



Nuremberg Diary

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In August 1945 Great Britain, France, the USSR, and the United States established a tribunal at Nuremberg to try military and civilian leaders of the Nazi regime. G. M. Gilbert, the prison psychologist, had an unrivaled firsthand opportunity to watch and question the Nazi war criminals. With scientific dispassion he encouraged Göering, Speer, Hess, Ribbentrop, Frank, Jodl, Keitel, Streicher, and the others to reveal their innermost thoughts. In the process Gilbert exposed what motivated them to create the distorted Aryan utopia and the nightmarish worlds of Auschwitz, Dachau, and Buchenwald. Here are their day-to-day reactions to the trial proceedings; their off-the-record opinions of Hitler, the Third Reich, and each other; their views on slave labor, death camps, and the Jews; their testimony, feuds, and desperate maneuverings to dissociate themselves from the Third Reich's defeat and Nazi guilt. Dr. Gilbert's thorough knowledge of German, deliberately informal approach, and complete freedom of access at all times to the defendants give his spellbinding, chilling study an intimacy and insight that remains unequaled.

Nuremberg Diary Details

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Gobi12 says

„Dziennik norymberski” to praca G. M. Gilberta, który pełnił funkcję psychologa więziennego podczas pierwszego procesu norymberskiego. Dzięki temu miał praktycznie nieograniczony dostęp do oskarżonych zarówno na sali rozpraw, stołówkach, gdzie spotywali posiłki oraz w prywatnych celach. Co więcej psycholog wszedł w układ ze strażnikami, którzy donosili mu co oskarżeni mówili między sobą, gdy nie było go w pobliżu. Książka powstała na podstawie dziennika, który prowadził na bieżący podczas procesu, i w którym skrzętnie notował swoje codzienne, wieczorne rozmowy z liderami hitlerowskich Niemiec. Notatki zostały potem zredagowane w ponad pięćset stronnicowy księżyk, która jest świetną charakterystyką najwłaśniejszych osób w III Rzeszy.

Bardzo porusza bezpośrednio i swoboda z jakimi zbrodniarzami rozmawiali z psychologiem. Co prawda niektórzy z nich próbowali go rozgrywać licząc na jego wstawiennictwo, ale zupełnie nie da się odczuć, żeby mimo różnic pozycji traktowali go jako gorszego niż oni sami. Dzięki zapisom rozmów oraz notatkom streszczającym co aktualnie dzieło się na sali sądowej, można świetnie „odczytać” poszczególne osoby. Ich spontaniczne reakcje na wydarzenia przed trybunałem, wręcz poszczególne zeznania pozwalają doskonale poznać oskarżonych. Żadna biografia pisana z perspektywy nie byłaby w stanie oddać tych ludzi w sposób tak bezpośredni, wręcz naoczny.

To co mnie najbardziej zaskoczyło to różnorodność osób zasiadających na ławie oskarżonych. Obok siebie siedzieli ludzie o bardzo wysokim IQ i świetnej inteligencji. Partyjni aparatczyki razem z wojskowymi generałami, a między nimi ekonomiści i nazistowski ideolog. Co więcej w obliczu nieuchronnego sądu wśród oskarżonych wytworzyły się frakcje, które zaczęły między sobą walczyć i próbowały wyrzucić wpływ na resztę podsądnych jak np. Goering, który zastrasza innych oskarżonych, żeby nie składali zeznań obciążających go i Rzeszę.

Poruszają się również zupełnie różne reakcje na ujawnienie zbrodni III Rzeszy. Od wypierania się Goeringa, pochwalanie dzieła reżimu przez Streichera i Rosenberga i zupełnie krytyki dokonanej przez Franka i von Schiracha. Pasjonująco zostało przedstawione także indywidualne nastawienie oskarżonych oraz zmiany jakie w nich zachodziły podczas procesu. Od nagłego ozdrowienia Hessa, który na zmianę tracił i odzyskiwał pamięć oraz sprawnego umysłu, przez nawrócenie religijne Franka, aż do desperacji Ribbentropa w obliczu zbliżającego się ogłoszenia wyroku. Swoją drogą zaskakujące jest to, że tak mierna osoba jak Ribbentrop zarządzała polityką zagraniczną niemieckiego hegemonu. Inni podsądni nie patyczkowali się krytykując go, a czysto wręcz wymiewając jego gupotę i asekurantwo.

