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## EICHMANN FOUND GUILTY; READING OF JUDGMENT TO CONCLUDE TOMORROW

JERUSALEM, Dec. 11; (JTA) -- Israel's three-man District Court here, which tried Adolf Eichmann on a 15-count indictment, today found the ex-Nazi guilty on all counts; The verdict was unanimous;

Presiding Justice Moshe Landau announced, when the court reconvened at 9 a.m. in the hushed chambers at the Beth Haam, that the prosecution had "established the entire bill of indictment" against the defendant; Following that announcement, the court started reading the judgment; Three sessions were held today--morning, afternoon and evening--and it is expected that the reading of the judgment will be concluded by Wednesday morning;

Eichmann had been charged specifically with crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and membership in organizations declared "criminal" by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg in 1946; Twelve of the 15 counts in the indictment carry the maximum penalty of death; The court had taken exactly four months, since the trial was concluded on August 11, to deliberate the case and formulate its judgment; The trial itself lasted four months, having opened last April 11;

The former Gestapo colonel, now convicted of having directed the annihilation of 6,000,000 European Jews during World War II, stood ramrod straight in his bullet-proof, glass-enclosed booth in the courtroom, as Justice Landau opened the morning session; He showed no emotion whatever as he heard the verdict; After requesting him to sit down, Justice Landau started reading the 300-page judgment; Later, that task was shared by the two other jurists on the court, Judge Yitzhak Raveh and Judge Binyamin Halevi;

### Judgment Stresses the Severe Charges Against Eichmann

"The charges of unsurpassed severity, ascribed to the accused," stated the judgment, "refer to the period of Hitler's regime in Germany, and paragraphs in the indictment encompass the catastrophe which befell the Jewish people during that period--a story of bloodshed and suffering that will be well remembered to the end of time; The catastrophe has been discussed in court proceedings, dealt with extensively at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg and elsewhere; But, this time, it occupied the central place in these court proceedings;

"There was a desire--understandable in itself--to give a comprehensive and precise historical description of events that occurred during the catastrophe and, in so doing, emphasize also the unbelievable feats of heroism performed by ghetto fighters, those who mutinied in camps, and by Jewish partisans;

"There are also those who regard this trial as a platform for clarification of questions of great import, some of which arose from the catastrophe while others, of long standing, have emerged once again in more acute form because of unprecedented sufferings that were visited upon the Jewish people and upon the world as a whole in the middle of the Twentieth Century;"

### Presiding Judge Poses Pertinent Questions in Verdict

Justice Landau then posed some of these questions, asking: "How could this happen in the light of day, and why was it just the German people from which this great evil sprang? Could the Nazis have carried out their evil designs without the help given them by other peoples in whose midst the Jews dwelt? Would it have been possible to avert the catastrophe, at least in part, if the Allies had displayed greater will to assist the persecuted Jews?"

"Did the Jewish people in lands of freedom do all in its power to rally to the rescue of its brethren and to sound the alarm for help?" Justice Landau continued; "What are the psychological and social causes of the group hatred which is known as anti-Semitism? Can this ancient disease be cured, and by what means? What is the lesson which Jews and other nations must learn from all this in regard to every man's relationship to others?"

The court then cited its authority in this case, pointing to the Israel law of 1955 authorizing the trial and punishment, upon conviction, of Nazis and their collaborators; The

defense had, at the beginning of the trial last April, questioned the court's jurisdiction. This point is fully expected now to form the basis for an appeal from the court's findings to Israel's Supreme Court.

### Claims that Eichmann Acted from 'Duty' Rejected by Court

Judge Halevi, taking up the reading of the judgment at this point, stated that the 1955 law had given "expression to the historic change in the political situation of the Jewish people who, having the greatest and gravest account against the Nazis, had no political status for trying Nazi criminals until the establishment of the State of Israel."

In regard to Israel's "unequivocal" law, said Judge Halevi, numerous legal authorities have shown that "Israel is mindful to accord with the principles of international law." The crimes charged in the trial, he held, "are crimes not only under Israel law, but are, in essence, against the law of the nations."

