be compelled to leave the place of their former residence without being allowed to take with them their household and personal belongings. (Art. 3).
Par. 4 states that no indemnity could be claimed for any damage or loss resulting from the application of the Par. Par. 1 to 3.

Par. 5 makes legal any local decree which was issued prior to the decree and was in accordance with the decree on "Restrictions of residence".

This decree means clearly that any group of the population /or facts the Jews were subject, may be forbidden to live in the territory of the Generalgouvernement or in part of it and ordered to reside in special indicated places.

This first step in the process of outlawing the Jews led to the creation of the ghettos overcrowded with hungry and starving people. Jews behind the ghetto walls were subjected to the worst conditions of alimentation, received practically no medical assistance and were housed in overcrowded slums. Ghettos were created by the local administrations in cities and towns. All those responsible for the issuing regulations operated under the authority of the accused FRANK.

The decree concerning "Restrictions on Residence" was the legal foundation for herding the Jews in the ghettos. The accused FRANK provided thus help to the Gestapo assasins, creating a legal situation which enabled them to fulfill their criminal tasks.

The accused FRANK is charged with having provided help to the accused FRANK on the same grounds expressed ad 3/.

The accused WESTERKAMP, at that time Chief of the Interior Administration in accused FRANK's office, participated in this crime (encl. 13 Par. 1, 3/) and accepted the task of executing the decree mentioned above.

/Par. Par. 5 and 6 of the said decree are also designed to give legal cover to the robbery of the Jewish property. This offence is dealt with in the charge No. 53 of the Polish War Crimes Office.

/6. The accused FRANK issued on December 11th 1938 in Cracow an executive regulation (encl. 14/), which states /par. 1/ that every Jew is forbidden to leave his place of residence unless specially permitted by the competent German authority.

Par. 2 provides that any Jew in the territory called Generalgouvernement is bound to report the place of his residence or new residence to the Mayor of the locality and to the Jewish Council /Judenrat/.
The Jews were thus put under constant control of the Germans.

Furthermore, the accused EICHMANN himself states in the introduction of this regulation (encl.14) that he acts in order to assure the smooth execution of the decree described as II below, and which introduces forced labour for Jews. Since the forced labour decree was aimed at causing physical harm to Jews (see ad II) the accused EICHMANN committed not only an offence against the freedom of human beings, but also was an accomplice to the crime mentioned here and examined ad II.

9. The accused EICHMANN issued on January 26th 1940 and on February 20th 1941 in Cracow (encl.16 and 14) two decrees designed to curtail completely any remnant of personal freedom the victims might still possess.

By the first decree (encl.16), Jews were prohibited to use railways.

The second (encl.16) states that Jews must not use public means of communication without special permission of the competent German authorities.

Public means of communication in the meaning of this decree are: all sorts of railways, even funicular railways, any other land vehicle and boats serving public communication, with the exception of flying bridges.

The accused EICHMANN states in his commentary to the said decree (encl.16) that it was issued also for reasons of general policy. This general policy clearly described above aims at the enslaving and extermination of that section of population called Jews.

The importance of the mentioned decrees is self-evident, because people in modern life, not allowed to use public means of communication, are deprived of any possibility to earn their livelihood. On the other hand this virtual confinement of Jews in their homes made it easier for the Germans to apply further regulations against them, meant to cause more harm and greater restrictions on life.

The accused EICHMANN who commented the above decree (encl.16) is also to be held responsible on the grounds exposed ad IV.

10. In a decree issued in Cracow by the accused EICHMANN on October 28th 1939 under the title "Decree on Security and Order in Generalgouvernement" (encl.17) it is stated (encl.17) that "der Höhere SS- und Polizeiführer in Generalgouvernement" is
directly responsible to the accused FRANK in all matters of security and order in the mentioned territory.

The "Himmler SS etc." /the rank held by the accused HIMMLER/ was in important matters to have the consent of the accused FRANK /par. 2/.

In other matters he is free to take decision independently /par. 3/. He is authorised to issue Police regulations which are to be published in the official "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouvernements für die besetzten polnischen Gebiete".

