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EX-NAZI OFFICER ADMITS PASSING ORDER TO KILL ALL JEWS IN PINSK

FRANKFURT, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- Colonel Franz Magill, a cavalry officer in Hitler's Elite Guard during the war, admitted in a court at Brunswick today that, in the summer of 1941, he had passed on mass murder orders from Heinrich Himmler, commander of the Nazi SS, resulting in the death of Jews in Pinsk, Byelorussia.

Magill, now 63, is one of five former cavalry officers who went on trial at Brunswick on charges of murdering a total of 5,200 Jews during the Nazi occupation of Pinsk. Admitting that he had passed on the Himmler order, which called for the shooting of all male Jews and the driving of all Jewish women into the marshes, Magill, however, insisted he had issued such orders "only once."

Magill was adjutant to Hans Walter Nenntwich, another SS cavalry officer, who is the principal defendant in the Brunswick trial. The three others involved in that proceeding are Walter Bonsheuer, Walter Dunsch and Kurt Wegener.

Meanwhile, here, in the Frankfurt Municipal Council chamber, the 10-week-old trial of 22 former Auschwitz-Birkenau administrators, guards and medical personnel was resumed today after a 10-day recess. On the stand today was Prof. Helmuth Krausnick, an anti-Nazi historian, of Munich, who outlined Hitler's plans for the annihilation of all of Europe's Jews. He said Hitler had estimated there were 11,000,000 Jews in Europe, and had aimed at their total liquidation through "a methodical program." He said the Nazis chose Auschwitz as a major death camp because of its good railway connections and the possibility of sealing off the entire area.

The Frankfurt trial, which adjourned until Thursday, is scheduled to hear testimony that day from an Auschwitz survivor, Hermann Langbein, now living in Vienna and head of an international resistance organization with headquarters in Brussels. Pending his appearance on the witness stand, Mr. Langbein has issued a demand that the German Medical Association order the disqualification of 24 physicians in this country who, he charges, participated in the Hitler "euthanasia" program. Under the program, about 200,000 persons, most of them Jews, and about 70,000 of them children, were administered "mercy death" injections by German doctors.

Dr. Ernest Fromm, president of the German Medical Association, said today that he has ordered local and regional medical societies to probe the charges against the 24 doctors. Dr. Fromm said that some of them are dead, others have already been barred from medical practice, and a few have retired. However, he pledged that full investigations will be made of the Langbein charges and declared: "I feel certain that the profession will be cleared following this investigation."

Tomorrow, at Limburg, a third trial of ex-Nazis will be opened. This proceeding involved originally four doctors charged with heading the "euthanasia" program. However, of the four, Dr. Werner Heyde, the principal would-be defendant, hanged himself; a second died after plunging from a ninth story window in Cologne last week; and a third has fled the country. Nevertheless, the trial will go on, with only one of the scheduled defendants in the dock.

DR. GOLDMANN REPORTS TO WORLD PRESS ON SITUATION OF JEWS IN RUSSIA

PARIS, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- The complex and at times delicate problems facing contemporary world Jewry were discussed here today by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress. His detailed identification of some of those problems came in answers to questions from 100 newsmen attending a press conference where most of the world news agencies and major news media were represented.

The most important problem facing modern Jewry in today's world, said Dr. Goldmann, involved "difficulties which exist for the Jewish minorities in many parts of the world in regard to leading their own lives." Under questioning, he said this difficulty exists mainly in the Soviet Union, where Jews "are unable to lead Jewish lives" and where, "even as a minority group, they are being discriminated against."

Speaking of "the 3,000,000 Russian Jews" and saying that "some believe there are 4,000,000 Jews there," Dr. Goldmann charged that there is in the USSR only one Jewish

seminary, in which only four students are being trained as rabbis. "The Jewish community in Russia," he stated, "has no newspapers of its own, has no theater, no literature, and is prevented from participating in international Jewish organizations."

