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EICHMANN TRIAL OPENS IN JERUSALEM TODAY; DEFENSE TO ATTEMPT TO BLOCK IT

JERUSALEM, April 10. (JTA) -- Dr. Robert Servatius, the Nuremberg war crimes veteran who is defending Adolf Eichmann, has mapped out a three-part strategy to block the trial of the former Gestapo officer accused of the murder of six million Jews. Eichmann goes on trial before a three-judge tribunal in Jerusalem's Beit Haam tomorrow morning on charges of crimes against humanity and crimes against the Jewish people.

Dr. Servatius, it was learned today, has charted three moves to contest the right of this court to try his client. He is expected to make the first of these moves tomorrow morning as soon as the court is called to order.

The German attorney's first action will be to challenge the legality of the trial, claiming that Eichmann had been abducted from Argentina and brought into the court's jurisdiction in violation of international law. To support this contention, he has obtained permission to call as witnesses the chief operations officer and the chief pilot of El Al, the Israel National Airlines, Yehuda Shimoni and Zvi Tohar.

The prosecution was reported prepared to counter this argument by citing various legal precedents, including a principle of British jurisprudence that it is irrelevant how a prisoner is brought into the jurisdiction of a court to answer charges.

Court May Adjourn After Hearing Arguments; Prosecution Prepared

The court is expected to adjourn after hearing these arguments and to deliver its ruling when the trial is resumed. The court will not sit on Thursday, a day which will be marked nationally as a remembrance for the Jewish victims of the Nazi holocaust. It may explain the reasons for its ruling on the first Servatius motion when it reconvenes, or it may leave the explanation until it prepares the final verdict in the trial.

Dr. Servatius is expected to follow this action with two other motions. One will claim the court has no jurisdiction since the crimes complained of were committed both outside of Israel's territory and before the State of Israel existed. The second will challenge the law under which Eichmann is being tried here. In this motion he will question the legality of a retroactive law, pointing out that the legislation was enacted only years after the alleged crimes were committed.

The prosecution, it was known, has amassed an impressive array of arguments to refute these two motions, including the precedents of the Nuremberg war crimes trials and all subsequent war crimes trials.

Once these technical skirmishes are out of the way, Dr. Servatius is expected to build his defense of Eichmann on the theory that the ex-Gestapo colonel was only a "small cog in the machine" and only carried out orders from above. If the defense, however, expects to make headway with the argument that Eichmann cannot be held responsible for carrying out orders from above, it will run headlong into a strong precedent in Israeli law which denies such a defense any validity.

The precedent was established in the famed Kafr Kassem case when an Israeli court sentenced Israeli border police officers to heavy prison terms for their part in the massacre of Arab civilians at Kafr Kassem in 1956. The defendants then argued that they had only obeyed orders and could not be held responsible. The court rejected that defense, holding that the men were not obliged to obey illegal orders.

Attorney General Expected to Present His Statement on Friday

It will not be until after Dr. Servatius has made his challenge of the court's competence that the tribunal will get down to the actual case in hand. The case will be opened with the reading of the 15-count indictment. Probably not before Friday morning will Attorney General Gideon Hausner make the prosecution's opening statement.

This statement, it is understood, is largely devoted to a description of the historical and ideological background of nazism from which the plan and practice of "the final solution" of the Jewish problem emerged. In this, the Attorney General hopes to make clear that the Eichmann trial is not the prosecution of merely one person--Eichmann--but a disclosure of the broader responsibility of the Germans who collaborated or acquiesced

in the "final solution" and of the occupied countries which, with some notable exceptions, did little to prevent the destruction of their Jewish citizens.

The trial is expected to last at least three months. All arrangements were completed and satisfactorily tested today, including the closed television circuit that will give correspondents in the press section a continuous view of events in the courtroom. Security measures were tightened even further today as frontier police units, armed with submachineguns, extended their patrols to the streets surrounding the fortress-like Beit Haam.

When he is not in the bullet-proof, glass-enclosed prisoner's dock in the courtroom, Eichmann will be confined to a specially built cell high up in the Beit Haam.

