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THE NUREMBERG TRIAL

OPENING TO-DAY

From Our Special Correspondent

NUREMBERG, Nov. 19

After a day of rumour and of protracted consultation among the judges and prosecuting counsel of the four nations, it became virtually certain to-night that the Nuremberg war crimes trial would open, as arranged, to-morrow morning.

The Russian delegation had applied in committee for a postponement, ostensibly on the grounds of the illness of General Rudenko, their leading counsel, and they were supported by the French desire to see Alfred Krupp joined in the indictment, but this evening authority was received from Moscow for Colonel Pokrovsky to take the place of General Rudenko—who in any case would not be required to conduct the Soviet case for several weeks—and it is now less likely that the court, as seemed probable earlier in the day, will be asked for an adjournment after the reading of the indictment and the taking of pleas to-morrow.

UNSETTLING INFLUENCE

It is to be regretted that all this uncertainty should have arisen on the eve of the greatest trial in history, an international precedent to which the eyes of the world are turned, and its unsettling influence has been particularly hard for Justice Robert Jackson and the American delegation, who lead off with count one of the indictments, and set forth the common plan or conspiracy by which the accused prepared aggressive war. But with this last-minute change of front by the Russians—and at one moment it seemed to have been reached—all the rumours and legal arguments would appear to have been settled, and the stage is set.

Of the 24 major war criminals first selected for trial, Goebbels is presumed to be at large. Ley died by his own hand in his cell, and Gustav Krupp is too ill to appear in the dock. A fourth prisoner, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, S.S. leader and second in command to Himmler in the German internal security services, has now dropped out, having been removed to hospital last night after an attack of cerebral haemorrhage. His condition had improved by this morning, but it will clearly be a long time before he is sufficiently recovered to be brought to court. For some time, it is stated, he had been almost in a state of hysteria. There is still some doubt about the mental condition of Hess, who has been examined by psychiatrists from the four nations, but no application so far has come before the court.

READE'S RED TIE

Going is apparently in better health than at any time in the past 12 years. His drug habits have been eliminated, and he has lost a good deal of weight. Those of the prisoners who do not wear uniforms have been provided with iron-grey civilian clothes and dark ties. Only Admiral Reader, who will be in multi, asked and received permission to wear a red tie, perhaps as a token of the period that he spent in Russian custody.

The international tribunal and the prosecution have gone to great pains to provide the accused with counsel for their defence, and in no case has a defendant had counsel thrust upon him.

The German lawyers are enjoying better facilities, in some respects, than they would in a British court, and they have expressed astonishment at the help given to them. All the documents in this largely documentary trial have been issued to the defence, and each day counsel will receive a transcript of the proceedings in court.

1,100 PRISONERS FROZEN TO DEATH

DR. KALLAY'S EVIDENCE

The United Nations War Crimes Commission states that Dr. Nicholas Kallay, former Prime Minister of Hungary, was taken to the Mauthausen concentration camp on February 16, 1945. As he was led into the camp, he saw about 250 men standing in the snow. They were naked and were being sprayed with cold water from fire hoses in a temperature several degrees below freezing point.

Evidence in the hands of the Commission reveals that Dr. Kallay was a "common prisoner" in the same camp, but was allowed to visit his father on occasions. He said these victims were fellow prisoners of his, and that altogether 1,100 men were weakened by starvation that they were unable to do forced labour, had been made to stand three days and nights in the bitter cold, and were sprayed until they froze to death.

WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS IN NEW GUINEA

DEAD MEN'S EVIDENCE

From Our Own Correspondent

MELBOURNE, Nov. 19

Dead men's evidence will be heard at the first trials of Japanese war criminals in the New Guinea area. The trial of 40 Indian soldiers, with one officer who is still living, were the only men left in Japanese hands of a contingent of 2,600 prisoners of war.

Captured by the Japanese at Singapore, they refused to join the enemy-sponsored Indian Nationalist Army and were taken to New Guinea, for treatment, hunger, ill-treatment, and cannibalism reduced their numbers until finally 13 emaciated survivors, two of whom died later, staggered into the Australian lines when the Japanese capitulated. Their depositions were made to the War Crimes Commission.

Last week 10 left on their return to India; but their transport aircraft struck a mountain in New Britain, and all perished.

