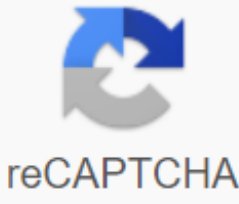




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Top rated movies #149 | Won 2 Oscars. Another 14 wins & 25 nominations. See more awards » Learn more Edit It's been three years since the main Nazi leaders had already been tried. This trial is about 4 judges who used their offices to implement Nazi sterilization and cleansing policies. Retired U.S. judge, Dan Haywood has a daunting task ahead of him. The Cold War is heating up and no one wants any more attempts as Germany, and allied governments, want to forget the past. But if it is the right thing to do, the matter that the court must decide is. Written by Tony Fontana & tony.fontana@spacebbs.com> Plot Summary | Plot Synopsis Taglines: More than one movie ... It's an overwhelming experience in human emotions you'll never forget! See more » Certificates: 16 | See all certifications » Parents Guide: View content advisory » Edit Stanley Kramer wanted to film in the original courtroom where the real trials took place, but it was still in use and not available to him. He had a mock-up built in the studio, scaled down for greater efficiency in photographing the action. See more » Judge Haywood describes Dachau as not too many miles from Nuremberg. Dachau was in fact over 60 miles/100 km from Nuremberg. See more » [last lines] Ernst Janning: Judge Haywood... the reason I asked you to come: These people, these millions of people... I didn't know it was going to happen. You *have to* believe it, *You have to* believe it! Judge Dan Haywood: Mr Janning, it came to that *the first time* you sentenced a man to death you *knew* to be innocent. See more » Featured in Page & Judy (2019) See More » Liebeslied (uncredited) Music by Ernest Gold Lyrics by Alfred Perry See More » User Reviews Edit Release Date: November 29, 1963 (East Germany) See More » Also Known As: Urteil von Nürnberg See More » Edit Budget:\$3,000,000 (Estimated) Cumulative Gross Worldwide: \$12,180 See More on IMDb » Roxlom Films Inc. See more » Runtime: 179 min Mono (Westrex

Recording System) Aspect ratio: 1.85 : 1 See full technical specifications » It has been three years since the main Nazi leaders had already been tested. This trial is about 4 judges who used their offices to implement Nazi sterilization and cleansing policies. Retired U.S. judge, Dan Haywood has a daunting task ahead of him. The Cold War is heating up and no one wants any more attempts as Germany, and allied governments, want to forget the past. But if it is the right thing to do, the matter that the court must decide is. Dom i Nuremberg is a 1961 American drama film directed by Stanley Kramer, written by Abby Mann with Spencer Tracy, Burt Lancaster, Richard Widmark, Maximilian Schell, Werner Klemperer, Marlene Dietrich, Judy Garland, William and Montgomery Clift. Set in Nuremberg, Germany in 1948, the film depicts a fictional ized version </>tony.fontana@spacebbs.com> </>tony.fontana@spacebbs.com> 1947, one of the 12 U.S. military tribunals in the subsequent Nuremberg trials. The film revolves around a military court led by Chief Justice Dan Haywood (Tracy), before which four German judges and prosecutors (compared to 16 defendants in the trial itself) are accused of crimes against humanity for their involvement in atrocities committed during the Nazi regime. The film deals with non-combatant war crimes against a civilian population, the Holocaust, and examines the geopolitical complexity of the actual Nuremberg trials after World War II. An earlier version of this story was broadcast as a television episode of Playhouse 90. Schell and Klemperer played the same roles in both productions. In 2013, judgment at Nuremberg was chosen for preservation in the U.S. National Film Registry by the Library of Congress as culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant. Judgment in Nuremberg (1961) – Judy Garland About the production The film's events relate mainly to actions committed by the German state against their own race, social, religious, and eugenic groupings within their borders in the name of the law (from the prosecutor's opening statement in the film), from the time of Hitler's rise to power in 1933. The plot development and thematic treatment calls into question the legitimacy of the social, political and alleged legal basis of these actions. The Real Judges' Trial focused on 16 judges and prosecutors who served before and under the Nazi regime in Germany, and who embraced and enforced laws-passively, actively, or both—that led to legal acts of mandatory sexual sterilization and to the imprisonment and execution of people for their religions, racial or ethnic identities, political beliefs, and physical disability or disability. An important thread