Judge Halevi rejected defense claims that the crimes by Eichmann had been committed "in the course of duty and are, thus, acts of State" for which only the German state is responsible. He pointed out that this theory concerning "acts of State" was repudiated by the Nuremberg Tribunal, and that the Nuremberg judgment was affirmed by the United Nations in 1946.

"The State of Israel," he said, "is a sovereign State of Jewish people which the Nazis wanted to exterminate. Half of Israel's population came from the decimated European community in the last decade. In the light of the United Nations recognition of the Jewish people and their right to establish their State; in the light of the recognition of this State by the family of nations, Israel and the Jewish people constitute an integral part of the law of the law of nations."

### Compares Nuremberg Tribunal with Eichmann Trial in Israel

"It was apparent," the judgment continued, "that, if the Nuremberg Tribunal was a triumph of human justice over totalitarian concepts, this trial in Israel was all that as well as historic justice. A small state, restored after two thousand years, has rendered the judgment of its people against the most hated enemy."

"However," Judge Halevi declared, "the court itself cannot be enticed into provinces which are outside its sphere. It is the purpose of every criminal case to clarify whether the charges against the accused are true--and, if the accused is convicted, to mete out due punishment to him. Only that which requires clarification, in order that these purposes may be achieved must be determined at the trial. Not only is any pretension to overstep these limits forbidden to the court--it would certainly end in failure."

"The court does not have at its disposal the tools required for investigation of the general questions referred to above. For example, in connection with the description of the historical background of the catastrophe, a great amount of material was brought before us in the form of documents and evidence, collected most painstakingly, and certainly in a genuine attempt to delineate as complete a picture as possible. Even so, all these materials are but a tiny fraction of all that is extant on the subject."

Judge Halevi pointed out that the court, "by its very nature," cannot initiate inquiries or proof, but must limit itself to such proof as is adduced before it. Accordingly, he said, the court's ability "to describe general events is limited. As to questions of principle," he continued, "which are outside the realm of law, no one has made us judges of these. Therefore, no greater weight is to be attached to our opinion on them than to the opinion of any other person devoting study and thought to these questions."

### Judgment Stresses Educational Value Implicit in the Trial

"These prefatory remarks," stated the judgment, "do not mean that we are unaware of the great educational value, implicit in the very holding of this trial, for those who live in Zion as well as for people beyond the confines of this State. To the extent that this result has been achieved in the course of the proceedings, it is to be welcomed;

"Without doubt, the testimony given at this trial by survivors of the catastrophe, who poured out their hearts as they stood in the witness box, will provide valuable material for research works and historians. But, as far as this court is concerned, they are to be regarded as byproducts of this trial."

At the opening of the afternoon session, Judge Raveh went on with the reading of the judgment. He started a count-by-count examination of the 15 clauses in the Eichmann indictment.

Judge Raveh drew on the testimony and documents presented during the summer trial to prove Eichmann's "personal responsibility" for anti-Jewish actions before and during the war. He cited facts to show that Eichmann's acts, far from forming a base for the protection of Jews as he claimed, amounted only to a base for robbery of Jewish property and the enslavement of the Jews.

In each instance, the court's judgment agreed with the arguments presented by the prosecution, placing personal responsibility for anti-Jewish depredations on Eichmann himself.

U.J.A. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ADOPTS \$95,000,000 GOAL FOR 1962

NEW YORK, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- The 24th Annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal concluded here tonight with the formal adoption of a \$35,000,000 Special Fund to meet the pressing problems of the expected heavy immigration in 1962, along with a regular campaign goal of \$60,000,000.

The total \$95,000,000 which the UJA will seek in the coming year will make it possible for the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. to help cope with the problem of increased immigration to Israel and will enable the Joint Distribution Committee to care for Jews in need in 27 overseas countries.

