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### SURVIVORS OF WARSAW GHETTO REVOLT TESTIFY AT EICHMANN TRIAL

JERUSALEM, May 3. (JTA) -- Survivors of the Warsaw Ghetto testified here today in the trial of Adolf Eichmann, picturing for the court the heroism of the Jews in the Ghetto, their uprising against heavily armed, hardened Nazi forces, and their pitiful efforts to keep Jewish education alive among the children in the Ghetto.

The most dramatic recital of the events leading up to and including the last stand of the Warsaw Ghetto Jews against the Nazis, starting on Passover Eve, 1943, was given in testimony by a man and his wife who are among the few survivors of the Ghetto revolt. They are Antek Zuckerman and Mrs. Zivia Lubotkin-Zuckerman.

For days, Presiding Justice Moshe Landau, listening to witnesses telling how, in many cases, several hundred Nazi guards ruled over tens of thousands of Jews, has been demanding to know: "Why didn't you fight back?" Today the court heard the answers from those who did battle.

"We did not have a chance," testified the day's first witness, Mrs. Lubotkin. "It was quite clear to us that we had no prospect of winning in the military sense. But we knew that, despite their strength, we would be the ultimate winners because we believed in a regime of justice to man."

### Four Nazi Witnesses to Be Cross-Examined in West German Court

Before Mrs. Lubotkin took the stand, Justice Landau announced that the three-man court trying Eichmann had agreed to ask a West German court to examine four defense witnesses whose names had been submitted by chief defense counsel Robert Servatius. The four witnesses are: former SS Major General Franz Six; former SS Major Hermann Krume; Max Merten, former Nazi governor of Salonika, Greece; and former Nazi Foreign Ministry official Eberhard von Thadden.

Dr. Servatius had asked that the four former Nazis appear in the Jerusalem court as defense witnesses. But Attorney General Gideon Hausner, the chief prosecutor, said all four would be arrested, if they came to Israel, for trial under the same law against the Nazis under which Eichmann is being tried. Justice Landau said today that the four will be examined by representatives of Israel and of the defense counsel in a West German court. He gave both sides until Friday to submit questions to be asked of the four in Germany.

Mrs. Lubotkin testified that, after Yom Kippur, 1940, the Nazis packed 350,000 Jews into the Warsaw Ghetto, an area which she said could barely hold 150,000 at the most. "For days and nights on end, Jewish families stood in the streets, and there was nowhere to let them in," she testified.

She said the ghetto became "one vast jail" in which 12 to 15 people were crowded into one room. Plagues swept through the incredibly jammed area and "there was no possibility of separating the sick and the healthy; and sometimes there was no possibility of separating the living from the dead."

"Somehow, the Jewish youth in the ghetto became organized and a spirit of uprising developed," she said. "Not a revolution but a social uprising, a movement to keep the image of God, which the Germans were trying to destroy." When the youth movement learned that the Nazis intended to annihilate Jewry, "they took arms."

### Describes How Jews, With Practically No Arms, Fought German Army

Mrs. Lubotkin described how a handful of Jewish youths opened fire on a group of SS men who had surrounded them on the midnight of Passover Eve, 1943. The Jewish "arsenal," she said, consisted of two rifles, 20 hand grenades, some hand-made bombs and a few "Molotov cocktails."

"It was a happy moment for the boys and girls in our bunkers," she told the court. "For months we had been waiting to shoot at Germans. We saw Germans fleeing in terror. They left many of their own wounded and dead unattended. For the first time, we saw German blood on the Warsaw streets where, previously, only Jewish blood had flowed. Only two of our people were killed in that first onslaught. We knew, then, the Germans would pay dearly for our lives."

The Germans brought in their soldiers in force, then, she continued, bringing in heavy armor. "We still repulsed them, by daylight," she recounted. "But the fury of the battle

increased. Our losses were growing heavier, theirs lighter." It was only after that first battle, she told the court, when she went out of the bunker "passing as an Aryan," that she realized how greatly the Germans had been demoralized, counting up their casualties as at least one hundred dead.

