

# Nazis Try To Hide Emotions At Verdict; Some Squirm

## MILITARY MEN HOLD UP WELL BEFORE COURT

Hess Mumbles at Thought Of Spending Rest of Life in Prison.

By CLINTON B. CONGER  
United Press Staff Correspondent  
NUERNBERG, Oct. 1.—The Nuremberg defendants who deliberately brought suffering to so many millions—tried mightily to hide their own emotions today when the time came for them to squirm.

Some of them succeeded. But not all.

As the war crimes tribunal announced its verdicts and then the sentences, the German military and naval defendants held up well, but some of the politicians seemed stunned, bewildered.

This is how they took their sentences:

Hermann Goering, commander of the German air force, sentenced to death, flushed slightly.

Rudolf Hess, No. 2 Nazi, looked depressed, mumbled and fumbled. He held his earphones at his side while the court announced he must spend the rest of his life in prison. Hess remained standing, and had to be led from the dock.

Kaltenbrunner bows

Field Marshal Wilhelm von Keitel, chief of the German high command, stood expressionless with straight military bearing while he received his death sentence. He left the dock smartly.

Ernest Kaltenbrunner, chief of the Nazi secret police, bowed stiffly from the waist, heard his death sentence, bowed again, and left the dock.

Alfred Rosenberg, anti-Jewish Nazi philosopher, angrily threw down his earphones when they cracked out his punishment—death.

Hans Frank, the Nazi governor of Poland, apparently did not know what to do when he entered the dock. He smiled weakly at his lawyer just before he received his death sentence.

Julius Streicher, the world's most vicious Jew-baiter, stopped chewing gum for the first time in two days. When he heard his death sentence, he grimaced, nodded slightly, and left.

Doenitz Bangs Earphones

Walther Funk, economics minister and Reichsbank director, seemingly stood in a fog after he received a life term. A guard had to nudge him to get him out of the dock.

Adm. Karl Doenitz, commander in chief of the German navy, stood gravely as he learned he must serve 10 years in prison. He banged down his earphones and walked quickly from the court.

Adm. Eric Raeder, 70-year-old navy commander, appeared almost unmoved by his life sentence. A guard, however, had to tell him to remove his earphones. He grimaced toward the bench as he disappeared from the courtroom for the last time.

Baldur von Schirach, youngest of the defendants, stood with his hands crossed over his waist. The 39-year-old leader of the Hitler youth movement glared angrily at the bench until he received his 20-year sentence, then left the room without further display.

Fritz Sauckel, who conscripted forced labor from Nazi-occupied countries, gulped when he learned he must hang. His tiny, toothbrush mustache worked up and down in front of a frowning face. He had to be told to remove the headstall.

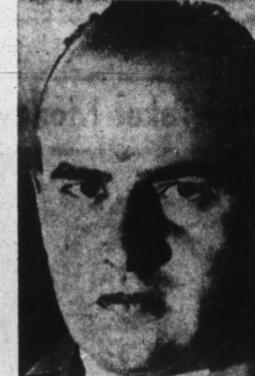
Sentence Bormann in the Absentia

Gen. Alfred Jodl, army chief of staff, continued to stand silently for a moment after receiving his death sentence. Small red spots appeared on his brightly flushed cheeks, but that was the only sign of emotion.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Nazi chancellor of Austria, gripped the bench with a grave face, and swayed forward when the judge said "death."

Konstantin Von Neurath, Hitler's first foreign minister, took his 15-

## How International War Crimes Tribunal Doomed 12 Former Aids of Hitler to Die on Gallows



### How Nuernberg Tribunal Ruled On Defendants

NUERNBERG, Oct. 1 (U. P.)—The four counts of the indictment or which they were tried:

ONE: Conspiracy in the common plan for aggressive war.

TWO: Crimes against peace.

THREE: War crimes.

FOUR: Crimes against humanity. The verdict:

Hermann Goering—Guilty on all counts; death by hanging.

Joachim von Ribbentrop—Guilty on all counts; death by hanging.

Wilhelm V. Keitel—Guilty on all counts; death by hanging.

Alfred Rosenberg—Guilty on all counts; death by hanging.

Alfred Jodl—Guilty on all counts; death by hanging.

Konstantin von Neurath—Guilty on all counts; 15 years.

Fritz von Papen—Acquitted.

Hjalmar Schacht—Acquitted.

Hans Fritzsche—Acquitted.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart—Guilty counts two, three, four; death by hanging.

Karl Doenitz—Guilty counts two, three; 10 years.

Albert Speer—Guilty three, four; 20 years.

Martin Bormann (tried in absentia)—Guilty three, four; death by hanging.

Fritz Sauckel—Guilty three, four; death by hanging.

Baldur von Schirach—Guilty count four; 20 years.

Erich Raeder—Guilty one, two, three; life imprisonment.

Walther Funk—Guilty two, three, four; life imprisonment.

Julius Streicher—Guilty count four; death by hanging.

Wilhelm Frick—Guilty two, three, four; death by hanging.

Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner—Guilty three, four; death by hanging.

Rudolf Hess—Guilty one, two; life imprisonment.

Hjalmar Schacht . . . freed on "reasonable doubt" that his actions constituted crimes within the specific terms of the international tribunal's charter.

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