Joseph Meyerhoff of Baltimore was re-elected UJA general chairman at the closing session, which was addressed by U.S. Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, Israel's Foreign Minister Golda Meir, and Dr. Giora Josephthal, Israel Minister of Development and Housing. Avraham Harman, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, addressed the morning session.

At the morning session of the Conference several million dollars in checks were presented as part of a UJA fall cash drive. Israel D. Fink, of Minneapolis, UJA National Cash Chairman, announced that today's receipts brought cash collected in 1961 on this and previous campaigns to \$63,390,000.

A resolution calling for the Special Fund was reported to the Conference's afternoon session by Dewey D. Stone, national chairman representing the United Israel Appeal. "In all conscience," he said, "American Jewry must do its share in meeting this latest in the long series of challenges to help save and build lives, even as it supports many other activities for the welfare of our fellow-Jews at home and abroad."

Israel Minister Stresses Need for U.J.A. Aid to House New Immigrants

Dr. Josephthal, addressing the 1,500 Jewish community leaders from all parts of the country, said that the people of Israel are now engaged in a dramatic, nerve-straining effort to build 18,000 new housing units for large numbers of Jews expected this year. He emphasized that Israel was in the midst of a mass immigration again. He described some of the problems that face the Israel Government, in providing modest accommodations for what he foresaw would be a steady flow of newcomers.

The Israel Housing head stressed the indispensability of the UJA in helping the people of Israel carry out the task of effective immigrant aid in 1962, as did Israel Ambassador to the U.S. Avraham Harman, who spoke earlier. Dr. Josephthal indicated that Israel has so little influence in its flow of immigrants, it can only estimate this flow and build accordingly.

Israel's people, he said, are fighting against the return of the "ma'abarot," the immigrant shanty towns, which were established in the peak of the 1950 immigration to house thousands of newcomers coming into the Jewish State. At their height these canvas and wooden shack towns held 250,000 people and rapidly became slum towns. After considerable effort most of the "ma'abarot" were practically cleaned out last spring.

To carry out the 18,000-unit housing program in 1962, he noted, Israel's people must have the aid of philanthropic money. "In giving to the Special Fund you have established here today," he declared, "you will be investing not just in housing but even more in human beings; in parents, in their children and their future." Some \$15,000,000 of UJA funds would be used for immigrant housing alone next year, of the \$95,000,000 sought.

Meyerhoff Emphasizes Role of U.J.A. in Rebuilding Jewish Lives

Mr. Meyerhoff, in his acceptance speech for a second term, called it "a great honor to be entrusted with the leadership of the United Jewish Appeal, which has become the prime means for American Jewry to exercise that inborn and traditional need to help other Jews which is so characteristic of our people. Today, when the verdict of history is about to be handed down to Adolf Eichmann, whose life was dedicated to degrading and destroying Jews, it is an intensely meaningful privilege for me to accept leadership of an organization dedicated to saving and rebuilding Jewish lives."

Reporting on the role played by women in UJA campaigns, Mrs. Israel D. Fink, of Minneapolis, national chairman of the Women's Division, said that nearly \$200,000,000 had been contributed by women to community campaigns throughout the country since 1946. "These are plus dollars," she noted, "the result of the well-organized activities of 250 Women's Divisions in major communities. I am confident that they will make the crucial 1962 campaign their greatest year."

Others speaking at the morning session included Rabbi Irving Miller, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; UJA National Chairmen Albert A. Levin of Cleveland and Jack D. Weiler of New York and UJA National Allocations Chairman Isadore Breslau.

Two American communal leaders and Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg were honored tonight for outstanding public and philanthropic service. The leaders were Charles Mayer, chairman of Trustees of the UJA of Greater New York, and Leonard Ratner, of Cleveland, member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet. They were presented with silver lamps.

