DOCUMENT OF ADMISSION
filed by the
POLISH WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
with the
ALLIED WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

ALFRED WIEGER
103 Park Ave., Room 316
NEW YORK, N. Y.
From 1939 to July 1943 in Germany and Poland in the incorporated territories as well as in the Generalgouvernement, 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 Responsibilities Decree /1938/ 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 "capitale domination" of such persons, facilitated the achievement of the German Reich's Final Aim: the biological extermination of Jews in Poland.

NAMES OF ACCUSED, THEIR TRADES AND UNITS, OR OFFICIAL POSITION.

1. MEIBER Adolf    Fuhrer und Reichskanzler
2. Dr. Rosenberg Alfred    Reichsminister für die besetzten Ostgebiete
3. Dr. Gobels Joseph    Reichsminister für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda
4. Dr. Veh Albert    Oberlandesgerichtsrat, Leiter der Abteilung Gesetzesgebung in der Regierung des Generalgouverneurs
5. Westenheuff    Leiter der Abteilung Innere Verwaltung in Amt des Generalgouverneurs /from 1942 to January 30th, 1943/
6. Goering Hermann    Generalfeldmarschall, Vorsitzender des Ministerrates für die Reichsverteidigung und Beauftragter für den Vierjahresplan
7. von Kriebel Wilhelm    Generalfeldmarschall, Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht
3. von DRAGHITSCH Walter Generaloberst, Feldmarschall, Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres im Feldzug gegen Polen.
4. MEYER Rudolf Stellvertreter des Führers, Reichsminister.
5. BOERMANN H. Dr. Leiter der Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP.
6. LANDERS Hans Heinrich Dr. Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei.
7. FREIHKONRAD Josef Reichsminister des Innern.
8. von RIBBENTROP Joachim Reichsminister des Auswärtigen.
9. Graf SCHWARR von KRESS Reichsminister der Finanzen
10. SCHÖNBERGER Dr. Reichsminister der Justiz / from February 1st 1941 till September 5th 1942/, formerly Staatssekretär im Reichsministerium der Justiz.
11. THIERACK Otto Georg Dr. Reichsminister der Justiz / from September 1942/.
12. STUCKART Wilhelm Dr. SS. Brigadeführer, Staatssekretär im Reichsministerium des Innern.
13. Dr. PROENDORFER Staatssekretär im Reichsministerium des Innern.
14. FRANK Hans Dr. Generalgouverneur für die besetzten polnischen Gebiete.
15. KRÜGER Heinrich Wilhelm SS. Obergruppenführer, Höherer SS und Polizeiführer im Generalgouvernement für Sicherheitswesen.
16. SIMSART Fritz Dr. Landesgerichtsrat, Leiter der Abteilung Innere Verwaltung in Amt des Generalgouverneurs / from August 1940, and from February 15th 1942/.
17. FREUNDORFER Max Dr. Leiter der Abteilung Arbeit im Amt des Generalgouverneurs.
18. OBERLICHTER Dr. Regierungspräsident zu Kolisch / 1939/ later on Regierungspräsident in Poznan.
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 passed by, guaranteed of man's fundamental rights has become part and parcel of the community of nations. The way to its general adoption led from the Magna-Carta (1215), through the Petitions of Right (1689), the Bill of Rights (1698), to what can be described as milestone in world history: the Act of Religious Freedom introduced by Thomas Jefferson before the General Assembly of Virginia - 1785, which he afterwards announced to the world: "...The God Almighty has created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it, by temporal punishments, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness. It is wiser to repeat them sayings: "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 rights."

These two documents have in fact put into concrete form the very fundamental principles which were ratifying 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 Wharton 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 solely 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 mens rea, hence also the whole conception of guilt as known in penal law. The "studia dominionis maximis" as decreed by Roman Law was the result of a man being captured by the enemy or condemned for a capital crime. In both cases he was deprived of rights and thus disqualified in and by the community of which he formed a part. The same institution was known to French Law. A man condemned to death, banishment, or to the galleys for life was to be considered as civilly dead. He lost the right of ownership, the right of succession, the right to be appointed guardian, 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 none of the usual definiteness of a certain - more or less recognizable or ascertainable - group of people, not guilty of any crime whatsoever, of any act punishable by law. These people have been declared 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 "dared to be born".

