



Jewish Telegraphic Agency

# DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

660 FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK 16. N.Y.

Contents Copyright: Republication only by previous arrangement

Vol. XXVIII - 43rd year

Wednesday, June 14, 1961

No. 113

## EICHMANN TRIAL ADJOURNED; WILL BE RESUMED NEXT TUESDAY IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, June 13. (JTA) -- The trial of Adolf Eichmann, charged with directing the annihilation of 6,000,000 Jews in Nazi Europe, stood recessed today until next Tuesday, when Eichmann will start testifying in his own defense. The trial was adjourned until June 20, to give Eichmann's lawyer, Dr. Robert Servatius, time to prepare his defense.

When sessions are resumed, the prosecution will have its final round with a brief submission of those parts of the Sassen transcript which were ruled acceptable in a divided 2-1 decision by the three justices. The ruling in effect barred submission of a very large part of the tape-recorded statements taken by Willem Sassen, a former Nazi, from Eichmann in Argentina, portions of which were published in Life, a weekly picture magazine.

(At Buenos Aires, today, Sassen denied Eichmann was drunk when he dictated his memoirs, as alleged during the trial in Jerusalem yesterday by Eichmann's counsel. Sassen said there is a contradiction between statements that he would be arrested if he came to Israel and a report that Israel's prosecution would rely upon him as "a main witness" against Eichmann.)

Plans were disclosed today for a full-length film of the trial, based on the television tape recordings of the daily proceedings. The film will be made by the Israel Government Information Office and Capital Cities Company of New York which has an exclusive arrangement for the televising of the trial.

Edwin Shimron, the Israel attorney who has been attending cross-examination of Nazi witnesses in West German courts, returned to Israel today for a brief visit with a report that he had received "full, honest and helpful cooperation" in West Germany.

He also disclosed that, among the Nazis scheduled to testify under the cooperative arrangement, some were uncooperative, claiming fear of self-incrimination. Others, he said, talked freely, including Max Merten, Nazi administrator of Salonika, and Edmund Weesenmayer, the wartime German Minister in Budapest. Mr. Shimron said that, after Merten finished his testimony for the Eichmann trial, West German authorities charged him with making false statements.

### 112 Witnesses Testified for the Prosecution at the Trial

There have been 74 sessions of the court since the trial was opened, last April 11, at the Beit Haam. More than 500 journalists from all over the world were here when Eichmann entered his glass enclosed, bullet-proof dock in front of the eyes and the ears of the entire world, observing the trial through newspaper correspondents, by radio, newsreels and television.

The 112 witnesses have included men and women from Bnei Brak and Brazil, Luxembourg and Eilat, Montreal and Berlin, London and New Jersey, Paris and Vienna, Haifa and Pennsylvania. There have been housewives and famous scholars, laborers and farmers, an Israeli magistrate and teachers, a manicurist and a member of Israel's Knesset (Parliament), thorny-handed kibbutznicks and physicians, public servants and others who, by some miracle, have survived the Nazi holocaust and lived long enough to come before the three-man tribunal here to testify against Eichmann.

The witnesses have included some non-Jews--one of them an American Supreme Court Justice from Pennsylvania who acted as prosecutor at the Nuremberg War Crimes trials; another, the dean of Protestant clergy in Berlin who had pleaded with Eichmann in efforts to save the Jews--and was sent to a concentration camp to be tortured.

The documents submitted by the prosecution--some of them obtained through the cooperation of various governments, including the United States and Poland--ranged from small memo pads to heavy dossiers that included Nazi correspondence, microfilms, minutes of various Nazi meetings, depositions and affidavits.

A large number of these documents were relied upon by the prosecution to prove Eichmann's direct responsibility for the program to annihilate European Jewry. They showed he was more than the mere "transport officer" or "small sausage" which he claims

he was. They proved to the satisfaction of the prosecution that he had personal authority in some instances greater than the authority possessed by Nazis of much higher rank.

