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 boycott of February 24, 1933, as well as Section 4 excluded Jews from citizenship, and in Section 7 reserved the opportunities of work and life for citizens first, allowing for the expulsion of non-citizens from the Reich in case of need, shows the intention of the Nazis 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 "Judische Rundschau" of November 1933, written by Dr. The article reveals the aim which had to remain "secret" in 1933 because of Germany's lack of military power at that time, but

1) "New York Times", February 23, 1934, page 15 of this study.
5. Measure 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 Germany from the highest authority down to the "little men" in the SS and Go. Germany began 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) Harassment by economic means

In Germany the boycott of April 1, 1933 directed by the Central Boycott Committee of the National Socialist Party, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, 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 way of "International," systematic legislation, issued and executed by all pertinent 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 submitting 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 causing the final state of complete
Jewish disappearance. Paragraph 2 gives the sanction of these "legal" measures.

As an illustration, the following typical decrees may serve:

(a) The decree of April 26, 1939, signed by Goering and Back,
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 Wilhelm Frick and Wilhelm Back of December 2,
1939, which imposed on the Jews the compulsory deposit of their
securities, stocks and bonds at a foreign exchange bank, and forbade
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. Ehrhardt, Assistant to the Reich Minister of Finance; and Dr. Schaeferbein, 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.

(12) 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. Schaeferbein, 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 (Pflichtzahlerzuschlag) of 75%, the defense tax for the Jews who were not allowed to serve in the army, the "social equalization tax" of 1½% of the income of the Jews are examples of these taxes.

The "Nomoconid" fine described as November 12, 1938 by Göring, which imposed on the Jews the obligation to pay one billion reichsmarks (500 million dollars) is another typical illustration of the process of discrimination by "Legal" means.

(b) Economic seizure

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 9, 1938. This criminal action proclaimed by Goebbels and Göring as the spontaneous reaction of the "German Volksgenossen" was in reality a planned and prepared combined action of the German Government, the Party, the SS,
the J桉e, and the regular police. These secretly secret
orders announced the program to be forthcoming and asked that
they not be hindered by the police. They ordered the
seizing of important documentary materials. They prescribed
the arrest of 50 to 50 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 Reichskommissare and
Reichskommissars had 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.

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. Occupation in Occupied, Protected or Controlled Territory

The pattern of German occupation, so well worked out
in Germany, was applied to occupied Austria, Sudetenland,
Czech and later in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.
after the launching of the war of aggression was applied with
iron consequence to all occupied countries, either by the
occupation authorities or by local civil authorities acting on direct German
"Long"
command or German supervision. Legislative measures like
those 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 valuables, "Jewisation" of Jewish enterprises
through forced sales to non-Jews, or by simple liquidation.
Likewise, "legal" measures consisted 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
consumer, which meant practically depriving the Jews of all means of
subsistence. Exhibit A contains the record of the commission
of "legal" deprivation in all German occupied European
countries. It is needless to quote an example as typical of
this process; all the devices have the same sequence and scope,
and very often over the same ending. This proves unal- 
reliably that the plan executed from a unique direction, and 
was implemented according to a proscribed and a well de- 
limited scheme.

The system of economic destruction, even without the 
consent of legal power, is applied 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 
by either on the direction of the Gestapo, the German civil 
administration, or, and above all, on the direct action under 
cover of the Gestapo. What could not be taken directly was 
robbed through collective fines and taxes imposed on Jewish 
communities under the most unjustified pretexts. As far as 
professions and occupations are concerned, Jews were treated 
by the most primitive means of being enslaved only, and 
immediately after followed their deportation to slave labor 
amps and ghettos.
The scheme of street looting was also applied to the Jewish community of Eastern Europe. Typical of such looting was the collective fine of one billion francs imposed by General von Student on the Jews of the occupied zone of France in November 1941. This fine was collected through the confiscation of Jewish banking accounts and deposits, predictably frozen by "legal" orders. Then the final looting was the climax of the whole plan of dispossession.
The Economic for Economic Destruction

1. The original intention

In the conspiracy of the Nazi leaders for the complete extermination of the Jewish people, the destruction of Jewish economic life is one of the most important and decisive factors. The Party resolution of February 28, 1933, which, in Section 4, excluded Jews from citizenship and in Section 7 reserved the opportunities 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 trying 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 overall enterprise of the Nazis for the final physical extermination of the Jewish people becomes irrefutably clear from the previously mentioned article 1) in the Generische Formo of November 1933, organ of the SS. The article unveils the aim which had to remain "secret" in 1933 because of Germany's lack of military power at that time, but 2) New York Times, November 25, 1938.
"new" could find the opposition of the power on earth."