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, only one step more 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 treaty, but only the hard fatherly order" /Mein Kampf/, p. 228/. He expressed his anti-Semitic intentions quite distinctly in several of his speeches, especially in those of January 30th 1939, held in the Reichstag, and of September 30th, 1942, held in the Sportpalast in Berlin /enclosure 6/. The passages concerned may be quoted verbatim as follows:

(1) Reichstag, 30.1.1939: "I want to make a prophecy once more today: should the international finance-bureau in and outside Europe succeed once again in plunging the peoples into a world war, then the result will be no means a Bolshevization of the world and a victory of the Jew, but the extermination of the Jewish race in Europe."

(2) Sportpalast, 30.11.1942 /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, 1935/:
"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 Hitler's remarks, "Juda Verrecke"—"May Jewry perish"—was meant "literally, and will be literally brought to pass if the fanatics have their way."

Many more utterances indicating the menace of the accused and their associates 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 procreate so that it may prick and torture us, but our duty is rather to exterminate it. Likewise with the Jew." /Der Nazi-Sozi/, Munich 1939, p. 97.

1939: The mouthpiece of the accused, their official organ, "Der Volkscher Beobachter", 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 Jewry on any territory reserved for German settlements it has given proof that it is in earnest to proceed with the removal of the Jew." /Volkischer Beobachter/, 19.XI.1939/.

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

Acting in close co-operation with one another and with other accomplices to the many crimes they are guilty of, the accused have devised a ghastly design and method of 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 a 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. 1942, p. 3/. The accused Rosenberg
stated plainly that the Jewish question could be solved "only when the last Jew had left the Continent". (Walckem, p. 74).

These utterances of the accused and their accomplices show clearly and beyond any doubt their means 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 activity to that country. Without even a trace of crime or offence of any kind, for the bare reason their captives 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, youth, adults and even sentenced and non-sentenced 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 Advance 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. 26 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 authorities for the Western parts of Poland illegally incorporated into the Reich, and by the General Governor for the so-called "General Government". As far as the present charge is concerned the first step consisted
states plainly that the Jewish question could be solved "only when the last Jew has left the Continent". (Weizmann, p. 71).

These utterances of the accused and their accomplices show clearly and beyond any doubt their vast error and the almost unbelievable conceit 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 offence of any kind, for the bare reason their magazins being what they call "Jews", they embarked on issuing them decrees and regulations which meant in the end: civil death of the victims. Their victims were children still unborn, women, adults and even senile and lunatics 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,

2. The general principles accepted by civilized nations, which are a source of International Law [Art. 38 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 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
But even the cold-blooded massacre of Jews in German death camps were legalized by the German legislature. The last legal text discussed in this charge, the so-called 15th decree to the "Reichsdrängungsestatute" 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 industrialization 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 HITLER - inspired his fellow-conspirators hereby accused to crime. On the 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 assassin's premeditation and their most extraordinary, even the destruction of order and protecting human life, to commit crimes unprecedented in the history of mankind.

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1. Legal Definition of Jews.

The crimes to be submitted in this charge were committed on the whole territory of German-occupied Poland, i.e. in the illegally annexed Western provinces /so-called "incorporated area"/ as well as in the occupied provinces called the "Generalgouvernement".

1. In the Western part of Poland "incorporated" into the Reich, the central administration of the Reich is to be held responsible for the criminal policy pursued there against the Jews.

A law dated 8th October 1939 and issued in Berlin /enclosure 1/ provided that the German legislation is to be extended to the "incorporated area". This included German legislation designed
to outlaw the Jew, HITLER, who signed the law of October 8th 1935 as thus guilty of having caused the "capital domination" of the people termed "Jews". He later 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 8th 1935 was followed by a decree, especially concerning the Jews, which introduced in the "incorporated territories" the so-called "Reichsburgergesetz" or "Reichsbuergergesetze" quoted in the enclosures 20 and 2a. The Reichsbuergergesetze, issued by the accused ADOLF HITLER were the basis of the persecution of Jews. They defined the Jews as follows /enc1, 2a/.

