Over and above the eight successive charges listed above, the Germans are also guilty of a series of crimes that were limited to a single period or area, but were characteristic of the entire era of Nazi dominance. These crimes, which may best be described as organized violence, represent a unique practice of the Nazi режим. Deliberately planned campaigns were carried out with devastating effect upon the victims and represented as spontaneous outbursts of just wrath. Two examples illustrative of this technique are the boycott of 1 April 1933 and the pogrom of November 1938.

The boycott of 1 April 1933 constitutes the first overt campaign in the German criminal conspiracy against the Jews. It represented a preliminary test of strength in which the Nazis sought to ascertain how far world public opinion would allow them to proceed toward their goal of eliminating the Jews.

The overwhelming support given the Black Shirts in the March 5, 1933.
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1933, election gave its leaders a powerful impetus to proceed with
the realization of the Party's program. In the words of the official
announcement of the April 1 boycott, entitled 'Reasons for the
Boycott Action,' published on 29 March, "the consummation of
the national revolution thereby became a demand of the people."
And the elimination of the Jews from every sphere of German life
had been from the start one of the cardinal tenets of the creed of
the 'national revolution.' The boycott of April 1 thus became the
first step in the way of the cross of German (and ultimately
European) Jewry.

To the German public and the world at large the boycott was
presented as a necessary retaliatory measure against, first,
alleged Jewish "lies and vilifications of downright hair-raising
atrocities" in the shape of "falsehood stories," spread by
"unscrupulous criminals," and directed against Germany, and second,
against the "international boycott" being organized against German
goods by "Jewish intellectual instigators." The boycott was thus
The organisation and execution of the boycott was not left to chance, and for good reason. For as much as the boycott was intended to frighten the Jews of Germany and abroad, it aimed equally as much to demonstrate to the world the power, discipline, and effectiveness of the Party organisation. For that reason there was no need to feign "accidents," as was the case during the 1938 pogroms. Since, further, the German leaders decided that the boycott was not to be accompanied by violence to Jews and their property, there was no need for secret instructions, as was the case, again, in 1935.

Accompanying the already cited manifestos ("Reasons for the Boycott Action"); which rarely stated the reasons for the boycott, was another proclamation entitled "Eleven Points," also published on 29 March, outlining the procedure for the practical and systematic execution of the boycott of Jewish business, Jewish merchants, Jewish physicians and
Jewish lawyers." For added assurance that the boycott would be carried out with the necessary ruthlessness, Julius Streicher was made chairman of the Central Committee to Combat Atrocity and Boycott Agitation, and charged with the over-all execution of the boycott. Streicher, in his turn, issued eight Regulations, each containing detailed instructions as to the means and measures to be employed in enforcing the boycott.

In substance, the "Eleven Points" directed that throughout the country—even in "the smallest villages"—action consistent with the boycott was to be enforced and charged with full responsibility for the execution of the boycott; that it should begin "not in a sporadic manner, but at one stroke, at 10 a.m., sharp," with SS and SA men stationed at all indicated places; that the workers should be told that the boycott was necessary for the "protection of German labor," while the rural elements are to be enlightened that the boycott was "forced" on Germany as a "defensive measure." That "tens of thousands" of meetings should be held at which resolution was to
be adopted. Depending, 'for the present,' a Survey du pays for
Jews in high schools and universities; that no foreign businesses,
including those owned by foreign Jews, should be selected, as the
boycott is 'purely a defensive measure against German Jews.' That
newspapers failing to publicize the boycott should in turn be
boycotted thereafter; that all those measures are to be executed
with 'complete orderliness and the strictest discipline...Not a
single hair of a Jew shall be harmed.'

Sobieski's Fourteen Points 3, added that converted Jews
are to be considered Jews; that posters with a black background
and yellow star (reminiscent of the medieval yellow badge) should
be affixed to all Jewish establishments; that a list of suspended
alleged be paraded through the streets. Point 8 specified that
the boycott would continue until its termination is ordered by
the Party. Regulation 7, however, decreed its interruption at
the end of the first day, until 6 April, so as to give the foreign
press time to stop its alleged anti-German agitation. 'If this,
however, is not the case,' Sobieski told the foreign press on 31
March, 'the boycott will be renewed on Wednesday (5 April) at 26
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"uh, but then with an augent an vehemence afterwards..."

