

TRIAL BRIEFSECTION OF INDICTMENT

Appendix A, Page 33

STATEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIMES  
SET OUT IN COUNTS ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOURSTREICHER:

The defendant STREICHER between 1932-1945 was: a member of the Nazi Party, a member of the Reichstag, a General in the SA, Gauleiter of Franconia, Editor in Chief of the anti-Semitic newspaper "Der Stürmer". The defendant STREICHER used the foregoing positions, his personal influence, and his close connection with the Führer in such a manner that: he promoted the accession to power of the Nazi conspirators and the consolidation of their control over Germany set forth in Count One of the Indictment: he authorized, directed, and participated in the Crimes against Humanity set forth in Count Four of the Indictment, including particularly the incitement of the persecution of the Jews set forth in Count One and Count Four of the Indictment.

LEGAL REFERENCES.

Charter of the International Military Tribunal:

Article 6.

Article 6 a

Article 6 c

Article 8

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE

- I. The defendant STREICHER between 1932-1945 was: a member of the Nazi Party, a member of the Reichstag, a General in the SA, Gauleiter of Franconia, Editor in Chief of the anti-Semitic newspaper "Der Stürmer."

A. Biographical Data. Proof of positions held in order named in Indictment.

1. Party member, 1932-1945:

Interrogation, STREICHER, 1 September 1945, p. 8.

-PS, Statement, STREICHER, 10 November 1945.

2. Member of the Reichstag, November 1932-1945.

-PS, Statement, STREICHER, 10 November 1945.

3. General in the SA.

-PS, Statement, STREICHER, 10 November 1945.

4. Gauleiter of Franconia.

-PS, Statement, STREICHER, 10 November 1945.

5. Editor in Chief of the anti-Semitic newspaper "Der Stürmer."

-PS, Statement, STREICHER, 10 November 1945.

B. Authority of defendant STREICHER as Gauleiter of Franconia.

As Gauleiter of Franconia, the defendant STREICHER had the political leadership of Franconia and was charged with performing creative work. He was appointed by the Fuehrer and was directly responsible to the Fuehrer. The defendant bore "the over-all responsibility to the Fuehrer for the sector. \* \* \* The rights, duties and jurisdiction of the Gauleiters result primarily from the mission assigned by the Fuehrer. . ."

The functions included "the central coordination \* \* \* of the Gau Directorate with the State authorities (Reich deputies, Police, Gestapo, etc.). The arrangement of conferences between the Gauleiters and offices outside the Party (State, economy and others). . . ."

1893-PS, Organization Book of NSDAP,  
1943, pp. 136-145.

II. The defendant STREICHER used the positions set out in Section I hereof, his personal influence, and his close connection with the Fuehrer in such a manner that: he promoted the accession to power of the Nazi conspirators and the consolidation of their control over Germany set forth in Count One of the Indictment; he authorized, directed and participated in the Crimes against Humanity set forth in Count Four of the Indictment, including particularly the incitement of the persecution of the Jews set forth in Count One and Count Four of the Indictment.

A. The defendant STREICHER was one of the first and most persistent anti-Semitic spokesmen of the Nazi Party. His speeches and writings were anti-Semitic prior to the formation of the Nazi Party and the adoption of anti-Semitism as a principal of the NSDAP. He incited and participated in the persecution of the Jews.

1. In 1920, in a speech in Leipzig, STREICHER announced his intention to fight Jewry.

2568-PS, Book, Julius STREICHER, "Kampf dem Weltfeind. Reden aus der Dampfzeit,  
pp. 9-12.

2. On 13 November 1920, in a speech at Bernberg, STREICHER declared, "There can be no real Socialism without a solution of the racial problem." His then party, German Socialist Party, was conducting not a class war, but a racial fight.

2568-PS, supra, pp. 13-16.

3. In November 1922, at Nürnberg, STREICHER declared, "The Jew is a foreigner," and charged that the Jew lives at the expense of the Germans.

2568-PS, supra, pp. 17-20.

4. In a speech at Nürnberg, 9 May 1923, STREICHER declared that some Jews are living in luxury while Germans live in want, and blamed the people themselves for their condition.

2568-PS, supra, pp. 21-23.