As to his program on behalf of Soviet Jewry, he said, "I only ask the Soviet Government to treat its Jews in the same way they are treated in other East European countries, such as Poland, Rumania and Hungary. We do not ask for more." Dr. Goldmann told the newsmen, who included correspondents for various East European media such as Tass, the official Soviet news agency, as well as news agencies from Poland and Hungary: "Our appeal is not part of the cold war. We are far from it, and only examine the situation from a Jewish and humanitarian angle."

Turning to other major areas of Jewish interest, Dr. Goldmann revealed that West Germany will, ultimately, pay out some \$10,000,000 in the form of reparations to victims of Nazism. He said the West German authorities have already paid out about \$4,000,000,000 to Nazi victims and declared "we hope the rest will come in the next few years."

The WJC president, recalling that he had recently conferred with West German authorities on the subject of compensation, pointed out that, on the other hand, the East German Communist regime "has not only refused to follow Bonn's example, but has even failed to answer requests for negotiations." He also paid tribute to the West German Government for having accelerated trials of former Nazi criminals.

EBAN STRESSES 'FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE' IN AMERICAN-ISRAELI RELATIONS

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- President Johnson's recent disclosure that the United States and Israel will undertake joint researches for the use of nuclear power toward efforts to desalinate sea water reflects the "friendly atmosphere" of U.S.-Israel relations as well as "America's affirmative attitude toward Israel's status in the scientific community," Abba S. Eban, Deputy Prime Minister of Israel, declared here today.

Mr. Eban made that statement at a press conference here this morning, a few hours after arriving for a month's visit during which he will attend meetings of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and travel coast to coast to aid the nationwide 1964 United Jewish Appeal.

The Johnson statement, he said, must be viewed in two ways. The first, he declared, illustrates U.S.-Israeli friendship and trust in Israel's scientific status. The second is "the practical aspect." This, he noted, "involves translation of the will to join with us in researches into the scientific and technological fields. Implementation of the project will be discussed further by experts on those levels from both our countries. If a solution to the desalination of sea water is found through the employment of nuclear power, the results will be tremendous--not only for us and for the United States but, indeed, for the entire world."

FORMER HIGH ISRAEL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL CONVICTED OF ACCEPTING BRIBE

TEL AVIV, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- Yehuda Spiegel, former deputy director of the Ministry of Health, will face sentence Wednesday in the district court here, where he was convicted of accepting a bribe. He was a leader of Hungarian Jewry in this country and one of the leaders of the National Religious Party.

Mr. Spiegel and three other men were accused of demanding and receiving bribes in connection with the award of a contract for the erection of a 30,000,000-pound (\$10,000,000) Government hospital near Tel Aviv. The Ministry of Health was in charge of planning and building the hospital. Spiegel was head of the Ministry committee that awarded the contract. He was one of four defendants in the trial. A second of the accused was also found guilty and is to be sentenced Wednesday. Two were acquitted.

During the trial, it was disclosed that the money received as a bribe was to have been used for the construction of a yeshiva in the South of Israel, under the auspices of the National Religious Party. Mr. Spiegel was a member of the party's committee in charge of building the yeshiva. Commenting on this testimony, the judge presiding at the trial said: "The purpose for which this money was received does not alter the fact that it was a bribe."

The prosecution today demanded imprisonment for both Spiegel and A. Yaroni, a contractor who was also convicted in the case. Defense counsels, however, asked for a suspended sentence, pleading that the mere fact that a person of such public position has been convicted is punishment in itself.

U.N. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS OPENS SESSIONS; WILL DISCUSS BIAS

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 17. (JTA) -- The United Nations Commission on Human Rights convened here today for a four-week session and, in spite of Soviet bloc coldness to the proposal, agreed to give second place on its lengthy agenda to a draft declaration that would ban all forms of religious intolerance. First place on the schedule was allocated to a similar draft dealing with the banning of racial discriminations. The Commission elected Enrique Ponce Carbo, of Ecuador, as chairman.