in the film's plot involves a racial defilement lawsuit called the Feldenstein case. In this fictitious case, based on the real life Katzenberger Trial, an elderly Jewish man had been charged with having a relationship (sexual acts) with an Aryan (German) 16-year-old girl, an act that had been legally defined as a crime under the Nuremberg Laws, which had been adopted by the German Parliament. Under these laws, the man was found guilty and killed in 1942. Using this and other examples, the film explores individual conscience, collective guilt and behavior during a time of widespread societal immorality. The film is known for its use of courtroom drama to highlight individual perfidy and moral compromise in times of violent political upheaval; it was the first mainstream drama film not shy from showing actual footage filmed by American and British soldiers after the liberation of Nazi concentration camps. Appears in court by prosecuting attorney Colonel Tad Lawson (Richard The scenes of huge piles of naked corpses set out in rows and bulldozed in large pits were considered exceptionally graphic for a mainstream film of the time. Director: Stanley Kramer Starring: Spencer Tracy, Burt Lancaster, Richard Widmark, Marlene Dietrich, Judy Garland, Maximilian Schell, William Shatner, Alan Baxter, Montgomery Clift, Virginia Christine Screenplay by: Abby Mann Production Design by: Rudolph Sternad Cinematography by: Ernest Laszlo Film Editing by: Frederic Knudtson Costume Design by: Joe King Decoration Set by: George Milo Music by: Ernest Gold MPAA Rating: None. Distributed by: United Artists ReleaseDate: December 19, 1961 (USA) Your favorites, all in one place. Disney + Pixar + Marvel + Star Wars + Nat Geo Stream exclusive Disney + Originals Stream now or download and go watch 7 days free Get unlimited access to the largest streaming library with limited ads Watch your favorite devices Switching plans or chanel anytime watch now Unlimited HD streaming and downloadS Thousands of movies and TV shows Stream on up to 4 devices while watching for free for 7 days Dom at Nuremberg is a 1961 American courtroom drama movie film directed by Stanley Kramer, written by Abby Mann co-starring Spencer Tracy, Burt Lancaster, Richard Widmark, Maximilian Schell, Werner Klemperer, Marlene Dietrich, Judy Garland, William Shatner, and Montgomery Clift. Set in Nuremberg in 1948, the film depicts a fictionalized version of the 1947 trial, one of the 12 U.S. military tribunals during the subsequent Nuremberg trials. The film revolves around a military court led by Chief Justice Dan Haywood (Tracy), before which four German judges and prosecutors (compared to 16 defendants in the trial itself) are accused of crimes against humanity for their involvement in atrocities committed during the Nazi regime. The film deals with non-combatant war crimes against a civilian population, the Holocaust, and examines the geopolitical complexity of the actual Nuremberg trials after World War II. An earlier version of this story was broadcast as a television episode of Playhouse 90. Schell and Klemperer played the same roles in both productions. In 2013, judgment at Nuremberg was chosen for preservation in the U.S. National Film Registry by the Library of Congress as culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant. Microsoft may earn an Affiliate Commission if you purchase something through recommended links on this page. Send MSN Feedback Please give an overall site rating: Page 2 Your favorites, all in one place. Disney + Pixar + Marvel + Star Wars + Nat Geo Stream exclusive Disney + Originals Stream now or download and go watch 7 days free Get unlimited access to the largest streaming library with limited ads Watch your favorite devices Switching plans or chanel anytime watch now Unlimited HD streaming downloads Thousands of movies and TV shows Stream on up to 4 devices while watching for free for 7 days Microsoft can earn an Affiliate commission if you buy something through recommended links on this page. Send MSN Feedback Please give an overall site rating: What I need to do to download Dom on nuremberg torrent? Download using uTorrent is quick and easy www.heerofilms.com. If you want to download this movie, you need a torrent client. Select the desired torrent from the list. Click the button in the section to download the torrent file. Select and select the files you want and decide where to save them. Stanley Kramer's Judgment at Nuremberg This page was created by Sean Bradley. For information about Justice Trial, the inspiration for the film, click here: JUSTICE TRIAL Cast Actor: Character in the film: Based (solved) on: Spencer Tracy Judge Dan Haywood Burt Lancaster Ernst Janning Judge Franz Schlegelberger Richard Widmark