Kolejna sprawa, która mnie wstrząsnęła była logika wojskowych Wehrmachtu, według której uważali się za niewinnych. Ich podejście do siebie jako posłusznych wykonawców rozkazów polityków oraz nieugięta lojalność robiły na mnie duże wrażenie. Zdecydowanie da się odczuć, że stali na zupełnie innym poziomie niż reszta oskarżonych. Odbierając ich tylko przez pryzmat „Dziennika norymberskiego” naprawdę nie sposób nie zacząć się zastanawiać czy osoby jak Jodl, Keitel, Raeder i Donitz powinny znaleźć się w jednej ławie oskarżonych z takimi obmierzłymi typami jak Goering i Streicher. Oczywiście to czy wojskowy ma prawo odmówić rozkazu, który uważa za niemoralny i nieskończenie źle jest zupełnie inną kwestią, która też była omawiana podczas posiedzeń. Według wysokich rangą oficerów, zgodnie z ich pruskim kodeksem honorowym – nie.

Ciekawą sprawą są też komentarze oskarżonych dotyczące ataku na Polskę oraz samej Polski jak na przykład stwierdzenie, że Polacy nie umieją się sami rozdzielić. Różni się również podejście wojskowych i

polityków do przystąpienia do wojny z Polską. Według zeznań, wojskowi mieli negatywny stosunek do ataku na Polskę. Co więcej uważali go za szaleństwo w obliczu faktu, że zachodnia granica Niemiec została na ten czas praktycznie bez żadnej ochrony.

Inną interesującą kwestią jest to, że ogół zeznań przedstawia III Rzeszę jako praktycznie prywatne państwo Hitlera, gdzie on odgórnie o wszystkim decydował bez żadnych konsultacji np. z oskarżonymi. Zdecydowana większość z oskarżonych próbowała się bronić twierdząc, że nie mieli pojęcia o żadnych zbrodniach, nie podejmowali żadnych decyzji, a ich głównym zadaniem było podawanie rozkazów w dół. Każde dowodzenie. Jako głównych i praktycznie jedynych odpowiedzialnych za zbrodnie przedstawiano Hitlera i Himmlera.

W książce można znaleźć też wiele innych smaczków z czasów trwania procesu. Moją uwagę najbardziej przykuło zadowolenie Niemców z rosnących z dnia na dzień napięć amerykańsko-sowieckich oraz ich pewność co do tego, że w ciągu kilku lat dotychczasowi sojusznicy staną się zacieklej wrogami.

Jeżeli dodać jeszcze, że cały dziennik jest okraszony ironicznymi komentarzami i ripostami autora to nie sposób nie polecić „Dziennika norymberskiego” nie tylko fanom historii i psychologii, ale praktycznie każdemu kto lubi dobrze opowiedziane, ciekawe i przejmujące historie. Mi się bardzo podobało.

Lewis Weinstein says

I have read the parts of Gilbert's book having to do with Schacht. This includes the record of testimony and the comments of Schacht and other defendants about that testimony. It is a fascinating record, based on Gilbert's unique access to all of the Nuremberg defendants. It raises questions about the veracity of Schacht's protestations as reported in his own memoir, which I just read and reviewed ... Confessions of the Old Wizard: The Autobiography of Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht

One point to research further is why Schacht chose to support Hitler and go to work for him in 1933. There are hints in the comments of other defendants who disparaged Schacht's testimony that he needed the job.

I will of course read more of Gilbert's excellent report later.

Sue says

This was the first book I've read about Nuremberg, and I must say that it was really interesting to see a personal account of the defendants - Goering, Hess, von Ribbentrop, etc. Gilbert, the author, was a psychiatrist in the Army and had access to the prisoners at any time. He got to see their strengths and weaknesses as human beings, how they reacted to stress and peer pressure (Goering's pompous attitude and desire to be the center of attention was described really well), and gave insight into how each man felt about their role in the Nazi Party and WWII.

Anyone interested in psychology or WWII should read this book.

Erik Graff says

This book consists of a series of psycho-biographies of the major Nazi leaders tried in Nuremberg after WWII conducted by Captain G.M. Gilbert, a US psychologist assigned to interview, test and study them. Transcripts of interviews, essays by the prisoners and intelligence test results are included. It is well-written and, by contemporary standards, charmingly innocent given the fact that the primary offense the prisoners were accused of was that of unprovoked aggression, a war crime conducted repeatedly by the leadership of the USA and other great powers.