CHINESE DELEGATION'S GIFT TO LADY CRIPPS

Lady Cripps, president of the British Red Cross

SPRAYING D.T.T. FROM THE AIR

TSETSE FLY EXPERIMENT

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 19

In view of the deep concern of a large portion of the African continent in the extermination of the tsetse fly, interest attaches to a report by the Department of Agriculture on preliminary tests of spraying D.T.T. from the air in a fairly well circumscribed infested area of about 25 square miles in the Mjuzi game reserve of north Zululand.

The report states that the ideal of complete eradication does not seem to be beyond the bounds of possibility, in view of the tsetse fly's low rate of reproduction and the restricted environment in which the insect can live. However, largely because of mechanical difficulties, the first spraying was not sufficiently thorough to enable the effects to be determined, and further spraying will be undertaken. But results obtained among tsetse exposed in cages which received a small quantity of the spray suggest well.

Referring to other insects which abound in the area, the report states that some species are found to be much more susceptible to D.T.T. than others, and that the ideal of an insect-free world is by no means attainable or desirable with the insecticide. Grasshoppers, crickets, mantis, and others of this group are apparently unaffected, while this generally seems very susceptible.

BERLIN COUNCIL TAKES STOCK

CITY OF "WORK, PEACE, AND PROGRESS"

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

BERLIN, Nov. 19

Six months after its establishment by the Red Army on May 19 the Berlin City Council reported on its work to a great audience in the handsome Admiralspalast here to-day.

The recovery in these six months has been remarkable, and it was an impressive survey which the main speaker, Herr Karl Miron, the Deputy Lord Mayor, made in a speech which lasted more than two hours. Other speeches were made by representatives of the women of the capital, the youth, the workers, and science. The Lord Mayor, Dr. Werner, keeping on his black fur-collared coat in the unheated theatre, presided. The flags of the four allies formed a background together with a large model of the Berlin bear, the city symbol being equipped for this occasion with a pick and a shovel—in keeping with the pledge which adorned the stage: "We will build a Berlin of work, peace, and progress."

Herr Maron said that all of the more than 25,000 Nazis formerly in the municipal service had been dismissed. In May Berlin was in a state of collapse, he went on. It was rescued by the Red Army. After Germany's attack on them there was no reason why they should have done it, but they gave every help. While still with one hand destroying the remains of Fascism they brought in food and water.

Herr Maron made the important announcement that the newly introduced people's restaurants would serve 500,000 meals daily.

BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET

REMOVAL TO SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG BY STAGES

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

CANBERRA, Nov. 19

Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser has informed Mr. Chifley, the Prime Minister, that arrangements have been completed for the removal of the base and supply organization of the Pacific Fleet to Singapore and Hong-kong by stages extending to June, 1946. Refitting facilities will probably be required from Australia for some time. Admiral Fraser has written to Mr. Beasley, Minister of Defence, expressing keenest regret at the Fleet's departure and his thanks for the help given by Australia.

Mr. Chifley said that the United Kingdom Government had sent the Fleet to the Pacific as soon as practicable in keeping with the pledge to throw its full weight against Japan and he recorded Australia's deep appreciation of this cooperation in the joint British Commonwealth effort in this part of the world. He had already thanked Admiral Fraser and the ships' companies for their invaluable assistance in repatriating Australian prisoners of war, and he offered Australia's best wishes to all officers and men of the Fleet as they moved from Australia's shores.

ROBBERY WITHOUT INTENT

UNFOUNDED SUSPICIONS OF AN HONEST CITIZEN

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

MADRID, Nov. 19

An involuntary theft was committed at Seville recently by an honest citizen who had the uncomfortable experience of being followed on his way home late at night. When his pursuer caught up with him and asked for a match to light a cigarette the man complied, and the two walked on together, but his worst suspicions were confirmed when he found that his note-case was missing from his pocket. Arriving on his doorstep he pointed his key at his companion as though it was a firearm and said: "Hand over! I am not obeyed and fled to the police station, where before long he was joined by the honest citizen, who had been appealed to discover his own note-case lying where he had left it at home. He had come hurriedly to report himself guilty of unintentional robbery. The men departed again together, fast friends.