In order to make the existing significance of the article, let us use its own exact wording:

"The program means not merely the elimination of the Jews from German society. They must be banned from all of the 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.

"The Jewish 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 pariah has been cut off, they will soon be on their own. And though we shall strive to use the "poor" several remedies so it will become necessary, nevertheless all of them will grow into criminality.

"What let nobody suppose that we shall look solely on such developments. We do not intend to permit those hundreds of thousands of imprisoned Jews to become a breeding place for bolshevism or a nesthouse for political-subversive elements. At this stage of development we should therefore face the next majority of eliminating the Jewish population in the new fashion in which in this state of order we eliminate criminality generally by fire and sword."

The persecuted of the Jews with the ultimate goal of preparing them for final extermination has not exclusively to serve only this end. By reducing the Jews to paupers, 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 been well. Furthermore, Jewish money and the proceeds of Jewish wealth had to serve the party machine and, finally, the
As the reason for "taking back" the Jewish property, the argument is given that "the Jews have acquired this fortune by illegal means." This idea runs throughout the chapter, "The Jew is the nightingale counterpart of the Aryan" in Hitler's Mein Kampf (translated by Ralph Manheim, Boston, 1943, pp. 200-207) and it is also advanced by Goebbels in his paper Mein Jahr (New York Times, April 29, 1938). Furthermore, the Schwarmerei, in an article of November 2, 1938, urged the confiscation of Jewish savings as a "necessary for world Jewry's flight 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 connected in 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 ob-
Agitation for the economic boycott of Jewish professions, 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 [newspaper name] on [date].

Berlin on March 23, 1933.

On March 21, 1933, Goebbels' organ Accelfr wrote:

"As a result of the boycott German Jews will be alone free, morally and economically. No position will be given, no compromise made."

That the Nuremberg racial law 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 5, 1933.

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(a) New York Times, April 2, 1933.
(b) Accelfr, April 1, 1933.
(c) New York Times, April 3, 1933.
(d) New York Times, April 3, 1933; Harold Prince, April 4, 1933.
Then these laws were finally issued and separated the Jews from the German people by segregation (Aussiedlung) and discrimination (Ausschließung), the "application of the racial laws to the economic field" was announced as the consequence of the progress of clear separation of Germans and Jews. On September 18, 1935, Paulus Stengler declared in the Hamburger Nachrichten that the fight goes on and would be conducted also economically. On October 15, 1935, Dr. Wilhelm Fehling, Reichsminister 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 Jewish Frankfurter Zeitung warned, on November 4, 1935, about the earliest possible issuance of the decrees against 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 20th, they brought the exclusion of the Jews from the professions and from most occupations, and caused them to

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***) *Frankfurter Zeitung*, November 5, 1935.
to be dismissed from their jobs as executives and employees in commerce and industry. German concerns 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 step on the Nazi program was called "Aryanization."

That remained to be worked out on the economic program was Jewish property. It was raised on the basis of the Four-Year Plan of October 15, 1938, according to which Goering had been made the economic dictator of Germany. On April 25, 1939, Goering and Frick issued a decree by which, on the basis of the Four-Year Plan, Jews were ordered to register and appear 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 12, 1938, Germany ordered the Jews to pay 30% of their property, which equaled one billion Reich Marks (400 million dollars) as an "interim" fine. The amount was later raised to 50%.

On December 7, 1938, the decree regarding the utilization of Jewish property was issued by Walter Funk, Reich Minister of Economics, 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, own or sell objects of gold, platinum, silver, or precious stones.

At the same time, the balance of Jewish economic life was eliminated. By the decree of November 12, 1938 (for the elimination of the Jews from German economic life), Germany 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 passive and legislation, the program for the destruction of the Jewish economic life in Germany was completed by the end of 1938. Hunted 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 remained to be determined: What was to become of the estate, 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, 1941, signed by Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior; Martin Bormann, Chief of the Chancellery of the Party; Dr. Rauchardt, Assistant to the Reich Minister of Finance; and Dr. Schlageter, Assistant to the Reich Minister of Justice. This ordinance ordered that Jews living abroad would not be German subjects, and that the property of
of such former German subjects reverted to the Reich. By this
ordinance the state was held 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; Martin Bormann, Chief of the Chancellery of the Party;
Siegfried von Derschau, Reich Minister of Finance; and Dr.
Sepp Bialostock, Reich Minister of Justice. This ordinance pre-
scribed that, after the death of a Jew, all his property
reverts to the Reich.