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

Par. 5/2/ Racially not full-Jew is a person the 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. 5/2/. As full-Jewish is to be regarded without more ado any grand-parent who was belonging to the Jewish religion society.

Par. 5/3/ 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 same of this law are, or
b/ who at the time of the issue of this law are, or
later on got married to a Jew;

b/ 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 /Reichsburgergesetz I 2a/46 enc1, 2/ came into force;

c/ who will be given illegitimate birth after July 31st, 1936 and following 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 STUHLMANN, SCHOLL and SCHOLLER /encl.5/. This decree was based on the law of October 8th 1935, 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 15th 1939 a proclamation which put the population of the G.G. under the authority of the Governor General. The latter is directly responsible to the accused HITLER, head of the German State.

The Governor General has been authorized to proclaim law by means of decrees.

The Governor General named in the proclamation is the accused FRANK.

He was in office from October 15th 1939 until July 1st 1943 at which time the last offence mentioned in the present case 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 been instructed in the proclamation of October 15th 1939 to act on behalf of the accused HITLER when issuing decrees designed to deprive Jews of rights and legal status.

The accused GOERING, ROSSL, REICHLE, REINHARDT, REISSTEIN, SCHLICHTER, VOS KEGEL and LAMMERS 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 6th 1939 and October 15th 1939 respectively. They acted as advisors to HITLER and counterigned the two laws.

2. The accused FRANK issued on July 6th 1940 in Cracow a decree which gives the definition of "Jew" and of "Jewish corporations" in the Generalgouvernement.

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 "Siedlungsorganisator" is to be found in the decree of July 6th:
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:
\( a \) if he or she on September 1st 1939 was, or later on, became a member of the Jewish religious society,
\( b \) if he or she was at the time of the issue of this decree, or gets later on married to a Jew,
\( c \) if he or she will be given birth to after May 31st 1944 and following an illegitimate intercourse with a person defined as a Jew in Par.4/.
/3/ As anti-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-Jews is to be regarded
1/ who is racially not full-Jew according to the Reichs-Ministerium
2/ who as a formerly Polish citizen or stateless person descends from one or two racially full-Jewish grand-parents, provided that he or she is to be regarded as a Jew in accordance with Par.2/2.

In the elaboration of the said decree which gives the definition of "Jews" the accused FRANK was helped by the accused Dr. WER, Head of the Juridical section in FRANK's office. The accused WER 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 for 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 comply with 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 Judenräte lays down that the Jewish Council, though on 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 Stadthauptmann/.

The Jews are thus deprived of any possibility of legal redress, and placed under the pressure of an executive body which makes them obey arbitrarily 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 bore 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 EH shared the responsibility with the accused FRANK as already stated ad 3/.

5. The accused DR. GIZERT, Legal Councillor in the accused FRANK'S office and Head of the Internal Administration Department issued on April 25th 1942/Incl. 2/ and on August 28th 1942 /excl. 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 transmission of German orders to the Judenräte. The decrees facilitate the execution of the decree issued by FRANK.

The accused GIZERT was issued then held the important post of Legal Councillor 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 on November 28th 1942 /establishment of Jewish Councils/.

6. The accused FRANK, EH, KAHN and NEUMANN /Bezirksaupt/issued several decrees which compel the group of population named the "Jews" to wear distinctive signs or to possess a special "identity card" bearing the mention "Jews",...
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 humiliated 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 which compelled all Jews and Jewsesses 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"/nos ad n and under/, 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 TRZ 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 NH, a decree 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 UMHOHGE issued in Kalisz, Poland, on November 16th 1939, a decree which ordred all the Jewish inhabitants of the district under his administration 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 that 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 gives 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 decree issued by the accused FRANK.
The accused EHRENSBERG issued on June 13th 1941 in Cracow, a decree [footnote 12], which ordered the whole Jewish population of the so-called "Generalgouvernement" from 16 years of age upwards to have a special identity card yellow with the letter "J" or "J" imprinted on it, initial of the word "Judentum", 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 EHRENSBERG 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 decrees 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 all designed to help the German Police to find and punish offences committed by a Jew against the numerous orders and prohibitions, which almost completely paralysed the Jews' freedom of movement.