5. On 20 November 1924, in Munich, STREICHER declared that the significance of the Hitler uprising was that it was a national revolution for the purpose of freeing the German people from the Jews.

2568-PS, supra, pp. 30-34.

6. Adolf Hitler, in "Mein Kampf," paid tribute to Julius STREICHER, using the following language:

"This applies especially to the Chief fighter of the German Socialist Party (Deutschsozialistische Partei) of those days in Nürnberg, Julius Streicher. The NSDAP and the DSP had the same ultimate aims, yet wholly independent one of the other. The Chief fighter for the DSP, as I have said, was Julius Streicher, then a teacher in Nürnberg. From the first he, too, had a holy conviction of the mission and the future of his movement. However, as soon as he could recognize the greater power and the superior growth of the NSDAP clearly and beyond all doubt, he ceased his activity for the DSP and the Working Association, and called on his adherents to join the NSDAP, which had issued victoriously from the mutual struggle, and to fight on in its ranks for the common goal. A decision as grave from the personal point of view as it was profoundly decent."

2564-PS, Extract from "Mein Kampf," 39th Edition, Munich, 1933.

7. Speaking in Nürnberg on 2 March 1925, Hitler quoted STREICHER as saying to him, immediately after his return from imprisonment,

"Now, as you are here, I put my work in your hands." He did not make reservations; he turned over to me without conditions the work which he had accomplished under the most difficult circumstances."

2661-PS, Adolf Hitler in Franconia, pp. 29-30.

8. On 7 May 1926, in MUNICH, STREICHER advocated that the Jew has no right to speak in Germany and should speak only in Palestine; that German women should not be treated by Jewish physicians; that no real organization of the State would be required when what the Jew had

stolen was taken from him.

2568-PS, supra, pp. 65-70.

9. In a speech on 1 June 1927 in Munich, STREICHER blamed all of Germany's difficulties on the Jews and Marxists.

2568-PS, supra, pp. 79-84.

10. In a speech on 7 July 1927 in Munich, STREICHER advocated that only Germans are fit to fill the office of judge; that the recognition of the Jew as an equal with the German before the law is objectionable; that Jews poison justice.

2568-PS, supra, pp. 85-91.

11. In a speech before the Third Reichsparteitag in Nürnberg, on 20 August 1927, STREICHER declared that the NAZIS live in the belief "that Adolf Hitler will liberate the German people from the hands of Judaism."

2568-PS, supra, pp.

12. In a speech in Nürnberg on 5 May 1928, STREICHER declared that political murder has been for centuries a favored weapon of the Jews. He described Christ as an anti-Semite whose preachings against the Jews caused them to demand His death.

2568-PS, supra, pp. 105-109.

13. In a speech in Nürnberg on 21 April 1932, STREICHER declared, "The Jews are our misfortune;" that all Jews have a common end: world domination. "We (Nazis) believe that Hitler was sent from God for the creation of a new Germany."

2568-PS, supra, pp. 127-132.

14. On 20 May 1932, in Nürnberg, STREICHER declared, "There will come a day on which the Jews must all emigrate from Germany."

2568-PS, supra, pp.

15. In 1933 STREICHER was designated by the Fuehrer to head the "Central Committee to Combat Jewish Atrocity and Boycott Agitation," composed among others of Robert Ley, Heinrich Himmler, Walter Darre, Dr. Hans Frank II, and Dr. Gerhardt Wagner.

2156-PS, Nationalsozialistische Partei  
Korrespondenz, 29 March 1933.

16. As Chairman of the Central Committee to Combat Jewish Atrocity and Boycott Agitation, STREICHER published a statement that the Jews and the rest of the world were publishing lies about Germany and organizing a boycott of German products; that this hate "is caused by the fact that in Germany the Marxists and bourgeois parties defending the Jews have been destroyed, thus ending the Jewish hope of dominating the German people from within." The defendant then called upon the German people as a whole to retaliate on this world enemy by the boycott beginning Saturday, 1 April 1933, against the Jewish world criminals. "National Socialists! Strike the world enemy."

2153-PS, Nationalsozialistische Partei  
Korrespondenz, 30 March 1933.

