

The New York Times
October 8, 1942.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

The text of President Roosevelt's statement follows:

On Aug. 22 I said that this government was constantly receiving information concerning the barbaric crimes being committed by the enemy against civilian populations in occupied countries, particularly on the Continent of Europe. I said it was the purpose of this government, as I knew it to be the purpose of the other United Nations, to see that when victory is won the perpetrators of these crimes shall answer for them before courts of law.

The commission of these crimes continues.

I now declare it to be the intention of this government that the successful close of the war shall include provision for the surrender to the United Nations of war criminals.

With a view to establishing responsibility of the guilty individuals through the collection and assessment of all available evidence, this government is prepared to cooperate with the British and other governments in establishing a United Nations commission for the investigation of war crimes.

The number of persons eventually found guilty will undoubtedly be extremely small compared to the total enemy populations. It is not the intention of this government or of the governments associated with us to resort to mass reprisals. It is our intention that just and sure punishment shall be meted out to the ringleaders responsible for the organized murder of thousands of innocent persons and the commission of atrocities which have violated every tenet of the Christian faith.

BRITISH ANNOUNCE PLAN

Disown Tenet That All Germans Share War Guilt of Leaders

By Raymond Daniell

Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 7 - The government seized the opportunity during a debate in the House of Lords today on punishment of war criminals to

repudiate formally "Vansittartism," as the tenet that all Germans share their leaders' culpability has come to be known.

The discussion of ways and means of punishing war crimes, precipitated by Viscount Maugham, former Lord Chancellor, was made the occasion for a declaration by Viscount Simon that the Allies do not intend to punish the Germans as a nation.

Lord Simon's statement was timed to coincide with a similar one issued by President Roosevelt in Washington.

A list of offenders against the rules of war and international law was being drawn up, he disclosed, and their surrender would be demanded as part of the armistice terms.

Announcement of the plan at this time was expected by the government to be an encouragement to the occupied countries and a safeguard against the wholesale massacre of Germans.

Lord Addison commended the plan as one that would avoid another such fiasco as in 1919, when the list of war criminals was withheld until the signing of the peace treaty and none was actually punished.

The Netherland and Belgian Ambassadors and members of the Yugoslav and Polish Embassy staffs listened attentively to the debate from the distinguished visitors' gallery.

In order to gain custody of the accused, said Lord Simon, the United States and Great Britain were making a joint declaration that the accused "wanted for war crimes should be caught and handed over at the time of and as a condition of the armistice with the right to acquire the delivery of others as soon as supplementary investigations are completed."

Lord Simon said the plan had the approval of the European Allies with headquarters here and that Fighting France had associated herself with the joint declaration. He said it had been submitted also to the Soviet Union, China, India and the British Dominions and their replies were awaited.

Lord Simon pointed out that the proposal contemplated post-war action in a field where there were few precedents, but he declared that the Nazis had cast out the whole international code and set no limits to the ferocity with which the inhabitants of occupied countries, the aged, the children, the women and the Jews had been treated.

Composition of Tribunals

During the debate some speakers raised the question whether war criminals should be tried by tribunals made up of nationals of the countries where their outrages were committed or by international courts, and whether these courts should be military or civil. Some speakers were concerned lest the culprits escape and claim the right of asylum in countries other than their own.

Lord Maugham suggested that British courts should have jurisdiction to try persons accused of serious crimes against British subjects, even though the crimes charged were committed on alien soil.

Answering these points, Lord Simon said he was much attracted by "the practical good sense" of the Marquess of Crewe's observation that military courts generally act with greater expedition than civil courts, and remarked that the laws of war permitted belligerent commanders to punish hostile offenders against the laws and customs of war. Prompt action was essential, he said, and the victorious armies and navies might prove the proper bodies to deal with many horrible crimes.

Lord Simon said he thought the composition of international courts would be a difficult problem with so many belligerents. Regarding the possibilities of extradition, he said there was not, as many persons believed, any private right recognized by international law as the right of asylum.

