

JUSTICE

at Nuernberg

The greatest trial in history as pictured
by the camera of
CHARLES W. ALEXANDER
with text by
ANNE KEESHAN





FOREWORD

It often has been said that a picture is as good as a thousand words. This is especially true of any effort to impart the setting and atmosphere of an event so uncommon as the Nuernberg trial of the Nazi war criminals. As the first trial of its kind ever undertaken, it is certain to be of considerable interest to history.

The defendants were mostly men of spectacular careers who had stood high in a regime which all of the world feared and most of it detested. The accusers were four victorious nations which had it in their power to execute the defendants without trial but which considered it more in keeping with the principles for which they fought to give the defendants the benefit of hearings and to establish before the world their guilt. The crimes charged were uncommon offenses — first, crimes against the peace of the world by commencing a war of aggression; second, conducting it in ruthless violation of the rules of warfare which gave rise to innumerable war crimes; and third, crimes against humanity — the slaughter of millions, the enslavement of millions more, the torturing and terrorization of uncounted persons. Such a trial, of course, would possess considerable public interest.

Since but few visitors could be accommodated in the ruined city of Nuernberg and fewer spectators in the courtroom, the contemporary world also must learn of these proceedings at second hand. The effective means, both of communicating to the present and of recording the future, is the photograph.

This volume contains pictures of the principal events and personalities directly concerned with the trial. It is a running account of the proceedings beginning with the negotiations which resulted in the four power agreement and charter. It portrays graphically the prosecution staffs, the tribunal, the defendants, the security arrangements, the Nuernberg scene.

To the student of the trial who was unable to attend its sessions, this collection will convey an impression of the setting for the trial that would hardly be obtainable from the printed word alone. Charles W. Alexander both photographed and directed pictorial coverage of the trial for the Office of U. S. Chief of Counsel and later for the Tribunal. His selection of photographs and Anne Keeshan's descriptive captions constitute a faithful and vivid record of the Nuernberg trial.

ROBERT H. JACKSON
Chief of Counsel for the United States

Nuernberg, Germany,
March 30, 1946

PREPARATIONS

For History's Greatest Trial



Five months of work, clerical and manual were expended by many hundreds of persons in establishing a court which was without precedent in history and in preparing a site for the sessions of that court.

PLANS for the prosecution of the principal Axis war criminals were drawn up in London during a series of meetings which began on June 22, 1945.

Representatives of France, Great Britain, Russia and the United States pooled their ideas into one common thought that they might formulate a just criminal procedure to be followed in bringing to trial those Nazi leaders who led their nation into war and threw the whole world into a state of chaos.

It was an historical moment for the world when representatives of the four Allied Powers signed an agreement which established the International Military Tribunal before which the major war criminals of World War II would be tried.

The agreement was signed in London on August 8, 1945 and was supplemented by a charter which formed a constitution for the Tribunal and set forth the principles governing its operations.



A GROUP of Allied representatives arrived in Nuernberg on July 21, 1945 to examine facilities for the trial of the major war criminals. The Opera House in Nuernberg was inspected, but was deemed impractical because of the difficulty in heating it. The Courthouse and Palace of Justice were finally chosen.

Nuernberg was selected as the scene of the trials because of the facilities it offered and partly because of the significance of trying the Nazi leaders in the city which was the seat of Nazism and the home of the party rallies.

AFTER the four-power agreement was signed in London, attorneys from the four nations stayed on to finish the form of the indictment. The final writing was completed in Berlin and the indictment was presented to the Tribunal at its first public session in that city.

Some of the attorneys remained in Berlin to help draw suggestions for court rules which were later submitted to the Tribunal for use in drafting a set of rules for the court.

Standing is Sir Hartley Shawcross, chief prosecutor of the British contingent, presenting the English translation of the indictment.



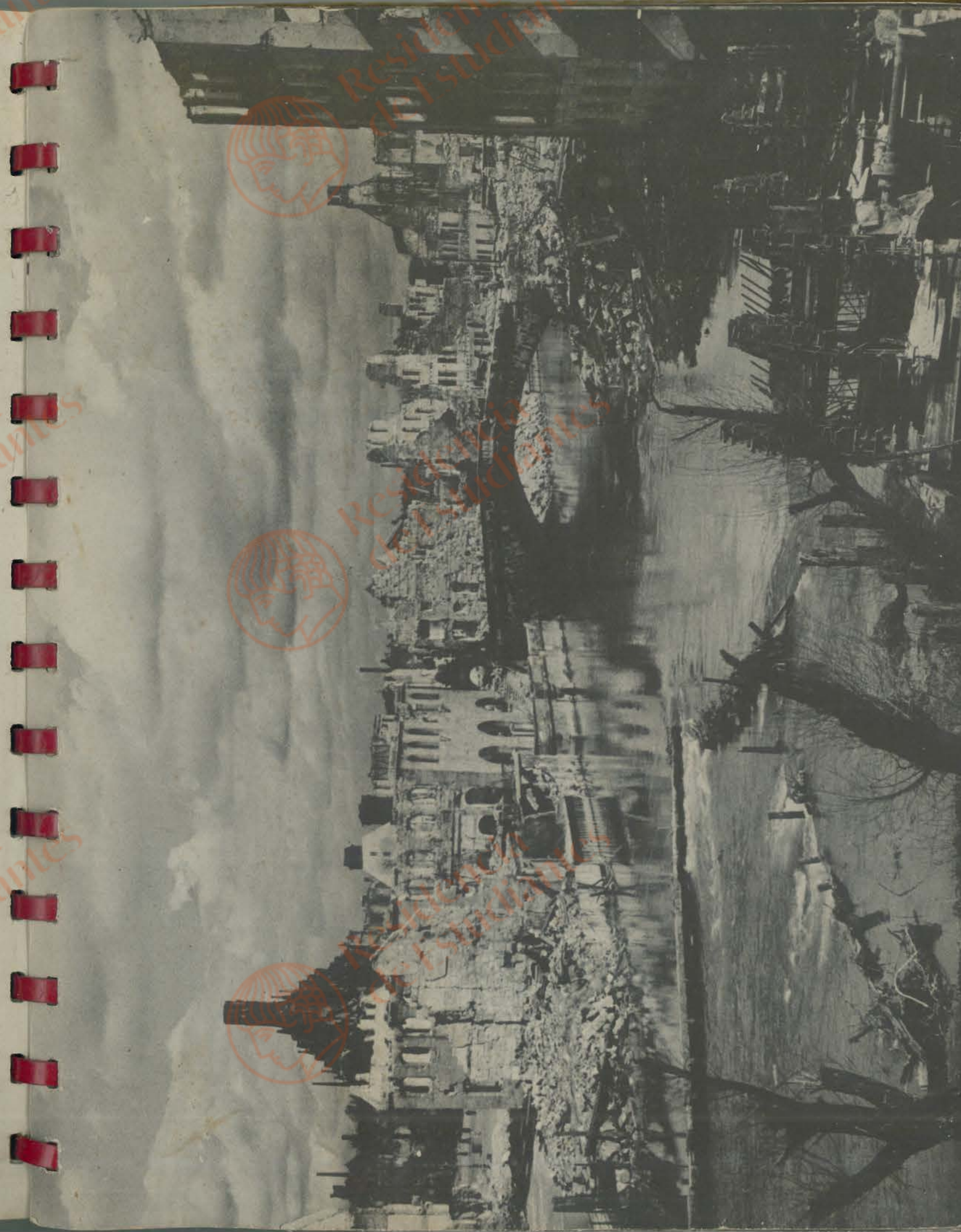
The indictment, which exceeded 28,000 words in length, was signed by Robert H. Jackson, Francois de Menthon, Hartley Shawcross and R. Rudenko who were appointed to represent their respective governments: the United States of America, the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

AFTER its first session in Berlin, the Tribunal moved to Nuernberg where the trials were to commence on November 19, 1945.

Nuernberg is divided in half by the river Pegnitz and both parts of the city were walled separately in early times. The wall of the old city which divided it from the modern Nuernberg in the last century was still visible despite the destruction of World War II.

Experts who visited Nuernberg shortly after U. S. Infantry troops marched into the Adolph Hitler Platz on April 20, 1945, the Fuehrer's birthday, termed the city "91% dead." But in six months time the streets were cleared of rubble, electricity was restored, and 300 street cars were carrying over a million passengers weekly.

The picture shows a typical scene in war-torn Nuernberg.



ANOTHER scene in Nuernberg shows the havoc and destruction caused by Allied bombing and artillery fire. The city was bombed eleven times during the period from early September, 1944, until mid-April, 1945. Diesel engine works and a factory manufacturing electrical motors were two of the key targets. The heaviest raid occurred on January 2, 1944 when a force of 1,205 Liberators and Flying Fortresses with full fighter support bombed the city.

When American troops occupied Nuernberg on April 20, artillery fire had shelled a good many of the buildings which were left half-standing by air bombardment. The wall of the old city provided a good fortress for German troops determined to hang on until the last, and the final battle brought down many of the buildings left unstable by Allied bombing.



ST. LORENZ CHURCH, built in Gothic style in the 15th Century, was one of the few remaining buildings reminiscent of the Middle Ages.

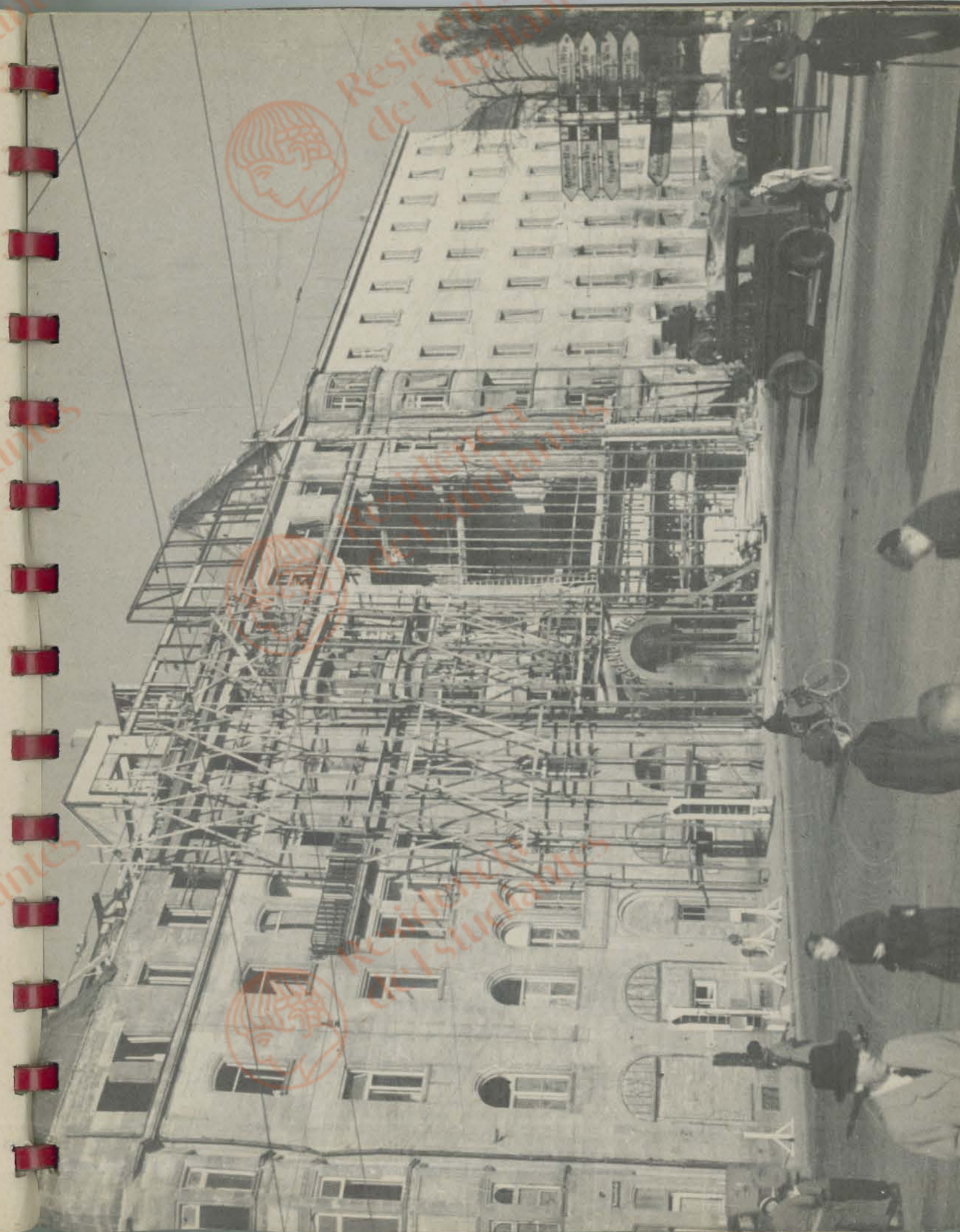
Because so much of the city lay in ruins, it stood apart as though it belonged in another setting. The exterior of the church was solid but the interior was shattered. Nearly all the windows were missing.



NUERNBERG'S two leading hotels before the war were the Grand Hotel and the Guest House. During the war the Grand Hotel received one direct bomb hit and two artillery hits. The Guest House escaped with one direct bomb hit and both were badly charred.

An engineer battalion began work on the hotels in mid-August, 1945, and bridged the two hotels together. The combined hotels soon had a total of 270 habitable rooms. Prosecutors, interrogators, and key personnel working on the trials lived on the premises while SS prisoners of war did repair work. The hotels contain a barber shop, beauty shop, recreation room, gymnasium, night club, two dining rooms and a snack bar, all of which were renovated after the Americans took over the property. The Grand Hotel was used chiefly for visiting delegations from Europe and the United States and its dining rooms accommodated many of the people who were housed nearby.

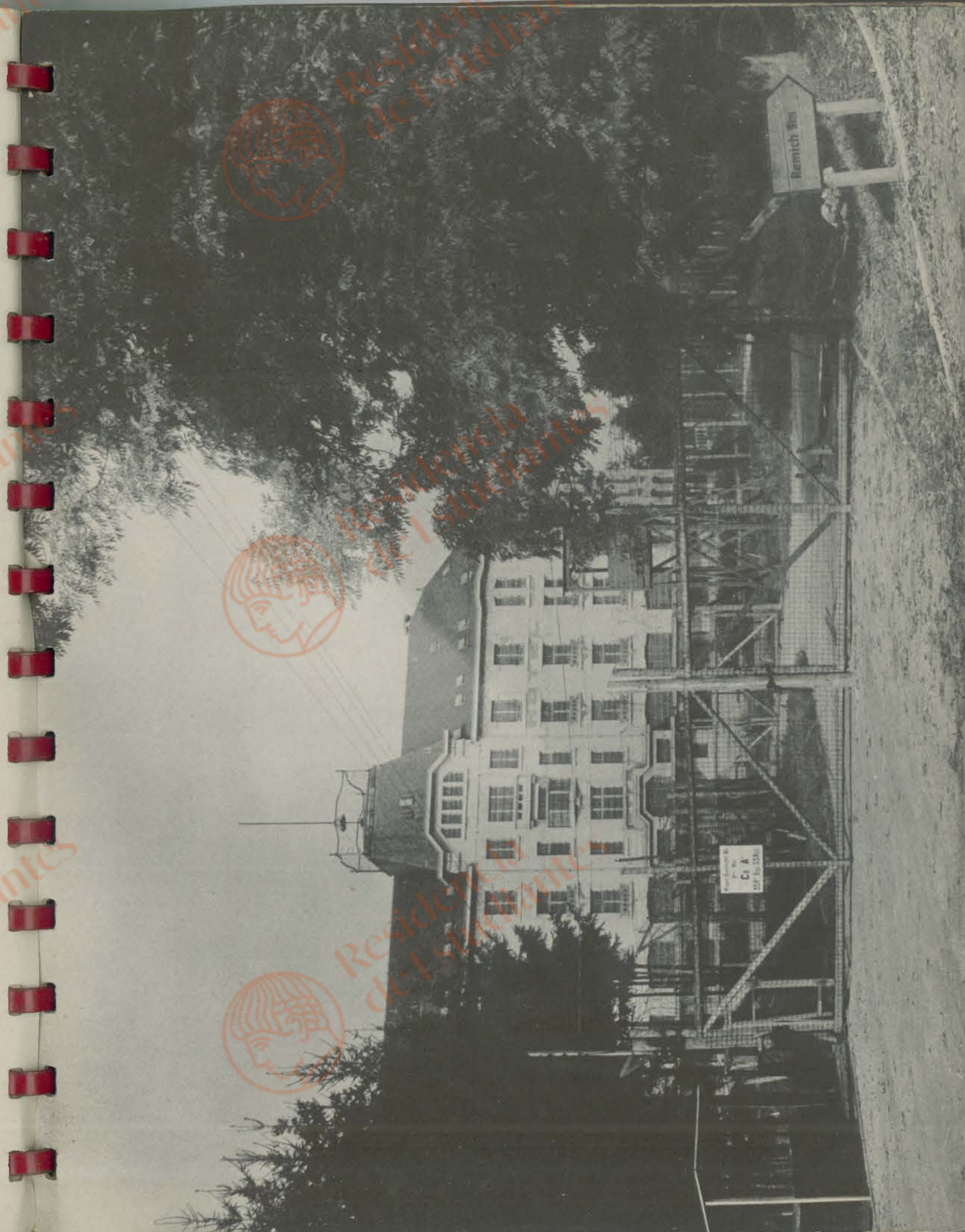
In 1928 the Grand Hotel catered to Americans and when Hitler wanted to bring a large gathering to Nuernberg for one of the Party Day festivities he was told by the manager that the hotel was filled. Hitler was so incensed he had the Guest House built which was used exclusively for Hitler guests during rallies and celebrations and was closed during the rest of the year.



MONDORF-LES BAINS in Luxembourg was the home of the Nazi war criminals before they were brought to Nuernberg to face trial.

The Palace Hotel in Mondorf, formerly a resort hotel, was stripped of its furnishings and made into a jail which was surrounded by a stockade of barbed wire. Tower guards were stationed in strategic spots and the gates were heavily guarded.

The name of Mondorf was foreign to many American soldiers for it was known throughout the area by its code name, "Ashcan."

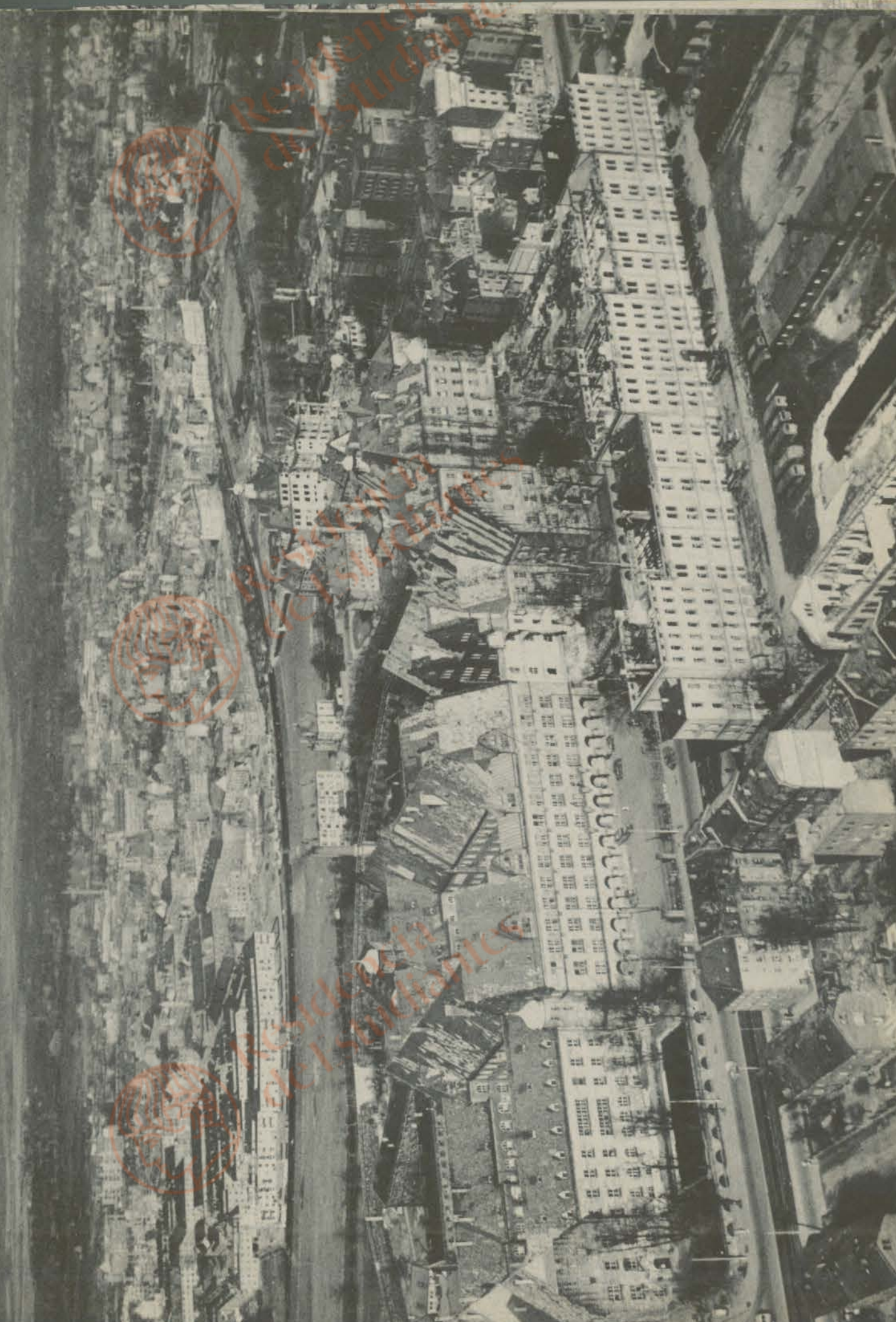


AN AERIAL VIEW of the Palace of Justice, courthouse and jail gives an overall picture of their location.

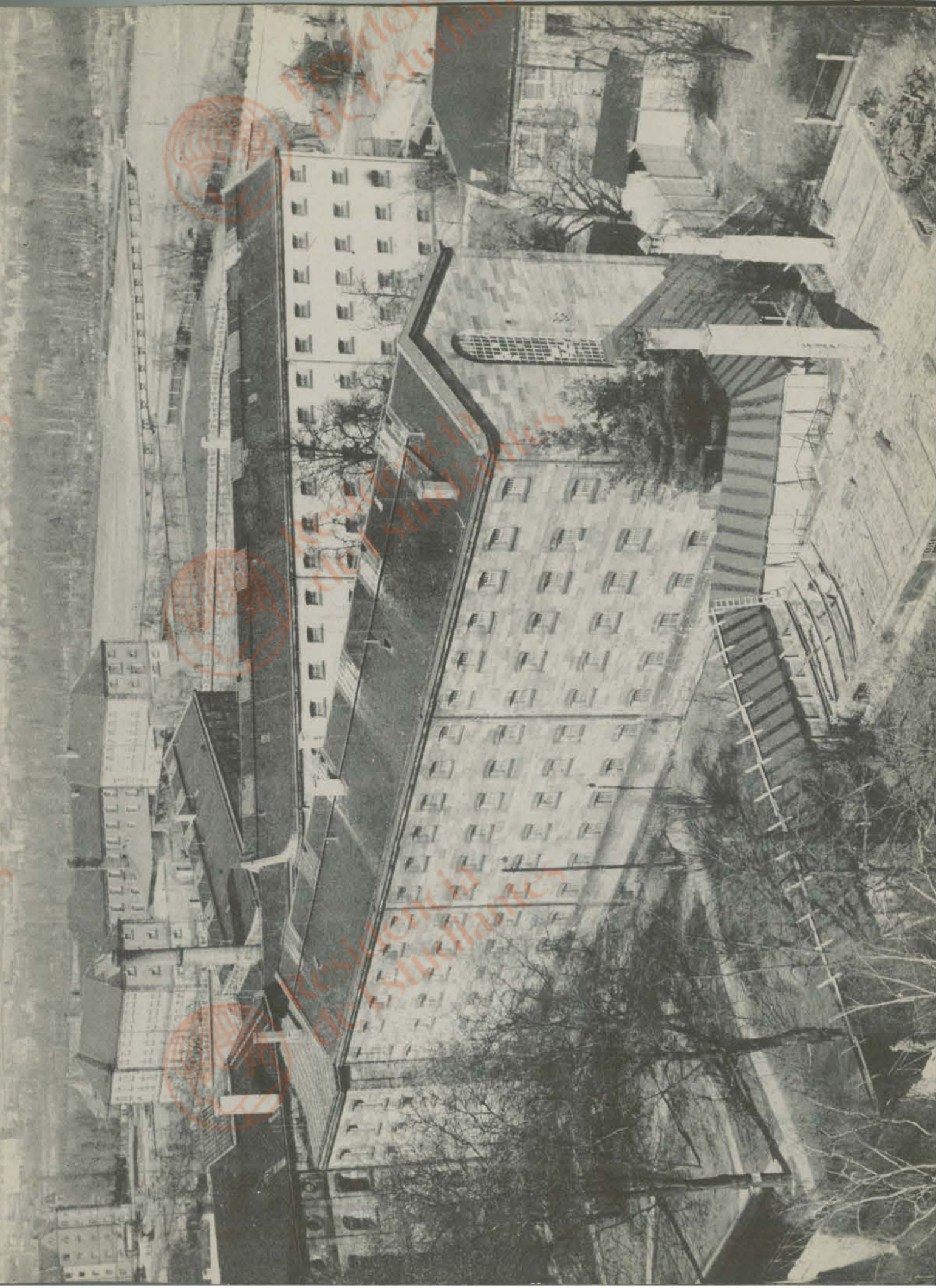
The Palace of Justice is the large building to the left and the smaller building in the background at the right is the courthouse. In the Allied raids on Nuernberg the Palace of Justice received two direct bomb hits.

The four wings of the jail are encircled by a wall which forms a half circle at the rear of the Palace of Justice and courthouse.

