

**Der Stürmer**  
überberger Wochenblatt zum Kampfe um die  
HERAUSGEBER: JULIUS STREICHER  
Nürnberg, im Febr. 1929

**Westjüd Bauernfeind**  
arme Volk um das verbilligte Fleisch und den Sta...



**Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld**

**12 TO H**  
**Death For Goering,**  
**Keitel, Jodl And Streicher**



# LACAH VII

# JULIUS STREICHER



...anständigen" Juden Koh...  
...Frauen und Mädchen...  
...gerechte Strafe nicht...  
LACAH

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# SYNOPSIS

Between 1924 and 1945, Julius Streicher published one of the most popular newspapers in Germany: Der Stürmer. Born out of Streicher's intense anti-semitism, Der Stürmer was perhaps the most incendiary of antisemitic newspapers, depicting Jews as greedy, rapists, and child murderers, along with a long list of other accusations, with even some fellow Nazis believing the paper to be uncouth and obscene. Streicher's extreme rhetoric earned Hitler's personal friendship and favor, who protected him from powerful enemies, such as Göring, and granted him prominent positions in government. For his part, Streicher remained loyal to Hitler, following him through the disastrous Beer Hall Putsch and remaining a fanatic throughout the lifetime of the Nazi Party. Throughout the Nazi Regime, Streicher's newspaper received special treatment, with Hitler enjoying it so much that each issue would be displayed in glass cases throughout major German cities. And throughout it all, Der Stürmer would incense the German populace, with Streicher even becoming commonly known as "Jew-Baiter Number One". Yet his newspaper's extreme popularity and rhetoric would prove to be Streicher's downfall – in 1945, the International Military Tribunal convicted him of crimes against humanity, stating in their decision:

"In his speeches and articles, week after week, month after month, he infected the German mind with the virus of anti-Semitism. and incited the German people to active persecution."

In this case, participants are invited to relive this historic case, and to ask not only the question of Streicher's individual guilt, but to ask: to what extent should the law control disinformation and hateful speech, or to allow such speech in respecting freedom of speech?

\*\*\*Synopsis not to be used as evidence



# WITNESSES

## PROSECUTION

Available only to the Prosecution:

MARTIN BORMANN

AMON LEOPOLD GOETH

## DEFENSE

Available only to the Defense:

**JULIUS STREICHER – The defendant**

JACOB OTTO DIETRICH

## SWING

Available to both parties:

ROBERT GREISINGER

\*The defendant, Julius Streicher, must be called  
by the defense in this case.

# SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Witness selection:** The prosecution must call both witnesses allotted to them, and same for the defense.
2. **Party representatives:** The prosecution does not have a party representative. The defense's party representative is the defendant, Julius Streicher.
3. **Fifth Amendment:** A witness called by either party may not refuse to answer any question – and no attorney may instruct a witness not to respond – based on the witness's Fifth Amendment right to avoid self-incrimination.
4. **Affidavits:** A witness whose affidavit or report states that the witness is familiar with a particular document or exhibit must acknowledge, if asked, that he or she is familiar with that document or exhibit. This does not relieve the party offering the document or exhibit of its obligation to provide sufficient foundation to establish admissibility.
5. **Deposition:** Julius Streicher does not have an affidavit or report. Students witnessing as Streicher may build their testimony using the deposition and other documents in the case. Streicher may also invent facts outside of the case documents but can still be cross-examined on those inventions using the deposition or exhibits, or by the testimony of other witnesses. All inventions of fact by Streicher must comply with all rules and other special instructions in the case. For example, Streicher may not deny that Streicher gave the answers given in the deposition after having sworn to tell the truth or deny having done a need that purport to have been committed

by Streicher.

6. **Legal Materials Used:** The only legal materials that competitors may mention, or judges may rely upon, for any purpose are those set forth in "LACAH Case Law." All participants must acknowledge such if asked.
7. **Outside Evidence:** There should be no outside evidence introduced other than the ones that are provided in the case packet.
8. **Constitution:** The parties have raised all objections arising under the United States Constitution prior to trial in motions in limine and preserved them for appeal. Accordingly, no party may raise any objections specifically related to the United States Constitution at trial. Any such objections have previously been overruled, and no motion for reconsideration is permitted.
9. **Trial Date:** The trial begins on the date of November 20th, 1945. The court may not judicially notice, under AMTA ROE 201, knowledge becoming commonplace only after this date, nor should the court expect witnesses to understand this sort of knowledge (i.e. the invention of personal computers).
10. **Voices and Accents:** While teams may employ distinctive accents/speech characteristics to develop a character, teams may not use such accents/speech characteristics to invent material facts or to prove that a voice heard was or was not the voice of a specific person in the case. This Special Instruction applies both to examinations of witnesses and to opening statements/closing arguments.
11. **Gender:** All witness roles may be played by a person of their own chosen gender. A team shall not conduct examinations or make arguments that would lead the jury to draw a favorable or adverse inference based on the gender of a participant. A team may, however, draw upon a witness's



historically-accurate gender, when appropriate, to make arguments.

- 12. Housekeeping:** When a witness is asked to identify a party in the case, all members of both teams shall turn on their video cameras and allow the witness an opportunity to describe the person they “see” in the room. Additionally, during housekeeping matters at the beginning of the trial, both teams shall clearly and slowly identify all of their team members for both the benefit of the judges and the opposing team, so that the opposing team can be aware of which person is playing each witness/ party.
- 13. Synopsis:** At the beginning of the case packet is a section entitled “Synopsis”. This is not an exhibit, and may not be presented at court or admitted as evidence.
- 14. Mental condition:** A participant may not refuse to properly respond to a direct or cross examination on the basis of their witness’s historical mental condition.
- 15. Ruleset:** All participating teams agree to abide by the rules and guidelines set forth by the AMTA, as applicable to this mock trial tournament. These rules shall serve as the foundation for conducting the trial, providing structure, and governing the actions of the participants.
- 16. Identity:** Participants are not to refer to the racial composition of the jury or the physical appearance of the witnesses/attorneys, except for the purpose of identifying the defendant.
- 17. Authority:** The final power of ruling to any judicial discrepancies or technicalities of law is vested in the LCAH high court.

# STIPULATIONS

1. Both parties fully comply with their discovery obligations. No pertinent information or evidence withheld during discovery.
2. Both parties agree with the following: Jacob Otto Dietrich has been convicted of crimes against humanity, and is sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Amon Goeth has been charged with homicide and crimes against humanity. Martin Bormann has been charged of crimes against humanity and war crimes. Amon Goeth and Martin Bormann are currently negotiating plea deals with prosecutors.
3. The parties reserve the right to dispute any other legal or factual conclusions based on these items and to make objections to these items based on evidentiary issues.
4. The defendant, Julius Streicher, is tried on two counts: that of incitement for genocide, and that of conspiracy for crimes against humanity.
5. All parties agree that Julius Streicher has received a psychological evaluation, and agree that Julius Streicher has always been of slightly above average intelligence,

has had no major mental condition, and is sane.

6. Both parties acknowledge and agree that the translations of the exhibits written in German, submitted as evidence in this trial, accurately represent the original document's wording and meaning.
7. All potential exhibits in this trial have been pre-labeled and pre-numbered. Regardless of which party first offers the exhibit or the order in which they are presented, the assigned exhibit numbers shall be used consistently throughout the trial for all purposes.
8. Both parties agree that the "Deposition of Julius Streicher" is a correct and complete transcript of Streicher's deposition. Both parties further agree that on **19th November 1945**, Streicher affirmed the accuracy of his statements and no changes were needed. As a result, during trial, neither party may object to the document titled "Deposition of Julius Streicher" on the grounds of authenticity.



# INDICTMENT

THE GRAND JURY DOES HEREBY CHARGE

## COUNT I

Between the years of 1924 and 1945, in Germany and the German-occupied territories, Julius Streicher committed the offense of **incitement to Genocide** in that Julius Streicher, either acting alone or in complicity, encouraged the commitment of genocide, and did so directly and publicly, and through his incitement, contributed to the causes of the genocide.

Genocide is defined as a crime of intentional destruction of a national, ethnic, racial and religious group, in whole or in part, under article II of the Geneva conventions. In inciting Genocide, Julius Streicher publically encouraged the act of Genocide, and did so with the intentions of causing Genocide, and did contribute to the happening of that Genocide.

## COUNT II

Between the years of 1924 and 1945, in Germany and the German-occupied territories, Julius Streicher committed the offense of **conspiracy to Crimes against Humanity**, in that Julius Streicher agreed to act in complicity with another to commit Crimes against Humanity, with the knowledge of the others' intentions to commit Crimes against Humanity and actions towards that end, and with the intention to directly aid such acts, and in that he committed at least one overt act towards Crimes against Humanity.

Crimes against Humanity are defined as murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, under Article 6 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal.

# CASE LAW

## *Johnson v. Bird (1993)*

Trial judges must ensure that any scientific testimony or evidence admitted is not only relevant but reliable. In determining reliability, judges should consider only the methods employed and the data relied upon, not the conclusions themselves. The proponent of the evidence has the burden of proving each section of Rule 702 by a preponderance of the evidence.

## *Tarot Readers Association of LACAH v. Merrell Dow (1994)*

In assessing reliability under Rule 702(c), judges should consider whether the theory or technique has been or can be tested, whether it has been subjected to peer review and publication, whether it has a known error rate, and whether it has gained widespread acceptance within the field. These factors, while relevant, are not necessarily dispositive. For example, lack of publication does not automatically foreclose admission; sometimes well-grounded but innovative theories will not have been published. There is no definitive checklist. Judges must make such assessments based on the totality of the circumstances.

## *Harper v. Stockton (2012)*

Pursuant to LACAH Rule of Evidence 104(a), when evaluating the admissibility of evidence, a trial court is permitted to rely on both admissible and inadmissible evidence. The use of underlying inadmissible evidence does not make that inadmissible evidence admissible. Instead, the court is merely permitted to consider the underlying inadmissible evidence in order to assess the admissibility of the offered evidence. In a jury trial, the jury may not always be privy to the underlying facts used to determine what evidence is admissible, but the court may hear it. Previous upheld examples of this in LACAH include using character evidence to

make a ruling on hearsay exceptions, using hearsay to make a ruling on character evidence, and using hearsay to decide whether an expert has adequate foundation to testify.

