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BEN-GURION SETTLES CONFLICT WITH CABINET MEMBERS; CRISIS RESOLVED

JERUSALEM, Jan. 22. (JTA) -- The Cabinet phase of the dispute between Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and Histadrut Secretary-General Pinhas Lavon, which for a month has threatened the fall of Israel's coalition Government, was ended today.

The end of the crisis came when the Cabinet, meeting today, received a letter from the Prime Minister in which Israel's elder statesman reiterated that he regards the decision of a seven-man Ministerial committee--which exonerated Mr. Lavon of responsibility for the 1954 security mishap--in a report on December 25 as "the last word." The Ministerial committee was composed of representatives of six parties, including two from Mr. Ben-Gurion's own Mapai party.

Mr. Ben-Gurion had challenged the Ministerial committee's report. He said that report led to "half-truths, bias and miscarriage of justice." Because those statements were interpreted as tantamount to Mr. Ben-Gurion's non-confidence in his own Cabinet members, there were threats of resignations by some members of the Cabinet, while Mr. Ben-Gurion himself had his letter of resignation ready for submission to President Izhak Ben-Zvi.

Today, Mr. Ben-Gurion's letter of retraction, accepting the Ministerial committee's decision on the Lavon case as "the last word," was read to the Cabinet by Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen, chairman of the seven-man Ministerial committee. The Cabinet "took note" of the new Ben-Gurion letter--and the crisis was resolved.

Fight Between Ben-Gurion and Lavon Continues in Mapai Party

But while the Cabinet crisis is now over, the Prime Minister still faces a fight inside his own Mapai party on his demand that Mr. Lavon either resign from the secretary-generalship of Histadrut, or be fired from that post as chief executive of Israel's Federation of Labor.

The Mapai crisis sharpened last week after Mr. Lavon sent a letter to each member of the Mapai secretariat, criticizing a decision to set up a party committee to examine the Lavon case. The Mapai committee was to probe into statements on the 1954 "security mishap" made by Mr. Lavon before the Security and Foreign Affairs Committee on the Knesset, Israel's Parliament.

Accused of violating a party decision enjoining all parties to the dispute to maintain "a truce of silence," Mr. Lavon said after sending his letter that he was merely criticizing the decision for a new probe. That decision, he held, was taken only in response to "pressure" caused by a previous statement issued by Mr. Ben-Gurion.

So far, the Mapai investigating committee has not materialized. Two of the Cabinet members named by Mapai to that committee--Foreign Minister Golda Meir and Minister of Police Behor Shitreet--have refused to serve on that committee. Mr. Shitreet, who had been a member of the Ministerial committee that exonerated Mr. Lavon on December 25, said his views on the entire affair are "well known." Mrs. Meir said her Ministry's duties occupy so much of her time she will not be able to devote her efforts to the work of such a committee.

The Mapai secretariat is to meet on the issue again tomorrow, with several members of the secretariat known to be demanding "strongest steps" against Lavon for his latest letter.

Mr. Lavon has made it clear--first in the letter which he wrote last week to the members of the Mapai secretariat, then in an interview this weekend--that he will not resign. "If the party decides it has no confidence in me," he stated, "that is a different matter. But I am not going to resign."

His opposition to the proposed Mapai probe, the Histadrut official declared, is based on his feeling that it would be "one-sided." Furthermore, he insisted, the probe would be held "at pistol point," since Mr. Ben-Gurion had insisted that the investigation be finished in three weeks. "I am ready for any investigation," he said, "but not for a one-sided one to appease the Premier."

ISRAEL TO PRESENT LIST OF CHARGES TO EICHMANN WITHIN 48 HOURS

JERUSALEM, Jan. 22. (JTA) -- SS Col. Adolf Eichmann, Gestapo officer accused of murdering 6,000,000 European Jews, will be presented by Israel's Attorney General Gideon Hausner this week with the formal "statement of charges," detailing his crimes and the Israeli laws which he violated by committing those crimes, it was stated here today. The statement is expected to be presented to Eichmann in the next 48 hours.

Presentation of the statement of charges to a defendant in a capital case precedes, under Israeli law, the filing of the formal charge sheet or indictment. On the basis of the statement, the defendant can decide whether he wants to request a preliminary hearing prior to his trial.

