Over and above the eight enumerated charges listed above, the Germans are also guilty of a series of crimes that were limited to no one 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 creation of the Nazi regime. Elaborately planned campaigns were carried out with devastating effect upon the victims and unleashed as spontaneous outbursts of just wrath. Two examples illustrative of this technique are the boycott of 1 April 1933 and the pogroms 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 First Party in the March 5,
1938, elections gave the leaders a powerful impulse 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 commutation 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 crisis of Germany (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 enormity" in the shape of "directly stories," spread by "unscrupulous officials," and directed against Germany, and second, against the "international boycott" being organized against German goods by "Jewish intellectual instigators." The boycott was thus
The organization 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 stood equally as much to demonstrate to the world the power, discipline, and effectiveness of the Party organization. For that reason there was no need to feign "accidents," as was the case during the 1933 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 1933.

Accompanying the already cited manifest ("Reasons for the Boycott Action"), which merely stated the reasons for the boycott, was another proclamation entitled "Eleven Points," also published on 29 March, outlining the procedures 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"—actions consistent should be forced and carried 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 38 and 39 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 verbis
be adopted depending, for the present, a superimposed 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 thereon; that all the resources are to be exhausted
with "complete dedication and the strictest discipline...Not a
single hair of a Jew shall be harmed."

Schoenhein's "Fourteen Points" noted that converted Jews
are to be considered Jews; that postcards with a black background
and yellow edge (reminiscence of the medieval yellow badge) should
be affixed to all Jewish establishments; that a list of suspended
agencies be paraded through the streets. Point 8 specified that
the boycott would continue until its termination is ordered by
the Party. Regulation 9, however, decreed its interruption at
the end of the first day, until 5 April, so as to give the foreign
press time to stop its alleged anti-German agitation. 'If this,
however, is not the case,' Sabath tells the foreign press on 31
March, 'the boycott will be renewed on Wednesday (5 April) at 20
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"Clock, but then with an impetus and velocity little suspected."

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' firm grip on the land, to make the boycott a continuous process, and to strike terror in the hearts of the Jews—had been achieved. The Volkischer Beobachter was 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 11 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 culmination of
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Acts of physical assault, threats to goods, arrests and extortions
that have 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, irrespec-
tive of the boycott, the Jews of Germany have to all intents and purposes
been deprived of "elementary civic rights," and that there was
little hope of any improvement in the future. According to the
American Consul in Leipsic, the chief purpose of undoubted
achievement of the boycott was to prejudice and stigmatize
publicly all the Jews of Germany by making the people aware of
the racial and religious identity of their fellow citizens.

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

On March 23, 1933, Göring told a representative of the
Telegraph of Amsterdam:

"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 how it could not be
permissible to warn people against buying in Jewish department
stores."

Public declarations by the head of the police in the largest
state in Germany that the Jews would receive no police protection
would only serve as a go-ahead signal for the Party's hooligans.

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,
strangulation, public degradation, desecration of synagogues and
cemeteries, while malicious, still were without central direction.
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and coordination. Their over-approximate aim, however, unmistakable:
to make life for Jews so intolerable that they would be made to
leave Germany. Inevitable persecution, designed to pressure them,
combined with physical harassment, practiced without let-up, but not
yet to so violent and concentrated a form as to antagonize sharply
world opinion which still held to be courted, were hoped to be
sufficient to cause a mass exodus.

By the fall of 1938 the world situation had changed slightly
in favor of Germany. Austria has been absorbed, to the accompaniment
of violence against Jews as a curtailment of liberties 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 three very powerful
nations who led to be courted up to them, no psychological barrier
existed any longer to the execution of the long professed aim,
namely the elimination of the Jews from Germany. Physical suppression
in the shape of territorial victories induced simultaneously a
psychological examination from deference, however slimy, to
world opinion. On 14 December 1938, the British Consul General
in Frankfurt 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 proposition was to deliver the Jews such a massive, concentrated, violent blow,
carrying so much physical and psychological impact, that 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 7 November, at the hands of SS chief Heymeyer, a
17-year-old refugee who had become slightly unhinged from the
tribulations he and his family had undergone. While, admittedly,
Hitler 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 handmaid of statescraft—the
tyrant pays to virtue. In 1933 the orders for
the boycott were publicly announced because so 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 bourgeoisie virtue, the Nazi leaders determined to tell the world that the acts of arson, physical assault, property damage, wholesale arrests, that were scheduled to take place in 10 November, were all "spontaneous," the result of the pent-up but irresistible 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 discipline were at a specific time, the indifference
of the police; the passivity of the free guards, which limited
their efforts to protecting non-Jewish establishments; destruction
and looting of private homes; physical violence; the wholesale
arrests of special-age groups and their transportation to con-
centration camps. Ambassador Wilson (now recalled by President
Roosevelt) asked the State Department that he be allowed to con-
tinue to report the evidence leads to the contrary conclusion."
then
the "spontaneity" theory given by Goebbels. Reporting from Bremen,
the American Consul General stated that there is "sufficient
evidence that the destruction was not the work of a spontaneous
mob eruption, as claimed by some official authorities." In
his lengthy report of 21 November, the American Consul in Leipzig
described the massacre as that seems