Campbell says

This was an incredibly powerful work and I wouldn't hesitate to recommend it to anyone who is interested in the second World War. It serves as a poignant full-stop to the lives of the Nazi leaders and their sentences. What follow are some of my favourite excerpts:

"He went on to say that one can carry on propaganda with all kinds of means; one can even lie with the truth, merely by stating facts out of context and robbing people of the proper concept of the whole truth." (the 'he' in question is Hans Fritzsche, Radio Propaganda Chief in Joseph Goebbels's Propaganda Ministry.

"Why, of course, the people don't want war," Goering shrugged. "Why would some poor slob on a farm want to risk his life in a war when the best that he can get out of it is to come back to his farm in one piece. Naturally, the common people don't want war; neither in Russia nor in England nor in America, nor for that matter in Germany. That is understood. But, after all, it is the leaders of the country who determine the policy and it is always a simple matter to drag the people along, whether it is a democracy or a fascist dictatorship or a Parliament or a Communist dictatorship."

"There is one difference," I pointed out. "In a democracy the people have some say in the matter through their elected representatives, and in the United States only Congress can declare war."

"Oh, that is all well and good, but, voice or no voice, the people can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. That is easy. All you have to do is tell them they are being attacked and denounce the pacifists for lack of patriotism and exposing the country to danger. It works the same way in any country."

"That's just the trouble," said Speer. "Like many people who have a smattering of reading in many fields, he thought he was an expert in all fields. Speaking for architecture and armaments, the two things that I know something about, he thought that he was an expert in these fields because he accepted everything he read as authoritative. Such self-taught people have an unholy awe for what they see in print. Unlike scientists, they don't understand that authorities become revised in time and science progresses and the printed word is far from absolute. But he considered his opinion absolutely authoritative on all subjects because he too had once read a book" - Albert Speer, talking about Adolf Hitler.

"We discussed racial politics. He said that it had been made clear for all time that advocating racial bigotry was intellectual conspiracy in murder; anybody who still advocated it was a spiritual father of a new wave of mass murder." Hans Fritzsche.

Daria says

The Nuremberg Diary was really interesting to me. It provides an enlightening look into the personalities of several of the top Nazis in Hitler's inner circle.

If you are looking for a book with tactical information, then this is not the book for you. If you want a glimpse into the character of these players then, I recommend this book. Also, helpful, is the chronological order of the Nazis regime's activities found at the end of the book.

Prachee says

Gilbert makes no overt judgement or analysis on the defendants throughout the book yet makes his opinions amply clear to anyone who has eyes for it.

Monique says

This book details the conversations held between the author and high ranking Nazis at the Nuremberg trials in 1945-46. He was a psychologist, fluent in German, assigned to assess and support the accused during their trials.

He visited them daily, sat with them in court and made extensive notes after each encounter, documenting them in chronological order as the trials progressed. He also provides a summary of the charges and of the verdicts.

The patterns of denial, self-justifications, manipulation, selfishness and sense of entitlement become evident as each of the 21 accused go through the legal proceedings. Two out of 21 express some remorse at what they have done. The others all find ways to blame others and pretend they did not know about the worst horrors.

Sadly, this type of evil is still with us in so many parts of the world. Will we ever learn to live in peace?

Lindsey says

Fascinating primary resource that delves into the psyche of the most notorious Nazi perpetrators at the first of many post-WWII trials.

Davida says

This book is extremely interesting and was written by American psychologist GM Gilbert who was assigned

as prison psychologist for the first Nuremberg trials - the Nazi leaders.

One of the most interesting parts is the transcript of the reactions of the prisoners on first watching the atrocity films. Gilbert and his colleague sat opposite the prisoners and recorded their gestures and reactions in words, and provided the transcript within the diary.

The account of the psychological state of all prisoners is very detailed and constant all the way through, though I must say at times, he does not try to conceal his dislike of Goering. Well, I am quite sure Goering was not the nicest of men, but after reading the book, and following it up with some other reading (and films) on the same subject I have come to this conclusion: these trials were seeking justice for all that was committed by the Nazis during WWII. I do believe that some of these trials were merely intended for the Allies to get back at the Nazis and humiliate them. Death sentences were read and carried out. Well, the millions of deaths and the prolonged suffering of WWII was still a presence in 1946 when these trials took place.

I strongly oppose capital punishment...and I believe life imprisonment in a cold, bare cell would have been much more difficult for someone like Goering to endure, he ended up taking his own life anyway...