The accused FRANK issued on September 30th 1940 a decree, [footnote 13] based on Art. 6 of the proclamation of the accused HITLER [footnote 5] and called "Decree concerning restrictions on residence in the Generalgouvernement" [Verordnung über die Aufhebung der Aufenthaltseinschränkungen im G.G.].

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 it; they have to be limited in time and place, [Par. 2].

They had to be issued by the Reichsmarschall 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 [Par. 4] was left to the order 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. [Par. 5].
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 makes clearly that any group of the population /as a fact the Jews were meant/ 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 and enforcement of these regulations acted under the authority of the accused FRANK.

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

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

The accused WESSEHMANN, 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. 23 of the Polish War Crimes Office. (a)

6. The accused REUERM issued on December 11th 1939 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/. (a)
The Jews were thus put under constant control of the Germans.

Furthermore, the accused REUBER himself states in the introduction of this regulation/encl.14/ that he acted in order to assure the smooth execution of the decree described as 11/below, and which introduces forced labour for Jews. Since the forced labour decree was aimed at causing physical harm to Jews /see ad 11/ the accused REUBER committed not only an offence against the freedom of human beings, but also was an accomplice to the crime mentioned here and examined ad 11/.

9. The accused FRANK issued on January 26th 1940 and on February 20th 1941, in Cracow /encl.16 and 14/, two decrees designed to curtail completely any remnants 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 REUBER 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 elimination 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 FRANK who commented the above decree /encl.16/ is also to be held responsible on the grounds exposed ad 9/.

10. In a decree issued in Cracow by the accused FRANK on October 26th 1939 under the title: "Decree on Security and Order in Generalgouvernement" /encl.17/ it is stated /Para.1/ 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 "Honor SS etc.," in the rank held by the accused KENGBER/ econ 1/ and 1/ is in no important matter only to be 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 "Verordnungssammlung des Gene-
ralgouvernements für die besetzten polnischen Gebiete".

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

The accused KENGBER issued in Cracow, Poland, two similar
Police orders, on October 25th, 1942 and on November 10th, 1942
/par.4/.

These two orders dealt with a system of "Jewish districts" in
different parts of the Generalgouvernement, the first one in the
administrative districts of Warsaw and Lublin, the second
in the areas of Radom, Cracow and Sokolow.

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 previ-
ously set up by the local administration were now restricted
to 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/, econ.1/.

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

Both of them FRANK and KENGBER and also all their accomplices
were members of the two criminal associations, the W.G.D.A.E. and the
SS — 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 KENGBER found it
reasonable. They considered it even as their duty. At the time,
when the legal ghettos were still existing the accused PHANK declared on behalf of his government: "Never has the Vielle-
und der mob /encl.2/ have /encl.2/ was the accused PHANK on his work and plan
und der mob /encl.2/ have /encl.2/ was the accused PHANK on his work and plan
und der mob /encl.2/ have /encl.2/ was the accused PHANK on his work and plan
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and in fact the accusation against Jews has been conducted more rapidly and ruthlessly.

And in fact the accusation against Jews has been conducted more rapidly and ruthlessly.

All the circumstances of PHANK's and EHRLICH's means were already described ad 3/. Their evidence as to the conse-
quences of their crimes was also submitted ad 3/. This applies also to the present charge.

12. The accused EHRLICH issued on December 11th 1939 a
regulation already described ad 5/, concerning the liberation of the whole of the Jewish population.
The second regulation (annex 22) issued by the accused 
HEINZLER on December 6th 1939 in Cracow, is even more important 
as a direct instrument of crime. It states (para.1) that every 
Jew between the ages of 14 to 16 may be conscripted for forced 
labour.

In general (para.2) the regulation (the forced labour lasts 
for two years) may be, however, extended for a further period, 
if the purpose has not been achieved.

Para. 3 provides that the forced labour may be performed 
in special camps.

Para. 4, 5, 7 deal with the carrying out of the orders of the 
Einsatz- 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.

