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### EICHMANN'S LAWYER PLEADS FOR MERCY; PROSECUTOR DEMANDS DEATH SENTENCE

JERUSALEM, Dec. 13. (JTA) -- Gideon Hausner, Adolf Eichmann's chief prosecutor, demanded today the death penalty for the former Gestapo colonel. The Attorney General told the three-judge court which convicted Eichmann Tuesday that no other penalty would be suitable for a criminal "who was at the center of the bloody work perpetrated against the Jewish people and against humanity." The verdict will be announced Friday morning.

Following the prosecutor's demand, Eichmann declared that the verdict had shattered his hopes for a "just" sentence. He insisted that his superiors in the Nazi hierarchy, and not he, had been responsible for the wholesale slaughter during the war of millions of European Jews. He repeated his principal defense argument that he had only obeyed orders.

After Eichmann finished his statement, his attorney Dr. Robert Servatius made a plea for mercy. Dr. Servatius argued that the Nazi crimes were the crimes of a state while Eichmann was simply under orders which he was obligated to carry out.

Contending that Eichmann's attitudes were a response to the "dynamics" of a group of rulers and that he could not have avoided succumbing to the psychology of the prevailing environment, Dr. Servatius said the court was not obliged to impose the maximum sentence and he asked consideration of the fact that Eichmann was "a mere subordinate"--a judgment which had been specifically and totally rejected by the court in its verdict.

The West German attorney contended that conviction of Eichmann had served the purpose of the trial and that the punishment was not important. Asserting that the case "will certainly go down in history," Dr. Servatius argued that "it will not be a historical trial in the full sense unless the court takes into consideration the fact that the factors which caused the political acts resulting in the crimes of the indictment cannot be decided by the judicial process."

The "deep feelings" aroused by the trial should be "relegated" to "the kingdom of mercy" where all human problems "will find justice" he pleaded. He indicated that he would appeal the verdict regardless of what it was.

### Eichmann Does Not Deserve Mercy, Prosecutor Tells Court

In asking for the imposition of a death sentence on Eichmann, chief prosecutor Hausner confined his brief address to the legal and material aspects of the long trial and the 100,000-word verdict against Eichmann without reviewing the nature of the defendant's crimes. He said that enough had been said by survivors and prosecution witnesses and he did not wish "at this stage" to add to "the torrents of blood and tears."

He argued that the court had no choice but to mete out the maximum penalty, that the death sentence in the Eichmann case was mandatory since the Israeli law under which the Nazi was convicted provided no alternative.

The pale-faced defendant appeared to be making a special effort to maintain the mask of stolidity he managed to maintain throughout most of the four-month trial. Seating himself in his bullet-proof enclosure after the announcement was made at the start of the 120th session, Eichmann braced himself against his chair. He fixed his attention on the prosecutor.

When Hausner made it immediately clear that he was demanding the death sentence as the only possible punishment, all eyes in the courtroom were fixed on Eichmann for signs of any reaction. The defendant maintained his composure and showed no signs of response to the demand for his death.

The prosecutor asserted that Eichmann removed himself from human society and that he therefore "can not claim society should deal with him as a human being. He was born human but turned into a wild jungle tiger. He crossed the barrier separating human beings from bestiality."

Continuing, the prosecutor asserted that the Nazi should be sentenced "as a creature that placed himself outside the human framework, who gave freedom to the very lowest

instincts. With his activities, he lost the right to remain among human people and it is essential to remove him from society if only to safeguard that society from people of Eichmann's type."

"He does not deserve mercy," the prosecutor thundered, "because he had no mercy in his heart. He wanted all of his victims to die. Look at the pictures of the young boys and girls clad in slacks. Their eyes said fear. One can hear even now cries of 'mama, help!' from the children of the ghettos."

The prosecutor dismissed any possible claim of the defense counsel that a long time had passed since the wartime crimes were committed and that this should be taken into consideration. He said: "Can we forget 1,250,000 Jewish children done to death? These children were to have been the continuation of our generation."

He declared that Eichmann deserved the most severe punishment it was possible to give a person "but even death would not to the smallest degree measure up to what is really due him. Even if he was put to death a thousand times, even if he died from hunger daily, this would not come up to the horrors he inflicted on even one child." The prosecutor cited the Jewish poet Bialik who said "revenge for the death of one child was not created even by Satan."

If Eichmann was not to bear the punishment for the Nazi wartime slaughter of 6,000, - 000 European Jewish men, women and children, the prosecutor asserted, "there is no one else that should bear it. Here is an annihilator of a nation, an enemy of the human race, a murderer of innocents. I ask that this man should die."

#### Eichmann Says He 'Cannot Accept' the Court's 'Severe Verdict'

Immediately after Presiding Justice Moshe Landau announced sentence would be pronounced Friday morning, Eichmann made his final statement to the court. Standing erect and referring to notes made during the reading of the verdict, the Nazi said his hopes for justice had been "disappointed" by the "severe verdict which I cannot accept." He reiterated that what he did as a Gestapo officer was not his responsibility but rested entirely with "political leaders."