### SITUATION OF JEWS IN ALGERIAN CITY OF CONSTANTINE REPORTED WORSENING

ALGIERS, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- Caught in a growing crossfire of demands for support from both underground movements of the CAS opposing Algerian independence and the FLN, the Algerian independence movement, the situation of the Jews in Constantine was reported to be worsening and Jews living in a constant state of insecurity;

Jewish organizations in Algeria held a meeting at which they decided to ask the Joint Distribution Committee to send a director to Algiers. There has been no JDC director in Algiers for the past three years; Algerian Jews consider the presence of a JDC director essential to help Jews in some towns and quarters where their security position is bad to the point where their lives are in danger.

### MOROCCAN JEWISH LEADER APPEALS TO JEWS IN ALGERIA TO TRUST MUSLEMS

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- David Amar, secretary-general of the Moroccan Jewish Communities, addressed a plea to Jews in Algeria today, asking them to reconsider their views about the possibility of continuing their life in a "free Algeria" after their independence is attained there;

He expressed the hope that Algerian Jews would find it possible to live "in an atmosphere of trust with those among whom they have been living for 2,000 years." At the same time, Mr. Amar demanded that Algerian authorities rule out religious discriminations in an independent Algeria;

### FRENCH JEWS TO RECEIVE WAR CLAIMS UNDER FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- Thousands of French Jews who survived the Nazi period will be among the beneficiaries of a French-German agreement to pay war claims to French citizens on a more liberal basis than before, it was reported here today;

According to the report, France will pay such claims to French citizens who were living in France when a recently promulgated French-West German treaty took effect rather than restricting such claims only to those who were citizens at the time of loss. Claimants will be indemnified from a 400,000,000 mark (\$100,000,000) fund provided in the agreement between the two countries;

The agreement makes France the eighth nation to provide war damage payments for present citizens as well as those who were citizens at the time of loss. The others are Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The United States policy still restricts payments to those who were American citizens at the time of loss;

### GERMAN STATE CLEARS 80 PERCENT OF 159,623 INDEMNIFICATION CLAIMS

STUTTGART, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- Eighty percent of the 159,623 indemnification claims filed with the indemnification office in this West German state of Baden-Wurttemberg, have been processed, according to a report issued here today by the State Ministry of Justice. The total number of claims processed was 127,414 as of August 31;

So far, the Ministry said, a total of 453,305,496 marks (nearly \$114,000,000) have been spent by the state to indemnify former victims of Nazis. Additionally, over \$40,000,000 more is scheduled to be paid out during the fiscal year 1962 when, it is hoped, the entire indemnification program in Baden-Wurttemberg will be liquidated.

### NEW CHIEF RABBI OF TURKEY INVESTED; GOVERNOR ATTENDS CEREMONY

ISTANBUL, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- Turkey's new Chief Rabbi, David Asseo, was invested today in elaborate ceremonies at the Main Synagogue of Istanbul. The ceremony was attended by Governor Refik Tulga, other Turkish officials, consular corps members, heads of the various churches and Jewish community representatives.

After receiving the golden chain carrying the Tablets of the Law of the Chief Rabbinate, Rabbi Asseo made his first address, pledging his efforts for the well-being of Turkish Jewry. He plans to visit top officials in Ankara to confer on pressing Jewish communal problems soon;

### JEWISH LEADERS IN MOSCOW ATTEND CHANUKAH PARTY IN ISRAEL EMBASSY

JERUSALEM, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- Some 200 guests attending a Chanukah party given by the Israel Embassy in Moscow yesterday included 40 Jewish religious leaders and a number of Jewish artists and scientists, it was reported here today. Among the diplomats present were representatives of the Chinese and North Vietnam embassies; Other guests included several Soviet journalists and writers;

### JEWISH LEADER IN SOUTH AFRICA APPOINTED TO SUPREME COURT

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- Solomon Miller, 45, a well-known member of the Jewish community at Bloemfontein, and a leading member of the bar in that city, was appointed today to membership on the South African Supreme Court. He is scheduled to take his place on the high tribunal's bench next month.