The decrees of the accused KIESINGER were issued under the authority of the accused FRANK, which make FRANK responsible for KIESINGER's actions.

The accused KIESINGER issued in Cracow, Poland, two similar Police orders on October 28th, 1942 and on November 10th, 1942 /excl. no. 18 and 19/.

These two orders dealt with a section of "Jewish districts" in different parts of the Generalgouvernement, the first one /escl. 18/ in the administrative districts of Warsaw and Lublin, the second in those of Radom, Cracow and Galicia.

Par. 1 of both decrees indicates the towns where the mentioned "Jewish districts" would be set up.

Par. 2 orders all Jews in the Generalgouvernement to take up residence in the special districts named in Par. 1. No Jew was allowed to stay outside his district unless he was working in a labour camp.

There is no need to emphasize the meaning of this restriction on residence /compare ad 7/. The ghettos previously set up by the local administration, were not restricted to work in a number of places, and the Jews were compelled to leave the whole of the remaining territory of the Generalgouvernement, they had to leave them without being allowed to take their belongings with them /see ad 7/, excl. 13/.

This meant imprisonment behind walls, under the watch of German sentries.

Both of them FRANK and KIESINGER and also all their accomplices, members of the two criminal associations, the M.G.D.A.F. and the S.S. - knew exactly what they were doing. These associations quite officially claimed their will to enclose the Jews in ghettos and to make them die. The accused FRANK and KIESINGER found it reasonable. They considered it even as their duty. At the time,
when the local ghettos were still existing the accused FRANK
declared on behalf of his government: "Never has the Vistula
or any other river been more important to our future."
He complimented the police and the government on their work and plans
for the future.

Neyer before, such an outrage against the liberty of
human beings had taken place.

The accused FRANK and the accused EULER are guilty of having wilfully
and with premeditation, by means in form of laws, decrees and
regulations, caused the death of a huge number of persons which,
although not exactly known yet, amounts to more than several
hundreds of thousands.

III. The Jewish Labour.

11. The accused FRANK issued on October 31st 1939 in Cracow,
Poland, a decree ordering forced labour for the Jewish population
in General Government/Note/.

The decree states that Jews will be needed in special units
for "forced labour"/this very expression is used in the legal
jargon/, and employers/Par. 8/ the accused EULER to issue
detailed regulations concerning the Jewish forced labour.

On the same day a similar decree was published concerning
the Polish population of the General Government. But the
accused Dr. VINIA states in his commentary/Note/ that the
duty to work of the Poles, non-Jews,

And in fact though extermination as the aim in the case of
both the Poles and Jews, the action directed against Jews has
been conducted more rapidly and ruthlessly.

All the circumstances of FRANK's and VINIA's means act have
already been described ad 8/. Their knowledge as to the con-
sequences of their crimes was also submitted ad 8/. This
applies also to the present charge.

12. The accused EULER issued on December 11th 1939 a
regulation already described ad 8/, concerning the obligation of
Jews to report their places of residence and changes of it. Jews
were also banned from travelling. This ban on travelling was
considered as a supplement of the above decree of FRANK, ordering
to obtain a grip on the whole of the Jewish population.
The second regulation /enc. 82/ issued by the accused
KREUGER on December 20th 1939, in Cracow, is even more important
as a direct instrument of crime. It states /par. 1/ that every
Jew between the ages of 14 to 18 may be conscripted for forced
labour.

In general /says the regulation/ the forced labour lasts
for two years. It may however, be extended for a further period,
if that purpose has not been achieved.

Par. 2 provides that the forced labour may be performed
in special camps.

Par. 3, 4, 5 deal with the carrying out of the orders of the
Kreis- or Stadthauptmann at whose disposal the Jews were placed.
The decree states that for the time being male Jews from 12 to
60 years, would be registered for forced labour.

Par. 6 prohibits any sale, location, transfer or abandonment
of tools belonging to a Jew, who may be conscripted for forced
labour.

Further paragraphs provide punishment for any offence in
connection with the forced labour of Jews.

