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THREE AMERICAN NAZIS SENTENCED IN ARLINGTON; TWO GET HARD LABOR

ARLINGTON, Va., July 20. (JTA) -- Two "stormtroopers" of George Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi Party were sentenced today to 12 months' each on the Virginia State convict road work gang, after conviction on charges of assault and battery against a 13-year-old Jewish boy, Ricky Farber. A third Nazi was sentenced to 60 days in jail.

The hard labor imposed by Juvenile Court Judge Hugh Creeger upon Robert Garber, 31, and Richard Braun, 26, represented the maximum which could have been imposed for assault and battery. They are the most severe sentences yet imposed on members of the Rockwell group by any court in the nation.

The convicted Nazis are to begin their sentences on the convict road gang at once. The case was heard in Juvenile Court because, under Virginia law, it has jurisdiction over all offenses involving anyone under 18. Nazi leader Rockwell was present with many of his followers.

The judge declined to hold the two Nazis for grand jury action. Rather than waiting for next October, the judge ruled there was adequate evidence to press immediate simple assault misdemeanor charges. He said the case did not constitute a felony, so that instantaneous action on misdemeanor charges could be taken and sentence imposed.

Garber and Braun were arrested July 11, after Ricky's father swore warrants against them. Ricky told the judge how the Nazis had pursued him in the street, dragged him to the Nazi headquarters, handcuffed and otherwise abused him. Non-Jewish boys who witnessed the episode corroborated the testimony.

A large crowd of indignant citizens was present in the court house. Meanwhile, other Rockwell "stormtroopers" placed anti-Jewish hate sheets on windshields of cars parked in the court house area. Present in the crowd were clergymen of various faiths, leaders of civic, labor, women's, school, and other groups.

Meanwhile, additional street-fighting here, involving Rockwell's "stormtroopers" and youths, has resulted in the arrest of three Nazis and one 17-year-old anti-Nazi. Police reported that patrolmen saw two Nazis scuffling with the 17-year-old. Officers interceded, arresting two of Rockwell's men, Charles Belveridge and Roy James; as well as the boy. All were charged with disorderly conduct. The boy claimed he was assaulted, and swore out a warrant against James.

Later, a 16-year-old-boy, in another incident in an Arlington street, reported he was attacked by a Nazi "stormtrooper," Anthony Wells.

Wells was the third Nazi member sentenced today. He was convicted of assaulting a 16-year-old boy on a street here last night. In addition to being given jail sentence, he was fined \$100. A fourth Nazi, James, also arrested after a street altercation last night, was acquitted.

In imposing sentence on Braun and Garber, Judge Creeger made known it was the maximum he could impose. He told the Rockwell men: "What I feel about your exploits and what your organization stands for, I have tried to divorce from this trial as much as possible." Braun and Garber both appealed. They were taken to jail pending action on the appeal.

Arlington County Board Seeks to Oust Rockwell's Headquarters

Forty Arlington community leaders, mainly non-Jews, joined today in an Emergency Citizens' Committee to find legal ways to rid Arlington County of Rockwell's American Nazi party and its "stormtroopers," headquarters and "barracks."

Inflamed to action by the growth of the uniformed Nazi group and its increasing audacity and terrorism, the citizens organization includes church, business, labor, school, and women's leaders. Mrs. Charles E. Planck was named to head the committee, which will press for educational and legal efforts to get nazism out of Arlington county.

One of the community leaders, Mrs. Kathryn Stone, said that the community could no longer tolerate the Nazi menace. Other leaders insisted that responsible Arlingtonians would no longer permit their community to be the site for a rallying "headquarters" of nazism and an anti-Semitic "revival reminiscent of Hitler's early days."

Members of the Arlington County Board called for additional laws, if necessary. The board held an extraordinary session. Board member Ralph Kaul said he was shocked to

learn the true extent of Nazi depredations. Board chairman Leo Urbanske indicated the board would insist that legal authorities act militantly to protect the community.

Authoritative county sources said: "While there has been a lot of talk in nearby Washington about free speech and so forth, this Nazi gang has sought to hide under a cloak of civil liberties while growing stronger and more daring."