檢察部文書第三二七三號

ニユー・ヨーク・タイムス、一九四二年十月八日木曜

大統領聲明

ルーズヴェルト / ROOSEVELT / 大統領聲明ノ本文次ノ如シ

八月二十二日ニ余ハ我カ政府ガ被占領諸國、特ニ歐洲大陸ニ於テ敵軍ガ其人口中一般人ニ加ヘタル辱罵ナル犯罪ニ關シ間斷ナキ追鞫ニ接シ居ルコトヲ申述ベタノデアツタ。

戰勝ノ際ハ是等ノ犯罪ヲ犯シタ者ヲ法廷ニ於テ裁キヲ受ケシムベキコトハ我カ政府ノ意圖デアリ、又余ノ知ルトコロデハ其ハ他ノ連合國ノ意圖スルトコロデモアル旨ヲ余ハ語ツタ。

此等ノ犯行ハ繼續サレテ居ルノデアアル。尙テ戰爭ガ勝利ノ終局ヲ見タ場合、戰爭犯罪人ヲ連合國ニ引渡スコトヲ含ム條項ヲ設ケルコトハ我カ政府ノ意圖デアルコトヲ余ハ改メテ言明スル。入手シ得ベキ總テノ證據ノ蒐集及裁定ニヨリ犯罪者各個人ノ責任ヲ確定スル目的ヲ以テ我カ政府ハ戰爭犯罪審

Doc 3273

理ノ爲聯合國委員會ヲ設ケル様英國及其他ノ國ノ政府
ト協力スル用意ガアル。

結局ニ於テ有罪トナルベキ人々ノ數ハ敵ノ全体ノ人口
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レモンド・ダニエル / RAYMOND DANIEL / 記

ニューヨーク・タイムズ / NEW YORK TIMES / 宛無電

ロンドン / LONDON / 十月七日發一政府ハ今日、
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サイモン卿 / LORD SIMON / ノ聲明ハ、ワシ

ントン / WASHINGTON / ニ於テ、ローズヴェルト

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同ジクスル様ニ行ハレタ。

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 此ノ討論ヲ熱心ニ傾聴シテイタ。

サイモン卿 / LORD SIMON / ハ、合衆國及ビ英
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裁判所ノ構成

討論中若干ノ辯士ハ戦争犯罪人ハ彼等ノ暴行ガ行ハレタ諸國ノ國籍人ニヨツテ構成サレル裁判所ニ依リ審理サルベキモノカ或ハ國際裁判所ニ依リ審理サルベキモノカ、又コレハ軍事裁判所ニスベキカ普通裁判所ニスベキカ、ト云フ質問ヲ提出シタ。發言者ノ中ニハ、犯罪人達ガ逃亡シテ自國外ノ諸國ニ於テ保護權ヲ要求シハシナイカトイフ點ヲ懸念スル者モアツタ。

モーム MAUGHAM 卿ハ、英國裁判所ハ假令他國ノ領土テ犯サレタモノデアツテモ英國國民ニ對スル重大ナル犯罪ニ關シ起訴サレタル者ニ對シテハ、之レヲ審理スル權限ヲ持つベキダ、ト提議シタ。

コレ等ノ點ニ答ヘテサイモン SIMON 卿ハ、軍事裁判所ハ一般ニ普通裁判所ヨリ是ニ迅速ニ事ヲ運ブト云フクルー O'REILLY 侯ノ所論ノ「實際的ナ常識」ニハ深い感銘ヲ覺エルモノダト言ヒ、戦争法規ハ交戰國指揮官ニ戰爭法規及慣習ニ違反セル敵國人ヲ所罰スルコトヲ許シテ居ル、ト言フタ。彼ハ、迅速ナ行動ガ肝要テアリ、且ツ戰勝國海軍ハ多クノ恐ルベキ犯罪ヲ處理スルニ適當ナ機關デアルト言フタ。