### ***Bruno Software Co. v. Mars Investigations (1998)***

LACAH does not permit parties to use their experts as weapons in a trial by ambush or unfair surprise. Expert reports that are exchanged prior to trial must contain a complete statement of all opinions the expert will testify to and the basis and reasons for them, the facts or data considered by the expert in forming their opinions, and the expert's qualifications. Experts are strictly prohibited from testifying on direct or redirect examination about any opinions or conclusions not stated in their report, and such testimony must be excluded upon a timely objection from opposing counsel. For example, an expert may not testify on direct or redirect examination that they formed a conclusion based on evidence that came out during trial that the expert did not previously review. However, if an expert is asked during cross-examination about matters not contained in their report, the expert may freely answer the question as long as the answer is responsive.

### ***Neo v. Morpheus (1988)***

Pursuant to LACAH Rule of Evidence 104(a), courts may consider custodial documents, such as clerks' certifications or affidavits of records keepers, when determining the admissibility of other evidence without regard for the admissibility of the custodial document itself. The custodial document typically only addresses preliminary matters of admissibility and is not entered into evidence, and thus the court is not bound by the rules of evidence when considering it. However, if a party wishes to enter the custodial document itself into evidence, the proper foundation must be laid to establish its admissibility.

### ***Richards v. Mississippi BBQ (1997)***



LACAH Rule of Evidence 703 does not permit experts to testify or present a chart in a manner that simply summarizes inadmissible hearsay without first relating that hearsay to some specialized knowledge on the expert's part. The court must distinguish experts relying on otherwise inadmissible hearsay to form scientific conclusions from conduits who merely repeat what they are told. The testimony of the former is admissible; that of the latter is not. At the same time, statements that would otherwise be admissible are not inadmissible simply because they are offered by or through an expert witness.

# EVIDENCE

Exhibit A. Der Stürmer Circulation  
Figures

Exhibit B. Conference Attendees

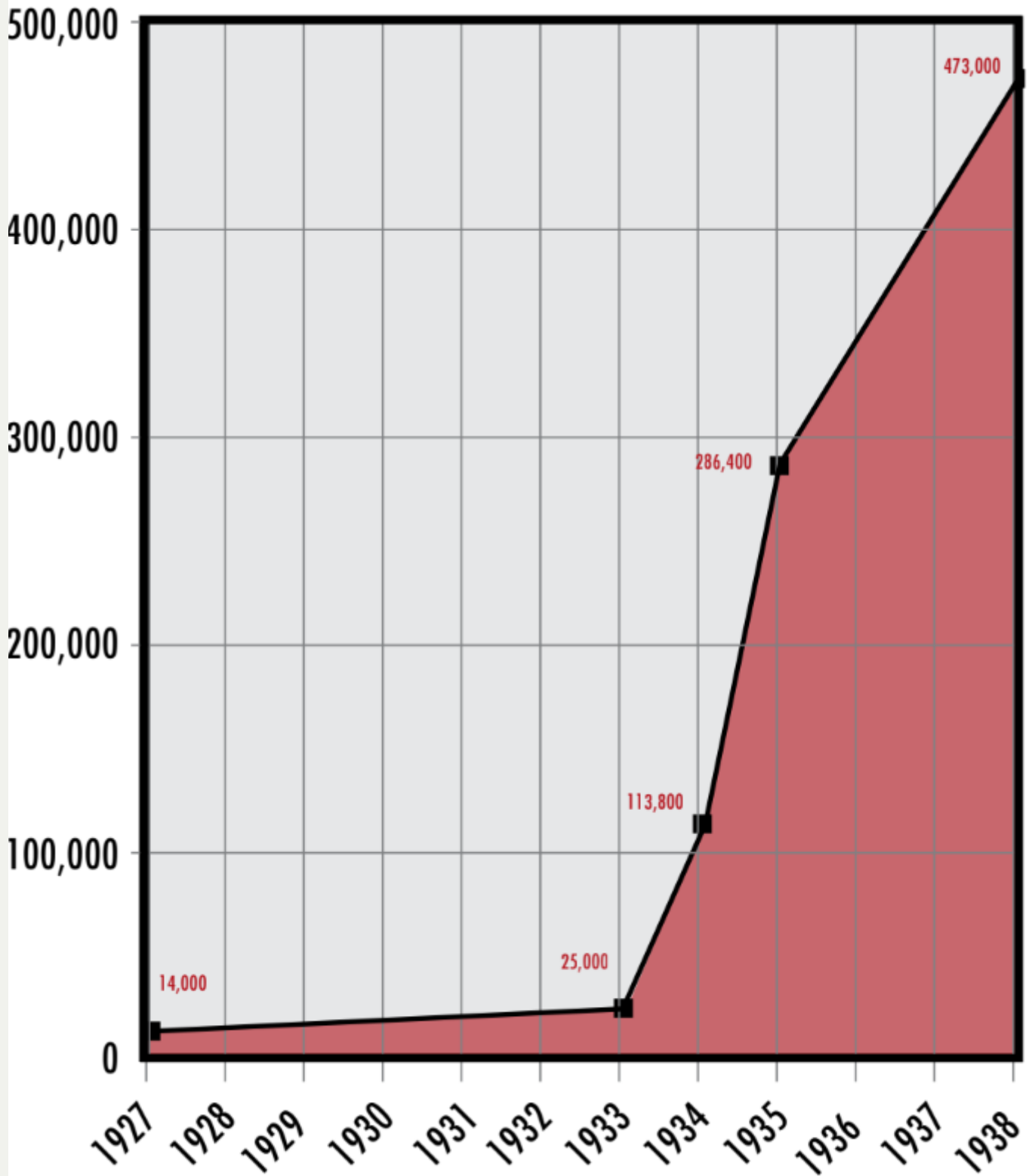
Exhibit C. Der Stürmer No.29

Exhibit D. Der Stürmer Box

Exhibit E. Nazi Regime Deaths

Exhibit F. German Supreme Court  
Decision

*Der Stürmer* circulation figures, 1927-38.



## Protocol of Meeting

The following persons participated in the meeting proposed by the Führer, Adolf Hitler, held on 15 September 1939, at Reichstag House, Berlin:

Führer and Chancellor of the Reich, Adolf Hitler	Führer for the Nazi Party
Deputy Führer, Rudolf Hess Secretary of Deputy Führer, Martin Bormann	Ministers without Portfolio
SS. Obergruppenführer, Joseph Dietrich	Sturmabteilung
Gauleiter Dr Meyer and Reich Department Head Dr. Leibbrandt	Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories
State Secretary, Dr Stuckart	Reich Ministry of the Interior
State Secretary, Neumann	Office of the Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan
State Secretart, Dr Freisler	Reich Ministry of Justice
State Secretary of, Dr Bühler	Office of the Governor General
Undersecretary of State, Luther	Foreign Office
SS-Overführer, Klopfer Secretary of Overführer Klopfer, Cory Tran	Party Chancellery
Ministerial Director, Kritzinger	Reich Chancellery
SS-Gruppenfüher, Hofman	Race and Settlement Main Office
SS-Gruppenführer Müller SS-Obersturmbannführer Euchmann	Reich Security Main Office
SS-Oberführer Dr Schöngarth SS-Sturmbannführer Dr Lange	Security Police and Security Service of the SS (SD)



# Der Stürmer

Deutsches Wochenblatt zum Kampfe um die Wahrheit

HERAUSGEBER: JULIUS STREICHER

Nummer <b>29</b>	Erscheint wöchentlich. Einzel-Nr. 20 Hfr., Abonnement monatl. 64 Hfr., halbjährl. 300 Hfr., jährlich 570 Hfr. Bestellungen an den Verlag, Köfing bei Regensburg. Montag vorm. 9 Uhr. Preis für Geschäfts-Nrn. Die ev. 10 nach Berlin, 1 nach dem Wechsel im Abonnement — 25 Hfr.	Nürnberg im Juli 1934	Verlag: Julius Streicher, Nürnberg-K. Wörnerstraße 12 Verlagsleitung: Max Gatz, Nürnberg-K. Wörnerstraße 12 Geschäftsleitung: Max Gatz, Nürnberg-K. Wörnerstraße 12 Schriftleitung: Nürnberg-K. Wörnerstraße 12 Redaktionsbüro: Montag (ausgenommen)	12. Jahr <b>1934</b>
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## Wer ist der Feind?

### Weltkriegsheze und die Judenprotokolle von Basel Europa am Schächtmesser

Die Welt will den Frieden

Vor wenigen Tagen sprach in Königsberg in Ostpreußen der Stellvertreter des Führers, Reichsminister Rudolf Heß zur deutschen Öffentlichkeit. Jedoch waren seine Worte nicht nur für das deutsche Volk bestimmt. Rudolf Heß wandte sich an alle Teilnehmer des großen Krieges, er wandte sich an die Frontsoldaten in aller Welt. Er wies auf die namenlosen Schrecken hin, die der Weltkrieg gebracht hatte. Und er rief die Völker auf, daran mitzuarbeiten, daß nicht die Welt in ein zweites furchtbares und grauenvolles Elend und Massenbützbad geführt werde.

Kurz darauf sprach der Reichspropagandaminister Dr. Goebbels im Rundfunk zur Weltöffentlichkeit. Er berichtete, wie überlegt und klug schnell Adolf Hitler, der deutsche Führer, die Röhren-Revolution niedergeworfen hatte. Wie diese Lage in tadelloser Disziplin und Ruhe verliefen und wie das deutsche Volk schließlich aufatmete und dem Führer jubelnd dankte, daß er die Verräter übermächtig und vernichtet hatte. Dr. Goebbels wies nach, wie nichtträchtig und schamlos in diesen Tagen die Welt durch eine bestimmte internationale Presseelite in niederträchtiger Weise verhetzt wurde. Wie diese Leute eine Flut von unerhörten und wahrwichtigen Lügen und Verleumdungen verbreiteten und wie dadurch die Welt förmlich geloben wurde mit Horn und Wut und Haß gegen Deutschland.