# AFRICAN DELEGATE URGES U.N. TO SEEK SOLUTION TO ARAB REFUGEE PROBLEM

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 11; (JTA) -- The United Nations was urged by an African representative here to "do all in its power" to find a solution to the Arab refugee problem and take "complete charge of all efforts to this end."

The request was made by Sebastian Kapongo, delegate from the Congo (Leopoldville), the first of the representatives from an African country below the Sahara to participate in the debate on the refugee problem before the General Assembly's Special Political Committee.

The refugee debate, which opened a week ago, had thus far heard only India and the United States aside from bitter Arab attacks against Israel. Mr. Kapongo's pacifying speech came between two anti-Israeli attacks, voiced today by representatives of Iraq and Libya. Both speakers, representing countries that are members of the Arab League, voiced the now familiar attacks against Israel.

In his speech, Mr. Kapongo also took the occasion to deny charges voiced here last week by Ahmad Shukairy, of Saudi Arabia, who had alleged that Israel-made weapons have been used by the Katangese rebels fighting against the United Nations and against Congo's central government of Leopoldville.

His government, said Mr. Kapongo, has "no proof" that Katangese rebels had used arms made in Israel. He assured the United Nations that there are "good relations" between the Congo central government and Israel. The charges that Katangese used Israel weapons, he said, were "a fantasy, created to sow distrust between our governments."

As for the Arab refugee problem, Mr. Kapongo expressed his opinion that "peaceful negotiations are the only means by which efforts to find a solution should be attempted." A number of African members here, backed by some from Latin America and Western Europe, are known to be considering the introduction of a resolution calling for over-all re-evaluation by the Assembly of all outstanding Arab-Israeli disputes, including the refugee question.

Today, Israel representative Michael Comay again clashed with the Arab speakers, exercising Israel's right of reply successively against the Libyan and the Iraqi. Among other things, Mr. Comay once more rejected the Arab accusations, voiced several times in the past week, that he is not an Israeli but a South African. Mr. Comay, born in South Africa, has been an Israeli citizen since the birth of the Jewish State in 1948.

## ISRAEL TO SUPPORT TIBET'S COMPLAINT AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA AT U.N.

JERUSALEM, Dec. 11; (JTA) -- Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion has assured the Dalai Lama of Tibet that Israel would support a proposal that the United Nations discuss Tibet's complaint against Communist China, it was reported here today.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, replying to a request for such support from the Dalai Lama, now in exile in India, assured the Tibetan leader that Israel would also support any UN resolution which, in "reasonable terms," would assure Tibet's right to independence.

## STRIKE OF SCHOOL TEACHERS AND OF ENGINEERS AVERTED IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Dec. 11; (JTA) -- Two threatened strikes that could have paralyzed many aspects of Israeli life were temporarily averted today through the intervention of Aharon Becker, secretary-general of Histadrut, the Israel Federation of Labor. The strikes had been scheduled by the country's elementary school teachers and by engineers. In each case, wage increases were at issue.

In separate sessions with the leaders of the two unions involved, Mr. Becker convinced the trade union leaders that Histadrut will try to help formulate agreements. In the case of the teachers, there have been long and thus far unfruitful negotiations for wage hikes with the Ministries of Education and Finance.

## GHANA ENVOY DENIES CONTEMPLATING SEVERING RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

JERUSALEM, Dec. 11; (JTA) -- Ghana's Charge d'Affaires here, Kodwo Korsah, today categorically denied Israeli press reports that his country was contemplating severing relations with Israel.

Addressing a celebration here marking the independence of Tanganyika, Mr. Korsah said that the recent return home of Ghana's Ambassador to Israel was no indication of deterioration of relations between the two countries but was intended to strengthen relations. He said there was no country better equipped or able to teach African students than Israel.

## WORLD JEWISH HEALTH ORGANIZATION TO REORGANIZE; NAMES COMMITTEE

PARIS, Dec. 11; (JTA) -- OSE, the Organization for the Protection of the Health of Jews, has organized a committee consisting of leading medical figures in the Western world and Israel, to "amend and reshape the OSE program, and bring it up to present-day requirements," Dr. L. N. Wolf, director of OSE in Israel, announced today.

## WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS REPORTS ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS IN BOLIVIA

NEW YORK, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- Reports of anti-Semitism in Bolivia were received here today by the World Jewish Congress. These reports, along with others involving anti-Semitism in Latin America, will be laid before the forthcoming special meeting of the South American executive of the WJC, to be convened at Buenos Aires next weekend, Congress officials said;

In one instance, according to the report from Bolivia, the Commercial Employees Union at Cruro, near the Bolivian capital of La Paz, had proposed that the government impose a two percent tax on goods imported by Jewish businessmen. The resolution, however, was shelved; In another case, the Bolivian Philatelic Center has accused the Government Ministry of Public Works and Communications of favoring "Jewish elements" in accepting bids for stamps.

## JEW S OVERRULED IN OBJECTION TO ERECTION OF CHRISTMAS NATIVITY SCENE

CHICAGO, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- A year-long dispute over erection of a Christmas nativity scene on property of Skokie Village ended today with a decision by village officials to allow a creche again this year.

Two rabbis who had been named to a Skokie Human Relations Commission, set up to deal with the issue, protested the plan but were overruled by their Catholic and Protestant fellow members. The commission then announced it had decided to set aside space in the Skokie Village hall to be used by citizen groups, subject to approval by the village board.

Rabbi Karl Weiner asserted that "anti-Semitic elements in the community have used this opportunity to stir up animosities and hostilities. At the same time I have been most disturbed by the display of shameful groveling before the mob" at a stormy open meeting of the human relations commission "by some of our Jewish citizens."

The North Shore chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union raised a constitutional challenge, asserting that the village board's decision "ignores the constitutional principle of separation of church and state." Bernard Marsh, village manager, said that a creche had been set up in front of the village hall for the past 15 years.

Last year a citizens group contended that the creche might be unconstitutional and plans were made to eliminate it. When some elements in the community threatened to demonstrate against dropping the creche, Marsh called Skokie village Jewish leaders together. They agreed to allow the creche in 1960 on condition that a permanent answer to the problem was worked out in the following spring. However, Skokie had an election in that period and it was kept out of the election by agreement of all candidates.

The village board then set up the human relations commission to deal with this and other intergroup problems. They discussed the creche issue for several months before arriving at the decision not to have the creche in city hall but on village property under private auspices.

## TORONTO NEWSPAPERS OPPOSE RELIGIOUS TEACHINGS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TORONTO, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- All three of Toronto's leading daily newspapers--the Globe and Mail, Star and Telegram--have criticized in editorials the introduction into the public schools here of a teachers' guide for religious courses in the eighth grade.

All three newspapers expressed opposition to religious instruction in the public schools, calling such instruction "an affront" to some Christian children and to all non-Christians. The proper place for such instruction, the Telegram declared editorially, "is the home and the church, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic or Jewish or other."

## CANADIAN CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ASKED TO CONSIDER SABBATH OBSERVERS

MONTREAL, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- A request that the Canadian Civil Service Commission make some alternative arrangements for examinations scheduled on Saturdays, in cases where applicants have religious scruples against writing on the Sabbath, has been made here by the Canadian Jewish Congress.

In an exchange of letters between Sidney M. Harris, chairman of the CJC's National Community Relations Committee, and S.H.S. Hughes, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, it was agreed that further discussions are to be held on the subject; Mr. Harris pointed out that, at present, examination officers have "discretionary powers" in the matter, and the rules "give no assurance that the religious rights of an applicant will be given full consideration in every case."

## JEWISH AND CATHOLIC MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD FOR NAZI VICTIMS IN ITALY

ROME, Dec. 11: (JTA) -- Jewish and Catholic ceremonies were held yesterday at the site of a wartime Nazi internment camp near Modena to mark the massacre of 67 internees in 1944 in reprisal for killing several German soldiers in Genoa.