From the standpoint of the German leaders the boycott was an unqualified success. The chief aim of the boycott—to show to the world the Nazis’ iron grip on the land, to make the boycott a continuous process, and to strike terror in the hearts of the Jews—have been achieved. The Volksblcher and other papers were satisfied to note on 3 April that the boycott brought about “the humiliation of the Jews of Germany.” The Nuremberg laws, two years later, largely cost in legal form what had already been in operation.

The American charge d'affaires reported (on 4 April) that “with few exceptions the boycott was carried out without disturbances.”

In Berlin proper, but that acts of violence had taken place in other cities. Reporting on Central Germany, the American Consul in Leipzig stated that in Leipzig the boycott was carried out on two days, March 1 and 1 April, and was accompanied by much violence. "Both to Jewish persons and property. He named many cities in Central Germany in which the boycott was merely a continuation of..."
acts of physical assault, threats to goods, arrests and extortion
that has been in vogue for some months. It should also be noted
that the above-cited American diplomatic representatives con-
cluded their reports with an identical observation that, irrespective
of the boycott, the Jews of Germany have to all intents and purposes
been deprived of 'elementary civic rights,' and that there are
little hope of any improvement in the future. According to the
Assistance Council in Leipzig, the chief purpose, and undoubted
achievement, of the boycott was to promote and stigmatize
publicly all the Jews of Germany by making the people aware of
the racial and religious identity of their fellow citizens.

The rise of violence against Jews had been resultant prior to
the proclamation of the boycott with the tacit approval of the
police can be gathered from the declaration made by Goering, then
Minister of the Interior of Prussia, three weeks before the boycott
(on 10 March).
"The Police are not a defense squad for Jewish stores... They told me: 'We will call out the police to protect here (the Jew). Certainly, I shall employ the police, and without mercy, wherever German people are hurt, but I refuse to turn mercy, wherever German people are hurt, but I refuse to turn mercy. We are the Police into a means for Jewish stores... The motion is reversed. Three years ago we told the people: 'You can settle accounts with the Germans.' We stand by our word. Accounts are being settled."

On March 21, 1933, Goring told a representative of the Netherlands:

"It is true that the department stores were attacked. I am certainly opposed to force being used to settle against these undertakings, but I do not see why it should not be permissible to warn people against buying in Jewish department stores."

Public denunciations by the head of the Police in the largest state in Germany that the Jews would receive no police protection could only serve as a forerunner signal for the Faschist's Jaygrobe.

The American Consul in Leipzig, referring to conditions in Central Germany, wrote that "the persecution and killing of Jews in this region has been systematically and brutally carried out and continued." The attacks, assuming the form of arrests, beatings, extortions, public degradation, desecration of synagogues and cemeteries, while unceasing, still were without central direction.
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and coordination. Their over-all purpose was, however, unmistakable:
to make life for Jews so intolerable that they would make haste to
leave Germany. Restrictive legislation, designed to parcelize them,
combined with physical harassment, practiced without let-up but not
yet to so violent and concentrated form as to antagonize sharply
world opinion which still had to be courted, were hoped to be
sufficient to cause a near exodus.

By the fall of 1938 the world situation had changed slightly
in favor of Germany. Austria had been absorbed, to the accompaniment
of violence against Jews as a prelude not Hitler's attempted in Germany.