Evidence, already notorious, provided a large amount of
information concerning Jewish labour camps mentioned in KREUGER'S
regulation. Moreover, the very age of the victims, i.e.,
between 12 and 60/ and the period of two or possibly three years
of forced labour provides for itself evidence as to the criminal
intentions of the accused.

Eventually, German law provides a special penalty for Jews
the "long term forced labour service" and 8, 189. Sufficient
proof of the conditions in labour camps is given by the mere
fact that detention in such camps is considered by the legislator
himself as a kind of punishment.

Herded in camps, children, women, adults and old men, had
to stay for an unlimited period in "forced labour units" and
work in very bad conditions. /These conditions will be presented
in a separate charge of the Polish War Crimes office./

Though part of the Jewish population remained outside the
labour camps or units, practically all the Jews were to be con-
scripted; Par. 6 of the regulation mentioned /enc. 82/ by which
any alienation of work tools was prohibited, was applied to all
Jews in general. Par. 8 of the same regulation provided that
of accelerating the starvation and subsequent death of 
immense numbers of Jews, through extremely bad conditions of work.

The annulled PROKEDERAS, issued on December 18th, 1941, in Cracow, the ninth executive regulation (excl. 23) to the decree 
on labour conditions. The Regulation deals with Jews only.

It states /par. 1/ that Jews will receive payment only for 
work really performed. Consequently leaves with pay are for-
bidden. In case of illnesses wages may be paid only for six 
weeks at the best. Non-Jews in the same situation must be 
paid salary for three months.

No supplementary payment may be allowed to working Jews in 
any form whatever /par. 2/, no wages for overtime work, no 
jubilee gifts, no long service gratuity. Any labour agreement 
contrary to these rules is void. Old age pensions are to be 
restricted.

Par. 3 states that a labour agreement with a Jew may in any 
case be dissolved with one day's notice; the same cases even 
without notice.

The very short and clear Par. 4 states that no regulation 
concerning working time, or the employment of women and minors 
may be applied to the Jews.

There is no need to explain the meaning of this decree. 
Any protection which was used to give to the workers ceased to 
exist. Jews were at the mercy of their employers. Even the 
most important chapter of modern social legislation, the 
protection of women and juvenile workers was abolished with regard 
to the Jews. They had to work as much as the employer 
/usually a German/ desired, they received the lowest wages, 
they could be dismissed any moment, they were not entitled to 
receive any compensation during illness. These are the 
principal consequences of Dr. FRANKENBERGER's decree.

The decree was executed with all the ruthlessness possible. 
Living conditions imposed upon Jews, who have escaped labour 
camps, caused starvation and inevitable death of an incalculable 
number of persons. The annulled Dr. FRANKENBERGER and his superiors 
FRANK could not be ignorant of the consequence of their 
decree. They must have known then, the first one as head of the 
particular administration department, the second as chief of 
the whole territory to which the regulation applied.
work tools of transportable Jews were to be brought to places where the Jews had to report when going to labour camps. Thus, Jewish work tools that could be transferred were automatically reserved for use in German labour camps only and the Jews could not employ them in order to earn their livelihood outside.

12. This was not the only restriction imposed on Jewish labour. Several other decrees were designed to deprive the Jews of any possibility of work outside the labour camps and the "forced labour units".

13. The accused FRANK issued on December 20th, 1940 a decree (encl.23) which introduced a 'Labour Card' for the population of the Generalgouvernement in order to assign employment according to need. Only persons who possessed this "labour card" were allowed to take employment.

14. The next day, December 21st, 1940, the accused FRANK, issued the first executive regulation to the above mentioned decree and ordered (encl.24) that Jews could not be given labour cards (par.1 - 5).

This meant FRANK and FRANZENDORF excluded Jews from any kind of employment outside labour camps. On top of this:

Add. 1. Special legislation deals with the Jews, excluding them from the Unemployment Fund (decree of 12.XII.39 and 9.XII.40). The Polish War Crimes Office Charge No. 35 refers these decrees.