PALESTINE SUPREME COURT RULING HELD AS PRECEDENT FOR EICHMANN TRIAL

LONDON, April 10. (JTA) -- Israel is not juridically stopped from the right to try Adolf Eichmann, just because the ex-Nazi was brought to Israel "by irregular means," the Guardian of Manchester declared today. In an article by the newspaper's legal correspondent, Israel's right to try the former Gestapo colonel, charged with the annihilation of 6,000,000 Jews, was analyzed and upheld on the basis of law.

According to the Guardian, the Supreme Court of Palestine, as it was constituted under the British mandate, held in 1942 that "where a fugitive was brought back by kidnaping or by any irregular means," he was "nevertheless answerable for his crimes." In the face of pleas that "a breach of international law" deprives the Israeli court trying Eichmann of jurisdiction, the Guardian stated: "The Israeli courts, like those in England, are bound by the law."

The newspaper's legal correspondents also discussed the issue which has been raised by some people who say that Israel is invoking "retroactive law" by trying Eichmann under laws passed by Israel in 1950, after the Nazi holocaust had ended. "This," stated the report, "may shock those who recognize the rules of civilized nations. But this is to resuscitate the argument that bedeviled discussions at the time of the Nuremberg trials. Retroactivity in criminal legislation is justified when the crime is genocide or something in the nature of a war crime."

ADENAUER ADDRESSES GERMANY'S PEOPLE ON EICHMANN TRIAL OVER TELEVISION

BONN, April 10. (JTA) -- Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, addressing a nationwide television audience on the Eichmann trial, tonight recalled "the shame and worry" felt by all those who attempted to rebuild Germany after her collapse. The shame, he said, was based on the full realization of the Nazi crimes, while the worry concerned the question of how to eradicate the poison in wide sections of German thought.

Referring to West Germany's restitution offer to help build the State of Israel, Chancellor Adenauer declared: "Israel accepted the contribution for her rebuilding and for this we were and still are grateful." But worry about the German people is unfounded, he said, adding that National Socialism and National Socialist sentiments no longer existed in the life of the German people.

Referring to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's statement that young Germans cannot be made responsible for the crimes of their elders and recalling the Premier's declaration of Israel's interest in friendly relations with Germany, Chancellor Adenauer stated: "For these words on the eve of the Eichmann trial, we are indeed grateful to him."

The Chancellor said he was speaking for the West German Government officially and for himself personally. "I believe it is necessary before the Eichmann trial starts to lay before the public the attitude of the government and my personal attitude," he said, adding that he wished that in this trial "the whole truth will come to light and that justice will be served..."

GERMANY INTENSIFIES EFFORTS TO SOFTEN NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF EICHMANN TRIAL

BONN, April 10. (JTA) -- West Germany continued today to intensify its efforts to counteract the negative effects resulting from the Adolf Eichmann trial in Israel, which are reviving worldwide reactions against the atrocities committed by the Nazi regime.

The government announced today it is planning to subsidize a Franco-German film depicting conditions at the infamous Dachau concentration camp, based on a book published in 1955 by Edmond Michelot, now Minister of Justice in France. M. Michelot was an inmate of Dachau during the war.

The significance of government interest in the Michelot work is that, while the book recounts the Nazi atrocities, it also offers advice on how to bring about a reconciliation between present-day Germany and the rest of the world. When it was issued in 1955, the book carried two prefaces, written by Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of Germany, and by General Charles de Gaulle, now President of France.

DATA ON JEWS KILLED BY EICHMANN'S ORDER TO BE PRESENTED AT TRIAL

JERUSALEM, April 10. (JTA) -- Detailed figures on the mass-annihilation of Jews in Europe under the direction of Adolf Eichmann, whose trial starts here tomorrow, are given in the indictment against him which Attorney General Gideon Hausner will present to the court probably on Friday. The indictment is divided into four parts and contains 15 charges. The categories are: offenses against Jews, offenses against humanity, war crimes, and membership in a hostile organization.

