A. Intent and Purpose

In the conspiracy of the Nazi leaders for the complete annihilation of the Jewish people, the devastation of Jewish economic life is one of the most important and decisive factors. The Party decree of February 24, 1938, which in Section 4 excluded Jews from citizenship, and in Section 7 reserved the opportunities of work and life for citizens first, acting for the expulsion of the non-citizens from the Reich in case of need, shows the intention on Hitler's part explicitly to exclude the Jews from the economic life of Germany.

That the economic destruction of the Jewish people plays a most important role in the common enterprise of the Nazis for the final physical extermination of the Jewish people becomes irrefutably clear from the previously mentioned article in the 

1) **Bundesbote** of November 1938, organ of the SS. The article reveals the aim which had to remain "secret" in 1939 because of Germany's lack of military power at that time, but

1) **New York Times**, November 23, 1938, p. 15 of this study.
8. Measures of Deportation

The economic destruction of the Jews was achieved on the basis of a planned program and by concerted action of all forces of Naziism from the highest authority down to the "little men" in the SS and SA. Germany became the test case for the plan. After being proven there, the plan was transferred to the countries taken by "military conquest" and after war had come, to the occupied countries of Europe and to the satellite countries.

(a) Deprivation by non-deMarsh acts

In Germany the boycott of April 1, 1933 directed by the Central Boycott Committee of the National Socialist Party, under the leadership of Julius Streicher, initiated the actions by which the Jews were expelled from all professions and occupations and their industries, enterprises and property taken away from them by law of "Arrestation." National legislation, issued and executed by all competent ministries of the Reich and sanctioned by the German judiciary, served as the pseudo-legal basis. Jewish property was to be registered; it was frozen by admitting acts of disposal to official approval; money and valuables were ca-
posed in special banks, and "Aryan" trustees appointed to
manage Jewish enterprises. All these pseudo-legal measures were
calculated and enacted in such a manner that they complemented
each other and were aimed at creating the final state of complete
Jewish dispensation. "Wahnsinn" gives the assassination of these
"legal" measures.

As an illustration, the following typical decrees may serve:

(a) The decree of April 26, 1939, signed by Goering and Frick,
whereby, for the execution of Goering's Four Year Plan, Jews
were ordered to assess and register their properties and were
forbidden to dispose of their possessions in trade, industry,
and agriculture.

(b) The decree by Albert Speer and Wilhelm Frick of December 2,
1939, which imposed on the Jews the compulsory deposit of their
securities, stocks and bonds at a foreign exchange bank, and for-
bade them to acquire, own or sell objects of gold, platinum,
silver, or precious stones.

The final confiscation of Jewish property was completed by
the ordinance:

(c) The Eleventh Ordinance to the Reich Citizenship Law of
November 26, 1941, signed by Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior; Martin Bormann, Chief of the Chancellery of the Party; Dr. Schacht, Assistant to the Reich Minister of Finance; and Dr. Böhme, Assistant to the Reich Minister of Justice, ordered that Jews living abroad could not be German subjects, and that the property of such former German subjects reverted to the Reich. By this ordinance, the basis was laid for taking over all property, not only of Jews who, when emigrating, could not transfer their property abroad, but also of those who were deported out of Germany for forced labor or for final extermination. (ib) The Thirteenth Ordinance of the Reich Citizenship Law of July 1, 1943, signed by Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior; Martin Bormann, Chief of the Chancellery of the Party; Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda; and Dr. Thierack, Reich Minister of Justice, prescribed that, after the death of a Jew, all his property reverts to the Reich.

In addition to the acts of "legislation" to deprive the Jews of their property, special taxes and fines were levied upon the Jews by law to achieve their complete economic destruction. The
flight tax (Passuňka) of 70%, the defense tax for the Jews who were not allowed to serve in the army, the "social equalization tax" of 1% of the income of the Jews are examples of these taxes.