Sowohl die Rede des Führerstellvertreters Rudolf Heß, als auch des Reichspropagandaministers Dr. Goebbels und endlich des Führers neues Friedensabkommen im Reichstage wurden von den Völkern der Welt verstanden. Die Frontsoldaten aller Länder wollen kein zweitesmal die gewissenlose Herausforderung unsagbaren Jammers. Die Völker wollen nicht, daß die Welt in einem zweiten sinnlosen Ringen erlöste und untergehe in Tod und Verderben, in Feuer und Rauch und Wüstengähen. Die Franzosen, die Engländer, die Belgier, die Polen, die Slaven, die Tschechen, sie wollen in Frieden ihre Felder bestellen. Sie wollen in Frieden ihre Häuser



Die Völker nicht, der Jude will den Krieg  
Die Völker bluten um des Juden Sieg

#### Aus dem Inhalt

- Die Juden in der Türkei
- Sanz Meael bürgt für einander
- Waren die Juden ein Gottesvolk?
- Wie das Volk vor 100 Jahren über den Juden dachte
- Die Firma Collett G. m. b. H.

bauen und ihrer Arbeit nachgehen. Sie tragen in sich keinen Haß gegen Deutschland. Sie wollen keinen Krieg. Die Völker Frankreichs, Englands, Italiens und der anderen Länder wissen, daß auch Deutschland den Krieg nicht will. Sie wissen, das deutsche Volk will aus dem Trümmerhaufen, den die Novemberverbrecher hinterließen, friedlich und ehrlich ein einiges und fauberes Deutschland aufbauen. Die Völker der Welt wissen, kein

## Die Juden sind unser Unglück!

1990.029.44

# Editor's Notes on Exhibit C

## Summary:

"The article [Exhibit C], titled "Who is the Enemy?" blamed Jews for destroying social order and claimed that Jews wanted war, while the rest of the world wanted peace. Der Stuermer, July 1934."

– Holocaust Encyclopedia

## Translation of Sections of Text on the Left:

"A few days ago, the Fuhrer's Deputy, Reich Minister Rudolf Hess, spoke to the German Public in Konigsberg... Rudolf Hess addressed all participants in the great war, he addressed frontline soldiers all over the world... And he urged the people to cooperate, so that the world would not experience more terrible and horrible misery... Shortly afterwards, Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels spoke on the radio to the world public. He reported how carefully and quickly Adolf Hitler had put down Rohm's rebellion... Dr. Goebbels expressed how vilely and shamelessly Germany was being vilified in these days... How this mob spread a flood of outrageous and insane lies and slander and how it shaped the world which was filled with anger and hatred towards Germany."

## Translation of Text at the Bottom:

"The Jews are our Misfortune!"

*Additional Note from Case Writers: Summaries/translation provided above may be treated as if it was the actual content of the newspaper, Exhibit C, and any hearsay exceptions under ROE 803 or 804 can be applied in the same manner. Authentication of the summaries/translation under ROE 901, 902, or 903 is not necessary as long as the newspaper is authenticated.*



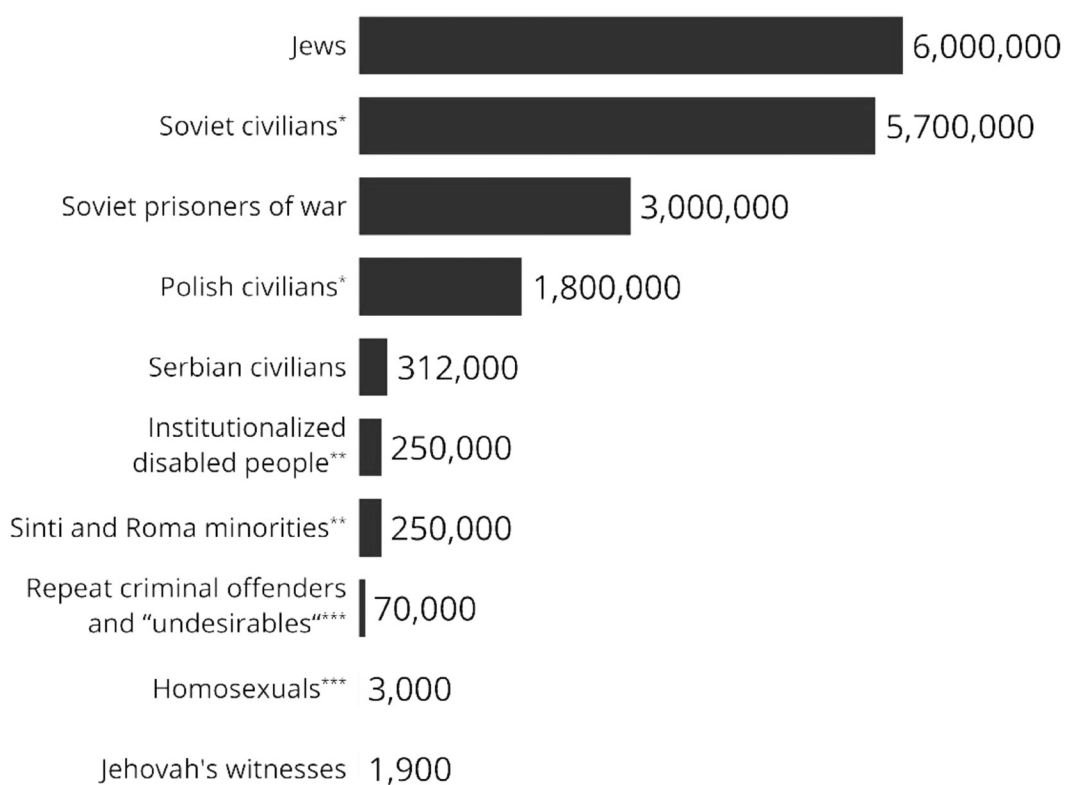
Exhibit D



Exhibit D

# 17 Million Fell Victim to the Nazi Regime

Estimated number of victims killed by the German Nazi regime and its collaborators (1933-1945)



\* non-jewish \*\* upper estimate \*\*\* lower estimate

# DECISION OF THE GERMAN SUPREME COURT

## CASE NO. GSC-123/1940

In the matter of Julius Streicher, born on February 12, 1885, in Fleinhausen, residing in Nuremberg, regarding his expulsion from the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP), the German Supreme Court has reached the following decision:

### FACTS:

Julius Streicher, a member of the NSDAP and former Gauleiter in Franconia, has been accused of unlawfully acquiring and keeping Jewish property for personal gain.

### DECISION:

After careful examination of the evidence and relevant laws, the German Supreme Court unanimously rules for the immediate expulsion of Julius Streicher from the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP). This decision is based on the following grounds:

1. **Detrimental to Party Image:** Streicher's inflammatory speeches and publications have significantly tarnished the public image of the NSDAP and its members. Such actions not only undermine the party's credibility but also hinder its ability to achieve its stated goals.
2. **Breach of Party Discipline:** Streicher's persistent refusal to adhere to the directives and guideline set forth by the NSDAP leadership demonstrates a lack of discipline and loyalty to the party. This disregard for party authority further undermines the cohesion and effectiveness of the NSDAP as a political organization.
3. **Misappropriation of Jewish Property:** The allegations against Julius Streicher regarding the acquisition and retention of stolen Jewish property belonging to the NSDAP for personal enrichment are in direct violation of the principles upheld by the NSDAP. The party stands against any form of corruption, exploitation, or illegal seizure of assets, and such actions are deemed unacceptable within its ranks.
4. **Breach of Party Integrity:** By engaging in the unlawful appropriation of Jewish property, Streicher has displayed a breach of trust and integrity within the NSDAP. Such actions undermine the party's principles of loyalty and honesty, which are vital for the party's internal cohesion and effectiveness.



Therefore, pursuant to Article XX of the NSDAP Party Constitution, Julius Streicher is hereby expelled from the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP), effective immediately. This decision is final and binding.

Done and decided by the German Supreme Court on this February 16, 1940.

*Alex Tran,*

Alex Tran, Chief Justice of the German Supreme Court

# AFFIDAVITS

Martin Bormann (Prosecution Witness)

Amon Leopold Goeth (Prosecution Witness)

Julius Streicher (Defense Witness)

Jacob Otto Dietrich (Defense Witness)

Robert Greisinger (Swing Witness)

# AFFIDAVIT of MARTIN BORMANN

## PROSECUTION WITNESS AFFIDAVIT

1           After being duly sworn upon oath, Martin Bormann hereby states as follows:  
2 I am over 18 and competent to make this affidavit. I am testifying voluntarily an  
3 was not subpoenaed or compelled to testify.

4           My name is Martin Bormann. I was born in 1900, in the town of Wegeleben.  
5 Wegeleben holds my fondest memories. I still remember playing with my  
6 brother, Albert, along the railway lines and then coming home to eat my mother's  
7 Königsberger Klopse. As a proud and loyal German, I enlisted in the military as  
8 soon as I could to be able to protect Germany's glory in the Great War as all the  
9 other men in my hometown had done. I joined as a gunner, where I helped operate  
10 artillery weapons until the war ended. Afterward, I didn't know what to do. The  
11 country that I had worked so hard to protect was now in ruins and I was no better.  
12 Since I joined the army after high school, I didn't go to college and couldn't find  
13 a proper job, especially given the economic situation of the interwar years. After a  
14 while, some fellow veterans invited me to join the Nazi Party. With nothing to do, I  
15 joined the Nazis with Albert in 1927. I gained popularity for helping some people  
16 with insurance funds. Unfortunately, Albert hated my popularity and gradually  
17 stopped talking to me. Despite that, I was able to maintain a bright outlook on  
18 life which helped me climb the social ladder. Eventually, I became the secretary  
19 to Deputy Fuhrer, Robert Hess, from 1933 until 1941. Then I was promoted to be  
20 Hitler's secretary from 1943 until 1945 where I managed his messages with other  
21 Nazi officials, proposed war plans, and signed acts into action. As his secretary, I  
22 had control over all domestic matters. As such, I am able to testify on most, if not  
23 all, domestic state affairs such as our propaganda usage, and educational matters of  
24 the state.

25           I met Julius Streicher during my time as Hess' secretary but I've always  
26 been aware of him and his newspaper, Der Stürmer, even before I joined the Nazi



27 Party — everyone knew about it, I remember walking down the street and seeing  
28 at least 3 people reading it. I, myself, was an avid reader. I still remember my first  
29 time meeting Streicher; I was at one of my first conferences as Hess' secretary.  
30 I remember Streicher proposed a new section of Der Stürmer where he could  
31 write about solutions for Germany that fit within Nazi goals. For example, in his  
32 newspaper, he would often talk about how the first step to restoring Germany was  
33 to isolate the Germans from the Jewish scum to prevent racial defiling.  
34 Honestly, I was somewhat inspired by his newspaper and I think that it may have  
35 influenced the different plans I have proposed and passed during my time as  
36 secretary. For example, I firmly supported the Euthanasia Program, where Jews  
37 would be sent to concentration camps to be killed. Der Stürmer wasn't the only  
38 reason why I supported it, but its analyses helped justify my support. His most  
39 popular articles helped me gain the trust of lower-ranked officials to implement th  
40 programs. It often talked about how the Jews would perform ritualistic murders  
41 in the name of Satan and how it was the German's duty to get rid of all the Jews.  
42 I managed to pivot that to justify the Euthanasia program by showing how their  
43 ritual murder showed how they followed Satan and that it was our duty to eliminate  
44 any traces of Satan.