He said again that he had wanted to fight on the front line but was kept at his "dark" assignment. "My only guilt was my discipline, my obedience, my adherence to my oath. I never persecuted Jews from any desire on my part. This the rulers of Germany did, a leadership which took advantage of my discipline. It was the leadership that gave the orders. Now those who received them are the victims."

He alleged that he had been overpowered by his captors in Buenos Aires, chained for a week and brought under anesthetic into the plane that brought him to Israel. He agreed this indicated he was considered to bear a major responsibility for the wartime mass murders of European Jews. But he again charged "some Nazi leaders" had spread falsehoods about his wartime role "which somehow continued to float about for 15 years" to help themselves.

#### Claims He Was Not One of 'the Fanatical Jew Persecutors'

He said it had been contended he should have disobeyed his orders but that under the circumstances then prevailing "this was impossible." He claimed that it was "incorrect" to list him with "the fanatical Jew persecutors" and the fact that he was so portrayed "bothered" him during the whole postwar period. He insisted that his superiors had intentionally made it so appear to place the major blame on him.

He told the court that many of the witnesses who testified for the prosecution had stated "untruths" and that prosecution documents had been produced and arranged with the "specific objective" of evoking an "erroneous picture." He declared that from his earliest days he had wanted to live "according to ethical principles" but since "certain days," he had been prevented from doing so and had to submit to a "different kind of world."

"I would ask the forgiveness of the Jewish people and admit I am filled with shame for what was done to them but in the light of the verdict, this might be interpreted as hypocrisy," he said. "I am not inhuman and the monster I have been painted." Thanking his attorney Dr. Servatius, Eichmann concluded with the comment: "I am convinced I have to bear the penalty for the deeds of others. I must bear what fate was destined to send."

#### FRANCE WILL NOT SUPPORT U.N. RESOLUTION FOR DIRECT ARAB-ISRAEL TALKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 13. (JTA) -- France today sharply condemned the Arab delegations here who have been attacking Israel in the Arab refugee debate and lauded Israel for having cooperated with the Palestine Conciliation Commission. However, it declared itself unable to go along with 15 member states that have introduced a resolution calling for direct peace negotiations between the Arab states and Israel. The French views were outlined at the Special Political Committee by Pierre Millet, French delegate.

## ANOTHER ORTHODOX JEW SENTENCED TO DEATH IN RUSSIA AS 'SPECULATOR'

LONDON, Dec. 13, (JTA) -- A 52-year-old Orthodox Jew was sentenced to death by a Soviet court at Tiflis, the capital of Soviet Georgia, on charges of "currency speculation," according to reports received here today from Moscow.

The defendant was Mordekh A. Kakiashvili, who was not identified as Jewish but Soviet press accounts of the trial made it clearly evident he was a Jew. The Soviet press reports said that during pre-trial investigation he declined to sign a statement of interrogation on a Saturday. The Zarya Vostoka, a Georgian newspaper, also quoted him as saying: "Today I cannot. I'll do it tomorrow. You understand."

The news followed reports of death sentences recently imposed on Orthodox Jews in Leningrad on similar charges. Observers here suggested that the trials and sentences might represent a new Soviet approach toward getting rid of Jewish religious lay leaders under the guise of charges unrelated to the real Soviet objective.

## U.S. SCHOLARS, CHURCH LEADERS APPEAL TO MOSCOW ON TREATMENT OF JEWS

LCS ANGELES, Dec. 13, (JTA) -- A group of scholars, church leaders and literary figures have published a public appeal to the Soviet Union urging Soviet authorities "to reconsider their policies towards Soviet Jews so as to restore justice for those sentenced and for the weak and defenseless minorities they represent."

The statement, which was published in the Los Angeles Times, said that the recent trials of lay leaders of the Moscow and Leningrad Jewish communities "and the long prison terms to which they have been sentenced are cause of grave concern over renewed anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union."

"It is especially disturbing that on the very days when Stalin's unspeakable actions were again denounced by Khrushchev, the Soviet Government saw fit to take steps apparently designed to stifle whatever little specifically Jewish life has survived there," the statement declared. "Men of good will everywhere are shocked by official persecutions of any people. It is not enough for the Soviet Union to proclaim high principles of the equality of peoples. The world has a right to expect that it will also act on them."

The signers were author Michael Blankfort; Rev. Charles Gasass, Chancellor of Loyola University; dramatist Norman Corwin, Novelist Aldous Huxley, Dr. Abbott Kaplan, Dean of the Extension program at the University of California in Los Angeles; Rev. Gerald Kennedy, Methodist Bishop of Los Angeles; Philosopher Abraham Kaplan, Dr. Vern Knudsen, former UCLA Chancellor, Geddes Macgregor, Dean of the Graduate School of Religion of the University of Southern California; Dr. Franklin Murphy, Chancellor of UCLA and dramatist Clifford Odets.

### Canadian Labor to Ask Govt. to Act on Soviet Jewry

MONTREAL, Dec. 13, (JTA) -- The Canadian Labor Congress disclosed today that, at the request of the 150,000 member Montreal Labor Council CIO, it would ask the Government of Canada to take up at the United Nations the situation of Russian Jewry.