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

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

Evidence, already not illustrated, provided a large amount of 
information concerning Jewish labour camps mentioned in HEINZLER'S 
regulation. Moreover, the very age of the victims (i.e. 
between 12 and 40) and the period of two or possibly more years 
of forced labour provides for itself evidence as to the criminal 
intentions of the accused.

Eventually, German laws provide as special penalty for Jews 
the "long term forced labour service" (see 7, 16). Sufficient 
proof of the conditions in labour camps is given by the mere 
fact that detention in such camps is considered by the legislators 
themselves as a kind of punishment.

Herded in camps, children, women, adults and old men, had 
no escape 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 conscripted: Para. 6 of the regulation mentioned (annex 22) by which 
any alienation of work tools was prohibited, was applied to all 
Jews in general. Para. 6 of the same regulation provided that
of accelerating the starvation and subsequent death of innumerable Jews, through extremely bad conditions of that labour

The accused FRANKELDORFER, issued on December 16th, 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 actually performed. Consequently leaves with pay are forbidden. In case of illness 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; at no time even without notice.

The very short and clear Par.4 stated 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 has to be given 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. FRANKELDORFER's decree.

The decree was executed with all the ruthlessness possible. Living conditions imposed upon Jews, who had escaped labour camps, caused starvation and inevitable death of an innumerable number of persons. The accused Dr. FRANKELDORFER and his superior FRANK could not be ignorant of the consequence of their deeds. 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 conscriptible 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.

13/. 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".

The accused FRANK issued on December 20th, 1940 a decree /enc1.2/ 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.

13a/. The next day, December 21st, 1940, the accused TRAUTENDORF issued the first executive regulation to the above mentioned decree and ordered /enc1.3/ that Jews could not be given labour cards /Par.1 - 10/.

This meant FRANK and TRAUTENDORF 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 16.XI.39 and 9.XI.40/. The Polish War Crimes Office Charge No. 35 refers to these decrees.

add. 2. Local bye-laws issued in accordance with the central legislation impose on Jews labour restrictions such as street-cleaning /decree 7.1.41/, or introduce regulations for workers with special discrimination of Jews /Decree 20.7.40/, or generally makes it impossible for Jews to find any employment whatever /Law 16.12.41/.

13b/. A decree /enc1.1/ issued on Oct. 3rd, 1941 in Cracow by the accused FRANK, orders a special registration of professions and provides that those registering are 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. TRAUTENDORF already mentioned above /add.15a/, apparently found the means of using Jewish private labour and, at the same time
Both of them, moreover, participants of the initially mentioned conspiracy, whose aim was the extermination of the Jews, it can be assumed that they have done all that wilfully and with perfect knowledge of the deadly consequences they might be causing.

18. 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 designation of the mentioned Polish territories/ /encl.27/.

This decree introduced the definition of the term "Jew" /encl.29/ the "Jewish councils" 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.14 and 15/.

These laws, 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 decree, 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 on 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.
The Fright 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 holy accused were not mentioned. These by-laws showed hatred against the Jews and a strong desire of afflicting them as much as possible. The authors of the decrees will be charged in other charges of the Polish War Crimes Office. However, the summary description of some of these crimes, given below, will throw some light on the whole of the local situation of the Jews in Poland. Not only were the Jews, as mentioned above, exposed to all kinds of material restrictions / a fact 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 / already 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 /e.g., Warsaw, 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 faces and workshops on their religious holidays and to shave beards. Jewish religious services were prohibited. No Jewish marriages were to be conducted. In the "incorporated" territories they were compelled to add to their original names the name "Israel" for men and "Sara" for women. This was meant to humiliate them and to make them more slaveable.

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 "NSDAP"/ Herr BUEH said: "The Jew is not a human being" in the monthly "Deutsche Richtig" 11.1.1939.

The motivation of a sentence passed by the "Volksgremium" /People's Council/ claimed: "The entire German nation is convinced that the Jews cannot possess any dignity at all" /Deutsche Richtig/, issue of May 1942, p. 761.
But the Jew's deprivation of liberty, labour and dignity, though terrible in itself, was only an introduction to the final chapter of the tragic story of Polish Jewry under the German occupation, to the direct extermination through "legal" measures.

