The Nuremberg Trials

The “Nuremberg Trials” were a series of military tribunals held by the Allied forces after World War II, which began with a trial of “the Major War Criminals of the European Axis” before the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, Germany pursuant to the substantive and procedural rules of the Charter of the Tribunal (“London Charter”) agreed upon by the major Allied Powers (United States, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, and France) at the International Conference on Military Trials which met in London from June 26 until August 8, 1945. This trial, together with subsequent trials conducted by the occupying nations in Nuremberg, which were also based on the London Charter but expanded to include additional defendants beyond the top Nazi officials originally indicted, are commonly referred to collectively as the “Nuremberg Trials.”

Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson led the American delegation at the International Conference on Military Trials, and later served as Chief of Counsel for the United States. Francis Biddle, a former United States Attorney General, was the United States representative on the four member International Military Tribunal. Former University of Chicago professor Bernard Meltzer, then serving in the Naval Reserve, was an assistant trial counsel on the American prosecution team.

The D’Angelo Law Library has an extensive collection of resources relating to the Nuremberg Trials. A sampling of these works are set forth below. Additional titles can be found by searching in the Library Catalog for subjects such as: “Nuremberg Trial of Major German War Criminals, Nuremberg, Germany, 1945-1946;” “War Criminals - Germany - Nuremberg;” “War Crime Trials;” and “International Military Tribunal.”


