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**GOERING IS ACCUSED
OF COWING WITNESS****Attempt to Intimidate Gestapo
Ex-Officer Aiding Schacht
Upsets War Crime Trial**

NUREMBERG, Germany, April 24 (AP)—The International Military Tribunal was told today that Hermann Goering, through his defense counsel, sought to intimidate a witness for Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the Reichsbank, to prevent him from testifying to "the worst deed Goering ever committed."

The trial was thrown into a half-hour uproar as the witness, branding Goering as a wanton murderer, won the right from the court to give testimony concerning alleged efforts of the former Reichsmarshal to prevent disclosure of certain chapters in the dark history of nazism.

For the first time the war crimes defendants were fighting openly among themselves, as the long-standing enmity between Goering and Schacht flared.

The witness, tall, bespectacled Hans Bernd Gisevius, one-time Gestapo officer who waged a futile, ten-year, undercover war against the Gestapo, had taken the stand as witness for Wilhelm Frick, former Nazi Minister of the Interior.

Jackson Interrupts

Gisevius had just begun to tell of a conversation he overheard between Rudolf Dix, Schacht's attorney, and Otto Stahmer, attorney for Goering. Stahmer immediately protested against testimony on a "private conversation," but the chief United States prosecutor, Justice Robert H. Jackson, interrupted.

"This incident," Justice Jackson said, "was reported to me, and I think it is important for the tribunal to know of a threat against Gisevius made in this courtroom this morning—against him and the defendant Schacht."

Dix then told the court that Stahmer said to him:

"Listen, Goering has the point of view that Gisevius can attack him as much as he pleases, but if he attacks the dead Blomberg, then Goering will tell things about Schacht and several things against Schacht that are dangerous."

Over vigorous protests from Goering's attorney, Gisevius said Goering had attempted to prevent testimony concerning the marriage of von Blomberg to his youthful secretary and his subsequent dismissal from the post of Minister of War.

"Crisis" Is Unexplained

It was the dismissal of von Blomberg, and of Gen. Werner von Fritsch from the post of Army Commander in Chief, that in 1938 gave Adolf Hitler full control of German armed forces and wrecked the last hopes of his adversaries of using the Army to overthrow the Nazi regime.

Gisevius testified Goering was desperately anxious to preserve silence on "the worst deed" the former Reichsmarshal ever committed. The witness referred to this as "the Fritsch crisis." The court, however, adjourned before this "crisis" was explained. Gisevius testified that "Goering gave blanket authority for murder to the political police."

Under questioning by Dix, Gisevius testified that Schacht plotted with both von Blomberg and von Fritsch in pre-war years "to try to bring about a bloodless revolution and end the terror of the Gestapo." Gisevius said he had not intended to mention von Blomberg's marriage but had planned to speak of other matters involving the former Field Marshal.

"I know why Goering doesn't want me to speak about this—because it is the worst deed he has ever done," Gisevius said. "Goering here is using a cloak of chivalry to try to silence me."