The statement of charges, it is understood, will contain more than a dozen accusations under various clauses of the Israeli criminal code. Some of the charges, it is understood, will relate to crimes against the Jewish people, while other charges will be concerned with general war crimes.

Eichmann's defense attorney, Robert Servatius, of Cologne, Germany, returned to Israel last night, and is expected to meet with Attorney General Hausner. It is understood that Dr. Servatius will notify Mr. Hausner that his client does not want a preliminary hearing. If he follows that course, Dr. Servatius will thus open the way for earlier submission of the full, formal charge sheet to Eichmann.

(A proposal that Israel conduct only an inquest into the Eichmann case, leaving trial and conviction of the Nazi war criminal to West Germany or to the United Nations, was made in the New York Times today by former Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, an American who was chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal in 1947.)

Meanwhile, it was reported here today that John R. Catchpole, Rhodesia's official hangman, has offered his services to Israel to hang Adolf Eichmann, if the Nazi leader is found guilty. Mr. Catchpole said he had made his offer "by the desire to be of assistance to Israel and to humanity in what is a difficult job." He added he would perform the hanging without charge.

NAZI ARRESTED IN VIENNA ADMITS HE WAS EICHMANN'S 'RIGHT HAND' MAN

VIENNA, Jan. 22. (JTA) -- Franz Nowak, a former Gestapo officer who was arrested here last Friday as a former aide to Adolf Eichmann, who directed the mass-killing of Jews in Europe, admitted today that he had been Eichmann's "right hand" in the annihilation of Jews. He asked not to be delivered to Israel where Eichmann is now awaiting trial.

(In West Germany, the Frankfurt prosecution office announced today it was considering a request to Austria for the extradition of Franz Nowak, Adolf Eichmann's aide, who was arrested in Vienna. It was explained that the request would depend on Nowak's nationality.)

Nowak, a printer by profession, was arrested shortly after a radio announcement that a search warrant for him had been issued in Frankfurt. After the German occupation of Austria, Nowak worked in the headquarters of the Nazi deportation offices for Jews and then was transferred to Berlin in 1939 when he was assigned as an "expert on technical questions" in connection with the deportation of Jews. Later he was a member of a special Eichmann unit in Budapest.

After the war he lived under a false name in Austria for several years but in recent years he felt so secure that he lived under his actual name in Langenzersdorf while working in a Vienna printshop. He was arrested on a tip from an anonymous caller.

The report from West Germany had announced that the Frankfurt State Prosecutor had offered 10,000 marks (\$2,380) for information leading to the arrest of Nowak and two other former Eichmann aides, SS Majors Rolf Guenter and Hans Guenther. Novak said the Guenther brothers had committed suicide by gassing themselves in 1945.

PHYSICIANS INVOLVED IN NAZI KILLINGS ARE ALL GUILTY, GERMAN COURT RULES

KARLSRUHE, Jan. 22. (JTA) -- West Germany's highest tribunal, the Constitutional Court, ruled here this weekend that physicians involved in the Nazi euthanasia program--a policy of killing mental defectives "for the purity of the race"--cannot claim they were unaware of wrong-doing and that they had acted under "existing laws."

The high court handed down the decision in the case of a 63-year-old doctor, Walter Schultze, who from 1933 to 1945 was an official in the Bavarian State Health Department. He had been accused of complicity in the murder of more than 380 adult mental patients whom the Nazi regime had regarded as "unfit to live."

The court ruled that the secrecy under which euthanasia measures had been carried out should have convinced the doctors of their illicit character. The court declared that "if the so-called mercy killings had been legal, the pertinent laws should have been publicized even under the Nazi regime."

The court also ruled that the "killing of human beings" with promulgation of the law "is such an obvious violation of all legal and moral standards of civilized nations that the illegality of the measures should have been clear to any intelligent person."

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE SEES JUDAISM STRONG IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Jan. 22. (JTA) -- "Contrary to prophecies that integration of Jews into American life would eventually lead to the disappearance of Judaism, both Judaism and Jewish organizational life have flourished in the United States, Herbert B. Ehrmann, president of the American Jewish Committee, declared here today at the closing session of the three-day meeting of the executive board of the organization.