Eichmann is accused of having been the chief, from the beginning of World War II, of a special Gestapo department charged with assembling, deporting and killing Jews. He is held responsible for the murder by gassing (using Zyklon-B gas), shooting and hanging of millions of Jews in the camps of Auschwitz, Chelmo, Belsen, Sobibor, Treblinka, and Maidanek, cooperating with four Operational Groups which worked in various parts of Eastern Europe occupied by the Germans. The numbers of Jews killed in the Baltic States, Byelorussia, the Ukraine and other areas are given.

He is further charged with having caused the death or danger to the life and health of Jews, or serious harm, suffering and anguish to Jews by confining them under inferior living conditions, as in forced labor camps, ghettos, concentration camps or deportation transports. He likewise devised measures designed to prevent child-bearing and caused the sterilization of members of mixed marriages among Jews in Germany and neighboring countries, as in the Theresienstadt camp and the Kovno ghetto.

The indictment also charges Eichmann with causing the spoliation of the property of millions of people, including Jews, by inhuman means, terror, etc., by utilizing the "Judenrat" and similar cover organizations, for the seizure of property and money. He is also accused of causing extortion from Jews, and the collection of the bodily properties, such as false teeth and false limbs, of murdered Jews.

Indictment Lists Killing of 363,000 Jews in Three Months

In giving the details of the mass-murder of Jews, the indictment says that four operational Nazi groups cooperated with Eichmann in the extermination of Jews in Nazi-held countries since the invasion of the German Army into these countries. The activities of such groups included, among other things, the following acts:

1. Operational Group 'A'-- During the first four months of the invasion, this group exterminated in Lithuania more than 80,000 Jews; in Latvia more than 30,000 Jews; in Estonia about 470 Jews; in Byelo-Russia more than 7,600 Jews; in Russia about 2,000 Jews; in the District of Tilsit about 5,500 Jews--a total of more than 135,000 Jews.

2. Operational Group 'B'-- Up to November 14, 1941, this group exterminated more than 45,000 Jews in Byelo-Russia and other areas.

3. Operational Group 'C'-- Up to November 3, 1941, this group exterminated more than 75,000 Jews in the Ukraine, including 33,000 Jews of Kiev.

4. Operational Group 'D'-- Up to December 12, 1941, this group exterminated about 54,000 Jews.

"During the period from August to November 1942, the operational groups referred to above exterminated some 363,000 Jews," the indictment points out. The operational groups operated in the same manner and for the same purpose in the said districts in the extermination of the Jews from June 1941 until 1944, and exterminated hundreds of thousands of Jews in addition to those detailed above."

Killing of Hundreds of Thousands of Jews in Forced Labor Camps Cited

The indictment also charges Eichmann with ordering, at the end of 1941, the deportation of thousands of Jews from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia to ghettos in Riga, Kovno and Minsk. These Jews were exterminated as were a number of Jews deported from the Reich (Germany) on November 30, 1941 together with some 4,000 Jews from Riga.

Some 3,500 Jews from Germany, who were sent to Minsk pursuant to Eichmann's instructions were exterminated by an operational group in Byelo-Russia together with 55,000 more Jews who were residents of that district, the indictment adds.

During the years 1940-1945, Eichmann together with others, caused the killing of hundreds of thousands of Jews in forced labor camps which were conducted on the lines of concentration camps, and in which such Jews were enslaved, tortured and starved to death in Germany, and in countries occupied by Germany, according to the indictment.

Eichmann is also charged that he, together with others, caused the killing of still more hundreds of thousands of Jews during the years 1939-1945 in Germany and the other Axis countries, and the areas occupied by them, by their mass deportation and concentration in ghettos and other concentration points under cruel and inhuman conditions, in the following countries: Germany, Austria, Italy, Bulgaria, Belgium, USSR and the Baltic States, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia which were annexed to the USSR, and that part of Poland which was annexed to the USSR after September 1939, Denmark, Holland, Hungary,

Yugoslavia, Greece, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Rumania.