3. Coordinated action

The program described was carried out as a common enter-
prise by the concerted action of the Nazi leaders in the German
government and in the National Socialist Party, their auxiliaries
and their organizations. It was a collaboration, sometimes
affiliated, sometimes unofficial and intentionally varied, but
always directed at the same single objective: final destruc-
tion of the Jewish people.
(a) The boycott of April 1, 1933 was a common action of the Nazi Leaders in the German government (Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, Field) and the leading personalities within the Party (Röhm, Stenichen). The Central Boycott Committee was a creation and an instrument of the Party. The expectation of the SA, which took part in the execution of the boycott all over the Reich, were directed and used (dissenten) according to the premeditated action plan.

(b) German associations, unified on the basis of "Aryanization", especially of the professions (as for example, the National Social Physicians' Society, the Municipal Dick Nurses' Society, the Bar Association, the Association of Engineers), were induced to issue their appeals to the German people to retire from patronizing Jewish physicians, lawyers, druggists, opticians, dentists, and nauseans, or Jewish-owned medical halls, army 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...
were people from using the services of Jewish professions and enterprises.

(d) The "Aryanization" following the German Law of September 15, 1939 was carried out in agreement and collaboration with the authority of the Party and with the help of the united 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 businesses to make them willing to sell their enterprises.

On the other hand, the weekly party publication, "Deutsche Nachrichten," advised Germans, on November 3, 1938, 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 politically and methodically 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) "Berlin Echo," October 22, 1935.
b) "Berlin Echo," November 9, 1935.
were now once granted. The consequence was foreclosure, expropriation, or at least custody by " occupant" administrations.

(1) The program of November 1938 which had been declared by Goebbels and Göring to be the spontaneous action of the German Volkswirtschaft was a planned and prepared combined action of the fascist 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 material. They prescribed the arrest of 20 to 30 thousand Jews, especially victimary cases. 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 Jugendbund and Kristallnacht, were to cooperate with the organizations of the police and the SS, the latter receiving their own instructions from the Reichskriminalrat of the SS and the head of the police.

This material was broadcast to the public by BBC on June 19, 1945. The individual documents are in the files of the Allied
governments and their military leaders.

4. The aspects of extermination

The means which the Nazi leaders applied to the complete extermination of the Jews with the final aim of their physical annihilation becomes apparent from that which has been described above. Systematic boycotts 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 unchangeable 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 dispo-
sitions 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, Prück, and Conrad
Schwerin von Krosigk. It became the basis 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 15, 1935, signed by
Hitler and Prück,
and the thirteen executive ordinances to the law. In this
legislation winding up the whole political and economic posi-
tion of the Jews, each of the Nazi dignitaries took parts.
Adolf Hitler, Wilhelm Frick, Rudolf Hess, Walter Funk,
Reichs Justizminister Dr. spoerr, Count Wilhelm von Fritsch.

(a) The decree for the registration of Jewish property
of April 20, 1938, signed by spoerr and Fritsch.

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

(c) The decree for the elimination of the Jews from the
German economic life, of November 27, 1938, signed by spoerr,
with several executive ordinances.

(d) Decree for the utilisation of Jewish property, December
3, 1938, signed by Fritsch and Funk, with several executive or-
dinances.

(e) The Eleventh Ordinance to the Reich Citizenship Law, November
28, 1938, signed by Fritsch, spoerr, Kahr, and Eichmann,
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, 1939, signed by Fritsch, spoerr, Kahr, and Eichmann,
which prescribed that after the death of a Jew
his property reverted to the Reich.