V. The punishment of Jews and legal murder.

The outlawing of Jews was only manifested in penal provisions issued by the accused for offences committed by Jews. The lack of proportion between crime and punishment, the almost draconian measures taken in this respect, the ruthless application 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 on their persons, provides that contravention will be punished with unlimited imprisonment or unlimited fine or both penalties together.

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

16a). The accused KRASER was author of the first executive regulation to the forced labour decrees, under 15 and 16. In Par. 4 the regulation he provides that Jews wandering without permit or failing to register are liable to a severe forced labour or service for a long period. Here again no limit is put to penalties to be pronounced.

16b. In a decree issued by the accused FRANK on October 24th, 1942 in Cracow under 15 and 16, concerning the simplification of the penal procedure, there is a Par. 4 which states that if a German court may be put on oath when giving evidence before a German court, 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 ad 60, issued by the Regierungspräsident in Kalisz under 16a) 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 in Warsaw on October 15th, 1941 by FRANK, under 15, 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 NSDAP and mentioned at 10/ /emol.13 and
13/ state in their far, a that Jews leaving ghettos without
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 offences as leaving the assigned
residence area without the prescribed permits.

In the light of the general situation as exposed before, the
aim of these measures is clear. It meant to make the life of
Jews impossible. Conditions were thereby created in which Jews
did very likely to transgress the established prohibitions.

15. But these were not the only cases of permissively 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
GOERING, PRICK, and SR. LAMMANN /emol.No.31.\*/

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

The indictment departs upon 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
re-nounced before the Special 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 elect the Court where the trial is
to take place.

The right of appeal is denied to the indicted, it is only
given to the Public Prosecutor. /VI.2/.\*/

Even in cases where personal bias exists against the
prisoner, the right to challenge the judge is specifically
denied to him /VII/.
The Public Prosecutor has the right to order the arrest without even informing the accused of this order/VIII/.

The law and law are not sworn in as witnesses in criminal proceedings. If an unsworn 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 'judgment of acquittal' XIV/. The isolated Jew is under no sentence but without a word of protest whatever sentence is pronounced by the Court.

Poles and Jews are not entitled to act as procurators either in a principal or in a subsidiary capacity, XIV/.

The decree created possibility to enforce Martial Law, XV/. The Courts established under Martial Law impose the death sentence. They may, however, refer the case to the Senate/XV/.

Amnesty powers have thus been given to the procurator, 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 in forbidden and they are subject to immediate execution.

The decree of December 4th, 1941, reads:

1. A Pole or Jew shall be sentenced to death, or in less serious cases to imprisonment, if he manifests anti-German sentiments by malicious activities of incitement, particularly by making anti-German 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 wellbeing of the German Reich or the German people.

-4. The death penalty or, in less serious cases, imprisonment shall be imposed on any Pole or Jew.

/1/ 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.P.
2/ If he purposely destroys, installations of the German authorities or offices, objects set by them in performance of their duties or objects of public utility;

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

4/ If he conspires to commit an act punishable under subsection 1, 2, 3, or 4, paragraphs 1 to 3, or if he seriously contemplates 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 killing or injuring, of explosives, ammunition or other implements of war, or if be has credible information that a Pole or a Jew is in unlawful possession of such objects, and fails to notify the authorities forthwith.

II. Punishment 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 Occupied Eastern Territories.

III. The death sentence shall be imposed in all cases where it is prescribed by the law. Moreover, in those cases where the law does not prescribe the death sentence, it may and shall be imposed if the offence is so serious that it cannot be mitigated or in particularly shocking cases. In other matters, the death sentence may also be imposed upon juvenile offenders.

Apart from such crimes as dangerous gestures, the accused BORISCH, PRING AND BRUDERSBORN named 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 sentence above served only as a disguise for murders committed in the name of the “German people.”
The accused DR. SADLER and WUNDER were accused furthermore on January 31st, 1942, of a decree/enc.12/, extending the decree of December 9th, 1941, exposing above, and stating in art. 1, 'that offence described in art. I to Ill of the decree of December 9th, 1941, occurs of death penalty stressed above/ may be passed with the consent of the Public Prosecutor, even if they were committed before the law mentioned above came into operation. The last decree mentions also that Jews who at the outbreak of the war were resident in Poland may be tried even if the alleged offence was committed in another part of the German Reich/art. IV, enc.33/.