"The accused caused the killing of some half a million Hungarian Jews by means of their mass deportation to the extermination camp at Auschwitz and other places during the period from March 19, 1944 to December 22, 1944 at a time when he acted as head of the 'Eichmann Special Operations Unit' (Sondereinsatz-Kommando Eichmann) in Budapest. All the acts mentioned in this count were committed by the accused with the intention of destroying the Jewish people," the indictment emphasized.

As far as other peoples are concerned, Eichmann is charged with having caused the deportation to Germany and other areas of half a million Poles between 1940 and 1942, sending them to slave labor enterprises or abandoning them. Likewise he is charged with having caused the deportation of 14,000 Slovenes to Yugoslavia in 1941, and tens of thousands of gypsies to murder camps in Eastern Europe. In 1942, he caused the murder in Poland, after deportation there, of 100 children from the Czech village of Lidice.

TWO JEWS KILLED BY ALGERIAN TERRORISTS IN ORAN; ONE IS A POLICEMAN

ORAN, Algeria, April 10. (JTA) -- Two Jews were killed here this weekend in rioting by Moslem terrorists during the general strike that followed the funeral of the assassinated Mayor of Evian.

The latest Jewish victims are David Hakoun, a policeman; and Marcel Benichou, a grocer. Mr. Benichou was killed by a terrorist's grenade while tending his shop. Three years ago, rebels killed his wife in the same store. Hakoun was killed while on police duty.

POLICE PATROL JEWISH QUARTER IN ROME FOLLOWING ATTACK BY FASCISTS

ROME, April 10. (JTA) -- The Jewish Quarter in Rome was being patrolled heavily by police today, following a clash between young Jews attacked by neo-fascists over the weekend, while Jewish leaders expressed the hope that three Jews arrested as a result of the fracas will be released.

Jewish leaders fear tensions that seem to be mounting as a result of the arrest of the Jews following an attack by a fascist group. At the same time, some neo-fascists are trying to stir trouble, tying their anti-Jewish sentiments to the imminent opening of the Adolf Eichmann trial in Jerusalem.

Police authorities who arrested the three Jews and four neo-fascists have forwarded a report to governmental judicial authorities, dealing with last Friday night's clash. Jewish leaders here are resentful of the fact that the police arrested the Jews as well as their fascist attackers.

PUBLICATION OF ITALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CARRIES ANTI-JEWISH ARTICLES

ROME, April 10. (JTA) -- A sharp protest was lodged here today by the Union of Italian Jewish Communities against the publication of a series of anti-Semitic articles in the bi-monthly magazine, Noncreteness. The protest, requesting that the anti-Semitic series be halted, and that the magazine print corrections of the "many falsities" in the series, was addressed to Defense Minister Giulio Andreotti, who is editor of Noncreteness.

The second article in the series was published in the latest issue of the magazine, issued today. The articles revive the anti-Jewish "Protocols of Zion," accuse Jews of preferring "parasitic professions," and charge Jews with being "obstinately against assimilation" with their fellow Italians.

Mr. Andreotti is one of the acknowledged leaders of the dominant Christian Democratic party in Italy. However, he represents the right-wing of the party. He is an outspoken supporter of a neo-fascist organization which includes outright anti-Semites.

INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE CONFERS AT ISRAELI OFFICES IN GERMANY

COLOGNE, April 10. (JTA) -- The directors of the International Tracing Service, which maintains central files concerned with the fate of millions of concentration camp victims, held its annual meeting here, conferring for the first time at the offices of the Israel Mission to West Germany. Leo Savir, deputy director of the Israel Mission, presided. The ITS, administered by the International Red Cross, keeps its central files at Arolsen, West Germany, near Cologne.

Attending the meeting were representatives of eight member-states of the International Red Cross; Roger Gallopin, executive director of the International Red Cross, and Felix Schnyder, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who came here from their respective headquarters at Geneva; and Nicholas Burkhardt, director of the International Tracing Service.

JORDAN SENDS SIX-MAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO UNITED STATES

LONDON, April 10. (JTA) -- Jordan today sent a six-man parliamentary delegation to the United States for an official visit to last six weeks, according to an Amman dispatch received here today. The delegation, consisting of six members of Jordan's Parliament, is headed by Said Mufti.