Among the items submitted by the prosecution were originals of the yellow badge worn by Jews in the death factories; poems written by Jewish resistance fighters; spurious money used by camp inmates at the "model camp" of Theresienstadt; pajamas worn as the sole garment by inmates at Auschwitz; a pair of tattered child's shoes found by a survivor on a field containing 100,000 similar pairs of shoes worn by Jewish child victims of the Nazi slaughter; and postcards sent by camp victims to relatives as a ruse to make the outside world believe the victims were harbored in some happy vacationland Shangri-la called "Sea Grove."

All of this is in the record now. Eichmann is scheduled to be heard from next. Then Presiding Justice Moshe Landau, and Justices Yitzhak Raveh and Binyamin Halevi, must consider the completed case. Basis for the case is a 15-point indictment against the 54-year-old accused, charging him with crimes against the Jewish people and crimes against humanity.

#### Survey Establishes Reactions in West Germany to Eichmann Trial

BONN, June 13. (JTA) -- The Adolf Eichmann trial in Israel has elicited strong interest in the Federal Republic of Germany and in West Berlin, according to results of a survey announced here today by the Institute for Applied Social Science. The trial, according to a summary of the survey, cannot be termed "taboo" among the German people. The survey revealed that "practically every German family has had to concern itself with the past" due to the extensive German press, television and radio coverage of the Eichmann trial.

Eighty-seven percent of the adults polled said they knew about the Eichmann trial. Forty percent said they were satisfied with the reporting about the trial, while 12 percent said they would have liked to learn more about the case. However, 32 percent said "too much" was being written about the trial, most of the respondents in this group explaining they no longer wanted to hear about Nazi crimes because "we did not know about them."

A small group among those sampled thought the reports were "exaggerated" and felt the trial was detrimental to Germany's reputation abroad. Only two percent thought the trial was "unnecessary."

#### BRITAIN WAS NOT INDIFFERENT TO FATE OF JEWS UNDER NAZIS, PREMIER SAYS

LONDON, June 13. (JTA) -- Prime Minister Harold Macmillan told the House of Commons here today that he was glad of the opportunity to confirm that Britain and the British Government were not indifferent to the fate of the Jews.

Mr. Macmillan made his statement while replying to Laborite Arthur Henderson, who requested last week that the Government issue a White Paper on its actions when plans were proposed to help European Jews leave Nazi countries during the war years, from 1939 to 1945.

Stating that he sympathized with Mr. Henderson's request, the Premier said the problem was "a complex matter." He added that he had not as yet had time to consider the White Paper proposal fully, and said he would communicate with Mr. Henderson further as soon as he had done so.

Mr. Henderson told the Prime Minister that, in view of the fact that Britain's position on the wartime Jewish evacuation plans had been given worldwide negative publicity through testimony at the Adolf Eichmann trial in Israel, he hoped Mr. Macmillan would place on the record the fact that Britain was not indifferent to the fate of the Jews.

Sidney Silverman, another Labor Member of Parliament, asked Mr. Macmillan whether he realized that there was "a great deal of bewilderment and anxiety about this whole tragic story." He said that this feeling might be reduced if the Government accepted the Henderson suggestion.

#### JEWS CONGRESSMAN BARRED BY SAUDI ARABIA FROM VISITING U.S. BASE

WASHINGTON, June 13. (JTA) -- Rep. Seymour Halpern, New York Republican, today complained to Secretary of State Rusk that he learned, in booking a commercial airline trip to Africa and Asia, that he would be barred by Saudi Arabia from using civil air terminal facilities built at Dhahran by U.S. funds.

In a letter to Secretary Rusk, Rep. Halpern said he believed "in the freedom of U.S. Congressmen and all Americans, regardless of religious faith, to visit any nation benefiting from aid provided by U.S. taxpayers."

Citing the Administration's newly announced foreign aid doctrine which links assistance with social reform by beneficiaries, he asked if the State Department would grant further funds to Saudi Arabia despite that nation's continued discrimination against American Jews.

### GERMANY AGREES TO PAY \$80,000,000 TO AUSTRIAN VICTIMS OF NAZI REGIME

FRANKFURT, June 13. (JTA) -- Agreement was reported to have been reached last night between West German and Austrian negotiators on a West German contribution of 321,000,000 deutschemarks (\$80,000,000) to an Austrian fund for the payment of compensation to victims of the Nazi era in Austria.

