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### PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE TO ADDRESS COURT TODAY ON EICHMANN VERDICT

JERUSALEM, Dec. 12. (JTA) -- Attorney General Gideon Hausner, chief prosecutor of Adolf Eichmann, will address the court tomorrow in a statement in which he is expected to ask that the death penalty be imposed on the former Gestapo colonel.

With the reading of the 100,000-word judgment completed today, the court announced that Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's West German defense counsel, also will address the court tomorrow. He is expected to challenge the jurisdiction of the three-justice court in the unprecedented trial.

After the reading of the verdict was completed, Eichmann was instructed to rise to his feet to hear the announcement of his conviction on all counts of the indictment. He listened for 25 minutes without any perceptible change in expression. Dr. Servatius then asked for an adjournment until tomorrow afternoon to enable him to consult his client regarding his planned statement to the court on the matter of Eichmann's sentence.

Reading of the judgment required 16 hours and at the conclusion, the court intimated today that it would not consider arguments advanced in mitigation of the crimes for which it convicted the 56-year-old defendant. Dealing with the defense plea that Eichmann had to obey orders of his superiors in his part in the deportation and slaughter of 6,000,000 European Jewish men, women and children, the court declared this argument would not be considered even as a plea for mitigation of the verdict.

The court, in its completion of the judgment reading, flatly rejected Eichmann's contention that he was a mere cog in the vast Nazi wartime murder machinery that sent one-third of the Jewish people to their deaths during the war.

Spelling out in detail the rejection of a defense that Eichmann's acts were carried out on orders of superiors, the judges declared that "such arguments are not to be voiced in any state in the world which bases itself on the rule of law. This attempt to turn an order for the extermination of millions of innocent people into a political act with the aim of thus seeking to avoid personal criminal responsibility by those who gave and those who carried out such orders is of no avail," the court said;

#### Eichmann Was Not a Puppet, Court Says; Cites U.N. Stand

Pointing out that this position had also been acknowledged by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the court went into the question of the defendant's moral responsibility for his crimes and held that his motives showed an unquestioned mercilessness. At every stage, the judges declared, Eichmann carried out his tasks from an inner conviction, heartlessly and willingly.

"It is clear," the court ruled, "that blind obedience could never have brought him to commit such crimes with such efficiency and devotion as he showed were it not for his zealous belief that he was thereby fulfilling an important national mission."

"Eichmann was not a puppet in the hands of others," Judge Binyamin Halevi declared in his reading today of the final portion of the judgment. "His place was among those who pulled the strings; It should be added that we have already given details in the proper place that the activities of the accused were the most vigorous in the German Reich, itself and so in other countries from which Jews were dispatched to eastern Europe. His activities also ranged widely in various fields in Middle Eastern Europe."

"We absolutely reject the accused's version that he never initiated proposals" in the huge Nazi genocide apparatus, the court declared. "We find in the RHSA, the central Nazi authority for dealing with the 'final solution' of the Jewish problem, that the accused was the head of those engaged in carrying out the 'final solution.' In fulfilling this task, the accused acted according to the general directives of his superiors but there still remained to him wide powers of discretion which extended also to the planning of operations on his own initiative."

With completion of the reading of the judgment, Eichmann stood convicted of 15 charges in a bill of indictment which was the most grave ever faced by a single defendant. The defendant was convicted of causing the killing of millions of Jews from 1939 to 1945 in Germany and in Axis and occupied countries in his capacity as

the person responsible for the execution of the Nazi plan for the physical destruction of the Jews in Europe;

The court held that as such, Eichmann subjected millions of victims to subhuman living conditions, including enslavement, starvation, deportation, spoliation. He was also convicted of devising measures to prevent child-bearing among the Jews of Germany and in countries occupied by the Nazi war machine;

#### Judgment Traces Eichmann's Direct Action in Decimating Jews

Justice Landau maintained an even voice as he read the judgment with its references to "the heavy hand of fate which erased most members of Hungary's Jewish community from the book of life within a few weeks" or "the valley of death in which millions of Jews were slaughtered;" As the presiding justice moved from country to country in reviewing the defendant's role in the implementation of the "final solution," the public listened in stunned silence as if the frightful facts were being disclosed for the first time;

When Justice Landau ended the portions of the verdict dealing with Auschwitz, Chelmo, Lublin, Bergen Belsen and other Nazi infernos with the comment "And Eichmann was there," the listeners gave vent to stifled feelings by emitting as in a chorus, a deep sigh;

When, in summation of one of the 15 counts, the judge established the direct guilt of the defendant, the auditors, like a chorus of an outraged society acknowledging that justice was being done, would take in a breath and an "s-s-s-s" sound clearly could be heard through the earphones from the man in the bulletproof dock;

Previously, the judgment had traced Eichmann's direct complicity in the crimes against the Jews, against humanity and in war crimes in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Slovakia, Croatia, Greece, Rhodes, Italy and Rumania. Staggering figures of the decimated Jewish populations were cited. At the mention of each figure, Eichmann grimaced openly. He took notes, presumably for submission to his counsel for an expected appeal, but the note-taking was infrequent.