U. N. ASSEMBLY GETS RESOLUTION REVIVING THE ARAB REFUGEE PROBLEM

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 10. (JTA) -- Five Moslem states, acting on behalf of the Arab bloc here, introduced a resolution today reviving the Arab refugee problem. The resolution demands that the General Assembly, next fall, establish an apparatus "to safeguard" Arab refugee property in Israel, and calls upon the Palestine Conciliation Commission to implement one clause in a 1948 resolution calling for repatriation of the Arab refugees to Israel territory or their compensation by Israel.

The resolution is sponsored by Afghanistan, the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, Pakistan and Somalia. The draft was placed before the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, and is expected to be subjected to debate beginning tomorrow afternoon.

For almost five months, the Arab bloc here has been demanding that the Western Powers, led by the United States, Britain and France back them on a resolution which would have established a custodian for Arab property in Israel and would have called for intensification of the work of the PCC possibly also for the expansion of the commission to include some Communist countries. The commission now consists of the United States, France and Turkey.

The West has been resisting the Arab push for a resolution, holding that no draft is needed on the Arab refugee problem this year, since the budget had already been fixed for the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. The draft presented today points up the fact that the West is holding to its position on this issue.

General debate on the Arab refugee issue was completed in the Special Political Committee last November. The new resolution will give the Arab bloc and their Communist and Moslem backers an opportunity to revive that debate.

SECURITY COUNCIL GETS RESOLUTION AGAINST ISRAEL PARADE IN JERUSALEM

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 10. (JTA) -- A resolution which would, in effect, condemn Israel for holding a rehearsal in Jerusalem of the military parade planned in connection with Israel's forthcoming celebration on April 20 of its 13th anniversary, and ordering Israel not to hold such a parade, was proposed to the Security Council here today by the delegations of Ceylon and the United Arab Republic.

After hearing a staunch defense of Israel's plans from France, listening to other addresses by the representatives of Britain, China, the UAR and Turkey, and hearing the draft resolution denounced by Israel as "one-sided" and likely to increase Jordanian-Israeli tensions, the Council adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Arthur Lourie, acting permanent representative of Israel, told the Council that, as several members of the body had noted in their speeches, "there has been relative calm in the area and tranquility as between Jordan and Israel." He said, however, "I doubt whether this resolution, dealing with a purely ceremonial matter like the parade, would contribute toward easing the tensions. The resolution is in fact out of all proportion to the issue and is one-sided." Mr. Lourie said that the dispute regarding the parade could be settled between Israel and Jordan "on the spot."

Ceylon's Ambassador T. B. Subasinghe, this month's president of the Council, said in ordering adjournment of the body, that several delegations want to consult their government before proceeding with the debate. It was assumed that, among these delegations, was that of the United States.

Armand Berard, of France, spoke in terms praising both Israel and Jordan for the tranquility in their area, and appealed to both sides to settle the issue between them. While agreeing with Jordan that there was reason for concern when a military parade is held on the Israeli side of the border in Jerusalem, he declared, however, that Israel has assured the Council the occasion will be "purely ceremonial." He pointed out that Israel had promised to keep ammunition from the armored vehicles to be paraded, and to have United Nations observers watch that no violation of armistice regulations takes place.

The draft resolution, presented by the United Arab Republic "notes" that the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission had adopted a resolution on this issue on March 20, endorses that decision, and "urges Israel to comply with this decision." However, the MAC resolution to which the Council draft refers specifically condemned Israel for its rehearsal last month in preparation for the April 20 parade, and ordered Israel to cancel its parade plans.

ISRAELI SCIENTIST DEVELOPS CHEAP METHOD FOR LOCATION OF URANIUM

JERUSALEM, April 10. (JTA) -- A method for location of uranium deposits described as revolutionary has been developed by a young Israeli scientist of the Nabi Rubin Atomic Reactor Laboratories.

Details of the new method have been kept secret but are expected to be described soon in scientific literature. It was reported that the method developed by Dr. Saadia Amiel will cost a small fraction of present methods. Dr. Amiel, who is 31, is head of the nuclear chemistry section of the laboratories.

