



Nuremberg War Crime Trials

The Downfall of Nazi Germany

After the war, the Allies faced the task of cleaning up the aftermath and punishing war criminals.

- This marked the first time leaders would be criminally charged for their actions during a conflict.
- Rules for international military tribunals had to be prepared especially for this trial, and it set a precedent for the many to follow soon after.



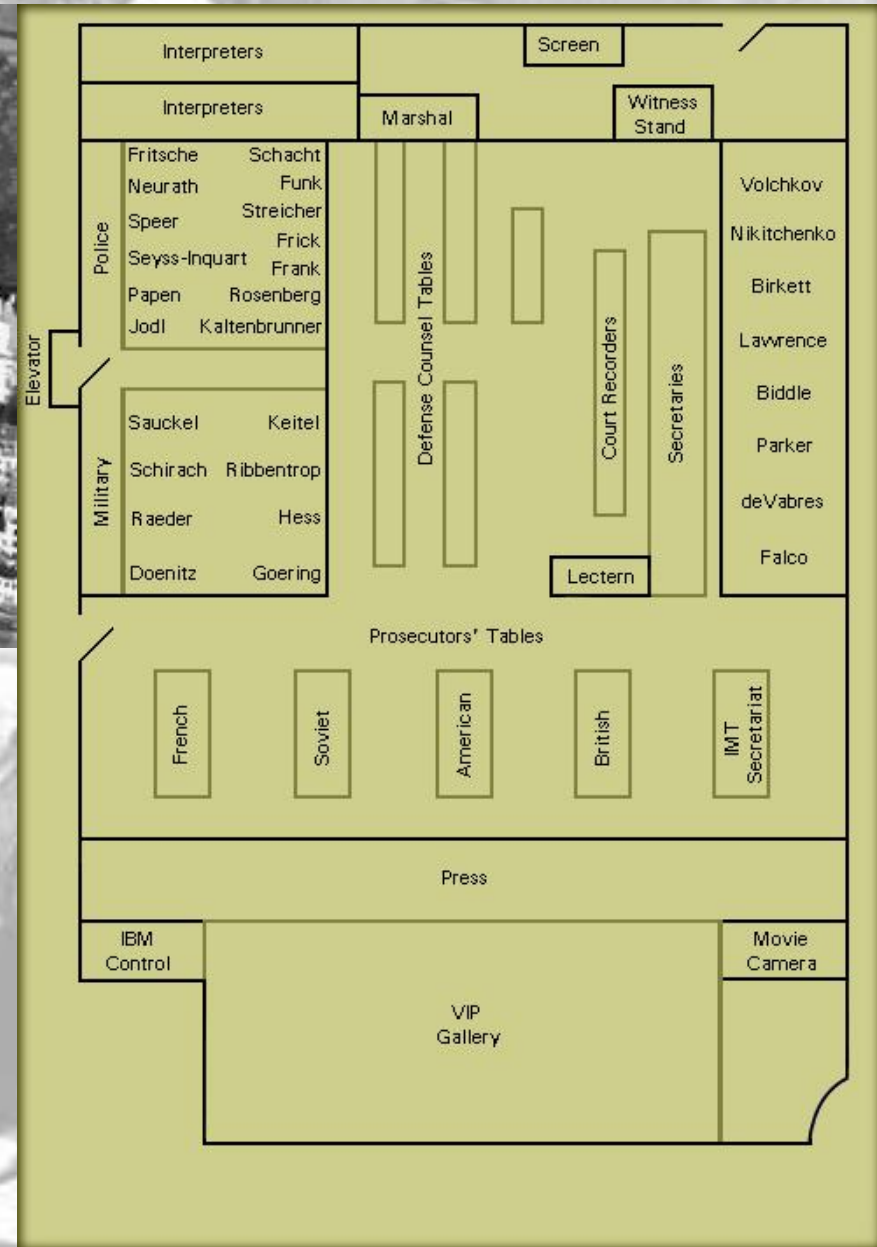
The Location

- The city of Nuremberg, Germany was chosen as the location for the trials. Once the site of huge Nazi Party rallies, it would now bring to justice the former leaders of that party.
- The seat of the international military tribunal was kept in Berlin to appease the Soviets.