17. On 31 March 1933, speaking in Munich, STREICHER made his usual anti-Semitic tirade, and then,

"I do not ask you whether you are Catholic or Protestant, but whether you are Christians, and then I say to you: Mount Calvary is still not avenged. However, the Future conceals the revenge in her bosom, and those who are responsible for Mount Calvary are already headed towards that end \* \* \* So long as I stand at the head of this fight, the battle will be earnestly led that the eternal Jew will have little satisfaction thereby."

STREICHER closed with a fervent appeal for complete support of the boycott to be inaugurated on 1 April 1933.

2571-PS, Völkischer Beobachter, 1 April  
1933.

18. On 11 February 1933, in a speech in Nurnberg on the occasion of STREICHER's birthday, Adolf Hitler addressed STREICHER,



"It has been possible for me to come to Nürnberg today on a short visit in order to congratulate an old, true battle comrade and comrade in arms \* \* \* You who through the years have been the standard bearer of our ideas have certainly not thought how one day all would be fulfilled, that from these ideas the redemption of the Reich would one day result. I have believed in this and with unshakeable faith, at my side, my friend and comrade in arms, STREICHER, believed in it \* \* \* and likewise STREICHER never doubted the outcome. This unshakeable belief moves mountains."

2661-PS, Adolf Hitler in Franconia,  
pp. 201-202.

19. On 17 August 1935, in a speech at the Sports Palast in Berlin, STREICHER declared that the German people were realizing a solution of the Jewish question.

2747-PS, Völkischer Beobachter, 17 August  
1935.

20. On 11 November 1935, speaking before the German Labor Front at the Sports Palast in Berlin, STREICHER upheld the Nürnberg laws, saying the Jews:

"can live among us with peace within the framework of the Nürnberg laws, however, he should also leave us in peace. As long as the Jew respects these laws, we do not touch a hair on his head. Violations will never be tolerated \* \* The Nürnberg laws are for the purpose of maintaining the purity of German blood and the German honor."

-PS, Arbeitertum, 11 November 1935.

21. On 16 May 1937, speaking before the Research Section of the Reich Institute for History of New Germany, STREICHER declared,

"If there are today Nürnberg laws, the meaning of which is still not understood by many learned men, then that is the finest and highest recognition of the fight which I and my comrades in arms carried out in the city of the Reich Party meetings for more than fourteen years. May it be that all German savants soon grasp the significance of these laws for our people."

-PS, Fränkischer Kurier, 16 May 1937.

22. Again on 8 November 1937 STREICHER declared, in a speech, that he did not regard the Nürnberg laws as sufficient protection for the German people.

2750-PS, Der Allemanne of Freiburg,  
9 November 1937.

23. On 12 December 1937 STREICHER declared that Germans whose duty is the safeguarding of German legal



principles are inclined to be too lenient in their legal judgments concerning Jews, and demanded the scrupulous enforcement of the detailed provisions of the Nürnberg laws.

-PS, Kruhessische Landeszeitung  
(Kassel), 12 December 1937.

24. In March 1938, speaking in Dresden, STREICHER declared that there is a world danger in the existence of Jewry.

-PS, Dresdner Neueste Nachrichten,  
6 March 1939.

25. At a meeting of representatives of the German press in Nürnberg in August 1938, STREICHER arranged for the destruction of a Jewish synagogue in Nürnberg and personally set in motion the crane which hauled down the Jewish symbols on the synagogue.

1724-PS, Program for a Nürnberg Parley  
of representatives of the German Press  
in August 1938.

26. During the "revenge action" of November 1938, STREICHER compelled Jewish persons to convey real estate, factories, automobiles and other property to him; appropriated to himself financial levies in connection with such revenge action (p. 6); had money transferred to his own accounts (pp. 138-40); and, as a result of such Aryanization procedures, precipitated an inquiry by Marshal Göring, resulting in STREICHER's being disciplined by the Party. In connection with such investigation, it developed that STREICHER enjoyed chastising men, using a horse whip, providing he was in the company of other persons who helped him, which whippings were carried out with sadistic brutality. An illustrative case was that of Steinruck, who was beaten with a horsewhip by STREICHER until the blood ran in the prison cell. Returning from such beating, defendant said at the Deutschen Hof (a

Nürnberg hotel), "Now I am relieved." He declared many times later, with reference to the Steinruck case, that he needed a similar incident to "satisfy-relieve" (erlösen) himself (pp. 152-4).

