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 internal broadcasting of the members of a politically and socially inferior group.

Such discrimination and stigmatization under the basis involved, inter alias: exclusion from citizenship, from participation in establishing governmental organs, from public offices, military service and similar honors and titles, as well as from professions of high social standing (medical professions, etc.); dismissal from work in the theatre and other entertainment places, the media, 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); being forbidden to live in marriage or otherwise with non-Jews, to employ them to attend public buildings (shools, 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 transport, telephones and post, to possess weapons, hunting, fishing, drivers' 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 special jurisdiction.
3. Principle

Not in all cases were all the measures of discrimination and stigmatisation applied, but the main ones involving the separation of the Jews from the rest of the population, their deprivation of basic rights, and especially their enforced propaganda, were introduced everywhere.

4. Stigmatisation

Stigmatisation and discrimination, as provided 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 aspect of life; made them targets for hate and scorn; laws and municipal procedures applied; and generally made them outcasts from the rest of the population as0 individuals not actually belonging to the human species. This in itself is a criminal undertaking, since it degraded the Jews to a status which 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 obliged 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 stigmatisation, the Germans deliberately and premeditatively sought more far-reaching consequences — to make life for the Jews so difficult that they would abandon whether they possessed and lease the territory, and especially to impose on the majority of the population the inferior status and the consequences of the Jews. Jews in totalitarian countries there exist laws and legal procedures...
applied to all inhabitants, not according the individuals to certain
guarantees against arbitrariness (except in those cases of authorities stand-
ing above the law – like Gestapo, for instance). In addition, there even
entailed some measure of respect for the life and rights of the fellow citizens
which may evoke certain sympathy and protests in favor of innocently perpe-
tuated, even by symptoms of such orders. If 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
would they, as a group, be subjected to the final measures of extermination
to be deprived of all their property and economic activity, forced in ghettos,
past to forced labor and concentration camps, starved to death, and annihilated
in murder factories. Thus, disfranchisement and sterilization were the del-
liberate and premeditated measures applied by Germany to prepare for the mass
extermination of all Jews and must, therefore, be classified as the preparatory and
immediately step to all other crimes committed against the Jews.
B. The Nuremberg Laws

In Germany itself, as in the occupied and occupied countries, the principal responsibility rests upon those who planned, prepared, and introduced the Nazi measures.

They were

(a) The leaders, just officials of the Nazi party and the members of the Administrative Council of 1933, who are responsible not only for the party activities, the anti-Jewish propaganda and anti-Jewish activities, but also for the enactment of the most sweeping laws depriving Jews of German citizenship and the protection of German blood and German honor.

(b) The members of the Government since 1933, the council, presidents, and officers, as a body, all major anti-Jewish provisions and in their individual capacities as ministers all other regulations:

Hitler, Goering, Hess, Brüning, Schleicher, Schacht, Himmler, Goebbels, von Papen, Ritter, Frank, Guderian, Schlauch, Schacht, Schleicher, Goering, Brüning, Schacht, and Henschel (Chief of the Reich Chancellery).

(c) The high officials who enacted and signed for the Ministries and separate organizations the dismemberment and sterilization decree, to wit: Schleicher, Brüning, Schacht, Himmler, Goebbels, Schleicher (Minister); Alwitt, Schacht (Economic); Brüning, Papen, Schacht, Alwitt, Henschel (Agriculture); Goering (Air); Thaelmann (Justice).
In addition, since it is obvious that the process of disorganization and criminalization could not have been carried out without their active participation, or at least knowledge, the following authorities and organizations must be considered later aliis, as responsible in General:

1. The higher officials in all branches of the Government who participated in preparing the disorganization and criminalization, namely: the heads of local unity institutes, Chapters, etc., and their counterparts, the Councils and heads of the party's various departments, (e.g., the Section of the Secretaries), the High Command, the Central Committee, etc., and police who enforced all these measures, the judges who upheld and even elaborated disorganization measures, the heads of the professional organizations, although these aspects support the activities the expulsion of Jews could not have been carried out, and the agencies reported to the Jewish National Home and its divisions, the Quarters for Refugees (Vla. Komit), the Quarters for Refugees (Vla. Komit), the associations of lawyers, public attorneys, physicians, dentists, teachers, notary courts and local organizations.
In the occupied countries all German authorities were installed and supported by the Hijh Command, the German Government, and the local party, who are jointly and severally responsible. Of the authorities responsible the following are to be mentioned among others:

(1) **Jebel**: The General-in-chief, **Mollendorff**, his chief of administration, the provincial commanders, and their assistants, and the enforcement officials.

(2) **Telis**: The Turkish authorities, **Jebel (Jebel)**, the provincial commanders, the assistant chiefs of the province, and the enforcement officials.

(3) **Babak (Babak)**: The provincial commanders, the assistant chiefs of the province, and the enforcement officials.

(4) **Jebel (Jebel)**: The chief of the civil administration, **Dortier (Dortier)**, and his assistants, among them **Antwerp** and **Maastricht**, and the enforcement officials.

(5) **Jebel (Jebel)**: The military governor, **Dortier (Dortier)**, the chief of civil administration of Jerusalem and of Damascus, **Teheran** and **Cairo (Cairo)**, with their assistants, among them **Antwerp** and **Maastricht (Maastricht)**, and the enforcement officials.

(6) **Jebel (Jebel)**: The colonial government, **Armenia** (Governor General), **Belgium** (Governor of Khulaf), **Dortier** (Dorset of Liban), **Maastricht** (and chief of police), **Damascus** (Chief of Administration of Eastern City), **Maastricht** (Chief of former district), **Dortier**
(Governor of Warsaw), Mitscher (Commandant General), Hohlt (Commander of Gdynia), Wieland (District Administration),

the SS, DA and similar other enforcement officials.

(b) In the waterways incorporated into Germany: Since the laws of Germany were introduced there, all names given under <name> apply here. The persons who signed the decrees for these purposes were: Schleicher, Stechow, Pienen, Goslar, Göttingen, Witsch, Guntermann, Hechtel, Ruck, Czartoryski, Dol, Friederich, Saren, Stückelberg, Wannen, Barmen, Schwerin v. Krusenstern, Ploegman.

(vi) Control Devices

(a) Protektorat: Friedrich von Pappen, R.H. Fuchs, Mosler and<br>
Friedrich von Pappen, who enacted the decrees; their assistants and enforcement officials.

(b) Understudies: Same as under (b). The persons who signed<br>
the specific decrees are, among others: Arbeiter Freundschaft,<br>Schadow, Rübsamen, Gustav, Schwerin von Krosigk,<br>Friedrich, Ploegman, Saren, Ruck, Bohlmann, Wannen,<br>Schwerin v. Krusenstern, Ploegman.

(c) Austria: Same as under (b). Of the persons who signed the<br>decrees referring to Austria alone, the following names<br>to be mentioned: Gustav, Schadow, Friedrich, Saren, Bohlmann,<br>Schadow, Schwerin v. Krosigk, Ploegman, Schadow, Torge,<br>Ploegman, Schadow, Bohlmann.