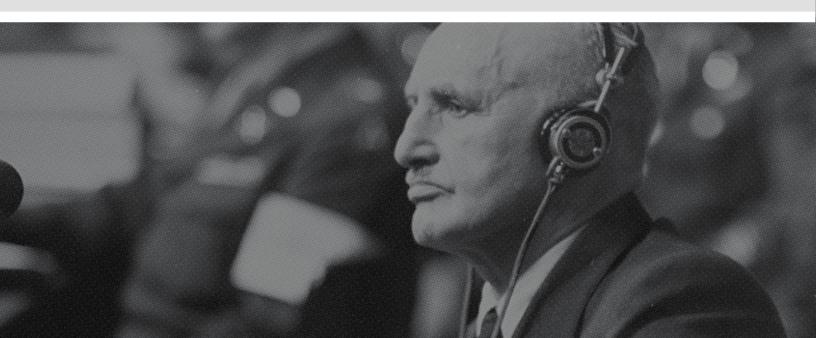


Turemberg A Student Mock Trial of Julius Streicher

TEACHERS' GUIDE





A Student Mock Trial of Julius Streicher

A school program accompanying the exhibit Nuremberg: Justice in the Aftermath of the Holocaust

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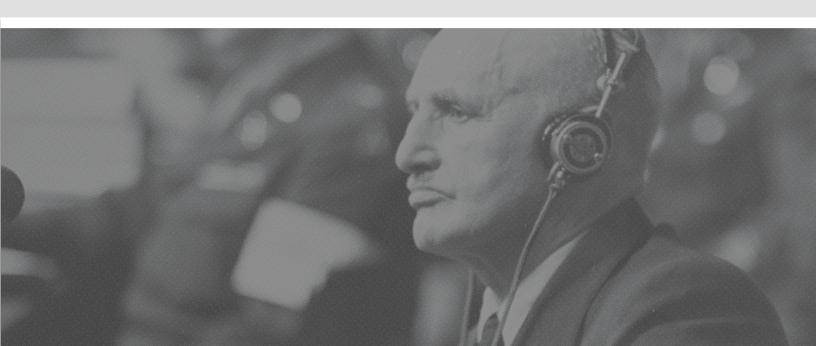
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INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE NUREMBERG EXHIBIT

Over 60 years after the Allies established the International Military Tribunal to try Nazi leaders for their roles in the systematic murder of millions of people during the Holocaust and Second World War, the Nuremberg trials stand as a watershed moment in the ongoing pursuit of international justice.

The United Nations' declarations on genocide and human rights, Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the International Criminal Court at the Hague all reflect principles established at Nuremberg.

The exhibit *Nuremberg: Justice in the Aftermath of the Holocaust* traces the history of the Nuremberg trials, highlighting their accomplishments, controversies and legacies, and considers human rights issues that demand response and resolve from the international community today.

ABOUT THE NUREMBERG SCHOOL PROGRAM

In the accompanying school program, students reenact the trial of Julius Streicher, the publisher of the virulently anti-Semitic newspaper *Der Stürmer*. In 1946, Streicher was convicted of "crimes against humanity" for his role in inciting the persecution and murder of Jews through the dissemination of hate propaganda. Using primary source material as evidence, students will role-play Streicher's trial, learning about the Nuremberg tribunals' processes and contemporary significance.

PROGRAM GOALS

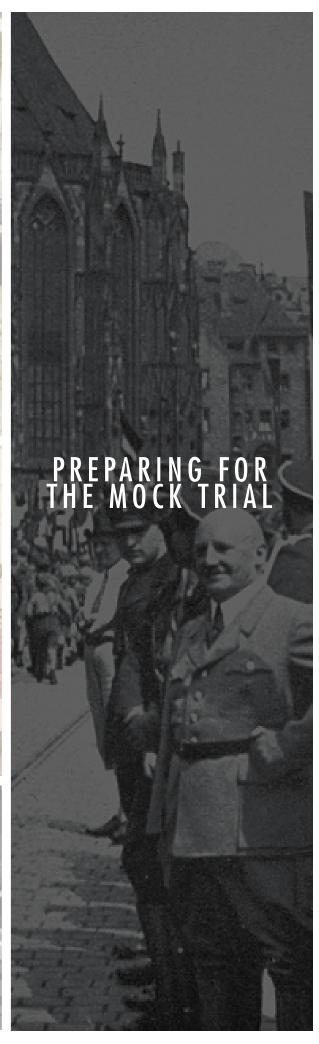
The purpose of this program is to introduce students to the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg and its precedent-setting role in extending the reach of international law. The 90-minute mock trial is recommended for Social Studies 11, History 12, Law 12 and Social Justice 12 classes but can be adapted for intermediate grades. This program provides opportunities for students to:

- » Use the case of Julius Streicher to learn about key events and themes of Holocaust history: anti-Semitism, propaganda, pre-war anti-Jewish measures, the "Final Solution" and post-war efforts to hold perpetrators to account.
- » Learn about and apply some of the legal principles and language of the Nuremberg trials.
- » Understand the role of hate propaganda in inciting groups to action both during the Holocaust and today.
- » Understand and discuss the contemporary legal and political impact of the Nuremberg trials, including the investigation and trial of suspected war criminals at the International Criminal Court at The Hague and Canada's prosecution of suspected war criminals.









TEACHER CHECKLIST

Approximate time: 60 minutes

1. INTRODUCE THE NUREMBERG UNIT USING PRE-TRIAL STUDENT READINGS

Assign students the task of reading one text based on their roles (see step 3).

READING A) Historical Context: Nuremberg Trials
Court Clerk, Judges, Jurors and Members of the Press

READING B) On Trial: Julius Streicher & Hate Propaganda Prosecution Counsels, Defence Counsels and Defendant

If time permits and students are at a senior secondary level, students may read both texts.

If your class has web access, students may preview the VHEC's online *Nuremberg* exhibition at www.vhec.org. This website provides comprehensive background reading on the Nuremberg trials and the case of Julius Streicher.

Students will share what they learned with one another before the mock trial.

2.INTRODUCE THE MOCK TRIAL CONCEPT

A mock trial, in which students role-play courtroom procedures, facilitates an understanding of legal concepts. A Student Mock Trial of Julius Streicher allows students to engage with the history of the Nuremberg trials, in which the Allies sought to hold perpetrators of the Holocaust responsible for their actions. This historical re-enactment will open a discussion about freedom of speech, presentday human rights violations, as well as the possibilities and challenges of international justice.

The script for this mock trial is fictitious, although evidence, events and testimony presented are historically based and, where possible, drawn from the actual trial of Julius Streicher at Nuremberg in 1945-6.

Four Allied judges from Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States presided at Nuremberg without a jury. In the mock trial, a jury determines the verdict. If the Jurors' do not reach a unanimous decision, the Judges reveal the verdict in Streicher's 1946 trial.

3. ASSIGN STUDENT ROLES OR ALLOW STUDENTS TO SELF-SELECT

There are 14 speaking roles. The balance of the students make up the Jury and Members of the Press.

1 COURT CLERK	
a)	<u></u>
4 JUDGES	
a)	c)
b)	d)
4 PROSECUTION CO	UNSELS
a)	c)
b)	d)
4 DEFENCE COUNSE	LS
a)	c)
b)	d)
1 DEFENDANT (JULI	US STREICHER)
a)	
2 MEMBERS OF THE	PRESS
a)	b)

BALANCE OF CLASS: JURORS

If a class has **fewer than 25 students**, reduce the number of Prosecution Counsels to 2, Defence Counsels to 2, and Press to 1. If necessary, the docent/ teacher can play the role of the Court Clerk.

If there are more than 30 students, two mock trials will run simultaneously at the VHEC. Please assign roles for two mock trials.

4. DISTRIBUTE THE APPROPRIATE *ROLE SHEETS* TO STUDENTS

The role sheets guide student participation during the mock trial. It is not necessary for students to memorize their parts. Evidence, further instructions and rehearsal time will be provided before the trial.

please have students bring their role sheets and trial procedure to the VHEC

READING A HISTORICAL CONTEXT: THE NUREMBERG TRIALS

JUSTICE, NOT VENGEANCE

During World War II, the Allies and exiled governments of Nazi-occupied Europe met several times to discuss the postwar treatment of Nazi leaders. At the end of the war, the full public disclosure of Nazi crimes – the murder of 6 million

Jews and 5 million other victims – fuelled the Allies' resolve. Many felt that no punishment was too severe. Some believed that the Nazi leaders should be "hunted down and shot." Others argued that the process of a trial

would establish an historical record of the Holocaust and Nazi criminality.