#### Member of Ghetto Command Says Polish Resistance Movement Aided Jews

Antek Zuckerman, a member of the Ghetto underground command, described the first action taken by the Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto. It consisted of burning scores of houses in the Ghetto, in an effort to attract the Russian bombers. The Jewish underground fighters, Mr. Zuckerman testified, received "some weapons" from two Polish resistance movements, Armia Ludowa and Armia Krajowa. But the right-wing Polish underground, NSZ, collaborated with the Germans in annihilating Jews, he charged.

The witness also accused the Polish Government-in-Exile, whose headquarters were in London, of withholding "a considerable part of the knowledge of these facts from the world." On the other hand, he said, some of the Polish resistance leaders inside Poland, who knew of the facts, also "censored" the information, keeping it from their own governmental leaders in London.

Mr. Zuckerman testified about the Jewish youth underground which, he said, embraced about 20,000 young Jews among the various partisan and underground resistance groups outside the Ghetto in Eastern Poland, Southwest Russia, as well as in the ghettos of Warsaw, Vilna and Cracow.

The efforts to keep education among the children alive, and to preserve a history of the events for posterity, were described by two other Ghetto survivors, Dr. Adolf Berman and Mrs. Rachel Auerbach. Dr. Berman told of the Nazis prohibiting the organization of classes for children which he had tried to form at first openly. Jewish boys and girls up to the age of 14 roamed the ghetto streets, turning into beggars, street vendors and waifs.

Other witnesses, at the afternoon session, told of Jewish underground work during the Nazi occupation of Poland. Rivka Kupfer, the widow of Cracow underground commander Dolek Liebeskind, testified about her work, when she acted as a courier to the various ghettos, to warn the Jews they were facing imminent liquidation. She told how, when her husband had been caught by the Nazis, another commander took over. That man, and a colleague, fought the Germans who found them until they had only two bullets left--then they shot themselves.

A frail, middle-aged Israeli woman--like all of the other survivors heard today, living in a kibbutz--told of her activities. She is Batzheva Rufeisen, whose underground assignment was to carry money and smuggle explosives into the ghettos, as well as to deliver messages to the underground from the Jewish command.

In every case, Dr. Servatius, Eichmann's lawyer, declined to cross-examine any of today's witness.

#### GERMAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE TO AID IN INTERROGATION OF EICHMANN WITNESSES

BONN, May 3. (JTA) -- A spokesman for the Justice Ministry today promised full assistance in any interrogation of witnesses in West Germany for the Adolf Eichmann trial in Jerusalem. "We will grant all aid normally provided by the international legal aid agreement between West Germany and Israel," the spokesman said.

Police officials disclosed today that the words "Justice for Eichmann" were painted on the walls of the West German Foreign Office Building on the night of April 15 and that the search for the perpetrator had been a complete failure.

Justice Minister Fritz Schaeffer meanwhile told the Bundestag today that the Central War Crimes Commission in Ludwigsburg had received new documents found in the Washington Archives on the Nazi period. He said that while the commission's study of the material had not yet been completed, the commission expected the documents to be a great aid in its investigation of Nazi war crimes.

#### AUSTRIAN NAZIS SEND ANTI-JEWISH THREATENING LETTERS TO T.V. STATION

VIENNA, May 3. (JTA) -- An Austrian television station received today a package containing a huge swastika and an anti-Semitic letter in what authorities said was part of a show of greater Nazi activity in Austria which they ascribed to the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem.

Another letter received by the television station said that all Jews should go to Israel and they would be killed if they did not. One office of a television bureau was set afire, destroying teletype documents worth about \$1,500. Police were unable to find the culprits.

#### MUSICIAN SENTENCED IN GERMANY TO THREE MONTHS FOR PAINTING SWASTIKAS

BIELEFELD, Germany, May 3. (JTA) -- A musician who told the court that he has no racial or political animosities, but "was simply bored and wanted to arouse people a bit," was sentenced here today to three months imprisonment for painting swastikas on garden fences. The man, 59-year-old Alfred Nagorny, was arrested April 15, after painting seven swastikas around town.