The issue this week became a main topic among civic and church groups of all denominations. The reaction was described as one of being "fed up with a growing nest of Nazis beginning to act like a private army, even trying to 'arrest' and imprison people."

PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE CONCLUDE CROSS-EXAMINATIONS AT EICHMANN TRIAL

JERUSALEM, July 20. (JTA) -- The end of the Adolf Eichmann trial appeared in sight today as the prosecution completed its cross-examination, and Eichmann's defense attorney finished re-examination of his client in two hours. Members of the three-judge court then began questioning the defendant. The questioning will continue tomorrow, and will be followed by introduction of testimony from witnesses for the defense taken in West Germany.

The ten days of cross-examination of Eichmann by the prosecution ended with a qualified admission by the former Gestapo colonel of a key role in the death march of 50,000 Jews from Budapest to the Austrian frontier in the fall of 1944. Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's chief defense counsel, in the re-examination of his client, attempted to strengthen Eichmann's argument that he had always acted under orders.

Among topics raised by the prosecutor in the final cross-examination session was the incident in a Budapest villa occupied by Eichmann where, a witness earlier in the trial had testified, Eichmann had taken part in beating a Jewish boy to death for stealing fruit from the villa garden.

Eichmann reiterated that he did not hear, see or commit the killing, and insisted that the witness had "undoubtedly" confused this with some other incident. The prosecutor then brought up the visit by the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem with an Arab deputation to Gestapo headquarters for a quick course in methods of the infamous unit in handling Jews. Eichmann admitted the visit took place.

Document Shows Eichmann Proposed 'Death March' of Hungarian Jews

The high point of the last cross-examination session was the "death march" questioning in which Mr. Hausner asked Eichmann point-blank whether he had proposed the march of the Jews from Hungary which took place in October and November of 1944. Eichmann firmly denied it. He was then presented with a clear photostat copy which stated in his handwriting that the death march was carried out "according to my proposal."

Reluctantly, Eichmann admitted he visited the Auschwitz death camp during the Hungarian deportations to determine the rate at which the camp could accept deportees for gassing and burning, and that he attended a meeting at which a plan was worked out to concentrate all Budapest Jews on a nearby island in the Danube and then deported them in three trains of 3,000 victims daily.

Eichmann also admitted that when, at the request of the Vienna mayor, it was first decided to deport some Hungarian Jews for fortification work in Austria, rather than to Auschwitz, Eichmann presented this plan to Dr. Rudolph Kastner, the Hungarian Jewish leader, as an achievement to save Jews, and demanded money from the Budapest Jewish community for the upkeep of those deportees.

Eichmann claimed complete ignorance about a charge--made in several statements and depositions of Nazi war criminals--that, when Hungarian authorities ordered one of the last deportation trains to be returned to Hungary, the trainload of deportees was smuggled out in trucks, on Eichmann's orders, behind the backs of the Hungarian officials.

Eichmann replied that his unit had no trucks at his disposal. He was brought up short by Justice Binyamin Halevi who said "but you said earlier that the Hungarian gendarmerie had plenty of trucks." Eichmann could only reply: "I know nothing about the entire affair."

TWO ISRAELIS ARRESTED IN SPAIN; INFORMATION OF THEIR SITUATION SOUGHT

PARIS, July 20. (JTA) -- Israeli consular authorities in France have asked the Jewish community in Barcelona to investigate the legal situation of two Israeli citizens arrested in Spain.

The Israeli consular request to the Barcelona Jewish community, which included a suggestion that a visit be arranged if possible to Israeli journalist Zvi Aldouby and his companion, was made because Israel and Spain have no diplomatic or consular relations.

According to reports reaching Paris, the two men have not yet appeared before a magistrate nor have the Spanish officials disclosed their place of detention which was believed to be in northern Spain. It was reported earlier they were arrested in a car at the Spanish border.

KENNEDY'S LETTER TO ARAB RULERS ON REFUGEE ISSUE CRITICIZED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 20. (JTA) -- Three Senators today raised a question on the Senate floor of whether the Administration was embarking on a policy of wooing the Arabs at Israel's expense.