On August 8, 1945, after the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany, four of the Allied Powers (France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States) signed the London Agreement, creating

the International Military Tribunal (IMT) to try major Nazi war criminals. Twenty-one Nazis eventually sat in the dock at the Nuremberg courtroom

NAZI RECORDS PROVIDE EVIDENCE

The prosecution built their cases primarily around the personal and political writings of the Nazis themselves. The prosecution relied less on the interrogation and testimony of witnesses and more on the documentation left behind by the Nazis. Having maintained meticulous records – of confiscated Jewish property, slave labourers and deportations to concentration camps – the Nazis provided their own damning evidence.

CHARGES WITHOUT PRECEDENCE

The Nuremberg indictment charged the defendants on four counts: Crimes against Peace, War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity, and Conspiracy to commit these crimes.

Although international conventions for war had been established in the 19th century, there was no precedent for charging individuals for the inhumane treatment of civilian populations during a war.

Critics, and even some supporters, of the Nuremberg trials accused the Tribunal of charging indictees ex post facto or retroactively; the laws against the defendants' crimes were not yet established at the time the violations were carried out. Despite this controversy, there was general agreement that the enormity of the crimes revealed the violation of universal human rights, values that had not previously been formally recognized.

The concept of "crimes against humanity," along with the understanding that the international community has a moral obligation to fight such crimes, stands as one of the Nuremberg trials' major contributions to international law.

THE CASE OF JULIUS STREICHER

At the International Military Tribunal, Julius Streicher was indicted on Count One (Conspiracy) and Count Four (Crimes against Humanity), particularly for his key role in inciting the persecution and murder of the Jews.

Streicher, publisher of the anti-Jewish newspaper *Der Stürmer*, was included amongst those considered to be most responsible for the Holocaust. The international community viewed the dissemination of hatred through the

media as integral to the Nazi regime's calculated program of persecution and extermination.

For purposes of the mock trial the charge has been simplified to Count Four (Crimes against Humanity) only.

"WE MUST ESTABLISH INCREDIBLE EVENTS BY CREDIBLE EVIDENCE."

- US Chief Prosecutor Robert Jackson, June 7, 1945

DEFINITIONS

THE HOLOCAUST

The systematic and state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.

INCITEMENT

The stirring up of feelings of provoking of action, especially violence.

NUREMBERG CHARGES

Count One: Conspiracy

Participation in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit or commission Crimes against Peace, War Crimes, and Crimes against Humanity.

Count Two: Crimes against Peace

Planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression; or war in violation of international agreements; or participation in a conspiracy to commit war crimes or crimes against humanity.

Count Three: War Crimes

Breaches of the rules of war, including the murder or mistreatment of civilians and prisoners of war, destruction of cities, towns and villages or any other devastation not justified by military necessity.

Count Four: Crimes against Humanity

Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population before or during the war; persecution on political, racial or religious grounds, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

READING B ON TRIAL: JULIUS STREICHER & HATE PROPAGANDA

Julius Streicher was founder, publisher and editor of *Der Stürmer* ("Stormer" or "Attacker"), a weekly German newspaper that spread negative stereotypes and encouraged hatred of Jews. As a member of the Nazi party and Gauleiter (District Leader) of Franconia, Julius Streicher positioned himself as a key anti-Semitic propagandist of the Nazi party, tirelessly using a variety of media – speeches, newspapers and books – to disseminate hatred towards Jews.

Der Stürmer was notorious for its cartoons and articles that sought to dehumanize Jews in reader' minds. At the bottom of each title page was the motto: "The Jews are our misfortune!" The paper continually bombarded readers with the message that Jews had to be removed from German life. What began as a four-page, little-known publication in 1923 was a thick newspaper with a circulation of nearly 500,000 by 1938.

Though he was removed from official government posts in 1940, Streicher continued to publish *Der Stürmer* and remained a staunch Nazi until the end of the war, respected by Hitler as the party's "Jew baiter number one."

"THE JEW IS A DEVIL IN HUMAN FORM. IT IS FITTING THAT HE BE EXTERMINATED, ROOT AND BRANCH."

- Julius Streicher, March 1940 issue of Der Stürmer

DEFINITIONS

PROPAGANDA

A form of communication designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes or behavior of its audience. Promotes biased information, derogatory ideas or practices and is transmitted in speeches, slogans, posters, newspapers, films etc.

STEREOTYPE

A negative or limiting preconceived belief about a certain type of person that is applied to everyone in that group.

ANTI-SEMITISM: A BRIEF HISTORY OF A LONG HATRED

Anti-Semitism means prejudice against or hatred of Jews. Religious anti-Semitism, intolerance for the Jewish religion, existed in Europe since the Middle Ages. Riots against Jewish populations were often sparked by charges of blood libels – allegations that Jews used the blood of Christian children for ritual purposes.

During the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and early 19th century, Jews experienced unprecedented social mobility and integrated into the populations of cities throughout Western Europe. At the same time, nationalist movements often denounced Jews as alien citizens. The "voelkisch movement" (folk or people's movement) made up of German philosophers, scholars and artists claimed that Jews were "non-German".

Eugenics, a social philosophy that advocated the manipulation of human hereditary traits, provided false scientific backing for the idea of Jews as a separate, inferior race. The Nazi party, founded in 1919 and led by Adolf Hitler,

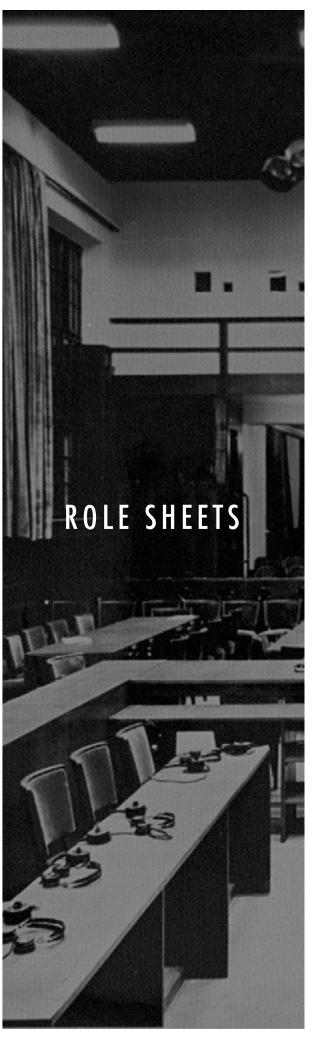
gave political expression to theories of racism. In part, the Nazi party gained popularity by disseminating propaganda blaming Jews for Germany's defeat of World War I and the country's subsequent economic plight, and urging for the removal of Jews from Germany.

The Holocaust is history's most extreme example of anti-Semitism. With the Nazis' rise to power in 1933, the party ordered anti-Jewish boycotts. In 1935, the Nuremberg Laws defined Jews by "blood" and ordered the total separation of so-called "Aryans" and "non-Aryans," thereby legalizing a racist hierarchy.

Between 1939 and 1945, six million Jews were murdered as part of the Nazi policy to destroy all Jews in Europe. Jews died in mass shootings, mass gassings at Auschwitz-Birkenau and five other killing centers in occupied Poland, and from starvation, disease, and brutal treatment in hundreds of Nazi ghettos and concentration camps across German-occupied Europe.

Adapted from The Holocaust Encyclopedia: http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/





COURT CLERK

The Court Clerk is responsible for maintaining the records of the court, and for swearing in the Defendant.

TRIAL TASKS

- » Stand and call "Order in the court all rise for the Judges to enter." as the Judges enter the courtroom.
- » After the Prosecution and Defence Counsels introduce themselves, the Court Clerk reads the indictment:

"The Defendant shall rise for the reading of the Indictment.

Julius Streicher is charged with Count 4 - Crimes against Humanity. He is charged with authorizing, directing and participating in inhumane crimes, including particularly the incitement of the persecution of Jews. Julius Streicher, how do you plead?"



The courtroom where the Nuremberg trials were held, 1945.

» Before the Defendant gives his testimony, affirm Julius Streicher by saying:

"Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?"

» After the Defendant says "Yes," say:

"State your name."

