

PEARL HARBOR LAID TO NAZIS

Prosecutor Makes Charges In War Crimes Trial.

(Continued From Page One)

Alderman presented minutes of a secret conference at the Reich chancellery on May 23, 1939, attended by Hermann Goering and top military commanders, at which Hitler warned that war with Britain "would be a life and death struggle."

Another document revealed that a special Nazi planning staff had been set up for planning operations "on the highest level" which would be kept secret even from Italy and Japan.

Schacht's request for the witnesses for the first time indicated the line of defense he would take against prosecution charges that his financial manipulations provided the money with which Hitler re-armed Germany in preparation for aggressive war.

Clues as to the type of defense which will be offered by most of the 20 war crimes defendants were given when the court granted a whole series of requests for witnesses and documents to be produced in their behalf.

Calls on Nazi Colonel Schacht was given permission to call two witnesses to testify to his 1938 efforts to overthrow Hitler and to call a Luftwaffe colonel named Gronau to tell of his part in the abortive July, 1944, conspiracy. He was also empowered to call Reichsbank Director Kretschmann to tell of his opposition to the persecution of the Jews and other witnesses to tell how he opposed Nazi rearmament.

Counsel for Rudolf Hess was given permission to produce the letter Hess left behind for Hitler before he made his famous flight to Britain. He also was given permission to present the report on Hess submitted to the house of commons by former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and to call Hermann Goering to testify regarding his behavior before he flew to Britain.

This testimony apparently would be designed to show that Hess' mental condition had not been normal for some years.

Frank Says He Objected Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi ideological leader, was given permission to call witnesses to testify that he sought to improve the plight of workers "from the East." Hans Frank, Nazi governor for Poland, was permitted to bring witnesses to support his thesis that he had a quarrel with Heinrich Himmler over persecution of the Poles.

Frank and Wilhelm Frick, Nazi interior minister, were permitted to call witnesses to try to prove they had no authority over the concentration camps and Gestapo activities in Poland. Walther Funk was permitted to bring in witnesses to testify he didn't have any influence in Nazi party matters.

Frick for reasons unknown requested and granted permission to introduce in his defense a copy of John Gunther's book, "Inside Europe."

Adm. Karl Doenitz asked and was permitted to call experts on international law and on German naval organization, apparently to try to show that his naval activities were within international law and that tactical violations of international law by German submarines were not within his jurisdiction.

Raeder Wants Chaplain Adm. Erich Raeder won permission to bring in a chaplain as a witness to his good character. Balder von Schirach, Nazi youth leader, will be permitted to introduce witnesses in support of a claim he tried to co-operate with youth movements in France and Britain and wasn't responsible for anti-Jewish outrages.

Fritz Sauckel, an S.S. and S.A. leader, was permitted to call his wife to court to testify that she tried to get German war prisoners released from jail and recommended that foreign workers be treated kindly.

Albert Speer, armaments minister, was permitted to call a witness whom he said would testify to "certain illegal acts" which Speer committed in opposition to Hitler. He will also be allowed to produce minutes of a meeting with Hitler in an attempt to show that he was just a "non-political architect" and that he tried to prevent hardships resulting from Hitler's orders.

Present at the meeting at which Hitler presented his "last will and testament" according to the minutes introduced as evidence, were Hermann Goering, Adm. Erich Raeder, Gen. Werner von Fritsch, Constantin von Neurath and Gen. Werner von Blomberg.

The transcription of their discussion, considered by the Americans as a particularly damaging piece of evidence, is known as the Hossbach note, named for the colonel who took the notes.

Rudolf Hess was seized by a severe case of stomach cramps during the testimony and had to be led, groaning, from the courtroom with the prison doctor in attendance shortly before the noon recess. His attorney said he would ask later today for the medical committee's report on Hess' condition.

All morning Alderman read from captured documents a mass of evidence that the Nazis were blueprinting the coming war as far back as 1935.

He quoted from Von Blomberg's letter to commanders of the army and air force written in 1935, urging them to "strictest secrecy" in promulgation of the new reich's defense law.

Russian representation on the prosecution staff was greatly strengthened by the arrival of Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs Andrei V. Vishinsky and the chief prosecutor, Gen. Roman A. Rudenko. Vishinsky did not attend the morning session.

Rudenko, who has been ill in

Company's Side in Wage Dispute at General Motors

(Continued From Page One)

by E. C. Wilson, president, and H. W. Anderson, vice president: "The arbitration procedure proposed on Nov. 23 to the General Motors Corp. by the U. A. W.-C. I. O. was not an offer of arbitration but a demand from the union for abdication by the company of its rights to management of its business."

