Discrimination means deprivation of the rights every citizen possesses to participate on equal terms with all others in the political, social and cultural life of his country; to enjoy the same protection of the law; to make free use of existing public or private institutions of any kind; to move around freely, and so forth. Stigmatization is the external or outward broad-marking of the members of a politically and socially inferior group.

In addition to discrimination and stigmatization under the heads involved,

1. Exclusion: exclusion from citizenship, from participation in establishing governmental, economic, social public offices, military service and similar irremediable changes, as well as from professions of high social standing (literary professions, etc.); disqualification from work in the theatre and other entertainment places, the motion picture; the teaching professions, the press and literature, or from attending general schools; denial of every kind of public assistance and benefits afforded all other citizens (marriages and birth grants, tax exemptions for dependents, social insurance and protection, unemployment relief and so on); being forbidden to live in marriage or otherwise with non-Jews, to employ them to attend public buildings (churches, museums and even public baths), to participate in associations and sporting events, to move about or freely in time and space as all others, to appear in certain streets or parks, to use public means of transport, telephones and post, to possess weapons, hunting, fishing, hunting, ski- and other licenses, to wear uniforms and decorations, to acquire certain goods, the compulsion to ride in specially designated cars, to possess special identification cards, to live in houses marked as Jewish, to do shopping or business only in certain places and during certain hours, to wear badges or similar stigmatizing devices, objection to equal legal protection.


3. Principles

Not in all cases were all the measures of discrimination and stigma-

ization applied, but the main ones involving the separation of the Jews from

the rest of the population, their deprivation of basic rights, and esperti-

ally their unfair treatment, were introduced everywhere.

C. Stigmatization

The measures of discrimination and stigmatization, as provided by the Ger-

mans, deprived, in their direct effect, the designated person (Jew) of every

right enjoyed by members of a civilized community, placed them in an

infinitely inferior position toward the rest of the community in every re-

spect of living habits that constitute for them special and separate laws and

customs, and generally excluded them from the rest of the population as

creatures not actually belonging to the human species. This in itself is a

criminal undertaking, since it disgraced the Jews to a status which is, in

every sense, contrary to the basic principles on which civilization rests,

and without which it cannot exist.

Furthermore, they were introduced in the occupied and annexed territories

in flagrant violation of accepted international rules — the 1932 Hague Con-

vention, which obliges the occupant to respect the laws in force, and those

laws, without exception — guaranteed the Jews equal treatment with all

other inhabitants of the territory. The act was thus made an international

crime.

In addition to the immediate effects of discrimination and stigmatiza-

tion, the Germans deliberately and premeditatively sought more far-reaching

consequences — to make life for the Jews so difficult that they would aban-

don and flee the territory, and especially to impose on

the majority of the population the inferior status and the dependence of the

Jews. Even in totalitarian countries there exist laws and legal procedures

which...
applied to all inhabitants and accorded the individuals certain guarantees against arbitrariness (except in single cases of authorities standing above the law—the Gestapo, for instance). In addition, there were certain moral measures of respect for the life and rights of the fellow citizens which may evoke certain sympathy and protests in favor of innocent persecuted, even by members of such orders. As the Jews, accordingly, were to meet the fate which was prepared for them in advance, viz., total extinction, they had first to lose the status of a normal citizen or even inhabitant of the country, to be deprived of every opportunity of service to the community, to be singled out legally and outwardly as not belonging to the same category as the rest, and to be banned from all contact with others. Only in that event could they, as a group, be subjected to the final measure of extermination to be deprived of all their property and economic activity, forced into ghettos, sent to forced labor and concentration camps, starved to death, and annihilated in murder factories. Thus, disfranchisement and sterilization were the deliberate and premeditated measures applied by Germany to prepare for the final extermination of all Jews and Gentiles, therefore, as a preparatory and premeditated step to all other crimes committed against the Jews.
B. The Hitler period

In Germany itself, as in the annexed and occupied countries, the principal responsibility rests upon those who planned, prepared, and implemented the Nazi measures. They were:

(a) the leaders of the Nazi party and the members of the Reichstag since 1933, who are responsible not only for the party discipline, the anti-Jewish propaganda, and anti-Jewish activities, but also for the enforcement of the worst sweeping laws, including laws on the destruction of German blood and German honor.

(b) the members of the Government since 1933, who enacted, proclaimed, and enforced, as a body, all major anti-Jewish provisions and in their individual capacities as members of other departments: Hitler, Goering, Hess, Hitler, Röhm, Goebbels, Gudmund, von Blomberg, von Fritsch, von Reichenau, Göring, Himmler, von Bismarck, Keitel, Guderian, Ribbentrop, von Bismarck, Dönitz, von Blomberg, von Papen, von Stütrup, Hitler, Dönitz, Himmler, and Henschel (Chief of the Reich Chancellery).