Add. 2. Local bye-laws issued in accordance with the central legislation impose on Jews labour services such as street-cleaning (痕痕. 7.11.41), or introduce regulations for workers with special discrimination of Jews (痕痕. 20.11.40), or generally makes it impossible for Jews to find any employment whatever (痕痕. 10.12.41).

15. A decree (encl.26) issued on Oct. 3rd, 1941 in Czerno by the accused FRANK, orders a special registration of professions and provides that those registering have to state their race and religion.

This decree constituted another obstacle for the Jews to find normal employment.

There was only one possibility for Jews to work outside labour camps. It is notorious that some Jewish specialists were employed for German war production in factories or workshops.

14. A member of the staff of the accused FRANK, Dr. FRANZENDORF, already mentioned above (add.13), apparently found the means of using Jewish private labour and, at the same time...
10. In the second half of 1941, vast territories of Eastern Poland, with numerous Jewish inhabitants, passed into the hands of the Germans.

✓ On August 7th, 1941, at a time when the military campaign was still going on, the accused FRANK issued in Cracow the "first decree on the introduction of general administration regulation in the district Galicia" /the German Resettlement of the mentioned Polish territories/ /encl.27/.

This decree introduced the definition of the term "Jew" /encl.34/ and the "Jewish council" and the corresponding regulations /encl.6,7,8/.

✓ On the same day, August 7th, 1941, the accused FRANK issued a "first decree on the introduction of labour regulations in the district Galicia" /encl.28/.

They were the decree on Jewish forced labour /encl.21/ and the first and second provision for its execution /encl.11 and 13/.

This law, depriving Jews of the freedom of movement and of the freedom of labour, and condemning them to starvation and death as exposed above, were applied to another important group of the Jewish population in Poland.

The two decrees of August 7th, 1941, constitute a confirmation of the criminal activities of the accused FRANK. By no means could he be ignorant of the fact that death and destruction were the inevitable consequences of the whole act of anti-Jewish decrees, still he extended their force to other innumerable victims.

The two decrees /encl.27 and 28/ are paramount contributions towards the establishment of the full responsibility of the accused FRANK.

As the district Galicia was later incorporated into the territory of the Generalgouvernement, the whole legislation mentioned above /order Z.1, 12, 11/ has been extended to those areas. The fate of the victims was the same.
IV. The Fight against the Human Dignity of the Jews.

The mortality of the accused would not have been exposed
completely. If the numerous by-laws issued by local authorities
in accordance with the criminal aims of the bigotry accused were
not mentioned, their by-laws showed hatred against the Jews and
a strong desire of afflicting them as much as possible.

The authors of the decree will be charged in other charges of
the Polish War Crimes Office. However, the summary description
of some of their crimes, given below, will throw some light on
the whole of the legal situation of the Jews in Poland. Not only
were the Jews, as mentioned above, exposed to all kinds of
material restrictions / affect which could be explained by the
German desire to exploit the Jews as slaves, but also their human
dignity was completely destroyed.

Jewish dignity was first attacked by several decrees already
mentioned in this charge. For instance, the compulsion to
wear distinctive marks / engr. 9 was previously introduced by
German local commanders in the majority of Polish towns and
districts.

Jews were ousted from the principal and most beautiful
streets of big towns / Gdasn, Warsaw, Lodz / prior to the creation
of ghettos. They were prohibited to sit on public benches to
enter gardens or parks, to frequent public houses, theaters,
cinemas, swimming pools. Contrary to Jewish ritual law they
were ordered to keep open their stores and workshops on their
religious holidays and to shave beards. Jewish religious
services were prohibited. To Jewish marriages were to be
conducted in the "incorporated" Western territories they were
compelled in addition to their original names to add to "Israel" for
men and "Sara" for women. This was meant to humiliate them and
to make them non-pensionable.

Social relations between Germans and Jews were strongly
prohibited. Moreover, Jews were obliged to take their hats off,
or to salute when meeting a German; sometimes even to bow before
him, and in any case to make way before him.

The Supreme Judge of the Party / i.e. of the conspiracy called
by NSDAP / Herr HEECK said: "The Jew is not a human being" in
the month: "Deutsches Zeitin" 3.11.1938 /.