The judgment branded as an "outright lie," Eichmann's defense assertion that he was the initiator of the infamous "blood for trucks" plan under which 1,000,000 Hungarian Jews were to be exchanged for 10,000 trucks from the Allies. The court held that the proposal emanated from Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, either as a maneuver, a wish to obtain items needed by the collapsing Reich war effort, or as preparation for an alibi for use when the advancing allied troops smashed the Nazi regime.

#### Court Holds Eichmann Responsible for Gassing Jews

The court asserted that Eichmann's "fury and anger" at the collapse of the negotiations was "sheer hypocrisy," and that when Eichmann pretended to be busy in preparations for the freeing of the first 100,000 of the million Jews, he actually was busy speeding up the deportations to the gas chambers at the Auschwitz camps;

To convey Eichmann's share in the crimes, the verdict sketched the background of events, beginning with the use of mass butchery in which the Nazi murders used shooting, asphyxiation and fire against hundreds of thousands, perhaps one million Jewish victims, until a "more tidy" method was arrived at for more effectively achieving the "final solution;"

The court held that as early as the summer of 1941, Eichmann knew that the deportations he was arranging meant death for the deportees. The court also held that the matter of introducing gas as a means of quick killing and the supply of gas to the murder camps occupied Eichmann as far back as 1941 when he and Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Hoess decided to use this method and, the court declared, it was Eichmann's department in the Gestapo bureau which supplied Cyclon B gas to Auschwitz;

#### SECRETARY GOLDBERG LAUDS U. J. A.; TERMS IT 'EXTENSION' OF U.S. AID POLICY

NEW YORK, Dec. 12; (JTA) -- Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg addressing the closing session of the United Jewish Appeal's national conference last night, praised the UJA and termed it an extension of America's traditional policy of assisting lesser developed countries;

"Israel is an excellent example of this American policy in action," he said. "American citizens have been willing to invest their time, their money, their hearts and souls to help develop in a remote section of the world, a new life for countless people, a new life based on social principles inherited from our Biblical tradition and embodying the aspirations of mankind throughout the world--social justice, economic justice for people, the right for people to live in dignity and self respect. And this is what has been going on and is going on in Israel;"

Israel Foreign Minister Golda Meir told the conference that the conviction of Adolf Eichmann in Jerusalem was proof that "what one may not do to another human being, he may not do to a Jew. For the first time in a long, tragic history," she declared, "we could say that the blood of Jewish children is as thick as the blood of other children."

## AFRICAN, LATIN AMERICAN STATES CALL FOR DIRECT ARAB-ISRAEL TALKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 12. (JTA) -- Fifteen countries--including eight African, six Latin American and The Netherlands--today presented a joint resolution to the United Nations Special Political Committee calling upon the Arab states and Israel to undertake direct negotiations to settle "all the questions in dispute between them, including the question of the Arab refugees."

It was the first time in many years that an effort has been made here to bring Israel and the Arab states together for direct face-to-face talks looking toward general peace in the Middle East. The introduction of the resolution in the Committee--where a bitter debate has been underway for a week and a half on the Arab refugee problem--seemed to shock the Arab delegations.

The resolution, tied to the annual report by Dr. John H. Davis, director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, would put the General Assembly on record as "recognizing that the establishment of peaceful relations between the Arab states and Israel would do much to facilitate a solution of the problem of the Arab refugees."

Recalling that under the United Nations Charter "it is the fundamental duty of all states members of the United Nations to endeavor to settle all international disputes by peaceful means," today's resolution confirms all previous General Assembly and Security Council resolutions which had called upon Israel and the Arab states "to settle the questions in dispute between them as soon as possible and by common agreement, so that peaceful relations may be established between them."

The resolution continued: "Considering that such peaceful relations would promote the well being of all the peoples concerned and would make an important contribution to peace and security in the Middle East and in the whole world, the General Assembly renews its appeal to the governments of the Conciliation Commission for Palestine, if they so desire--with a view to finding a solution, acceptable to all the parties concerned, for all the questions in dispute between them, including the question of the Arab refugees."

The list of co-sponsors of the resolution includes the Central African Republic, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, The Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta and Uruguay. It is known here that a number of other African, Asian, Latin American and West European members have indicated they will support the Arab-Israel peace resolution, although they are not among the co-sponsors.

### U.S. Resolution Seeks Reintegration of Arab Refugees

At the same time today, the United States delegation presented a separate resolution, which does not conflict with the 15-states resolution, calling for intensification of the work of the Palestine Conciliation Commission. The American resolution specifically mentioned reintegration of the Arab refugees "either by repatriation or resettlement."

The Arab delegations have consistently rejected the possible reintegration or resettlement of the refugees, insisting only on "repatriation" en masse or compensation by Israel. The American draft notes "with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees has not been effected," that no substantial progress "has been made in the program for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that therefore the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern."

Calling upon the Palestine Conciliation Commission to "intensify its efforts," the American resolution urges the Arab "host governments" and Israel to cooperate with the Commission. The "host governments" are those of the jurisdictions where the refugees live--the Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

The American resolution further calls upon the PCC to intensify its work on the identification and evaluation of Arab refugee properties in Israel "and to make every effort to complete this work by September 1, 1962." This clause also requests the United Nations Secretary General to provide the Commission with "such additional staff and administrative facilities as may be required."