45 Streicher's newspaper was so popular that there wasn't a single person who  
46 didn't know who he was — even babies were given his picture books. Young  
47 children, who couldn't read yet, were his fans since the political cartoons in Der  
48 Stürmer appealed to them. Every time a new issue was posted, you could see an  
49 entire crowd of people swarming around it. We used Der Stürmer's popularity  
50 to gain support for the Nazi Party and our actions. Der Stürmer sparked mass  
51 hatred against Jews. It would constantly create the narrative that Jews were to  
52 blame for all of our problems, saying "The Jew destroys his enemy by taking his  
53 material substance and civil reputation away. The vilest of all forms of retaliation  
54 is Jewish." It would also use Jewish stereotypes in its political cartoons that were  
55 paired with titles that villainized the Jews.

56 Streicher was a major part of Nazi propaganda operations; without him, I

57 doubt that we could have done what we did. Der Stürmer worked as Nazi  
58 propaganda to isolate the Jewish scum, which played a huge role in operations. Not  
59 only that but since all of it talked about purifying Germany by removing the Jews,  
60 we were able to gain enough support to deport Jewish people during our  
61 implementation of the “Final Solution”.

62 Admittedly, we never directly mentioned the “Final Solution” around  
63 Streicher since he wasn’t directly involved. Thus, when I organized who would  
64 attend, he wasn’t at the Reichstag House Conference of September 15, 1939, which  
65 was one of the main conferences that planned the “Final Solution”. Not only that  
66 but he was never part of the groups of people Hitler asked me to deliver updates or  
67 messages to regarding the “Final Solution”.

68 Even though we never directly mentioned the “Final Solution” to Streicher,  
69 we never actively kept it a secret. When I was sent to deliver messages about  
70 the “Final Solution” to Robert Ley, who was in charge of the labor organization,  
71 Streicher would typically be close by. I didn’t put a lot of effort into keeping  
72 the information secret. I’ll know if Streicher overheard and knew what we were  
73 planning but anyone could have figured out what was happening, especially with  
74 Streicher’s connections. Regardless, Der Stürmer never mentioned the “Final  
75 Solution”— Hitler banned all newspapers from mentioning it, although Streicher  
76 might not have known about it at all.

77 Even if Streicher didn’t know about the programs, his newspaper had a lot of  
78 influence on their implementation. His newspaper indirectly sparked the idea for  
79 the “Final Solution”. His analyses of the path toward Germany’s recovery were  
80 visionary. Many extreme Nazi supporters started advocating for the removal of  
81 Jews from their communities due to Der Stürmer’s proposed paths to recovery. As  
82 such, I was inspired to create a plan that got rid of all the Jews — eventually  
83 resulting in the “Final Solution”. Streicher emphasized that for Germany to restore  
84 its former glory we had to rid of the Jews, albeit non-violently. As such, the idea of  
85 getting rid of the Jews grew in popularity and eventually led to the creation of the  
86 “Final Solution”.

87           Der Stürmer played an active role in influencing the progression of the  
88 “Final Solution”. The Final Solution, which focused on eliminating any sub-  
89 humans, either by deporting them to concentration camps or simply killing them,  
90 relied on the support of people that was gained from propaganda, such as  
91 Streicher’s newspaper. Der Stürmer helped justify the removal of Jews from all  
92 German communities which proved to be extremely helpful. In one of its most  
93 popular copies, Der Stürmer talked about racial defiling or the interracial marriage  
94 between Jews and Germans. We utilized this to widen the divide between Germans  
95 and Jews which led to a smoother execution of the “Final Solution” since German  
96 citizens were more willing to comply with the new laws that deported their Jewish  
97 neighbors. Furthermore, it wasn’t limited to the Jews, it involved all sub-humans.  
98 It was a harder challenge as other subhumans, like the Slavs, weren’t as excluded  
99 from society as the Jews. However, Streicher would feature political cartoons that  
100 dehumanized them. As such, Germans started to dehumanize and exclude them.  
101 Once we realized this, we utilized his newspaper and other propaganda methods to  
102 create a divide between the Germans and sub-humans. Over time, we were able to  
103 see a steady decline in resistance from the general public. Not only did it make its  
104 execution easier with German citizens complying with the new laws and helping  
105 us deport the sub-humans, but it also helped us figure out the beginning steps of  
106 the project. Through Der Stürmer and other propaganda newspapers, we were able  
107 to expand the “Final Solution” into a widespread project all across Europe and not  
108 just in Germany.

109           As I said before, the Final Solution ended up being much larger than anyone  
110 could have imagined. This meant that it ended up being split into numerous  
111 different divisions to let the whole operation work smoothly and efficiently.  
112 The department that I ended up being in charge of was the one I proposed: the  
113 Euthanasia Program. In it, we killed all sub-humans who wouldn’t be of value to  
114 our forced labor camps. Der Stürmer acted as my main inspiration: many of the  
115 political cartoons present in the newspaper depicted getting rid of the worthless  
116 scum in our country to help make space for us to grow and recover. In its articles,

117 Streicher would talk about Darwinism or the “survival of the fittest”. He made the  
118 case that the weak should be eliminated so that the strong could work toward  
119 society’s benefit without being burdened. I applied it to concentration camps.  
120 Although none of the subhumans were meant to survive, we needed to filter out the  
121 weak Jews who wouldn’t be able to work and would just waste resources. Thus, we  
122 created the Euthanasia Program to kill the useless Jews immediately to prevent the  
123 waste of our resources. One way we were able to influence the German population  
124 to ostracize and push Jews out of their communities was through Der Stürmer  
125 — which made it much easier to execute the Euthanasia Program without major  
126 backlash as we were able to deport the Jews to Euthanasia centers without much  
127 resistance.

128         The alternative to the Euthanasia Program that I helped expand was the use  
129 of forced labor camps. We took all able-bodied sub-humans and made them work  
130 for us in the camps. When we were thinking about how to create different divisions  
131 for the “Final Solution”, we drew inspiration from one of Streicher’s speeches. His  
132 speech, which I was able to see in person, about the Jews being the Inciters of  
133 World War 1 grew the idea that the Jews had to pay for what they had done. This  
134 ultimately led to Hitler suggesting that since the Jews were responsible for  
135 Germany’s downfall, they should work towards restoring it. Although the Jews  
136 couldn’t contribute in an honorable way, they still contributed by doing the dirty  
137 work — jobs only meant for the lowest of the low. This was also supported by  
138 Streicher’s analyses of racial science. Although Jews were subhuman, some  
139 weren’t completely useless, so we decided to delegate the dirty work to them. By  
140 doing this, we were able to focus on expanding our power.

141         No one could have predicted the extent to which the “Final Solution” grew.  
142 Even I had no idea what it would grow to be. It went from the idea I took from  
143 Streicher’s newspaper, about deporting Jews to Madagascar, to a massive  
144 operations task including the forced labor camps, and the Euthanasia Project. It was  
145 far more extreme than what Streicher had proposed. He focused on a nonviolent  
146 deportation of the Jews and we tried to eliminate them all.

147           Unfortunately, after a while of Streicher’s fame, he ended up being kicked  
148 out of the Nazi Party. As the secretary to Hess, I was able to see his downfall with  
149 my own eyes. One of my main tasks as a secretary was to monitor his relations  
150 with the other Nazi officials. Naturally, while completing my duties, I became  
151 familiar with the power dynamics and relationships between everyone. Within the  
152 Nazi Party, relationships are extremely important — something the Streicher  
153 couldn’t understand. He relied too much on his relationship with Hitler to notice  
154 that his relationships with other important figures were deteriorating. From what I  
155 could tell, it started with him falling out of favor with Hermann Göring. After that,  
156 many of Göring’s allies became Streicher’s enemies and pushed for Streicher to be  
157 charged with different offenses: stealing Jewish property, spreading rumors about  
158 Göring, and verbally abusing regional Nazi leaders. Eventually, Streicher was  
159 brought to the Supreme Party Court, where he was ruled to be unfit for leadership.  
160 This eventually led to Hitler having to kick him out to appease the other Nazi  
161 members. Afterward, Der Stürmer was no longer affiliated with the Nazi Party,  
162 and as such, wasn’t used as propaganda to help indirectly increase support the  
163 “Final Solution”.

164           I thought that Streicher being kicked out meant that he wouldn’t be put on  
165 trial but I was not. I was approached by the Nuremberg lawyers for a plea deal.  
166 They told me that if I testify against Streicher and the other Nuremberg defendants  
167 and if they are found guilty due to my testimony, I would get a lighter sentence. I  
168 don’t have anything against Streicher, but I have to look after my interests. I have  
169 a wife that I need to take care of, so I had to take the plea deal. She’s the only one I  
170 have left, ever since Albert cut contact with me, and I need to be there for her.

171           I am familiar with Exhibits B, C, D, E, and F.

172           I hereby attest to having read the above statement and swear or affirm it  
173 to be my own and consistent with the testimony provided during my grand jury  
174 testimony. I also swear or affirm the truthfulness of its content. Before giving this  
175 statement, I was told to include everything I knew that could be relevant to the  
176 events described related to these charges. I also understand that I can and must

177 update this affidavit if anything new occurs to me until the date of the trial in  
178 this case. I have also read and am familiar with the statements I provided to  
179 police officers and law enforcement officers related to these events and confirm  
180 that all documents showing my signature reflect my genuine signature.

Martin Bormann

Martin Bormann

Subscribed and sworn before on this, the 19th day of November 1945.

Madelyn Tran, Public Notary





# AFFIDAVIT of AMON LEOPOLD GOETH

## PROSECUTION WITNESS AFFIDAVIT

1           After being duly sworn upon oath, Amon Leopold Goeth hereby states  
2 as follows: I am over 18 and competent to make this affidavit. I am testifyin  
3 voluntarily and was not subpoenaed or compelled to testify.