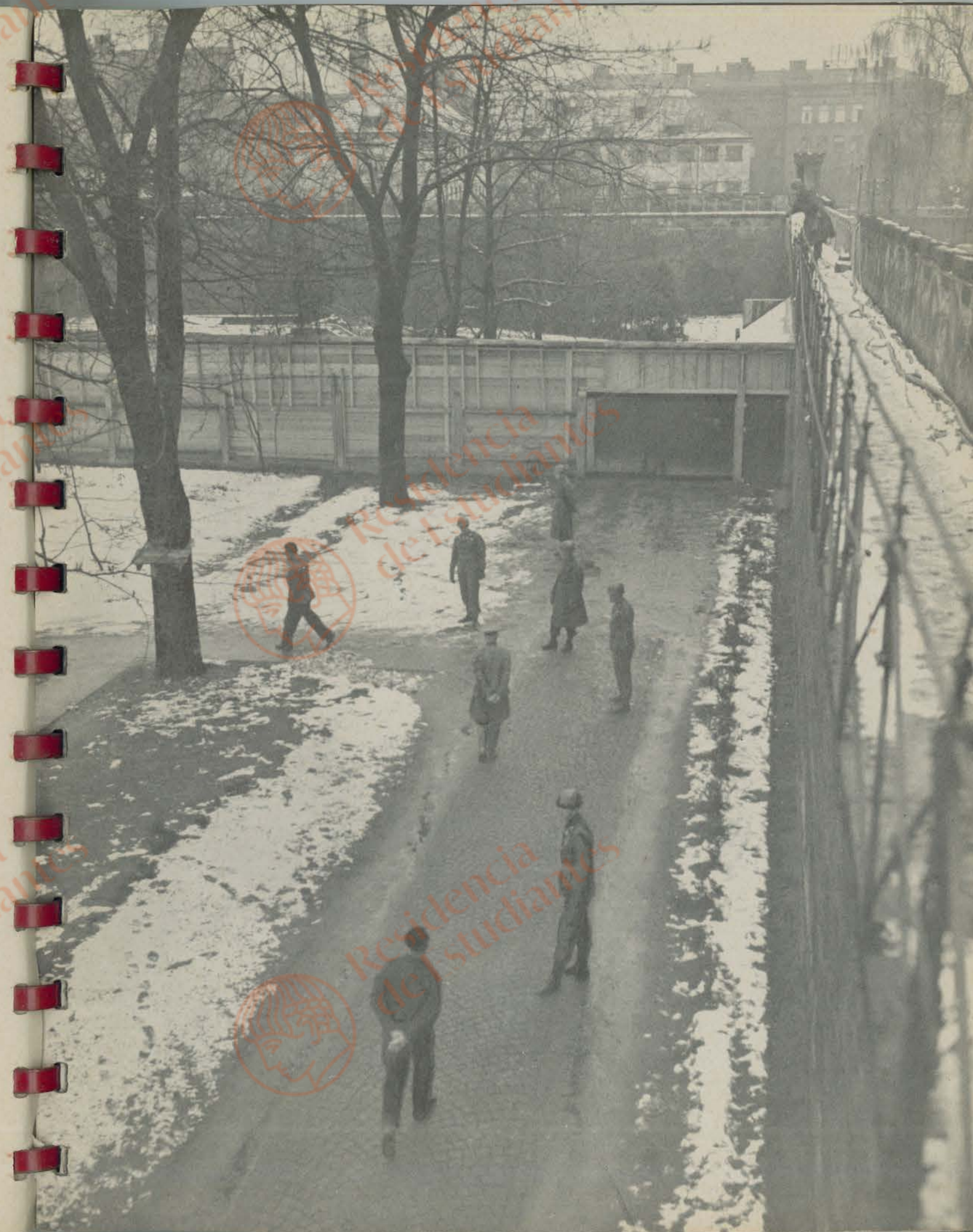
The building in the right foreground across the street from the Palace of Justice was headquarters of the 13th German Army and was known as the General Commando Headquarters Building.



THE NAZI LEADERS were brought to the Nuernberg jail in August, 1945. They were housed in the wing shown in the foreground of the photo. Their daily trips to court were made through the passageway which may be seen leading from the jail to the Court-house. Witnesses were kept in the second wing on the right; the diagonal wing housed German civilians who were arrested on criminal charges or lack of proper identification.



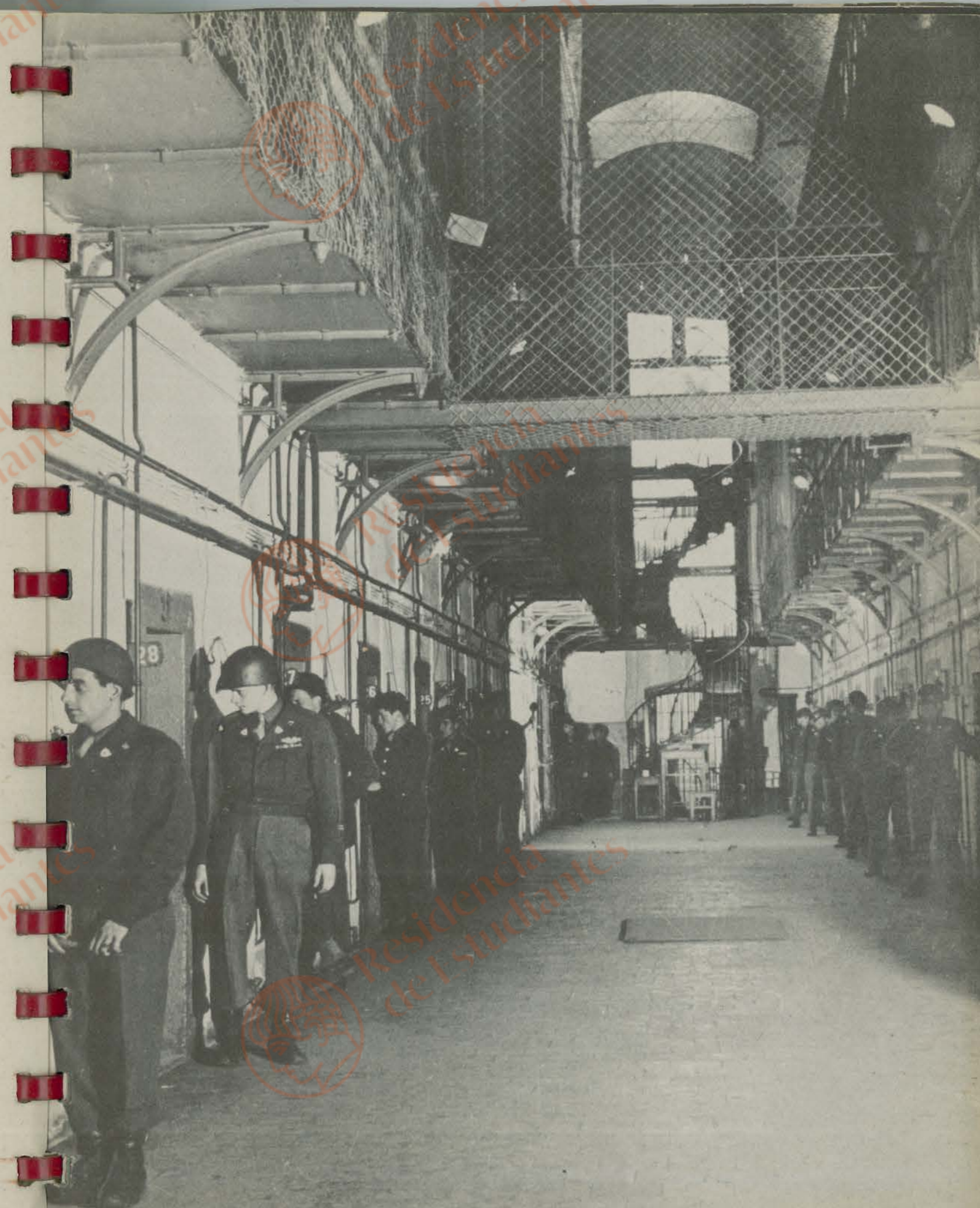
THE JAIL YARD where Nazi prisoners exercised for forty minutes daily during their captivity was more confining than the countries they plundered in their march over Europe. Under heavy guard, their world was a limited one, and their steps less crushing. Only Rudolf Hess insisted upon goose-stepping as he made his rounds in the narrow yard.



THE CELL BLOCK itself was three tiers high and prisoners were under the constant watch of prison guards. After the defendant, Robert Ley, committed suicide on October 25, 1945, a guard was placed at the window of each cell whereas previously one guard patrolled four windows.

Eight thousand feet of wire mesh was installed on the tiers to discourage prisoners from leaping.

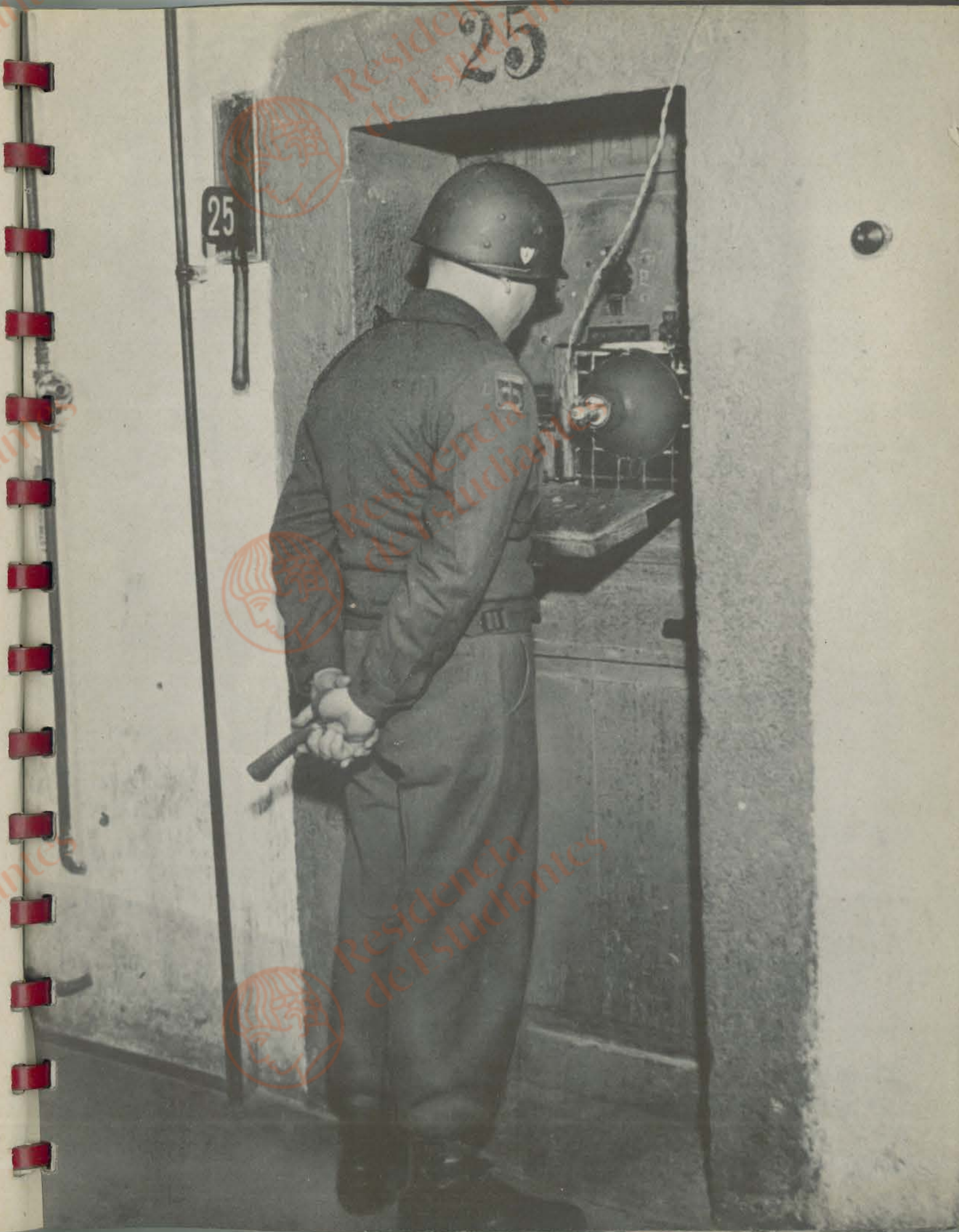
The Nazis used this same cell block to house political prisoners in 1944 and 1945. When Allied bombs fell they left the prisoners locked within the cells, while they themselves went to sub-basements for safety.



ARMED with a blackjack, a guard kept close watch on Julius Streicher, Jew-baiter and former general in the SA.

Up until curfew time a bright light, focused through the grating, enabled the guard to keep the prisoner under scrutiny and also served as a reading lamp for Streicher.

Before the trial started Streicher spent most of his time pacing off circles in his cell.



THE CELL of Hans Frank was bare except for his tobacco, a few books, a cot, table and chair. A pencilled calendar on the wall measured off the days as he awaited his fate.

No piece of furniture was allowed within four feet of the window wall. The chair was removed at night and the cot fastened to the floor. New plastering covered holes left after bars and hooks were removed from the window.

The interior of the cells differed very little except for personal belongings, which afforded the only chance of self-expression. Books and family pictures were prominent in Herman Goering's cell. Personal belongings not permitted in the cell were kept under lock and key with identification tags bearing the prisoner's name.

Prisoners were permitted to write their families one letter and two cards each week and all mail passed through the prison office.



PRISONERS were served from regular GI mess kits. No knives or forks were allowed in cells and all food had to be eaten with a spoon.

A careful check of the tableware was made when it was collected.

A typical menu consisted of the following foods:

Breakfast: Oatmeal and bread.

Dinner. Soup, fried fish, tomato sauce, beet salad, rice and coffee.

Supper: Bean stew, bread and tea.

The kitchen in the cell block was anything but elaborate. Food was prepared by German prisoners of war under U. S. Army supervision.



THE ENGINEERS who repaired the Palace of Justice so that it could be used for office space during the trials started the difficult task early in August. During the period from August 22 to December 1, 1945, 157 soldiers put in a total of 83,396 man hours. German civilians worked 143,000 man hours and 717 German war prisoners were used on an average day.

Plumbing and ceiling fixtures had to be installed and it required 5,200 gallons of paint to complete the necessary painting throughout the building. Seven generators were put in to take care of the electricity and more than a million feet of wire and cable were used.

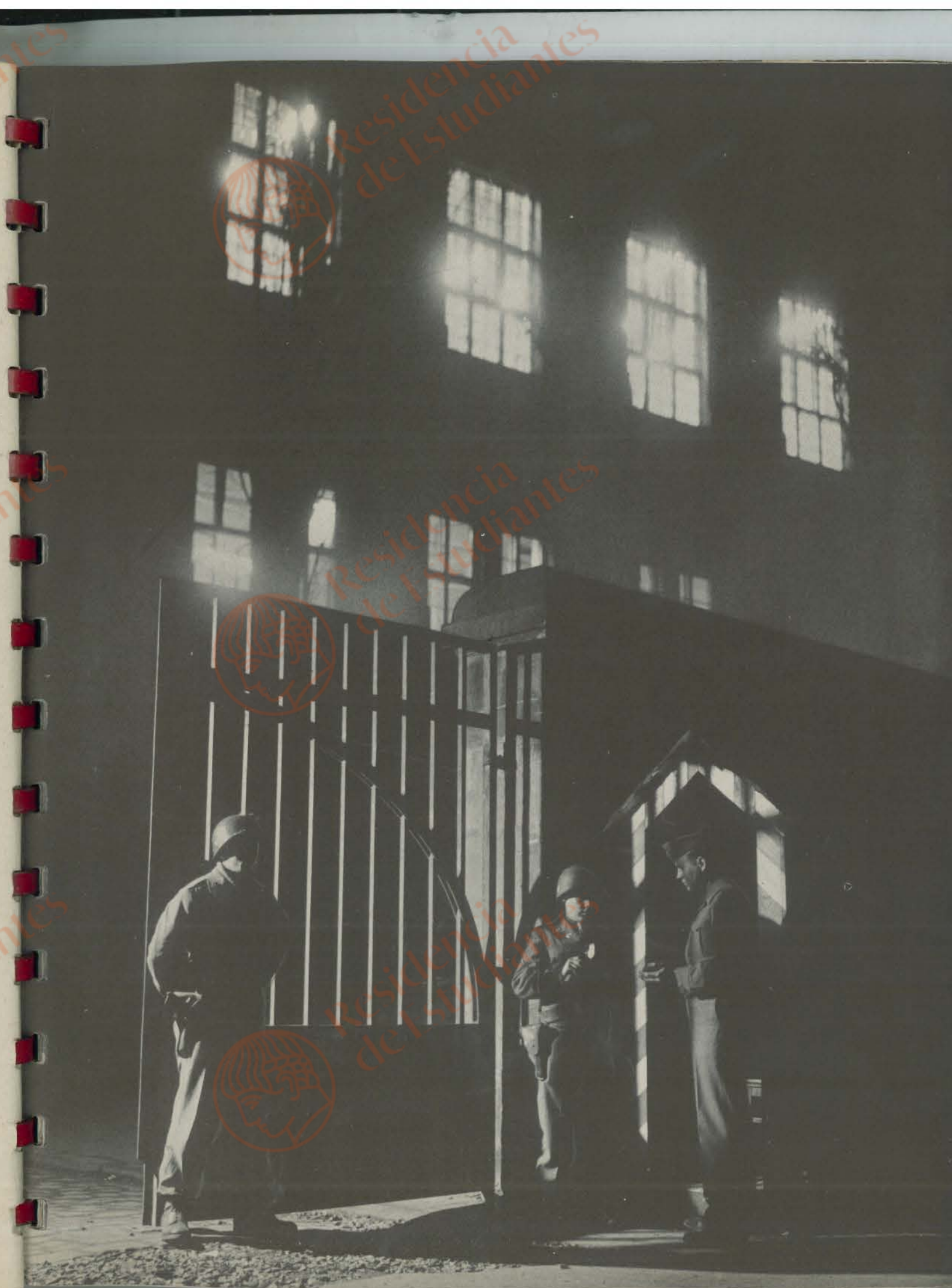


NO ONE could enter the Palace of Justice or Courthouse premises without the familiar blue pass issued through the Security Office. Guards inspected passes carefully and a temporary pass had to be obtained by visitors entering the premises even for short periods.

As an extra precaution, the style of the pass was changed at intervals.

Handbags and parcels of all 500 German civilians employed in the buildings were carefully inspected even though the employees had been thoroughly investigated by the U. S. Counter Intelligence Corps.

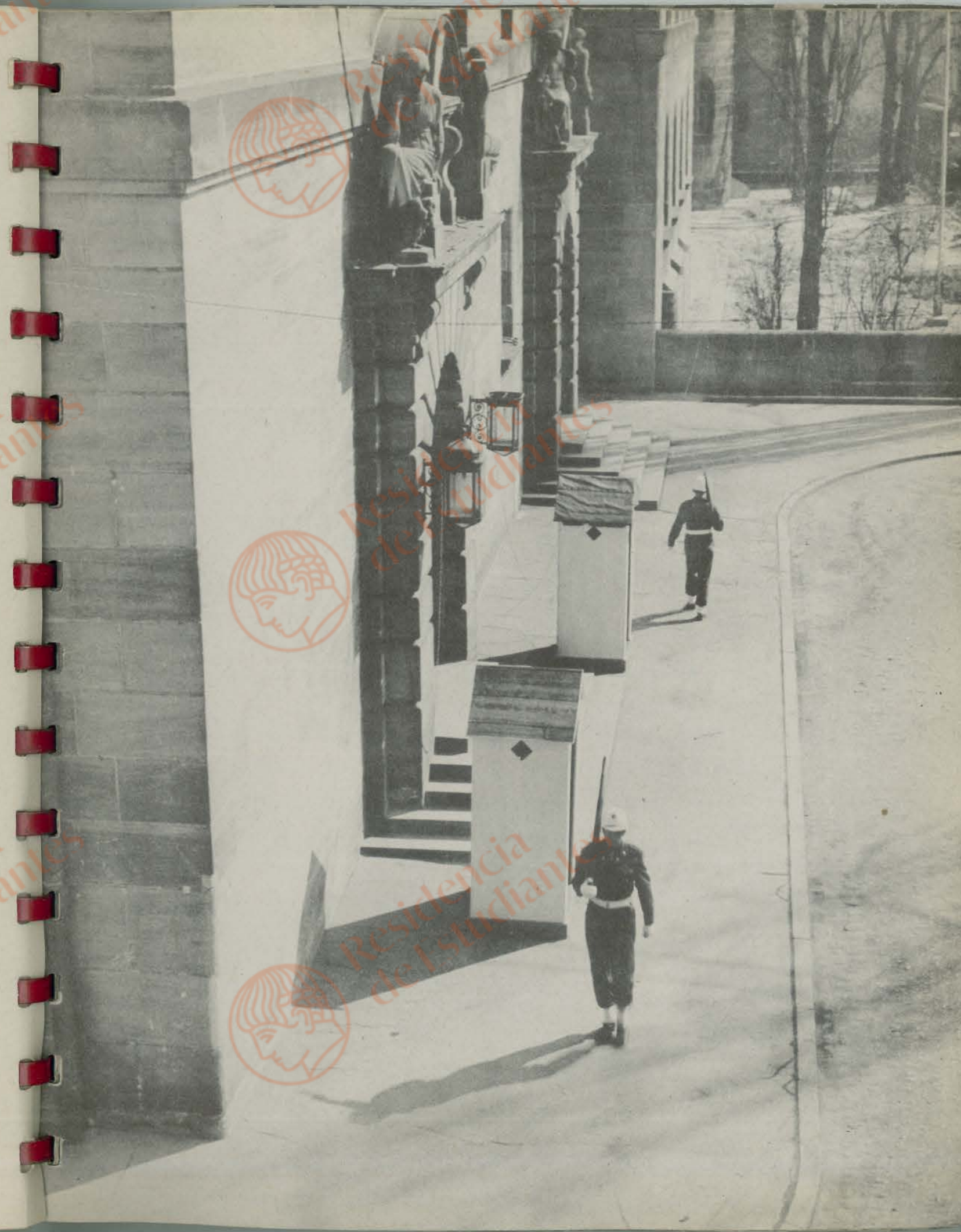
Most of the guards wore 45 calibre pistols and sub-machine guns were placed in handy spots.



THE COURTHOUSE was one of the busiest places in all Europe. More than 2,800 people passed through the entrances of the courthouse and Palace of Justice on a normal day.

More than 400 visitors enter the Palace each day on temporary passes good for one day only.

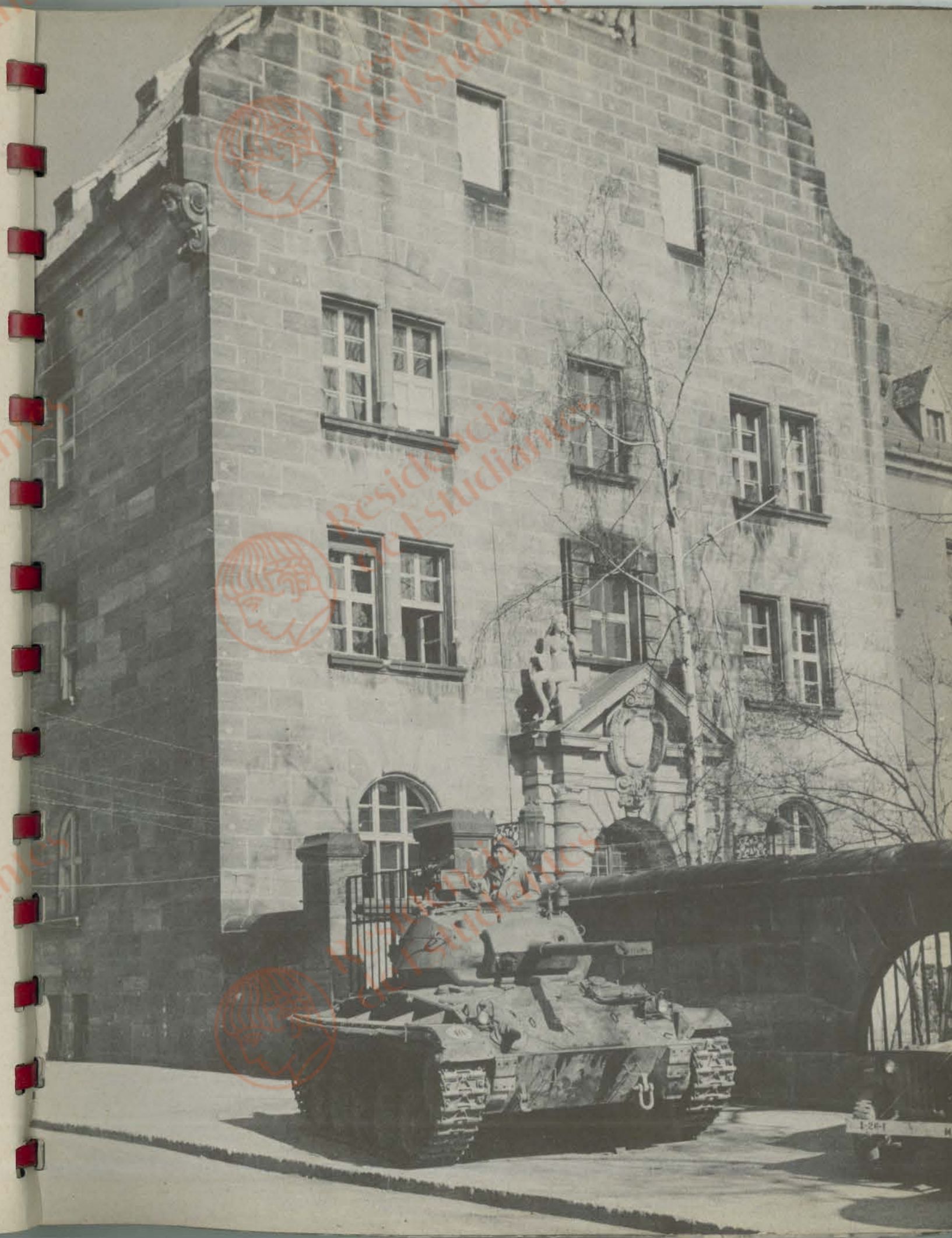
The peak number of correspondents to enter the Courthouse on any one day was 325 representing 23 different nations.



FIVE SHERMAN TANKS armed with 76 MM guns guarded the Courthouse and Palace of Justice during the time the court was in session.

They were especially equipped with radios tuned to the main Security Office. It was possible to throw a road block around the Courthouse area within a matter of minutes.