The "Aktionen" also started on November 13, 1938, by burning, which imposed on the Jews the obligation to pay one billion Reichsmarks (20 million dollars) in another typical illustration of the process of disenfranchisement by "Legal" means.

(b) Economic aspect

The "Legal" measures described here accompanied and supplemented by planned looting and acts of violence, leading to economic destruction. The most typical of these extra-legal measures is the organized pogrom of November 1938. This criminal action proclaimed by Goebbels and Goering as the spontaneous reaction of the "German Volksgemeinschaft", was in reality a planned and prepared criminal action of the German Government, the Party, the SS,
the Beasts, and the regular police. These nationally secret orders announced the program to be forthcoming and asked that they may not be hindered by the police. They ordered the securing of important documentary materials; they prescribed the arrest of 20 to 30 thousand Jews, especially wealthy ones.

They ordered the use of the formations of the SS and its special detachments for the purpose of concerted action throughout the Reich. The political agencies, the Reichskommissars and Bezirksofficier had to cooperate with the organizations of the police and the SS, the latter receiving their own instructions from the Reichskommissars of the SS and the head of the police.

These facts were revealed to the public by the BBC on June 19, 1943. The individual documents are in the files of the Allied governments and their military leaders.

C. Extermination in Occupied, Protected or Controlled Territories

The pattern of concerted extermination, so well worked out in Germany, was applied to occupied Austria, Occupied Poland, Ukraine and later to the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.
after the launching of the war of aggression/or modified with
from consequence to all occuped countries, either by the
occupational authorities of the Schutzmann and the civil German
administration, or by local authorities acting on direct German
order or German supervision. Legislative measures like
these in Germany were issued for the registration of Jewish
property, appointment of "Juden" administrators, freezing of
Jewish accounts in the banks, orders to Jews to deposit their
valuables and jewels, "Restriction" of Jewish enterprises
through forced sales to non-Jews, or by simple liquidation.
Likewise, "legal" measures amounted in barring Jews from every
kind of profession, trade, industry and commerce, and from every
job and position bringing a Jew in conflict with the couuntry,
which meant practically depriving the Jews of all means of
existence. Exhibit B contains the report of the Commission
of "legal" dispossession in all German occupied European
countries. It is needless to quote an example as typical of
this process; all the descripts have the same sequence and scope.
and very often over the same wording. This proves unmis-
takably that the plan emanated from a unique direction, and
was implemented according to a preconceived and well ele-
bred scheme.

The system of economic destruction, even without the
sanctions of legal cover, is applied even more drastically
in the countries of Eastern Europe, especially Poland and
the occupied territories of Soviet Russia. Selling by "legal"
means of this dispossession of Jewish property was not even
attempted. Jewish property and valuables were simply robbed
everywhere on the direction of the Gestapo, the German civil
administration, or, and above all, on the direct orders under
the power of the Gestapo. That could not be taken directly and
supplied through collective fines and taxes imposed on Jewish
communities under the most unjustified pretexts. As far as
professions and occupations are concerned, Jews were cursed
by the most primitive means of being denied only, and
immediately after followed their deportation to slave labor
camps and ghettos.
The scheme of street robbing was also applied to the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe. Typical of such robbing was the collective fine of one million francs imposed by General von Schlimm as the cost of the occupied Jews of France in November 1940. This fine was collected through the confiscation of Jewish banking accounts and deposits, illegally frozen by "legal" orders. Then the final robbing was the climax of the whole plan of deportation.
The Nazi Policy for Economic Destruction

1. The original intention

In the conspiracy of the Nazi leaders for the complete annihilation of the Jewish people, the destruction of Jewish economic life is one of the most important and decisive factors. The Party program of February 26, 1933 which, in Section 4, excluded Jews from citizenship and in Section 7 reserved the opportunity of work and life for citizens alone, asking for the expulsion of the non-citizens from the Reich in case of need, shows the intention of finally to exclude the Jews from the economic life of Germany.