Senator Kenneth Keating, New York Republican, questioned President Kennedy's letters to Arab rulers on repatriation of Arab refugees and the recent executive department decision to furnish rockets to the United Arab Republic. Senator Keating said the recent rocket episode appeared "another attempt to woo the friendship of the Arabs by one-sided concessions."

Senator Keating told the Senate: "It is beginning to appear that the United States was making a series of piecemeal concessions to the Arab states in the hope that they will, as a result, be inclined toward more conciliatory policies vis-a-vis Israel. I do not think that an American policy of concessions here and there will have the desired result at all."

Commenting on the Arab refugee situation, he said the "only practical solution is the resettlement of most in Arab territory. Yet the President's letter of May 11 does not refer to resettlement but speaks only of repatriation and/or compensation." He questioned whether the shipment of rockets by the U.S. to Nasser served the cause of Near Eastern peace.

Senator Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania Republican, stated it was "disturbing" to read President Kennedy's letters to Arab rulers on repatriation and compensation of Arab refugees. He said "resettlement" was not even mentioned. He asked "Does this omission represent a change of view or repudiation of former policy?"

Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican, called on Congress to restore to the Foreign Aid Bill a policy statement against Arab bias affecting American citizens. He said Congress should not abandon an anti-bias measure in the pending legislation because "in the present Near East situation, omission of clear language could easily be misunderstood and taken as encouragement to intensify discrimination against American citizens."

Senator Javits criticized President Kennedy's omission of reference to "resettlement" of Arab refugees in the President's letter to Arab leaders. He said the omission was "difficult to understand." He pointed out that "such an omission invites speculation" about a softening of U.S. policy. He urged the U.S. to work for resettlement of Arab refugees in Arab lands where there is room and need for them, compensation for property abandoned in Israel, and an end to boycotts, discrimination and other obstacles to the free flow of trade and regional development.

In the House, Rep. Victor Anfuso, New York Democrat, today warned against arguments being advanced by Washington officials "in high places, who believe that by appeasing Nasser the United States will be able to thwart further Soviet penetration in the Middle East and Africa." He termed such notions "fallacious" and said Washington "must take into account the simple fact that the United Arab Republic is governed by an unscrupulous regime, which has sought to play East against West."

OHIO GOVERNOR SIGNS LAW AGAINST RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION

CLEVELAND, May 20. (JTA) -- Governor Michael V. DiSalle today signed into law House Bill 918, aimed at combatting discrimination in public accommodations because of race, creed, color or national origin. Passage of the legislation, which was vigorously supported by leaders of both political parties, was largely due to the efforts of the Ohio Committee for Civil Rights legislation, in which religious, labor, racial, and civic groups are represented. The organized Jewish communities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Dayton, Columbus and Youngstown have been active supporters of the committee, together with representatives of the other religious faiths.

The legislation completely revises the Ohio Public Accommodations Act, which goes back to the 19th century. It provides that the Ohio Civil Rights Commission, established in 1959, will have enforcement powers to prevent racial and religious discrimination in hotels, restaurants, barber shops, skating rinks, and all other places of public accommodations. Legal experts have pointed out that the act marks a significant step forward in the attainment of human rights, since it replaces the former procedure which required the offended person to initiate suit himself and thereby reduced the legislation to a dead letter for all practical purposes.

Under the new provisions, an offended person need only make out an affidavit reporting the discrimination and the Ohio Civil Rights Commission is then charged with responsibility for seeing that the discrimination is eliminated. From a Jewish standpoint, the bill is notable in that it marks the first time that discrimination against persons because of their religious faith is prohibited. The earlier act had been limited to racial discrimination.

U. N. SECRETARY GENERAL CONFERS WITH BLAUSTEIN ON MIDDLE EAST

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 20. (JTA) -- Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld and Jacob Blaustein had a long conference today regarding a number of United Nations matters, including Middle East problems.

CHANGE IN OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS AMONG JEWS OVERSEAS REPORTED BY ORT

NEW YORK, July 20. (JTA) -- Occupational patterns among Jewish workmen have changed "irrevocably," and Jewish workmen in many countries are now being trained in ORT vocational schools in mastering an entirely new and modern set of skills, according to the annual report of ORT achievements issued here today.