» After the verdict is determined, call "Order in the Court"; the Judges leave and the trial is over.

Take notes of proceedings during	the trial.		

JUDGES

The Judges monitor the Trial Procedure, explain instructions to the Jurors and, if the Jury is unable to reach a decision, reveals the verdict.

TRIAL TASKS

- » All Judges: Pay attention to the *Trial Procedure* to make sure that everything is done correctly during the trial. Ask for "Order in the Court" if the courtroom gets noisy.
- Wait outside the door of the courtroom until the Court Clerk says "Order in court. All rise." When you hear this, walk into the courtroom and take your seats. As you are sitting down, make a slight bow.
- » Judge A: Say: "Please be seated. Counsels, please introduce yourselves."
- » **Judge B:** After the Defendant has pled guilty, say: "Prosecution, please give your opening statements."
- » **Judge C:** After the Prosecution's opening statement, say: "Please present your evidence."
- » **Judge D:** After the Prosecution has rested their case, say, "Defence, please give your opening statements."
- » **Judge A:** After the Defence's opening statement, say: "Please present your evidence."
- » Judge B says: "Court Clerk, please swear in the Defendant."
- » Judge C: Say: "Thank you, Julius Streicher, for your testimony. Prosecution Counsels may now give your closing statement."
- » Judge D gives instructions to the Jury when the Cousels conclude their closing statements. This is called the "charge to the jury." Say: "As members of the jury, you must decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty. Our law says that every accused person is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty. It is your job to decide whether the Prosecution Counsels have proven the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt. If they have not, then you must acquit him. This is a very important ruling and I urge you to take your responsibility as Jurors seriously. The rest of the court will take a five-minute recess while the Jurors deliberate."
- » After five minutes, Judge A says: "Jurors, have you reached a verdict?"
- » If the jury has a verdict, **Judge B** repeats the decision to the Defendant.

 If the verdict is "Not Guilty," say: "*Julius Streicher, please stand. This jury has found you not guilty. You are free to go.*"

 If the verdict is "Guilty" say: "*Julius Streicher, please stand. This jury has found guilty. Your sentence will be determined at a separate hearing.*"
- » If the Jurors' are unable to make a decision, **Judge C** announces the verdict of Streicher's 1946 trial: "This court finds you guilty of the charge of Crimes against Humanity. Your sentence will be determined at a separate hearing."
- » Judge D ends the mock trial by saying: "Court Dismissed."









The Judges clockwise from top left, Soviet Judge, Major General I.T. Nikitchenko, British judge, Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, French Judge, Henri Donnenieu de Vabres and American Judge, Francis Biddle.

PROSECUTION COUNSELS

The Prosecution Counsels' task is to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Julius Streicher, in conspiracy with others in the Nazi regime, created and distributed anti-Semitic propaganda that incited (provoked) the persecution and murder of European Jews during the Holocaust.

PROSECUTION TASKS

All Prosecutors: introduce yourselves

Prosecutor A: gives an opening statement

Prosecutors B-D: present Exhibits 1-6 (evidence will be provided during the mock trial rehearsal); After Exhibit 6, the Prosecution says "the Prosecution rests its case."

Prosecutor A & B: cross-examines the Defendant, Julius Streicher (suggested questions will be provided during the mock trial rehearsal)

Prosecutor C & D: gives a closing statement summarizing the case

OPENING STATEMENT (Prosecution Counsel A)

Argue the following points:

JEW BAITER NUMBER ONE – "Through his words and his deeds Julius Streicher assumed for himself the unofficial title of "Jew baiter umber one" of Nazi Germany. For some twenty-five years, Streicher educated the German people in hatred and drove them to the persecution and to the extermination of the Jewish people. He was an accessory to murder, on a scale never attained before." (Adapted from Prosecution's opening statement given at Nuremberg, 1945)









The Prosecution Counsel clockwise from top left: Soviet Prosecutor, General R.A. Rudenko, British Prosecutor, Sir Hartley Shawcross, French Prosecutor, Auguste Champetier de Ribes and American Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson.

- » PUBLISHER OF PROPAGANDA Streicher was the editor and publisher of the infamous newspaper *Der Stürmer* which he founded in 1923, a newspaper which contained viciously anti-Semitic articles and magery that was broadly circulated among the German people. He also published children's books designed to spread hatred towards Jews among young people.
- » DEVOTED NAZI Julius Streicher was a prominent member of the Nazi party. In addition to serving as District Leader of Franconia, he was a popular speaker at Nazi rallies and participated in numerous stateorganized anti-Jewish activities.
- » NEED TO ESTABLISH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIMES The magnitude of the Holocaust is so unimaginable that one might ask whether any single individual, Julius Streicher or anyone else, could be countable. But if individuals are not responsible for these crimes, who is?
- » ABUNDANCE OF EVIDENCE Rather than calling witnesses, we will rely on material evidence produced by Streicher and his fellow-Nazis to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Streicher must be convicted.

(LOSING STATEMENT (Prosecution Counsel D)

Even though he was no longer a member of the Nazi party after 1940, Julius Streicher was responsible for spreading Nazi beliefs – in particular, hatred of Jews – until the very end of the war. He incited discrimination and violence toward Jews in the pages of *Der Stürmer*, in his speeches and in his writing for children.

Six million Jews – including 1.5 million children – perished during the Holocaust. This court's challenge is to establish responsibility for murder on a scale almost too great to imagine. But we must assign responsibility and Streicher's role is clear: he created a culture of hate in which people committed acts of violence, or stood by as murders were committed. For this reason, Streicher must be found guilty of the charge of Crimes against Humanity.

DEFENCE COUNSELS

The Defence Counsels' task is to prove that Julius Streicher is innocent of the charge of Crime against Humanity.

DEFENCE TASKS

All Defenders: introduce yourselves

Defence A: gives an opening statement introducing your argument

Defence B-D: present Exhibits 7-11 (evidence will be provided during the

mock trial rehearsal)

Defence A & B: question the Defendant, Julius Streicher (suggested questions will be provided during the mock trial rehearsal)

Defence C & D: gives a closing statement summarizing your case

OPENING STATEMENT (Defence Counsel A)

Argue the following points:

- » BUSINESSMAN PUBLISHING POPULAR VIEWS As owner, publisher and editor of *Der Stürmer*, Julius Streicher was a successful businessman who owned and operated a newspaper that reflected the public sentiments of his time.
- » FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION Julius Streicher is guilty of having views that are now considered to be evil. But as a newspaper editor, he should have been free to express his own views.
- » LACKED INFLUENCE IN NAZI PARTY Streicher was active in the Nazis' early activities, but was removed as District Leader of Franconia and kicked out of the Nazi party by 1940. None of Julius Streicher's writings were officially supported by the Nazi party. He acted as an independent newspaper owner.
- » CANNOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HOLOCAUST Julius Streicher was not a political leader. He is an editorialist caught up in the spirit of his times. We must not blame the messenger for the message, no matter how terrible.
- » STREICHER WILL TAKE THE STAND The material evidence that we present, as well as Julius Streicher's own testimony, will prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant is not guilty of inciting the persecution and murder of European Jews during the Holocaust.

CLOSING STATEMENT (Defence Counsel D)

Julius Streicher was a businessman with limited influence in the Nazi Party. His publishing activities reflected the popular ideas of his time – which included anti-Semitism. *Der Stürmer* was simply a newspaper, and cannot be blamed for provoking hatred and murder.

Although Nazis and their supporters committed many murders, Julius Streicher never committed a single act of violence. The Defence encourages the jury to uphold the values of freedom of expression and to find the Defendant not guilty of the charge of Crimes against Humanity



View of the Defence Counsel at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg.

THE DEFENDANT: JULIUS STREICHER

The Defendant presents his account while being questioned by the Defence Counsels and cross-examined by the Prosecution Counsels.

In response to the Court Clerk's question about your plea, say "not guilty."

EARLY YEARS

I was born in Bavaria in 1885. As a youth man I taught elementary school in Nuremberg and entered politics in this city. During World War I, I was awarded several medals for distinguished service.

ROLE AS DISTRICT LEADER OF FRANCONIA

From 1925 to 1940 I was Nazi Gauleiter (District Leader) of Franconia. I ruled over this region and was responsible for implementing Nazi decrees. I even served as a judge in this very courtroom.

