



Jewish Telegraphic Agency

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

660 FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK N. Y.

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Vol. XXVIII - 43rd year

Tuesday, July 25, 1961

No. 141

EICHMANN COMPLETES HIS TESTIMONY; COURT PLANS TO RECESS FOR A WEEK

JERUSALEM, July 24. (JTA) -- Adolf Eichmann, who is charged with directing the Nazi annihilation of 6,000,000 Jews in Europe, today finished testifying on his own behalf at his trial here. He has been on the witness stand for 25 days in the same glass-enclosed, bulletproof cubicle where he has been sitting since the trial started on April 11.

"You have now completed your testimony," Presiding Justice Moshe Landau told Eichmann after questioning him briefly. Defense lawyer Dr. Robert Servatius, then went into the next stage, which consisted of reading depositions sworn in German and Austrian courts by defense witnesses who would not come to Israel to testify. All of these witnesses, former Gestapo men, feared arrest in Israel if they were to come here in person. Upon the completion of reading the depositions, the court is expected to take a week's recess.

Throughout the reading of the depositions, Dr. Servatius tried, in each instance, to pick and choose from the sworn testimony those passages which he deemed favorable to the defense. However, Attorney General Gideon Hausner immediately brought other portions of the same depositions into the court records, often coming up with testimony from the ex-Nazis harmful to Eichmann.

One of Adolf Eichmann's own defense witnesses, Prof. Franz Syx, a former SS officer in Nazi-occupied Russia, testified through a deposition read in court that Eichmann was not merely a subordinate of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Mueller but that his department had more jurisdiction than other departments. Prof. Syx pictured Eichmann as a man who did not always have to take orders from superior officers.

Gestapo Officer Testifies on Eichmann's Extreme Anti-Semitism

Professor Syx said that Eichmann always acted in such a way as to interpret anti-Semitic doctrine in the most extreme manner. According to Syx, he avoided going to Eichmann whenever "I wanted to do a favor to a Jew on an individual level." "I never went to Eichmann, but to his superiors, because he was an exponent of the severest measures."

Another of the former SS officers, Max Merten, who had been the Nazi military commander in Macedonia, Greece, told the German court which interrogated him that, acting on legal advice, he would not incriminate anyone. But when Dr. Servatius went over to the deposition sworn by Hermann Krumey, former commander of the Lodz ghetto, and an aide to Eichmann, the prosecutor demanded that either all of Krumey's affidavits be brought into the record, or none.

Dr. Servatius tried to bring in only that part of the Krumey deposition which sought to whitewash Eichmann. But Mr. Hausner insisted on releasing into the record other parts of the Krumey deposition which made it clear that Krumey had to refer to Eichmann's department all matters that had to do with deportation of Jews and messages dealing with the children of the Czechoslovakian town of Lidice.

Eichmann Admits 'Fixing' the Minutes of the Wannsee Decision

Throughout much of the testimony by the ex-Nazis, it was shown that the true meaning of the "final solution" of the Jewish problem--complete annihilation--was known only to a limited number of Nazi officers. But it was also shown that Eichmann was among that limited number.

Perhaps the most damaging testimony of the day, however, came before the depositions had been read. That happened when Justice Landau questioned Eichmann. Asking his questions in Hebrew, then translating himself into German, Justice Landau tied Eichmann down to an admission that he had falsified the official records of the conference held in 1942, at Wannsee, a Berlin suburb, where the details of "the final solution" were worked out by Nazi leaders.

Eichmann tried to answer Justice Landau's questions in a rambling manner, but the presiding judge forced him to reply with straight answers. The judge brought out that, while stenographers had taken the minutes of the Wannsee session, it was Eichmann who prepared the formal reports on that parley.

Eichmann finally admitted that he had left out in the final report mention of the fact that "the means of extermination" of Jews was discussed at Wannsee. He claimed he deleted the record in that manner on order of Reinhardt Heydrich, chief of the Nazi security police.

JUSTICE DEPT. INVESTIGATES ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN NAZI PARTY

WASHINGTON, July 24. (JTA) -- The Justice Department is investigating George Rockwell and his American Nazi Party with a view to possible criminal prosecution, the Justice Department has informed Rep. Seymour Halpern, New York Republican.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, in response to a request by Rep. Halpern, referred the matter to the Justice Department's Internal Security Division.