1757-PS, Confidential Report, Göring, March 1939.

27. During the "revenge action" STREICHER held frequent conferences with Göring and with Franconian officials.

1757-PS, supra, pp. 44-46.

28. In January 1939 STREICHER, together with his chauffeur and two additional persons, beat up a reporter at the Munich "Kunstlerhaus" so that blood "clung to the chairs."

1757-PS, supra, pp.

29. From his various speculations STREICHER, who had long been interested in securing a substantial financial backing, built a large estate at the cost of 1,300,000 Reichsmarks. (It is inferred that this is the amount collected by STREICHER during the "revenge action.")

1757-PS, supra.

30. In December 1938, STREICHER published in Der Stürmer an editorial by Ernst Hiemer which, speaking of the soft hearted said,

"Sometime the day will come when they will recognize that the Jewish people in its entirety is a people of the devil. And the German people can only maintain itself face to face with a devil's people, if it takes up the fight in an uncompromising fashion and without any false compassion. . .

"So long as even one Jew remains with us, just so long we have the devil in our midst. The Jew is a born criminal."

The headline of the above editorial was:

"Is the Jewish Question Solved. The  
Reprisal Measures against the Jews.  
The World Historical Mission of Germany.  
The Fight Continues."

-PS, Issue 48, December 1938,  
Der Stürmer.

31. On 25 October 1939 STREICHER, in a speech at Weissenberg, stated,

"We have already provided for the Jews. Indeed they will be settled in the area between both demarcation lines, the German and the Russian, and there be obliged to drain the marshes, to build roads, etc. This is, however, only the beginning, and I do not wish to explain further on this matter today."

2601-PS, File of Police Correspondence on STREICHER.

32. On 31 October 1939, speaking at the Kulturverein in Nürnberg, STREICHER declared,

"We know the enemy. We have for twenty years cited him by name: He is the world Jew and we know that the Jew must die (Und wir wissen, dass der Jude des Todes sterben muss) \* \* \* Because we know the enemy, for that reason we shall conquer. And after the Jewry, the other peoples will drink at the source of German strength. That is our belief. The German people march with the Fuehrer to success."

2583-PS, Police Correspondence on STREICHER.

33. In an editorial in "Der Stürmer" dated 19 March 1942, STREICHER stated that the Jewish problem was a European problem; that,

"There were two ways which might have led to the redemption of Europe from the Jews: expulsion or extermination! Both methods have been tried in the course of the centuries, however, they were never carried to the conclusion \* \* \* Just as the expulsion of Jews had led to temporary and partial results by virtue of the disunity and actions of the European peoples, so also the attempt at extermination could not attain the desired purpose as extermination was only carried out on a petty scale and within a few nations. Fate has decreed that the twentieth century would see the total solution of the Jewish question. In a proclamation of 24 February 1942 to the peoples of Europe, the Fuehrer of the German Reich has indicated how this solution will be achieved. 'My prophesy will find its fulfillment that the Aryan race is not annihilated by this war, on the contrary, the Jew will be exterminated. Whatever else this struggle leads to or however long it may endure, this will be the final result.'"

1957-PS, "Der Stürmer," 19 March 1942.

34. On 4 November 1943 STREICHER wrote in his paper, Der Stürmer,

"It is really the truth that the Jews 'so to speak' have disappeared from Europe and that the Jewish 'reservoir' of the East, from which the Jewish plague has for centuries beset the peoples of Europe, has ceased to exist \* \* \* However, the Fuehrer of the German people at the beginning of the war prophesied what has now come to pass \* \* \*"

1965-PS, "Der Stürmer," 4 November 1943.

### ARGUMENT

Defendant STREICHER was the most notorious anti-Semite of the whole Nazi regime. He was attacking the Jews before the NSDAP was organized, and by constant repetition of the anti-Semitic tirades carried into and permeated the Nazi Party with his philosophy. It was STREICHER who constantly and without deviation attacked the Jews both from the platform and with the pen. He, more than any other men in Germany, used anti-Semitism to solidify Nazi internal control of Germany, and incited and is responsible for the terrible war crimes and crimes against humanity resulting from his ideology.

It is submitted that STREICHER is guilty under Count One and under Count Four.