The motivation of a sentence passed by the "Volksgar",
/ People's Court/ claimed: "The entire German nation is convinced
that the Jew demanded possesses any dignity at all" /Deutsches
Recht/, issue of May 1942, p. 281.
But the Jew's deprivation of liberty, labour and dignity, though terrible in itself, was only an introduction to the final chapter of Polish Jewry under the German occupation – chapter of Polish Jewry under the German occupation – of direct extermination through "legal" measures.

V. The punishment of Jews and legal murder.

The outlawing of Jews as only manifested in penal provisions issued by the accused for offences committed by Jews. The lack of proportion between crime and punishment, the almost incomprehensible severity of these measures, made law an instrument of crime.

16. One of FRANK's first decrees, which compels the Jews to wear a distinctive sign, i.e., a green cord on the shirt, provides that violation of this ordinance will be punished with unlimited imprisonment or unlimited fine or both penalties together.

The same is foreseen for those Jews who contravened FRANK's first decree prohibiting the use of railways and all the other public means of communication to the Jewish population, i.e., encl. 15 and 16.

16d/. The accused KASPER was author of the first executive regulation to the forced labour decree, i.e., encl. 16/. In Par. 4 of this regulation he provides that Jews monstering without permit or failing to register are liable to a severe forced labour service for a long period. Here again no limit is put to penalties to be pronounced.

16g. A decree issued by the accused FRANK on October 24th, 1942 in Cracow, i.e., encl. 23/ and concerning the "simplification of the penal procedure", there is a Par. 4 which states that no Jews can be put on oath, sworn evidence before a German court, may be given, but sworn evidence before a German court, sworn evidence, however, when evidence has been found false, Jewish witnesses, however, whose evidence has been found false, will be punished just as if they had been sworn in.

17. A regulation has been quoted as 60, issued by the Regierungspräsident in Kasel, i.e., encl. 23/ which provided the death penalty for Jews who fail to wear special armbands.

The same penalty was foreseen in three other decrees:

The "Third" decree on restriction of residence, issued by the accused FRANK, i.e., encl. 30/ provides the...
death penalty for Jews who without special permission leave their residential area assigned to them, and for the accomplices, instigators or inciters.

Similarly, the regulation concerning the creation of ghettos, issued by Himmler and mentioned ad 10/15 and 19/20 in their Far., a that Jews leaving ghettos without special permission and persons providing help to such Jewish offenders will be punished with death.

Thus the four legal texts mentioned above punish with death such insignificant offenses as leaving the assigned residence of neglect of wearing the prescribed armband.

In the light of the general situation as exposed before, the aim of these measures is clear. It meant not only to make the life of Jews impossible, but thereby created in which Jews were very likely to transgress the established prohibitions.

15. But these were not the only cases of deliberately using law as instrument of crime. Much more far-reaching is the decree concerning the organization of criminal jurisdiction directed against Poles and Jews in the incorporated territories, issued in Berlin on December 4th, 1941, and signed by the accused 

KORING, FRICK, and DR. LAMMERS /enrol. No. 21./

It deals with criminal law and penal procedure for Poles and Jews.

The indictment depends, states the decree, on the public prosecutor's decision /IV/. He can lodge his indictment with the Special Court or the Country Court /V/. Every charge can be remedied before the Court, while the County Court receives only those cases in which it is anticipated that a light penalty would be imposed.

The Prosecution is free to select the Court where the trial it to take place.

The right of appeal is denied to the indicted, it is only given to the public prosecutor /VI.2-3/.

Even in cases where personal bias exists against the prisoner, the right to challenge the judge is specifically denied to him /VI.4/.


The Public Prosecutor has the right to order the arrest without even an announcement prior to this effect.\footnote{VIII/}

Poles and Jews are not sworn in as witnesses in criminal proceedings. If the sworn deposition made by them before the Court is found false, the provisions as prescribed for perjury and false to be depositions on oath shall be applied accordingly.

Only the Public Prosecutor may apply for the reopening of a case, or judge a plea of falsity.\footnote{IX/} The indicted Jew is never made acceptable without a vote of protest whatever sentence is pronounced by the court.