J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, revealed that despite continued doubt about the wisdom of listing the Nazis as subversive under Executive Order 10450, "the activities of Rockwell regarding possible criminal prosecution have been and are the subject of continuing inquiry by this Department." Mr. Yeagley said:

"While the information currently available is insufficient to warrant criminal prosecution of Rockwell under Federal criminal statutes within the jurisdiction of this Department, you may be assured that should our inquiry develop evidence legally sufficient to establish such a violation it will be acted upon with diligence and vigor. Meanwhile I assume that local authorities will take prosecutive action against the members of the organization as has been done in the past when their activities involve violations of local law such as disorderly conduct or breach of the peace."

Rep. Halpern had raised a question of placing the Nazis on the Attorney General's list of subversive groups. Rep. Halpern viewed the Nazi agitation as clearly subversive and un-American. Mr. Yeagley said the matter of designating the Nazis as subversive had been studied but "no proceedings looking toward such a designation have been initiated since, apart from the legal problems involved, serious questions have arisen both as to the wisdom and the effectiveness of such a course of action."

The Assistant Attorney General pointed out that "the purpose of designation is to alert Government hiring officials to the fact that stated groups have a subversive character. The designation of the American Nazi party under this program would not bar the continuation of its activities and those of its leader, George Lincoln Rockwell, nor would such a designation involve the imposition of any sanctions. In addition, some doubt has been expressed as to the advisability of giving such an organization the extensive publicity likely to flow from the prolonged hearing that would necessarily result from invoking the designation procedures."

SENATE BODY WEAKENS FOREIGN AID CLAUSE AIMED AGAINST ARAB BLOCKADE

WASHINGTON, July 24. (JTA) -- Chairman J. W. Fulbright, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today waged a bitter last-ditch fight against a foreign aid clause pertaining to Arab bias and blockade tactics, and succeeded in adding language to nullify the effect of the anti-discrimination measure.

The Senate committee defeated by a vote of eight to six a last-minute move by Senator Fulbright, Senator Bourke Hickenlooper, Iowa Republican, and others to delete the so-called "Kennedy clause." The clause was a policy statement aimed at the Arab League's anti-Israel and anti-Jewish discriminations. A motion to strike the clause was introduced by Senator Hickenlooper and vigorously backed by the chairman.

After the Hickenlooper motion was defeated, the chairman won adoption of an offsetting paragraph to nullify the effect of the "Kennedy clause." It was passed by 14 to 0. The nullifying paragraph said: "These principles shall be supported in such a way as to avoid taking sides in any controversy between countries having friendly relations with the United States, while urging both sides to adjudicate the issues involved by means of procedures available to the parties."

Senator Fulbright said he opposed using the foreign aid bill as "a club" to force Arab states to change their policies. He said the bill should avoid taking sides in such "controversies" as those affecting Israel and the Arabs. Other committee members disagreed, pointing out that Arab bigotry affected American citizens of Jewish faith, and that the United States should withhold aid from nations discriminating against our citizens.

The wording, submitted by President Kennedy, that Sen. Fulbright and his faction opposed, was actually weaker than last year's Douglas-Keating amendment. The new clause merely is part of a preamble supporting "freedom of navigation in international waterways, and recognition of the right of all private persons to travel and pursue their lawful activities without discrimination as to race or religion."

Rep. Seymour Halpern, New York Republican, announced that he would fight in the House against the Fulbright amendment because it "seeks to nullify the already watered-down anti-discrimination clause" in the new Mutual Security Act and is "a further retreat from previous expressions by Congress against discriminatory Arab tactics."

Rep. Halpern said Senator Fulbright's wording calling for "the avoidance of taking sides" actually "obscured the whole issue because we have too long delayed taking sides between right and wrong not only in the Suez Canal blockade issue but also in defense of the basic rights of our own citizens and shipping subjected to Arab prejudice."