"constituting a narrative...but very probably has had an
counterpart in the course of the civilized world..."
At 7 P.M., November 10, 1938, a barrage of
shot from the air had led to small battles in Germany,
or very likely anywhere else in the world since war ever...
The whole Limpurgarte activity was organized in such
a sinister fashion as to lend credence to the theory that
the execution of it had involved studied preparation. It
was being recognized by this notice that the plan of
"spontaneous indiscretion" leaked out in Leipzig several
hours before news of the death of von Rath has been heard.
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seated at 10 p.m., November 10, 1938. It is stated upon
authority believed to be reliable that most of the women
was engaged in dressing up during this night. Several
persons known to the office were away at 9 p.m., on the
evening of November 9, 1938, when some preparations' outle-
age was scheduled for that night outside after midnight
and several of such persons stayed up purposely in order
to witness it.\textsuperscript{13}

Seemingly from Stuttgart on 12 November 1938, the American

Ambassador stated that

"The Jews of Southwest Germany have suffered atrocities
during the last three days which would seem hardly to be
living in an enlightened country during the twentieth
century. If one had not actually been a witness of their
dreadful experience... These repressions were carried out by
young men and well-trained boys. It was easy to conclude
under the civilian clothes of the former trained and
disciplined 36 or 38 men, while in the case of the latter
the Hitler Youth uniform was evident in some instances.
The young men act with their knees in most cases neatly
and efficiently.\textsuperscript{14}

The reports of the above-cited source are filled with lengthy
description of the outrages.

Similarly the British Consul General in Bologna reported to
his government:

"I have been more shocked by the ruthless and criminal
actions in which authorities took that by anything else about
the present event... I am inclined to think that the
Fascist leader was himself.-\textsuperscript{15}

Any lingering doubt that the 'sneakiness' acts of Berliner...
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[Text is not legible due to image quality]

TO: All Gestapo officers, to all SS, OA, and all OK.

Urgent, urgent, submit at once! - Urgent to submit at once to the director (header) or his deputy.

SUBJECT: Measures against Jews this night.

On account of the attack on diplomatic secretary Ben Roth in Paris demonstrations against the Jews in the entire Reich are to be repeated this night of Nov. 9/10 1938. To deal with these events the following directives are issued:

1). The directors of the Gestapo offices or their deputies have to proceed immediately upon receipt of this directive to telephone the regional Party officials, Reichspolizei, and Gestapo to arrange with them for a meeting to discuss and agree upon the execution of the demonstrations. The meeting is to be called in for the evening. In the course of the conference the political leaders are to be informed, that the District army has received from the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of Police the following directives and that the measures taken by the political agencies should be in accordance with them:

a). Only such measures are to be taken which do not endanger German life or property (e.g., synagogues
especially if no fire danger for the neighborhood).

b). Stores and apartments of Jews may be destroyed but not looted. The police not been directed to
watch over the execution of this order and to arrest plunderers.

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

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

2). On the condition, that the directives mentioned under 1 are
The report indicates...
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 Brussels the Jews were assembled to watch the synagogue go up in flames. Three days later they were taxed with 15,000 marks in payment for the removal of the wreckage.

The Berlin Jews 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, it has been estimated that 428 synagogues went up in flames, but this is probably an underestimate. The extent of the damage wrought to private homes and business establishments cannot be estimated.

On 13 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. With the pogroms ended, the lot of the remaining Jews became one of utter and unmitigated desperation.
Their personal assets had been confiscated or destroyed and their religious shrines, consumed by fire. Worst yet, practically all men had been transported to the concentration camps of Buchenwald, Dachau, and Auschwitz, which had then been constructed. 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 normal experience, their real 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 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.

Most violence had, then, from the very start been purposeful, consistent, planned, directed, and coordinated. The German murderers had to learn by doing. Jews constituted their school of experience.
1. Exhibit No. 1, Reichskriegsminister, 29 March 1953.
2. Exhibit No. 2.
4. The Jews in Nazi Germany, p. 43.
5. Exhibit No. 11.
7. The Jews in Nazi Germany, p. 31.
10. Exhibit No. 5.
11. Exhibit No. 3.
12. Exhibit No. 4.
13. Exhibit No. 10.
14. Exhibit E50. Asmara, No. 2 (1939) p. 17, also page 16 on events.
15. Venice.