More significantly, the rape of Czechoslovakia opened the gates for
the conquest of Eastern Europe. Since, moreover, both of these
actions were achieved with the concurrence of these very powers
whose favor had to be courted up to then, no psychological barrier
existed any longer to the execution of the long professed aim,
namely the elimination of the Jews from Germany. Physical supression
in the shape of territorial victories induced simultaneously a
psychological manipulation from Germany, however slimy, to 
world opinion. On 14 December 1938, the British Consul General 
in Frankfort indeed reported to his government that "the rulers 
of Germany appear at present to be contemptuous of world opinion."  
For the leaders of Germany the propitious moment had arrived 
to deliver the Jews such a massive, concentrated, violent blow, 
carrying so much physical and psychological impact, as would cause 
them to depart in mass flight. The necessary opportunity was 
provided by the death of Von Roth, third secretary of the Paris 
Embassy, on 9 November, at the hands of Nicholas Dreyfus, a 
17-year-old refugee who had become slightly unhinged from the 
tribulations he and his family had undergone. While, admittedly, 
Nazi leaders, being totally devoid of scruples, never really be-
lieved that excuses are essential to their actions, hypocrisy 
has long been recognized as a useful handbook of statescraft— 
the tribute that vice pays to virtue. In 1938 the orders for 
the boycott were publicly announced because no violence was to
take place, the objective being stigmatization of the Jews and a demonstration of Party strength and discipline. In 1938 violence was to be the supreme aim, and hence the orders had to be secret. Having, for the last time, their respects to bourgeois virtue, the Nazi leaders determined to tell the world that the acts of arson, physical assaults, property damage, wholesale arrests, that were scheduled to take place in 10 November, were all "spontaneous," the result of the pent-up but irresponsible indignation of the German masses.

The events of 10 November are well known. In a limited sense, they shook the world. Although the excesses that accompanied the occupation of Austria were no less violent, undoubtedly it was the burning of the synagogues, carried out simultaneously throughout the country, that gave special edge to the shock administered world opinion. No observer living at the time in Germany believed that the acts of violence were "spontaneous." The pattern was too uniform, clear-cut, universal; burning of the synagogues with
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control and increasing人心 at a specific time; the indifference
of the police; the passivity of the fire brigades, which limited
their efforts to protecting non-Jewish establishments; destruction
and looting of private homes; physical violence; the wholesale
arrest of special-age groups and their transportation to con-
centration camps. Ambassador Wilson (later recalled by President
Roosevelt) wrote the State Department that he "feels constrained
to report that evidence leads to the contrary conclusion," then
the "opportunism" theory given by Goebbels. Reporting from Simon,
the American Consul General stated that there is "sufficient
evidence that the destruction was not the work of a spontaneous
mob enthusiasm, as claimed by some official authorities." In
his lengthy report of 31 November, the American Consul in Leipzig
described the experience in that town as

"Constituting a narration...that very probably has had no
counterpart in the course of the civilized world..."
At 9 P.M., November 10, 1938, was unleashed a barrage of
violent fury, as had never before bidden its presence in Germany,
or very likely anywhere else in the world since antiquity. It
cannot...be described in such a sinister fashion as to lend credence to the theory that
the execution of it had involved studied preparation. It
was not anticipated by this notice but the plan of
"unprogrammed indiscriminate" leaked out in Leipzig several
hours before news of the death of von Rath had been forced.
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June 12, 1935. It is stated upon authority believed to be reliable that most of the victims were engaged in clearing up lines of battle fronts. Several thousands of persons were known to this office as early as 9 p.m. on the afternoon of November 9, 1936, that some individuals' columns were scheduled for that night, suggesting a large-scale attack. Several of such columns stayed up purposely in order to witness it."

Regarding from Stuttgart on 12 November 1936, the American

army general stated that

"The fact of widespread warfare have suffered military abuses during the last three days which would seem unusual to one living in an enlightened country during the twenty-first century, if we would not actually have witnessed their

... These robots were carried out by young men and well-trained boys. It was easy to conclude that the civil war. It was easy to conclude that the civil war was just another of the former trained and disciplined forces existing among various factions. The young men were killed or injured in their attempts to cross a minefield and escape."

The reports of the above-cited sources are supported by lengthy

description of the outbreak.

Similarly, the British Counsel General in Bologna reported to

his government:

"It is now clear that the local police and military forces have taken steps to prevent further outbreaks. These steps have been taken in consultation with the local authorities."

Any lingering doubt that the 'massacre's acts of Genoa,
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To: All Gestapo officials, to all SS, SA, and all GA.

