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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. SOME REACTIONS TO THE EXECUTION OF EICHMANN.....	1
II. IS THERE LATENT ANTI-SEMITISM IN SWISS SOCIETY?.....	3
III. WORKS OF YIDDISH WRITERS PUBLISHED IN THE USSR IN YEARS 1955-1961.....	5
IV. ANTI-JEWISH ACTION.....	6
1. Argentina..... 6	10
2. Austria..... 7	10
3. Canada..... 7	10
4. France..... 7	11
5. Germany..... 7	11
6. Great Britain..... 9	11
7. International..... 9	12
8. Italy.....	12
9. Poland.....	17
10. South Africa.....	17
11. Sweden.....	24
12. Switzerland.....	24
13. USSR.....	27
14. USA.....	28
V. PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMES.....	12
1. Austria..... 12	13
2. Belgium..... 13	17
3. Czechoslovakia..... 13	17
7. USA.....	17
4. Germany.....	17
5. Poland.....	24
6. USSR.....	24
VI. MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.....	18
1. Algeria..... 18	24
2. Argentina..... 18	24
3. Australia..... 19	24
4. Belgium..... 19	24
5. Brazil..... 19	25
6. Bulgaria..... 20	25
7. Canada..... 20	26
8. Cuba..... 20	26
9. Curacao..... 21	26
10. Czechoslovakia..... 21	27
11. East Germany..... 21	27
12. France..... 21	27
13. Germany..... 21	28
14. Great Britain..... 23	30
15. Hungary.....	30
16. Italy.....	30
17. Kenya.....	30
18. Morocco.....	30
19. North Africa.....	30
20. Poland.....	30
21. South Africa.....	30
22. Sweden.....	30
23. Switzerland.....	30
24. Tunisia.....	30
25. Turkey.....	30
26. USSR.....	30
27. USA.....	30
28. Yugoslavia.....	30



## I. SOME REACTIONS TO THE EXECUTION OF EICHMANN

1. The official reaction of Argentina to the execution was expressed by the Foreign Ministry, which regretted that Eichmann was hanged and that the courts of Israel did not take into account the laws of Argentina under which Eichmann would have been condemned to a lesser penalty (Argentine law does not know the death penalty). The Foreign Ministry softened this statement by admitting the "indignant condemnation" felt by it at Eichmann's crimes. In contrast, Government circles in Bonn praised the fairness of the trial and felt that Eichmann had "atoned for his crimes according to the law of the land."

2. The Jesuit journal Civiltà Catholica commented on the Eichmann execution in the following words: "Let us leave to God's judgment his condemnation or absolution. But we cannot remain silent before an ideology or state apparatus which, by denying the existence of a superior law, leads to aberrations such as that expressed through Eichmann."

3. The press reaction to the execution depended entirely on the political affiliation of the organs concerned.

Characteristic of the extreme Right-Wing attitude was the headline over an article in the neo-Nazi Reichsruf of June 9: "Why No Gallows For Churchill?" According to the Reichsruf, the only aim of the "show trial" was "once more to brand the German people with collective guilt." The paper recommended gallows for the "mass murderer" Churchill "responsible for the murder of millions of women and children," and for Truman who changed Hiroshima and Nagasaki "into gigantic crematoria."

The Falangist paper Arriba characterized editorially the execution of Eichmann as "a legal monstrosity which the State of Israel has offered to the civilized world." In Lisbon the Diário de Manhã claimed that the Eichmann trial was a violation of the basic legal principles.

4. The attitude of the press in the Communist countries was somewhat ambivalent. The Moscow press, expressing satisfaction with the execution, launched an attack against former Nazis still "running around in West Germany." Prague deplored that the Israel court refused to follow up the evidence about other war criminals now holding important jobs, notably in Bonn's governmental apparatus. East Germany's News Agency, giving only ten lines to the report, claimed that Eichmann shared his guilt with Hans Globke.

5. The world reaction was otherwise one of approval and relief along with some passing surprise at its suddenness. The news was prominently displayed in West Germany, the USA, Great Britain, France (Paris), Holland, Denmark; Italian papers, which were occupied with the railway crash, also gave comprehensive reports of the execution. Many West German papers stressed that Eichmann's execution did not close the chapter of postwar reckoning with Nazi crimes. Even Cairo's Al-Massa published the story on the front page under a three-column heading.

The Tokyo newspaper Asahi was one of the few dissenters as to the advisability of the hanging, saying that "this sort of 'eye for an eye' revenge will cause a vicious circle in history"; by allowing four newspapermen to view the execution, it was made to seem like an open lynching. A similar view was taken by a columnist in the Daily Mirror, saying that "hanging is a useless medieval barbarity that has no place in our society." A well-known Lucerne paper Vaterland described the trial as a "show trial," conducted "out of hate, not right." In Montreal a radio station broadcast an editorial questioning the usefulness of the hanging.



A similar view was taken by the editorial writer in The Socialist Leader (London), who wrote that "Nuremberg began and Jerusalem has now continued mankind's abrupt descent from civilization...to naked barbarism of the Lex Talionis, that is, naked vengeance."

6. Public opinion outside the press, radio, and TV was also mostly in favor of the execution. In Finland opinion was divided, some believing that Eichmann should have either been pardoned or at least that the execution should have been delayed.

Some such statements were also expressed in certain Jewish circles, mainly by rabbis. The reaction was mostly related to a disapproval of the death penalty and, in part, to the particular position of Israel.