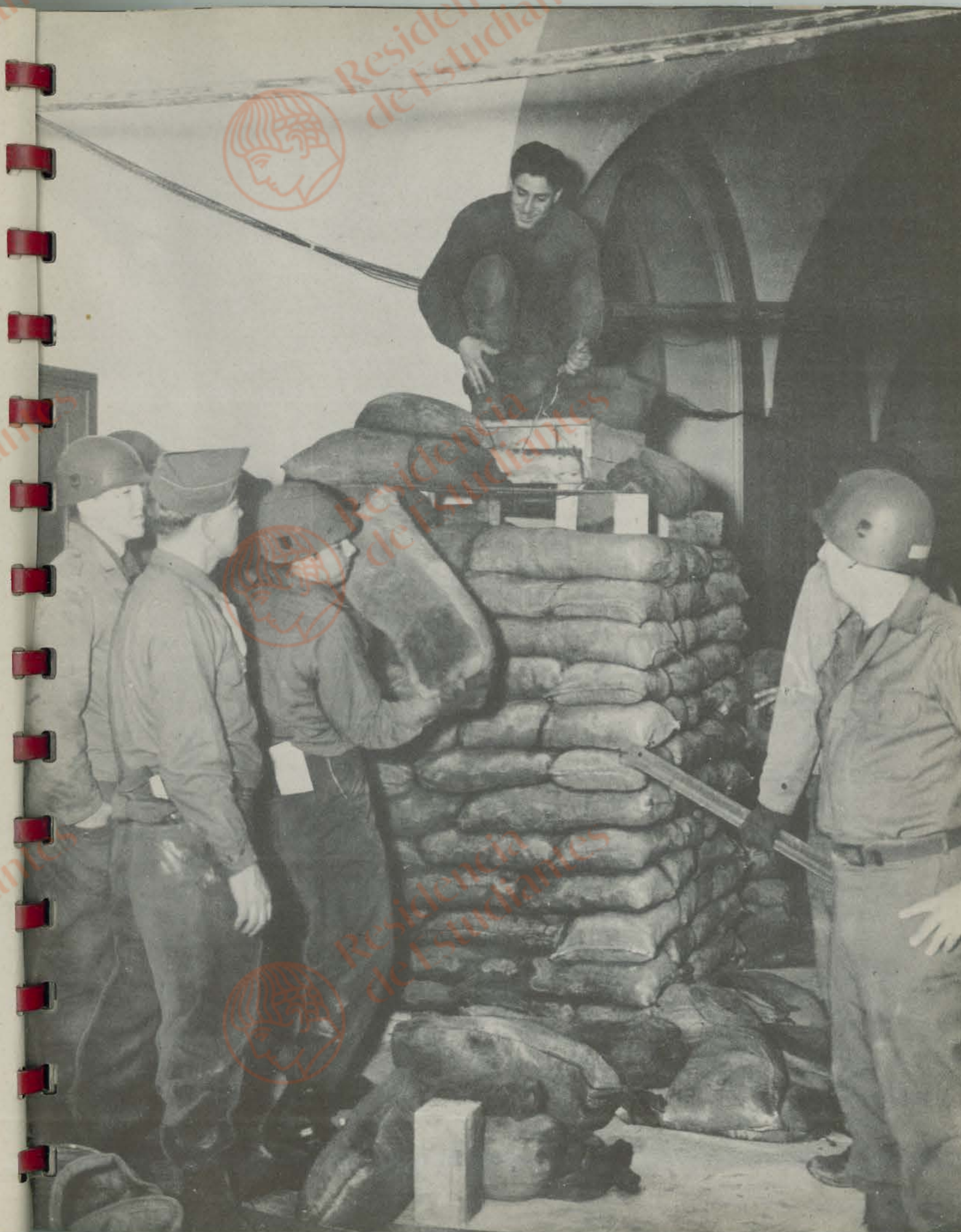
This area was one of the heaviest defended areas in the occupied zone, protected with armor, infantry, ack-ack guns and air fighter units.



ADDITIONAL security measures were inaugurated in early February as part of an overall program to tighten the guard around the Courthouse.

Soldiers armed with machine guns were placed behind sand bag barricades, built in key spots surrounding the courtroom. Guards were armed with automatics and an air raid siren was installed in the prison.

Passes to the building were recalled and new ones issued which required a photograph of the carrier.



THE JOB of cleaning up the Courthouse and the entire city of Nuernberg was possible only through the resourcefulness and hard work of the engineers, construction men, and GI's who undertook this task.

Almost every item from the smallest paper clip, had to be brought into the rubble-filled city. Materials were collected from all over Europe and some had to be transported from the United States.

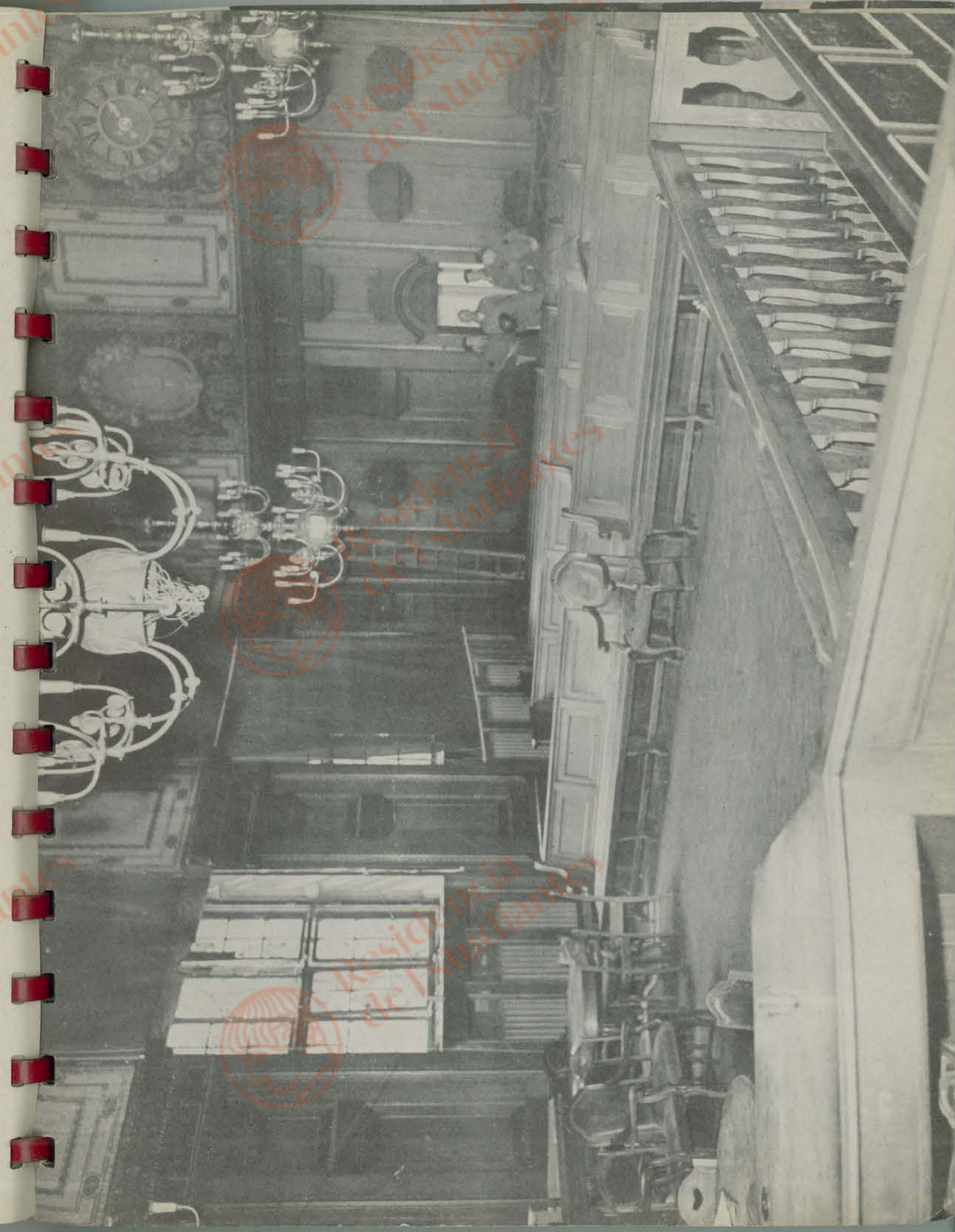
It was only through hard work, clever improvisation, conversion of German materials and a pooling of ideas that the men were able to complete the buildings in time for the trials.

The picture shows the courtroom at Nuernberg as it appeared when first inspected by Justice Jackson in July, 1945.



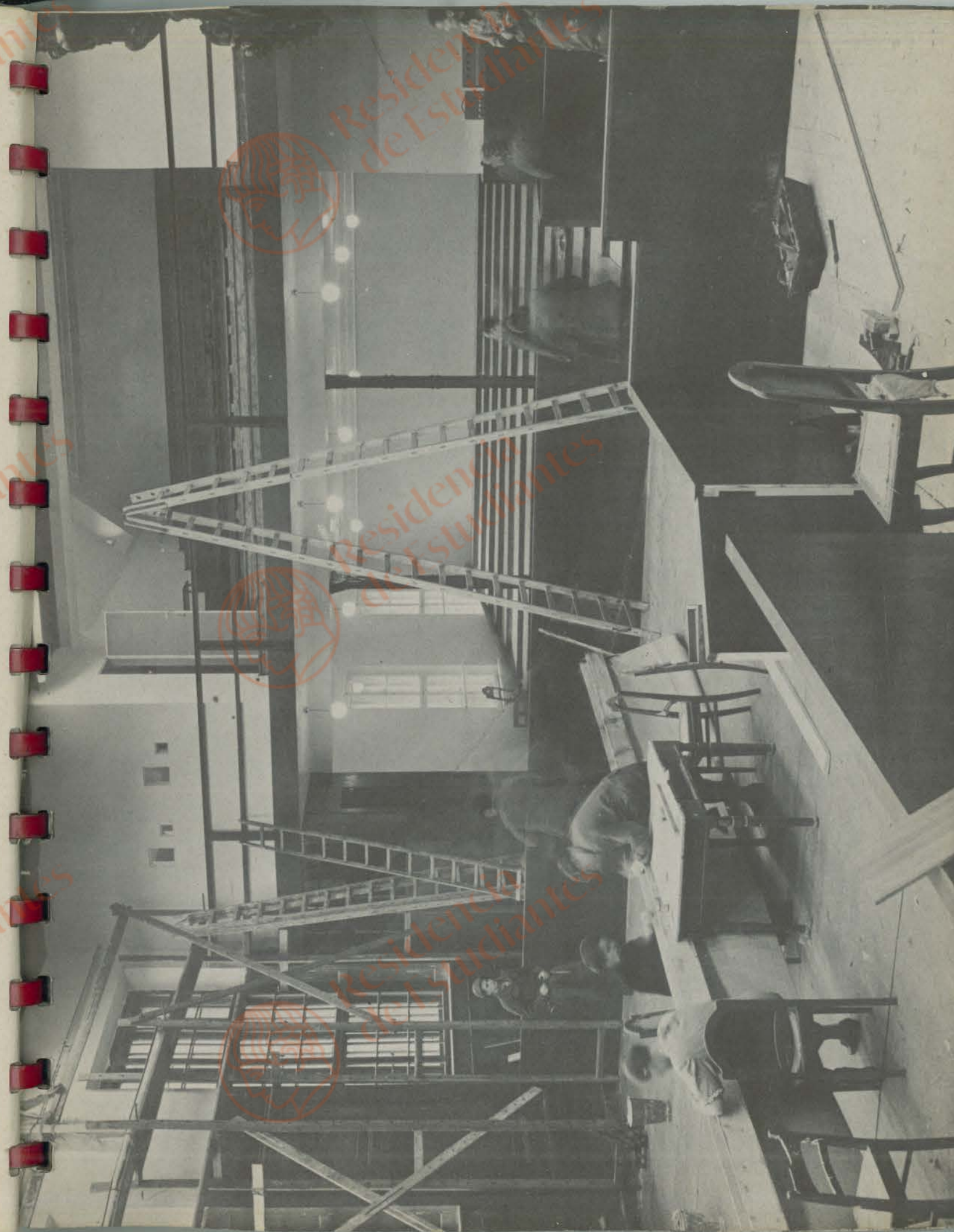
THIS is another view of the courtroom looking toward the back wall which was torn out to give the courtroom added length and space for 250 seats which were assigned to correspondents. A visitors' gallery which accommodated 100 people was made by cutting an opening into the attic of the Courthouse.

Into all this construction work went 500 bags of cement, 250,000 bricks, 100,000 board feet of lumber, and more than six tons of paint before the premises could be made presentable for the trials.



ALL MATERIALS used by the engineers were obtained from U. S. Army sources or from civilians in the theater of occupation except the fluorescent lighting fixtures which were flown to Nuernberg from the United States.

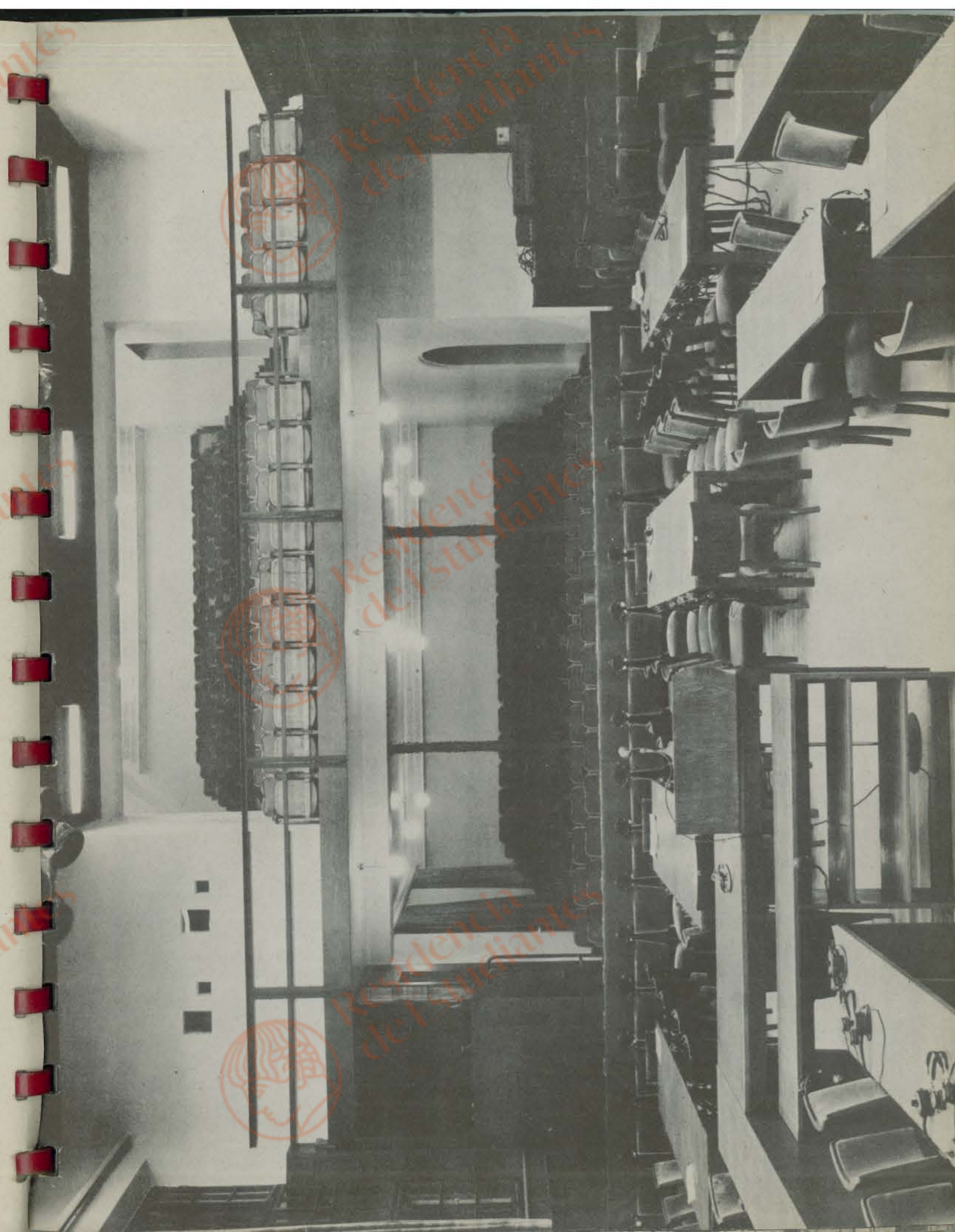
Very few of the engineers on the job knew the German language when they came to Germany. Consequently, explaining technical terms to native workers turned out to be anything but a simple task. Making the hodge-podge assortment of equipment fit the needs of construction also required considerable ingenuity.



AT THE far end of the courtroom are the press seats and directly above is seen the spectator's gallery. On the left is the projection booth from which films were shown in court. In the right well is a glass booth used by photographers. A movie camera operated from the sound-proof booth at the left.

A unique system was installed to make it possible for the trial to be carried on in four different languages simultaneously. Headsets were provided for everyone in the room, judges, witnesses, lawyers, defendants and spectators. Each headset could be tuned to a selected language. A battery of translators, hearing testimony or questions in one tongue, relayed the speech in three other languages almost as fast as the words were spoken.

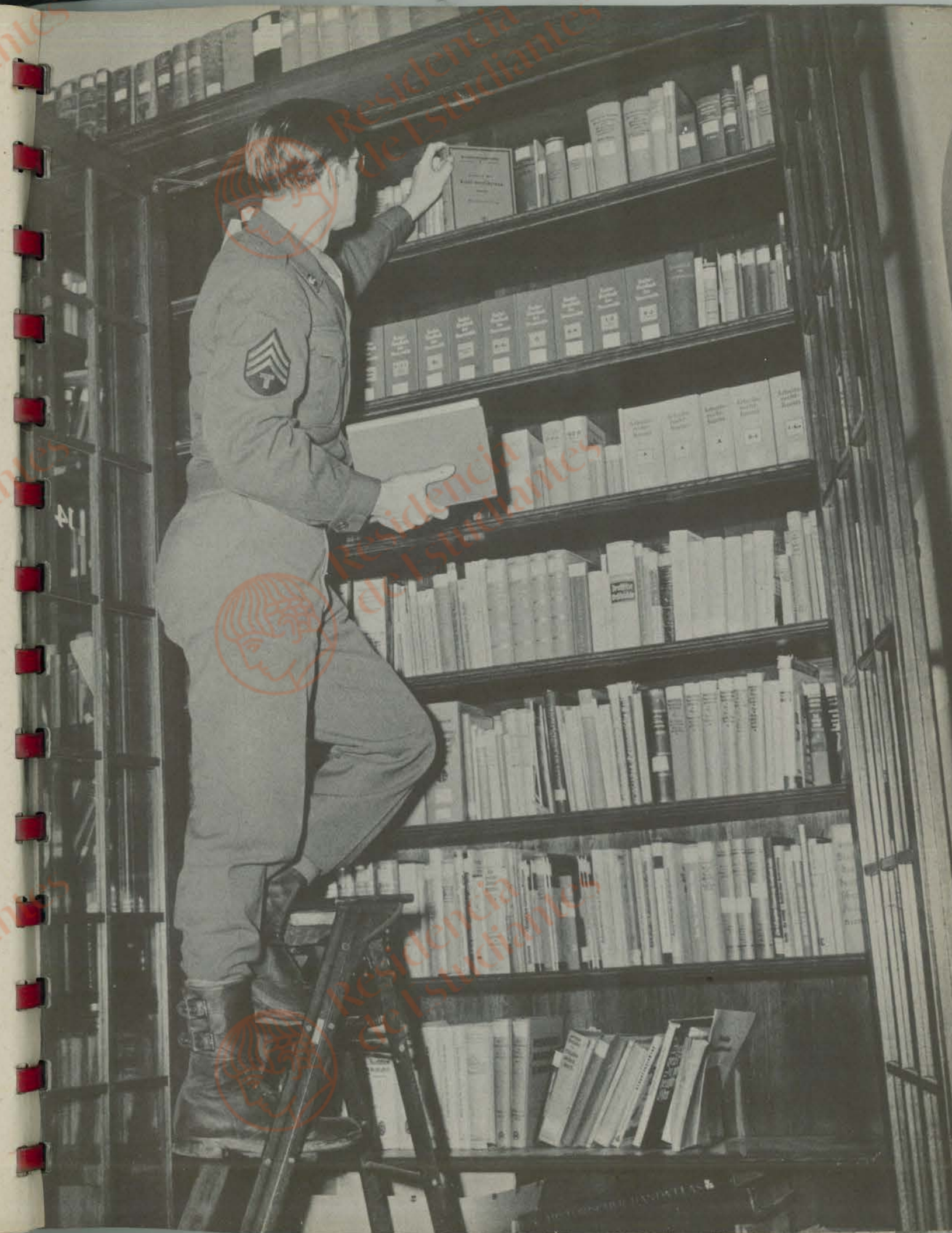
Some of the translating equipment was flown in from the United States, but most of the material was procured in Europe. Final work on the earphones was finished only two hours before a mock trial was held as a test November 12, 1945.



A LIBRARY of more than 6,000 volumes was assembled in the Palace of Justice to aid the prosecution in their case against the Nazi war leaders. It was composed of German and English language books, German newspapers, court exhibits, Allied army and government reports and biographical dossiers on 168 individuals.

The library was started in August of 1945 and in the course of its organization 30,000 volumes of German legal, political and economic literature were examined. The original collection of the Oberlandesgericht library was used as a nucleus and some of the material was obtained from offices in the Palace of Justice. Additional books were borrowed from libraries in Europe and field teams employed in various document centers throughout Germany contributed many books.

The library staff included three Americans who were discharged overseas and four German secretaries.



N EARLY three thousand tons of captured enemy documents, records, papers and files were reviewed in the search for documentary evidence to be used in the trials.

The original German documents were kept on file in the document room together with the translated copies used in court. Over a thousand U. S. documents were used as evidence and more than 500 were loaned to the French, British and Russian delegations for use in their part of the Prosecution's case.

After an analysis of each document was made, the paper, or pertinent parts of it, was translated and mimeographed for the use of the prosecution and the press. More than 500,000 mimeographed translations containing 5,000,000 sheets of paper were used and 90,000 original documents were photostated.



A WORKING model system of the equipment to be used in the courtroom was set up in the Palace of Justice library several weeks before the trial started.

Interpreters, court reporters, judges and attorneys used mock trial scripts to iron out all the technical difficulties in the translating system. It was rehearsed two hours a day for two full weeks before the trial opened.

Senator Claude R. Pepper (right) attended one of these sessions early in November, at which time the translation system was given a final test.

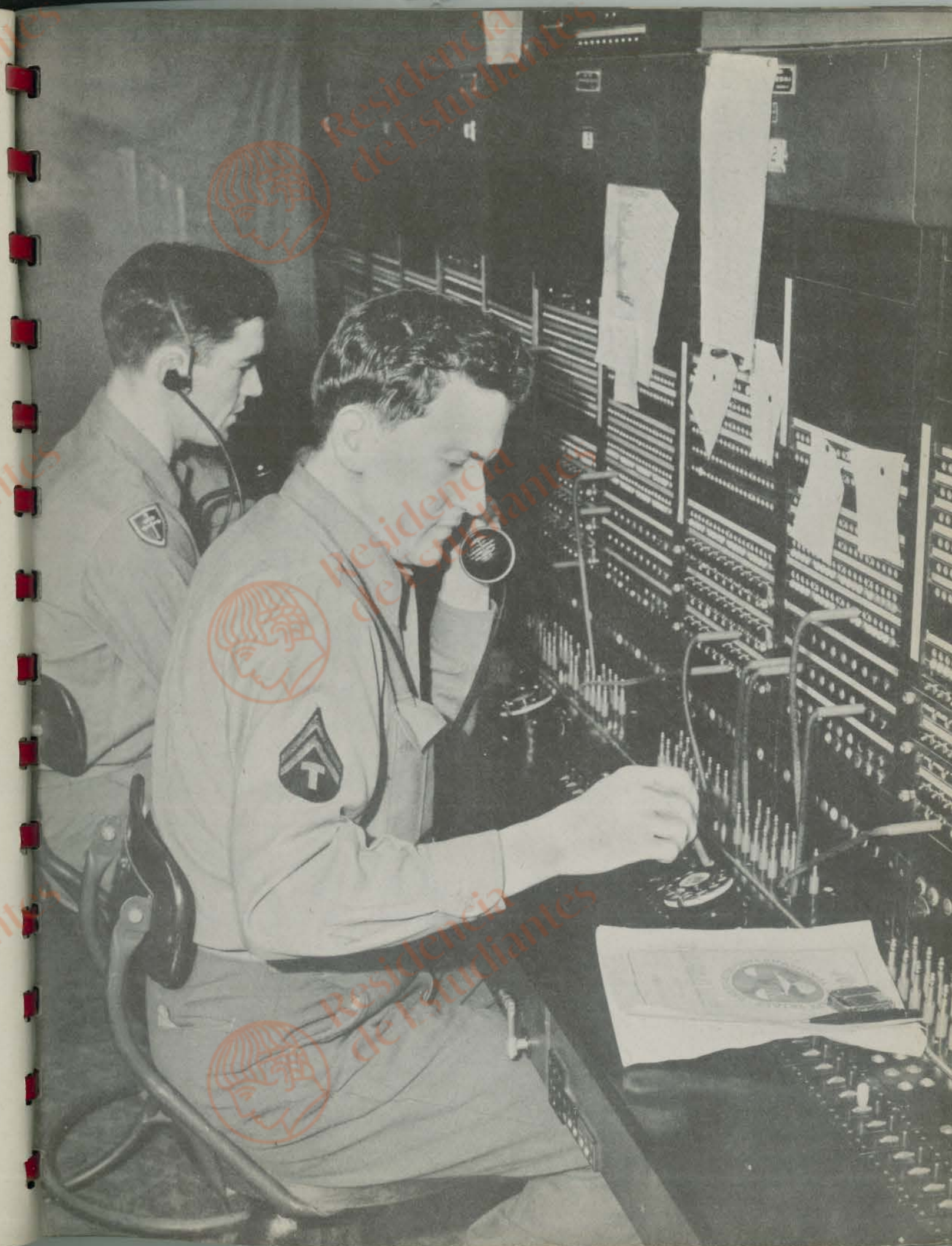
A week before the trial started two shifts of workers were used to complete details in the courtroom. They worked from 7:30 A.M. until 1:00 A.M. daily.



THE "JUSTICE" SWITCHBOARD was one of the few switchboards in the European theater which was operated by GI's and the only switchboard to retain a code name after the war ended.

Most of the GI's who operate the switchboard were infantrymen who fought their way into Nuernberg in the Spring of 1945 and in civilian life were farmers, mechanics and electricians. Some had been in school when the war broke out.

