



Jewish Telegraphic Agency DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

660 FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

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Vol. XXVII - 42nd year

Thursday, June 23, 1960

No. 119

ARGENTINE PRESSES DEMAND FOR EICHMANN RETURN BEFORE SECURITY COUNCIL

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 22. (JTA) -- Under the impetus of an impassioned Israeli indictment of Adolf Eichmann as a mass murderer before the Security Council today, the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain voiced the most severe condemnations of the Nazi extermination of Jews in Europe ever heard at the United Nations.

The American, British and Russian attacks against the Nazis in general, and Eichmann in particular, took place as the Council debated an Argentine complaint that accused Israel of endangering peace and security by the seizure of Eichmann in Argentina. The Argentines accused Israel of violating their sovereignty, and insisted that Israel return Eichmann as well as punish the Nazi's abductors.

Mrs. Golda Meir, Israeli Foreign Minister, defended Israel's position, but not until it became clear that Argentina had scuttled a proposed meeting in Europe between Arturo Frondizi, President of Argentina, and David Ben-Gurion, Israeli Prime Minister.

Dr. Mario Amadeo, Argentine delegation chairman, had insisted on holding the Council meeting which, it had been hoped, would be postponed or canceled while the dispute between the two countries was directly negotiated between Frondizi and Ben-Gurion. Dr. Amadeo told the Council in opening the debate that the Frondizi - Ben-Gurion meeting had been called off because Mr. Ben-Gurion had stated publicly that he would not accede to Argentina's demand for the return of Eichmann.

Mrs. Meir Challenges Argentine Version

This assertion was flatly contradicted by Mrs. Meir. Only this morning, she said, the Israel Ambassador at Brussels had received a note from the Argentine Embassy there, stating: "The President of Argentina considers that the meeting would not be possible until after the United Nations has dealt with this question."

Thus, Mrs. Meir asserted, "members of the Council could judge for themselves the real situation regarding a meeting between the two leaders. If a meeting does not take place, it is clear that the responsibility lies on the Government of Argentina."

Dr. Amadeo, in his speech, asserted that his Government had always been friendly toward Israel; had harbored many refugees, including Jews, who enjoy full rights of citizenship, and had attended to settle its dispute with Israel through negotiations. However, he also used the terms "lynch law" and "mob law" to describe Israel's alleged actions regarding Eichmann; said that Argentina had given refuge to many people, including Jews, whose passports were not in good order, just as Eichmann's had not been, and insisted that violation of his country's sovereignty by Israel endangered peace.

Argentine Draft Resolution Calls for 'Reparations'

Dr. Amadeo introduced a resolution which called for "reparations" from Israel. He explained that by "reparations," he meant return of the Nazi to Argentina and the punishment of those who "clandestinely and illicitly" captured him. The resolution stated also that the Council, by adopting the measure, would in no way condone "heinous crimes such as those of which Eichmann is accused." But, in sharp contrast with the addresses that followed, he did not once utter outright condemnation of either Eichmann or the Nazi practices of mass murder of Jews or of any other people.

Mrs. Meir once again apologized, on behalf of her Government, for the violation of Argentina's sovereignty which, she said, had been committed by Jews, some of whom were Israelis. However, she insisted that the Council has no real "competence" in this case, declaring that the legal questions involved did not fall under the jurisdiction of the Council, which is a political body.

"A number of Jews, among them Israelis, broke the laws of Argentina," she declared, "not in tracking down an ordinary murderer but in apprehending Adolf Eichmann."

She quoted extensively from protocols of the Nuremberg trials and from writings of former leading Nazis to show that Eichmann was not merely an ordinary murderer but one obsessed with effecting the "final solution" of the Jewish problem through the most atrocious mass murders in history.

Those who captured Eichmann, she said, "have taken a first step in redressing a grave, historic injustice--Eichmann's evasion of justice. Is this a problem for the Security Council to deal with? This is a body that deals with threats to the peace. Is this a threat to peace--Eichmann brought to trial by the very people to whose total physical annihilation he dedicated all his energies, even if the manner of his apprehension violated the laws of the Argentine? Or did the threat to peace lie in Eichmann at large, Eichmann unpunished, Eichmann free to spread the poison of his twisted soul to a new generation?"