COMMONS 'SMOTHERS' BILL AGAINST RACIAL BIAS; RE-INTRODUCED TEN TIMES

LONDON, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- A draft bill that would outlaw racial discrimination in this country was bypassed without debate in the House of Commons, and a stiff protest against using procedural technicalities to kill the bill was voiced by the sponsor of the measure, Laborite Fenner Brockway.

Mr. Brockway complained to the House that the identical bill, which he has introduced 10 times in the last nine years, has always been pigeonholed without vote, although, in each case, the bill had passed on first reading. The bill, he said, has sometimes reached debate; but, by procedural methods, no vote has been possible on the principles involved.

John Milson, another member representing the Labor Party, told the House that the Brockway draft "has been supported by all denominations in the country and by members of all parties," and also complained against the fact that no vote has ever been taken on the merits of the bill. Nevertheless, the House adjourned without putting the Brockway bill to a vote.

Harold Wilson, leader of the Labor Party, said that, if his party comes into power, and if the Brockway measure is presented again, a Labor Government would sponsor the bill "and legislate it." "Year after year," he stated, "this bill has been smothered by an unfortunate parliamentary practice whereby an anonymous member of the House has only to mutter 'object.'"

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE TO TRAIN PERSONNEL FOR HUMAN RELATIONS

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- An extensive year-long training program in human relations for 25 young Americans, including Peace Corps veterans, will be initiated with a two-week orientation institute in Washington, conducted by the American Jewish Committee's Institute of Human Relations under the sponsorship of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, it was announced here today.

Government and educational leaders, political scientists, as well as other authorities and specialists in group and race relations, will participate in the daily sessions at the Potomac Institute in Washington. After the two-week training period in Washington, these Peace Corps alumni, and others involved in the program who have already been assigned to agencies in the field, will work for a year with human rights commissions in cities throughout the country, labor unions, employment agencies, personnel directors of large corporations, and other groups, private and public, which may require human relations aid and experience.

After their year of training, it is planned that the trainees will take permanent jobs in the agencies they have trained with or in related human relations work. The 25 trainees, or human relations interns as they are called, are divided about half and half between men and women, and their average age is about 25. Each intern will be paid an annual salary of \$5,000 for the year of training, with half the cost borne by the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and the other half to come from matching funds provided by participating organizations.

In announcing the orientation and training program, Morris B. Abram, president of the American Jewish Committee, stressed the "acute shortage" of human relations personnel which the Committee called "the newly emerging profession" urgently needed in the current national civil rights crisis.

MANITOBA PREMIER RECOMMENDS LIMITED STATE AID TO PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

TORONTO, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- Premier Duff Roblin of the Province of Manitoba, in the Canadian prairies, has moved to resolve the province's thorny problem of financing religiously sponsored day schools.

His plans, outlined in the legislature in Winnipeg, will give no direct financial assistance to parochial schools and this appeared to meet the major objections of Protestant groups and others opposing state aid to non-public schools. Under the plan to be studied by a special legislative committee, private and parochial students would be free to accept certain facilities in public schools. This would mean that parochial pupils could use manual work, cooking classrooms, science laboratories and the like within the public schools. It also means that parochial pupils would be entitled to free text books and where necessary bus transportation to schools.

Premier Roblin's announcement came after more than four years of speculation on possible steps the government might take to solve the financial plight of Manitoba's Roman Catholic school system. Also involved are Winnipeg's Jewish day schools, including the Talmud Torah, Peretz School and others. Winnipeg has the oldest Jewish day school system in Canada and one of the oldest on the continent.

The announcement also means that the government has rejected "on principle" the 1977 recommendation of a Royal Commission which suggested that public aid be given to private schools by way of direct money grants.