JOB AFTER 1923

In 1923 I founded the newspaper Der Stürmer. I was editor and, after 1935, its owner as well.

RELATIONSHIP TO NAZI PARTY

During the 1930s I enjoyed a close relationship with Adolf Hitler, who valued me as a loyal Nazi and propagandist. My temperament and ambition came into conflict with other Nazi leaders and I was removed from official positions on the grounds of misconduct in 1940. But Hitler encouraged me to carry on publishing Der Stürmer until the end of the war.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS JEWS

Der Stürmer presented strongly anti-Jewish images and articles but I never wanted to murder Jews. I was active in organizing the anti-Jewish boycott of 1933 and had a minor role in Kristallnacht in 1938, but never hurt or killed a single Jew. Like others in the Nazi Party, I wanted to remove Jews from Germany, but not through murder. Other people committed these crimes.



Julius Streicher on the stand at Nuremberg.

JURORS

Jurors will consider evidence presented by the Prosecution and Defence Counsels, and determine whether Julius Streicher is guilty of creating and distributing anti-Semitic propaganda that incited (provoked) the persecution and murder of European Jews during the Holocaust.

TRIAL TASKS

This worksheet is to be completed during the Mock Trial. Jurors use the rating scale of 1-5 to judge how convincing each piece of evidence and take notes in the space provided. These notes will help Jurors determine a verdict.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE



EXHIBIT 1A) ROLE IN ANTI-JEWISH BOYCOTT

not convincing \leftarrow 1 2 3 4 5 \rightarrow very convincing



EXHIBIT 1B) ROLE IN KRISTALLNACHT

not convincing ← 1 2 3 4 5 → very convincing



EXHIBIT 2) INFLAMMATORY PUBLIC SPEECHES

not convincing $\leftarrow 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{very convincing}$



EXHIBIT 3A) ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA OF DER STÜRMER

not convincing \leftarrow 1 2 3 4 5 \rightarrow very convincing



EXHIBIT 3B) CONTINUED USE OF ANTI-SEMITIC IMAGES

not convincing $\leftarrow 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ very convincing}$

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE (CONT'D)



EXHIBIT 4) POPULARITY OF DER STÜRMER

not convincing \leftarrow 1 2 3 4 5 \rightarrow very convincing



EXHIBIT 5) TEACHING HATE TO GERMAN YOUTH

not convincing \leftarrow 1 2 3 4 5 \rightarrow very convincing



EXHIBIT 6) PROMOTING MURDER

not convincing $\leftarrow 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ very convincing}$

DEFENCE EVIDENCE



EXHIBIT 7) COMMONLY HELD BELIEFS

not convincing ← 1 2 3 4 5 → very convincing



EXHIBIT 8) "RESETTLEMENT" NOT MURDER

not convincing ← 1 2 3 4 5 → very convincing



EXHIBIT 9) KICKED OUT OF NAZI PARTY

not convincing ← 1 2 3 4 5 → very convincing



EXHIBIT 10) NOT A MURDERER

not convincing ← 1 2 3 4 5 → very convincing

EXHIBIT 11) PROPAGANDA WIDESPREAD

not convincing ← 1 2 3 4 5 → very convincing

STREICHER TESTIMONY



not convincing \leftarrow 1 2 3 4 5 \rightarrow very convincing

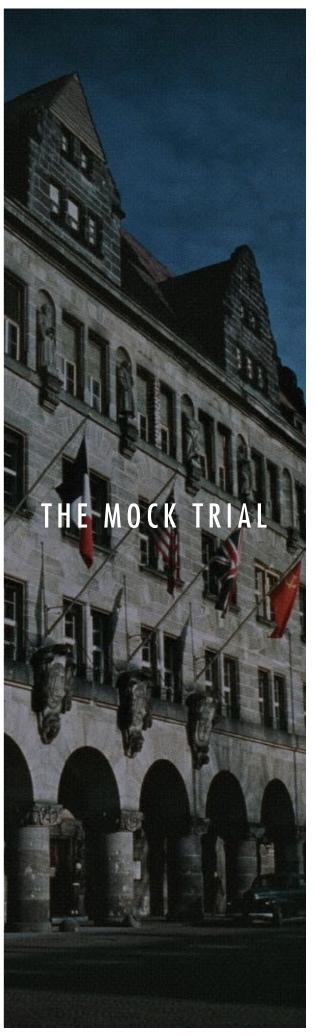
DETERMINING A VERDICT: Following the Counsels' closing arguments, Jurors meet to discuss the evidence presented and vote whether to find the Defendant guilty of not guilty. The Jury's decision must be unanimous. If, as a group, you are unable to make a decision, announce to the court that no verdict has been reached.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESS

Members of the Press will observe the process and outcome of the trial and report on the proceedings to the public.

**************************************	TASKS During the trial, take notes and draft possible headlines for an article about the proceedings of the trial, as well as the outcome of the trial.	
		A crowd eagerly reads the special edition of the Nurember newspaper reporting on the sentences meted out by th International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, October 1 1946.
»	Make notes for the Post-Trial Discussion: List 2-3 important points that you would make in reporting about trial. Explain the significance of the jury's ruling to your reader.	





THE MOCK TRIAL: AN OVERVIEW 90 minutes

1. REVIEW OF PRE -TRIAL STUDENT READINGS (15 minutes)

If students have been responsible for different readings, ask each group to share what they learned from their text with the rest of the class. The docent/teacher asks students questions to gauge their comprehension of the pre-assigned readings.

2. MOCK TRIAL ORIENTATION (5 minutes)

The docent/teacher gives students an overview of the trial process:

- » The accused is considered innocent until proven guilty
- » The burden is on the prosecution to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt
- » The difference between direct and cross examination

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Direct examination is conducted when the Defence Counsel calls the Defendant, Julius Streicher, to the stand.

The purpose of direct examination is to allow the Defendant to tell his story. Direct questions ask the Defendant to describe a set of facts. For example, questions such as: "Officer, how long have you been on the police force?" or "Tell the court what happened immediately after you stopped the student's car" are usually asked during direct examination.

Rules of direct examination are strict. Counsel must not ask a "leading question." A leading question is one in which the answer is suggested by the question. For example, "Officer, was the student wearing sloppy clothes?" is a leading question and would probably provoke an objection. The correct question is, of course, "Officer, please describe to the court what the student was wearing." If counsel objects to a leading question during direct examination, the judge may choose to disallow the question or ask that it be rephrased.

CROSS - EXAMINATION

Cross-examination is conducted by the other counsel; the Prosecution Counsel cross-examines the Defence witness.

The purpose of cross-examination questioning is to test the truth of a story that a witness told in direct examination so as to cast doubts on the validity of the story and the credibility of the witness.

Generally, cross-examination questioning is more flexible than direct examination. Leading questions and suggestions are allowed during cross-examination. For example, "Isn't it true that you were very upset with her because she ignored you during the Party?" is acceptable during cross-examination.

Counsels may only ask questions that concern the facts that were presented to the court during the direct examination.

3. REHEARSAL (10 minutes)

Give students time to prepare in advance of the mock trial:

- » All students review their role sheets.
- » Court Clerk, Judges, Jurors, Members of the Press view the exhibition or, if the trial is done in the classroom, further discuss their readings in small groups.
- » Evidence sheets (pages 22-36) are distributed for Prosecution and Defence Counsels for review.
- » Examination and Cross-Examination roll sheets (pages 19-20) are distributed for Prosecution and Defence Counsels for review. These include suggested questions for the Defendant, Julius Streicher.

4. TRIAL PROCEDURE (45 minutes)

(page 21)

5. POST - TRIAL DISCUSSION (15 minutes)

The docent or teacher leads a class discussion (pages 37-38).

A NOTE ABOUT GRAPHIC MATERIAL

PREPARE STUDENTS FOR WHAT THEY ARE ABOUT TO SEE

You may find imagery and language presented at the mock trial disturbing. They present Jews and others in very negative & stereotypic ways.

PRESENT A RATIONALE

The activity is designed to make you reflect upon the consequences of hate propaganda.

GAIN PERMISSION FROM AFFECTED GROUPS

I am about to show you some material that you might find offensive particularly if you belong to one or more of the targeted groups, in particular, the Jews. My intent is not to offend or cause distress, but to use this as a learning opportunity. Do I have your permission to go ahead?