"THE UNION proposal was advanced so that when the expected rejection came General Motors could be blamed for a strike which the union had been planning for several months."

"This is evidenced by the fact that the union ignored the company's prompt reply to the union ultimatum of Nov. 19, and ordered a strike the same day without awaiting the communication promised for Nov. 23."

"Throughout the negotiations, which began with the union demand for a 30 per cent wage increase, forwarded to the corporation on Aug. 18 (four days after the capitulation of Japan), the union has consistently rejected 'reasonable counter-proposals' to its excessive wage increase demand."

"THIS DEMAND was based upon the union's appraisal of General Motors financial position as a result of its assumption of high war profits and high future profits still to be earned."

"This excessive demand was rejected by the corporation on Oct. 3, with the explanation that to comply with it would touch off a spiral of inflation leading to a debacle like that of 1929."

"The corporation on Oct. 27 proposed as a basis for wage bargaining a 6 per cent increase with the extension of the work week to 45 hours, which would more than offset any loss in take-home pay to the workers. At the same time it would have made possible increased production which is vital in the battle against inflation. This proposal was summarily dismissed by the U. A. W.-C. I. O."

"ON NOV. 7 the corporation made a second counter-proposal based on the wage-price policy which had just been announced by President Truman. This proposed that further wage bargaining be based on the premise that the corporation would agree to pay increased wage rates by classifications which since 1941 had not been raised in proportion to the cost of living as determined by the government agency responsible for administration of presidential executive orders."

"Again, on Nov. 15, the corporation offered a proposal of a 10 per cent wage increase with the understanding that if the final adjustment permitted under the presidential formula proved greater than 10 per cent the corporation would increase wage adjustments by that amount."

"ALL THREE of these counter-proposals were flatly rejected by the U. A. W.-C. I. O. on the basis that such wage increases would amount to increased prices. So far as the corporation is concerned the price of automobiles to the public is a responsibility of the OPA."

"The corporation will submit to OPA all costs which may properly be considered in relation to establishment of prices for current models."

"Increased costs due to increased wages would be part of these corporation claims, but their effect upon the ultimate prices would rest between General Motors and the OPA, and not between General Motors and the U. A. W.-C. I. O."

"ON NOV. 19 the U. A. W.-C. I. O. submitted to the General Motors Corp. for arbitration of its wage dispute but connecting it with the questions of profits and prices and demanding that the accounts of General Motors be made available to a proposed three-man board."

"The corporation feels that any procedure of this sort would result in substitution by subter-

fuge of a new management for General Motors without the consent of its owners. Therefore the so-called arbitration plan of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. has been rejected."

"THE U. A. W.-C. I. O. has insisted upon arithmetic in its dealings with the corporation. Here is the arithmetic as we see it: 'A typical General Motors employee earned \$11.15 an hour during the war period had an average weekly pay check of \$55.49. 'This same employee, earning the same base rate of \$11.15 per hour, would earn under indicated peacetime work schedules and with the 10 per cent raise offered by the corporation, a weekly take-home of \$60.09.'"

"THIS calculation does not include the withholding tax, which under the new tax laws will make the peacetime position of the worker more favorable than it was in wartime; nor does it include expenditures for war bonds, which are considered as savings rather than expenditures."

"The U. A. W.-C. I. O. has seen fit to reject the reasonable corporation proposals. Why? That question must be answered by the U. A. W.-C. I. O."

Moscow, appeared in good health and chatted with Justice Robert Jackson, chief American prosecutor. Reports that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh would be called as a defense witness for Goering were denied today by Goering's attorney, Dr. Otto Stahmer.

LEAVE IRAN, U. S. ADVISE FOR BIG 3

Wants Allies to Withdraw All Troops.

(Continued From Page One)

was the "crux" of the problem there.

British Force Way Into 2 Jewish Towns

JERUSALEM, Nov. 25 (U. P.).—British troops forced their way into two Jewish coastal villages with clubs and tear gas bombs today in search of Zionist terrorists who blew up two coast guard stations near Tel Aviv yesterday.

A British communiqué said detachments of the 6th airborne division were ordered out to search the villages of Shefayim and Givat-Hayim despite vigorous opposition from the Jewish settlers. The troops, accompanied by Palestinian police, trailed the terrorists from the wrecked coast guard stations at Givat Olga and Sdina. All last night, but were blocked by hostile Jewish mobs at the outskirts of Shefayim and Givat-Hayim. Both villages were surrounded

and the British forced their entry this morning, injuring several Jews in the process.