Emphasizing that Jews in this country "have made many and rich contributions to the evolving culture of America," Mr. Ehrmann said: "There has also been an amazing development of Jewish movements and institutions, a creative activity for which it would be hard to find a parallel. Jews have advanced revolutionary concepts in philanthropy. They have created cultural and educational institutions reflecting the divergent backgrounds of their founders. Throughout the United States one finds Jewish centers, Jewish sponsored hospitals of the highest standing, a Jewish and Anglo-Jewish press, Jewish publications and historical societies, new techniques in community relations and scores of organizations devoted to specialized interests at home, in Israel and throughout the world."

Turning to the relationship of American Jews to Israel, Mr. Ehrmann said that the American Jewish Committee had supported the establishment of the State as a haven for Jews who need or want to emigrate there. He said that the AJC had continued to support it for two main reasons: within the framework of American foreign policy which supports any viable democracy in any part of the world; and because of "a common history and heritage and religion American Jews feel strong bonds of friendship and sympathy with the Jews of Israel."

Dr. John Slawson, executive vice-president of the American Jewish Committee, told the meeting that outbursts of bigotry in this country are usually "sporadic and short-lived." However, he emphasized that they nevertheless require "prudent special attention" to contain them.

Dr. Slawson stressed the need of long-range social science research for "immunizing Americans against the infectious spread of bigotry and group hostility." He reported that the American Jewish Committee is acting to reduce the receptivity to all kinds of demagoguery in the United States.

"Sixteen years ago," he cited as an example, "the Committee initiated research on the nature of prejudice which ultimately led to the publication of the now classic, five volume 'Studies in Prejudice.' Apart from revealing the nature of bigotry and establishing some of the dynamics of prejudice, it opened new vistas of research in the entire field. Concretely some 300 additional studies in universities throughout the country have grown out of this one research project. Good research can produce chain reaction effects."

Dr. Slawson underscored as most significant that long range research "while giving us the tools and insights to deal with sporadic emergency situations and incidents, furnishes us with approaches for developing attitudes that are congenial to productive, democratic society."

Protests Moroccan 'Campaign of Brutality' Against Jews

The meeting heard a report on the "campaign of brutality" against Jews in Morocco conducted by the police of Casablanca and other Moroccan cities. Frederick F. Greenman, chairman of the AJC executive board, told the parley that the brutalities against Moroccan Jews range from wholesale arrests to torture. These acts, he reported, were originally incited by Egyptian propagandists during Nasser's recent visit to Casablanca for the "African Summit Conference" and have continued to be present.

The American Jewish Committee called on the Moroccan Government to end this "flagrant violation of basic human rights" directed against "one group of Moroccan citizens." The AJC leaders recalled that since its establishment as an independent state, Morocco has "defended the rights of all its citizens" despite "provocative agitation by anti-Semitic Arab propagandists."

The executive board expressed "shock" that these incidents had taken place "almost simultaneously with the convening of a UN body which is investigating worldwide anti-Semitism and other forms of prejudice." If these acts continue "the United Nations should launch an immediate investigation of the situation," the AJC leaders urged.

Ralph Friedman, chairman of the AJC Foreign Affairs Committee, reported that the United Arab Republic and the Arab League are intensifying their policy of anti-Jewish propaganda on an international scale "in a campaign unmatched since Nazi times."

ISRAEL PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES KENNEDY; HOPES FOR U.S. FRIENDSHIP

JERUSALEM, Jan. 22. (JTA) -- President Izhak Ben-Zvi sent a message of congratulations to United States President John F. Kennedy on the occasion of the latter's inauguration. Wishing Mr. Kennedy full success in attaining the "lofty aims and ideals" set for the new Administration, President Ben-Zvi said that Israel hoped for further friendship, understanding and assistance which hitherto characterized the traditional relations between the two countries.

AMERICAN ORT VOTES \$2,707,000 FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN 19 LANDS

NEW YORK, Jan. 22. (JTA) -- The American ORT Federation today approved, at its national convention here, a decision to contribute \$2,707,000 for ORT programs of vocational training of Jewish youths in 19 lands. The total cost of worldwide operations this year is anticipated at about \$6,750,000. The difference between this sum and the American contribution will be raised by the World ORT Union in other countries.