That the economic destruction of the Jewish people plays the most important role in the normal enterprise of the Nazis for the final physical extermination of the Jewish people becomes irrefutably clear from the previously mentioned article

2) in the "Gesetzliche Forschung" of November 1938, organ of the SS. The article reveals the aim which had to remain "theory" in 1933 because of Germany's lack of military power at that time, but 3) New York Times, November 20, 1938.
"now" could find the opposition of no power on earth."

In order to realize the sinister significance of the article, let us use its own words: wording.

"The program means not merely the elimination of the Jews from German society. ... They must be chucked out of our dwelling houses and our residential districts and must be quartered among themselves; ... a sort of recognition must be given to them and they must be deprived of control of land, real estate or places in them."

"In this legislation the parasitic people, confined to themselves and neither willing nor able to work, will become impoverished. The Jews may still call many millions their own. ... But since the livelihood of the parasite has been cut off, they must now eat on their capital. And though we shall Jews plan Jews to support their "poor" racial comrades so it will become necessary, nevertheless all of them will give into criminality."

"Nor let anybody suppose that this shall look easily on such developments. We do not intend to permit these hundreds of thousands of parasitical Jews to become a breeding place for bolshevism or a nesthead for political criminals."

"At this stage of development we shall therefore face the next necessity of exterminating the Jewish monster in the new fashion in which it deports of trust as invaluable economist irrespectively of Jews and gentiles."

The extermination of the Jews with the ultimate goal of proving then for final extermination has not exhaustively to serve only this end. By reducing the Jews to pens, the Nazis, their party, and their state necessarily come into possession of Jewish wealth. The leaders and those preferred members of the party had the opportunity of filling their own pockets and acquiring positions, professions and businesses in which Jews had done well. Furthermore, Jewish money and the proceeds of Jewish wealth had to serve the party machine and, finally, the
Next war comes.

As the reason for “taking back” the Jewish property, the argument is given that “the Jews have acquired this fortunes by illegal means.” This idea runs throughout the chapter.

“The Jew is the most evil counterpart of the Aryan” in Hitler’s Mein Kampf (translated by Ralph Manheim, Boston, 1943, pp. 300-307), and it is also advanced by Gottfried in his paper Meinrill (New York Times, April 29, 1936). Furthermore, the Schwarche Epoche, in an article of November 21, 1938, urged the confiscation of Jewish savings as a “prerequisite for world Jewry’s fight against Nazi Germany.”

2. The planned program

For the destruction of Jewish economic life, the Nazis acted according to a planned program. The rulings of the Party program, mentioned above, are confirmed by Gottfried Feder as the demand for the “expulsion of the Jews from our state and our economic life.” (Gottfried Feder, Hitler’s Official Program, London, 1936, p. 27). The solemn declaration made by the German joining the Party contained the obj...
Negotia for the economic boycott of Jewish professionals, occupations and enterprises. The boycott of April 1, 1933 against all kinds of Jewish economic life all over Germany was planned and prepared by a "Central Boycott Committee of the National Socialist Party" in Munich, headed by Julius Streicher, with subcommittees set up in all towns on the basis of an eleven-point program which, as a proclamation was made public in Munich, printed in the "Tribunal" (p.- 9), and relayed elsewhere to a mass meeting in Berlin on March 22, 1933.

On March 22, 1933, the "Tribunal" organ, "Amicitia", wrote:

"As a result of the boycott German Jewry will be driven out, morally and economically. No petition will be given; no compromise made."

That the Nuremberg racial laws of September 15, 1935 already existed in the program of the Nazi leaders at the time of the boycott of April 1, 1933, is proved by the announcements made by Julius Streicher in Berlin on April 4 and 6, 1933.