NEW BOOK BY HITLER PUBLISHED IN GERMANY; WAS KEPT IN WASHINGTON ARCHIVES

MUNICH, July 24. (JTA) -- Plans for publication of a second book by Hitler, written in 1928, which called for conquest of the World by Germany in cooperation with Britain, sparked a widespread controversy in West Germany today.

The work will be published for the first time in Munich tomorrow by the semi-official Institute of Modern History as "Hitler's Second Book." Hitler dictated the 300-page volume to a World War I comrade, Max Amann, three years after Mein Kampf was published.

In it, Hitler outlined his hopes to bring Britain into his plans for world domination. Fearing Britain's naval power, he wanted an alliance between the two nations, expecting Italy to join later. Once this was achieved, Hitler planned to make the rest of the world a giant German colony.

He had the typescript classified "top secret" and carefully hidden. After the war, it was found by United States officials and remained until recently in State Department archives in Washington. Criticism of the publication in West Germany is based on fears that the book's "reasonableness" might make it dangerously attractive to modern West Germans and cause a new revival of Nazi ideas.

Books by two other Nazi leaders, Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels and Hitler deputy Martin Bormann, have already appeared in West Germany this year.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH URGES PARENTS TO TELL CHILDREN OF NAZI EVILS

BERLIN, July 24. (JTA) -- A declaration appealing to German parents and teachers to "break their silence over the past," and teach the younger generations about the occurrences of the Hitler era, was adopted here today, at the close of the tenth German Evangelical Church Congress which attracted 100,000 Germans from West Germany as well as from East Germany.

The declaration was adopted by the Jewish-Christian relations group of the congress, one of the two major study groups organized by the congress. The other seminar concerned political affairs. The Jewish-Christian study group declared in its final statement that the Adolf Eichmann trial in Jerusalem "concerns all Germans."

The group also called for speeding up of the processing of indemnification to victims of Nazism, and demanded that applicants for compensation by victims of Nazism be treated "generously." One of the principal speakers before the congress, Prof. Krausnick, secretary of the Munich Institute of Contemporary History, told the session that the younger people must "know their past in order to understand the contemporary world."

Nazism, he said, "was not an inescapable development." There may have been "dangerous tendencies before 1933," he stated, "but the German people had its undeniable responsibilities, and these were probably the decisive factors."

BRAZILIAN POLICE RELEASE PHYSICIAN SUSPECTED OF BEING DR. MENGELE

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24. (JTA) -- Brazil's deputy police chief, Joao Amoroso Netto, today ordered the release of a man held at Campo Grande, on the border of Paraguay, who had been suspected of being the missing ex-Nazi, Dr. Josef Mengele. The man insisted his name was Dr. Joseph Kanat, and not Mengele. Mr. Netto ruled there was no proof that he is the missing Mengele.

Mengele had been hunted here for many months, after his disappearance from his former hideout in Argentina. Mengele, known as the Auschwitz "Angel of Death," was the physician who had acted as the selector for the Nazis at Auschwitz. His job was to select from among the Jewish victims at the death factory those to be sent to the gas chambers, while others were designated by the physician for labor in the work camps.

PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL BANS DICTIONARY CONTAINING ANTI-SEMITIC DEFINITIONS

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24. (JTA) -- Brazil's President Janio Quadros today banned from the country's public schools the use of a Portuguese-language dictionary which is offensive to Jews because of many anti-Semitic definitions. At the same time, President Quadros ordered the appointment of a special commission to prepare a dictionary for use in the public schools. The President acted in response to demands by the Federação of Jewish Communities of Brazil.

The dictionary dispute here, under way for several years, came to a head several weeks ago when the compiler of the old dictionary, the well-known lexicographer, Prof. Silveira Bueno, refused to amend his old dictionary as requested by the President. In the old dictionary, the word "Jew" is defined as "swindler," a synagogue is defined as a place where shady business is transacted, and there are numerous other anti-Semitic definitions.

NATURALIZED BRAZILIANS PERMITTED TO SERVE AS DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24. (JTA) -- An order permitting naturalized Brazilians to serve in this country's diplomatic service was issued here today by President Janio Quadros. Until now, only native-born Brazilians were permitted in the foreign service.