- The Palace of Justice was where the trials were held. It required extensive renovations to repair the building so the trial could be held. Luckily, this building was one of the few to escape major damage in the Allied bombings of Nuremberg during the war.



The Prosecution

- United States Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson was chosen as the United States' chief prosecutor in the trial.
- Roman Rudenko was the chief prosecutor for the Russians.
- Sir Hartley Shawcross was the British prosecutor.



The Judges

- Francis Biddle – Former U.S. Attorney General and American justice on the court.
- Henri de Vabres Donnedieu – French justice on the court.
- Sir Geoffrey Lawrence – British justice and president of the court.
- Ion Timofeevich Nikitchenko – Major general of jurisprudence and Soviet justice on the court.





The Trial

- The defendants all faced charges related to the atrocities committed by Nazi Germany during the war.
- 1. Conspiracy to commit crimes against peace
2. Planning, initiating and waging wars of aggression
3. War-Crimes
4. Crimes against humanity
- Not all defendants faced all charges.
- The trial lasted 218 days and included testimony from 360 witnesses.
- Verdicts were announced on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1946.
- The executions were all carried out on Oct. 16, 1946 in the old gymnasium of the Nuremberg prison.

The Defendants

- Twenty two Nazi leaders were tried, including one, Martin Bormann, in absentia after not being found. He was later discovered to have died in 1945.
- These were all top ranking Nazis, with trials of lower ranked criminals occurring later resulting in thousands of sentences being handed out.
- Twelve of those tried at Nuremberg were given the sentence of death by hanging, including Martin Bormann.



Hermann Goering

- Reichsmarschall and Chief of the Air Force
- He was Hitler's heir apparent until days before the war's end when he fell out of favor.
- He was sentenced to death by hanging but committed suicide using a cyanide pill three hours before his sentence could be carried out.



Hans Frank

- Governor-General of occupied Poland
- Sentenced to death by hanging, and executed on October 16, 1946.



Wilhelm Frick

- Minister of the Interior
- Sentenced to death by hanging, and executed on October 16, 1946.



Alfred Jodl

- Chief of Army Operations
- Sentenced to death by hanging, and executed on October 16, 1946.
- In 1953 a German appeals court found him not guilty of breaking international law but... it was a little late.



Ernst Kaltenbrunner

- Chief of Reich Main Security Office whose departments included the Gestapo and SS.
- Sentenced to death by hanging, and executed on October 16, 1946.



Wilhelm Keitel

- Chief of Staff of the High Command of the Armed Forces
- Sentenced to death by hanging, and executed on October 16, 1946 despite request to be shot as a soldier.



Alfred Rosenberg

- Minister of the Occupied Eastern Territories
- Sentenced to death by hanging, and executed on October 16, 1946.



Fritz Sauckel

- Labor leader
- Sentenced to death by hanging, and executed on October 16, 1946.



Arthur Seyss-Inquart

- Commisar of the Netherlands
- Sentenced to death by hanging, and executed on October 16, 1946.



Julius Streicher

- Editor of the newspaper *Der Sturmer* and Director of the Central Committee for the Defence against Jewish Atrocity and Boycott Propaganda
- Sentenced to death by hanging, and executed on October 16, 1946.



Joachim von Ribbentrop

- Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Sentenced to death by hanging, and executed on October 16, 1946.



- Three of the remaining ten defendants were acquitted of all charges: Hans Fritzsche, Hjalmar Schacht, and Franz von Papen.
- Albert Speer, Baldur von Schirach, Konstantin von Neurath, and Karl Dönitz all were given between 10 and 20 year prison sentences.
- Erich Raeder, Rudolf Hess, and Walther Funk were all given life sentences. Erich and Walther were both released early, Rudolf died in prison.



Later Trials

- Following the Nuremberg trial came many smaller trials of German and Japanese war criminals.
- Other war criminals who escaped were brought to justice through the efforts of Nazi hunters and Israel's Mossad.