(1) A special tax legislation necessitated upon the Jews special
taxes not sustained by the others of the population. The flight
tax (Fluchtsteuer), enacted in 1933 under Chancellor Brunnin
and originally directed against the flight of wealthy German capital-
ists who wished to leave their country, because under the Nazi a
property tax, practically exclusively against the emigrating Jews.
The income tax, enacted July 20, 1937, was imposed on all persons
of draft age who were not drafted for active service, since the
Jews were precluded from active service by law, the tax applied
especially to Jewish men between 18 and 45 years of age. Since
February 6, 1943, the Jews had to pay an "social equalization tax"
equivalent 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, 1939 to
the income tax has treated all Jews as unmarried persons. The tax
exemptions for married people and those with children were denied
to Jews. In the tax regarding taxes on turnover (Umsatzsteuer) Jews
were precluded from the exemptions granted to artists, teachers,
(1) Those imposed upon the Jews served the purpose of economic destruction, especially in those measures directed against the depredations of Jewish property; the provisions were accompanied by the fines of confiscation of the embezzlement or property in case of contraventions. The above-mentioned "instant fines" of November 22, 1938 was not so much a fine at all, but rather an embezzlement 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 to those of their collaborators in the various countries took the primitive form of looting and robbing.

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, giving the advance of the German army, the outrages against the Jews served also the looting instincts of the German soldiers who enjoyed stealing their booty back to their families in Germany. In this stealing the small prey of the German military and administrative machinery acted following the example of the high ranking Nazi leaders like...
Gearing and others who took every opportunity for robbing
Jewish belongings in homes, stores, Jewish public institutions.
Let us mention as illustrations paintings on those of the noble
nobility's found in the German salt mine palaces, libraries such
as the 60,000 volume library of the Alliance Israelite in
Paris transferred to the notorious Institute for the Study
of the Jewish Question in Frankfurt on the Main; articles of
art stolen 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 particular-
ly for deportations. The lists which the Jews had to
establish on their possessions, were sent to official files and
served as the basis for auctions at which the Jewish prop-
erties were sold to Nazi followers at exorbitantly low
prices. Thus, to quote only one of thousands of cases
of that kind, after the deportation of the Jews from Krakow
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, were robbed of these meager belongings at the frontiers or at the end of their journeys.

The less the local leaders were able to deliver to theAUSEN people and their own followers the goods for consumption, the bigger a role the property stolen away from the Jews played in satisfying the needs of the local markets.
his property reverted to the Reich.

(1) 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., the spouses, children).

5. The Implementation of the Aryanization

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 annihilation 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 these countries.

The crime of the economic destruction of the Jewish people was implemented in Germany and the Nazi occupied countries of Europe.
The measures were applied in the occupied countries according to the example and the experiences in Germany. The occupying power, through the military and civil commissions andCommand, acted in concert with the local authorities of the countries and the nations transferred to the occupied areas and with the organisations of the US Party. That could not be used, in general, was the preparation of the population of the occupied countries, as far as possible for the role of the collaboration of having governments.

The same principles applied toward regulating their civil service, professions and occupations; organisation (e.g., Germanisation) of enterprises, special taxes, registration and freezing of property, and finally, confiscation.

A survey over most of the occupied countries gives the following facts:

(a) In the country which voted for "return" to Germany in January, 1933, the existing anti-Jewish legislation was introduced and executed by Gaulliter Joseph Immelmann in 1934. Since then the general German legislation applied.
(a) In Poland the German legislation was introduced and
enforced under the direction of Otto-Dietrich.

(b) In the part of Czechoslovakia which under the name of
the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia was virtually annexed by
Germany on March 15, 1939, the economic measures against the Jews
were legislated and enforced by Reich Protector Karel Kramář.

(c) In Slovakia, Secretary of State, Quedlinburg Reich Minister of
Production and Labor, Dr. Robert Hštínek, and the 33 leaders
translated and sent to Germany.

(d) In Hungary we must name in the first place: General Governor
Ernst Freiherr von Schwerin. Also, General Officers, Mr. Matthias, Mr. Weißler.

(e) In the Rumanian Reich Governor for Transylvania,
Prime Minister and his assistants, Dr. and Mr. Rădulescu.

(f) In the Hungarian: Chief of the Civil Administration, Gen-
eral Officer Conrad Weiser and his assistants, Mr. Meissner and Schumacher.

(g) In Poland: The military commander in Poland and northwestern
Poland, General von Dorff.

(h) In the Reich Governor Reich Governor for Hungary, Dr.
onceinent Stinger and the General Governor for Bouzov, Dr. Lerner.
In Brussels, the General Director and his staff at the Secretariat, headed by Dr. Arthur Schängler, the head of the Department of Administration and Finance, and the police, 14296.

1) In 1938, Reichsminister, former minister of the interior, as Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Areas, also Minister for the Occupied Areas, Field Marshal von Blomberg, was appointed Commissioner for Eastern Europe, who expressed his opinions on the treatment of the territories under his control by the words: "No historic or artistic values in the East possess any value."

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