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(a) "New York Times", April 2, 1933.
(b) "Sacramento Bee", April 4, 1933.
(c) "San Francisco News", April 2, 1933.
(d) "New York Times", Apr. 3, 1933.
(e) "Sacramento Bee", April 1, 1933, "Harold Bullock", April 1, 1933.
When these laws were finally issued and separated the Jews from the German people by segregation (Ausschließung) and discrimination (Verminderung), the application of the radical laws to the economic life was announced as the consequence of the progress of clear separation of Germans and Jews. On September 16, 1935, Paulus Dietrich, Reich Minister of the Interior, announced in a speech that the executive regulations to the Nuremberg Laws would restrict the economic and business activities of the Jews. The Aryans could not do business with Jews. The action, which was already in effect, meant the earliest possible ilegalization of the Jews in the economic field and declared that "there is no future in Germany."

Then these decrees were issued, in the period from October 13th to October 13th, 1938, they brought the exclusion of the Jews from the professions and from most occupations, and caused them

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1) Der Juden Wagen, September 16, 1935; Der Volksblatt.
2) Der Juden Wagen, October 13, November 10, and December 19, 1937.
3) Der Volksblatt, November 5, 1937.
to be dismissed from their jobs as executives and employees in commerce and industry. German companies abroad were instructed by the German Labor Front to replace their Jewish personnel with "Aryans."

As a consequence of racial segregation, Germans were forbidden not only to buy from Jews but also to sell to them. Thus, Jewish enterprises became worthless to their Jewish owners and were sold to Aryans. This item on the Nazi program was called "Asiyanization."

That remained to be wound up on the economic program was Jewish property. It was seized on the basis of the Four Year Plan of October 15, 1936, according to which Goering had been made the economic dictator of Germany. On April 26, 1939, Goering and Frick issued a decree by which, on the basis of the Four Year Plan, Jews were ordered to register and annexe their property and were forbidden to dispose of their possessions in trade, industry, and agriculture without official authorization.

The property thus registered was taken away from its owners by the legislation following the program of...
November 1938.

On November 15, 1938, Göring ordered the Jews to pay 20% of their property, which equalled one billion Reichsmarks (400 million dollars) as an "atonement" fine. The percent was later raised to 50%.

On December 2, 1938, the decree regarding the utilization of Jewish property was issued by Walter Funk, Reich Minister of Economy, and Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior. It imposed on the Jews the compulsory deposit of their securities, stocks and bonds with a foreign exchange bank, and forbade them to acquire, pay or sell objects of gold, platinum, silver, or precious stones.

At the same time the balance of Jewish economic life still existing was eliminated. By the decree of November 15, 1938 (for the elimination of the Jews from German economic life)

Göring forbade every kind of business and handicraft to Jews, effective January 1, 1939. Still existing Jewish enterprises had definitely to be wound up.
By the combination of politics and legislation, the progress for the destruction of the Jewish economic life in Germany was completed by the end of 1938. Nazis entered the war year of 1939 with the Jewish professions, occupations, enterprises, and industries either destroyed or transferred into non-Jewish hands. The final question remaining to be determined: What was to become of the seized, but not yet actually confiscated, Jewish property?

In the solution of this question, the economic and the physical destruction of the Jews were finally joined, according to plan, as had been provided for in the original program of the Nazi leaders. Two ordinances solved the problem:

1. The Seventh Ordinance to the Reich Citizenship Law of November 25, 1935, signed by Hermann Göring, Reich Minister of the Interior; Martin Bormann, Chief of the Chancellery of the Party; Dr. Raubach, Assistant to the Reich Minister of Finance; and Dr. Schlegelberger, Assistant to the Reich Minister of Justice. This ordinance ordered that Jews living abroad could not be German subjects, and that the property of
of such former German subjects reverted to the Reich. By this ordinance the basis was laid for taking over all property, not only of Jews who, when emigrating, could not transfer their property abroad, but also of those who were deported out of Germany for forced labor or for final extermination.

2. The Thirteenth Ordinance of the Reich Citizenship Law of July 1, 1943, signed by Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior; Hermann Behren, Chief of the Chancellery of the Party; Frei Edmund von Dohna, Reich Minister of Finance; and Dr. Thalheimer, Reich Minister of Justice. This ordinance prescribed that, after the death of a Jew, all his property reverted to the Reich.