The report shows that, in 1960, more than 38,000 persons received educational and economic assistance through ORT. The organization conducts programs in 19 countries, giving vocational training to Jews in distress or need.

During 1960, there were 608 trade schools, apprenticeship projects and workshops for adults in the international ORT system, making it the largest non-governmental program for trade education in the world, the report states. It notes that ORT secondary trade schools for youth with three and four years of technical and general studies have grown markedly, and that their enrollment has more than doubled during the past decade. These schools now form "the basic grid of the ORT system," according to the report.

This trend toward greater emphasis on vocational education for youth as distinct from shorter courses for adult refugees and other migrants, in the years immediately following World War II, is attributed to "the emergence of a new generation of postwar Jewish youth" which, in Israel, North Africa, Iran and Europe and other areas of ORT activity is increasingly attracted to technical studies within a Jewish milieu, such as is afforded in the ORT schools.

The network of ORT schools in 20 cities and towns of Israel is by far the largest in the program. Last year, these schools enrolled over 10,000 persons. Despite rapid advances in Israel's vocational education in recent years, the report warns of a "dangerous and growing deficiency of skills" for the country's economic development. At the same time, the report calls attention to the fact that large numbers of young people in Israel receive no secondary education at all, because of the shortage of such schools, and cautions that Israel can ill afford this "social waste."

New Skills Related to Modern Technology; ORT Budget Set for 1961

In calling attention to "the irrevocably altered Jewish job pattern" in many countries, the report notes the movement away from traditionally "Jewish trades" toward a more diversified gamut of occupations, with emphasis on those that are "distinctly modern and related to modern technology." ORT, by means of its training program, the report finds, has been responsible for the emergence of "entirely new classifications of Jewish workmen and technicians" in Morocco, Tunisia, Iran, Israel, France and Italy, through the introduction of new trades and fields of employment.

The cost of all ORT activities in 1960 was \$6,616,034. The 1961 budget calls for an expenditure of \$6,764,829. The Joint Distribution Committee allocated \$1,700,000 last year, or 27 percent of the overall ORT expenditure, out of United Jewish Appeal funds. Women's American ORT is credited with the second largest contribution of \$836,030, out of its membership dues.

The report takes pride in the proportion of school cost that is met within the communities served, noting that in France fully three-fourths of the budget, and in Italy two-thirds, are covered within the country. The report also calls attention to the close cooperation between ORT and various governmental and United Nations bodies. It notes the vocational services provided for refugees under the United States Refugee Migration Section in Germany, Austria and Italy. A technical training program for Israeli foremen was undertaken at the Central ORT Institute in Switzerland, under sponsorship of the Swiss Government. Seventy-five African youngsters were enrolled at the ORT vocational center at Natanya, Israel, for study in specialized skills, in conjunction with the government of Israel's technical assistance program.

933 JEWISH NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES ARE PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT WORLD

LONDON, July 20. (JTA) -- A total of 933 Jewish newspapers and magazines are currently being published throughout the world with 332 in Israel and 601 in the rest of the world, according to the fifth edition of the "Jewish Press of the World" issued today. The survey is prepared and edited by Josef Fraenkel and published by the cultural department of the World Jewish Congress.

The survey disclosed that 34.7 percent of the 933 papers are published in English, 26.6 percent in Hebrew and 16.4 percent in Yiddish. The fifth edition includes data on editors, editorial boards, principal contributors and circulations of most of the 933 periodicals listed. There are also statistical tables showing the geographic and linguistic distribution of the Jewish press.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO ERECT 'RESISTANCE MEMORIAL' IN ISRAEL

TURIN, July 20. (JTA) -- The Fourth International Conference of Former Member of Resistance Movements proposed today that an "International Memorial to Resistance and Deportation" should be built in Israel to symbolize the sufferings and struggles of resistance movement during the Nazi oppression. The conference authorized Daniel Mayer of France and Roger Katz of Belgium to implement the project.