Mrs. Meir objected strenuously to Dr. Amadeo speaking of alleged Israeli "lynch law and mob law." She expressed surprise at his "extraordinary" method of speaking about Eichmann "and his victims in the same breath."

Spokesmen of Great Powers Condemn Eichmann's Crimes

The theme of Nazi crimes and those of Eichmann specifically was then taken up by the three speakers following Mrs. Meir: Arkady A. Sobolev for the Soviet Union; Henry Cabot Lodge for the United States, and Sir Pierson Dixon for Britain.

Mr. Sobolev called Eichmann "a war criminal of the first magnitude." He accused the Argentine Government of having violated international obligations by not having arrested Eichmann and bringing him to justice. He implied that the USSR would prefer that Eichmann be returned to one of the scenes of his many crimes, naming among those locations, Auschwitz, which is now in Poland. Mr. Sobolev concluded by asserting that his Government "shares" Argentina's concern for violation of its sovereignty. But the impression was that Russia would not support a vote in favor of Argentina's resolution, differing with Argentina about the return of Eichmann to Argentina.

Mr. Lodge called attention to the fact that the United Nations War Crimes Commission had identified Eichmann as a war criminal. "In view of this all too extensive background," he said, "we can well understand the strong feelings of the Government of Israel, many of whose citizens are children, brothers, sisters and parents of people murdered in Europe hardly more than 15 years ago. The United States and its allies fought World War II against Nazism. We were against it then, we are against it now."

Lodge Amendments Would Condemn Eichmann's Crimes

Mr. Lodge proposed two amendments to the Amadeo resolution. One would express the hope that "the traditionally friendly relations between Argentina and Israel will be advanced." The other would assert that the Security Council is "mindful of the universal condemnation of the persecution of the Jews under the Nazis, and of the concern of people in all countries that Eichmann should be brought to appropriate justice for the crimes of which he is accused."

Sir Pierson supported both of the Lodge amendments and was just as outspoken against the Nazis and Eichmann as was the American representative.

After Sir Pierson spoke, the Council adjourned until tomorrow morning when, among the speakers listed, are the representatives of Poland and France.

Argentine Party Demands Amadeo's Resignation

BUENOS AIRES, June 22. (JTA) -- The Union Civica Radical del Pueblo, the opposition party, will ask for the resignation of Dr. Mario Amadeo, Argentina's permanent representative at the United Nations, because of his alleged Nazi past, a Buenos Aires radio station announced today.

MINISTER DEFENDS GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S RECORD ON WAR CRIMINALS

BONN, June 22. (JTA) -- Dr. Fritz Schaffer, West German Minister of Justice, defended the Government's record in seeking out Nazi criminals hiding abroad by asserting today that West Germany would have asked for the extradition of Nazi mass murderer Adolf Eichmann if his whereabouts had been known.

He spoke in Parliament in reply to a statement by a Social Democratic critic that the Government was not doing all it might to seek out such Nazi criminals.

Replying that "we did not know Eichmann's whereabouts or we would have asked for his extradition," Dr. Schaffer said two extradition notices had been served on the Argentine Government so far but both were unsuccessful to date. He noted that the extradition of former Nazi diplomat Karl Klingensfuss had been refused on legal grounds in 1953 and that there had been no reply to the Bonn request for the extradition of Josef Mengele, a Nazi camp doctor.

The Social Democratic opposition repeated today its demand that the West German Government should request Eichmann's extradition from Argentina in the event Israel complied with the demand for his return to Buenos Aires.

RIO CITY COUNCIL BACKS ISRAEL ON TRIAL OF EICHMANN

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 22. (JTA) -- The City Council of Rio de Janeiro has adopted a unanimous resolution in support of Israel's stand in refusing to return Nazi criminal Adolf Eichmann to Argentina. The resolution expressed the hope that the seizure of Eichmann would serve as a warning to all other countries which have given asylum to Nazi criminals.