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テハ國際裁判所ノ構成ハ難問題デアルト考ヘルト言
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檢察部文書第三二七三號

ニューヨーク。タイムス、一九四二年十月八日木曜

大統領聲明

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尙テ戰爭ガ勝利ノ終局ヲ見タ場合、戰爭犯罪人ヲ連合國ニ引渡スコトヲ含ム條項ヲ設ケルコトハ我カ政府ノ意圖デアルコトヲ余ハ改メテ言明スル。

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ニューヨーク・タイムズ / NEW YORK TIMES / 宛無電

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NAZIS EXECUTE 17 FOR FRENCH RAIDS

Put to Death at Lille Attacked Railroads and German Truck Convoys

NOT MEN ARE BOMBED

Mails Notices to Those Selected for Work in Reich Under Laval Pledge

France, Oct. 7 (U.P.)—Fifteen French civilians have been shot at Lille for carrying out "bolshyevist" activity, announced today as the Germans in Paris investigated the killing of another pro-Axis French Popular party meeting in which one person was killed and eight injured.

The executions were announced by General Nishoff, commander of occupation forces in the forbidden zone of Northeast France. The victims included eleven miners, two mechanics and two chauffeurs. It was understood they had been attacking railroads and military convoys in French Flanders, particularly in the region of Libercourt, they were court-martialed and executed.

A Swiss dispatch quoted the publisher Zeitling as reporting from Paris that one man was shot and eight wounded when five men threw hand grenades into a falling into an Auteuil barracks yard where Popular party supporters were drilling.

Two former members of the Reich Parliament, Senator Georges Brégier and Deputy Dr. Jean Guit, both Republicans, have been interned in the Val-de-Buiss concentration camp on charges of "propaganda against the regime." Paris police were reported to have reported for Marcel Cachin, former Communist Senator, who left the party and joined a Nationalist movement. He recently has been reported missing and Paris sources said he might have been the son of Communist revolt.

Doriot Meeting Bombed

Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—A man was killed and thirty injured in an explosion last night at the Maillot Palace, a cinema motion picture house. Again the target was Jacques Doriot's French Popular party.

This violently anti-Semitic organization had arranged a lecture on the Jewish problem in the theater by Pierre Thurotte, head of its

propaganda service. He had finished speaking and the film "Jew Sus" was being shown when the explosion occurred.

Conscription Notices Mailed ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER

Oct. 7 (U.P.)—Official letters announcing that "you have been designated to work in Germany" have been sent to several hundred thousand unmarried male factory workers in occupied and unoccupied France.

Reports from France said that mobilization of labor for the German war factories was progressing swiftly in an effort to fulfill a promise by Chief of Government Pierre Laval to deliver to Germany 150,000 specialists by Oct. 15, in exchange for 50,000 French war prisoners.

Enclosed in the conscription letters are labor contracts, which the workers must sign and return within twenty-four hours and then present themselves at designated places for medical examinations. After that, they await orders telling them when to entrain for Germany.

The letters warn that "failure to sign and return the enclosed contract means your name will be sent to appropriate French authorities for action." They do not say what the punishment will be for refusal to obey.

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With a view to establishing responsibility of the guilty individuals through the collection and assessment of all available evidence, this government is prepared to cooperate with the British and other governments in establishing a United Nations commission for the investigation of war crimes.

The number of persons eventually found guilty will undoubtedly be extremely small compared to the total enemy populations. It is not the intention of this government or of the governments associated with us to resort to mass reprisals. It is our intention that just and sure punishment shall be meted out to the ringleaders responsible for the organized murder of thousands of innocent persons and the commission of atrocities

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By RAYMOND DANIELL

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Lord Addison commended the plan as one that would avoid another such fiasco as in 1919, when the list of war criminals was withheld until the signing of the peace treaty and none was actually punished.