Negotiations were handled by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries, Heinrich von Brentano of West Germany and Bruno Kreisky of Austria. The conference was held at Bad Kreuzbach.

A treaty covering the contribution agreement is expected to be signed in Vienna later this summer. The West German contribution will include a share for indemnification of Austria's postwar refugees and a contribution of about 70,000,000 deutschemarks (about \$17,500,000) to compensate Austria for the confiscation by Nazi Germany of Austrian social insurance funds in 1938.

Austrian parties agreed last March, 15 years after Austria received its independence, on terms of a bill to provide some compensation to the surviving victims of nazism. The measure was made contingent on a West German contribution to the proposed fund for such payments.

### TWO SENTENCED IN GERMANY FOR COMPLICITY IN KILLING 6,624 MINSK JEWS

COBLENZ, June 13. (JTA) -- Prison terms at hard labor were imposed last night by the Coblenz court on two former Nazi SS officers for complicity in the slaughter of 6,624 Jews in Minsk in 1941. A 15-year sentence was given to Carl Zenner, 62, a former SS brigade leader and major general of Nazi police, and an eight-year term to Hans Remmers, 55, former SS lieutenant colonel.

Testimony by Zenner, who had been SS police leader in Minsk in November 1941, when the murders took place, was contradicted by Remmers. Zenner claimed he knew nothing about the mass shootings and that he had only heard rumors about them. Remmers testified that Zenner had been helpful in preparing for and carrying out the mass executions.

### ROBERT MULKA, EX-AIDE TO AUSCHWITZ COMMANDANT, RE-ARRESTED IN GERMANY

FRANKFURT, June 13. (JTA) -- Announcement was made here today by the State Prosecutor that Robert Mulka, former aide to Auschwitz Commandant Ferdinand Hoess, has been re-arrested. Mulka, a former SS officer, had been arrested once before but, last March, he was released by an examining magistrate here who ruled the ex-Nazi would have jeopardized his own life if he had refused to organize the transport of Jews to the gas chambers at Auschwitz.

An announcement in Baden-Wurttemberg today revealed that the prosecutor at Waldshut opened criminal investigations against several men accused of complicity in Nazi war crimes. The accused, whose names were not revealed, are charged with having been members of an SS unit which committed war crimes at the Janowska camp near Lwow, Poland, during the Nazi regime.

### RABBIS IN MOROCCO INVITED FOR FIRST TIME TO SYNDICAL ORDER MEETING

CASABLANCA, June 13. (JTA) -- For the first time in the history of Morocco, the Moroccan Grand Rabbinat will join Moslem religious dignitaries at a meeting of the Syndical Order, it was announced here today.

The Moslem Religious Magistrate today invited the five rabbis, who form part of the Rabbinical Court here, to a meeting of the Syndical Order.

### NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD CRITICIZED FOR PERMITTING BIGOTRY

WASHINGTON, June 13. (JTA) -- The National Labor Relations Board was sharply criticized today for permitting appeals to racial and religious bigotry by employers and unions in collective bargaining elections.

In testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor, Will Maslow, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, said the NLRB had consistently upheld the use of racial and religious epithets, defamatory libels and similar expressions in deciding unfair labor practices cases and in reviewing Labor Board elections.

"Such appeals to prejudice poison the atmosphere and make it impossible to conduct a free and fair election," the American Jewish Congress spokesman declared. "Yet the NLRB and its general counsel apparently consider inflammatory, derogatory and abusive statements of this kind perfectly proper and permissible."

He told the House Committee, currently probing NLRB activities, that the board was "wrong" in interpreting the free-speech provision of the Taft-Hartley Act to permit bigotry appeals. "The Act seeks to protect appeals to reason, not to sanction appeals to bigotry," Mr. Maslow declared.