U.S. PROFESSOR JUSTIFIES ISRAEL'S OBJECTION TO MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES

ITHACA, N. Y., July 24. (JTA) -- "The recent trouble over a fundamentalist church in Jerusalem needs to be seen against a wider background in order that the incident be properly understood," Professor Milton R. Konvitz told a large audience at Cornell University here today.

The speaker, an authority on American constitutional law and Professor of Law at Cornell, said that Israel was not unique in being aware of a missionary problem. In many countries throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America, governments have been concerned with missionary activities and some nations have imposed legal or extra-legal restrictions on the admission and activities of Christian missionaries.

The attitude of these countries is well reflected, said Prof. Konvitz, in the following statement of Ghandi: "If you (Christian missions) feel that the Indian religion is also true, though, like all religions, falls from perfection, and you come in a brotherly spirit of helpfulness to cement friendship then there is room for you here. But should you come here as the preachers of a new gospel to an 'unenlightened people,' then, to the extent that I am interested, there is no room for you."

This position, said Prof. Konvitz, was reflected in a statement made to him two years ago by an African leader, himself a Christian, who said that his African country would welcome Christian missionaries who would come as physicians, teachers, or in whatever other capacity, as long as they would come to render productive service, but they would not be welcome if they come merely as evangelists or preachers.

Prof. Konvitz pointed out that at one time mission schools performed an important service in countries where there were no government schools. Many of the present African and Asian leaders received their education in such schools. But now there are government schools in these countries, and mission schools are not as welcome as they were.

Cites Opposition of Church Bodies to Proselytizing Children

The speaker also referred to the statement made some months ago by Reinhold Niebuhr, leading Protestant theologian in the United States, that the Christian churches ought to end their efforts to convert Jews to Christianity. This liberal position has not been accepted by the Church groups generally, and the last ones that can be expected to accept this position, said the speaker, are the fundamentalist, evangelical churches--like the one that was attacked in Jerusalem.

Professor Konvitz also called attention to the fact that some of the important church bodies have adopted resolutions not to proselytize among children under 18 years of age, but this, too, he said, represents today only a minority point of view. Many of the Christian sects go in for "soul-snatching" without regard to the youthfulness of immaturity--or senility--of the "prospect."

It was especially the activities among children in Israel that was, said Prof. Konvitz, provocative of criticism and even, in some quarters, of strong feelings. "In Israel today there are some 700 Catholic missionaries belonging to about 30 different orders, and about 200 Protestant missionaries belonging to 18 sects or denominations," the speaker emphasized. "They go about their work unmolested; the laws of Israel protect them in their right to conduct legitimate missionary work; but this does not mean that Jews in Israel do not have strong feelings about missionary efforts, especially among children."

American constitutional law guarantees, Prof. Konvitz pointed out, the right of missionaries to preach their religious beliefs even in towns and neighborhoods where they are not welcome, and this is true in Israel, too. But the exercise of this right does not mean that "soul-snatching" and "child-ensnaring" must be indulged in by missionaries without expectation that people will react strongly to these detestable methods. "Fanaticism on one side is likely to arouse fanaticism on the other--souls are as valuable to Judaism as they are to fundamentalist Christians," Prof. Konvitz declared.

BOMBAY JEWISH COMMUNITY TRANSMITS VIEWS TO ISRAEL ON MARRIAGE ISSUE

NEW DELHI, July 24. (JTA) -- The Central Jewish Board of Bombay today sent a memorandum to Izhak Ben-Zvi, president of Israel, explaining Indian Jewry's views regarding the difficulties encountered by members of the Indian Bene Israel community who have been forbidden to marry other Jews in Israel. Some Israeli rabbis have ruled that the Bene Israel could not marry other Israeli Jews because of differences in their marriage and divorce customs.

ISRAEL REPRESENTED AT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR FREEDOM OF EDUCATION

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24. (JTA) -- Dr. Saul Levin, head of the board of education at Tel Aviv, arrived here today to represent Israel at the International Congress for Freedom of Education which was convened here. About 1,000 delegates from 30 countries are attending the congress. Among the members of the honorary presidium for the congress are Brazil's President, Janio Quadros, and Dr. H. Lemle, one of the leading rabbis here.