The Netherlands and Belgian Ambassadors and members of the Yugoslav and Polish Embassy staffs listened attentively to the debate from the distinguished visitors' gallery.

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Lord Simon said the plan had the approval of the European Allies with headquarters here and that Fighting France had associated herself with the joint declaration. He said it had been submitted also to the Soviet Union, China, India and the British Dominions and their replies were awaited.

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GETTING YOUR 'FREE' MAIL? He'll write twice as often after he's received your gift of this handsome, practical, much-needed writing kit. In army or navy twill, leather bound... with paper, envelopes, calendar, address book. Pockets, too, for those letters of yours he's cherishing. \$6.75.

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This Macy Sackville military model was designed on a full, broad last to give you the utmost in walking comfort. Army men and marines will want this fine calfskin shoe in the rich military brown shade; navy men and coast guardsmen will want it in black. Sizes 6 1/2 to 12; widths B to E. Mail and phone orders filled (L.A. 4-6000). Also plain toe blucher models in black or brown. Men's Store—2nd Floor.

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now!...tie a perfect knot



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PATENTED DRAPESTITCH INNER CONSTRUCTION
HELPS YOU TIE A PERFECT KNOT EVERY TIME!



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Fine silk fabrics in neat and spaced designs— **1.41**



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Rayon repps with 40% weighted silk stripes— **94c**



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Silk and rayon fabrics in large and small patterns **1.41**

SMART WOVEN FIGURES

Silk and rayon fabrics in neat and spaced designs **94c**



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NAZIS EXECUTE 17 FOR FRENCH RAIDS

Group Put to Death at Lille Attacked Railroads and German Truck Convoys

RIOT MEN ARE BOMBED

City Mails Notices to Those Selected for Work in Reich Under Laval Pledge

VICHY, France, Oct. 7 (AP)—Seventeen French civilians were shot at Lille for carrying out "boishevik" activities, announced today as the Germans in Paris investigated the killing of another pro-Axis French Popular party meeting in which one person was killed and 150 were injured.

The executions were announced by General Nibeloff, commander of occupation forces in the forbidden zone of Northeast France. The victims included eleven miners, two teachers and two chauffeurs. It was understood they had been attacking railroads and military convoys in French Flanders, particularly in the region of Labrecourt, where they were court-martialed and

(A Swiss dispatch quoted the bankroller Ziegler as reporting from Paris that one man was shot and eight wounded when five men threw hand grenades over a railing into an Arsenal barracks yard where Popular party supporters were drinking.)

Two former members of the Reich Parliament, Senator Georges Brugnot and Deputy Dr. Jean Guin, both Radicals, have been interned in the Vals-les-Bains concentration camp on charges of "propaganda against the regime." Paris police were reported searching for Marcel Cachin, former Communist Senator, who left the party and rallied a Nationalist movement. He recently has been reported missing and Paris sources said he might have been the son of Communist revenge.

Herriot Meeting Bombed

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—A man was killed and thirty-eight injured in an explosion last night at the Maillot Palace, a Paris motion picture house. Again the target was Jacques Doriot's French Popular party.

This violently anti-Semitic organization had arranged a lecture on the Jewish problem in the theater by Pierre Thurotte, head of its

propaganda service. He had finished speaking and the film "Jew Suss" was being shown when the explosion occurred.

Conscription Notices Mailed

ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER, Oct. 7 (AP)—Official letters announcing that "you have been designated to work in Germany" have been sent to several hundred thousand unmarried male factory workers in occupied and unoccupied France.

Reports from France said that mobilization of labor for the German war factories was progressing swiftly in an effort to fulfill a promise by Chief of Government Pierre Laval to deliver to Germany 150,000 specialists by Oct. 15, in exchange for 50,000 French war prisoners.

Enclosed in the conscription letters are labor contracts, which the workers must sign and return within twenty-four hours and then present themselves at designated places for medical examinations. After that, they await orders telling them when to entrain for Germany.