HEBREW DAY SCHOOLS URGED TO EDUCATE PUPILS TO DANGER OF SMOK

LONG BEACH, N. Y., Feb. 17, (JTA) -- Hebrew Day Schools throughout the country were urged here today to "immediately incorporate into their health education cu programs of instruction which would adequately warn the younger generation agai danger of smoking, in accordance with the recent report on the subject issued by Surgeon General of the United States."

In a policy statement issued at the 16th annual convention of the National Asso of Hebrew Day School PTA's at the Promenade Hotel here, the organization's ex board called for "prompt action" on the part of the 300 Hebrew Day Schools in the States and Canada "towards instilling in our youth a vital awareness of the conseq of what has been shown to be a serious threat to the physiological well being of man individuals.

"In view of the obvious importance of the Biblical injunction to safeguard one's health," the statement continued, "it is up to the nation's Hebrew Day Schools to t the lead in properly inspiring our youth with a forthright condemnation of smoking b on facts of recent research." More than 400 delegates are attending the three-day conclave.

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO BUILD ITS HEADQUARTERS AT BRANDEIS U.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, (JTA) -- The American Jewish Historical Society, 71-ye professional research and publication group, will move its operations and headquar from New York City to a site on the campus of Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass chusetts, it was announced today by the president, Dr. Abram Kanof.

Brandeis University is making available land on its campus to the Society, whic build its own headquarters building, including a library, archives, study and adminis tive facilities. The site has been selected, in the central campus area, by the Societ executive council. Funds for the building have been provided in the will of the late Lee M. Friedman of Boston, distinguished attorney and former president of the Soci The building will be named in his memory. The bulk of his estate was bequeathed to Society.

Although located on the Brandeis campus, the American Jewish Historical Society will remain an autonomous group with complete authority and responsibility for its ow activities. A committee of the executive council has been named with the mandate to select an architect for the new building.

BRITH RISHONIM PAYS TRIBUTE TO LOUIS LIPSKY AT MEMORIAL MEETING

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, (JTA) -- Three hundred Zionist and other Jewish leaders tonight attended a special memorial service, in tribute to the late Louis Lipsky, conducted at the Jewish Agency headquarters here by Brith Rishonim, an organization of American Veteran Zionists. Mr. Lipsky, who died last May 27, was for many years president of the Zionist Organization of America, and was considered one of the princ architects of political Zionism in the United States.

At the meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Samuel Margoshes, a eulogy was given by Meyer Weisgal, chairman of the executive council of the Weizmann Institute Science at Rehovot, Israel, and lifelong associate of the late Mr. Lipsky. Some of deceased's writings were read by Morris Margulies, secretary of the Rishonim.

RABBI KALMANOWITZ, HEAD OF FAMED YESHIVA, DEAD; BODY FLOWN TO IS

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, (JTA) -- Funeral services were held here today for Rabb Abraham Kalmanowitz, head of the world-renowned Mirrer Yeshiva, who died in Mia Beach this weekend at the age of 73. The body was flown after the services to Israe for interment.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Rabbi Kalmanowitz moved the famed yeshiva from Mir in Lithuania to Shanghai and after the war to the United States. Wh he was active during the war in bringing many Jewish leaders, students and rabbinic scholars to the United States, his major undertaking was the massive relocation of the yeshiva which involved a trek of 16,000 miles from Lithuania to Shanghai. In the co of his activities, he met President Franklin Delano Roosevelt several times.

The original group of 600 teachers and students of the yeshiva had grown to 3,00 with the addition of other refugees during the long journey to Kobe, Japan. In Japan, yeshiva was re-established under the eyes of suspicious Japanese officials but after Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, it was moved to Shanghai where it remained for th duration of the war.

In spite of wartime difficulties, Rabbi Kalmanowitz continued to send the group f cial aid through neutral governments. While in Shanghai, the scholars not only conti their studies but managed to print some 38,000 copies of books on improvised printi presses made from stones. After the war, Rabbi Kalmanowitz brought the yeshiva ov to this country where it has flourished during the past two decades.