REHEARSAL SUPPORT MATERIAL DEFENCE COUNSELS: EXAMINATION OF IULIUS STREICHER

USE THE SUGGESTED QUESTIONS, OR FORMULATE YOUR OWN .

DEFENCE COUNSEL A - ASK 2 QUESTIONS

Have Streicher give some background about his service to his country - suggested questions:

- » Tell the Court about your early years, first job and service during World War I.
- » Describe your role as District Leader of Franconia.
- » How did you earn a living from 1923 on?

Show that Streicher was a follower, not a leader - suggested question:

» Would you describe yourself as a leader or decision maker within the Nazi Party?

DEFENCE COUNSEL B - ASK 2 QUESTIONS

Streicher never hurt anybody personally - suggested questions:

- » Did you ever hurt or kill a Jewish person?
- » Did you ever cause anyone to be deported to a death camp? Did you in fact ever see a death camp?
- » Were you involved with the Nazi Party after 1940?

REHEARSAL SUPPORT MATERIAL

The purpose of the cross-examination is to discredit the witness and cast doubt on his evidence.

USE THE SUGGESTED QUESTIONS, OR FORMULATE YOUR OWN .

PROSECUTION COUNSEL A

Although shunned by Nazi leaders, Streicher was a loyal Nazi - suggested questions:

» Didn't you remain faithful to Hitler to the very end and support his belief in the wickedness of the Jews?

Der Stürmer was complicit by reflecting Nazi policy - suggested questions:

- » Didn't *Der Stürmer* continually present extremely ant-Semitic images of Jews and assure readers that the purpose of the paper was to remove Jews from Germany?
- » Wasn't this the same position held by the Nazi Party?

PROSECUTION COUNSEL B

Der Stürmer was complicit by reflecting Nazi policy - suggested questions:

- » Although you claim to never have personally harmed Jews, isn't it true that you organized the anti-Jewish boycott and Kristallnacht, where countless Jews were harmed and their institutions destroyed?
- » Isn't it true that you used images and languages that promoted the murder of Jews right up until the very end of the war?
- » Do you think it likely that readers influenced by your propaganda would have approved of the murderous policy of the Nazi regime toward the Jews?

TRIAL PROCEDURE

THE CHARGE

- 1. **Court Clerk** stands up while the Judges enter and says "Order in Court all rise for the Judges to enter."
- 2. **Judge A** asks the court to be seated and asks the Counsels to introduce themselves.
- 3. **Prosecution and Defence Counsels** introduce themselves by stating their names and which side they represent.
- 4. **Defendant** stands as **Court Clerk** reads the indictment (charge).
- 5. **Defendant** pleads "not guilty."

PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE

- 6. **Judge B** asks the Prosecution to present their opening statement.
- 7. **Prosecution Counsel A** gives the opening statement.
- 8. **Judge C** asks the Prosecution to present their evidence.
- 9. **Prosecutor B** presents Exhibit 1 (a & b)
- 10. Prosecutor C presents Exhibit 2
- 11. **Prosecutor D** presents Exhibit 3 (a* & b)
- 12. Prosecutor B presents Exhibit 4
- 13. **Prosecutor C** presents Exhibit 5
- 14. **Prosecutor D** presents Exhibit 6 and rests the Proscution's case.
- 15. **Judge D** asks the Defence to present their opening statement
- 16. **Defence Counsel A** gives the opening statement.
- 17. **Judge A** asks the Defence to present their evidence.
- 18. **Defence B** presents Exhibit 7
- 19. Defence C presents Exhibit 8
- 20. **Defence D** presents Exhibit 9
- 21. Defence B presents Exhibit 10
- 22. **Defence C** presents Exhibit 11 and calls the Defendant to the stand.

DEFENDANT'S TESTIMONY

- 23. **Judge B** asks the Court Clerk to swear in the Defendant.
- 24. Court Clerk affirms Streicher.
- 25. Defence Counsels A & B question Streicher.
- 26. **Prosecution Counsels A & B** cross-examine Streicher.

CLOSING STATEMENTS

- 27. **Judge C** thanks the Defendant for his testimony and asks the Prosecutors for their closing statements.
- 28. Prosecution Counsel D gives the closing statement.
- 29. **Defence Counsel D** gives the closing statement.

DELIBERATION

- 30. **Judge D** gives Jury instructions about deliberation.
- 31. **Jury** deliberates. Following a brief discussion and vote the Jurors select a representative to announce the verdict to the court. **Rest of the court:** Brief Recess.

VERDICT

- 32. Judge A asks the Jurors to announce their verdict.
- 33. Jury Representative announces verdict.
- 34. If the Jury has reached a clear verdict, **Judge B** repeats the decision to the Defendant. If there is no unanimous decision: **Judge C** announces the Judges' verdict.
- 35. Court Clerk calls "Order in Court".
- 36. Judge D dismisses trial.

← PRONOUNCIATION GUIDE

DER STÜRMER dare stir-mer

FRANCONIA fran-co-knee-a

GAULEITER gow-lie-ter

GOEBBELS go-bells

KRISTALLNACHT cry-stal-knock-t

REICH r-eve-k

STREICHER stri-ker

*Due to the graphic nature of some of the visual material, two options are available for the following piece of evidence:

3A - SECONDARY (for grades 10-12)

3A - INTERMEDIATE (for grades 7-9)















EVIDENCE 1 Sahre 1923 nan Julius Streich Raffenschande auf. Im Jahre 19 Jenschande zum kriminellen Zuchthaus bestrafen. Trokdem ifende von Raffeverbrechen durch

ist Rassensc

CARRO erließ der Führer die I **CARRO** betreibt der Jude die R deutschen Frau planmäs **LAR** sind die Kolaen der R

Oas find die Folgen der Ra deutsche Bolk?

irmer-Gondert

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 1A ROLE IN ANTI-JEWISH BOYCOTT



Graffiti scrawled on a Jewish-owned store in Frankfurt during the boycott. Courtesy of Anne Frank Foundation.

ARGUMENT

Soon after Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party came to power in 1933, they launched a boycott of Jewish-owned shops and businesses. As a devoted and long-time member of the party, Streicher was charged with organizing the boycott.

Throughout Germany, uniformed Nazis stood outside Jewish shops and offices, discouraging customers from entering. Graffiti on Jewish storefronts used Jewish symbols such as the Star of David and derogatory words to separate Jews from their neighbours.

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 1B ROLE IN KRISTALLNACHT



A synagogue in Berlin consumed by fire on Kristallnacht. Courtesy of Yad Vashem.

ARGUMENT

Julius Streicher took a lead role in Kristallnacht, the "Night of Broken Glass" of November 9, 1938. On that night, synagogues and Jewish stores were destroyed. Many Jews were beaten and 25,000 Jewish men were sent to concentration camps.

On Kristallnacht, Streicher helped to organize the destruction of the main synagogue at Nuremberg. Kristallnacht represented a significant escalation of the Nazis' war against the Jews.

* Actual evidence used by Prosecution in Streicher's trial.

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 2 INFLAMMATORY PUBLIC SPEECHES



Julius Streicher speaking at a Nazi Party rally in Munich, 1923. Courtesy of Randall Bytwerk.

"FOR YEARS WE HAVE BEEN PREACHING IT... AND WE HAVE MADE MILLIONS RECOGNIZE THE TRUTH."*

Speech given by Streicher on November 9, 1938

▶ ARGUMENT

Julius Streicher was a persuasive public speaker who told his audiences that the Jews were an alien, inferior race. He also argued that Jews were to blame for Germany's loss of World War I and the country's economic problems.

At a 1935 Nazi rally in Berlin, Streicher gave a two-hour speech summarizing his ideas to an enthusiastic crowd. Anti-Jewish incidents in Berlin increased noticeably in the weeks that followed, revealing a link between such speeches and popular attitudes and actions.

The quote [READ QUOTE] reveals that Streicher was confident that Nazi propaganda influenced people's views.

* Actual evidence used by Prosecution in Streicher's trial.

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 3A (SECONDARY GRADES) ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA OF DER STÜRMER



A cartoon that appeared in a 1929 issue of Der Stürmer. The caption reads: "Down with culture! Up with the whore of unnaturalness!" Courtesy of Randall Bytwerk.

ARGUMENT

This image is an example of Streicher's racist attacks on Jews and other non-Aryan people. It shows Jews and blacks in a negative, stereotypical light and as a threat to German culture.