A. D. L. ASKS UNITED STATES TO DEPORT SLOVAK NAZI COLLABORATOR

NEW YORK, June 22. (JTA) -- The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith asked Attorney General William P. Rogers today to order the expulsion from this country of Ferdinand Durcansky, one-time foreign minister of the Nazi puppet State of Slovakia.

Arnold Forster, general counsel of the ADL, asked the Attorney General to initiate deportation proceedings against Durcansky on the grounds that his record as a Nazi collaborator and war criminal made him an "excludable alien" under the immigration laws. He pointed out that Durcansky was accused of responsibility for the first anti-Jewish laws in the puppet state of Slovakia which "resulted in the disappearance of 68,000 Jews of whom 60,000 are estimated to have been killed."

Durcansky was tried in absentia by the post-war Benes Government in Czechoslovakia for collaboration and crimes against humanity and was sentenced to death. He was admitted to the United States in February, 1959. His brother, Jan Durcansky, was arrested in Buenos Aires earlier this month on a Czechoslovak warrant.

Former Nazi Police Official Arrested in Austria

VIENNA, June 22. (JTA) -- Dr. Egon Schoenpflug, 45, has been arrested by the Austrian police, it was announced today on a German extradition warrant.

Schoenpflug was identified in the Munich war crimes trials as a former high Nazi police officer responsible for mass murders in German-occupied Poland and the Ukraine.

Order for Arrest of Pursuers of War Criminals Protested

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 22. (JTA) -- Dr. Aaron Steinbruch, president of the Federation of Jewish Institutions of Rio de Janeiro, protested today to the Federal Government against an order last week by the governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul for the arrest of "foreign agents hunting Germans accused of being war criminals."

Dr. Steinbruch, a member of Parliament, suggested that the Federal authorities ask Gov. Lionel Brizola why he had not ordered the arrest of war criminals taking refuge in the state. J. Chenkin, chief of the political police, said today he had no reason to believe that "foreign agents" were hunting for Nazi war criminals in the state.

ALLIANCE ISRAELITE OPENS CELEBRATION OF HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

PARIS, June 22. (JTA) -- The Alliance Israelite Universelle, the leading organization of French Jewry, opened a four-day commemoration of its hundredth anniversary last night at an impressive gathering in the UNESCO auditorium.

Delegations representing Jewish communities throughout the free world joined with representatives of the French Government, personalities in the field of French culture and representatives of the French Jewish community to mark the occasion. Andre Malraux, the French Minister for Culture, presided.

In his address opening the meeting, M. Malraux paid tribute to the spiritual values of the Jewish people and the traditions they had maintained for over 2,000 years. He voiced thanks to the Alliance on behalf of the French Government for its work in spreading French culture among the Jews in many European countries and in the Moslem countries.

Professor Rene Cassin, vice-president of the Conseil d'Etat and president of the Alliance, lauded the long-standing friendship of President Charles de Gaulle and his interest in the work of the Alliance. He noted the extent of the Alliance's work in Israel where it established the Mikveh Israel agricultural school and numerous other educational and vocational institutions.

Marcel Franco, president of the American Friends of the Alliance, also addressed the gathering and described the wide-ranging work of the Alliance.

United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, in a message read to the Assembly, praised the Alliance for its long fight for human rights.

M. Louis Joxe, the French Minister of Education, presided at sessions today devoted to discussion of the educational activities of the Alliance.

BEN-GURION ARRIVES IN THE HAGUE FOR NETHERLANDS VISIT

THE HAGUE, June 22. (JTA) -- Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion arrived at The Hague today with his wife and daughter and was greeted by a group of Netherlands officials.

"My country has feelings of sincere friendship for the Dutch people who on many occasions stretched out a helping hand to our persecuted brethren," the Prime Minister said at the airport. He expressed the hope that his visit would contribute to a further strengthening of Israel's happy relations with The Netherlands.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Ben-Gurion and Israel Ambassador Chanan Cidor had lunch with the Queen and Prince Bernhard at the Soestdijk Palace. Later, Mr. Ben-Gurion was taken as a guest of the Government for an inspection tour of the delta works developed to hold back the sea. The Netherlands Cabinet gave a dinner tonight in honor of the Israel visitors. The Ben-Gurion entourage came to The Hague from Brussels where the visit to Belgium was concluded with a dinner tendered by the Israeli Prime Minister to the heads of the Belgian Government and leaders of the Belgian Jewish community.

