



Nuremberg Court Gives Findings That Point to Death for Many

4 COUNTS INVOLVED

Goering Is Among Six Guilty on All—Fate to Be Heard Today

By The United Press.

NUREMBERG, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop and sixteen other arch-conspirators of the Nazi regime were found guilty of war crimes by the International Military Tribunal today, and it was virtually certain that all or most of them would hang or be shot.

Three of the twenty-two defendants, Hjalmar Schacht, Franz von Papen and Hans Fritzsche, were acquitted on all four counts of the indictment—the common plan or conspiracy to wage aggressive war, crimes against the peace, crimes violating the laws of war and crimes against humanity.

Six of the defendants were found guilty of all four counts—Goering, von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Alfred Rosenberg, Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl and Constantin von Neurath.

Sentences This Afternoon

Sentences will be pronounced by the court at the afternoon session which begins at 12:30 P. M. (5:30 A. M., EST).

It was expected the judges representing the four great powers, the United States, Russia, Britain and France, would mete out the supreme penalty against most of those convicted and that it would be carried out within two weeks.

Goering, the man who was subordinate only to Adolf Hitler in Nazi Germany, was the first on whom sentence was passed. The tribunal denounced him bitterly in rendering its verdict.

"There is nothing to be said in mitigation," the tribunal said. "Goering often, indeed almost always, was the moving force second only to his leader.

"He was a leading war aggressor, both as a political and as a military leader. He was a director of the slave-labor program and a creator of the oppressive program against the Jews and other races at home. All these crimes he frankly admitted. His guilt is unique in its enormity—the record discloses no excuses for this man."

Unrelenting Toward Hess

The court was equally unrelenting toward Hess, Hitler's close friend, the man who made the fabulous "peace" flight mission to Britain and who, feigned or actual, has acted like an insane man since his capture and during the trial.

Guilty of the worst crimes man can commit, too, was Joachim von Ribbentrop, the champagne salesman turned master diplomat—the Hitler henchman who put the clamps on Austria and Czechoslovakia and tried the same tactics on Poland, advising war when that country, backed by France and Britain, stood firm.

Brief findings read out by the Tribunal were:

Ernest Kaltenbrunner, head

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

The defendants in the prisoners' box in Nuremberg yesterday. Front row, left to right: Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Wilhelm Keitel, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Alfred Rosenberg, Hans Frank, Wilhelm Frick, Julius Streicher, Walther Funk and Hjalmar Schacht. Rear row, 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. At the lower right are unidentified court attaches.

Associated Press Radlphoto



# NAZI CHIEFS FOUND GUILTY OF CRIMES

Continued From Page 1

of the Nazi secret police under Heinrich Himmler, was found guilty on two counts.

Wilhelm Frick, Nazi Minister of Interior, was acquitted on count 1 but found guilty on counts 2, 3 and 4.

Walther Funk, former Economic Minister and Reichsbank director, was found guilty of the last three counts and innocent of the first.

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder and Karl Doenitz of the German Navy were guilty on counts 2 and 3 and innocent on the first count.

Baldur von Shirach, who headed the 5,000,000-member Hitler Youth movement, was found guilty of count 4 and innocent of count 1.

Fritz Sauckel, who masterminded the Nazi slave labor program, was found innocent of counts 1 and 2 and guilty of counts 3 and 4.

Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, one of Hitler's top military master minds, was found guilty on all four counts.

## Bormann's Guilt Pronounced

Martin Bormann, Hitler's trusted confidant after Hess flew to England, was found innocent of count one; guilty on counts three and four. Bormann, alone, was being tried in absentia.

Baron Constantin von Neurath, former Foreign Minister, was found guilty on all four counts.

Albert Speer, the munitions expert and chief of the Todt construction agency, was found guilty on counts three and four and acquitted on counts one and two.

Hans Fritzsche, propaganda leader and radio chief, was acquitted.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Governor of Austria and German administrator of the Netherlands during the war, was found innocent on count 1 and guilty on counts 2, 3 and 4.

**The New York Times**

Copyright © The New York Times  
Originally published October 1, 1946