3. Coordinated action

The program described was carried out as a common enterprise by the coordinated action of the Nazi leaders in the German government and in the National Socialist Party, their mobilizations, and their organizations. It was a collaboration, sometimes affiliated, sometimes unofficial and intentionally rallied, but always directed at the same single objective: final destruction of the Jewish people.
(a) The boycott of April 1, 1933 was a conscious action of
the Nazi Leaders in the German government (Hitler, Goering,
Goebbels, Frick) and the leading personalities within the Party
(Rosen, Streicher). The Central Boycott Committee was a creation
and an instrument of the Party. The organizations of the NSDAP,
which took part in the execution of the boycott all over the
Nation, were directed and used (überwacht) according to the pre-
meditated action plan.

(b) German associations, unified on the basis of German-
nationality, especially of the professions (as for example, the
National Social Physicians' Society, the Municipal Sick Police's
Society, the Bar Associations, the Association of Engineers),
were infiltrated to issue their appeals to the German people to
refuse from patronizing Jewish physicians, lawyers, druggists,
opticians, dentists, and insurers, or Jewish-owned medical
halls, dental institutions, and clinics.

(c) After the boycott of April 1, 1933 was called off,
the Central Boycott Committee and its suborganizations in the
cities continued their activities in order to prevent the Ger-
was people from using the services of Jewish professions and enterprises.

(d) The "Aryanization" following the Nuremberg Laws of September 15, 1935 was carried out in agreement and collaboration with the authority of the Party and with the help of the unified press. The German Labor Front, under the leadership of Dr. Robert Ley, established an office to handle sales of small retail Jewish businesses. The activities of this office were supported by the dispatch of threatening letters to Jewish businessmen to make them willing to sell their enterprises.

On the other hand, the weekly party publication, Deutschland Rundschau, advised Germans, on November 5, 1935, not to be in too much of a hurry to purchase Jewish enterprises because prices would gradually decline.

(e) Public mortgage banks and insurance companies were continually and systematically induced by the government to require Jewish owners of real estate and buildings to clear their mortgages on short notice; mortgages were not extended, nor

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a) Berliner Zeitung, October 26, 1935.

b) Berliner Tageblatt, November 9, 1935.
were now once granted. The consequence was foreclosure, expropriation, or at least custody by "enemy" administrations.

(2) The program of December 1944 which had been declared by Goebbels and Göring to be the spontaneous action of the Führer in Volksaufgabe was a planned and proposed combined action of the German government, the Party, the SS, the Gestapo, and the regular police. The official — naturally secret — Orders are not in the hands of the Allies. These orders announced the program to be forthcoming and asked that they may not be hindered by the police. They ordered the securing of important commercial materials. They prescribed the arrest of 20 to 30 thousand Jews, especially valid cases. They ordered the use of the formations of the SS and its special detachments for the purposes of concerted action throughout the Reich. The political agencies, the Jugendheime and Kameradschaften have to cooperate with the organizations of the police and the SS. the latter receiving their own directions from the Reichskommissar of the SS and the head of the police.

This material was broadcast to the public by BBC on June 10, 1945. The individual documents are in the files of the Allied
governments and their military leaders.

(a) The concerted actions were steadily coordinated and skillfully directed for the final purpose of the wholesale economic destruction. These special concentrations took place after the Anschluss of Austria, after the Rhenish agreement, after the November pogroms in 1920, after the outbreak of the war of aggression, after the start of the vast air raids of the Allies on Germany.

4. The usage of destruction

The means which the Nazi Leaders applied to the complete economic destruction of the Jews with the final aim of their physical annihilation becomes apparent from that which has been described above. Systematic boycott and violence, directed according to preconceived plans, trained the German population as well as the Jewish victims so that the economic destruction of the Jews was accepted as an unavoidable fact. The German population was not only trained to consider the acts of violence a pleasant interruption of their daily routine, but also to take part in them as acts of revenge to be wreaked
upon the Jews by destiny in favor of the German race.