ASK VIGOROUS MIDDLE EAST STAND IN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM

NEW YORK, June 22. (JTA) -- Calls for new and vigorous United States initiatives in the Middle East were made yesterday before the Democratic National Platform Committee by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and the American Jewish Committee.

Mrs. Mortimer Jacobson, a member of the American Israel group's executive committee, asked the Democratic Party to urge new steps for achieving peace in the Middle East. Irving M. Engel, honorary president of the American Jewish Committee, also urged that the United States seek means to end the arms race in the Middle East. Mr. Engel's statement also was being submitted to the Republican Party's platform committee.

Mrs. Jacobson urged continued United States economic aid to Israel and the Arab countries, full adherence to the United States policy of preserving the independence and integrity of all Middle East nations and efforts to halt Soviet arms shipments to the area.

Mr. Engel recommended policy planks on the human rights situation in the Middle East, South America and the United Nations. He urged the United States to intensify efforts to end United Arab Republic discrimination against any country in use of the Suez Canal and to cease its acquiescence in discriminatory practices by Arab countries against American business and shipping activities. He urged the Democratic Party to include in its platform the proposal of UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold that solution of the Arab refugee problem lies in comprehensive Middle East regional economic and social development.

MAYOR DENIES PERMIT FOR JULY FOURTH NAZI RALLY IN UNION SQUARE

NEW YORK, June 22. (JTA) -- Mayor Wagner of New York announced at City Hall today that George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, will not receive a permit to speak in New York "on July 4th or any other time." He said that an attempt by Rockwell to speak in this city was "an invitation to riot and disorder from a half-penny Hitler. The invitation is declined."

The Mayor warned that "left to their own devices, the people of this city would stone Rockwell out of town." He said he believed the New York Police Department could halt any riot, "but no police force can prevent a riot from starting."

His announcement followed a conference with Parks Commissioner Newbold Morris, President Abe Stark of the City Council and First Deputy Police Commissioner James Kennedy.

Earlier, attendants at the New York County Supreme Court had to call in police to save Rockwell from manhandling by a crowd of 200 who cried "Kill the Nazi!" when they recognized him in the rotunda of the building. The would-be "fuhrer" was pushed around but was not injured.

Rockwell appeared to testify before Justice Vincent Lupiano who heard argument on an application for a permanent injunction against issuance of a permit for the July 4 meeting. The action was brought by State Assemblyman Irwin Brownstein, Abe Stark, president of the New York City Council, and a number of Jewish organizations also filed petitions as friends of the court.

Rockwell admitted to the court that his "party" had only 30 members but insisted "they are joining every minute."

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow morning but it appeared probable the injunction application would be withdrawn in view of Mayor Wagner's announcement. The New York Civil Liberties Union was weighing the possibility of an appeal from the mayor's decision if Rockwell asked for further support.

REFORM RABBIS URGED TO DEFINE RELATIONSHIPS TO JEWISH STATE

DETROIT, June 22. (JTA) -- A "declaration of principles" defining the relations between American Reform Judaism and the State of Israel was urged last night at the opening session of the 71st annual national convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis here.

The proposal was offered by Rabbi Bernard J. Bamberger of New York, in his presidential address to the conference of Reform rabbis of the United States and Canada. Rabbi Bamberger noted that this had not before been attempted by Reform Judaism.

Admitting that this might be "beyond our powers," Rabbi Bamberger said that it was necessary that Reform Jews should, as a minimum, "try to frame a statement that would clarify our own position and offer our people some direction." He told the 700 rabbinical delegates that the convention should name a special committee with the task of defining "the relation of Reform Judaism to Jewish nationalism and the relation of American Jewry to the State of Israel."

Such a commission, he said, should analyze such questions as whether Jews are members of a religious faith or a racial group primarily, whether Reform Judaism could have a significant role in a Jewish State in which Orthodox Judaism is for practical purposes the state religion and the relationship of Reform Judaism to Zionism.