The switchboard was a six-position board and on busy days the operators handle as many as 600 long-distance calls.



H EINRICH HOFFMAN, Hitler's ex-photographer was employed in the Courthouse at Nuernberg. His job was to classify 500,000 captured German negatives. Hoffmann was closely guarded. He was put to work because of his vast knowledge of pictures taken during the Hitler reign.

Hoffmann owned one of the largest photo news agencies in Germany and as early as 1922 tried to get pictures of Hitler. Hitler ignored him then, but after his rise to power, the Fuehrer asked Hoffmann to accompany him on all his trips. In 1938 Hoffmann quarreled with some of the Hitlerites and after that his employees made the trips with Hitler.

When Goering was shown this picture in a U. S. Army Newspaper he said, "The swine made a million marks on my pictures and now he's sorting photographs to hang me."



OFFICIALS in charge of recording the proceedings of the court took no chances in their efforts to get an accurate record of every word that was spoken in the courtroom.

In addition to the court reporters' notes, the proceedings were recorded on platters and film, and in the event one or the other of those two systems failed they might have resorted to wire recordings.

Many hundreds of records and rolls of film were used to record the proceedings. Two sets of records were made, one of which was kept as a permanent official record and the other used for checking the accuracy of the translations. The discs were recorded in English and the film in German, so that no objection could be made as to translation into German.

An example of their value was made apparent the day that Rudolf Hess suddenly confessed his sanity. In a matter of minutes his actual words were broadcast all over the world through the use of the recording system.



MORE than 900 separate interrogations of Nazi war leaders and witnesses were made between the middle of August, 1945 up to January 23, 1946. The bulk of the interrogations were made before the trials started when major war criminals were questioned.

Some of the statements made in these interrogations proved invaluable in the prosecution's case. Eight separate rooms were used at the peak of interrogations and as many as 12 interrogators worked at one time.

An experienced court reporter, interpreter and one or more attorneys and technical assistants were always present during an interrogation. The interrogator, court reporter and interpreter were under oath and a triple check was made between them in the final analysis of the transcript to prevent any errors. When testimony was finally completed all present had to certify that the draft in question was a true and correct copy.

In many instances interrogations were done in cooperation with other Allied countries where there was a joint interest in the individual being questioned.



ONE of the things Americans missed most around the Courthouse was a good drink of water. Water from the taps was still unsafe to drink and lister bags containing purified water were used instead of drinking fountains.

Former Postmaster General James Farley is seen as he paused for a drink from the water canteen just outside the Courtroom on his way for a quick look at the trial.

The water canteens held about 15 gallons and the water was purified by dropping Halazone tablets in the bag and letting it stand for 30 minutes.

Although a familiar sight to GI's, the water canteens were a novelty to many visitors and employees from the States.



THE DEFENDANTS



A list of 21 of Germany's top men including both civilian and military leaders were indicted by the International Military Tribunal charged with crimes against civilization.

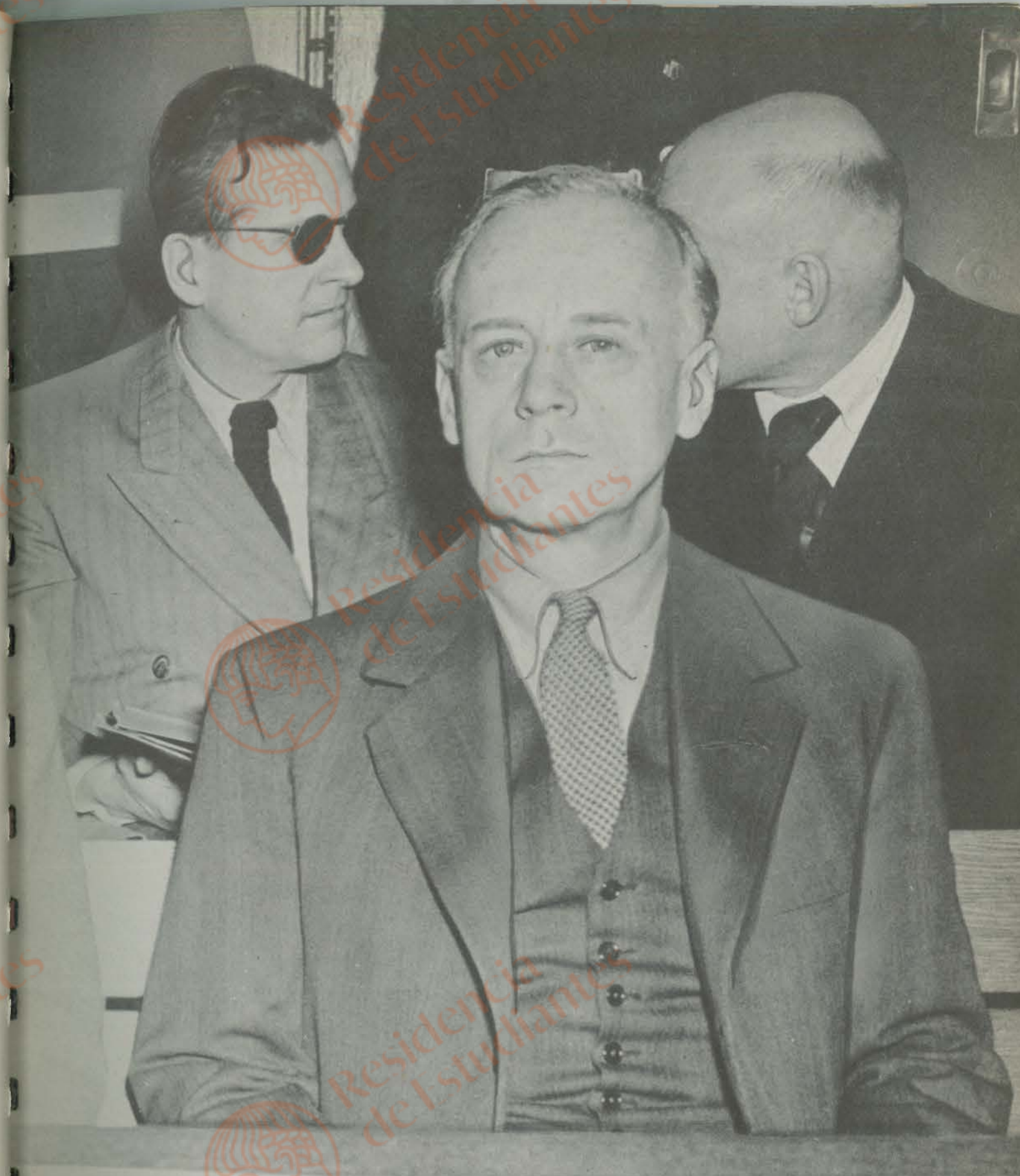
FIELD MARSHAL HERMAN GOERING; commander-in-chief German Air Force; Prime Minister, Prussia; Reichsjagermeister; commissioner for the Four Year Plan; member the Industrial Council for Reich Defense; President General Council for War Economy; one of earliest followers of Hitler; National Socialist member Reichstag; President Reichstag; Reich Minister for Air; Air Chief Marshal; Field Marshal; Successor to Hitler after Hess.



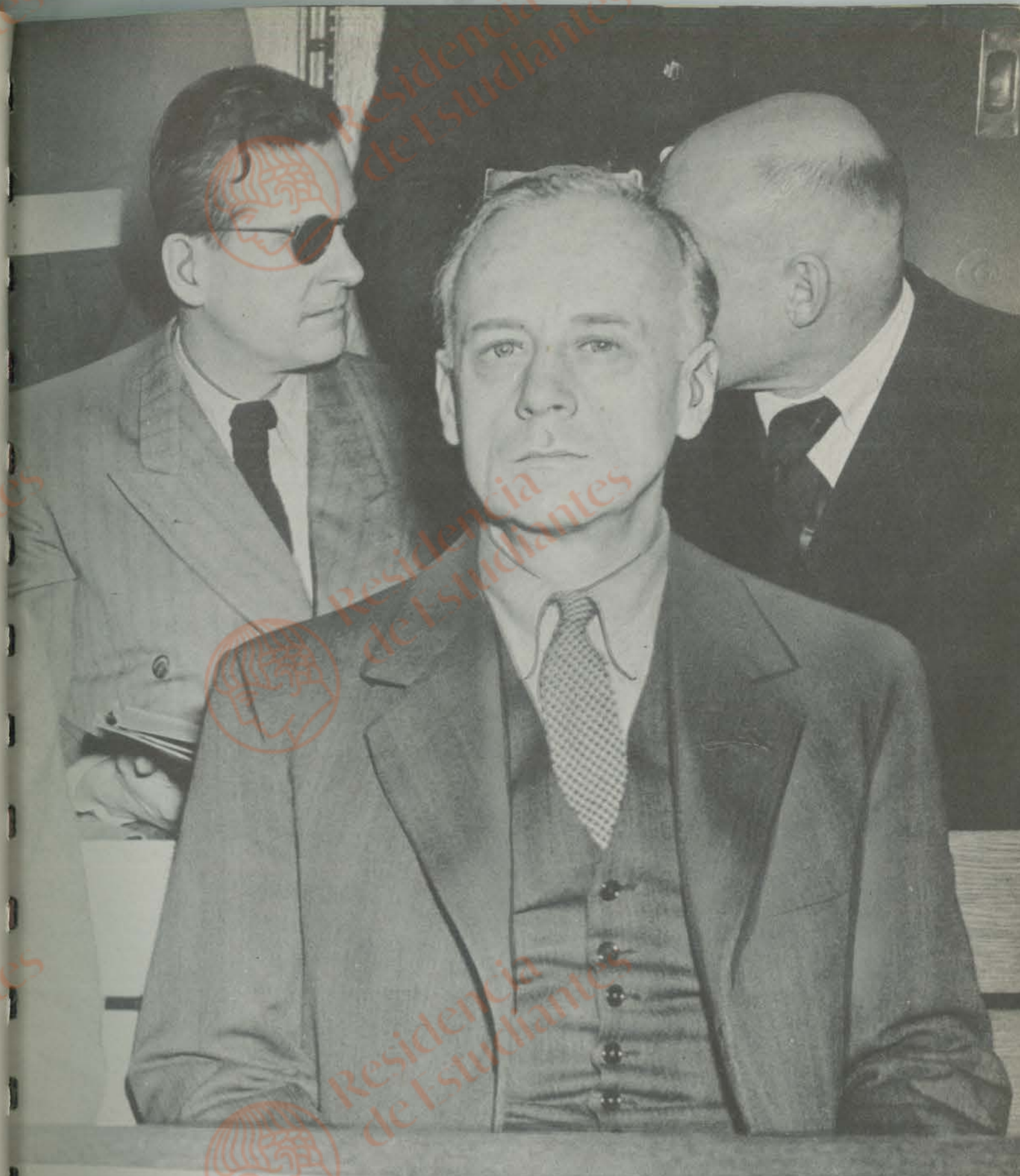
RUDOLF HESS, between 1921 and 1941, was a member of the Nazi Party, deputy to the Fuehrer, Reich Minister without portfolio, member of the Reichstag, member of the Council of Ministers for the defense of the Reich, member of the Secret Cabinet Council, Successor Designate to the Fuehrer after the defendant Goering, a General in the SS and a General in the SA.



JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP between 1932 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, a member of the Nazi Reichstag, adviser to the Fuehrer on matters of foreign policy, representative of the Nazi Party for matters of foreign policy, special German delegate for disarmament questions, Ambassador extraordinary, Ambassador in London, organizer and director of Dienststelle Ribbentrop, Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs, member of the Secret Cabinet Council, member of the Fuehrer's political staff at general headquarters and a General in the SS.



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WILHELM KEITEL between 1938 and 1945 was Chief of the High Command of the German Armed Forces, member of the Secret Cabinet Council, member of the Council of Ministers for the Defense of the Reich, and Field Marshal.



ERNST KALTENBRUNNER between 1932 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, a General in the SS, a member of the Reichstag, a General of the Police, State Secretary for Security in Austria in charge of the Austrian Police, Police Leader of Vienna, Lower and Upper Austria, Head of the Reich Main Security Office and Chief of the Security Police and Security Service.



ALFRED ROSENBERG between 1920 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, Nazi member of the Reichstag, Reichsleiter in the Nazi Party for Ideology and Foreign Policy, the Editor of the Nazi newspaper "Voelkischer Beobachter," and of the "NS Monatshefte," head of the Foreign Political Office of the Nazi Party, Special Delegate for the entire spiritual and ideological training of the Nazi Party, Reich Minister for the Eastern Occupied Territories, organizer of the "Einstazstab Rosenberg," and a General in the SA.



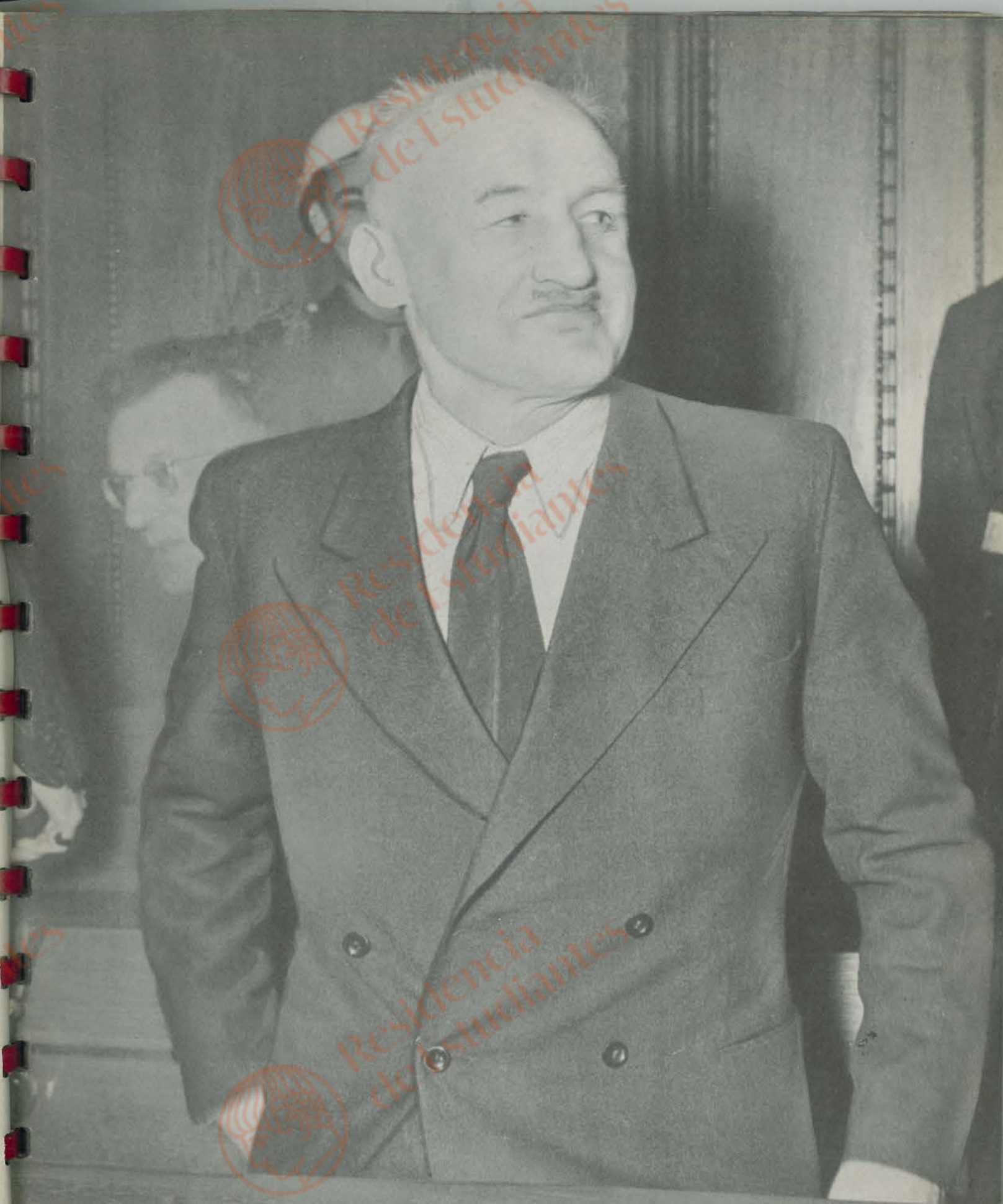
HANS FRANK between 1932 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, a member of the Reichstag, Reich Minister without Portfolio, Reich Commissar for the Coordination of Justice, President of the International Chamber of Law and Academy of German Law, Chief of the Civil Administration of Lodz, Supreme administrative Chief of the military district of West Prussia, Poznan, Odz, and Krakow and Governor General of the Occupied Polish territories.



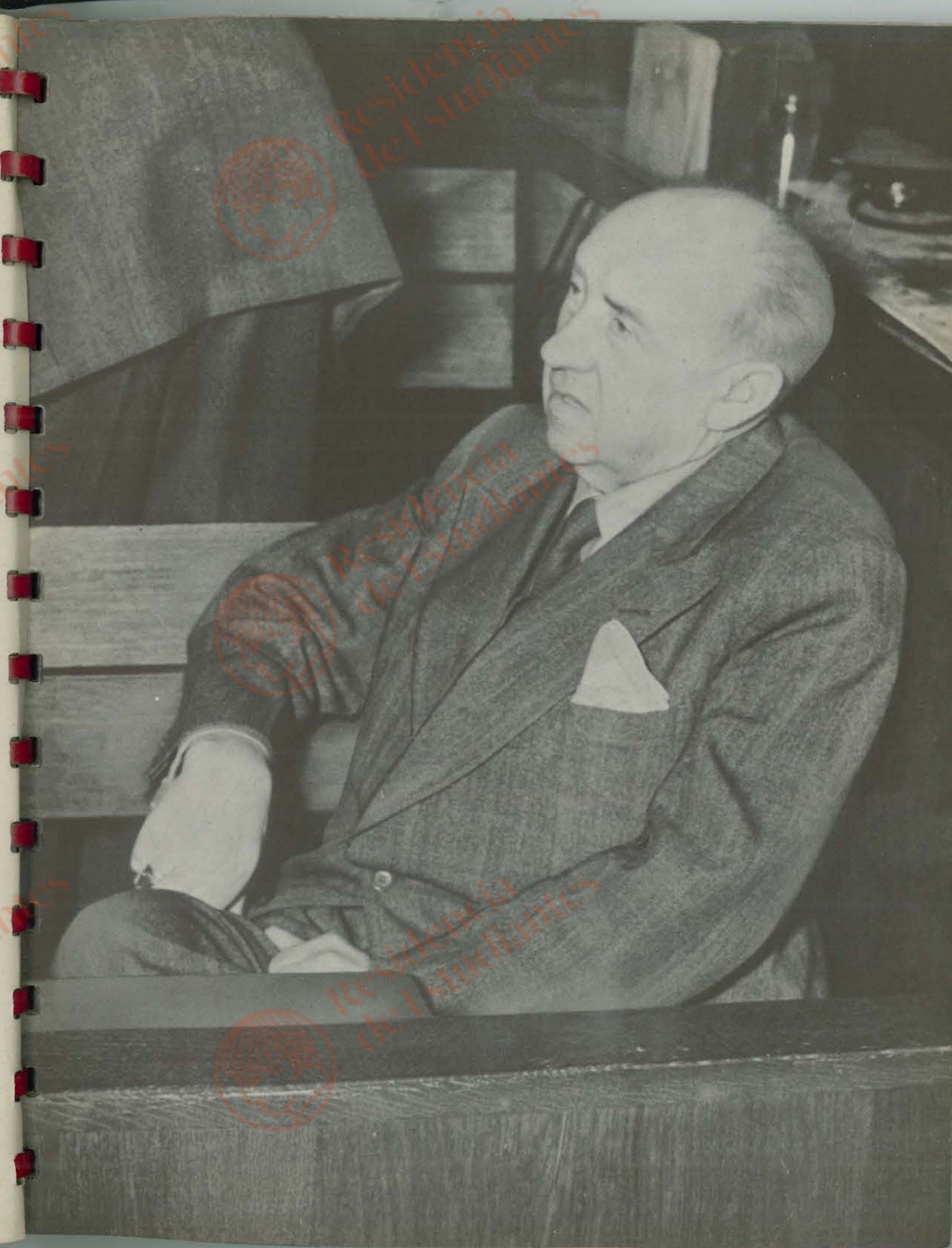
WILHELM FRICK between 1932 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, Reichsleiter, General in the SS, member of the Reichstag, Reich Minister of the Interior, Prussian Minister of the Interior, Reich Director of Elections, General Plenipotentiary for the Administration of the Reich, head of the Central Office for the re-unification of Austria and the German Reich, Director of the Central Office for the incorporation of Sudetenland, Memel, Danzig, the eastern incorporated territories, Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnot, Director of the Central Office for the Protectorate of Bohemia, Moravia, the Government General, Lower Styria, Upper Carinthia, Norway, Alsace, Lorraine and all other occupied territories and Reich Protector for Bohemia and Moravia.



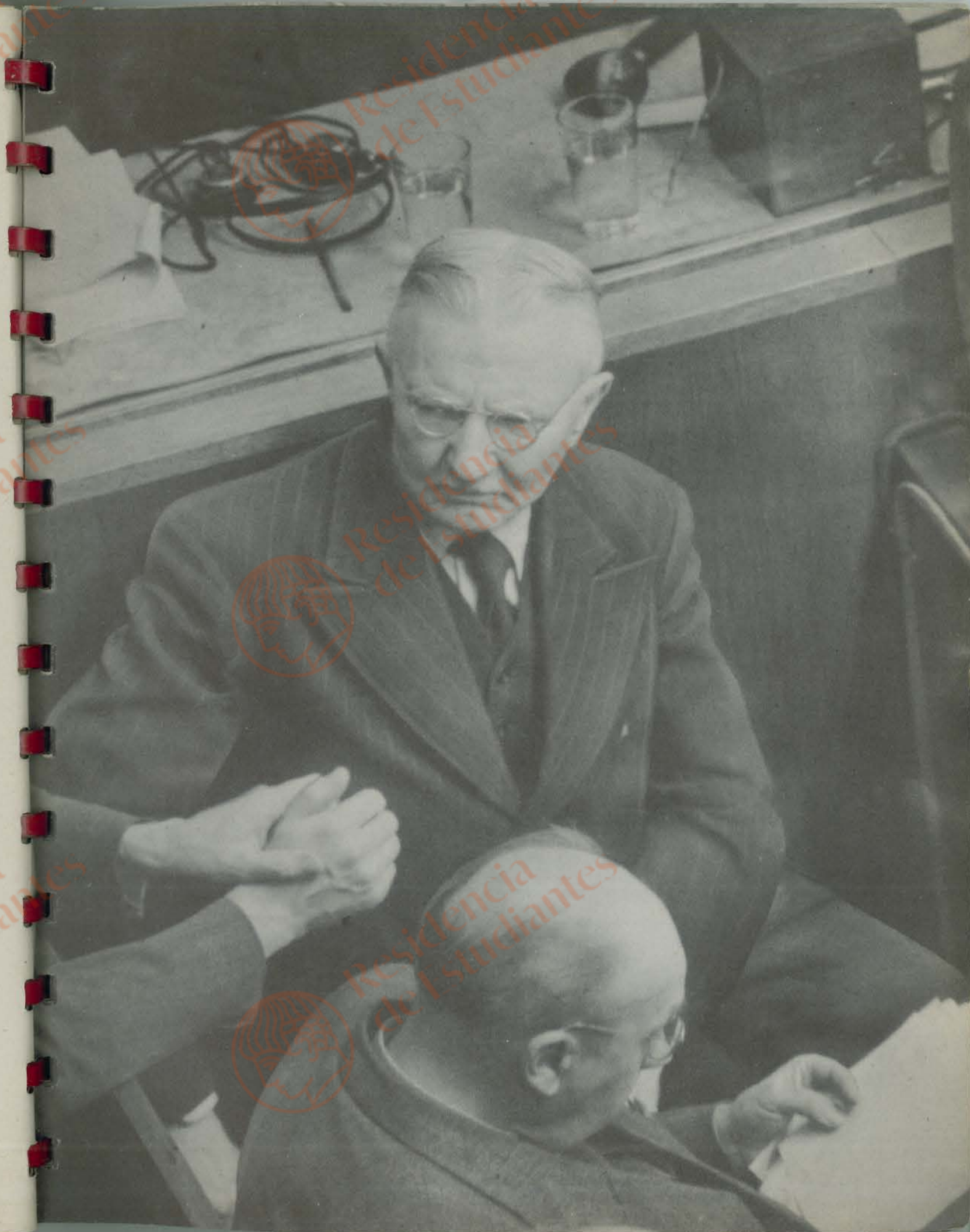
JULIUS STREICHER between 1932 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, a member of the Reichstag, a General in the SA, Gauleiter of Franconia, Editor-in-Chief of the anti-Semitic newspaper "Der Stuermer."



WALTER FUNK between 1932 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, Economic Adviser to Hitler, National Socialist Deputy to the Reichstag, Press Chief of the Reich Government, State Secretary of the Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, Reich minister of Economics, Prussian Minister of Economics, President of the German Reichsbank, Plenipotentiary for Economy and a member of the Ministerial Council for the defense of the Reich.



HJALMAR SCHACHT between 1932 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, a member of the Reichstag, Reich Minister of Economics, Reich Minister without Portfolio and President of the German Reichsbank.