Poles and Jews are not entitled to act as prosecutors either in a principal or a subsidiary capacity.\footnote{XI/}

The decree creates possibility to enforce martial law.\footnote{XIII/} The Courts established under Martial Law impose the death sentence. They may, however, refer the case to the Senate.\footnote{XIII/2/}

Terrible powers have thus been given to the prosecutor, the defendant is completely helpless. He is without defence, right to appeal, detained without trial, judged by biased judges. The most frequent sentence provides capital punishment, renunciation of penalties is forbidden and they are subject to immediate execution.

The decree of December 6th, 1941, reads:

\begin{enumerate}
\item A Pole or Jew shall be sentenced to death, or in less serious cases to imprisonment, if he manifests anti-Semite sentiments by malicious activities of incitement, particularly by making anti-Semitic utterances or by removing or defacing official notices of German authorities or offices, or if he, by his conduct, lowers or prejudices the prestige or the well-being of the German Reich or the German people.
\item The death penalty or, in less serious cases, imprisonment shall be imposed on any Pole or Jew.
\end{enumerate}

\footnote{X/ If he commits any act of violence against a member of the German Armed Forces or associated services, of the German Police authority or office or of a section of the S.S., D.A.F.,
2/ If he purposely damages installations of the German authorities or offices, objects and by thus in performance of their duties or objects of public utility;

3/ If he appears or incites to disobedience to any decree or regulation issued by the German authorities;

4/ If he conspires to commit an act punishable under subsections /2/ and /3/, paragraphs 1 to 3, e.g. if he seriously participates in the carrying out of such an act, or if he offers himself to commit such an act, or accepts such an offer, or if he obtains credible information of such act or the intention of committing it, and fails to notify the authorities or any person threatened at a time when danger can still be averted;

5/ If he is in unlawful possession of firearms, hand-grenades or any weapon for throwing or lighting of explosives, ammunition or other implements of war, or if he has credible information that a Pole or a Jew is in unlawful possession of such objects, and fails to notify the authorities forthwith.

II. Punishments shall also be imposed on Poles or Jews if they act contrary to German Criminal Law or commit any act for which they deserve punishment in accordance with the fundamental principles of German Criminal Law and in view of the interests of the State in the Incorporated Eastern Territories.

III. - The death sentence shall be imposed in all cases where it is prescribed by the law. However, in cases where the law does not prescribe for the death sentence, it may and shall be imposed if the offence is proved to be particularly objectionable either in the eyes of the common conscience or for other reasons, the death sentence may also be imposed upon juvenile offenders.

Apart from such "crimes" as damming gauntlets, the accused SOERSIEN, PULN and DR. LAMERD ordered the death penalty for Jews in such undefined cases as "acts contrary to the basic spirit of the German penal law", or "shocking" for unspecified reasons.

Thus any Jew can be put to death for any reason and in practice the law named above served only as a disguise for murders committed in the name of the "German people".
30. Almost four years after the first German decree, introducing the legal definition of "Jew" in German occupied Poland, the Thirteenth decree to the Reichsgesetzbuch/Poland's fundamental legal text on Jews, see encl.2/ was published.

The accused PRINZ, RÖHREICH, Graf SCHONBROH and Dr. THURMECK issued in Berlin on July 1st, 1942 the decree submitted in encl.33/.

It states: "Par. 81 Penal proceedings concerning Jews will be handled by the Police. The decree of December 4th, 1941 (encl.33/ a cease to be in force with regard to Jews."

Par. 81 Upon the death of a Jew, his property falls to the Reich.

Par. 81 provides the possibility of executive and administrative regulations.

"The Reichsminister der Innern/19, the accused PRINZ will also state how far this law applies to foreign Jews."

Thus a Jew is no more a subject of law, his liberty, property and life are in the hands of the German Police.

Par.8 which provides for possibility of applying this law to foreign Jews was again an outrage as a legal provision going ultra Vires.