Thus, both decrees, the decree of December 9th, 1941 and of January 31st, 1942 supplement each other.

approximately

90. Almost four years after the first German decree, introducing the legal definition of 'Jews' in German occupied Poland, the Thirteenth decree to the Reichsversicherungsamt's/German's fundamental legal text on Jews, was enc.33/ was published.

The accused PRICK, FRIEDMAN, Graf SCHARIN and LEEZMAN, and Dr. THUREMANN located in Berlin on July 1st, 1942 the decree submitted in enc.33/.

It stated: "Para. 21 Penal Proceedings concerning Jews will be handled by the Police. The decree of December 9th, 1941/enc.33/ cease to be in force with regard to Jews.

Para. 21 Upon the death of a Jew, his property falls to the Reich.

Para. 21 provides the possibility of executive and administrative regulations.

"The Reichsminister des Innern/1.5, the accused PRICK/ 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.

Para. 21 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 crime exposed above are those who issued or countersigned the decree."
The thirteenth decree, issued on July 1st, 1943, has been based on Art. 6 or the "Reichsnotgemeinschaft". The Art. 6/encl/ states that the Reichsminister des Innern (Minister of Interior) and the Stellvertreter des Reiches (Deputy of the Reich) shall issue decrees and regulations for the execution of the "Reichsnotgemeinschaft".

The "thirteenth decree" is but a logical and legal consequence of the "Reichsnotgemeinschaft" which was signed by the accused himself HITLER. It is clear that HITLER gave to the accused POLK, BOHLEN, WENZEL and TRUMPF the power necessary for the issuing of such a criminal decree. Moreover, the accused HITLER, was fully aware of the consequences.

One of the criminal acts of the accused HITLER and his accomplices was that accused, the "thirteenth decree" was used to carry out the criminal activity 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 the charge. (Enclosure A-CY.
The guilt of the accused is established beyond any doubt. At the top of the list stands Adolf HÜBNER, former Reichsminister. By his authority and his statements made orally or in writing he made it clear to the whole world what his designs and ideas on the subject of treating Jews were. An endless series of murderous and deadly crimes of omission he himself defined in "Neue". He used every opportunity to commit acts of violence and crimes against them.

Behind him, but equal in responsibility stands Alfred ROHDE. The two of them tried to make scientific devices on the so-called "Aryan question". He is responsible for enlisting its support and for crimes in the first degree. Then comes Joseph GÖRING, the man who was sent to an orange grove of the German propaganda machine. By written and spoken word he has been active in order to make sure that the Jews are made responsible to Germany, the man responsible for the economic policy of Germany and the countries under German rule. He was not in the very source of all economic, political measures which were brought into force in the areas occupied by the present army.

The laws, decrees, regulations and other acts so announced 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 announcements to crimes which were bound to follow in the execution of the many rules and stipulations, but they were crimes in themselves. Most crimes are not punishable. They were issued to bring about a certain condition of affairs. The laws, decrees, regulations and other acts so announced the same act of according them the rank of crimes. They were the act of committing a crime, a criminal act.

Now were their responsibility. The evidence can be obtained by the works of Himmler, Heydrich, GÖRING, HÜBNER and the because of others being themselves sufficient evidence to prove the case. Stage by stage the criminal activities of these accused beings are being unfolded, order by order, when they were planned to be carried out, planned and hoped for the murder of the German, the murder of the Jew, the murder of the non-Jew, the murder of the person and the murder of the country.

The charge is not meant to be presented as a moral instrument. It is a legal act, it testifies to all concerned the main role of the accused, truly being criminals themselves and responsible for crimes. Being as they are placed on the top of the executive, legislative and judiciary authority they and
at their command all the necessary instruments and weapons. Each herd, each page 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: scattered and unprotected victims.

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

The fertilized conception of crime lies in the design. Not being able to carry out what they wanted to, as those near hundreds of thousands of victims, and wanting to retain their personal "integrity" they framed crime into "legal" texts. Thus they made the multitude of criminals in towns and villages, districts 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 culprit 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.