A spokesman for the American delegation expressed the opinion that neither the 15-member resolution nor the anti-Israel resolution expected to be introduced by the Arab bloc would obtain a majority in the Committee. He said the United States would not vote for the 15-member resolution because the United States considers "it is not a practical approach to the problem."

The resolution expected to be introduced by the Arab delegations insists on the establishment of a United Nations custodianship over alleged Arab property in Israel; reorganization of the PCC so as to include members of the Soviet bloc and "unaligned" countries; and possibly the creation of a special United Nations Commission to examine the conditions under which the Arabs in Israel live.

## \$1, 875, 000 IN GIFTS ANNOUNCED AT WEIZMANN INSTITUTE DINNER IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 12. (JTA) -- A total of \$1, 875, 000 was contributed here tonight to the research fund of the Weizmann Institute of Science, at Rehovot, Israel. The contributions were announced by Arthur B. Krim, chairman of the annual Weizmann Institute dinner, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, and Abraham A. Feinberg, president of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute.

More than 1,500 guests attended the \$250-per-plate event where the principal speaker was Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, President Kennedy's Special Assistant for Science and Technology. Dr. Wiesner was elected an honorary fellow of the Weizmann Institute.

President Kennedy, in a message to the dinner "warmly applauded" the honor bestowed by the Weizmann Institute on Dr. Wiesner. He emphasized that Dr. Wiesner has been his "good friend and trusted adviser" and said: "It gives me particular pleasure that Dr. Wiesner is receiving this honor not only for his formidable accomplishments in science, but also, in the tradition of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, for his work in the public service."

In presenting Dr. Wiesner with a citation, Dr. Dewey D. Stone, chairman of the Institute's Board of Governors, lauded him for his contributions "to the general science of communication in various systems, as well as of his unique role in forming the link between his fellow scientists and the governing bodies of this nation."

In his address, Dr. Wiesner deplored "the desperate need for scientists and engineers in the United States, the inadequacy of public understanding in areas of science and technology" and what he called "the backwardness" of scientific education in the United States. Scientific and technologic education in the universities, he said, is "500 years behind the times."

Mr. Feinberg announced that the family of the late Herman H. Taubman, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, has endowed a Chair of Applied Mathematics at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot. The following gifts were also announced: The Ullman Institute of Life Sciences donated by Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Ullman of New York; the Esther and George Sagan Residence Hall for students of the Institute's Graduate School in the Natural Sciences; the Louis J. Glickman Research Laboratory; the Lillian Persky Palais Fellowship; the Joseph C. Foster Research Grant; the Clara and Sam Silbert Research Fellowship. These gifts add up to \$1, 475, 000.

## HISTORY OF CHICAGO JEWRY PUBLISHED; MARKS JUBILEE OF 'CHICAGO SENTINEL'

CHICAGO, Dec. 12. (JTA) -- A 256-page History of Chicago Jewry, containing 30 chapters dealing with all phases of Chicago Jewish life between 1911 and 1961, was published here today by the Sentinel of Chicago as part of the celebration of the English-Jewish weekly's Golden Jubilee year.

Anita Libman Lebeson served as chief historian for the project. J. L. Fishbein, editor and publisher of the Sentinel, is publisher of the illustrated history. Morris R. Dworkin served as chairman of the Sentinel's Golden Jubilee Committee with Colonel Jacob H. Arvey, Max Bressler and Philip M. Klutznick as co-chairmen.

The history of Chicago Jewry over the 50-year period is dealt with under five general categories--the contribution of Chicago Jews to the American community, and to American culture, religious movements, Jewish education and the organization of the Chicago Jewish community.

Topics treated include the cantorate, art, the Yiddish theater, the Jewish press, the three branches of Judaism, a description of Jewish educational institutions, Zionism, Jewish defense activities, philanthropy, women's activities, fraternal organizations, welfare institutions and the impact of Israel on Chicago Jewry.

The editors described the volume as "the first comprehensive picture of what Chicago Jewry has accomplished to be published since 1924."

## JOACHIM LIPSCHITZ, WEST BERLIN SENATOR, DIES; WAS HEAD OF POLICE

BERLIN, Dec. 12. (JTA) -- Joachim Lipschitz, Minister of the Interior of West Berlin, died yesterday from the effects of a heart attack he suffered at a meeting in the West Berlin Senate. He was 43.

As a Senator, he was in charge of the West Berlin police and in that capacity he directed police raids against anti-Semites and neo-Nazis in West Berlin in 1960. Son of a Jewish physician, Herr Lipschitz was arrested by the Nazis when he was 18. Later he was drafted into the German army. He was later dismissed partially because it was discovered that one of his parents was Jewish. He lost his right arm fighting in the Russian campaign.

Mr. Lipschitz was a close associate of Mayor Willi Brandt. He was elected to the West Berlin city Parliament in 1950 and became Interior Minister in 1955;