## J. D. C. REPORTS ON AID GIVEN BY 40 LOAN INSTITUTIONS IN 19 COUNTRIES

GENEVA, June 13. (JTA) -- The current boom in the economies of most western countries had a marked beneficial effect in 1960 on programs of 40 loan institutions supported by the Joint Distribution Committee, the JDC reconstruction department reported in an analysis issued here today.

Loans made by the 40 institutions, operating in 19 countries, reached an all-time high of \$3,118,000, an increase of \$240,000 over the total loaned in 1959. Because of the high cost of establishing businesses currently, the average amount per loan rose to \$460 during 1960. The increase in the size of loans prevented the institutions from meeting all requests and the number of individuals receiving loans during 1960 declined by six percent--from 7,049 to 6,658.

The number of losses from failure to repay dropped in 1960 and in addition, substantial sums were collected from accounts which had been written off as losses in previous years; the report indicated. As a result, the average percentage of losses dropped from three-quarters of one percent in 1959 to one-third of one percent in 1960.

The report also disclosed that two new loan operations were established last year. One was formed in Santiago, Chile to help victims of the disastrous May 1960 earthquake with funds provided by the JDC, the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, the Jewish Colonization Association and the local community. The other was set up in Melbourne, Australia to provide housing for newcomers with funds from the Central British Fund as well as from the JDC and the JCA.

The 40 institutions have been formed since the end of World War II by the JDC in cooperation in some cases with the Claims Conference and the Jewish Colonization Association and of the leaders of the various Jewish communities. The goal of the loan institutions is to help people to become self-supporting or to improve their economic status through the availability of credit at low interest rates.

Among the loans issued in 1960, 1,800 went to families of refugees, repatriates and newcomers to help them to become integrated into the economies of their new homelands, particularly in Australia, Israel, South America, France and Poland. In Israel loans were granted to help physically handicapped newcomers to the country to set themselves up in their own businesses.

## U. J. A. YOUNG LEADERSHIP MISSION COMPLETES TOUR IN NORTHERN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, June 13. (JTA) -- After completing a tour of northern Israel which included a visit to Haifa port to witness the arrival of a boatload of immigrants, the 140 members of the United Jewish Appeal Young Leadership Mission moved on to the central part of the country to visit the Lachish area. The group, which is headed by Rabbi Herbert Friedman, executive vice-chairman of the UJA, visited immigrant centers in the Tel Aviv area and various new immigrant settlements.

After touring the southern part of the country, the UJA leaders will conclude their visit to Israel by spending two days in Jerusalem where they will meet with President Izhak Ben-Zvi, Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and chairman of the Jewish Agency executive Moshe Sharett.

## SOLOMON DINGOL, EDITOR OF 'THE DAY-JEWISH JOURNAL,' DIES; WAS 74

NEW YORK, June 13. (JTA) -- Solomon Dingol, editor of The Day-Jewish Journal, national Yiddish daily newspaper, died last night at the Mount Sinai hospital here after a short illness. He was 74.

Born in Rogachey, Russia, he emigrated to England where he wrote for Jewish publications. In 1916, he came to the United States where he joined the editorial staff of the Yiddishes Tageblatt. Four years later, he joined the Jewish daily newspaper, The Day, of which he became managing editor and later editor. He remained editor when The Day and the Jewish Morning Journal were merged into The Day-Jewish Journal and held that position until his death.

Mr. Dingol was the author of several plays and was also active in many Jewish organizations. He was vice-president of United Hias Service, a member of the board of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, and president of the Committee for Yiddish in New York High Schools. He also participated in groups aiding Israel.

## Y. L. GRUZMAN, EDITOR OF JEWISH PUBLICATION IN ARGENTINE, DEAD; AGED 61

BUENOS AIRES, June 13. (JTA) -- Yehuda Leib Gruzman, founder and editor of Der Spiegel, a Yiddish magazine, died here yesterday after a long illness at the age of 61. Born in Bessarabia, Mr. Gruzman began his literary career in Europe with the publication of Hebrew stories.

In 1922 Mr. Gruzman emigrated to Argentina where he taught Hebrew in Rosario and in Mosessville. In 1929 he founded the Yiddish journal Der Spiegel, which he edited until his death.