With cartoons such as this one, Streicher sought to make Jews seem dangerous and less than human in readers' minds.

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 3A (INTERMEDIATE GRADES) ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA OF DER STÜRMER



A page from a colouring book published by Der Stürmer in the 1930s. The caption below the logo reads: "Without a solution to the Jewish question, there will be no salvation for mankind." Courtesy of USHMM.

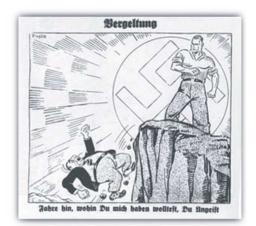
ARGUMENT 🛹

READ IMAGE CAPTION BEFORE READING THE ARGUMENT.

This image portrays Jews in a negative, stereotypical way. The Jew is shown to be ugly, greedy – as shown by the bag of money slung over his shoulder - and, according to the text, an enemy of mankind.

Again, showing Jews to be less than human was a constant strategy for Streicher, one that had catastrophic results for the Jews.

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 3B REPETITION OF ANTI-SEMITIC MESSAGE



Was ift Raffenichande?



A selection of images published by Julius Streicher.





ARGUMENT

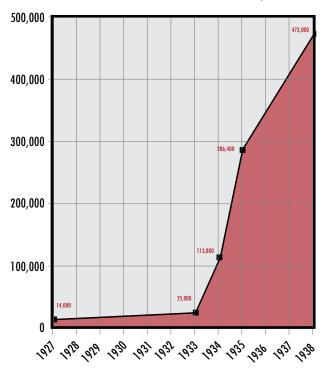
The power of these horrible images lay in their repetition. In Der Stürmer and other Streicher publications, readers encountered hundreds, if not thousands, of cartoons portraying Jews in a negative light. Many images depicted Jewish men as a threat to Aryan women.

These images created an atmosphere where Jews became targets of discrimination and violence.



PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 4 POPULARITY OF DER STÜRMER

Der Stürmer circulation figures, 1927-38.





Young Germans read an issue of Der Stürmer posted in a display box in Dresden, 1937. The text at the bottom of the case reads: "The Jews are our misfortune." USHMM, courtesy of Julien Bryan.

→ ARGUMENT

Please draw your attention to this graph, which shows that the popularity of Der Stürmer steadily increased over time. On the eve of World War II, the newspaper was a popular source of news and opinions for 500,000 readers.

The actual reach of Der Stürmer was even larger than these numbers suggest. Throughout Germany, loyal readers built thousands of elaborate cases to display each issue. The cases were situated in busy public spaces and often featured anti-Jewish slogans. Articles in Der Stürmer encouraged the construction of such cases.

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 5 TEACHING HATE TO GERMAN YOUTH



An illustration from Trust No Fox in the Green Meadow and No Jew on his Oath showing German children expelling their Jewish classmates from school. Courtesy of the Weiner Library, London.

ARGUMENT

Streicher published a number of books for young people. In Trust No Fox in the Meadow and No Jew on his Oath, Jews were stereotyped as being untrustworthy.

This propaganda encouraged hatred of Jews among German youth. It also paved the way for actual acts of discrimination and brutality against Jews. In Nazi Germany, Jews were barred from public schools and universities, as well as from cinemas, theaters, and sports facilities. In many cities, Jews were forbidden to enter so-called "Aryan" zones.

Images such as this one helped ordinary Germans accept the ill treatment of Jews.

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 6

PROMOTING MURDER



SEPTEMBER 1938 ARTICLE IN DER STÜRMER:

"A PARASITE, AN ENEMY, AN EVIL-DOER, A DISSEMINATOR OF DISEASES WHO MUST BE DESTROYED IN THE INTEREST OF MANKIND."

NOVEMBER 1943 EDITORIAL IN DER STÜRMER:

"...IT IS REALLY THE TRUTH THAT JEWS DISAPPEARED FROM EUROPE...THE FÜHRER [HITLER] AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR PROPHESIED WHAT HAS NOW COME TO PASS."

FEBRUARY 1945 ARTICLE IN DER STÜRMER:

"WHOEVER DOES WHAT THE JEW DOES IS A SCOUNDREL, A CRIMINAL. AND HE WHO WISHES TO IMITATE HIM DESERVES THE SAME FATE, ANNIHILATION, DEATH." *

ARGUMENT

READ THE THREE QUOTES BEFORE READING THE ARGUMENT.

Julius Streicher's speeches, editorials and cartoons promoted not only hatred and persecution of Jews, but also their murder.

Der Stürmer often compared Jews to pests one kills without a second thought. Such evidence shows that "Streicher's message was not simply propaganda for the persecution of the Jews; it was propaganda for the extermination of the Jews, for the murder not of one man but of millions."*

Streicher's call for destruction continued until the very end of the war, as Jews were being murdered. The quote from 1943, which refers to the disappearance of Jews, proves that Streicher had knowledge of this mass murder. The quote from 1945 shows that he encouraged it.

For his role in the incitement of persecution and murder of Jews, Streicher must be found guilty of the charge of "crimes against humanity."

* Actual evidence and arguments used by Prosecution in Streicher's trial.

Quotes by Julius Streicher.

DEFENCE EXHIBIT 7 COMMONLY HELD BELIEFS



Julius Streicher with children who conformed to the supposed Aryan ideal, 1938. Courtesy of Randall Bytwerk.

ARGUMENT

From books that he read and speeches that he heard as a young man, Julius Streicher became convinced of the so-called "Jewish Question", the danger posed by Jews. With his propaganda, Streicher wanted to "enlighten" people about this issue.

Although the court may disagree with these views, they represent ones that were a product of their time. In the aftermath of Germany's loss of World War I, the Nazis' belief that German Aryan people were waging a battle with inferior people – Jews, Gypsies, homosexuals, the mentally and physically disabled et cetera – was a common one.

Yes, these views are false and terrible. But the fact that we do not agree with these beliefs does not make them criminal.

DEFENCE EXHIBIT 8 COMMONLY HELD BELIEFS



Cartoon published on the front page a May 1936 issue of *Der Stürmer*, depicting a group of Hitler Youth. The caption reads, "We youth step happily forward facing the sun... With our faith we drive the devil from the land." *Courtesy of USHMM*.

ARGUMENT

READ IMAGE CAPTION BEFORE READING THE ARGUMENT.

The "solution" Streicher proposed to this "Jewish question" was a peaceful one. As this cartoon shows, he favored the resettlement of the Jewish population of Germany. In several articles in the 1930s, Streicher argued in favour of sending German Jews to Madagascar, off the coast of Africa, or to Palestine, in the Middle East.

Although Streicher envisioned a Germany without Jews, he did not promote a violent means towards this end.

DEFENCE EXHIBIT 9 KICKED OUT OF THE NAZI PARTY



Adolf Hitler, Hitler's deputy Rudolf Hess (left) and Julius Streicher (right) in Nuremberg, 1927. Courtesy of USHMM.

ARGUMENT

Julius Streicher's strong personality, uncontrollable behaviour and poor relationships with several high-ranking Nazis created conflict within the Nazi Party. By 1940, Adolf Hitler decided to remove Streicher from official Nazi positions.

Der Stürmer was considered too extreme and unimportant to be an official Nazi Party publication. It was not entitled to carry the state symbol. Der Stürmer was a private newspaper of the Defendant, who had limited influence in the Nazi Party.

DEFENCE EXHIBIT 10

	Land	Zahl
Α.	Altreich	131.800
	Ostmark	43.700
	Ostgebiete	420.000
	Generalgouvernement	2.284.000
	Bialystok	400.000
	Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren	74.200
	Estland - judenfrei - Lettland	3.500
	Litauen	34.000
	Belgien	43.000
	Dünemark	5.600
	Frankreich / Besetztes Gebiet	165.000
	Unbesetztes Gebiet	700.000
	Gricchenland	69.600
	Nicderlande Norwegen	160.800
	Hornegen	1.500
В.	Bulgarien	48.000
	England	330.000
	Finnland	2.300
	Irland Italien einschl. Sardinien	58.000
	Albanien	200
	Kroatien	40.000
	Portugal	3.000
	Rumänien einschl. Bessarabien	342.000
	Schweden	8.000
	Schweiz	18.000
	Serbien Slowakei	88.000
	Spanien	6.000
	Türkei (europ. Teil)	55.500
	Ungarn	742.800
	Udssr	5.000.000
	Ukraine 2.994.684	
	Weißrußland aus- schl. Bialystok 446.484	i
	schi. Blalystok 446.484	
		11.000.000

A list of the Jewish populations of European countries discussed by Nazi leaders at the Wannsee Conference on January 20, 1942. This document is knows as the blueprint for the Final Solution, the plan to murder the Jews of Europe. *Courtesy of Yad Vashem*.