Harold says

Full five! This is one of the few books that gives you candid conversations with the top Nazis tried at Nuremberg. I was born the year after WWII ended. The personalities of these men are shrouded in history for me with much of my impressions gleamed from TV and movies, both documentary and fiction. Books like this shed much needed light on the subject. The author (a US Army psychologist) interviewed the defendants after each court session and each night. He also interviewed them after sentencing. It is engrossing to read their excuses and rationalizations. A few of them owned up to their guilt and accepted their death sentences. There is a TV documentary series that utilizes much of the material contained here. I think the title is Trial at Nuremberg and it does a good job of bringing the trial to life (of course and as usual, the book is better.) Some of the acting is a little hammy but overall it's worth watching if you're so inclined. I saw this book's title in the credits and decided to get the book.

Rachel Heil says

The Nuremberg Diary is a collection of interviews Dr. Gustave Gilbert conducted during the Nuremberg Trials and also serves as a platform for Dr. Gilbert's own thoughts on the prisoners and the proceedings of the court. As such, we get to read comments made by some of the most famous Nazis; Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Albert Speer, etc. While the prisoners' comments themselves were interesting, Dr. Gilbert's analysis and comments on the situation is extremely distracting. While it's obvious why Dr. Gilbert has a strong hatred (there's really no other word for it) for the men he is dealing with, it became distracting after awhile and made the work less enjoyable. I would have much preferred if Dr. Gilbert merely presented the comments and actions done by the prisoners and let the reader make their own decision about that particularly prisoner. If anything, after awhile, I began to skip over Dr. Gilbert's own comments and just read the comments made by the prisoners. In short, I much preferred Dr. Gilbert's colleague, Leon Goldensohn, and his interviews he did with the prisoners. Dr. Goldensohn did a much better job of merely presenting the information and moving on.

Frank says

It is interesting to read to what lengths the defendants will go to in the attempt to absolve themselves of any blame for the atrocities that were committed in which they were either directly responsible for or had a part in and try to shift the blame to others whether they be the co-defendants or not. One would expect such highly placed and powerful people to admit their part in what happened but when it came down to it they were just as petty as you would expect anyone else to be. The exception being Speer who was the only one that pleaded guilty.

Pat says

Lo psicologo americano G.M. Gilbert seguì i 23 grandi criminali di guerra nazisti durante il processo di Norimberga.

Non erano degli stupidi. A eccezione di Streicher (che risultò avere un QI di 106) i test attitudinali rivelarono un'intelligenza superiore alla media (Schacht 143, Seyss-Inquart 141, Goering 138, Doenitz 138, ecc.). intelligenti e malvagi, verrebbe da dire.

Gilbert conversò con loro in cella, li ascoltò nei corridoi, seguì gli scambi di battute fra gli imputati, li osservò e li studiò per capire come fosse stato possibile, per questi uomini, aderire al movimento nazista e compiere i crimini di cui erano accusati. Annotò tutto in un diario a partire dal 20 ottobre 1945, giorno in cui giunse a Norimberga per occuparsi degli imputati.

Nel diario sono riportate le conversazioni confidenziali, le dichiarazioni di pentimento (reali o fittizie), le reazioni durante le udienze e dopo la sentenza. Sono omuncoli impauriti, alcuni ostili, altri cinici, altri ancora piagnucolosi, qualcuno deride e accusa altri incriminati, qualcun altro legge la Bibbia e prega.

Tutti stupiti d'essere considerati criminali. Nessuno capace di assumersi la responsabilità storica dei propri atti.

Questi miserevoli giganti del Reich, dopo aver preso parte all'indicibile, si affannano nel tentativo di salvarsi la vita. Lo fanno in modo meschino, patetico, grottesco, teatrale. Un carosello disgustoso. Goering nega qualsiasi responsabilità morale e legale per i crimini commessi dai nazisti.

Robberntrop dichiara che l'imputazione è diretta contro le persone sbagliate.

Hesse dice di non riuscire a ricordare.

Kaltenbrunner afferma di non ritenersi colpevole di alcun crimine di guerra, ma d'aver fatto soltanto il suo dovere.

Rosenberg sostiene che la natura del movimento antisemita era puramente difensiva.

Schacht non capisce perché lo accusano.

Streicher dichiara che il processo è un trionfo dell'ebraismo mondiale.

Keitel afferma che per un soldato, gli ordini sono ordini.