The Congress said it would also ask the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to condemn "recent demonstrations of anti-Semitic policies of the Soviet Government." The developments were the latest in a series of Canadian public expressions of concern over developments affecting Jews in the Soviet Union.

The new French-language daily of Montreal, Le Nouveau Journal, reprinted the poem, "Babi Yar," by the young Russian poet, Eugen Yevtushenko, which created a storm of controversy in Russia for its condemnation of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. The daily also carried a review of the development of Russian policy toward Jews which said that the trends cast a doubt over the de-Stalinization process which Premier Khrushchev was claiming to implement.

## DR. GOLDMANN LAUDS COUNCIL OF CHURCHES' RESOLUTION ON ANTI-SEMITISM

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, (JTA) -- Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, has sent a message to Dr. W.A. Visser 't Hooft, Secretary General of the World Council of Churches, expressing great satisfaction that the Assembly of the World Council in New Delhi unanimously adopted a resolution on anti-Semitism. He emphasized that the World Council of Churches had set an example to many other groups by its action.

Prior to the opening of the Assembly, Dr. Goldmann wrote the Secretary General expressing the hope that the World Council would "speak out clearly on the problems which press so heavily on us" and give attention "to the problem of racial animosities which are the sources not only of so much human suffering but constitute a serious barrier to the growth of international understanding and brotherhood."

# UNITED HIAS DIRECTOR TESTIFIES AT SENATE BODY ON REFUGEES FROM CUBA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13; (JTA) -- Some 2,000 Cuban Jewish refugees in the United States have been aided by the United Hias Service during the past year, a Senate subcommittee was told today.

James P. Rice, United Hias executive director, in a statement made at a hearing of the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, said that as a result of his organization's emergency program of aid to Cuban Jewish refugees, United Hias will close its fiscal year "with a substantial deficit, since we have been unable to obtain all the necessary additional funds from our contributors over and above our planned 1951 budget of \$2,300,000.

Mr. Rice said that the Cuban refugee program has thus far cost Hias over \$400,000. He told the Senate committee that of the 2,000 Cuban Jews processed by the Hias staff, about one-third are still in Miami "and the balance in 96 other communities in 29 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico."

Mr. Rice lauded the Miami Jewish community for its work on behalf of Cuban Jewish refugees which he said has "been giving indispensable service to large numbers of Jewish refugees." He said that in carrying out its Cuban refugee program, the United Hias regards Miami, Florida, primarily as a port of entry and a temporary haven from which the newcomers should be resettled in other communities as soon as possible after their arrival.

The United Hias service executive gave highest praise to the Visa Office of the State Department and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Justice Department "for their truly humanitarian handling of a serious refugee problem." He expressed appreciation to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for its vital role in handling "the large burden which it has assumed." He also paid tribute to the member agencies of the Miami Jewish Federation, to the New York Association for New Americans, and to the other Jewish resettlement agencies throughout the country "without whose active and real cooperation United Hias Service could not have done its work."

Arthur Rosichan, director of the Miami Jewish Federation, told the Senate Subcommittee that in view of the extent of the Cuban refugee program, the Miami Jewish Federation was unable to handle the problem as a purely local matter; United Hias Service, therefore, had to be called upon for supplementary funds, in addition to setting up resettlement, airport and dock services.

In other testimony today, Seymour Samet of Miami, southeast director of the American Jewish Committee, urged immediate establishment of a community relations service for Cuban refugees as a means of countering growing and potentially serious "intergroup tensions." Mr. Samet told the Senate group that the large influx of Cuban refugees into Florida's Dade County, which encompasses Miami has provided "a convenient scapegoat for Miami's ills."

## A. F. L. - C. I. O. URGES ARABS, ISRAEL TO NEGOTIATE DISARMAMENT PACT

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Dec. 13; (JTA) -- A resolution urging Israel and the Arab states to settle their differences by negotiating a disarmament pact based on inspection and controls was approved yesterday by the AFL-CIO convention.

The resolution also reaffirmed the support of the labor movement for the principle of freedom of navigation for all nations in the Suez Canal. It also expressed support of measures "to enable the Arab refugees to be re-integrated as productive citizens in the lands where there is room and opportunity for them to settle."

President George Meany announced at the convention that the AFL-CIO would continue to support the Afro-Asian Institute of the Histadrut in Tel Aviv on the same basis as last year, when the labor movement made available 60 scholarships valued at \$180,000. Recipients were students from 19 Afro-Asian countries who came to Israel to study.

## OLD FORTRESS PRISON OF ACRE TO BECOME MUSEUM OF HEBREW HEROISM

JERUSALEM, Dec. 13; (JTA) -- The old fortress prison at Acre, where many Jewish freedom fighters were hanged for rebelling against the British Mandatory power prior to 1948, will be turned into a historic museum of Hebrew heroism, it was announced here today by Deputy Minister of Health Yitzhak Raphael.

The old prison has been used as a mental hospital for incurable cases. The Herut Party has repeatedly demanded that the hospital be evacuated. Now Mr. Raphael has announced that the patients will be taken to another facility, while the new museum is established at the fortress.