An immediate line-up of all inhabitants failed to uncover the terrorists, but the British communiqué said the search was continuing.

Virtually all the Palestine coast was under curfew as a result of the new outbreak and British tanks and armored cars were reported joining in the manhunt.

The disorders began yesterday when a gang of terrorists blew up the two coastal stations and wounded a number of British and native guards. The attack was believed to have been made in reprisal for the seizure of the Greek schooner Dimitrios off the Palestine coast with 20 illegal Jewish immigrants.

British warplanes were sent to the Ambarawa area today where Indonesian extremists have been besieging 8000 to 10,000 civilians in refugee camps and attacking British troops.

Increased fighting was reported at other points across Java after British rocket-firing planes Sunday smashed the Jogjakarta and Soerakarta radio stations, main outlets for extremist propaganda.

The Indonesians were reported to have suffered heavy losses in an attack on the Ambarawa jail Saturday night but fighting continued.

A British spokesman said last night the radio stations were bombed because they had been broadcasting "exceedingly violent anti-British propaganda which the Indonesian government was unable to control."

Extremists attacked the summer capital of Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia, Saturday night and skirmishes continued Sunday. The newly appointed Indonesian mayor said 20 to 40 Indonesians had been killed.

British shelling of Soerabaya continued after Indian troops were attacked by Indonesians again Sunday. In other parts of the city the British advanced two miles against light opposition.

The situation was reported improved in Semarang, where 1000 Indonesians, led by tanks, attacked British positions Saturday but were repulsed by artillery fire. Looting and sniping continued.

Chinese Nationalists Advance Toward Mukden

CHUNGKING, Nov. 26 (U. P.).—Chinese Nationalist troops were reported today at the Kowpang railway junction, 178 miles inside Manchuria, and advancing steadily over the 80-mile gap to Mukden. Russian troops were waiting in Mukden to receive them.

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REDS DEFEATED IN AUSTRIAN ELECTION

(Continued From Page One)

The Communists trailed badly with only 3 per cent of the total vote for a maximum of two to three seats.

Political observers believed the conservative victory would force resignation of Socialist Dr. Karl Renner, aging head of the present coalition government, in favor of Leopold Figl, chairman of the Peoples party.

The 43-year-old Figl was secretary of state in the Renner regime and was a minor functionary in the pre-Anschluss government of Kurt Schuschnigg.

Although the Communists virtually were eliminated from parliament, that ancient city where the Russians and Japanese fought a great battle in 1905.

A military source said that withdrawal of Soviet forces from Manchuria, originally set for Dec. 3, had been postponed and Red army units have been returned to Mukden and Changchun.

They said Chinese government liaison officers were living in Red army headquarters at Changchun, unable to move freely because Communist forces control the city.

ment, it was believed likely they would be asked to remain in the three-party coalition government, if only to share responsibility.

Their resounding defeat was interpreted in well-informed quarters as a popular rebuke to the Red army, which held Vienna for many weeks before a joint occupation was agreed upon with the western allies.

Dealt Heavy Blow Together with the Communists party setback in Hungary, where they gained only 17 per cent of the popular vote in the national elections three weeks ago, the Austrian returns seemed likely to deal a heavy blow to Russian prestige in central Europe.

With the exception of Vienna, where the socialists clung to a slight lead, the conservatives swept each of the nation's 25 provinces by margins of two and three to one in the first free election held here in 14 years.

By contrast, the Communists were able to muster less than six per cent of the votes in the Russian zone of occupation, three per cent in the American zone and about nine per cent in the British area.

Communist strength in the British zone was due to the solidly leftist vote of the Slovene minority, which Yugoslav Marshal Tito is claiming for his country.

Political observers regarded the results more as a protest vote than as conclusive evidence of a rightist swing in Austria.

He saw the minister and once with the latter promised quest.

The next phone call at 10:30 p. m. (Harbor time) was the secretary to the minister got there at 10:30 p. m.

"He slapped the table and to emperor's report," Grew said.

"He said the Japanese break off the negotiations."

Grew said it was significant hope the talk. He said the f no mention of Harbor, although four hours e

Boug Grew returned, bassy, and heard newsho. He sent out f news of the P. Hull had b the state dep ward basing Harbor.

"We felt it less extent u the navy was bor, that it re critical period other countri Hull replied.

"We were d worst interna tle memory of erous and u way."

"We at it felt it would be to standi were through Had Li

Hull testifi fore Pearl Ha had no real I pan "hell