4           My name is Amon Leopold Goeth, but people usually just call me Amon. I  
5 was born in 1908, in Vienna. I was raised mostly by my aunt, because my parents  
6 were often too busy with their publishing house to take much care of me. I was sent  
7 off to study agriculture in Waidhofen an der Thaya, but the town was always too  
8 small, too quiet. Agriculture was never my true calling – I was rather filled with a  
9 passion for guarding against bolshevism and restoring the dignity of the German  
10 peoples. Austria and Germany were just a few years ago great and proud sister  
11 nations, but were shattered and humiliated by the unjust and cowardly actions of  
12 the Entente powers too fearful of the growing German prosperity and influence.  
13 Austria, in particular, was shattered into a million pieces, its people forced into  
14 a million various realms. It is no question then, that the revanchism and Pan-  
15 Germanism of the day was justified and righteous

16           So I joined the Heimwehr in 1927, where it seemed to be on track to  
17 revitalize and unify Austria in a state free from the Austro Marxist pestilence.  
18 And I left in 1930, when it was evident that the leadership was too weak to  
19 make real change when they were forced into an unfavorable compromise with  
20 the Social Democrats. I felt that it was a betrayal of myself and our brothers-  
21 in-arms, who marched through the streets in demonstration not to compromise  
22 with the Marxisms. So, I joined the Austrian branch of the Nazi Party that same  
23 year and later the Austrian SS, hoping to find leaders willing to take risks and  
24 uncompromising on the tenets of nationalistic and Pan-Germanic ideology.

25           The SS was still a paramilitary group at that time, which required some  
26 sensitive materials. It was in the process of acquiring these sensitive materials that

27 I became a wanted man, and shortly afterwards the Nazi Party was declared illegal  
28 in Austria. Consequently, we were forced to flee the country and set up operations  
29 in Munich. I was assigned to continue smuggling radios and weapons into Austria,  
30 however, and was even arrested once for it. This was one of the toughest and most  
31 stressful times of my life – I had to make risky trips into a nation where there  
32 was already a warrant for my arrest, and pressure from my disapproving parents  
33 weighed upon me. There were two things that helped me through this period.  
34 The first one, obviously, was alcohol. A good glug of beer makes many problems  
35 disappear. But it was also at this time that I started reading *Der Stürmer*. At the time  
36 I was doubting myself, why I was suffering so much for this transient cause. But  
37 *Der Stürmer* reaffirmed the necessity of my work, and helped me see even further  
38 into the nefarious truth of the Jewish crimes and sabotages.

39 I did not do much of note at the beginning of the war, but I was promoted  
40 to Einsatzführer in the middle of 1941. In this position, I was tasked with leading  
41 one of the Einsatzgruppen, which had the assignment of cleaning up the portions  
42 of Europe which we occupied. This included the elimination of resistance leaders,  
43 along with the leeches on society: Jews, first and foremost, but also prostitutes,  
44 gypsies, the like. I suppose I was promoted because I was not terribly squeamish  
45 about what needed to be done to lead humanity into a better future. It was  
46 certainly hard at first, but you come to the realization that not everyone in human  
47 skin qualifies to be treated as one. To help my squad members to get over their  
48 squeamishness, I, and the SS higher-ups, employed a variety of motivational  
49 propaganda, among which was regular distributions of *Der Stürmer*. It was not  
50 uncommon to see a recent issue of *Der Stürmer* being passed around the men,  
51 especially when we were operating in Germany. I mean, even the boss man,  
52 Himmler, was a fan of the newspaper.

53 In early 1942, I was assigned to the SS-Totenkopfverbände, and instructed to  
54 oversee the construction of the Krakow-Plaszow camp. It was constructed through  
55 the usage of Jewish and other prisoners available, and took around one month.  
56 Later, I was also assigned to liquidate various ghettos or concentration camps, and

57 to reassign their populations to the Plaszow camp. However, the liquidation of  
58 these populations produced an excess of prisoners that was impossible for Plaszow  
59 to contain. Consequently, the sick, the old, the impaired, they were all transferred  
60 to the extermination camps. The teams that liquidated these ghettos did this sort  
61 of capacity management on a smaller scale as well – if there were sick or injured  
62 people, who were difficult to transport, or just too many people in general, their  
63 populations might be culled by means of the pistol to allow for easier oversight.  
64 Overall, maybe a quarter of those living in ghettos or camps to be liquidated would  
65 be killed. It was certainly gruesome and unpleasant work. Many of my underlings  
66 would be disturbed by the graphic nature of the work they did. It was tricky  
67 business, keeping the camp guard's faith in the work they were doing, allowing  
68 them to see the justification in all the dirty deeds they were tasked with doing. The  
69 crucial trait, however, which allowed for the orderly conduct of executions without  
70 questioning by the SS guards, was indeed ideology.

71 I do admit there is a degree of callousness in the work done in the camps,  
72 although the utilitarian benefits were fairly clear. It was precisely this utilitarian  
73 benefit which the guards were reminded of at every opportune moment. This  
74 process, actually, began before the SS guards were assigned into the camps,  
75 perhaps before they even registered in the SS. Early in the Nazi Regime, the  
76 Party eliminated any falsehoods in the press – those newspapers which refuted  
77 the Nazi ideology – and instead guided the press towards more truthful lines. And  
78 the government additionally moved to educate children at a younger age, building  
79 ideological lines into picture books and textbooks. Many younger SS members  
80 would have spent their adolescent years among these texts. Among the newspapers,  
81 however, *Der Stürmer* stood out. It was loud, memorable, and extremely  
82 inflammatory. In fact, the Fuhrer appreciated the paper so much that each issue of  
83 the newspaper was posted publicly, in little glass cases adorning the streets of the  
84 larger cities. Consequently, I saw not one SS recruit who did not appreciate the  
85 statements of *Der Stürmer*. I mean, even if one did not enjoy *Der Stürmer* – it was a  
86 bit obscene at times – it would certainly be a social faux pas to admit your distaste

87 for the paper in public; all the other members of the SS loved it, after all. It does  
88 make sense that the SS read Der Stürmer much more voraciously than the general  
89 population – after all, those who enlisted in the SS, and especially those assigned  
90 to the camps, were the most ideologically pure of the enlistees. But the one fault  
91 I’ve always had with Der Stürmer was that it was quite squeamish. Although I  
92 could understand the difficulty of evading press regulations under the Weimar, it  
93 was the moment to inflame the public towards great action as the war approached  
94 and during thereof. Yet, Der Stürmer failed to emphasize the fundamental truth  
95 of our great struggle – that it was either the Aryan race to fail or the Jews to be  
96 exterminated, without exception. But all he did was touch upon “deportation” a few  
97 times. A good thing then, that we in the SS turned that “deportation” into a more  
98 substantial and practical measure.

99         Although the SS who were assigned to the camps were examined for their  
100 mental fortitude, and would not abandon their duty so easily, it was naturally still  
101 the case that there were vulnerabilities to some degree. Although each camp’s  
102 governance was heavily dependent on the camp commandants, and so I cannot  
103 so easily speak for the governance of other camps, all of them to some degree  
104 continued the indoctrination of their guards. For the Kraków-Plaszów camp  
105 which I oversaw, I usually issued official government newspapers or pamphlets  
106 along with Der Stürmer and some other private newspapers, which were usually  
107 less restrained and more enthusiastic than the occasionally pompous government  
108 newspapers. And it was certainly the case that the guards in Plaszow consumed  
109 Der Stürmer more voraciously than most other mediums. I imagine that many  
110 other camps likely issued Der Stürmer as well – after all, many SS members were  
111 accustomed to Der Stürmer, and enjoyed reading it – why fix what s not broken?  
112 It’s certainly the case that I have come to possess a reputation for cruelty. Cruelty  
113 has always been necessary for operating an inherently cruel operation. Although  
114 Himmler introduced usage of the gas chambers to reduce the reservations of the  
115 camp executioners – in the early days of the camps we simply shot them – camp  
116 work is not for those who cannot stomach killing a few in the pursuit of the great

117 ideological cause. Although their ideology was shaped by the media given to  
118 them, their fortitude was shaped by experience. How can one be expected to shoot  
119 prisoners attempting to escape if they are squeamish about even seeing someone  
120 shot? Another aspect to the cruelty I imposed upon the camps was to inspire fear  
121 into the prisoners. Sure, some may object to shooting prisoners at random, but  
122 to this, I say that a more benevolent commandant would have to deal with five  
123 escapees for each prisoner I shot. And many don't realize this, but running a camp  
124 is a difficult logistical operation. By 1944, we were operating above maximum  
125 capacity. It is only natural that the numbers in our camp had to be reduced a bit,  
126 and sending more prisoners to Auschwitz would have been unsustainable. Although  
127 around eight to twelve thousand were killed at Plaszow throughout its existence,  
128 even this was insufficient to keep the camp population down to reasonable level  
129 However, the higher-ups evidently did not have the same understanding as I  
130 towards the rather clear utilitarian benefits of my system of governance. So, for  
131 around a year before the war's end, I've been unemployed. I've been accused of  
132 stealing from the state, and not following regulations regarding camp management.  
133 Alright, sure, I did take a watch or two from the wealthier Jews in the camp, but  
134 it's not as if other guards or commandants did not do so either. But the real reason  
135 why I was fired was because the higher-ups, in their villas and manors, drawing  
136 lines of maps or making policies based on numbers alone, could not understand the  
137 difficulties faced in running a camp such as Plaszow, and the clear benefits of my  
138 style. But to add insult to injury, not only was I fired, but they even had some SS  
139 doctors deem me mentally unsound, and even stuffed me in a mental facility! My  
140 mind is perfectly sound, thank you!

141         Although I currently write this affidavit as a witness, I too am a defendant  
142 I am writing, while currently facing charges of the sort sentenceable with death.  
143 Now, the prosecution has come to me to cut a very attractive bargain. Naturally, I  
144 don't wish to spend the rest of my life behind bars, but it's certainly more attractive  
145 to have that life than to not. So, I've provided the prosecution with information on  
146 a variety of subjects and persons, and, from that information, they've asked me to

147 testify here today.

148 Of the six exhibits, I am familiar with C, D, and E.

149 I hereby attest to having read the above statement and swear or affirm it to  
150 be my own and consistent with the testimony provided during my grand jury  
151 testimony. I also swear or affirm the truthfulness of its content. Before giving  
152 this statement, I was told to include everything I knew that could be relevant to  
153 the events described related to these charges. I also understand that I can and  
154 must update this affidavit if anything new occurs to me until the date of the trial  
155 in this case.