The persons accused of the crimes exposed above are those who issued or counter-signed the decree.
The thirteenth decree, issued on July 16th, 1943, has been based on Art. 2 of the "Reichsbürgergesetze". The Art. 2, (in its original form), states that the Reichskanzler, as Inner Ministry of interior, and the Stellvertreter des Reiches (Deputy of the Führer) will issue decrees and regulations for the execution of the "Reichsbürgergesetze".

The "thirteenth decree" is but a logical and legal consequence of the "Reichsbürgergesetze" which was signed by the accused himself, HITLER. It is clear that HITLER gave to the accused POLER, KURKIN, KORNER and TITTMANN the power necessary for the issuing of such a criminal decree. Moreover, he, HITLER, was fully aware of the consequences. Moreover he, HITLER, was fully aware of the consequences. Moreover he, HITLER, was fully aware of the consequences.

Once the criminal act of the accused HITLER and his accomplices was thus achieved, the "thirteenth decree" completed the criminal policy of the Jews in Poland, and paved the way for their physical extermination.

Evidence in the case presented above is submitted by photographs, copies and authorized copies of the laws, decrees and regulations, as well as by the statements of the accused mentioned, and quoted on page 8, which are attached to these charges. (Exhibit in Case.)
The guilt of the accused is established beyond any doubt. At the top of the list stands Adolf HESS, former of the Nazi, by his authority and his statements made orally or in writing he made it clear to the whole world that his designs and ideas on the subject of treating Jews were. An enemy of mankind and deadly enemy of peace. He directly assisted in "Aryan," he used every opportunity to commit acts of violence and crimes against them.

Behind him, but equal in responsibility stands Alfred Rosenberg, the man who tried to make scientific devices on the so-called "German question." He is responsible for enrollment to crime but it is also a principle of the crimes in the first decree. Then came Joseph GOEBBELS, the man who was put in charge of the domestic propaganda machine. By written and spoken word he has been acting in order for many years passed. He was responsible in German GERMANY, the man responsible for the domestic policy of Germany and the man responsible for the domestic policy of Germany. He was put in the very center of all economic, political measures which were brought into force in the areas occupied by the present change.

The acts, decrees, regulations and other acts so mentioned in the present charge have one thing in common: they were designed to facilitate the political task as projected by those who drafted the present day German policy. They were not only sentences to crime which were aimed to follow in the execution of the many rules and regulations, but they were crime in themselves. Most crimes and detestable crimes. They were issued illegally. They acted. The very same officially and positively, assigned for the political purpose with special help and support. Exemplifying is there the many cases of espionage. They used and employed for this purpose, 100,000 and thousands of persons.

How were their responsibility. No exception can be made by the acts of Hess, Rosenberg, Goebbels, Schuschnigg, Hindenburg and the name of others being themselves sufficient evidence to prove the case. Stage by stage the guileful domination of these women beings was being married out. Designed long ago, when they still pretended to be entitled, cultured and peace loving members of the Western democracy, they put it into force on Poland's soil, Hungary and a country.

The charge is not meant to be presented as a moral instrument. It is a legal act. It testifies to all concurred the main role of the accused, truly being criminals themselves and committing crimes. Being on the ground that the top of the executive, legislative and judiciary authority they used
at their command all the necessary instruments and means.

Each word, each phrase of the decrees and regulations, as quoted above, transformed into life tells tales of horror, misery and death. The ultimate result, within and beyond the rules as laid down by the accused, was the moral, legal and finally physical death of millions of human beings; suffered and unprotected victims.

Other charges to be presented will show the practical results of the application of all these non-legal acts. They were carried out to the letter and beyond it.

The criminal conception of crime lies in the design, not being able to carry out, what they wanted to, they moved towards thousands of victims, and wanting to retain their personal "integrity" they forged crime into "legal" texts. Thus they made the murderer of "officials" in towns and"villages, brothers and provinces instruments in their hands.

This does not, of course, relieve the latter from the responsibility, but it proves the very cruel and most elaborate plan of the main delinquent presented here.

For all that they are to be held responsible.

Within the framework of the above the charge seems unquestionable.

The case appears therefore reasonably complete.