Since the elimination of the Jews from the economic life
and the transfer of their wealth into German possession had
to be performed within the framework of the general German
economic life, the actions had to be performed under directions
given by the agencies of the Party and through a special
legislation issued by the competent ministries of the government.

The following laws and decrees may be named as the most
important legislative measures:

(a) The law for the restoration of the professional civil
service of April 7, 1935, signed by Hitler, Pracht, and Sengel
Geschwister von Freistadt. It became the model for the forthcoming
legislation for the individual professions and occupations.
Several executive ordinances to the law were issued.

(b) The Reich Citizenship Law of September 1935, signed by
Hitler and Pracht.
and the thirteen executive ordinances to the law. In this
legislation vindicating the whole political and economic posi-
tion of the Jews, most of the Nazi dignitaries took parts.
(a) The decree for the registration of Jewish property of April 30, 1938, signed by Streicher and Frick.

(b) The decree regarding an additional fine of the Jews who are German subjects, of November 15, 1938, signed by Streicher.

(c) The decree for the elimination of the Jews from the German economic life, of November 15, 1938, signed by Streicher, with several executive ordinances.

(d) Decree for the utilization of Jewish property, December 3, 1938, signed by Frick and Pohl, with several executive ordinances.

(e) The Eleventh Ordinance to the Reich Citizenship Law, November 28, 1938, signed by Frick, Streicher, Rofohausen, and Kehlshammer, which deprived German Jews of their citizenship and transferred their property to the Reich if they left Germany.

(f) The Thirteenth Ordinance to the Reich Citizenship Law of July 1, 1938, signed by Frick, Streicher, Rofohnen von Oppeln, and Rofohnen von Oppeln, which prescribed that after the death of a Jew...
his property reverted to the Reich.

(1) A special tax legislation was passed upon the Jews special taxes not obtained by the owners of the population. The Right tax (Reichsteuer), enacted in 1893 under Chancellor Grummel and originally directed against the flight of wealthy German capitalists who wished to leave their country because, under the deed a property tax, practically exclusively against the emigrating Jews. The defence tax, enacted July 26, 1897, was imposed on all persons of draft age who were not drafted for active service, except the Jews were excused from active service by law, the tax applied especially to Jewish men between 18 and 45 years of age. Since February 1, 1903, the Jews had to pay an "social equalization tax" a portion of 10% of their income. All these taxes were to be paid besides the regular taxes, but even with regard to the regular taxes the position of the Jews was deteriorated in comparison with the rest of the population. As amendment of February 17, 1920 to the income tax law treated all Jews as honored persons. The tax exemptions for married people and those with children were denied to Jews. In the tax regarding taxes on income (Inlandssteuer) Jews were excluded from the exemptions granted to artists, teachers,
(1) These imposed upon the Jews served the purpose of economic destruction first, especially in those measures directed against the sequestration of Jewish property; the prosecutions were accompanied by the fines of expropriation of the expropriated or property in lieu of confiscations. The above-mentioned "expropriation fine" of November 25, 1938 was not so much a fine at all, but rather an expropriation measure of confiscation.
Besides the measures covered by a veil of pseudo-legality.

the destruction of Jewish wealth and its transfer to German hands and in those of their collaborators in the various countries took the primitive form of looting and robbery.

Looting took place during the pogroms and actions after

the annexation of Austria in March 1938 and in Germany in November 1938. Since then all anti-Jewish actions and pogroms in all countries dominated or controlled by Germany were to not a small extent connected to looting and Jewish property was given free to the Nazi followers although officially it was always declared that no looting was permitted and took place in reality. Everywhere in Poland and Russia.