Doenitz sostiene che le accuse, che non lo toccano, sono un esempio del tipico umorismo americano.

Quattro i capi d'accusa:

- 1) Cospirazione allo scopo di commettere i crimini di cui agli altri capi d'accusa
- 2) Crimini contro la pace
- 3) Crimini di guerra
- 4) Crimini contro l'umanità

“... La storia saprà che è stata loro concessa la facoltà di dire qualsiasi cosa. Hanno subito un processo che

essi, nei giorni del loro splendore, non hanno mai garantito a nessun uomo...”

12 dei principali imputati verranno condannati a morte per impiccagione, fra cui Goering che però si suiciderà prima dell'esecuzione. 7 condannati a pene detentive. 3 assolti. Ley si suiciderà prima che inizi il processo.

È un libro difficile da leggere. Fa male. Toglie il respiro. La domanda che si presenta ininterrottamente è “Perché?”.

Eppure erano “uomini” anche loro. Forse. O forse no.

Gerry says

Before laying my thoughts on the importance of this book, this recorded History by Dr. Gilbert it is in my view important to understand what the basis of not only the trial meant at the end of the war but for the innocent victims of the Concentration Camps. Nothing in this diary work hit me harder than the details of words that Dr. Gilbert used in the recording of the interview he held with Colonel Rudolf Hoess; the Commandant of Auschwitz on 9 April 1946. Hoess commanded the camp from May of 1940 to December of 1943 – “efficiency” never had a more diabolical meaning and existence, yet matter-of-fact employment of the term. It is extremely difficult to fathom and believe today in 2017 that “efficiency” would ever have had this sort of application to the destruction of people, classes of people, people that deserved protection from the most hideous and disgusting purpose to the existence of mankind; I also doubt that never in the history of mankind had that this hatred ever existed on an “efficient” scale of this magnitude. Herein lay the facts, the terms, the reality of the truth to the demented henchmen that ran a machine for purposes that today I still cannot fully comprehend – I am not alone. Many good people who aren’t perfect people feel the same way. Having lost a Belgian uncle to a concentration camp during this war it is in my mind an equation whereby I cannot internally equate any reason that would support any belief that this was “necessary”. Gold teeth melted and sent to the financial institutions, hair for pillows, confiscated property, the removal of civil rights of citizens and some of which that had in fact fought for this same nation during the First World War. (See my review please on “Somme – Into the Breach” on one Lieutenant F.L. Cassel.)

Dr. Gilbert had provided a psychological blot test to all the defendants following the Indictment Phase of this court proceeding. During discussions in the cell of Hoess that followed the test, Dr. Gilbert proceeded to discuss the Auschwitz Camp. Hoess provided the information that roughly 2.5 million Jews were exterminated (as opposed to “killed”) during his tenure. Dr. Gilbert had asked how this was technically possible – Hoess quickly replied in return with a question “Technically?” then went on to state that he (Dr. Gilbert) was thinking of this all wrong. Hoess referenced in conversation that one had to break the system up to 24 hours; and, in 24 hours 10,000 people were “killed” (he used the word “exterminated” again and I cannot bring myself to think in of innocence in this manner). Hoess went on to explain that there were 6 chambers total; 2 large ones and 4 smaller ones. The 2 larger could accommodate 2,000 persons, the 4 smaller ones 1,500 all within a 24 hour period – Hoess stated so matter of fact with another correction “...no you don’t figure it right – the killing took the least amount of time – killing 2,000 would take a half an hour...” Hoess went on to state that “...It was the burning that took the most amount of time...” Herein lay the suggestion that many more could have been killed had they only found a more “efficient” manner to dispose of the bodies more quickly. Hoess then went into the logistics of moving the bodies from the chambers to the crematorium and the work that followed. This had to have stunned Dr. Gilbert – he hid his feelings well; however, the few words that follow within this passage made me feel as though I was sitting next to him, looking at Hoess.