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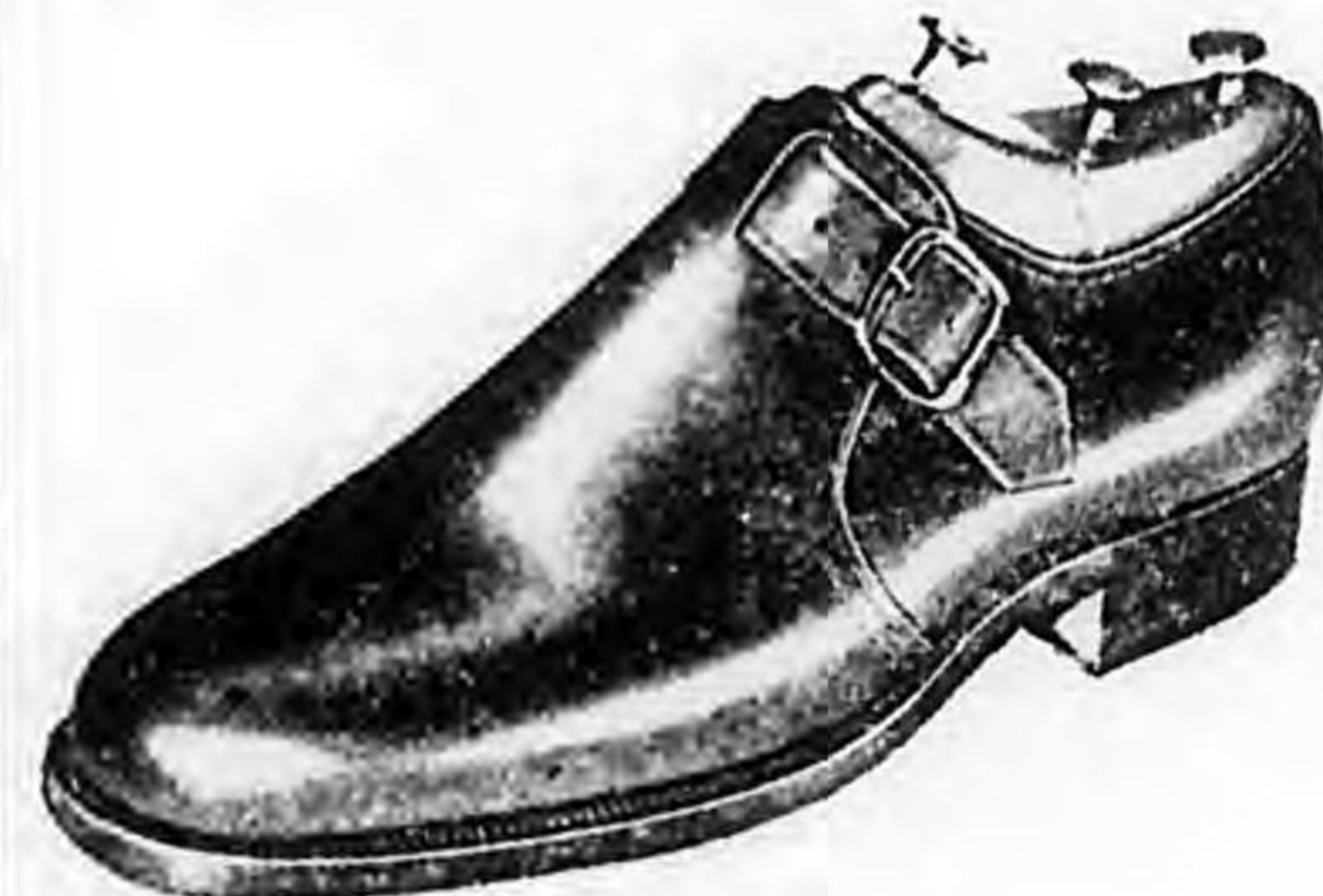