Colonel Ted Lawson General Telford Taylor Marlene Dietrich Madame Bertholt Maximilian Schell Hans Rolfe Judy Garland Irene Hoffman Seiler Montgomery Clift Rudolph Peterson William Shatner Captain Byers Edward Binns Senator Burkette Kenneth MacKenna Judge Kenneth Norris Werner Oswald Rothaug Alan Baxter General Merrin Torben Meyer Werner Lampe with Ray Teal, Martin Brandt, Virginia Christine, Ben Wright, Joseph Bernard, John Wengraf, Karl Swenson, Howard Caine, Otto Waldis, Olga Fabian, Sheila Bromley, Bernard Kates, Jana Taylor, Paul Busch Produced and directed by: Stanley Kramer Associate Producer: Philip Langner Written by: Abby Mann Music: Ernest Gold Photography: Ernest Laszlo Editor: Frederick Knudston Art Direction : Rudol Sternphad, George Milo Released: December 1961 Released by United Artists Synopsis The film begins with scenes of Nuremberg , Germany, 1948. The destruction of the war is evident everywhere. Judge Haywood is driven through the discarded buildings. Judge Hayward is in Nuremberg, along with two other judges, to preside over the trial of Ministry of Justice officials for their complicity in the Holocaust. In his opening remarks, the prosecutor called these officials crimes against the rule of law or other constitutional violations, but for murders, brutalities, torture and atrocities committed during the Third Reich. The prosecutor argues that the defendants cannot claim ignorance - they should have known better. Unlike the unsophisticated or the many young people who were knighted in Nazism during the rise of Hitler, these men were already educated adults when the Nazis came to power. In the defense attorney's opening statement, he says that the purpose of this trial is the resusing of the temple of justice and the restoration of the rule of law. He calls for a clear, honest evaluation of the allegations prosecution and argue that judges do not make the laws, they carry them out. He claims that the love of the country led to an attitude of my country right or wrong. Disobedience to the Führer would have been the choice between patriotism and treason for the judges. Finally, the defense argues that not only are the judges brought to justice, so are the German people. Judge Haywood wanted to viemar the Constitution and Janning books to review. He walks around town to think and get a feel for the place. He goes to the auditorium where the Nazis used to have their gigantic encounters and seems to hear echoes of the not too distant past when the place was full of jubilant German citizens. One of the more dramatic parts of the film revolves around Judge Janning's performance during the Feldenstein case (in real life, the Katzenberger case). Fedlenstein was charged with race mixture, of having relations with one Aryan, Irene Hoffman. The trial was to be used as a showcase for National Socialism. Emil Hahn had been a prosecutor and he was determined to find Feldenstein guilty despite evidence that he had only been a friend of Irene Hoffman. Hahn had told Irene that there was no point in denying having relationships. That if she protected Feldenstein she would be arrested for perjury. She said she couldn't lie and was arrested. She said Emil Hahn mocked Feldenstein, ridiculed him. Janning had presided over judges and he took no action to prevent injustice. He had been the only hope for the defense because he had a reputation for being fair. Feldenstein was found guilty and executed. Prosecutor Lawson filed documents through which judges and prosecutors had sent thousands to his death. A movie was shown. Maps were shown by concentration camps. Prisoners and dead bodies were shown to the court. Later, speaking among themselves, some of the Nazi judges expressed distrust in the extent of the Holocaust. Emil Hahn was upset to see these films because he felt that he and the other defendants were not responsible. A friend of the Nuremberg nationals, Mrs. Bertholt, talks to the judge about the war and that most Germans did not know what was happening. The scene then focuses on Germans singing in a bar. The message is that the German people are ready to forget. Defense attorney speaks to the content of the videos shown the previous day. He has come to the fore that there is no justification for what happened, but that it was wrong and unfair to show such films in court against these defendants. He claims that the extremists are responsible, not the defendants. He says very few Germans knew what was going on. He claimed that the defendants stayed in their positions to keep things from getting worse. The defense then calls Irene Hoffman. The lawyer asks if she was aware of Laws? Was she aware that physical relationships with Jews were forbidden? In this unseemly part of the defense, the