Nuremburg Trials

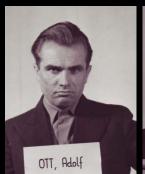


- Held for the purpose of bringing Nazi war criminals to justice, the Nuremberg trials were a series of 13 trials carried out in Nuremberg, Germany.
 - 1945- 1949
 - The defendants: Nazi Party officials, high-ranking military officers, German industrialists, lawyers and doctors
 - Indicted on such charges as;
 - crimes against peace
 - crimes against humanity



- Nazi leader Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) committed suicide and so was never brought to trial.
- Although the legal justifications for the trials and their procedural innovations were controversial at the time, the Nuremberg trials are now regarded as a milestone toward the establishment of a permanent international court,
- An important precedent for dealing with later instances of genocide and other crimes against humanity.
 - Military leaders and officers can be held accountable for their crimes during war.









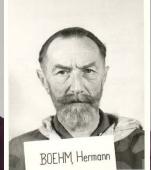






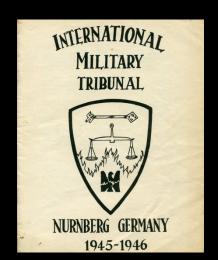
- Among other things, the charter defined three categories of crimes:
 - 1. Crimes against peace
 - including planning, preparing, starting or waging wars of aggression or wars in violation of international agreements
 - 2. War crimes
 - including violations of customs or laws of war, including improper treatment of civilians and prisoners of war
 - 3. Crimes against humanity
 - including murder, enslavement or deportation of civilians or persecution on political, religious or racial grounds.
- It was determined that civilian officials as well as military officers could be accused of war crimes.







- Many were sentenced to death or life in prison.
- The death sentences imposed in October 1946 were carried out by Master Sergeant John C. Woods (1903-50), who told a reporter from Time magazine that he was proud of his work.
- "The way I look at this hanging job, somebody has to do it . . .
 ten men in 103 minutes. That's fast work."



Ch. 16, Section 5

• Pgs. 514-517

Questions: #1, 3-8

If you do not finish in class it is homework