## FRANCE TO SAFEGUARD RIGHTS OF JEWS IN ALGERIA IN TALKS ON INDEPENDENCE

WASHINGTON, May 3. (JTA) -- French Ambassador Herve Alphand made it known here today that France will safeguard the rights of Algerian Jews in its negotiations concerning Algerian independence. The French assurance was coincidental with the opening of discussions here today, involving Algeria, between President John F. Kennedy and President Habib Bourguiba, of Tunisia.

Ambassador Alphand rejected Algerian nationalist FLN attempts to deny Jews the same options accorded other French nationals in any settlement of the independence issue. Commenting on negotiations in the wake of the unsuccessful military coup in Algeria, the French Ambassador said: "It is the basis of the French policy not only that each ethnic community living in Algeria must be granted the possibility to determine its own future but also that all the Algerians who will express their will to remain French, will continue to be French.

"There cannot be any just and peaceful settlement of the Algerian problem if not in accordance with the rules of democracy, which means in full respect of the rights of the individual. This applies to all the Algerian population, whatever their religion may be." Mr. Alphand's assurance was stated in a letter to I. L. Feuer, national commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States.

The Ambassador said that "for the French Government, self-determination means the safeguard of the legitimate rights of the individual. For the FLN, it may mean domination by a totalitarian organization over a country despite all the existing differences of origin and aspirations between the various parts of the population."

In the forthcoming negotiations, the Ambassador stated, France would need "the moral backing of all those abroad who love freedom and respect human rights." He made it clear that he referred to the guarantees required by Algerian Jews to exert their rights to self-determination in the event Algeria should become independent.

## SITUATION OF JEWS IN ALGERIA REQUIRES CAREFUL WATCHING, LEADER REPORTS

LONDON, May 3. (JTA) -- The situation of the Jews in Algeria at present is "very complicated," R. N. Carvalho, president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, warned here last night. Addressing the Association's annual meeting, Mr. Carvalho declared it will be important to watch carefully the security of the Algerian Jews in the next few months, when the fate of that country's future will be settled.

In Morocco, he said, the situation of the Jews also continues to be uncertain, although "overt anti-Semitism" appears to have been halted. He reported that few Moroccan Jews are obtaining passports, in spite of the Government's recent order permitting Jews to apply for passports. The Moroccan Government, he added, seems to fear that Jews may use their passport to travel to Israel.

Turning to the Adolf Eichmann trial in Israel, Mr. Carvalho said that press reports and public comments in Great Britain are showing admiration for the manner in which Israel is conducting those juridical proceedings. However, he cautioned, it is still too early to forecast the long-range effects of the trial on the world, on Germany or on Jews either in Israel or outside the Jewish State.

## DR. GLOBKE HINDERED NAZI PERSECUTIONS OF JEWS, BONN GOVT. CLAIMS

BONN, May 3. (JTA) -- The office of West German Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer came to the defense of State Secretary Hans Globke today against recurrent charges that Dr. Globke had been involved as a Nazi official in the persecution of Jews.

A declaration by the Federal Chancellery was read on the twice-a-week Eichmann trial television program in which the flat assertion was made that "Dr. Globke was not connected with the persecution of Jews, directly or indirectly."

The declaration also asserted that the charges against Dr. Globke, who was an official in the Nazi Ministry of the Interior, were the result of propaganda of the East German regime furthered by Friedrich Kaul, an East German attorney, who "has been attacking the trial in Jerusalem."

The declaration claimed that Dr. Globke "fought against" the persecutions "with all means at his disposal." His commentary on the Nuremberg racial laws "aided many victims of nazism," the statement said. This was a reference to repeated charges that Dr. Globke's commentaries worsened their application to Jews.

"The claim by Dr. Max Merten, the former war commissioner in Salonika, who was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment by a Greek tribunal, that Dr. Globke had prevented the liberation of 10,000 Greek Jews has long since been proved false," the Chancellery statement continued. "Dr. Globke never had anything to do with Eichmann."

Although the charges have been ignored by West German newspapers close to the Bonn Government, such as the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, the opposition newspapers have been devoting considerable attention to them.