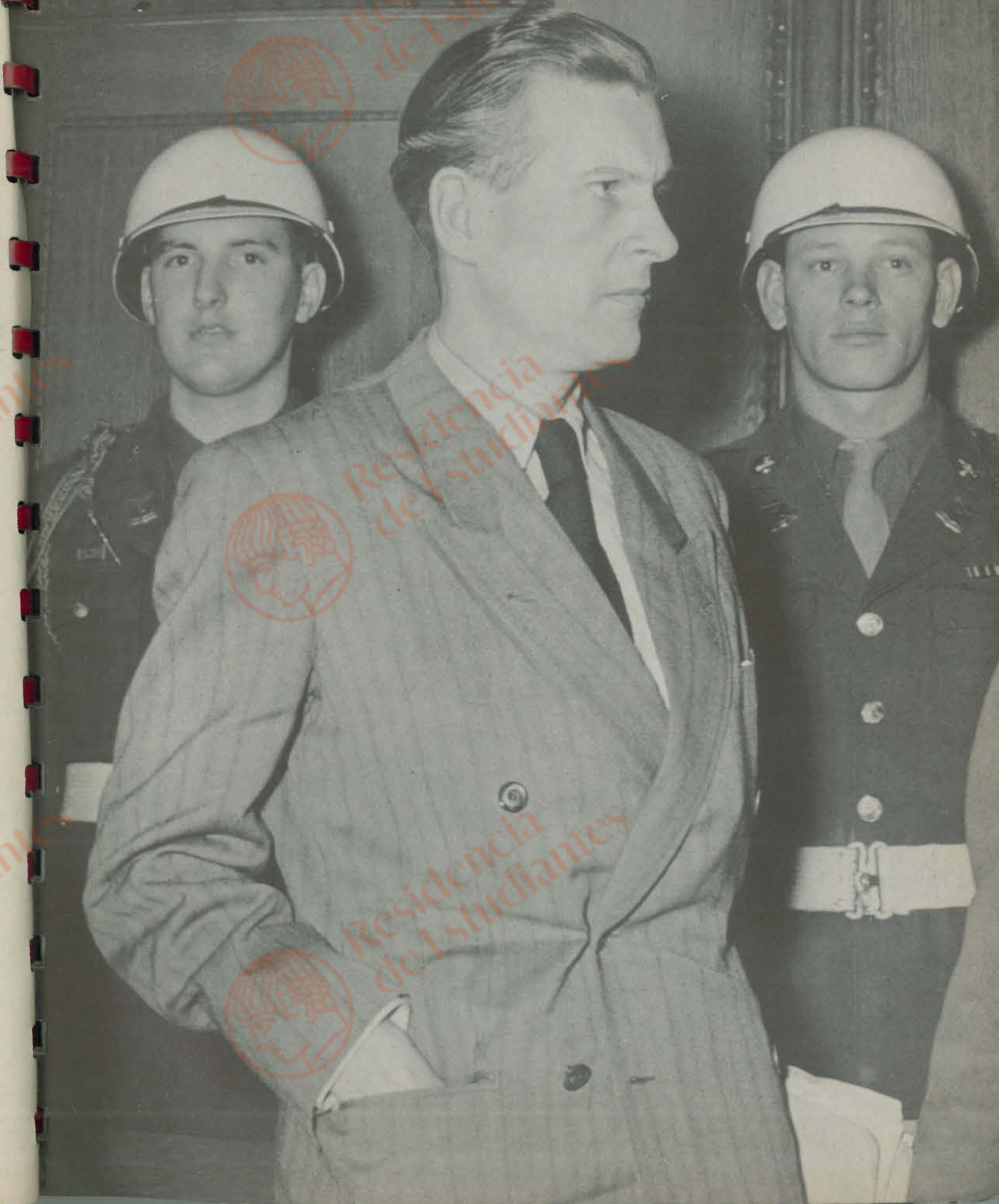
KARL DOENITZ between 1932 and 1945 was Commanding Officer of the Weddigen U-boat flotilla, Commander-in-Chief of the U-boat arm, Vice Admiral, Admiral, Grand Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, Adviser to Hitler, and Successor to Hitler as head of the German Government.



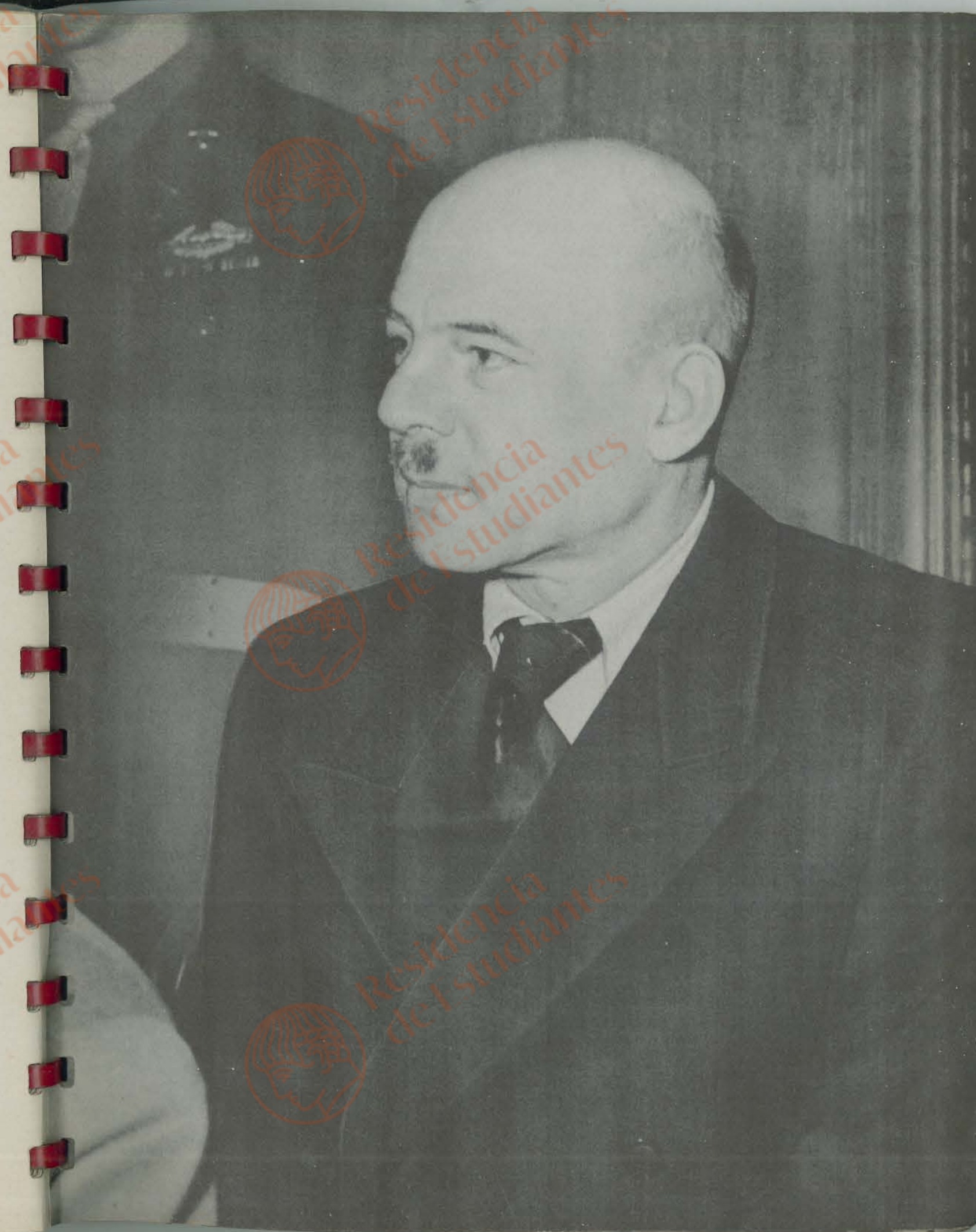
ERICH RAEDER between 1928 and 1945 was Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, General-Admiral, Grand Admiral, Admiral Inspector of the German Navy, and a member of the Secret Cabinet Council.



BALDUR VON SCHIRACH between 1925 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, a member of the Reichstag, Reich Youth Leader on the Staff of the SA Supreme Command, Reichsleiter in the Nazi Party for Youth Education, Leader of Youth of the German Reich, head of the Hitler Jugend, Reich Defense Commissioner and Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of Vienna.



FRITZ SAUCKEL between 1921 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter of Thuringia, a member of the Reichstag, General Plenipotentiary for the Employment of Labor under the Four Year Plan, Joint Organizer with the defendant Ley of the Central Inspection for the Care of Foreign Workers, a General in the SS and a General in the SA.



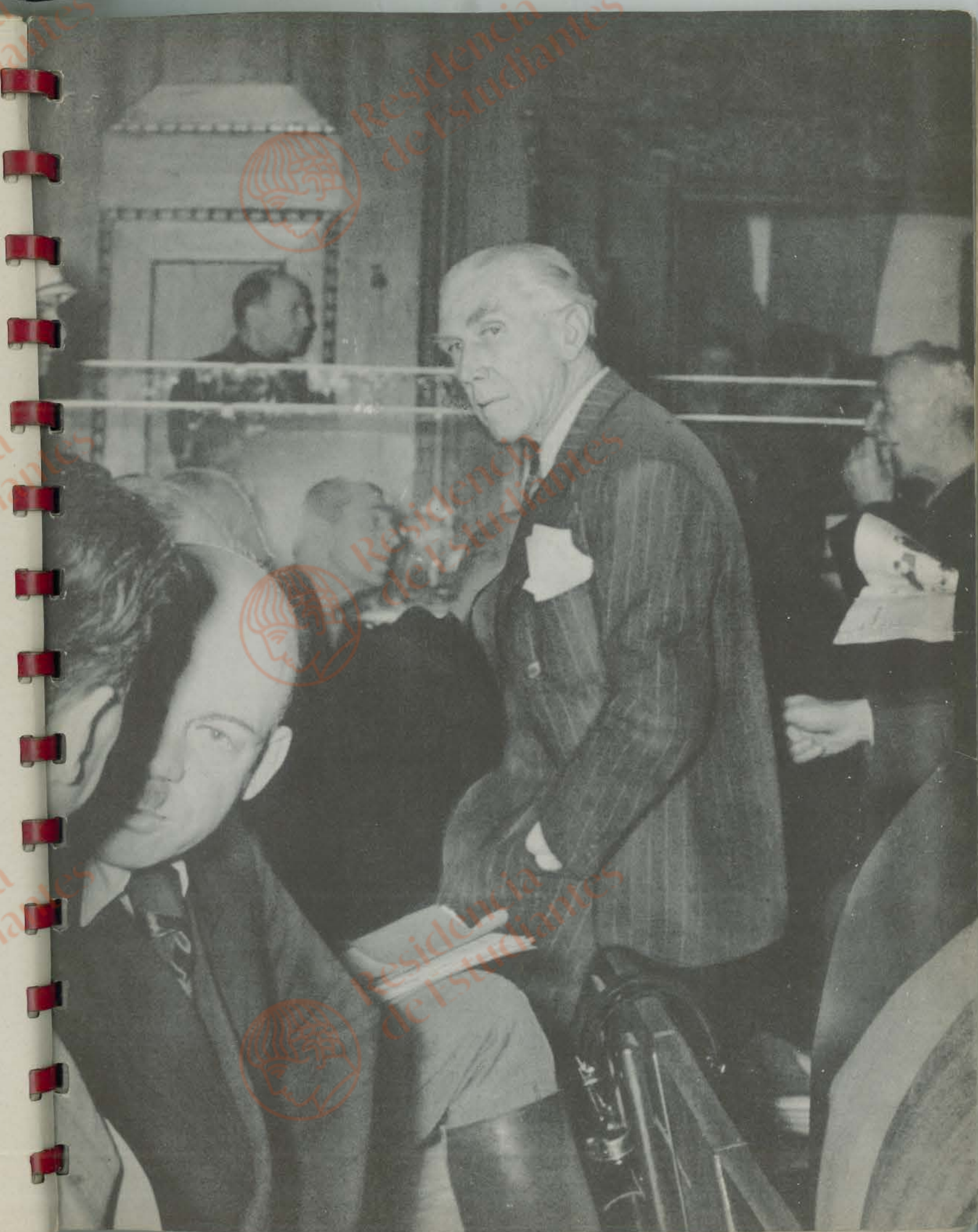
ALFRED JODL between 1932 and 1945 was Lt. Colonel, Army Operations Department Wehrmacht, Colonel, Chief of OKW Operations Department, Major-General and Chief of Staff OKW and Colonel-General.



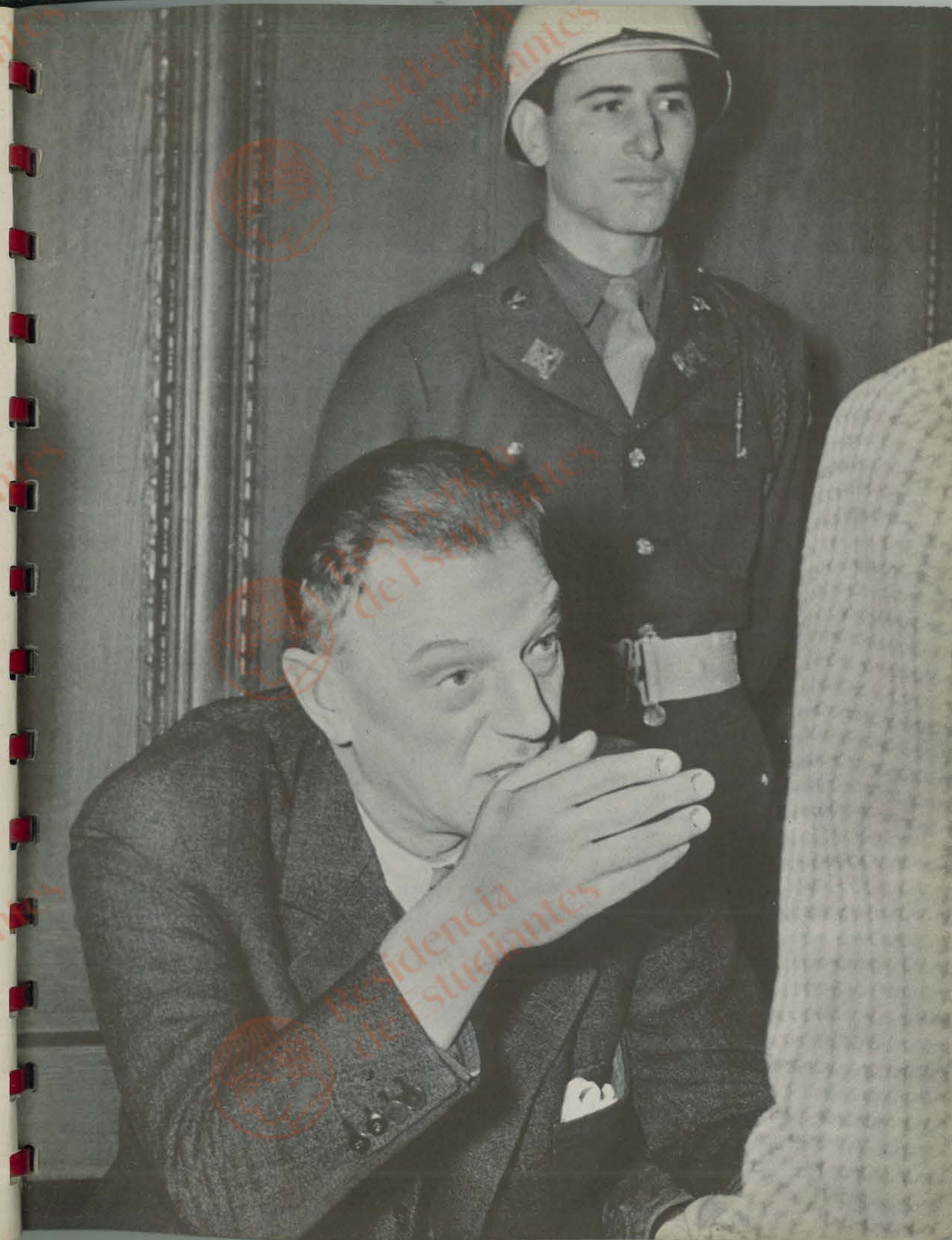
FRANZ VON PAPEN, aristocratic Nazi statesman, diplomat; ambassador to Turkey; ambassador to Austria; vice chancellor; decorated by Hitler with Knight's Cross of the War Merit Cross with Swords. He was caught off guard when this picture was taken.

During two pre-court sessions arranged for photographers so that they might use flash bulbs, von Papen successfully avoided them by turning his back each time they attempted to take his picture.

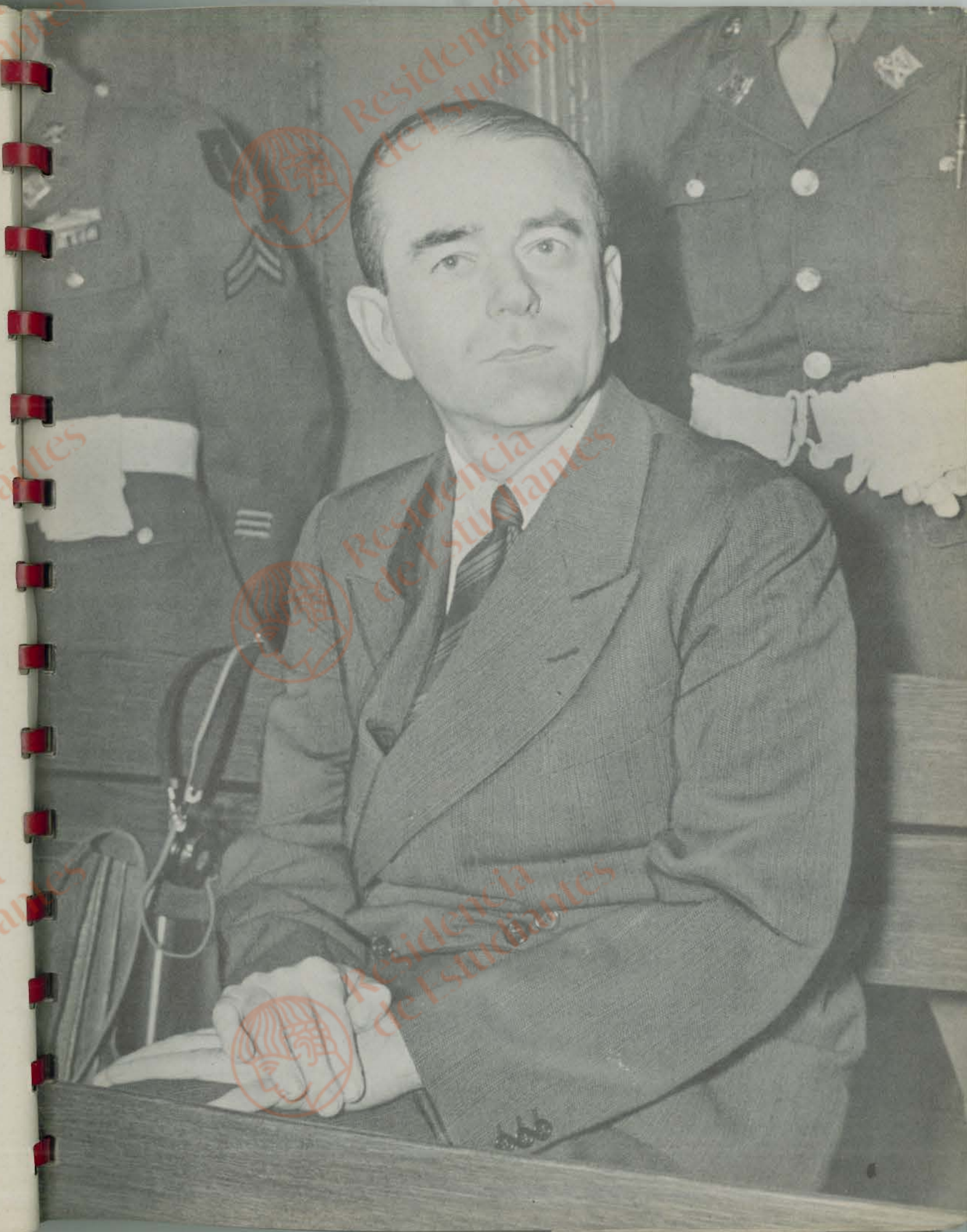
He told photographers that he did not like having his picture taken with criminals and optimistically said, "Wait until after the trial and take a good picture of me."



ARTUR SEYSS-INQUART between 1932 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, a General in the SS, State Councilor of Austria, Minister of the Interior and Security of Austria, Chancellor of Austria, a member of the Reichstag, a member of the Reich Cabinet, Reich Minister without Portfolio, Chief of the Civil Administration in South Poland, Deputy Governor-General of the Polish Occupied Territory, and Reich Commissar for the Occupied Netherlands.



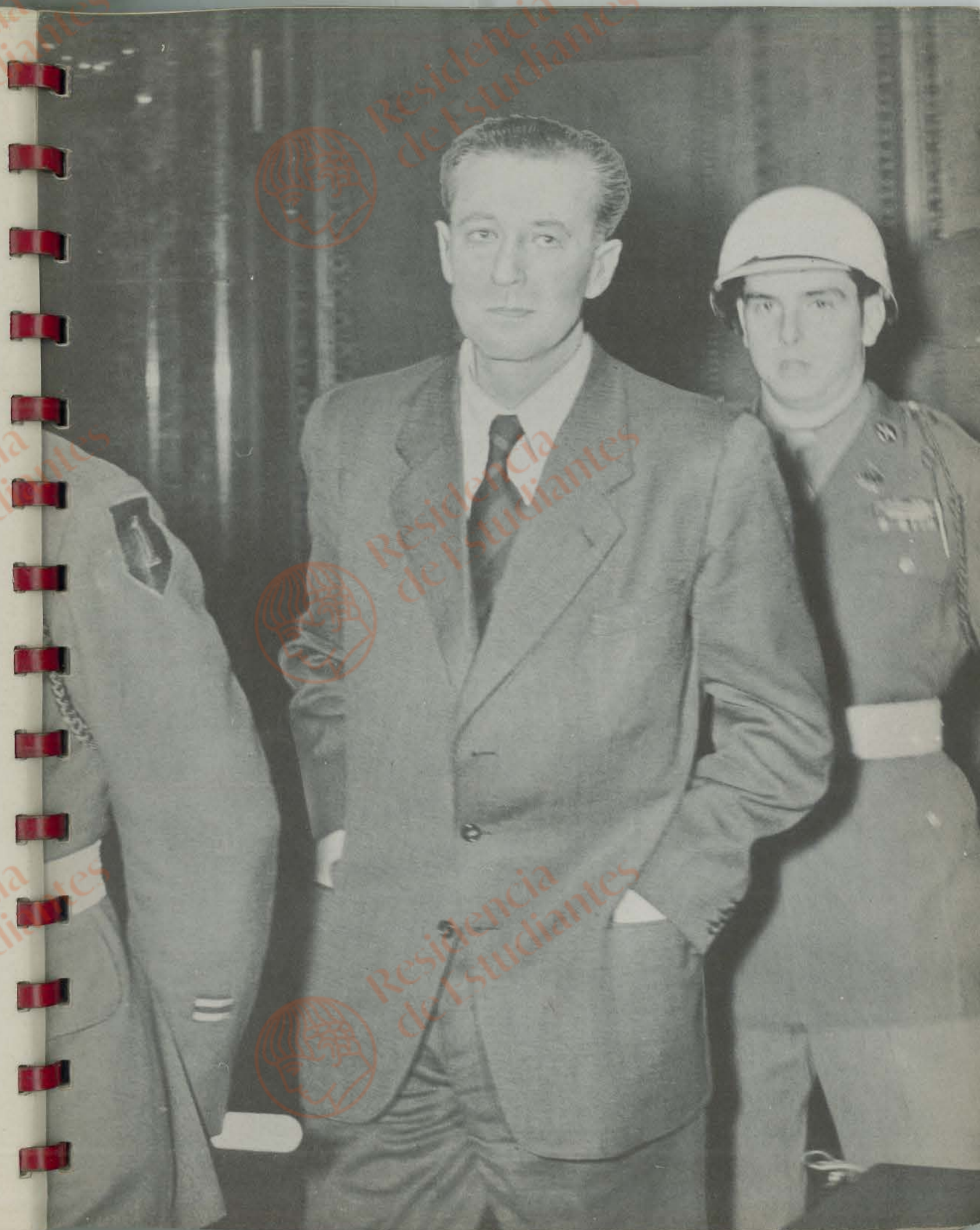
ALBERT SPEER between 1932 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, Reichsleiter, member of the Reichstag, Reich Minister for Armament and Munitions, Chief of the Organization Todt, General Plenipotentiary for Armaments in the Four Year Plan, and Chairman of the Armaments Council.



CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH between 1932 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, a General in the SS, a member of the Reichstag, Reich Minister, Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs, President of the Secret Cabinet Council, and Reich Protector for Bohemia and Moravia.



HANS FRITZSCHE between 1933 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi Party, Editor-in-Chief of the official German news agency, "Deutsche Nachrichten Beuro," Head of the Wireless News Service and of the Home Press Division of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda, Ministerial Director of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda, head of the Radio Division of the Propaganda Department of the Nazi Party, and Plenipotentiary for the Political Organization of the Greater German Radio.



NEWS COVERAGE



No single news event received such attention as the trial at Nuernberg. Representatives of press associations, large newspapers, radio networks, magazines and newsreels from all parts of the Globe were accommodated.

CORRESPONDENTS were housed in a castle on the Faber Estate owned by Baron Faber-Castell, one of the leading pencil manufacturers. The camp had seven buildings in all and was equipped to house and feed 650 correspondents. Located about six miles from the court house in the town of Stein, Bavaria, it was the only place large enough to accommodate journalists covering the trial.

Because they were occupied by various German and U. S. Army combat units from 1942 to 1945, a considerable amount of work had to be done before the buildings could be made habitable. The Germans used the tower of the castle in 1942 for a radar station and later some of the buildings were used by the German and Allied armies as field hospitals.



ELABORATE press facilities were set up to accommodate correspondents assigned to cover the trial. Press activities centered in one large press room where loud speakers carried the court proceedings.

Allied correspondents representing 23 nations covered the trial in Nuernberg. Representatives from major networks, press associations, newspaper, magazine and newsreels from all parts of the world made sure the public received the story of the trial of the war criminals.

In addition, the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia had news staffs which covered the trial for licensed German newspapers in their respective zones.