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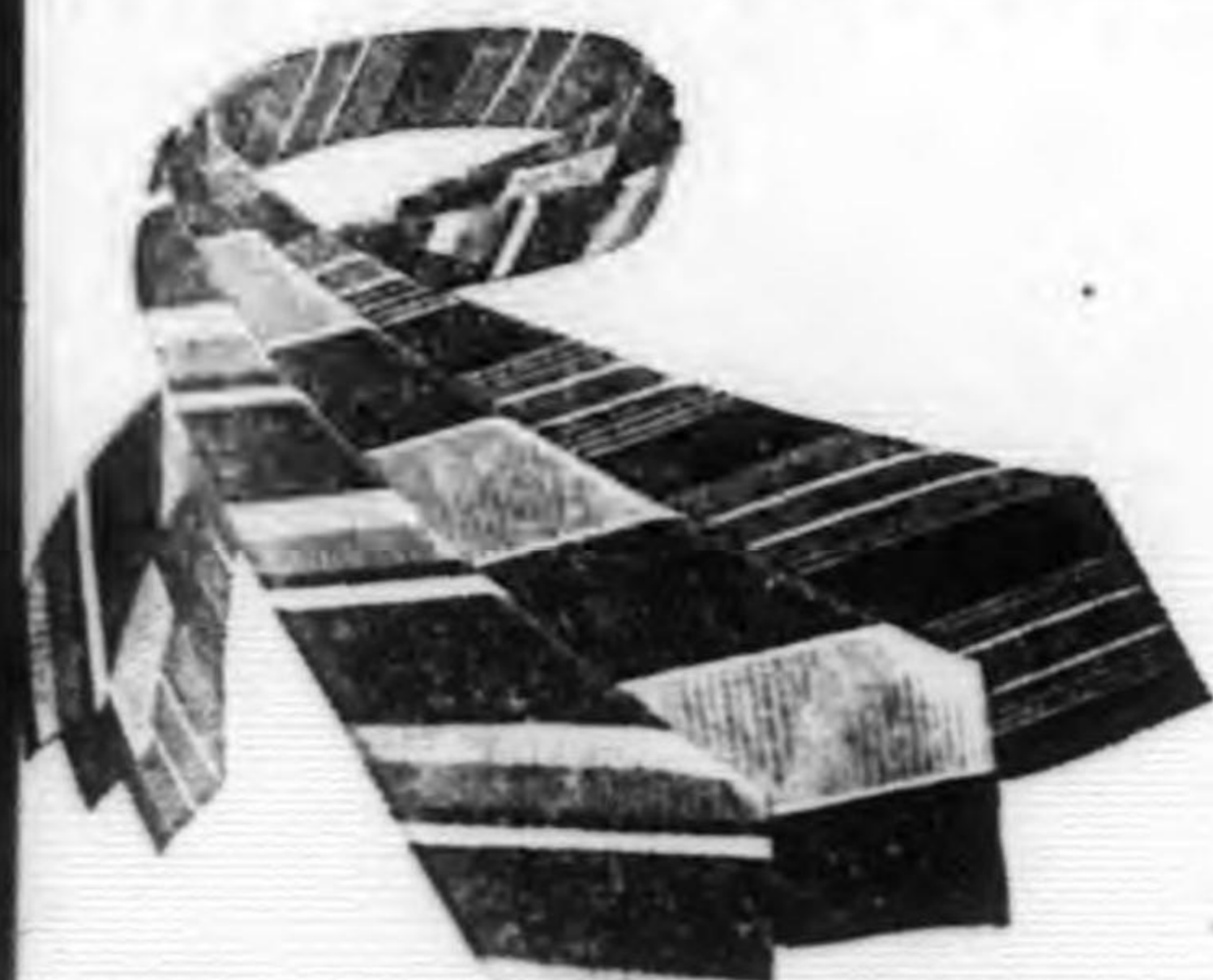
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