## JEWISH WELFARE BOARD NAMES BODY TO REAPPRAISE PROGRAM AND STRUCTURE

NEW YORK, May 3. (JTA) -- The National Jewish Welfare Board has created a Committee on Reappraisal and Planning charged with responsibility for undertaking an immediate objective reappraisal of JWB's program, organizational structure and community relationships, it was announced here today by Solomon Litt, JWB president.

Chairman of the Committee on Reappraisal and Planning is Louis Stern, a JWB vice-president as well as a vice-president of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. It is expected that the committee's findings will be ready early in 1962 and will be acted on at JWB's 1962 National Biennial Convention in Miami Beach.

In authorizing the study, JWB's executive committee was motivated by the need to re-examine the way in which JWB carries out its functions and services in the light of its commitments in its three major areas of service. Far-reaching changes at home and abroad that have been paralleled by equally significant changes in JWB's fields of work "make it imperative for JWB to look closely at itself and the way it is meeting its commitments," the charge to the Committee on Reappraisal and Planning pointed out.

The charge explains that "the executive committee desires to assure the fact that JWB is achieving its purposes effectively, efficiently and economically," and "wishes to be certain that the organization is meeting its responsibilities to the maximum." To accomplish these objectives, JWB's executive committee is asking the Committee on Reappraisal and Planning to find the answers to these basic questions:

1. What should be JWB's programs in the 1960's?
2. How should JWB be organized to provide the services this program requires?
3. What can and should be done to strengthen and streamline JWB's lay structure?
4. How can public understanding of JWB be improved?

Emphasizing the importance of the study and the significant role of the Committee on Reappraisal and Planning, the charge declared: "The answers to questions of this character call for defining broad concepts and principles and require the establishment of clear-cut guidelines. The answers call for social statesmanship by experienced JWB leaders and by other responsible community leaders. The answers are to be sought in courageous concepts and bold thinking rather than in concern with minutiae and evaluation of isolated services.

## SIX JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS TO BE CITED TODAY FOR BEST EDUCATIONAL FILMS

NEW YORK, May 3. (JTA) -- Six Jewish organizations will receive citations tomorrow for producing the past year's best educational films and film strips, it was announced here today by Samuel D. Freeman, chairman of the National Council on Jewish Audio-Visual Materials.

Ira Guilden will present the citations at the Council's annual meeting to Hadassah, for a film entitled "A Boy Named Ami"; and to the United Israel Appeal for a film called "As Long as I Live."

Filmstrip awards will go to Commission on Jewish Education of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; the National Council of Jewish Women; Pioneer Women; and the American Zionist Council's department of Jewish Education and Culture. Honorable mention has been voted by the Council to Albert Barry, for a film entitled "The Ghetto Pillow."

## BELGIUM OPENS OFFICIAL EXHIBITION SHOWING CRUELITIES IN NAZI CAMPS

BRUSSELS, May 3. (JTA) -- Large crowds have been attending an official exhibition at Liege portraying conditions in Nazi concentration camps. The exhibit includes numerous photographs and documents depicting the horrors of the Nazi torture and murder camps.

The exhibit was arranged in connection with the Adolf Eichmann trial by the Ministry of Public Health in cooperation with the Belgian Association of Former Political Prisoners. The many visitors, who include young people, are shown around by guides selected from death camp survivors. The French film, Night and Fog, which is rated as one of the most devastating portrayals of Nazi sadism and murder, also is being shown at the exhibit.

## SALE OF \$300,000 IN BONDS MARKS OPENING OF ISRAEL PAVILION AT U.S. FAIR

NEW YORK, May 3. (JTA) -- A total of \$300,000 in Israel bonds was sold at a break-fast this morning at the opening of the Israel pavilion at the United States World Trade Fair, attended by 250 Israel bond leaders. Ambassador Michael Comay, Israel's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, was guest speaker at the event at New York's Coliseum, which marked the 13th anniversary of Israel's independence.

Stressing that Israel had "just as much to do in the next 13 years as it did in the past 13 years," Ambassador Comay said that "American Jews can have a sense of pride and identity in the task that has been achieved, but must realize that a job still has to be done in the years ahead." He told the bond leaders that "Israel holds a respected place in the United Nations because it has shown itself to be strong and as able to develop its economy, thanks in large measure to Israel bond investment capital."