defense attorney tries to portray Irene Hoffman as a law breaker and Judge Janning who is only doing his duty. The hypocrisy is obvious and seems to bother even defense attorney Rolfe. Still, he continues to badger Irene, trying to break her down, to show that she was actually having an affair with Feldenstein. Janning interrupts him and prevents him from continuing. The next day, Janning testifies about the Feldenstien case. He tells me there was fear in the country. That Hitler told the people to lift their heads. That once the Gypsies, Jews and others would all be destroyed well. Why did they stand aside? Because they loved their country. Afterwards, they could change their minds and go back to the law. However, what was to become a transient phase became a way of life. Janning was content to sit with during the trial until he realized that the same arguments were used in this trial in his defense that had been used in the Feldenstien trial. Janning denies that the Germans were unaware of the exterminations. He says everyone was aware of what was going on, maybe not the details, but just because they didn't want to know the details. When the Tribunal is sentenced, everyone is found guilty and everyone gets a way of life. Judge Hayward affirms the value of a single human life, and the responsibility of the judges, and by implication the German people, for their actions and inaction. Judge Hayward later speaks to Janning in his cell. Janning tells Judge Hayward that he really didn't know, that he didn't know it was going to come to mass executions. In a powerful moment, Judge Hayward tells him that it came to the first time Janning signed the order for the execution of a man he knew was innocent. The film had an unusual undertone. Judge Haywood gives us the troubled feeling that the German people never really came to terms with their guilt. That the need to forget was never really preceded by an analysis and recognition of guilt. This film makes the point that Germany, at the time the film was made, moved beyond the war a little too fast, and did so with the help of the United States and other allies because of the Cold War. Some reviews Verdict on Nuremberg Title: Verdict on Nuremberg Language: English Type: Docu-Drama Length: 178 minutes Year: 1961 Cast: Spencer Tracy (Judge Dan Haywood), Burt Lancaster (Ernst Janning), Marlene Dietrich (Madame Bertholt), Judy Garland (Irene Hoffman), William Shatner (Captain Byers) Overview: The trial of four men who were judges in Nazi Germany calls into question the involvement and responsibility of men who are figures of justice in the following and enforce laws that are obviously unfair. In addition, this film confronts the changing emotions Germany after the war - from enemy to friend. Source: Holocaust Site on About.com Dom in Nuremberg United Artists/ Roxlom, 1961 (BW, 190 minutes) An American judge at the Nuremberg War trials faces the question of how much responsibility and guilt an individual must bear for crimes committed or tolerated by him on the orders of, and in the interest of, the state. The Judgment in Nuremberg is a disturbing account of the war crimes committed in Germany during World War II, especially in the concentration camps. The script is based on real events that actually took place at the Nuremberg trials when the world first learned of the atrocities. The film also delves very deeply into the ethics of assigning war crimes responsibility to individuals, and contains actual images from German concentration camps that are as disturbing today as it was in 1961. Source: Dom in Nuremberg This far-reaching investigation of Nazism and its motives is too long, to be sure, but Stanley Kramer's thought-provoking film requires a wide canvas. Essentially a fictional look at the famous Nuremberg trials that came at the end of World War II, this picture finds its achievement in the details. From Abby Mann's clever, Oscar-winning screenplay to a series of excellent ensemble performances that almost outnumber each other, the film burns into our imagination. Maximilian Schell, as a lawyer vainly trying to defend the Nazis, won the Best Actor Oscar for his efforts, but Spencer Tracy, playing a world-class judge, is equally brilliant. Montgomery Clift, portraying a half-witted former concentration camp prisoner, provides performance for life, and Judy Garland appears as touchingly vulnerable as well. But it's Burt Lancaster, who plays completely against type, who hovers the highest. --David Mermelstein Richard Widmark(Actor) William Shatner(Actor) Judy Garland(Actress) Burt Lancaster(Actor) Maximilian Schell(Actor) Marlene Dietrich(Actor) Spencer Tracy(Actor) Montgomery Clift(Actor)

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