The author was the Psychologist at the Nuremberg Trials and had unfettered access to all the accused. Dr. Gilbert begins the first chapter by introducing each of the defendants though not in chronological order – this is based more on IQ tests that were administered to each and with each, Dr. Gilbert had brief discussions. This added an interest point for me, though I admit for no particular reason. His perception of Albert Speer I thought was most interesting in this early chapter and covered a mere couple of paragraphs. Having read “Spandau” and “Inside the Third Reich” the internal thoughts I had of Speer were somewhat confirmed in this early part of the book. The IQ tests and discussions began before the trial began but directly after the indictments had been handed to each of the defendants. As the writings of Dr. Gilbert would show based on his direct interactions with all of the accused – Albert Speer was the one constant throughout the whole process of this trial. That is to say – he never wavered from his conviction of the waste the Nazi Party brought to the world nor of the destruction it brought to the nation of Germany as a result of the same. He was truly sorry for his support of Hitler in the early years, this came to a head in the latter years – his testimony to the Nuremberg trial only made one mad man Goering more crazy than he was. Even after a near year of trials and imprisonment, both Dr. Goldensohn and Dr. Gilbert’s analysis conveyed the professional opinion that Herr Goering was still a drug addict though he had not had any form of access to the heroine or amphetamines he had during the final days of the Third Reich.

Death toll for the nations that fought during the Second World War – this as a reminder why the Nuremberg Trial was a necessary component to the war, atrocities, and the willingness of breaking of international agreements to sovereign nations across the globe – as an American, I am equally reminded that it was the Imperial Forces of Japan that brought our own entry into this war; additionally, it was Germany that declared war upon the United States and not the other way around.

Casualties listed by caused upon by armed belligerent forces:

Allied: 14,276,800 (estimate – 10 million listed as Soviet Soldiers)

Axis: 6,582,000 (estimate – German numbers have never been officially verified during the World War II and nor for World War I)

Civilian Casualties:

Allied: 25,986,500 (estimate – 10 million listed as Soviet Civilians)

Axis: 1,686,000 (estimate – German numbers have never been officially verified)

A refresher for the results of the Nuremberg Trials are posted here for the arm chair historian and the otherwise curious. There were four counts provided against the defendants within the indictment:

1. Conspiracy to commit crimes alleged in other counts;
2. Crimes against peace;
3. War crimes;
4. Crimes against humanity.

1. Herman Goering: Guilty on all 4 counts; Death by Hanging; committed suicide before judgement had been rendered; the Lutheran Chaplain refused to provide last rites as Goering never admitted anything of wrong doing and his pompous style was indicative of the drug addict he was and remained to the very end.
2. Rudolf Hess: Guilty on counts 1 and 2; Life in Prison.
3. Joachim von Ribbentrop: Guilty on all 4 counts; Death by Hanging.
4. Robert Ley: Committed suicide in Prison Cell 25 October 1945
5. Wilhelm Keitel: Guilty on all 4 counts; Death by Hanging
6. Ernst Kaltenbrunner: Guilty on counts 3 and 4; Death by Hanging
7. Alfred Rosenberg: Guilty on all 4 counts; Death by Hanging
8. Hans Frank: Guilty on counts 3 and 4; Death by Hanging

9. Wilhelm Frick: Guilty on counts 3 and 4; Death by Hanging
10. Julius Streicher: Guilty on count 4; Death by Hanging
11. Walter Funk: Guilty on counts 2, 3, and 4; Life in Prison
12. Hjalmer Schacht: Not Guilty
13. Karl Doenitz: Guilty on counts 2 and 3; 10 years in Prison
14. Erich Raeder: Guilty on counts 1, 2, and 3; Life in Prison
15. Baldur von Schirach: Guilty on count 4; 20 years in Prison
16. Fritz Sauckel: Guilty on counts 3 and 4; Death by Hanging
17. Alfred Jodl: Guilty on all 4 counts; Death by Hanging
18. Martin Bormann: In Absentia – Guilty on counts 3 and 4; Death by Hanging – long story as to whether he survived the war or not.
19. Franz von Papen: Not Guilty
20. Arthur Seyss-Inquart: Guilty on counts 2, 3, and 4; Death by Hanging
21. Albert Speer: Guilty on counts 2 and 3; 20 years in Prison
22. Constantin von Neurath: Guilty on all 4 counts; 15 years in Prison
23. Hans Fritzsche: Not Guilty
24. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach: Following the Allied victory, plans to prosecute Gustav Krupp as a war criminal at the 1945 Nuremberg Trials was dropped as he was bedridden and senile. Krupp remained technically still under indictment and liable to prosecution in subsequent proceedings

As with the “Rape of Nanking” I proudly purchased this book at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington D.C. in August of 2016 – the bookstore there is a treasure trove of the saddest stories to history; important people be reminded of what occurred and is a most somber and dignified museum. I will leave this review now; the Holocaust deniers then as now are simply people I do not, nor will ever understand.