Urgent, urgent, submit at once.

Urgent to submit at once to the director (leader) or his deputy.

MEASURES against Jews this night.

Weaken the attack on diplomatic secretary von Beth in Paris. Demonstrations against the Jews in the entire Reich are to be repeated this night of Nov. 9th 1938. To deal with these events the following directives are issued:

1. The directors of the Gestapo offices or their deputies have to be present immediately upon receipt of this telegram. They are to be in Berlin or Faschingsfestzelt and arrange with them for a meeting to discuss and agree upon the execution of the decrees. The regional commander of the Gestapo and the Reichsleiter is to be called in for the meeting. In the course of the conference the political leaders are to be advised, that the German police has received from the Reichskanzler SA and Chief of Staff the following directives, and that the measures taken by the political agencies should be in accordance with these:

   a). Only such measures are to be taken, which do not endanger German life or property (e.g., synagogues only if in fire danger for the neighborhood).

   b). Stores and apartments of Jews may be destroyed but not looted. The police and Gestapo are to watch over the execution of these orders and to arrest plunderers.

   c). In the business section, particular care has to be taken that non-Jewish stores are to be protected from damage under all circumstances.

   d). Residences, including foreign Jews are not to be looted.

2. On the condition, that the directives mentioned under 1 are
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...complied with, the demonstrations are not to be provoked by the Police, but only to be entered with respect to the compliance with the directive.

4) Immediately upon receipt of this teletype the police are to advise the Minister in all communities and cities of Jewish religious organiza-
tions to arrest in all communities and cities of Jewish religious organiza-
tions to prevent their service, agitation in the course of the demon-
strations to present them from agitation. In the course of the demon-
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restations.
Jews were evicted from their homes at night, made to carry away to the synagogue, and the rabbi forced to set off the fire. In Brno they were assembled to watch the synagogue go up in flames. Three days later they were taxed with 50,000 marks in payment for the removal of the wrecks.

The leader Edlen stated on 11 November that "almost all the synagogues in every German town — very few were overlooked — were set on fire and destroyed." On the basis of eye-witness reports, since it has been asserted that 403 synagogues went up in flames, but that is probably an underestimate. The extent of the damage wrought to private houses and business establishments cannot be estimated.

On 16 November 1938, a special decree ordered the Jews to pay for the clearance of all damaged property and simultaneously cancelled all insurance claims.

From the viewpoint of the German leaders the November pogroms were a total success. When the pogroms ended, the lot of the remaining Jews became one of utter and unmotivated desperation.
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Their personal assets had been confiscated or destroyed and their religious shrine, consumed by fire. Worse yet, virtually all Jews had been transported to the concentration camps of Buchenwald, Treblinka, and Auschwitz, where they had been exterminated. In fact, the worst periods in the history of the camps were the years 1938-1940. It is in these camps that the SS executioners and sadists received their initial training, with Jews as guinea pigs. They provided the facilities for the special schools for torture that were founded later. From the ranks of the Hitler youth who took part in the multitudinous acts of violence and minor pogroms of the interim years emerged the nucleus of dozens involving hundreds of thousands of professional killers. Without this nucleus of trained and tried executioners and sadists the vast army needed to exterminate the Jews of Europe could not have been formed in the brief period preceding the attack on Poland.

Vast violence had, then, been purposeful, consistent, planned, directed, and coordinated. The German murderers had to learn by doing. Jews constituted their school of experience.
2. Exhibit No. 1.
4. The Jews in Nazi Germany (M. V. 1936) p. 45.
5. Exhibit No. 1.
7. The Jews in Nazi Germany, p. 31.
8. Exhibit No. 16.
9. Exhibit No. 16.
10. Exhibit No. 1.
11. Exhibit No. 1.
12. Exhibit No. 1.
13. Exhibit No. 16.
15. Exhibit No. 16. Book No. 2 (1939) p. 17. Also page 16 on events.
16. Book No. 16.
17. Book No. 16. Also Book No. 2 (1930) p. 16.
18. Book No. 16. Also Book No. 2 (1930) p. 16.