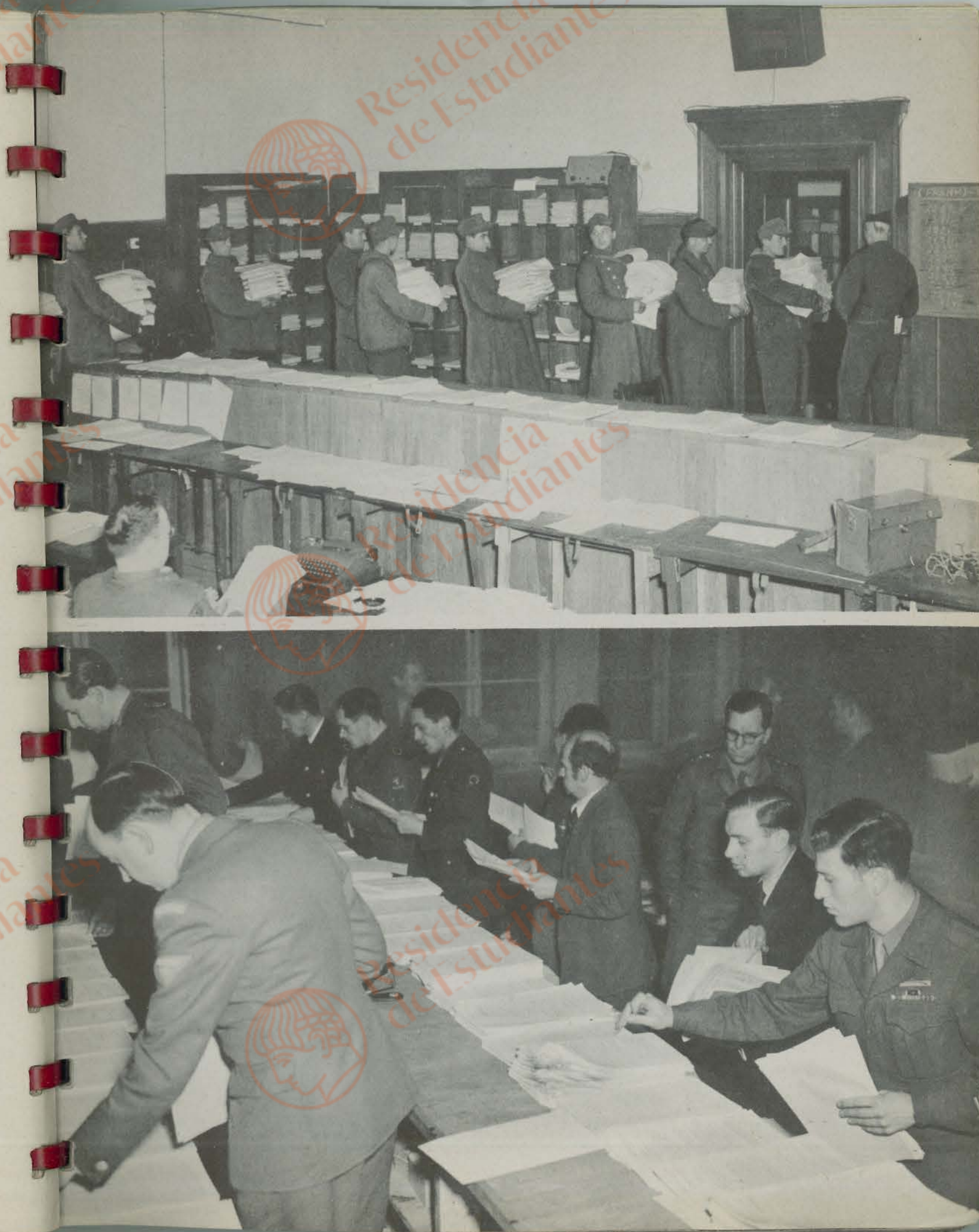


FORMER SS men, German war prisoners, were pressed into service carrying captured documents into the press room, which are used in court to prove the case against Nazi war leaders, there was little of their former arrogance about them.

Under guard, they performed menial tasks about the Couthouse.

AS THE documents were introduced into evidence they were made available to the correspondents in the press room. Captured documents, made public for the first time, revealed the war plans of the Nazi Regime and the ruthless manner in which they carried out their plans for world conquest.

Correspondents are shown helping themselves to the mass of documents used to prove the case against the Nazi war leaders.



COMMUNICATIONS facilities for correspondents were adjacent to the working press rooms and were set up so correspondents could file stories to points all over the world in a minimum of time.

During the first week of the trial, correspondents transmitted a total of 1,224,895 words.

Transmission agencies included RCA, Mackay, Press Wireless and Tass. In addition, teletype machines were installed to handle traffic to London and Paris.



LONG suppressed by the Germans, the French reporters felt a deep satisfaction in reporting the news of the trial to the French people.

A battery of ten telephones with direct wires to Paris, along with teletypes, served the correspondents handling the news. Because of the proximity of Paris, the telephonic communication proved more practicable. Direct contact with newspapers could be established within minutes and reception was clear.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Czechoslovakian press had waited a long time to see the Nazi war leaders brought to justice. Some of these correspondents escaped when the Germans invaded Czechoslovakia and served with armies in France and England. Others remained in Czechoslovakia and endured the hardships and suffering inflicted by leaders of the Nazi regime.

Francis Memec, correspondent for the Daily Prace, well remembered the suffering brought to his countrymen. His father, a famous composer of music, died in a Nazi concentration camp.



AN Associated Press staff that had seen the war in all its phases knew the sorrow and havoc the Nazi war leaders brought to the whole world. Veterans of all the major campaigns since the early days of the war, they felt a keen responsibility in reporting the trial.

They are shown in photo (left to right):

Noland Norgaard who covered the war on Great Britain in 1941-42 before he landed with American invasion forces in North Africa in November 1942. From North Africa he proceeded to the Tunisian front where he remained until the end of hostilities in that sector. He next covered the Sicilian campaign with the British Eighth Army and has been in Germany since September 1945.

Louis Lochner who started his journalistic career in 1906 and was winner of the Pulitzer prize in journalism in 1939. He has been a foreign correspondent since 1921. He acted as chief of the Berlin Associated Press Bureau from 1928 to 1942 and knows the background of the German war leaders facing trial in Nuernberg.

Wes Gallagher who covered the German invasion of Denmark and Norway in 1940. After the invasion of the Scandinavian countries he reported the Greek-Italian war. Following the Greek-Italian war he covered the German invasion of Greece, then went on to the African campaign in 1942. He acted as chief of the Associated Invasion staff in France in 1943 and 1944 was acting chief of the Paris Bureau, where he remained until the end of the war. He became chief of the Paris Bureau in 1945 and in 1946 came to Germany as bureau chief of AP.

Daniel De Luce who started with the AP foreign news service in Hungary in 1939. He has covered a series of major campaigns from the beginning of the war which include: the invasion of Poland, Greek-Italian war in Albania, German invasion of Greece, Anglo-Russian occupation of Iran, Anglo-Chinese defeat in Burma 1942, Anglo-American campaign in Tunisia, British invasion of Italian mainland, Yugoslav partisan army on Dalmation coast, Anzio beachhead, liberation of Rome and the liberation of Warsaw. De Luce was awarded the Pulitzer prize in journalism in 1944.



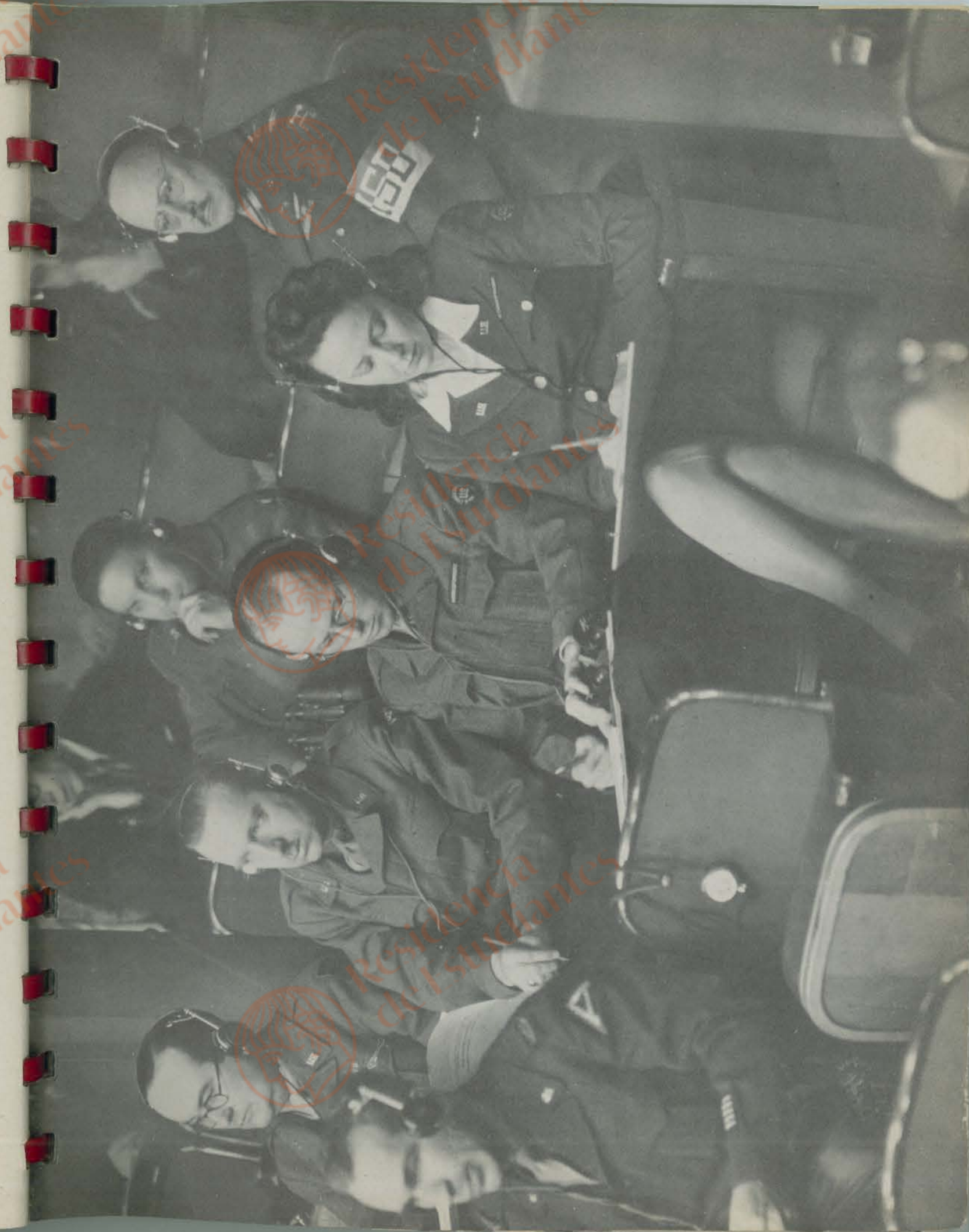
CORRESPONDENTS for the United Press had seen first-hand, the destruction brought about by the 21 men in the dock.

Among their staff covering the trial are (left to right):

Walter Cronkite, St. Joseph, Missouri who landed with the American Army at Port Lyautey, French Morocco in North African invasion; flew numerous missions with the Eighth Airforce in England; covered Normandy landings in the first fortress over the coast; dropped with the 101st Airborne Division into Holland; accompanied General Patton's army into the Ardennes.

Richard Clark of Villa Park, Ill. served in the Army for 3½ years. He arrived in Europe in January of 1945 as a replacement in the 35th Division and when the war ended was discharged and resumed his job with the United Press.

Ann Stringer of Eastland, Texas was the first woman to cross the Rhine with the American Army and the first woman correspondent to meet the Russians in the link-up on the Elbe River. She finished up the job of reporting the war for the United Press, after her husband William Stringer, also of UP, was killed by a Nazi 88 in the race for Paris in August of 1944.



ALL PICTURES taken inside the courtroom by commercial photographers were placed in one common pool and made available to all wire services and newspapers requesting pictures.

In order to avoid any disturbance in the courtroom special lighting fixtures were installed to obviate the use of flash bulbs. Photographers worked from assigned positions and rotated to ensure good coverage from all possible angles.

OLDEST news agency in the world, the British agency Reuters served over a hundred dailies in the British Isles. Even with limited paper, British dailies devoted considerable space to the trial of Nazi war criminals. Reader-interest ran high, for fresh in the minds of the British people were their bombed homes and the heavy casualties inflicted by German bombs.

The Reuters agency not only told the story to Great Britain but served about 4,000 clients on a world-wide basis.



RADIO commentators broadcast from five sound-proof booths equipped with earphones which carried the proceedings from the courtroom. Proceedings were recorded on discs, film and wire. Radio commentators were permitted to select any portion of the day's proceedings and play it back over the radio just as it came from the court or use portions of it supplemented by their own commentaries.

Commentators from America are (left to right):

Howard K. Smith, CBS; Roy Porter, NBC; H. R. Baukhage, American Broadcasting Co.; and Arthur Gaeth, Mutual Broadcasting System.

In addition to the four major networks from the United States, the London BBC and the American Forces Network broadcast the trial.



PIERRE J. HUSS, former Bureau Chief of the International News Service in Berlin and author of the book "The Foe We Face" is well versed in the practice and background of the defendants in the dock.

As chief of the INS Bureau in Berlin and news manager for Central Europe, Huss had an opportunity to observe Nazi Germany first-hand. After the war broke out Huss covered the North African and Italian campaigns and later accompanied General Patton's Third Army in its drive across France and Germany.

Huss has been with the International News Service since 1929 and has covered key events in Mexico City, London, Paris and Berlin.

RAYMOND DANIELL and his wife Tania Long Daniell operated as an effective team in their coverage of the trial.

Long experienced in overseas reporting, their stories brought readers of the New York Times the many aspects of the trial, as well as other news from Germany.

Both were correspondents in London from the beginning of the war in September, 1939, up until D-Day when they went into France and Germany.



THE TRIAL

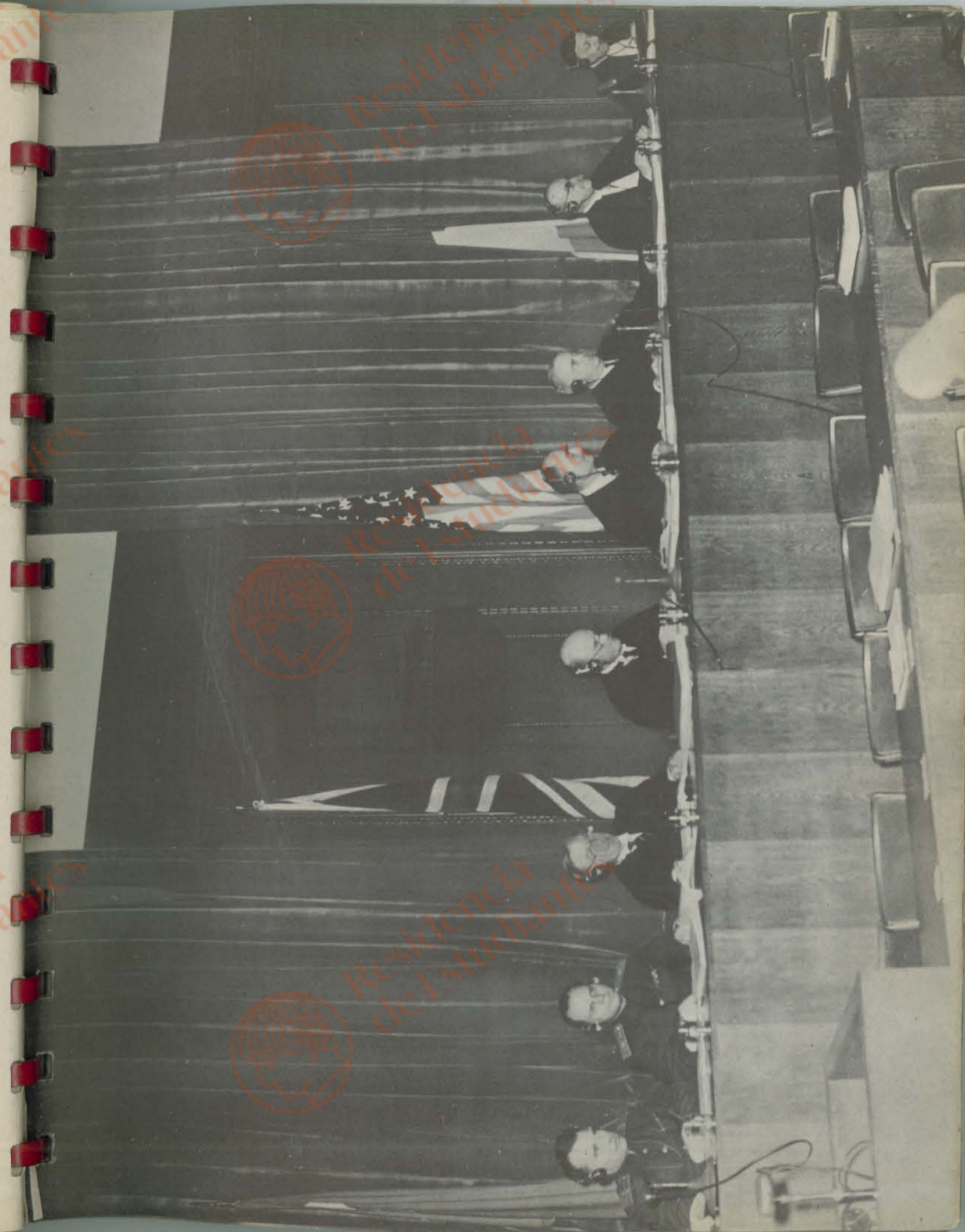


Not only unique in kind, but also one of the longest ever held, the trial ran for approximately one year. It was conducted fairly and impartially and each of the accused had an opportunity to speak and summon witnesses for his defense.

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL is the first of its kind in the history of the world. It was established for the purpose of trying the major war criminals of the European Axis and consists of one member and one alternate from the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France.

The members were appointed by the governments of each of the four powers who signed the agreement for the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals.

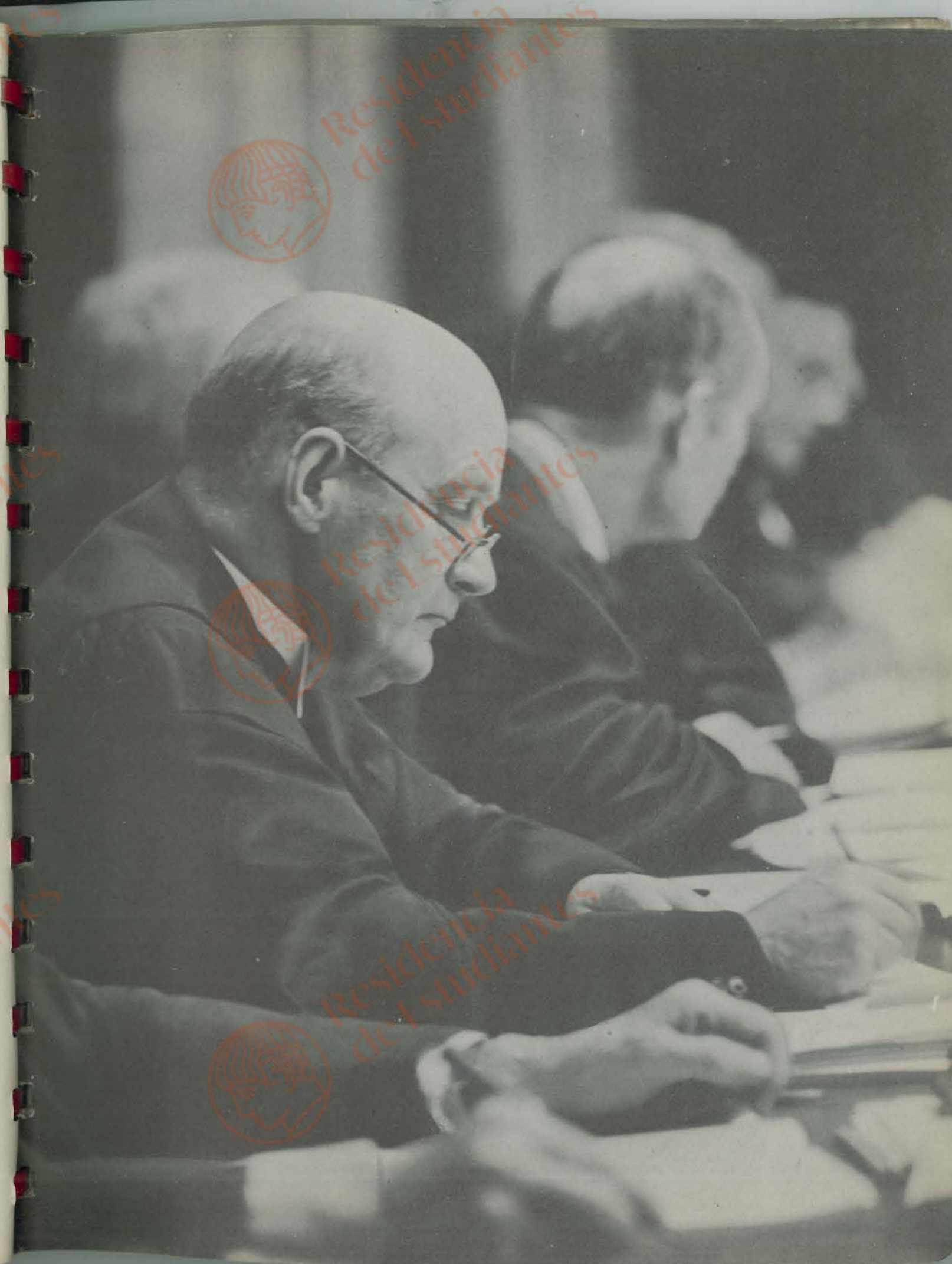
The constitution, jurisdiction and functions of the Tribunal are clearly set forth in the charter which is an integral part of the four-power Agreement.



BRITAIN'S Lord Justice Lawrence kept the conduct of the trial on a high plane which reflected in a creditable manner to all the Allied Nations. In his office as President of the International Military Tribunal he conducted a painstaking search for the true facts and critically weighed the testimony of prosecuting and defense attorneys alike.

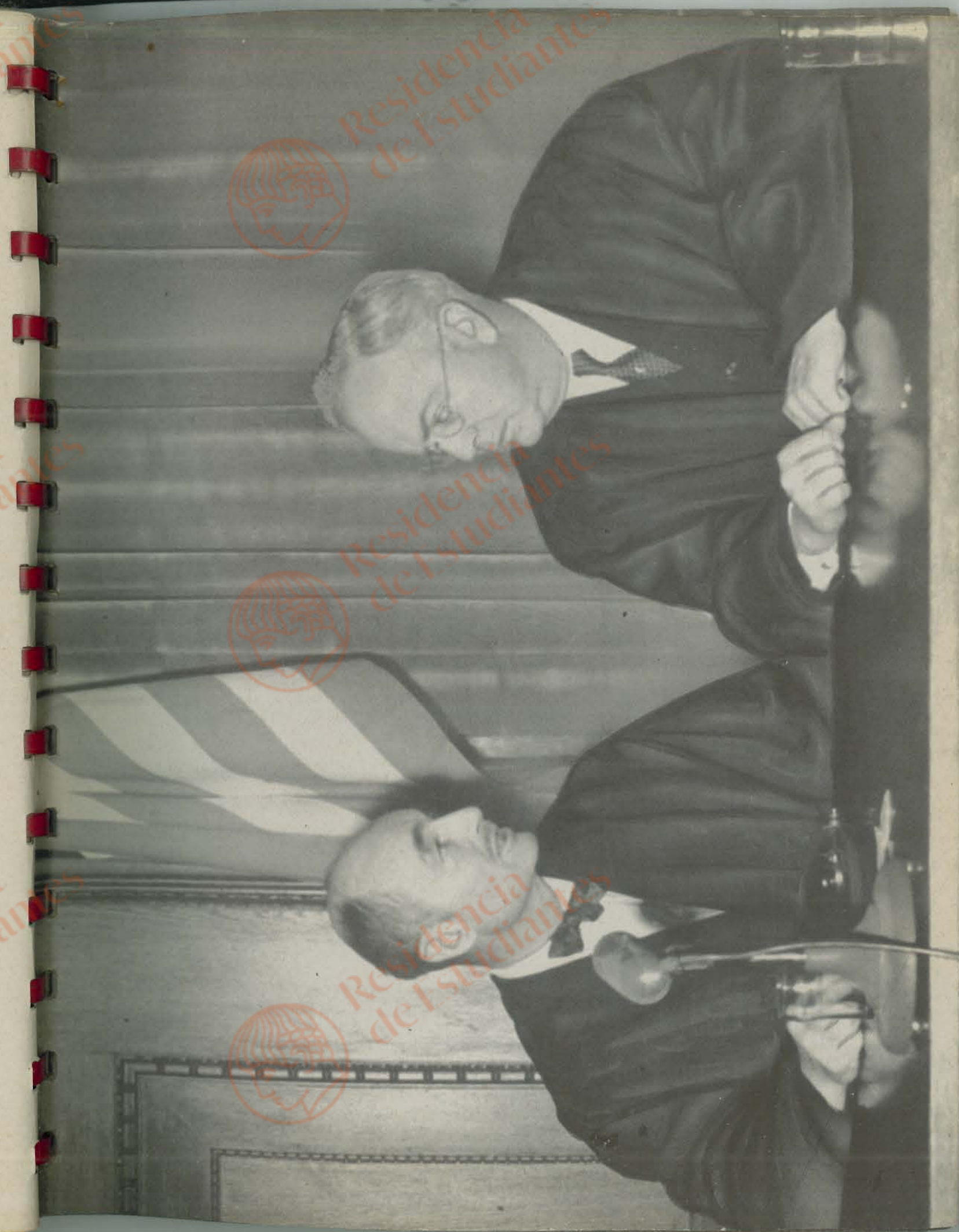
As spokesman for the Tribunal, he was quick to rule out irrelevant issues and statements and confined the trial to the issues raised by the charges.

Lord Justice Lawrence was selected President of the Court by members of the Tribunal before the trials opened, which was in keeping with the charter of the International Military Tribunal.



JUDGE FRANCIS BIDDLE (left) represented the United States of America on the International Military Tribunal. Judge Biddle's home is in Philadelphia, Pa. He was Attorney General of the United States from September 1941 to June 1945. He was born May 9, 1886, in Paris, was a student at Haverford, Pa. and Groton School, Mass. and Graduated from Harvard Law School in 1909. He was private secretary to Mr. Justice Holmes, U. S. Supreme Court, 1911-12; admitted to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 1912; U. S. Supreme Court, 1927; Special Assistant U. S. Attorney, Eastern District Pennsylvania, 1922-26; Chairman, Philadelphia Branch, Foreign Policy Association, 1924-29; Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, 1934-35; Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, third circuit, 1930-40; Solicitor General, January 1940 to September 1941.

John J. Parker, alternate judge for the United States, has been U. S. Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit since 1925. His home is in Charlotte, North Carolina. He was born in Monroe, North Carolina, November 20, 1885. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina 1907 and took his law degree in 1908. He holds Doctor of Law degrees from the University of North Carolina, University of Michigan and Davidson College. He practiced law in Monroe and Charlotte, N. C. He was special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in 1923.



BRITAIN'S representatives on the Tribunal were Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence (right), presiding judge, and Justice Norman Birkett, alternate judge.

