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.

1) Jewish discrimination and stigmatization under the Nazis involved:
   a) Exclusion from citizenship, from participation in establishing governmental organs, from public offices, military service and similar irresponsibly-fated citizens, as well as from professions of high social standing (liberal professions, etc.);
   b) Exclusion from work in the theatre and other entertainment places, the motion, the teaching professions, the press and literature, or from attending general schools; denial of every kind of public assistance and benefits afforded all other inhabitants (marriage and birth grants, tax exemptions for dependents, social insurance and protection, unemployment relief and so on); locating Jews in houses to live in marriage or otherwise with non-Jews, to employ them to attend public buildings (officials, museums and even public baths), to participate in associations and sporting events, to move about as freely in time and space as all others, to appear in certain streets or parks, to use public means of transportation, telephones and post, to possess weapons, hunting, fishing, drivers and other licenses, to wear uniforms and decorations, to acquire certain golden 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 designs, contribution to special jurisdictions.
3. Principle

Not in all cases were all the phenomena of discrimination and stigmatization applied, but the main acts involving the separation of the Jews from the rest of the population, their deprivation of basic rights, and especially their overall treatment, were introduced everywhere.

4. Stigmatization

Discrimination and stigmatization, as practised by the Germans, deprived, in their direct effect, the designated persons (Jews) of every right enjoyed by members of a civilized community placed them in an indefinitely inferior position toward the rest of the community in every respect of living, made them outlaws for whose special and permanent laws and summary procedures apply, and generally singled them out from the rest of the population as creatures not actually belonging to the human species. This in itself is a criminal undertaking, since it deprived 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 Hague Conventions—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 innumerable effects of discrimination and stigmatization, the Germans deliberately and systematically sought more far-reaching consequences—to make life for the Jews so difficult that they would abandon whatever they possessed and flee the territory, and especially to impress on the majority of the population the inferior status and the inhumanity of the Jews. Even in totalitarian countries there exist laws and legal procedures
B. The Nation

1. 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, chief officials of the Nazi party and the members of the
    Reichstag since 1933, who are responsible not only for the
    party activities, but also for the anti-Semitic propaganda and anti-Jewish
    activities, and also for the enactment of the anti-Semitic laws and the
    protection of German blood and German honor.

(b) the members of the Government since 1933, who enacted, presided over,
    and enforced, as a body, all major anti-Semitic provisions and
    anti-Jewish legislation as measures to eliminate all other popula-
    tions.

(c) the High Command the enacted and signed for the massacre and
    extermination of all Jews and
    extermination of all other populations.

(d) the National Socialist Party, the Party, the Reich, the Government, and
    the Party organizations.

(e) the Reichstag, the National Socialist Party, the Party, the Reich, the Government, and the Party organizations.

(f) the High Command the enacted and signed for the massacre and
    extermination of all Jews and
    extermination of all other populations.

(g) the National Socialist Party, the Party, the Reich, the Government, and
    the Party organizations.

(h) the Reichstag, the National Socialist Party, the Party, the Reich, the Government, and the Party organizations.

(i) the High Command the enacted and signed for the massacre and
    extermination of all Jews and
    extermination of all other populations.

(j) the National Socialist Party, the Party, the Reich, the Government, and
    the Party organizations.

(k) the Reichstag, the National Socialist Party, the Party, the Reich, the Government, and the Party organizations.

(l) the High Command the enacted and signed for the massacre and
    extermination of all Jews and
    extermination of all other populations.

(m) the National Socialist Party, the Party, the Reich, the Government, and
    the Party organizations.

(n) the Reichstag, the National Socialist Party, the Party, the Reich, the Government, and the Party organizations.

(o) the High Command the enacted and signed for the massacre and
    extermination of all Jews and
    extermination of all other populations.

(p) the National Socialist Party, the Party, the Reich, the Government, and
    the Party organizations.

(q) the Reichstag, the National Socialist Party, the Party, the Reich, the Government, and the Party organizations.

(r) the High Command the enacted and signed for the massacre and
    extermination of all Jews and
    extermination of all other populations.

(s) the National Socialist Party, the Party, the Reich, the Government, and
    the Party organizations.
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 condonation, the following authorities and organizations must be considered _juste dîse_, as responsible in Germany:

- The higher officials in all branches of the government who participated in preparing the disfranchisement and disfranchisement decree;
- The leaders of local partybranches, Reichsverbände, Landesverbände, and their subdivisions, the Gauverbände and heads of the party's; 
- The Reichsversammlung and Deutscher Bundestag; 
- The High Courts, the Reichs, the Administrative courts, and police who enforced all these measures; and the judges who upheld and even approved disfranchisement measures; the heads of the professional organizations, although these measures supported activities the expulsion of Jews could not have been carried, and the courts supported it: the Reichsbahn-Aufseher and its divisions, the Kommissar for Schools (Dr. Kramer), the Reichsverweser für Rheinland (Dr. Hoffmann), the associations of lawyers, public attorneys, physicians, dentists, 
- The local control and local organizations.
In the occupied countries, all German authorities were installed and supported by the Reich, Germany, the German Government, and the Wehrmacht. In the latter case, the individual or collective responsibility of the authorities responsible the following are to be mentioned among others:

1. Reichsminister: The German Minister, *Kantor* (Chief of Administration), he proclaimed the Senate, and their representatives and the enforcement officials.

2. Reichskommissar: The Reich Commissioner, *Herman Göring*, he proclaimed the decrees, his assistants (among them the chief of the OKL, Hinrich), and the court of the authorities he appointed and selected the measures.

3. Oberkommandant (Oberst): The Command-in-chief he proclaimed the Senate, and his assistants and the executive officials.

4. Oberkommandant: The chief of the Civil Administration, Dr. Hasel, and his assistants, among them Bormann and Oberkommandant, and the enforcement officials.

5. Oberkommandant: The military Governor, *Friedlander*, the chief of Civil Administration of the civil, and of Linz, Pulkau, and Vienna, with his assistants, among them Bormann (in Linz), Friedlander and Kitzling (in Vienna), and the enforcement officials.

6. Reichskommissar:
   a. (Military Government): *Kantor* (Governor General), *Himmler* (Governor of Linz), *Himmler* (Commander of Linz), *Himmler* (Chief of Police), *Himmler* (Chief of Police).
   b. *Himmler* (Assistant to the Governor General), *Himmler* (Assistant to the Mayor of Linz), *Himmler* (Chief of Home District), *Himmler*.
(Governor of Prussia), Mitte (District of Berlin, Province Mitte) (District of Berlin), Kreis (Regional Administration), the 52, 53 and similar other enforcement officials.

(b) In the waterpoints incorporated into Germany: Since the law of Germany was introduced there, all names given under Germany apply here. The persons who signed the accounts for these waterpoints to be named: Friedrich Bothe, Fritz Gern, Hermann, Eike, Hamburg, Gerd, Hamburg, Karl, Hamburg, Peter, Hamburg, Otto, Hamburg, Heinrich, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg.

(7) Central Germany:

(a) Proletarians: Friedrich von Hoffmann, E. R. Frank, Frankfurt and Erich Musumeci, who assisted the accountants; their assistants and enforcement officials.


(c) Austria: Same as under (6b). Of the persons who signed the accounts referring to Austria alone, the following names to be mentioned: Christian, Christian, Fritz, Fritz, Oberlandesgericht, Baden, Hamburg, Wagner, Wagner, Wagner, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg, Hamburg.