In 1944, when the German High Command realized that it could not win the war, Otto von Stumppenberg was said to have been entrusted with the task of preparing a memorandum on steps to be taken to win the next struggle. Dispatches based on information gathered by the French underground and made available in Washington quoted him as follows:

"This does a provisional defeat matter to us, if, because of the devastation of manpower and material which we will have been able to inflict on our enemies and neighboring territories, we have obtained a margin of economic and demographic superiority greater than before 1939."

Von Stumppenberg's plan as revealed with extraordinary documents by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the High Command of the Israeli government tribunal. In this case a number of high-ranking officials of the Nazi government and party have been indicted on eight counts including crimes against humanity as a result of which millions of people were exterminated, tortured, starved, enslaved, and robbed.

The importance of this case from the Jewish point of view to the fact that it demonstrates clearly how the entire Nazi edifice of every facet of Nazi life played a part in the great conspiracy against the Jews of Europe. Involved were the foreign office, the Ministries of Interior, Finance, Food and Agriculture, the Chancellors of the President and Reich Chancellors, the Reich Press Chief and the Red Cross. These cooperated with the SS, the police, "private" banking and industry in "a masss through Europe from east to west and could all Jews under their domination in the countries, including those of Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Spain and Portugal.

This aim is clearly defined in a captured Nazi document, the minutes of a meeting held on January 20, 1942 to prepare the master plan for the final solution of the Jewish problem. This meeting decided: "Under proper direction, the Jews should, for final solution, be brought first once and later, in a campaign, with exception of the few, the Jews capable of work are employed in rebuilding, in which a greater part will fall out through natural dissipation. The remaining remnant, with strongest resistances, must be treated accordingly, as these people are the genes of a new Jewish problem." Such of the Nazi agencies had its part to play and each fulfilled its role.
On March 30, 1942, State Secretary Reinhard, a defendant, wrote that the German Foreign Office had no objection to the deportation of 1,000 Jewish and to the expulsion of Jews to face death. Thereafter, another defendant, reported to the Foreign Office from Yugoslavia on December 23, 1941, that "today and tomorrow will be a turning point in the situation." In this capacity, another employee of the department, reported to the evacuation of thousands of Jewish children in July, 1944, until "the end of the month when the action against the Jews in Hungary will be completed for the next part of the situation will have become peculiar.

The Ministry of Finance is represented by Wilhelm Frick, State Secretary from 1934 to 1945. In Reich's Deputy, he was explicitly responsible for the preparations for the introduction of the infamous Humanity Tax, the so-called "Humanity Tax" for which he personally drafted. At the conference of January 10, 1944, he suggested compulsory sterilization of all Jews. Three years later he wrote: "One can consider the aims of the anti-Jewish legislation as already achieved. . . . It has brought about a preliminary solution of the Jewish question and, at the same time, substantially progressed the final solution."

The Ministry of Finance is included in the General Subsidiary, Miller's Finance Minister, who was charged with collecting the billion mark fine levied against the Jews following the pogroms of November, 1938. The Ministry was the center of Jewish expropriation and a collection point for loot, including that taken from the victims of the extermination centers. In close liaison with the Ministry of Finance was the Reichskredit bank, to which were transferred shipments of valuables from Hitler's collection to be sold at 50 million Reichsmarks. This latter institution financed the "Wirtschaftsverwaltungen" which were operated through the use of slave labor exclusively. In all these activities and, particularly in the over-all "organization" of Jewish assets in all occupied countries through organizations, supplementation and outright confiscation, all were supported by private banks, particularly the Deutscher Bank.

The Ministry for Food and Agriculture supplied Jews from every phase of German agriculture, and instituted a starvation program extending to the occupied territories, particularly Poland.

The heads of Hitler's two important chancelleries, Hermann Göring and Minister of the Reich and President Chamberlain, also contributed to the "organization" of the Jewish question. The former was involved in the organization of the "Prisoners of War" against the Jews in the Western territories while the latter retained his power in such a manner as to control all the crimes of the Gestapo.
It was the task of defendant Dietrich, Reich Press Chief and propagandist, to rallied over more than 3,000 German willing and periods, to continue public opinion for the prevention and liquidation of the Jews.

The United States Government has played an important role in bringing Nazi war criminals to justice. However, some weeks ago the New York Times reported a "strong suspicion" among Americans themselves that German defense attorneys were being assisted by members of the War Crimes Prosecution Staff. In the trial of 12 leading officials of the Groß Deutschland Werke it was found that after a careful check of motions submitted by defense attorneys that many had been first written in English and then translated into German. Defendants have been turned over to German lawyers who are often found to be familiar with supposedly secret confidential material. In some cases the defense has obtained photographs of material which could only have come from the United States.

This trend of events has created a sense of unease among some quarters. It is being interpreted in the light of military government directives which have been issued over and over again to the Germans that they have been called upon to combat themselves as co-belligerents with the United States against the Soviet Union, a notion which has received impetus from the fact that the European Recovery Program has been prostituted upon the rearmament of Germany's industrial potential. It has led to the conclusion that the concept of Germany's guilt as an aggressor nation is being relegated to the back of discarded tones along with the crimes of war.

Such a trend does not take account of the sense of world peace which still exists within the fascist minds of present-day Germany. On those who favor the correctness of this view, a careful reading of General von Steindorff's famous memorandum is strongly recommended.