THE PEKING MAN'S CAVE LOOTED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK, Nov. 19

Acting on information from the Japanese authorities, American agents have recovered from the Imperial University, Tokyo, crude tools, a silver tooth, jewelry, and other objects looted by Japanese soldiers from the cave at Choukoutou, in China, of the Peking man. They will be returned to the National Geological Survey of China. Letters seized with the objects stated that the Japanese were never able to discover in a

DUAL BUDGET IN KENYA

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

NAIROBI, Nov. 19

The Kenya budget, which is at present before the Legislature, introduces a feature which is believed to be unprecedented in the Colonial Empire.

Sessional paper No. 3, published at the end of June, announced the Government's intention of creating a new body called the "Development and Reconstruction Authority," with the Chief Secretary as chairman. In consequence of which future budgets will be divided into two parts to distinguish between development and reconstruction finance drawn from special funds, and the normal Government revenue and expenditure. Accordingly the 1946 budget was presented in this dual form.

The ordinary budget estimates the revenue at £4,750,000, and the expenditure at approximately £10,000 less. Recurrent expenditure amounts to £4,650,000, which is £640,000 more than the estimates a year ago. The Government confesses some anxiety at this continuing increase in recurrent charges.

The purpose and intention of the development and reconstruction fund is to enable long-range planning and works to be carried out without dependence on fluctuating general revenue. The first year's expenditure includes provision for soil conservation; the reconditioning of native reserves; road construction; £231,000 for African and European and Indian settlement schemes; and £700,000 for medical, educational, agricultural, and administrative buildings and staff quarters. The only tax reduction is the abolition of the excess profits tax. Most controls are being continued.

NATIVE LANDS

The acting Governor outlined the machinery which is being built up to secure greater control over the administration of native lands to ensure their better use, including a team of technical advisers for the Chief Native Commissioner and early visits by eminent sociologists to advise on native land tenure, including Dr. Schapera, of South Africa.

The colony was also warned that there must be a slowing down in expenditure on education of all races because of the burden of the increasing population. In view of the Government's belief that no restriction of taxation is possible until the whole fiscal policy has been reviewed on an East African basis, Sir Wilfrid Woods, one time Financial Secretary to Ceylon, has been engaged to carry out a fiscal survey early in the new year.

The budget has had a mixed reception; some settler critics expressing alarm at the heavy expenditure, particularly the recurrent. The budget has almost doubled since 1939.

CABINET COMPOSITION IN ITALY

LIBERALS' PLAN DISCUSSED

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

ROME, Nov. 19

The inner Cabinet composed of the six chief Ministerial representatives of the parties in the Government met this evening under the presidency of Signor Parri to examine the Liberal Party's statement issued yesterday which proposed *inter alia* that the basis of the Government should be widened to include men outside the present Coalition.

Although the word "crisis" is being freely used by the Press in connexion with the composition of the Government such a stage has not yet been reached. Signor Parri, in a statement made to the Ansa agency this afternoon, was in fighting mood. The country, he said, undoubtedly did not need a series of crises. He believed that several well-founded demands of the Liberals could be satisfied without changing the present form of the Government, if groups will be shown on all sides that they are prepared to accept the responsibility of the Government and of leading it through the crisis until the formation of the Constituent Assembly. He intended to maintain this pledge and could not allow the Government's attitude to be interpreted as a continuance of these difficult situations. Those who to-day threatened or promoted a Government crisis would take upon themselves the most grave responsibilities.

COMMUNISTS TO TEST BRAZILIAN ELECTION

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 19

A fortnight before the elections, the Communist Party has launched the presidential candidacy of Senhor Yeddo Fiuzza, who says he knew nothing of this development till approached by the party a few days ago. The new candidate was, until recently, director of the national highway department. He is almost unknown politically. According to the party manifesto he is not a Communist and has "no ideological commitments" with the party, but has been chosen to represent its aim of "national unity with no class distinctions." The Communists have long alleged that neither General Dutra nor Brigadier Gomes fulfils this requirement.

Senhor Fiuzza and Senhor Rollim Telles, representing the small National Agrarian Party, were inscribed on Saturday, the last day for the registration of candidates. Four candidates will thus contest the presidency on December 2.

HEALTH SCHEME FOR THE UNITED STATES

NO "SOCIALIZED MEDICINE"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19

A programme to improve the national health was proposed to Congress to-day by President Truman. The message stated that the scheme would include compulsory insurance, but that this would not amount to "socialized medicine." There would be prepayment of costs by premiums adjusted to meet the incomes of the people. Patients would be free to choose their doctor, and the doctor would be free to accept or reject patients. Hospitals would con-

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