ARGUMENT

READ IMAGE CAPTION BEFORE READING THE ARGUMENT.

During the early years of World War II, mobile killing squads shot Jews throughout Nazi-occupied Europe. When high-ranking Nazis met at Wannsee in 1942, they planned a more systematic approach – the murder of the remaining Jews of Europe in concentration and death camps.

Julius Streicher was not a member of a killing squad, nor was he present at the Wannsee Conference. He did not force Jews from their homes onto trains to death camps, nor was he a concentration camp guard. Streicher cannot be found guilty of murders in which he had no direct involvement.

DEFENCE EXHIBIT 11 PROPAGANDA WAS WIDESPREAD



"The Eternal Jew", a poster for a Nazi film made in 1940." Courtesy of Yad Vashem.

≠ ARGUMENT

In Nazi Germany, audiences were subject to a range of media – including speeches, films, radio programs and posters – that promoted racism and hatred of Jews.

These images point to some of the many possible sources of anti-Jewish feelings among the German people and Nazi leadership. We cannot isolate Streicher and *Der Stürmer* as the only contributing factors.

Streicher was part of a larger culture, and his publishing and speaking activities should not be singled out for blame.

The Defence now calls the Defendant, Julius Streicher, for questioning.

A float displaying caricatures of news and the motto "Enemies of the People" during a 1938 parade in Nuremberg. Courtesy of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.





Josef Goebbels, the Nazi Minister of Propaganda, delivering a speech during a Berlin rally supporting the 1933 anti-Jewish boycott.

Courtesy of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

POST-TRIAL DISCUSSION

DEBRIEF TRIAL VERDICT

Docent/Teacher asks students what they think of the verdict.

- » Did you find this an interesting experience?
- » Ask Judges and Jurors: What were your reasons for finding him guilty / not guilty?
- » Ask Prosecution and Defense Counsels: What was the most challenging argument to make?
- » Ask Members of the Press: Share your news headlines with the class.

NAZI WAR CRIMINALS IN CANADA

Many suspected Nazi war criminals were never caught or prosecuted. Some of them are thought to be now living in Canada. They are now men in their eighties and nineties.

» Do you think that Canada should continue to try and prosecute alleged war criminals who may not have harmed anyone for half a century? Why or why not? Is it ever too late to seek justice?

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

- » In light of the jury's decision about Julius Streicher, do you think newspapers should be given complete freedom to publish what they want?
- » What limits, if any, should there be on the freedom of expression?

CANADIAN ANTI-HATE LEGISLATION

Canada's Criminal Code contains a section that makes it an offense to "spread hatred against an identifiable group". Some people claim that such a law is in opposition the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and contrary to democratic principles. Others claim that the law is a reasonable protection against ideas that harm society.

» Are restrictions on spreading hatred reasonable in a free and democratic society like Canada? If not, why not? If so, what are reasonable limits to our freedom of expression? What are the arguments for and against anti-hate laws?

HATE ONLINE

The dissemination of information on the World Wide Web presents new challenges for legislators.

» Do you think that controls should be placed on service providers to prevent the dissemination of hate on the Internet? Why or why not?

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS

International Criminal Tribunals are currently underway to try perpetrators for crimes against humanity and acts of genocide in the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, and now in the Sudan.

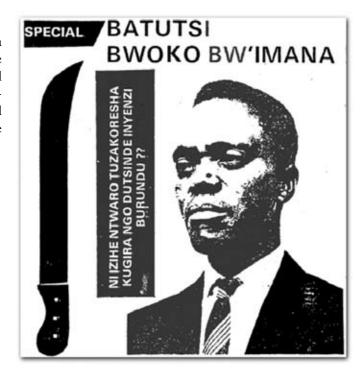
In 2005, the International Criminal Court opened an investigation into human rights violations in Darfur. The prosecutor has charged several individuals with crimes against humanity committed between 2003 and 2004, including rape, persecution, torture, murder, attacks against civilian population, and severe deprivation of liberty. Warrants for their arrest were issued in June 2007, yet they remain in positions of power in the Sudan. Despite the actions of the ICC, crimes against humanity in Darfur have not ceased.

- » Do you think it was right for the international community to be meddling in the affairs of other nations? Why or why not?
- » What do the Nuremberg trials teach us about the importance of the pursuit of justice after – or, in the case of Darfur, during – genocide?

MEDIA & GENOCIDE IN RWANDA

During the Rwandan genocide of 1994, members of the Hutu majority murdered 800,000-1.2 million Tutsis and moderate Hutus over 100 days. Anti-Tutsi propaganda delivered by local radio and print media played a crucial role in fuelling the killings. In December 2003, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) rendered a landmark guilty verdict in the so-called "media trial," of three media executives in Rwanda.

- » The editor of Kangura, Hassan Ngeze, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in 2003. Compare this image to the cartoons and messages featured in *Der Stürmer*. Do you think hate media plays a role in inciting genocide? Why or why not?
- » How do you think the trial of Julius Streicher at Nuremberg paved the way for the sentencing of Hassan Ngeze?



RWANDAN WAR CRIMINALS IN CANADA

There are a number of alleged Rwandan war criminals currently living in Canada. Many secured visas following the genocide after falsely claiming refugee status.

Desire Munyaneza, currently living in Quebec, is the first to be tried under Canada's War Crimes Act. He is charged with participating in the Rwandan genocide of 1994. The Rwandan government is encouraging the Canadian government to extradite other suspects, i.e. return them to Rwanda in order to stand trial.

» Should Canada deport suspected war criminals so that they can stand trial in their own country? Why or why not?

ASSESSING NUREMBERG TODAY

Some criticize the Nuremberg trials for their sole focus on the crimes of the losers of World War II. Allied acts such as the bombing of Dresden, the execution of prisoners and the bombing of Hiroshima were never tried in court. Given these controversies and the applications of international law after Nuremberg, were the Nuremberg trials justified?

Cover of the December 1993 issue of Kangura, a racist, anti-Tutsi publication. The headline reads, "Tutsi: Race of God!" The text to the right of the machete asks, "What weapons will we use to win over the inyenzi cockroaches) for good?"

GLOSSARY

ALLIES

The nations fighting Nazi Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II; primarily the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

ANTI-SEMITISM

Prejudice towards or hatred of Jews.

AUSCHWITZ

A concentration camp established in 1940 at Osweicim, Poland. In 1942, it became an extermination camp. It contained a labour camp, the death camp, Birkenau, and the slave labour camp, Buna-Monowitz. Up to 1.5 million Jewish men, women and children were murdered in this camp and 100,000 victims from other ethnic and cultural groups. Only 7,650 were found alive at liberation.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Immediately after assuming power on January 30, 1933, the Nazis established camps where they "concentrated" and imprisoned perceived enemies of the state. Enemies of Nazism included: actual and potential political opponents (Communists, Socialists, Monarchists), Jehovah's Witnesses, Gypsies, homosexuals and others deemed "anti-social." The general round-up of Jews did not begin until 1938. Before then, only Jews who fit the other categories were interned in the camps. The first three camps were Dachau, Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen.

DER STÜRMER ("THE ATTACKER" OR "THE STORMTROOPER")

A weekly anti-Semitic Nazi newspaper, founded and edited by Julius Streicher, which was published in Nuremberg between 1923 and 1945.

FINAL SOLUTION

Nazi code name for the plan to destroy the Jews of Europe.

GÖRING , HERMANN

An early member of the Nazi Party, Göring participated in Hitler's "Beer Hall Putsch" in Munich in 1923. During World War II, he was virtual dictator of the German economy and was responsible for the total air war waged by Germany. Convicted at Nuremberg in 1946, Göring committed suicide by taking poison just two hours before his scheduled execution.

HESS. RUDOLF

Deputy and close associate of Hitler from the earliest days of the Nazi movement. Hess was tried at Nuremberg, found guilty, and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was the only prisoner in Spandau Prison until he apparently committed suicide in 1987.

HIMMLER, HEINRICH

Head of the SS (see definition below) and secret police.

