

# *Nuremberg Tentatively Selected As the Site for Major War Trials*

By CLIFTON DANIEL.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21—Nuremberg, which bears one of the most infamous names in the history of nazism, appears to have been chosen tentatively as the site of the projected international war crimes tribunal that will try the major German war criminals. cated the site was acceptable to the United States, Britain and France, but that no final decision on the site would be made until the Russian delegates had been consulted, The Associated Press reported.]

Representatives of the United States, Britain and France left London by plane today for Nuremberg to inspect a courtroom and other facilities and to select a venue for the first and greatest of the war crimes trials. Unexpected developments, which were not explained, did not allow the Soviet Union representatives, who have been conferring with the delegates of the other three powers in London on the trial procedure, to go to Nuremberg. Some quarters in London expect that the representatives of the four powers will issue a declaration next week to take effect upon approval by the Governments concerned. Thereafter, it is reported, some twenty-five of the major German leaders, most of whom are now in custody at the Palace Hotel at Mondorf-les-Bains, Luxembourg, will be brought to trial at one time, in the autumn if possible.

[A visit by an Associated Press reporter to the Palace Hotel revealed that the top Ger-

[In Nuremberg, Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson indi-

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man leaders under arrest there as war criminals were being held under conditions comparable to those in an American penitentiary, a dispatch from Mondorf declared. "Coddling" is barred by the officer in charge, the dispatch added.

[At the same time, a dispatch from Frankfort on the Main said that United States officials had proposed the exile of 10,000 German officers, excluding those accused of war crimes, to the United States and its possessions, the British Empire and the Soviet Union as a measure to prevent the rebirth of militarism in Germany.]

Among the defendants who might be tried at once, according to speculation here are Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Jules Streicher, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, Archer Seyss-inquart, Dr. Robert Ley and possibly Rudolph Hess.

A resolution demanding that Doenitz and other German leaders who were responsible for the heavy loss of life among the Merchant Seamen be brought to trial will be considered next week by the British National Union of Seamen at their annual conference. The sponsors of the resolution propose that a representative of the union should give evidence at Doenitz's trial.

## Norway Names Crimes Aide

The Oslo radio, in a domestic broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said yesterday that the Cabinet Council had appointed Terje Wold, former Minister of Justice and Police in the Norwegian Government-in-Exile in London, as the Norwegian representative on the Allied War Crimes Commission.

## U. S. Observer in Norway

OSLO, Norway, July 21 (U.P.)—Maj. Arne Brogger, former New York attorney, has arrived here to observe the trial of Vidkun Quisling, former Norwegian Nazi leader, on behalf of Justice Jackson, it was disclosed today.

Major Brogger arrived as it was revealed that Norwegian investigators had gone to Berlin to study documents concerning Quisling. Quisling's trial on treason charges is expected to start shortly after their return.

Accompanied by United States

Ambassador Lithgow Osborne, Major Brogger conferred with Norwegian Attorney General Sven Arntzen and Special Prosecutor Annaeus Schjoedt. He established an office in the United States Embassy, and reliable sources said representatives of the United Nations War Crimes Commission might arrive soon.

Mr. Schjoedt said that other Norwegian investigators were studying documents in London, and that it was believed the Berlin investigations would take not more than two weeks.

## Greek Quisling Law Expires

ATHENS, Greece, July 21 (Reuter)—Any Greek Quislings not yet accused were safe from today, as the law concerning the punishment of collaborators laid down that no prosecution could take place unless the acts complained of were reported to the special judicial authorities within six months of the publication of the law. The time limit expired today.

There were 1,100 alleged collaborators in prison, according to a recent Government statement, and 300 had already been tried. Only one had been sentenced to death and executed—Yannopoulos, leader of the organization called the German-Greek Bund during the occupation.