*Amon Goeth*

---

Amon Leopold Goeth

Subscribed and sworn before on this, the 19th day of November, 1945.

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Cory Fan, Public Notary







# DEPOSITION of JULIUS STREICHER

1       **Q: Please state your name, and spell it for the record.**

2  
3       **A: Julius Streicher. J-U-L-I-U-S. S-T-R-E-I-C-H-E-R.**

4  
5       **Q: Are you currently taking any medication?**

6  
7       **A: No.**

8  
9       **Q: Do you understand that anything you say here may be used against you in a**  
10 **court of law?**

11  
12       **A: Yes, I do.**

13  
14       **Q: Do you understand your fifth amendment rights to remain silent?**

15  
16       **A: Yes, and I chose to waive them, I have nothing to hide today.**

17  
18       **Q: Are you in any way coerced, forced, or here to make this deposition against your**  
19 **own will?**

20  
21       **A: No**

22  
23       **Q: Is there any reason you cannot give a truthful testimony today?**

24  
25       **A: No.**

26  
27       **Q: Do you understand that if you lie in today's testimony, you may be impeached in**  
28 **a court of law?**

29  
30       **A: Yes, I understand.**

31  
32       **Q: Great, Mr. Streicher, I'll try to make this quick for you. Do you mind if I call**  
33 **you Julius?**

34  
35       **A: Yes, that's fine.**

36  
37       **Q: Julius, what do you do for a living?**

38  
39       **A: Well, I established a newspaper called Der Stürmer, which used to be an official**  
40 **newspaper of the Nazi Party.**

41  
42       **Q: Tell me about your career before you started writing Der Stürmer.**

43  
44       **A: I started my career as an elementary school teacher at a school in the**  
45 **Franconian city of Nuremberg. I was living pretty much paycheck to paycheck as**  
46 **school teachers don't really make much. Once the first World War started, I**

47 immediately enlisted in the German Army and was awarded several honors for my  
48 outstanding performance. Upon my demobilization, I returned to Nuremberg to  
49 take up another teaching position, however the country that I loved began to falter.  
50

51 **Q: What was different after the war?**

52

53 **A: Many of my fellow Germans faced poor economic conditions. Personally, I was**  
54 **making a fraction of what I was earning before I enlisted and could barely afford**  
55 **food on the table! Inflation was rampant, many of my peers faced unemployment.**  
56 **The aftermath of the war hurt us severely.**

57

58 **Q: So what did you do?**

59

60 **A: The trauma of my country's defeat drove me to dip my feet in politics on the**  
61 **side whilst teaching. I helped found the Nuremberg wing of the German Socialist**  
62 **Party and my peers and I eventually merged with the National Socialist German**  
63 **Workers' Party, also called the Nazi Party. In 1923, I took part in Adolf Hitler's**  
64 **abortive Beer Hall Putsch. We felt that the German government was not doing**  
65 **enough to support their citizens so we planned a march on Berlin. The police killed**  
66 **more than a dozen of my peers and suspended my teaching license. I was already**  
67 **pretty much broke and needed to find a new income stream to support myself.**

68

69 **Q: So what was your source of income following the march?**

70

71 **A: I turned to my newspaper to make money. Der Stürmer, translated in English as**  
72 **"The Attacker".**

73

74 **Q: And what was written in Der Stürmer?**

75

76 **A: It was a magazine that reflected the views of many German people.**  
77 **I saw an opportunity to feed myself and my family and took advantage of it. We**  
78 **made cartoons and caricatures about people that the German people blamed for**  
79 **the crisis our country was going through. Read it for yourself. Due to the success of**  
80 **Der Stürmer, I was able to found a successful publishing firm that released many**  
81 **magazines and books for grown men and children alike. We made many calls to**  
82 **action that we thought would help the German people recoup and recover from the**  
83 **past war.**

84

85 **Q: What kinds of calls to action?**

86

87 **A: I will say this right now, I never directly called for the death or murder of any**  
88 **Jewish people. My newspapers were often exaggerated, with caricatures. Even so,**  
89 **our calls to action were never campaigns to advocate for extermination of the Jewish**  
90 **population. Sometimes, we created campaigns to rightfully smear the reputation of**  
91 **specific Jewish people such as city officials, and at the most, we called for the**  
92 **deportation of Jewish people to Madagascar. Although I envisioned a Germany**  
93 **without Jews, I never promoted a violent means towards this end.**

94

95 **Q: How popular was your magazine?**

96

97 **A: Very. At its peak I would say that it was one of the top three most popular**  
98 **newspapers throughout Germany. The Nazi party would set up glass display boxes**  
99 **situated in busy places for our readers to read.**

100 **Q: Were you aware of the torture and murder of Jewish people at concentration**  
101 **camp created by the Nazi Party?**

102  
103 **A: Not for the vast majority of the publication of Der Stürmer. I was only active in**  
104 **publishing my newspaper for the Nazi Party and was never a part of legislative**  
105 **meetings to determine action.**

106  
107 **Q: Did you agree with the policies passed by the Nazi Party?**

108  
109 **A: It really depends. I largely agreed with the fact that Jewish people were the**  
110 **cause of many problems throughout the country, as did everyone else I knew. I**  
111 **never said anything out of the ordinary, only commonly held beliefs that many**  
112 **others also said. However, I never advocated for so many people to be murdered. I**  
113 **may have gone too far with my newspaper, but even so I only wanted Jewish people**  
114 **to be taken out of positions of power and to be separated from the rest of the**  
115 **German people. I was simply part of a large culture and my publishing should not**  
116 **be singled out for blame when practically the entirety of Germany was saying the**  
117 **same things that I was.**

118  
119 **Q: Did you continue to publish Der Stürmer after you found out about the about**  
120 **the existence of concentration camps?**

121  
122 **A: For about a year, yes. It's not something that I'm very proud of, but I was**  
123 **scared of what could happen if I stopped publishing the newspaper. Since I had**  
124 **previously been kicked out of the Nazi party, I didn't want to be labeled as a Jewish**  
125 **sympathizer.**

126  
127 **Q: Why were you kicked out of the party?**

128  
129 **A: I didn't share many of the same views as many of the other party members. I**  
130 **would describe their speeches and propositions as much more extreme than mine. I**  
131 **often found myself in many disagreements with high ranking officers within the**  
132 **party. I found myself under some heavy accusations from some of my enemies**  
133 **within the party and ended up being kicked out. Nazi leaders definitely had more**  
134 **power than a simple publisher.**

135  
136 **Q: What kind of accusations?**

137  
138 **A: I was accused of keeping confiscated Jewish jewelry. To be honest, the**  
139 **accusations were true. I only became the writer of Der Stürmer because I needed a**  
140 **means to feed my family, and keeping the stolen jewelry was another way of**  
141 **making money throughout that period of economic struggle.**

142  
143 **Q: While you were a part of the Nazi party, what did your job entail?**

144  
145 **A: I was responsible for pushing out propaganda and newspapers that fit with the**  
146 **ideology of the party. Mostly just publishing Der Stürmer, but I did a few speeches**  
147 **as well. I was not involved at all with any logistics or operation plans within the**  
148 **party. When leaders were planning things like deportations or the building of**  
149 **concentration camps, I was not involved at all.**

150  
151 **Q: I'm showing you Exhibits A through F. Which of these do you recognize?**

152 **A: I am familiar with all except B.**

153

154 **Q: Thanks for coming in today. I have no more questions.**

*Julius Streicher*

Julius Streicher

Subscribed and sworn before on this, the 19th day of November, 1945.

Alex Tran, Public Notary



# AFFIDAVIT of JACOB OTTO DIETRICH

1 After being duly sworn upon oath, Jacob Otto Dietrich hereby states  
2 as follows: I am over 18 and competent to make this affidavit. I am testifying  
3 voluntarily and was not subpoenaed or compelled to testify.

4 My name is Jacob Otto Dietrich, although I usually just go by Otto, or Mr.  
5 Dietrich. I was born on the 31st of August, 1897, in the city of Essen, that heartland  
6 of German industry. As with most lads of my age, I served in the German army,  
7 having volunteered for its ranks at the age of 17. I carried myself with distinction,  
8 becoming an officer, and being awarded the first class Iron Cross. After the war, I  
9 studied at university in Munich, earning myself a PhD in political science. After  
10 I graduated, I started my career in the press. Much of my family works for the  
11 newspapers, in fact, and, until recently, many of them were working to manage or  
12 write for Nazi controlled or influenced newspapers, such as my brother.

13 It was only until 1929 that I joined the Nazi Party (NSDAP) as a personal  
14 press referent, while working as business manager for the Augsburger Zeitung, an  
15 evening newspaper. At the time, the Nazi Party was suppressing its more anti-  
16 semitic tendencies, due to the disaster that was the Beer Hall Putsch. Rather, I was  
17 drawn in by the nationalist and the anti-bolshevik messages of the party. Through  
18 my friendship with Emil Kirdorf and connections with other Rheinland  
19 industrialists, I introduced and communicated between Hitler and industrial  
20 businessmen, gaining Hitler's favor and friendship. With this, I was promoted to  
21 Press Chief in August of 1931, became a Reichsleiter and Vice-President of the  
22 Reich Press Chamber in 1933, and Reich Press Chief of the Nazi Party in 1934.

23 But through my rise in the Nazi Party, Hitler himself had been consolidating  
24 power in the larger German political scene. Perhaps the seminal moment of his  
25 personal power was the purge between the 30th of June and the 2nd of July in  
26 '34, now known as the Night of the Long Knives. In these few days, Hitler ordered



27 the murders of both high ranking Nazi Sturmabteilung (SA) officials and his  
28 political enemies, such as Papen's associates, quashing the discontents that still  
29 opposed him. Even Rohm, the leader of the SA, was killed. Although  
30 disagreements between Hitler and the SA had been brewing for a while at that  
31 point, the suddenness and the violence of it all was certainly shocking for all Nazi  
32 officials with sufficient rank to be told the truth of what had happened. My political  
33 power had never even begun to approach Rohm's, who headed the SA, a  
34 paramilitary force 3 million members strong, so the message – that those who  
35 disobeyed Hitler would be executed without question – was clear. Perhaps only  
36 those truly close to Hitler, such as Gobbels, would be safe from purges, but for  
37 minor officials such as Streicher or myself, well, we were all fearful of stepping  
38 even a toe out of line.