HITLER, ADOLF

Born in 1889, became leader of the Nazi Party in 1921 and later Chancellor of Germany from 1933-1945. Led Germany into a world war and was the prime initiator of the Holocaust. Hitler killed himself in a Berlin bunker at the end of the war. Contrary to myth, Hitler did not have any Jewish ancestry.

HOLOCAUST

The destruction of some 6 million Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators in Europe between 1933-1945. Other individuals and groups were persecuted and suffered grievously during this period, but only the Jews were marked for complete and utter annihilation. The term "Holocaust" — meaning "a completely burned sacrifice" — has a sacrificial connotation appropriate to the events. The word Shoah, originally a Biblical term meaning widespread "disaster", is the modern Hebrew equivalent.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

Established by the Allies to try Nazi criminals; popularly known as the Nuremberg trials.

JACKSON , ROBERT

United States Supreme Court Justice commissioned to form the International Military Tribunal and to preside as head of the prosecution staff.

LONDON AGREEMENT

Basis for the prosecution of war criminals.

NA7

Name for the National Socialist German Workers Party.

NAZISM

The ideology of the National Socialist German Workers Party and the Party's system of rule from 1933 to 1945. Also a form of fascism. The ideology included: 1) anti-liberalism and anti-parliamentarianism; 2) anti-communism and anti-socialism; 3) the Führer principle which replaced parliament with a hierarchical, dictatorship based on the concepts of leader and follower, command and obedience; 4) nationalism; 5) racism and anti-Semitism; 6) imperialism and; 7) militarism.

NUREMBERG LAWS

Two anti-Jewish statutes enacted September 1935 during the Nazi Party's national convention in Nuremberg. The first, the Reich Citizenship Law, deprived German Jews of their citizenship and all pertinent, related rights. The second, the Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour, outlawed marriages of Jews and non-Jews, forbade Jews from employing German females of childbearing age, and prohibited Jews from displaying the German flag. Many additional regulations were attached to the two main statutes, which provided the basis for removing Jews from all spheres of German political, social, and economic life. The Nuremberg Laws carefully established definitions of Jewishness based on bloodlines. Thus, many Germans of mixed ancestry, called "Mischling," faced discrimination if they had a Jewish grandparent.

NUREMBERG TRIALS

At the end of the war, on August 8, 1945, the Allies (France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom & the United States) established an International Military Tribunal to try leaders of the Nazi movement and the German state for crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The tribunal opened in Nuremberg, Germany in August, 1946 and closed October 1, 1946. Eight judges, two from each of the Allied countries tried 21 Nazi leaders. Three were found innocent, twelve were given death sentences, Göring committed suicide and the rest received sentences ranging from life to ten years.

A short time later, twelve individual trials were also held at Nuremberg, known as the "Subsequent Trials" to try groups of Nazis such as the "Nazi Doctors" and several SS organizations such as the Einsatzgruppen (mobile killing units).

PROPAGANDA

A form of communication in the support of objectives designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes or behavior of its audience. Promotes biased information, derogatory ideas or practices and is transmitted in speeches, slogans, posters, newspapers, film etc.

ς Δ

(abbreviation: Stürmabteilung); the storm troops of the early Nazi Party; organized in 1921.

SS

Abbreviation usually written with two lightning symbols for Schutzstaffel (Defence Protective Units). Originally organized as Hitler's personal bodyguard, the SS was transformed into a giant organization by Heinrich Himmler. Although various SS units were assigned to the battlefield, the organization is best known for carrying out the destruction of European Jewry.

WANNSEE CONFERENCE

Meeting held on January 20, 1942 near Berlin to discuss and coordinate the "Final Solution." It was attended by many high-ranking Nazis, including Reinhard Heydrich and Adolf Eichmann.

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

WEBSITES

THE AVALON PROJECT - YALE LAW SCHOOL http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/imt.htm

HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S NUREMBERG TRIALS PROJECT: A DIGITAL COLLECTION

http://nuremberg.law.harvard.edu/

PBS: THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE — THE NUREMBERG TRIALS

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/nuremberg/index.html

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY WAR CRIMES STUDIES CENTER

http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~warcrime/

FAMOUS WORLD TRIALS: THE NUREMBERG TRIALS http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/nuremberg/nuremberg.htm

BOOKS AVAILABLE AT THE VHEC

Bernstein, Victor. THE HOLOCAUST: FINAL JUDGEMENT. New York: Bobbs-Merril Company, Inc., 1980.

Bytwerk, Randall L. JULIUS STREICHER: NAZI EDITOR OF THE NOTORIOUS ANT I-SEMITIC NEWSPAP ER DER STURMER. New York: Cooper Square Press, 2001.

Conot, Robert E. **JUSTICE AT NUREMBERG**. New York: Harper & Row, 1983.

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Ehrenfreund, Norbert THE NUREMBERG LEGACY: HOW THE NAZI WAR CRIME TRIALS CHANGED THE COURSE OF HISTORY. New York: Palgrave Press, 2007.

Persico, Joseph E. Nuremberg: *INFAMY ON TRIAL*. Toronto: Viking, 1994.

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PERSONAL ACCOUNTS AND MEMOIRS AVAILABLE AT THE VHEC

Polevoi, Boris. THE FINAL RECKONING: NUREMBERG DIARIES. Moscow, Russia: Progress Publishers, 1978.

Taylor, Telford. *THE ANATOMY OF THE NUREMBERG TRIALS*. London: Little, Brown & Co., 1992.

Sprecher, Drexel A. INSIDE THE NUREMBERG TRIAL: A PROSECUTOR'S COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1999.

FILMS AVAILABLE AT THE VHEC

NUREMBERG WAR CRIME TRIAL. New York: Court TV, 1995. (VHS: 2:17 mins)

NUREMBERG: TYRANNY ON TRIAL. New York: The History Channel, A&E Home Video, 1995. (DVD: 0:50 mins)

Delage, Christian. **NUREMBERG: FACING THEIR CRIMES.** France: Companie des Phares et Balise, 2007. (DVD: 1:30 mins)

EVALUATION

Students participating in the mock can be evaluated on the following:

- 1. Effort and participation (demonstrated in advance and during mock trial);
- 2. Performance during the mock trial ((expression, tone of voice, volume, eye contact etc); and
- 3. Knowledge of major issues introduced in the readings, mock trial and pre and post-trial discussions.

Because some roles require more than others, consider notes made by students on their worksheets, as well as participation in discussions.

COURT CLERK		DEFENDANT — JULIUS ST	REICHER
A) EFFORT AND PARTICIPATION DURING TRIAL	←12345→	A) EFFORT AND PARTICIPATION DURING TRIAL	←12345→
B) PERFORMANCE & WORKSHEET	← 1 2 3 4 5 →	B) PERFORMANCE	←12345→
C) PARTICIPATION IN PRE AND POST-TRIAL DISCUSSIONS	←12345→	() PARTICIPATION IN PRE AND POST-TRIAL DISCUSSIONS	←12345→
JUDGES		MEMBERS OF THE PRESS	
A) EFFORT AND PARTICIPATION DURING TRIAL	←12345→	A) EFFORT AND PARTICIPATION DURING TRIAL	← 1 2 3 4 5 →
B) PERFORMANCE	← 1 2 3 4 5 →	B) worksheet notes	← 1 2 3 4 5 →
C) PARTICIPATION IN PRE AND POST-TRIAL DISCUSSIONS	←12345→	C) PARTICIPATION IN PRE AND POST-TRIAL DISCUSSIONS	←12345→
PROSECUTION COUNSELS		JURORS	
A) EFFORT AND PARTICIPATION DURING TRIAL	←12345→	A) EFFORT AND PARTICIPATION DURING TRIAL	← 1 2 3 4 5 →
B) PERFORMANCE	← 1 2 3 4 5 →	B) worksheet notes	← 1 2 3 4 5 →
C) PARTICIPATION IN PRE AND POST-TRIAL DISCUSSIONS	←12345→	() PARTICIPATION IN PRE AND POST-TRIAL DISCUSSIONS	←1 2 3 4 5 →
DEFENCE COUNSELS			
A) EFFORT AND PARTICIPATION DURING TRIAL	←12345→		
B) PERFORMANCE	← 1 2 3 4 5 →		
C) PARTICIPATION IN PRE AND POST-TRIAL DISCUSSIONS	←12345→		