(c) the high officials who enacted and signed for the ministries and separate organizations the disarmament and sterilization decrees, to wit: Schleicher, Hermann, Lesser, Maximil, Heinrich, Somebody, von Blomberg, Göring, Heydrich, Himmler, Dönitz, Hans (Agriculture); Röhm (Air); Hitler (Defense);
In addition, since it is obvious that the process of disfranchisement and disfranchisement could not have been carried out without their active participation, or at least knowledge, the following authorities and organizations must be considered uxor aliis, as responsible (in German):

- The Higher Offices in all branches of the government who participated in preparing the disfranchisement and disfranchisement decree;
- The heads of local and state institutions, chambers of commerce, labor unions, and their equivalents;
- The leaders and heads of the party's various departments, e.g., the Reichskanzler and the Reichskanzler for Economics and Finance;
- The High Court, the Reichstag, and the higher judiciary who enforced all these measures;
- The judges who upheld or even elaborated disfranchisement measures;
- The heads of the professional organizations, although these organizations supported activities the expulsion of Jews could not have been achieved, and who actively supported it; the Reichskanzler and his chancellors, the Reichskanzler for Economics (Dr. Francke), the Reichskanzler for Economics (Dr. Francke), the associations of lawyers, public attorneys, physicians, dentists, attorneys, and similar social and local organizations.
In the occupied territories all German authorities were installed and supported by the High Command, the German Government, and the local party, who were jointly and severally responsible. Of the authorities responsible the following are to be mentioned among others:

1. **Hegemon**: The German Military Chief, **Hegemon**, his chief of administration, he proclaimed the seizure, and the evacuation of the official buildings.

2. **Hegemon**: The local Commandant, **Gouverneur Interin**, the provincial governor or the local president, the local chief of police, the local chief of the military forces, and the rest of the officials he designated and appointed the measures.

3. **Kapiteln (military)**: The German Military Chief the proclamation of the seizure and the evacuation of the official buildings.

4. **Kapiteln (military)**: The chief of the civil administration, **Gouverneur Interin**, and the official buildings, many of them deserted and abandoned, and the evacuation of the official buildings.

5. **Kapiteln (military)**: The military Governor, **Gouverneur Interin**, the chief of the civil administration of A strain and of Tulle, **Gouverneur Interin**, with their assistants, among them **Gouverneur Interin** (in A strain), **Gouverneur Interin** (in Tulle), and the evacuation of the official buildings.

6. **Gouverneur Interin** (General Government): **Gouverneur Interin** (in A strain), **Gouverneur Interin** (in Tulle), **Gouverneur Interin** (in Lille), **Gouverneur Interin** (in Valenciennes), **Gouverneur Interin** (in Dunkirk), **Gouverneur Interin** (in Calais), **Gouverneur Interin** (in Boulogne), **Gouverneur Interin** (in St. Omer), and the evacuation of the official buildings.
(Governor of Moscow), Kuznetsov, (Minister of Education), Kostyukov
(Minister of Finance), Zemskov, (Supreme Administration),
the 25, 28 and related other enforcement officials.

(b) As the voters' rights were extended to women: Since the Law
of Germany gave extended these, all names given under "German"
apply here. The persons who signed the annexes for these
women must be named: Ribbentrop, Hugenberg, Papen, Stresemann,
Backeberg, Gehrke, Backeberg, Bucerius, Brüning, Przibram,
Dietrich, Backeberg, Buerkgey, Buerkgey, Buerkgey, Backeberg, Buerkgey,
Schwertfeger, von Kressen, Milzner.

7) Co-location:

(a) Proletarians, Proletarians, Proletarians, B.E. Poniatowski, B.E. Poniatowski
and
Proletarians, who enacted the annexes; their assistants
and enforcement officials.

(b) Co-location: Same as under 6 b). The persons who signed
the specific annexes are, among others: Ribbentrop, Petersen,
Gehrke, Buerkgey, Gehrke, Backeberg, Buerkgey, von Kressen,
Hinrichs, Poniatowski, Schwerdtfeger, Buerkgey, von Kressen,
von Kressen, von Kressen, Milzner.

(c) Co-location: Same as under 6 b). Of the persons who signed the
annexes referring to Austria alone, the following persons
must be mentioned: Co-location, Gehrke, Gehrke, von Kressen,
Schwerdtfeger, Schwerdtfeger, Schwerdtfeger, von Kressen,
Schwerdtfeger, von Kressen, Schwerdtfeger, Schwerdtfeger, von Kressen,
von Kressen, Schwerdtfeger, von Kressen.