39 In the wake of this event, I was tasked with ensuring that all the newspapers  
40 stayed in line with the official Party narrative. They were told that Rohm had been  
41 preparing to launch a violent coup to take power of the government, and that Hitler  
42 had boldly and decisively moved to quash the insurrectionists. They were told that  
43 it was in the righteous defense of the lawful government, rather than the truth: that  
44 it was a move by Hitler to consolidate power and satisfy the army. This was, of  
45 course, the narrative that Streicher, and his newspaper, *Der Stürmer*, followed.

46 Streicher was one of the original Nazis, an antisemite even before the  
47 foundation of the Nazi Party and one of those who had participated in the Beer Hall  
48 Putsch, and who had welcomed Hitler after his release from prison. He was very  
49 close personally with Hitler – I often saw him when I took lunch with the Führer –  
50 but, owing to his lack of political ability, never rose above the position of Gauleiter.  
51 That's not to say that Gauleiter was an unimportant position – but in terms of  
52 official government responsibilities or access to more secretive documents, such as  
53 the specifics of what was going on in the camps, Gauleiters were not always privy  
54 to the most sensitive secrets of government.

55 Still, I doubt that Streicher would have risen to the ranks of Gauleiter were it  
56 not for his opportune relationship with Hitler. Streicher was that sort of

57 tempestuous, rash man who rushes into anger and action without consideration of  
58 the consequences. Everyone knew him as such. He, although having earned the  
59 first class Iron Cross as with myself, was nonetheless known to have poor, perhaps  
60 undisciplined, conduct during his tenure in the military. And Streicher, never  
61 wealthy, having worked as a teacher his entire life, took it upon himself, in his  
62 impassioned hatred of Jews, to create a newspaper, without education or much  
63 capital at all.

64 In the newspaper business, there are two ways to succeed. You can either  
65 produce high quality news, with excellent sources and journalism – very expensive  
66 indeed – or you can report gossip, prey upon tribalism, and make wild accusations  
67 that pull upon reader’s existing convictions. Just a glance at Der Stürmer will tell  
68 you that they took the second path. Streicher never had the men, the connections,  
69 or the education to create high quality journalistic work. I would know – I visited  
70 his office back in ‘24. Doubtless, Streicher found that the Germans of the 1920s,  
71 already hostile towards the Jews, were in particular receptive to stories and articles  
72 attacking the Jewish people.

73 That’s not to say that Streicher was really altogether rational or calculated in  
74 his approach to his magazine. Streicher was actually sued for producing libel  
75 against a prominent Jewish city official, and was fined 900 marks. But overall  
76 Streicher did a very good job at avoiding law-breaking while making very wild  
77 accusations towards the Jews. Der Stürmer’s official slogan, I remember, was “Die  
78 Juden sind unser Unglück” – that’s German for “The Jews are our misfortune”.

79 Still, in 1923, when Streicher founded Der Stürmer, no reasonable man  
80 would have predicted the events of the past twenty years. Hindenburg, that  
81 lethargic vestige of a greater glory long gone, still dominated the German political  
82 scene, and it seemed in ‘24 that the Nazi Party was doomed for failure. Streicher  
83 did not, could not know that we would take power so fully. And when this  
84 realization, of the imminent and total success of the Nazi Party, and its  
85 implications struck him, likely he could not bear to part with his beloved  
86 newspaper. At that point, Der Stürmer was Streicher’s path to fame, wealth, and

87 power. It had placed him as a household name on the dinner tables of the Weimar  
88 Republic, had granted him a seat in the Landtag, and had granted him Hitler's  
89 favor and attention. And perhaps – not only the fame, the wealth – it was Hitler's  
90 attention that prevented him from toning down his accusations and his  
91 persecutions. It was apparent what happens to those who stand in opposition to the  
92 Fuhrer.

93         Eventually, when I became Reich Press Chief in 1937, it fell within my  
94 responsibilities to oversee the publications of the Nazi Party. This included any  
95 publications sent to the SS or Hitler Youth, or other branches of the Nazi Party.  
96 This did not include Der Stürmer, though, as it was Streicher's private newspaper.

97         However, while Der Stürmer was admittedly intense in its accusations  
98 towards Jews, it was certainly not unique. The Press Chamber made sure of this.  
99 Any newspapers publishing messages unaligned with the Party were forced off the  
100 streets. Sometimes this involved violence, but a more common method was for  
101 Amann to drive newspapers out of business through his powers as Reich Press  
102 Leader, and to utilize the Franz Eher Publishing house to buy them up at low  
103 prices. By the 30s, Franz Eher controlled a significant fraction of the German  
104 newspapers, along with other media, such as books. In 1933, there were around  
105 4,700 newspapers in circulation. Throughout the Party's reign in Germany, that  
106 number was reduced to less than a quarter.

107         The point is to say that, although Der Stürmer often stood out among  
108 newspapers, the state propaganda apparatus was far more complex and  
109 sophisticated than to simply rely upon a single man's newspaper, which was not  
110 even directly controlled by us. For instance, the Propaganda Ministry created  
111 antisemitic textbooks, emphasizing race biology, and distributed pamphlets  
112 throughout the nation promoting antisemitic messages. Beyond this, newspapers  
113 controlled by the Party – officially or indirectly – reached a circulation of 21  
114 million. Der Stürmer never exceeded half a million weekly.

115         Plainly speaking, it's impossible to determine scientifically the exact impact  
116 of Der Stürmer. But as Reich Press Chief, I can say conclusively that Der Stürmer

117 was only a small part of a much more sophisticated and elaborate system of  
118 propaganda. As Reich Press Chief, who held significant influence over the systems  
119 of propaganda, who has had much more power than Streicher ever approached, I  
120 have been convicted of crimes against humanity. But Streicher has not had as  
121 much influence over the German people as I have. Moreover, if, today, Streicher,  
122 mere manager of a newspaper, is convicted on the basis of crimes against  
123 humanity, how far down will this go? Managers of less popular newspapers?  
124 Writers and clerks? Most of those who have written and managed for the  
125 newspaper of the party are not the murderous or even antisemitic sort – just men  
126 who had a family to feed. I've heard that these trials in this city of Nuremberg are  
127 not the last reprisals against the Nazis. I do not expect these trials to be the last of  
128 their kind. But I believe that these journalists and businessmen, forced into  
129 unfortunate work by means of unfortunate circumstances, can be more an asset to  
130 the future Germany than a burden.

131 I am familiar with all exhibits except for exhibit F.

132 I hereby attest to having read the above statement and swear or affirm it  
133 to be my own and consistent with the testimony provided during my grand jury  
134 testimony. I also swear or affirm the truthfulness of its content. Before giving this  
135 statement, I was told to include everything I knew that could be relevant to the  
136 events described related to these charges. I also understand that I can and must  
137 update this affidavit if anything new occurs to me until the date of the trial in this  
138 case. I have also read and am familiar with the statements I provided to police  
139 officers and law enforcement officers related to these events and confirm that all  
140 documents showing my signature reflect my genuine signature.

Jacob Otto Dietrich

Jacob Otto Dietrich

Subscribed and sworn before on this, the 19th day of November, 1945.

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Cory Fan, Public Notary





# AFFIDAVIT of ROBERT GREISINGER

## SWING WITNESS AFFIDAVIT

1           After being duly sworn upon oath, Robert Greisinger hereby states as  
2 follows: I am over 18 and competent to make this affidavit. I am testifying  
3 voluntarily and was not subpoenaed or compelled to testify.

4           My name is Robert Greisinger. I was born in the Hunsrück region of  
5 Germany during the years of World War 1, on June 15th, 1915. Growing up, I was  
6 quite poor. My parents, who were farmers, were always on the poor side — but the  
7 interwar years had made it even worse. I don't know too much about it however,  
8 since my parents were very proud people and would never talk about it in front of  
9 me. Even then, I had a pretty nice childhood: I still have fond memories of running  
10 around in the fields of wheat that we grew. It was a humble, yet fond childhood.

11           Growing up, however, made me want to explore beyond the small world of  
12 my hometown. As such, I ended up going to Munich once I became an adult to  
13 make it on my own. Those were the times that I look back upon when things  
14 weren't as complicated. Since I was young and full of adventurous spirit, I  
15 managed to make a lot of friends and have the time of my life while working a few  
16 odd jobs — think of things like shining people's shoes and working at a food cart  
17 — to make ends meet.

18           Of course, all good things come to an end. During my time in Munich, the  
19 Nazis had started to form and come to power. I had tried to steer clear as much as  
20 possible: they weren't my type of crowd. I also had very opposite beliefs. But, as  
21 time went on, they started to gain more power and influence. I remember a lot of  
22 my friends being harassed for not following them. It started off minor, some  
23 drunkards messing with us at bars, but over time it became a lot more pervasive  
24 and isolating.

25           I remember, very vividly, this one incident at a bar. My friend, Hans, had  
26 been mouthing off to me: talking about how he didn't believe in the Nazi's

27 ideologies nor actions. Very harmless stuff — just a drunk guy saying nonsense.  
28 But, the Nazis didn't take it that way. Instead, they got really mad and started a  
29 fight with Hans. I still remember standing to the side in fear as Hans got brutally  
30 beaten up by a group of Nazis. At that point, I knew that I had to conform to  
31 whatever the Nazis wanted out of fear for my own life.

32 Most people I knew hadn't agreed with a lot of the Nazi sentiments, but a lot  
33 of them had given them support for a few different reasons. Like me, they were  
34 scared to step out of line; almost everyone had been able to see the consequences  
35 of speaking out. At best, you'd be publicly ridiculed. At worst, you'd find yourself  
36 passed out in the middle of the street in a pool of your own blood. In the beginning,  
37 most people were obliging to the new rules, but you could tell they didn't  
38 necessarily agree with them — especially the more radical views on the Jews. But,  
39 I started to notice a change once newspapers like Der Sturmer started being  
40 released. It happened gradually, but these newspapers won people over. People  
41 became a lot more supportive of the Nazi movements and started supporting  
42 movements like the relocation of the Jews. For example, I remember my friends  
43 started parroting quotes from the newspapers whenever we talked about politics.  
44 They'd talk about how Eugenics proved that the Jews were inferior to the “true  
45 Germans” and that their presence in Germany was the cause of our downfall.