Lord Justice Lawrence has been judge of the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, since 1932 and became Lord Justice of Appeal in 1945. He became a barrister in the Inner Temple in 1906 and was made King's Counsel in 1925. He acted as Attorney General to the Prince of Wales and a member of the Council from 1928 to 1932 and was counsel to the Jockey Club from 1922 until 1932.

Justice Birkett has been Judge of the King's Bench Division, High Court of Justice since 1941. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1913 and is famous as a defender of "hopeless cases." He has been successful in getting acquittals in some of the most famous murder cases in England. Justice Birkett served for more than two years as Chairman of an Advisory Committee set up by the Government to deal with suspected persons interned in England during the war. In 1942 Justice Birkett lectured at public meetings throughout the United States.



HENRI DONNEDIEU DE VABRES represents the French Government on the Tribunal. He was a Professor of the Law School of Paris Agrege of Law Schools; Professor of the Law School of Montpellier; Professor of the Law School of Paris and is associated with the Institute of International Law, and Professor of the Academy of International Law in the Hague.

Robert Falco is the alternate member for France. He is Chief of Counsel at the Paris Court of Appeal and counselor at the Supreme Court of Appeal. He enlisted in 1939 and served in the Service Telephone Control.



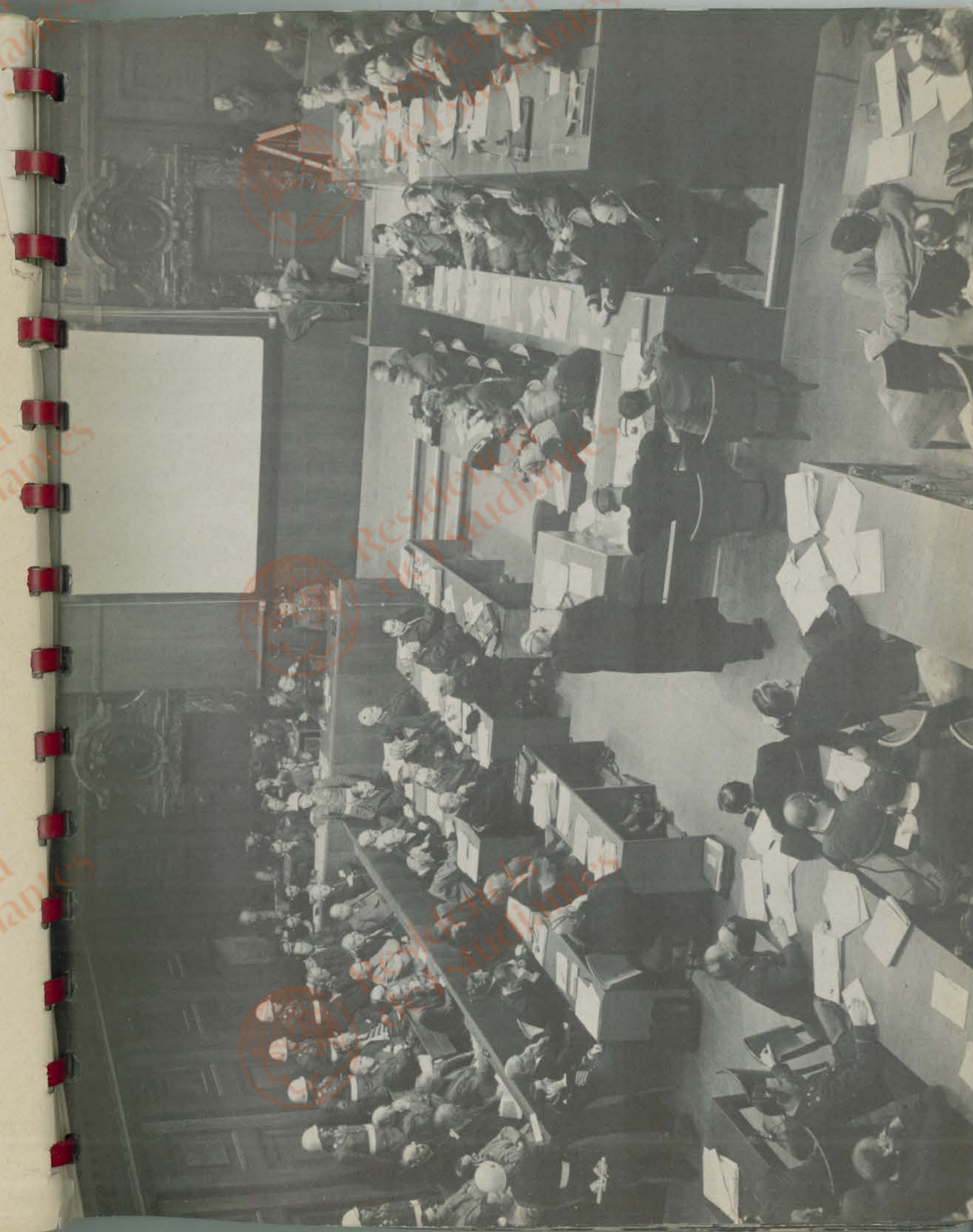
I T. NIKITCHENKO (right) represents the U.S.S.R. on the International Military Tribunal. He is Vice President of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. and Deputy to the Supreme Council of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics. He was graduated from Moscow University where he studied law. He later lectured on military criminal law at the Military Jurisprudence Academy in Moscow.

Alexander Fedorovich Volchoff is the alternate judge for the U.S.S.R. He is the People's Commissariat for Justice and Professor of International Law at the Institute of Jurisprudence and a graduate of Moscow University.



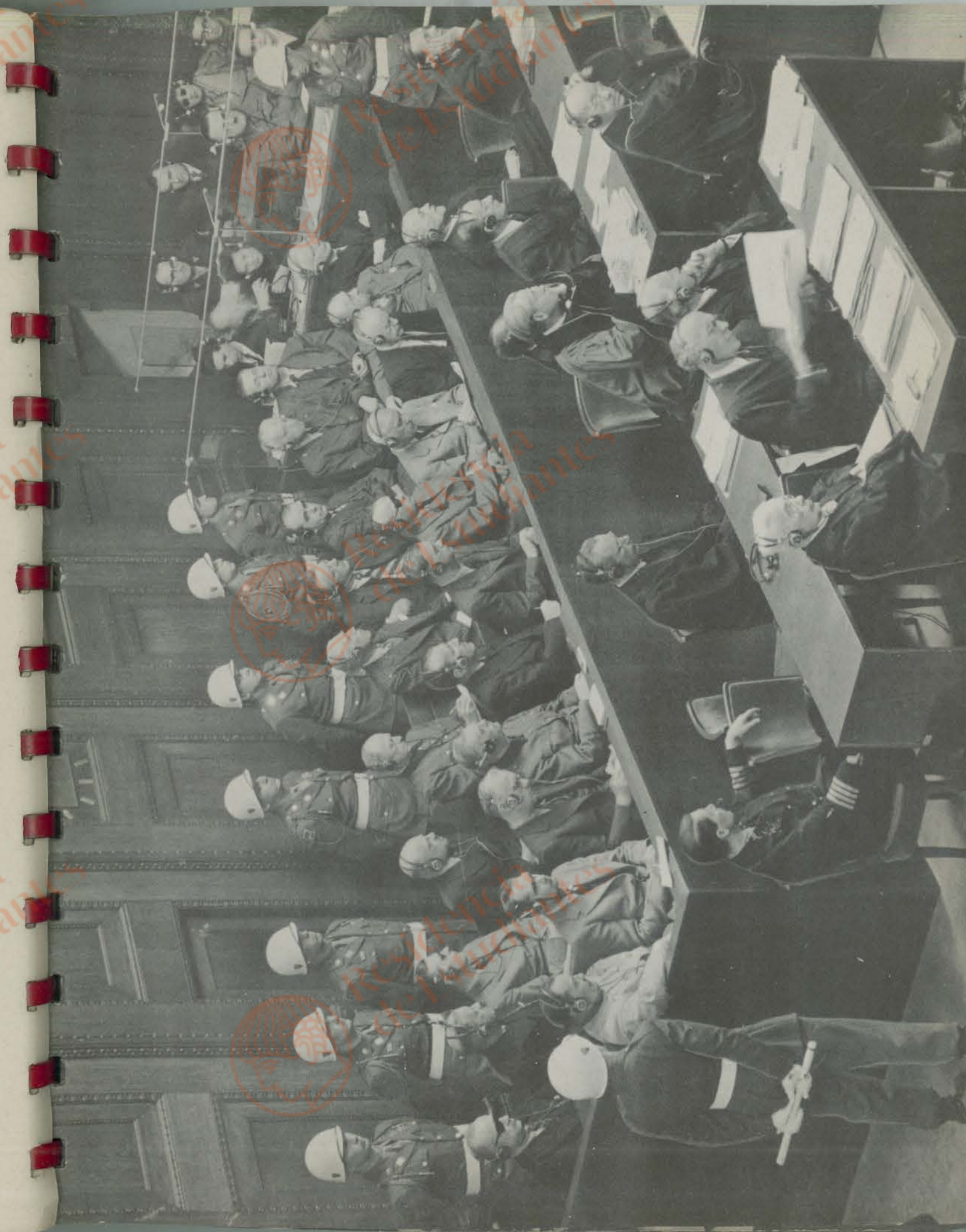
COURT convened from 10:00 a.m. until 12:30 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m. daily with ten minute recess in mid-morning and afternoon. Procedure matters were discussed in closed sessions, most of which were held on Saturday mornings.

Films used as evidence were projected on a screen erected at the far end of the courtroom which was well within the vision of everyone in the room.



THE DEFENDANTS were seated in the order in which they were named in the indictment. The defendants are (front row left to right) Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Wilhelm Keitel, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Alfred Rosenberg, Hans Frank, Wilhelm Frick, Julius Streicher, Walter Funk, Hjalmar Schacht.

In the back row are (left to right) Karl Doenitz, Erich Raeder, Baldur von Schirach, Fritz Sauckel, Alfred Jodl, Franz von Papen, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Albert Speer, Constantin von Neurath and Hans Fritzsche.



AN ELEVATOR from the basement of the Courthouse deposited the prisoners in a space just off the courtroom. They were always brought up two at a time under heavy guard. Albert Speer can be seen entering the dock from the room adjoining the courtroom.

A total of nine guards armed with clubs guarded the prisoners in the courtroom and when a defendant was on the stand there were twelve guards on duty. The guards stood at parade rest for 30 minutes at a time and then went off duty for 30 minutes. The guards were especially selected and had to be a minimum height of 5 feet, 10 inches and always taller than the individual defendant they guarded. Most of them average around 5 feet, 11 inches.

Nine guards checked courtroom passes at the various entrances including the visitors' gallery, press section, main entrance and judges' entrance.

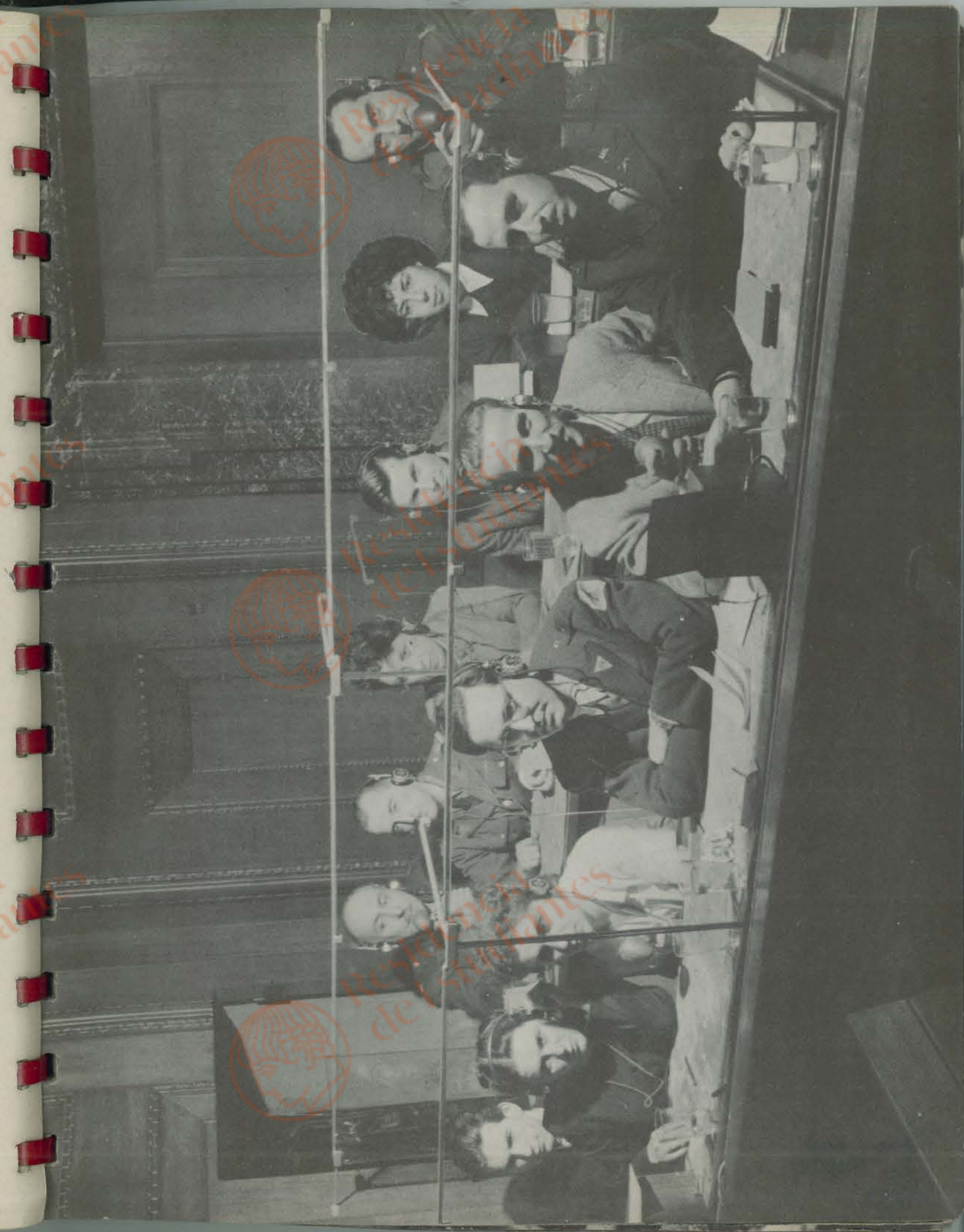
Speer makes a point of ignoring Goering as he enters the dock. Goering was unable to control Speer's attitude and words.



THREE BATTERIES of interpreters comprised of 12 members each, translated the trial into four different languages. A stand-by relief team was always on duty in a nearby room prepared to substitute in the event one of the regular translators found the nervous strain too great. Each group of interpreters worked from one to two hours when it was relieved by a new group. They alternated throughout the day.

The translators were of many nationalities and backgrounds. The interpreting personnel of all Allied nations was pooled before the trials started and exhaustive tests were given to determine which ones were best suited for the positions they were finally assigned. The teams were made up of college instructors, radio broadcasters, lawyers, professional interpreters, a French medical student and a French newspaper woman.

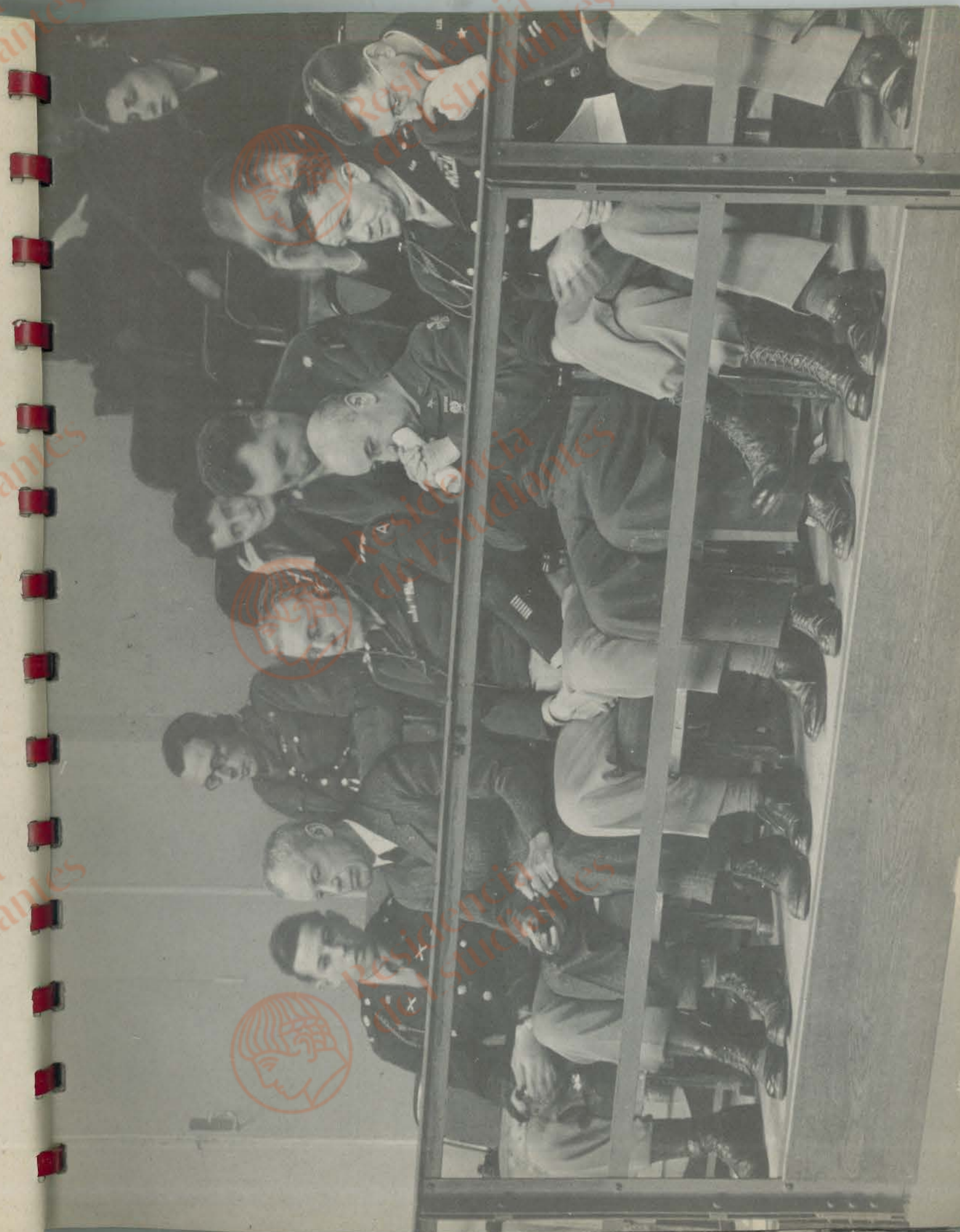
Interpreters also offered invaluable assistance in the interrogation of witnesses.



THE VISITORS' gallery at the trial attracted an audience from many parts of the world.

Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson (in civilian clothes) and Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott attended a court session on January 23, 1946 upon the completion of the Secretary's round-the-world inspection tour of army bases.

Several delegations from other countries attended the trials to enable them to formulate their plans in trying other Nazi war criminals.

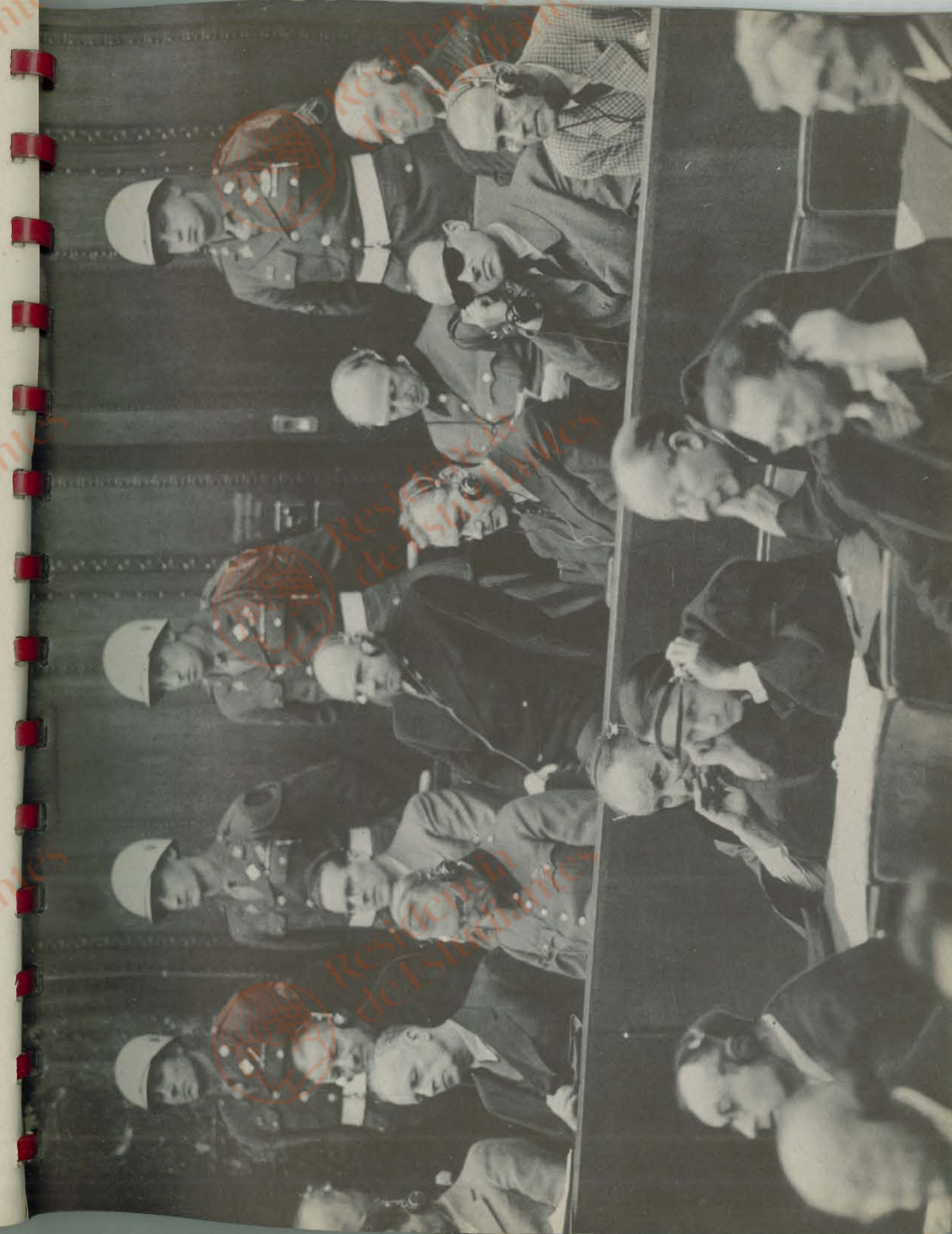


EVERYONE who listens to the proceedings in the courtroom wore a set of earphones. A small dial, similar to a telephone dial, enabled each person to listen to the verbatim proceedings or translations in English, Russian, French and German.

There were 550 earphones in use, 275 of which came from the United States. These earphones had just been returned from a Peru conference when they were brought to Nuernberg. The rest of the earphones were obtained in Geneva.

All of the interpreting equipment, amplifiers, earphones, wire, and microphones were located, packed and flown to Nuernberg within a ten-day period.

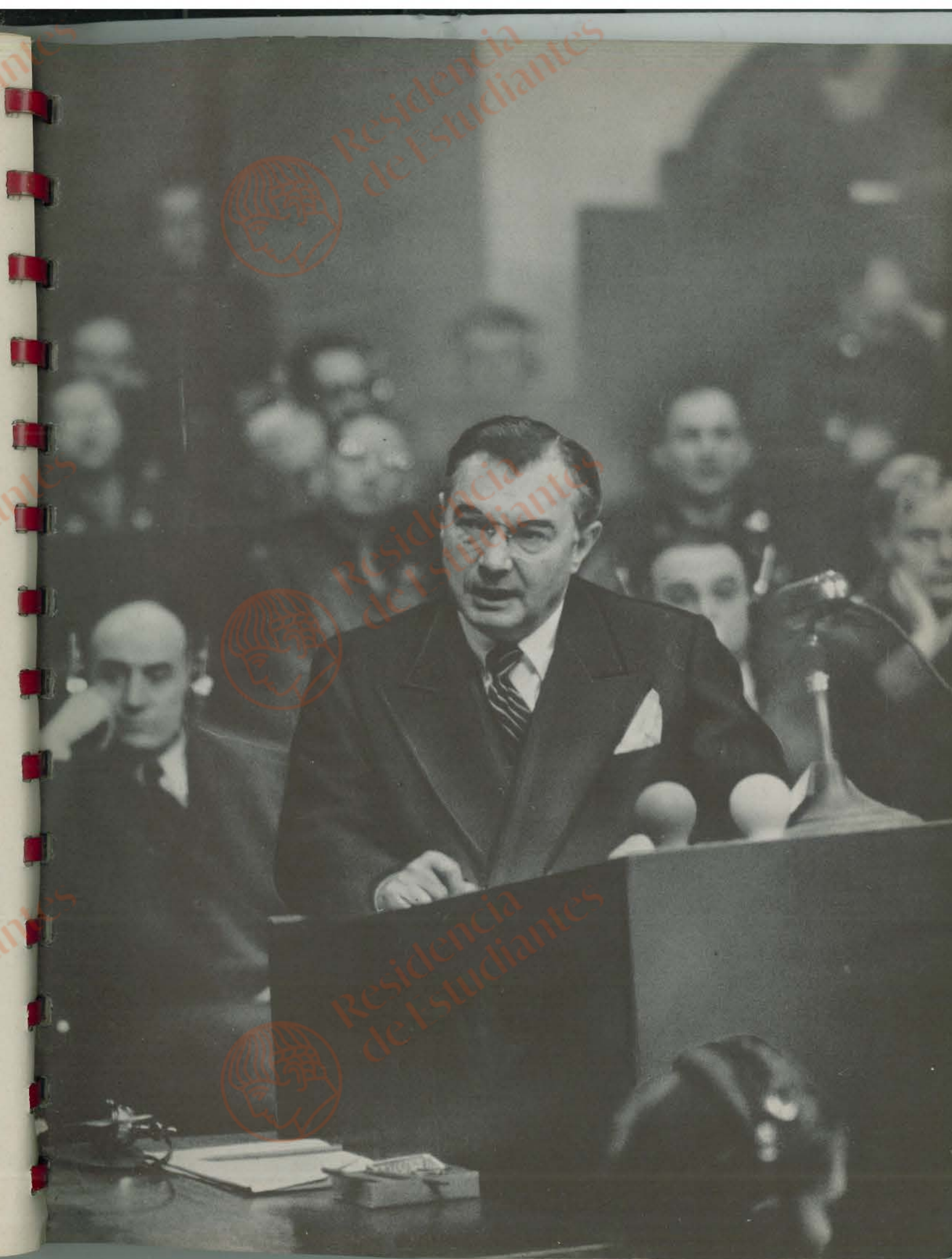
The system in use at the trial was under consideration by a committee from the United Nations Organization which hoped to adopt it for use in further UNO meetings.