SO. AFRICAN PARLIAMENT DEBATES BILL ON RELIGION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

JOHANNESBURG, April 10. (JTA) -- Government members of the South African Parliament were reported today as remaining divided on a private members bill to remove the "conscience clause" from the charter of the Orange Free State University. The clause bars questioning of the religion of applicants for teaching positions.

Opposition to the measure--which has been formally opposed by the South African Jewish Board of Deputies--was expressed during a debate in Parliament. Dirk Mostert, a Government MP, said the bill was sponsored by the university and that the government had nothing to do with it. He denied the bill was an act of religious discrimination, asserting that the university would still remain open to persons of all faiths. He argued that the university's only objective in seeking removal of the "conscience clause" was the right to "bear in mind" the Christian Protestant character intended by its founders when staff members were appointed.

Professor I.S. Fourie of the Opposition said if such legislation had been in effect when the university was founded some of its greatest figures might have been excluded from the university faculty. He opposed any provision for taking into account the religious affiliation of appointees to staff positions. Helen Zuzman of the Opposition said that if the measure was adopted, several other universities would seek similar elimination of the conscience clause.

The Transvaler, a newspaper close to the government, said the bill was unlikely to come before Parliament again during the current session. The Rand Daily Mail reported that government members were divided on the bill and said at a caucus meeting several members opposed it on grounds that dropping the clause would be tampering with religious freedom. Another caucus will be held this week.

CANADIAN JEWISH LEADER OBJECTS TO TEACHING RELIGION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TORONTO, April 10. (JTA) -- Opposition to the teaching of religious subjects in the public schools was expressed here by Sydney M. Harris, chairman of the national joint public relations committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith. Addressing a student gathering at Hillel House here, Mr. Harris declared that the removal of "objectionable features" from teachers' manuals used in public school instruction will not suffice.

"Overhaul of the texts," he said, "would be an indication of good will on the part of those responsible for the texts, and would relieve some of the tensions inherent in the course. But any plan to give more time or emphasis to the Old Testament would not make the course any more acceptable." Mr. Harris pointed out that the basic aim of the course is "the acceptance of the historic Christian faith." "It is the implanting of a specific theology," he maintained, "not Christian virtues, that is being contested."

U. J. A. MID-YEAR LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN ISRAEL IN JUNE

JERUSALEM, April 10. (JTA) -- Plans for the forthcoming United Jewish Appeal Mid-year Leadership Conference, which will bring to Israel 250 young leaders of American Jewry, were announced here today by Rabbi Herbert Friedman, UJA executive vice-chairman. He told a press conference that the participants would all be in their early thirties, all American born and future leaders of the Jewish community. The conference will be held in June.

Rabbi Friedman predicted the 1961 campaign would be even better than last year's which resulted in \$62,000,000 in pledges of which \$60,000,000 has already been raised in cash.

HADASSAH HOLDS ANNUAL YOUTH ALIYAH PARLEY IN NEW YORK; 600 PARTICIPATE

NEW YORK, April 10. (JTA) -- Achievements by Youth Aliyah in efforts to alleviate the problems of culturally retarded immigrant children in Israel, were lauded here today by Dr. Judah J. Shapiro, secretary of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture and chairman of the Youth Reference Board of Hadassah, who spoke to more than 600 leaders of Hadassah at the organization's annual Youth Aliyah conference here.

Dr. Shapiro, who returned last month from a four-week visit to Israel, said that about 100 "culturally handicapped" children are now participating in the Youth Aliyah program, in which special pedagogic techniques are employed to enable these youngsters to make up for lost time in learning; to prepare them for organized group living and to accept social responsibility.

A highlight of the conference was the presentation of a special "Mother Award" to Mrs. Siegfried Kramarsky, national president of Hadassah, "for her enduring devotion to the cause of Youth Aliyah." The award was presented to Mrs. Kramarsky by Mrs. Max M. Meth, Hadassah's national Youth Aliyah fund-raising chairman.