46 I'm not proud to say this, but I ended up joining the Nazis. By the time  
47 World War 2 had started, I was a lot older and less naive. I knew that joining the  
48 Nazis – and conforming – would offer me a more stable life. Hans wasn't the only  
49 person I saw punished for stepping out of line. I had witnessed a lot of people  
50 around me get sent to prison and beaten for expressing sentiments against the  
51 Nazis, and I was too scared to follow their path. I tried to mind my own business:  
52 do everything just well enough so that I wouldn't get punished and nothing more.  
53 Life at that point was a blur, but after a while, I ended up working at a  
54 concentration camp as a soldier.

55 At first, I was absolutely disgusted by what was going on in the  
56 concentration camps. What happened there went against all of my morals. A lot of

57 my colleagues had agreed with me on this front and a few of them had even  
58 spoken out against it. However, we quickly learned the importance of conformity—  
59 it was a lesson repeatedly drilled into me.

60 The “disciplinary” punishments given at these camps were worse than what  
61 I had ever witnessed before. I remember the first one they used as an example: a  
62 young soldier had thought that the attitude towards Jewish prisoners had been too  
63 harsh. He was the bold type and decided to argue with our boss about being lenient  
64 on some deathly sick prisoners. Instead of being rewarded for speaking out, he  
65 was violently beaten by our superiors. Our leaders would always be breathing  
66 down our shoulders at any signs of non-conformity. There was never a moment  
67 where I was out of the view of a supervisor and I knew that any wrong move could  
68 mean my death. So, out of fear of punishment, we all stayed silent; everyone  
69 stayed in line and wouldn’t dare say anything. I suppose that the leaders had also  
70 begun to take measures to help convince us of their plans since a ton of  
71 newspapers were then distributed.

72 Der Sturmer was the main newspaper that was distributed. I remember  
73 walking down the sidewalk and seeing crowds forming around displays of it.  
74 While Der Sturmer had appealed to the public through its eye-catching pictures,  
75 other newspapers had focused too much on writing for the Nazi’s cause. I never  
76 paid much attention to those since they all said the same thing. However, I do have  
77 to admit, all the newspapers helped me become more at peace with what the Nazis  
78 were doing. Der Sturmer had the most impact on me since a lot of its contents had  
79 made sense to me. I remember this one article titled “Who is the Enemy” that  
80 resonated with me. I wasn’t too knowledgeable about the prejudice against Jews  
81 — being from a rural family — but the more I read the more I agreed with the  
82 sentiment. Sure, I didn’t agree with the killings but relocating the Jews to their  
83 homeland where they belonged seemed pretty reasonable to me. After all, Der  
84 Sturmer had shown us that a branch of science, called Eugenics, had proved that  
85 the Jewish genes were inferior to the Aryan genes. In the interest of posterity, we  
86 couldn’t risk the Jews’ genes mixing with and corrupting the Aryan ones. That’s

87 why sending the Jews to be where they belonged, with their own genes, made  
88 sense to me.

89 Admittedly, Der Sturmer wasn't the only influence. There were hundreds of  
90 different magazines and newspapers spread that had the same sentiment. I suppose  
91 that this, too, was the "line" that newspapers had to stay within since all the  
92 newspapers that said otherwise were immediately shut down. While I do think that  
93 Der Sturmer could've been replaced by another newspaper, I don't agree that it  
94 would have had the same effect. Der Sturmer was just, well it was Der Sturmer. It  
95 caught everyone's eye whenever a new issue was posted. Even children would  
96 flock to it to admire the pictures. No matter where you went, Der Sturmer was  
97 there. I bet it made a lot of money from how widespread it was.

98 It was especially effective in the concentration camps as well. Once it was  
99 released, I noticed my colleagues being less rebellious in a way. Sure, we were all  
100 scared to step out of line, but this was different. It put our minds at ease at least. I  
101 remember on days where I would stand guard before, my would always be visibly  
102 nervous and antsy — it didn't matter who I was paired up with, they'd all act the  
103 same way. They'd always fidget whenever we heard a prisoner getting beaten and  
104 sometimes they'd turn to me and ask if we'd have God's forgiveness. After the  
105 newspapers were distributed, this behavior stopped. No more fidgeting, no more  
106 asking for forgiveness, nothing.

107 At the time, I had thought of our actions as morally acceptable: the things  
108 we were doing to the Jews weren't great, but it was a means to an end and was  
109 justifiable (although now, in hindsight I do think differently). Just like the  
110 relocation of Jews, concentration camps were another way to get rid of the enemy  
111 (as Der Sturmer put it). These camps had offered a quick solution for us to  
112 separate the Jews from the Aryan race. In my mind, it was necessary to bring  
113 Germany back to its former glory. I think that my colleagues have begun to think  
114 the same way. In fact, a lot of them started leaning into the camp's practices. It  
115 seemed as if the grudge against Jews grew more and more. My coworkers would  
116 actively look for Jews acting slightly out of line and, while they would turn a

117 blind eye before, would now beat the prisoners as punishment.

118 Looking back, Der Sturmer may have just been the main newspaper by luck.  
119 Like I said, hundreds of newspapers could replace it as the most popular. Not only  
120 that, but personally I believe that the fear of straying out of line had played a  
121 slightly bigger part in all that had happened — it felt like Der Sturmer just  
122 reassured us about what we were doing.

123 I am familiar with Exhibits C and D.

124 I hereby attest to having read the above statement and swear or affirm it to  
125 be my own and consistent with the testimony provided during my grand jury  
126 testimony. I also swear or affirm the truthfulness of its content. Before giving this  
127 statement, I was told to include everything I knew that could be relevant to the  
128 events described related to these charges. I also understand that I can and must  
129 update this affidavit if anything new occurs to me until the date of the trial in this  
130 case. I have also read and am familiar with the statements I provided to police  
131 officers and law enforcement officers related to these events and confirm that all  
132 documents showing my signature reflect my genuine signature.

*R Greisinger*

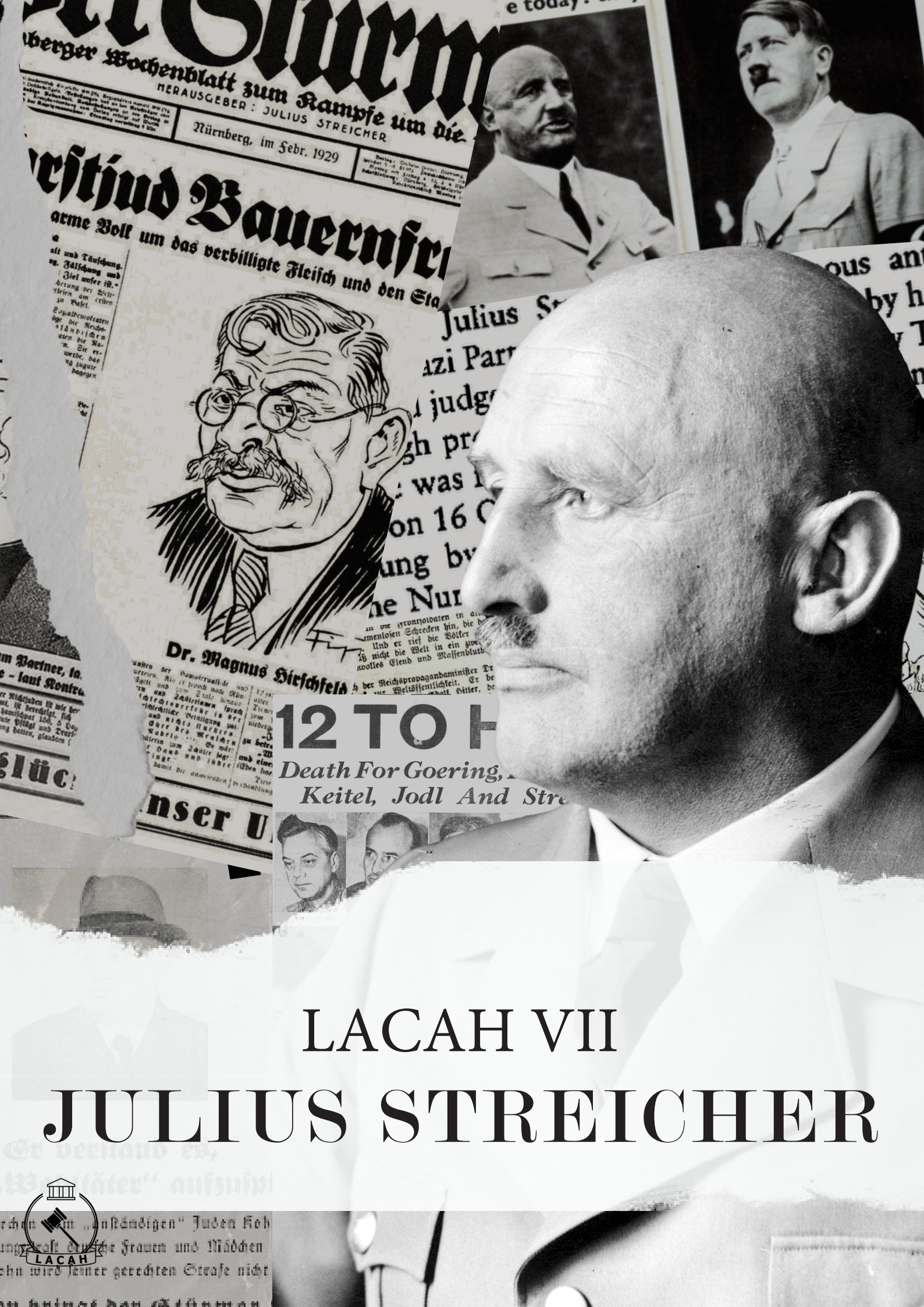
Robert Greisinger

Subscribed and sworn before on this, the 19th day of November, 1945.

Madelyn Tran, Public Notary







**Der Stürmer**  
überger Wochenblatt zum Kampfe um die  
HERAUSGEBER: JULIUS STREICHER  
Nürnberg, im Febr. 1929

**vestjud Bauernse**  
arme Volk um das verbilligte Fleisch und den Sta



**Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld**

**12 TO H**  
**Death For Goering,**  
**Keitel, Jodl And Stre**



LACAH VII

JULIUS STREICHER



...um "unständigen" Juden Koh  
...Frauen und Mädchen  
...wird immer gerechter Strafe nicht