IN A COMPREHENSIVE and forceful speech Justice Robert H. Jackson opened the United States case on November 20 against the Nazi war leaders.

The Chief Prosecutor accused top Nazi leaders of plotting war against the United States as far back at 1920, of persecuting the Jews and perpetrating atrocities throughout Europe.

Justice Jackson said, "the privilege of opening the first trial in history for crimes against the peace imposes a grave responsibility . . . the wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant and so devastating, that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored because it cannot survive their being repeated. . . . that four great nations, flushed with victory and stung with injury stay the hand of vengeance and voluntarily submit their captive enemies to the judgment of the law is one of the most significant tributes that Power ever has paid to Reason."



FORTY-NINE attorneys assisted in the defense of the 21 Nazi defendants and criminal organizations. Nine of the 49 attorneys were appointed by the Court and the remainder were selected by the defendants. Eleven of the lawyers were associate attorneys and could appear in court in the absence of the defendant's regular counsel. The remainder of the attorneys are assistants who do not appear in court but help in preparation of the defense.

Nineteen of the attorneys working in behalf of the defendants have been members of the Nazi Party at one time or another during the past eight years.



A ROOM was set up in the Palace of Justice for the use of the German lawyers and they had their own document library.

Contrary to the practice in America, the attorneys received the documents the prosecution intended to use well in advance. There was no surprise element in the documents presented in the prosecution's case.

The defense information room was in charge of a German-speaking American who maintained close liaison between the Tribunal and the defense counsel. The liaison officer provided the Tribunal with the translated German documents and arranged trips for the German attorneys to obtain documents or witnesses needed in their presentation.

Almost every facility the defense counsel required was placed at their disposal in keeping with the policy that the trial must be conducted openly and honestly.

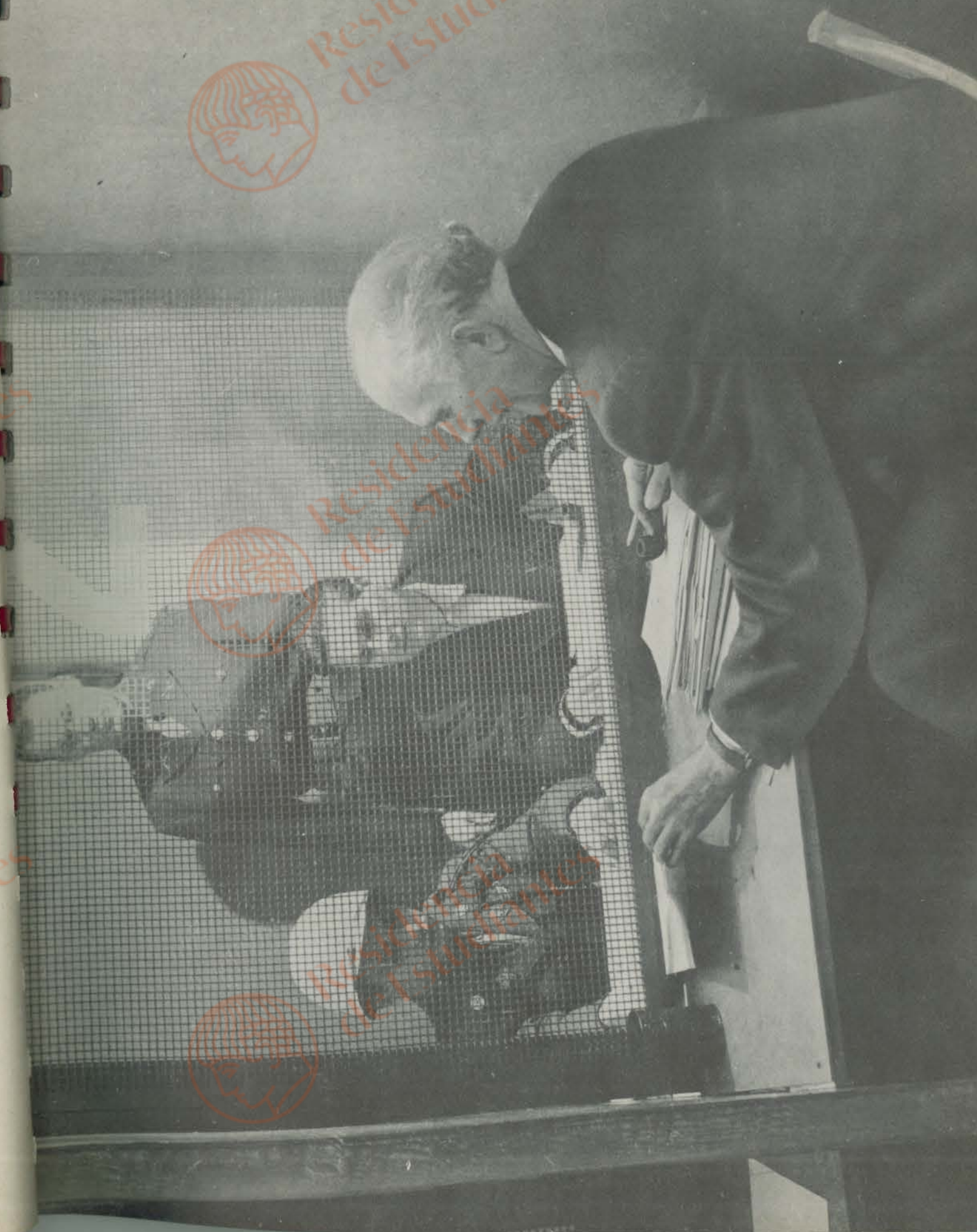
JULIUS STREICHER'S counsel, Dr. Hans Marx, (left) was a resident of Nuernberg. He was 64 years old and received his Doctor of Law degree in 1911 at Erlanger University, Erlangen, Germany. He became a member of the Nazi Party in 1933 but was dismissed at the beginning of 1945.

Dr. Rudolf Merkel (right) was the attorney for the Gestapo organization. He lived in Nuremberg and was 41 years old. He received his Doctor's degree from the university of Wuerzburg, Germany in 1930 and became a member of the bar in December of 1931. He was not a member of the Nazi Party. He was a sergeant in the German army from May of 1940 until 1945.



DEFENDANTS were allowed to confer with attorneys through a screened partition. A small slot on the left hand side of the screen was used to pass papers between the counsel and the defendant. A guard inspected the papers as they were passed through from the attorney to the prisoner to make sure no weapons were present.

A guard sat beside the prisoner during the consultation and all of the defense counsel were searched as they entered the conference room.



RUDOLF HESS startled the whole world when he suddenly told the court on November 30, that he had been faking amnesia for "tactical" reasons, after several Allied psychiatrists had proclaimed that he was suffering from loss of memory.

Hess made the statement unexpectedly almost at the end of the day's proceedings. Lord Justice Lawrence told Hess's attorney that the Tribunal wanted to hear what the defendant had to say about his loss of memory. Hess unhesitatingly arose, and told the Tribunal that his memory was again in order and emphasized the fact that he would bear full responsibility for everything he had done or signed.

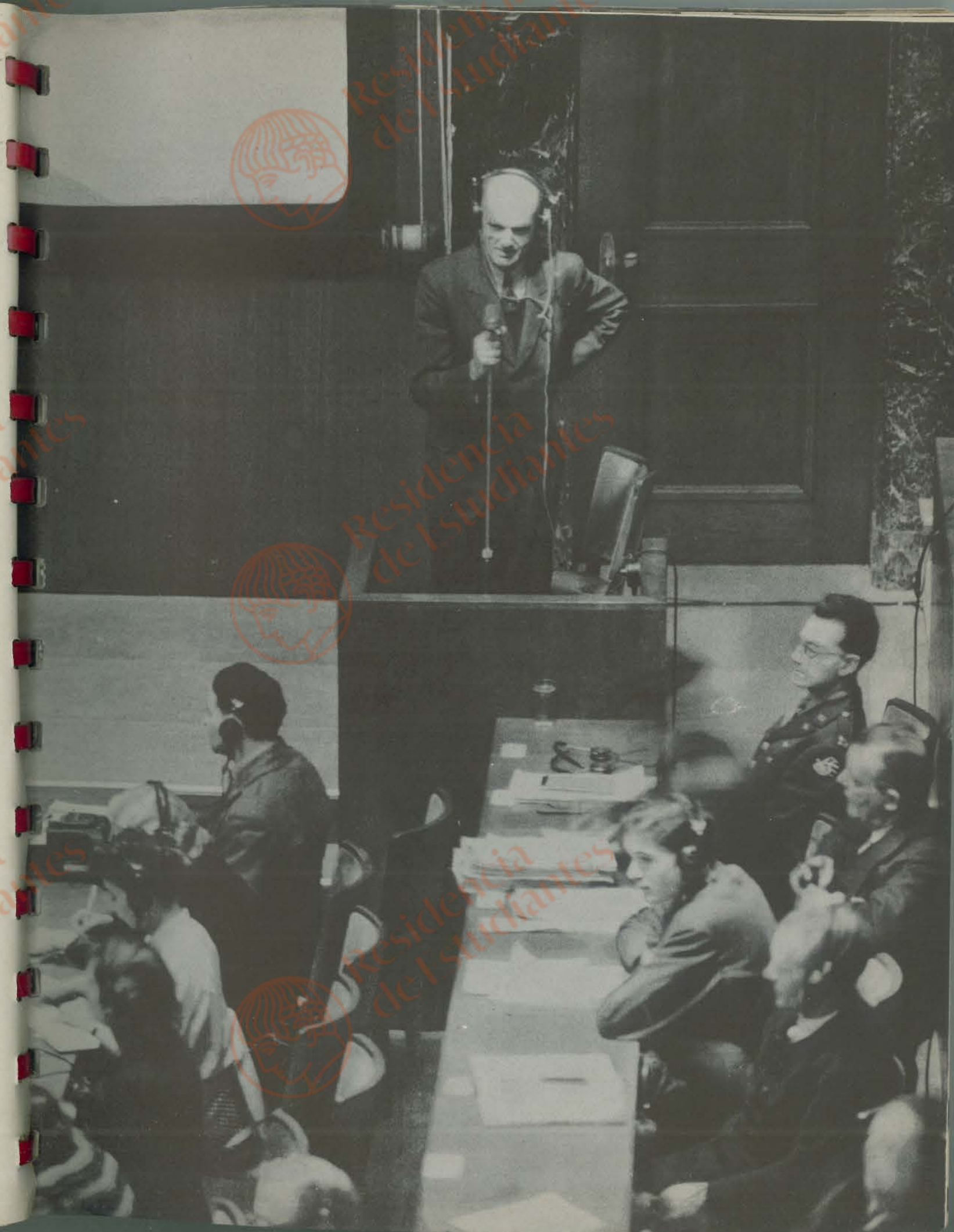
The surprise statement left the courtroom audience stunned, but not for long. The court immediately adjourned and in a matter of minutes correspondents had Hess's statement on the wires to all parts of the world.



GENERAL ERWIN LAHOUSEN, former aide to Admiral Canaris, one time chief of the German Bureau of Intelligence, who testified before the Court on November 30, 1945, was the first witness to take the stand in the prosecution's case.

Lahousen, Austrian-born, worked in the German Intelligence Bureau for several years. He identified the defendants who had been present at meetings he had attended as Admiral Canaris's aide, in which the bombing of Warsaw was discussed along with the shooting and extermination measures directed against the Polish intelligentsia, nobility and clergy.

When questioned about the diary Admiral Canaris kept, Lahousen testified the purpose of keeping the diary was to inform Germany and the whole world of the guilt of the Nazis in guiding the fate of the German people.



THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL held continuous sessions up until the Christmas recess when it adjourned for 12 days. A special Thanksgiving Day service at the close of the proceedings on November 22. A chaplain is shown as he conducted this hour of worship.



CHRISTMAS took on a new meaning in 1945 for many of the children in DP (Displaced Persons) camps near Nuernberg. For some it was their first Christmas and others had only a vague memory of the joys of Yuletide.

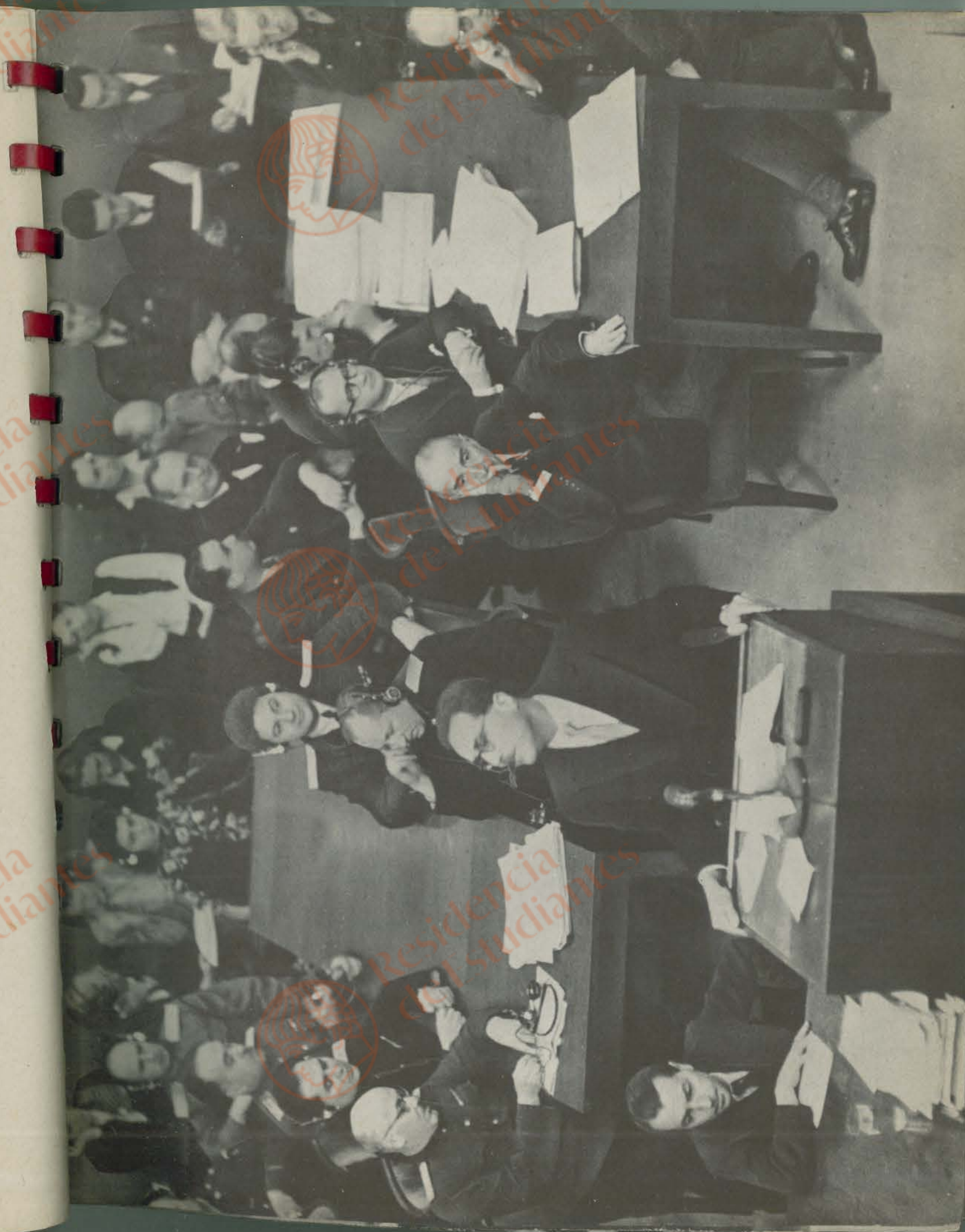
The children were none the less excited than the American soldiers who planned the parties for them. PX rations were saved for weeks so that the children might have presents. Mickey Mouse films were shown and the youngsters were usually served with sandwiches, ice cream and cake. All were eager to eat the sandwiches, but many did not seem to know what to do with the ice cream and cake.

A spirit of rivalry was evident among the children when they began to sing Christmas carols in their native tongue.



FRANCOIS DE MENTHON, resistance leader and former Minister of Justice, who was the Chief Prosecutor for France in the trials, asked the Tribunal on January 17, 1946 to impose the death penalty on the Nazi leaders on trial in Nuernberg.

In his opening statement in the presentation of the French case the Chief Prosecutor said "that the tortured peoples' craving for justice was the basic foundation of France's call to the High Tribunal and that there can be no lasting peace nor any certain progress for humanity, except through the cooperation of all peoples and through the progressive establishment of a real international society."



THE BRITISH arguments were based on count two of the indictment, crimes against peace, which charged the defendants with the planning, preparation, initiation and waging of wars of aggression.

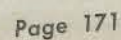
British personnel also assisted in count one, where the charges were closely linked with those in count two.

Three members of the British prosecution were members of the King's Counsel, two were members of Parliament and all were barristers.



Hess did not read in court after he made the statement regarding his sanity. Goering, who usually was anxious to have his picture taken declined on this particular day and kept his hand over his eyes the whole time the photographers were in the room.

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JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, chief American prosecutor, is shown as he cross-examined Goering. The defendant admitted that he had signed anti-Jewish decrees as president of the Reichstag but waved away the charge of Italian art looting from the Monte Cassino Abbey on the grounds that if his troops had not removed the treasures, they would have been completely destroyed by enemy fire.

In six days of cross-examination Goering matched wits with Allied prosecutors and although the Tribunal had laid down a rule that a witness should give a direct answer to questions put, and if necessary qualify the answer in a brief explanation, Goering rarely gave a direct answer and launched into a speech at the slightest excuse.

Goering's temper flared several times and when he found himself trapped by the prosecution's questions he would fumble in his attempts to find the passage referred to in the documents presented to him.



K EITEL and Rosenberg ignored Kaltenbrunner during the Prosecution's case. They leaned across him and compared notes but made no attempt to draw him into the conversation.

Kaltenbrunner obtained the scar on his face in a saber duel while he was attending Graz University in Austria.

Despite the fact that an Austrian countess bore him twins shortly before he was captured by the Americans, the only person Kaltenbrunner writes to is his wife.

He was captured by an American officer who in civilian life was a millionaire from St. Paul, Minnesota. Disguised as an Austrian, the young lieutenant trailed Kaltenbrunner to his hideout in the woods of Austria and used a note from Kaltenbrunner's mistress to gain entrance into the cabin where he was hiding.



EVIDENCE of the brutality the Jewish people suffered at the hands of the Nazis was shown to the court on December 13 in a strip of film taken by a member of the SS. The film was captured by the United States military forces in SS barracks near Augsburg, Germany and the original, untouched film was used in the showing.

Typical of the photographs shown was a woman being dragged by her hair, an old man being pulled from his home and street scenes showing fallen bodies.

When the prosecution began to assemble material to be used against the Axis criminals, this film was finally located in the home of a U. S. Army captain in South Carolina.



FROM a German document entitled "The Warsaw Ghetto is No More," the International Military Tribunal on December 14 heard a recital of the proud accomplishment of an SS General in his merciless action against 50,000 defenseless Jews.

The German document was ornately bound, profusely illustrated and typed on heavy bond paper. It contained 75 pages in all, depicting the brutality the Jewish people suffered at the hands of Nazi leaders in their clearing of the ghetto.

Photographs from the books projected on a screen in the courtroom showed Jews lined against the wall before they were shot down, Jews being smoked out of buildings and high explosives being hurled at buildings when they failed to come out.

IN THE ruthless combing out of the Warsaw Ghetto whole buildings were set on fire to smoke out the Jews. They jumped from the upper stories rather than be burned alive.

Typical of the daily messages sent to the Nazi leaders by Major General Stroop, charged with destroying the Ghetto, was this one dated April 22, 1943 which read:

"Our setting the block on fire achieved the result in the course of the night. Those Jews whom we had not been able to find, despite all our search operations, left their hideouts under the roofs, in the cellars, and elsewhere, and appeared on the outside of the buildings, trying to escape the flames. Masses of them — entire families — were already aflame and jumped from the windows or endeavored to let themselves down by means of sheets tied together or the like. Steps have been taken so that these Jews, as well as the remaining ones, were liquidated at once."



THIS small Jewish boy knows he is about to be shot and holds up his hands in agonized fear. It is just one of the many pictures from the document "The Warsaw Ghetto is No More" which was used to prove the case against Nazi war leaders.

The ghetto, according to the report, was established in November 1940 and was inhabited by 400,000 Jews and prior to its destruction, some 316,000 had been deported.



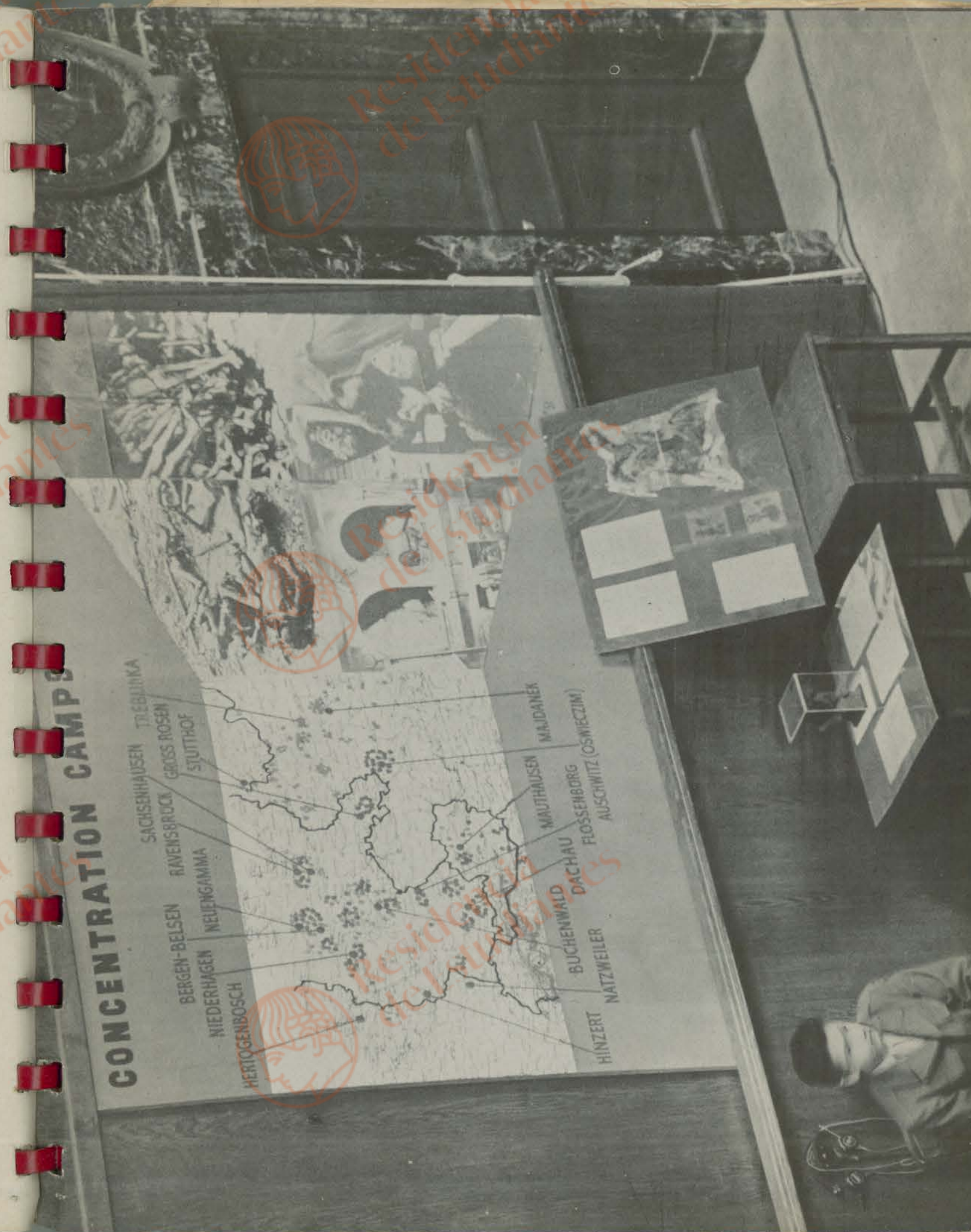
AN ORNAMENT fashioned from a human head and tattooed skin taken from a human body exhibited before the court on December 13 were samples of the brutality suffered by inmates of concentration camps throughout Germany.

An official U. S. Army report revealed how tattooed prisoners were asked to report to the dispensary at Camp Buchenwald in 1939. When they reported the ones with the most artistic designs tattooed on their skin were killed by injections. The skin was then made into lamp shades and other ornamental household articles.



A MAP showing the location of Nazi concentration camps was used in the courtroom in the presentation describing concentration camps. The evidence presented disclosed the hunger, disease, hangings, shootings and medical neglect which went on in the camps.

Through motion pictures, documents and affidavits, the court learned how prisoners were shot at random, how poison was injected into their bodies, and how life became so intolerable that many prayed for a quick death.



THE DEFENDANTS cringed as they witnessed thousands of feet of film unfold details of the Nazi concentration camp atrocities.

Goering hid his face in his hands as the brutal tortures were mentioned . . . Keitel played with his earphone cord and turned away several times . . . Hess glared at the screen but said nothing during the showing . . . Doenitz clenched his fists and looked at the picture occasionally . . . Schacht refused to look at the picture . . . Funk broke down and cried . . . Rosenberg was fidgety . . . von Papen covered his head with hands and would not look at the picture . . . Seyss-Inquart remained stoical . . . Fritzsche became tense and pale . . . Sauckel kept shaking his head . . . Speer swallowed often . . . Jodl tried to hide any emotion by looking away . . . Streicher and von Neurath watched without much emotion.





Charles Alexander fue el director de fotografía para el proceso. Su libro se editó en los Estados Unidos con gran éxito.

Charles Alexander y Anne Keeshan. "Justicia en Nuremberg". 1946. Ed. Marvel Press.

(FJMC: 9408)