The convention ratified the ORT agreement with the Joint Distribution Committee under which the JDC will provide \$1,800,000 this year for ORT activities. The Women's American ORT is expected to raise \$907,000 from its membership in 1961.

Dr. William Haber, president of American ORT, announced that the organization would support a program of economic rehabilitation and occupational training for more than 40,000 Jews overseas during 1961. The main areas in which ORT vocational training services are to be provided are Israel, Poland, North Africa, Western Europe and Iran.

Among the new projects to be undertaken during the coming year, including several of a "technical assistance" nature, Dr. Haber listed: 1. The establishment by ORT of a vocational school in Bombay, India, the first such school for Jews in the country; 2. The organization by ORT, in a joint undertaking with the Government of Israel, of an international center for technical education of youth from newly independent African states; 3. The training of instructors for trade schools in Nigeria, Mali, Ghana and other African states at the ORT Central Institute for Teachers Training in Switzerland.

President Kennedy, Vice-President Johnson Laud ORT Work Overseas

President John F. Kennedy, in a message to the convention, lauded the organization's vocational training activities overseas. "Your vocational training activities in 19 countries represent a constructive work on a people-to-people level which deserves approbation," President Kennedy declared. "Your vocational training schools have brought hope to the homeless and to the underprivileged, to the refugees and to the displaced. This training has helped them achieve individual confidence and personal security, with resulting benefits accruing to their families, to their communities and to their nations."

Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson, in a message to the convention, described ORT as "one of the most important of the activities that can be undertaken to help promote mutual understanding in the world." Other messages were received from Israel Ambassador Avraham Harman, and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff.

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, executive vice-president of the Israel Bond Organization, told an afternoon session that Israel's increasing drive for industrialization is threatened by a "growing shortage of skilled labor." He urged ORT to step up its technical training service to turn out larger numbers of skilled workmen for the country's factories.

Other principal speakers at the convention were Senator Jacob Javits and former Senator Herbert H. Lehman, both emphasizing the importance of the ORT work. The convention re-elected Dr. Haber as president. Other officers elected included George J. Mintzer, chairman of the executive committee; Harry Greenberg, chairman of the Administrative committee, Alexander Dolowitz, treasurer and Charles Kreindler, secretary.

U.S. GROUP OPPOSES POLITICAL RESOLUTION AT CONGRESS OF POLISH JEWS

TEL AVIV, Jan. 22. (JTA) -- Several American delegates to the World Congress of Polish Jewry here walked out of the closing session last night, when the Congress adopted a resolution thanking the Polish Government for "enabling Jews to benefit from full civil rights, and wishing the Government success in its efforts to guard its borders and develop Poland's security. The Americans had strongly opposed the draft resolution when it was introduced. They urged the Congress to avoid political issues.

Other resolutions adopted by the Congress, without opposition, urged the establishment of a special memorial project in honor of the martyred Jews of Poland, and called for the creation of a special body within the World Federation of Polish Jews to cooperate with other memorial institutions like the Yad Vashem of Israel.

ISRAELI NUCLEAR SCIENTIST CONFERS WITH SCIENTISTS IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Jan. 22. (JTA) -- Professor Amos de Shalit, chairman of the nuclear physics department of the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot, Israel, conferred here this weekend with Dr. E.W.R. Steacie, chairman of the National Research Council of Canada. A number of other leading Canadian scientists joined the conference.

Later, Dr. Steacie and other prominent Canadian scientists attended a luncheon in honor of Dr. de Shalit and Isidore Pollack, chairman of the Canadian Friends of the Weizmann Institute. The luncheon was tendered by Yaacov Herzog, Israel Ambassador to Canada.

CONGRESS AWARDS POSTHUMOUSLY SPECIAL MEDALS FOR HEROISM TO CHAPLAINS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. (JTA) -- Special Medals for Heroism were posthumously awarded here this weekend by the United States Congress to the four chaplains who, during the Second World War, lost their lives when they gave up their life belts to other men during the sinking of the U.S.S. Dorchester. Two of the chaplains were Protestants, one a Roman Catholic and one a Jew--Chaplain Alexander D. Goode of Marion, Indiana.