This illustrated the attitudes of the German nation in the fight against the Jews served also the inhuman attitudes of the German soldiers who enjoyed seeking their booty back to their families in Germany... In this stealing the small prey of

the German military and administrative machinery acted fol-

lowing the example of the high ranking Nazi leaders like...
Graffiti and others took every opportunity for robbing
Jewish belongings in homes, stores, Jewish public institutions.
Let us mention as illustrations paintings on those of the noble
salons found in the German rail cars going, libraries such
as the 60,000 volume library of the Alliance Israélite in
Paris transferred to the notorious Institute for the Study
of the Jewish Question in Frankfurt on the Main, articles of
the sort taken from Jews of whatever country and social
level.

Looting took place when the Jews were forcibly re-
moved from their homes for concentration camps and particu-
larly for deportations. The lists which the Jews had to
establish on their possessions, went to official files and
served as the basis for actions in which the Jewish prop-
erties were sold to Reich followers at ridiculously low
prices. Thus, to quote only one of hundreds of cases
of that kind, after the deportation of the Jews from Kraków
in October 1940, the property of the deportees went to the
Looting took place even when those of the deportees who survived the transportation conditions and who had carried with them their belongings, according to an official list issued by the deporting authorities, they were robbed of those valuable belongings at the frontiers or at the end of their journeys.

The less the social leaders were able to deliver to the deportees or their members, the greater the losses of goods for consumption, the bigger a role the property stolen played in satisfying the needs of the transport market.
his property reverted to the Reich.

(4) A special tax legislation loaded upon the Jews
special taxes and not sustained by the other populations, and
which deprived them of certain advantages granted to the other
populations (e.g., for spouses, children).

5. The implementation of the crime

The crime of the economic destruction of the Jewish people
with the purpose of its final physical annihilation, started
in the Reich. However, as shown elsewhere in this paper, the
principal intent of the Nazi Leaders was not limited to the
destruction of the Jews in Germany, but aimed at the annihila-
tion of Jews in the whole of Europe and even in other parts
of the world. In consequence of this intent, measures for the
economic destruction of the Jews were transferred to other
territories in Europe as soon as the Nazi Leaders were able
to lay their hands on those countries.

The crime of the economic destruction of the Jewish people
was implemented in occupied and the Nazi occupied countries of
Europe.
The measures were applied in the occupied countries according to
the example and the experience in Germany. The occupying power,
through the military and civil commissions and authorities, acted
in concert with the Special organizations of the SS and the General
transfer of the occupied areas and with the organizations of the
SS Party. What could not be used, in general, was the preparation
and the occupation of the population of the occupied countries, as far as possible
used not only the collaboration of existing governments.

The same principles applied were extended from civil service
profession, professional and occupational organizations (e.g., Commissariat)
or enterprises, special taxes, registration and fracturing of property,
and finally, confiscation.

A survey over most of the occupied countries gives the follow-

(c) In the Jingy, which voted for “return” to Germany in January,
1930, the existing anti-Jewish legislation was introduced and executed
by Goebbels in Joseph Statute in 1931. Since then the general German
legislation applied.
In England, the Roman Catholic Church is central to the community, especially in London.

In the Netherlands, the Roman Catholic Church is also significant, especially in Amsterdam.

In Belgium, the Roman Catholic Church is again central, especially in Brussels.

In France, the Roman Catholic Church is again significant, especially in Paris.

In Germany, the Roman Catholic Church is again central, especially in Berlin.
In Brussels, the General Commissioner, and the Inspector, Head of Civil Administration, Fransisco, and his assistant, Nathaniel Benoit, and the Inspector, Head of the Department of Administration and Welfare, Klaasen.

In Brussels, Robert Koch, former Minister of State in Vienna, as Health Commissioner for the Occupied Areas, also Minister for the Interior, Field Marshal von Prittwitz, Supreme Commissioner for Eastern Europe, who expressed his opinion on the treatment of the territories under his control by the words: "No historic or artistic value in the vast spaces any value."

Together with these "specialists" in the different countries, working from Brussels were the ordinary German ministers and their assistants, with their own decrees and regulations. All these measures together served for the implementation of the planned and pre-conceived plan, the economic and finally, physical destruction of the Jewish people.