7. Quite different were the reactions of neo-Nazis and neo-Fascists. Even before the actual execution, black flags were reported to have been hoisted in Linz (Austria) and some German towns. Police in many countries feared reprisals against Israel and put up guards at Israel Embassies, Consulates, etc. and also Jewish institutions, particularly synagogues.

8. The most violent reaction against the execution of Eichmann took place in Argentina. Threatening letters were mailed to Jewish institutions. Attacks on Jews and Jewish institutions occurred. In Buenos Aires synagogues and the Israel shipping office were bombed and <sup>or</sup> set afire. Jewish businesses, including a Yiddish newspaper office, were sprayed with machine-gun fire from passing cars. Communal buildings were daubed with swastikas and insulting inscriptions. Three youngsters wearing the Tacuara garb (black leather jacket) kidnapped a Jewish girl, beat her up, burnt her with cigarettes, and slashed a swastika with a razor blade across her right breast. The Tacuara denied participation in this outrage and, on its part, denounced the Jews as seeking the role of martyrs. A few days later an 18-year-old Jewish student was accosted by five hoodlums who stamped swastikas on his cheeks and forehead.

The Jews of Argentina staged a massive protest against the anti-Semitic acts, including a 10-hour closing of Jewish businesses, during which two Jewish students were arrested. The protests were widely supported by non-Jews. After initial vacillation the Government announced drastic measures against the perpetrators of the anti-Jewish acts, which were accepted with gratitude by the Jewish organizations and population. Despite the strong warnings, a new attempt on a Buenos Aires synagogue occurred on July 12.

One of the two young Nazis who attacked a Jewish business was caught and arrested.

Early in July attempts on Jewish institutions took place in such cities as Cordoba, Mendoza, and Salta, but fortunately without serious consequences.

In Mexico unknown persons daubed swastikas and inscriptions "Heil Hitler" and "Heil Eichmann" on a number of Jewish prayer houses.

In the USA members of a singing group in Detroit found on the premises leaflets warning that Jews would be gassed for Eichmann's hanging. A swastika with the inscription "butchers" was painted on a synagogue in Detroit. A group of non-identifiable anti-Semites sent through the mails out of Union, New Jersey (where the editor of Common Sense lives) over 100,000 copies of a pamphlet condemning the Eichmann trial as the "greatest injustice" of the century.

In Brazil synagogues, clubs, and the Israel Consulate were placed under guard but no incidents were reported.



In Italy the Association of National Italian Students arranged a mourning meeting for Eichmann. Speakers spoke of Eichmann as the victim of "the Judeo-Communist and Zionist-Israel world conspiracy." Eichmann meetings were held by Fascist organizations in Milan, Turin, Trieste, and other cities.

In France, according to Francois Mauriac, the famous Catholic writer, there were "noble" French houses mourning for Eichmann.

In South Africa anti-Semitic views were heard and literature distributed following the hanging of Eichmann. The monument for the six million martyred Jews at the Johannesburg Jewish cemetery was bombed and damaged. A person who a day earlier had called a newspaper to explain that he was Eichmann, is believed to have perpetrated the outrage.

In Portugal an official of the Ministry of Education threw a bomb at the Israel Consulate in Lisbon after the Eichmann execution.

In Uruguay mourning meetings in memory of Adolf Eichmann were held. Among those participating were men dressed in Fascist uniforms giving the Nazi salute. In one instance a banner with the inscription "In memoriam Adolf Eichmann, murdered by International Jewry" was carried. In July five men carved a swastika on the thigh of a girl after she was forced to cry "Heil Hitler" and "Long Live the OAS." Police believed that this was part of deterrent action by neo-Nazis against Communists, but it is not known whether it was an imitation of the Argentine outrages.

In Sweden a swastika flag was hoisted on the Stockholm City Hall on the day of Eichmann's execution. The same day anti-Semitic propaganda brochures were distributed in a Stockholm high school.

## II. IS THERE LATENT ANTI-SEMITISM IN SWISS SOCIETY?

1. To answer this question, two social researchers, Lilian Chatel and Jeannine Hatt, distributed questionnaires among 406 persons in the age group 15 to 25. The questionnaires contained 36 questions (some not related to Jews). The persons polled included 131 Catholics, 105 Protestants, and 170 non-religious. They belonged to various social groups: workers, bourgeoisie, and intellectuals. 224 filled out the questionnaires.

The answers to two questions of a rather general nature but probably related to their attitude toward Jews, may give an inkling of the general sentiments of the polled youth. To the question whether they would be dissatisfied with having to obey a person of a different race, 36 answered in the affirmative and 188 in the negative; to the question whether they found disadvantages in marriages with a person of another nationality, race, religion, or social milieu, only 53 answered in the negative as regards religion, 87 as regards race, 45 as regards social milieu, and 19 as regards nationality.

2. Probably basic to the attitude toward Jews were the replies to the question, "What is the first idea that occurs to you when one pronounces the word 'Jew'?" In 47 cases disparaging ideas (money, exploiter of human ignorance, false, miser) were expressed as against "persecution" in 76 cases, "God's choice of Israel" in 14 instances, and reference to religion (some derogatory) in 6 cases. A number of other replies referred to the equality of Jews with others (23), the difference between them (15), etc.

Most significant were the answers to the question of what was the most important reason which led to the persecution of Jews for 20 centuries. The largest



number (96) were to the effect that the Jews had isolated themselves in the financial business and, by and by, had appropriated all the capital; 89 answers regarded the Jews as scapegoats; 53 believed that the persecution was due to the refusal of the Jews to embrace Christianity; 42 that they were considered traitors belonging to a Jewish International, and 32 that they could not reconcile their customs with those of their environment.

3. In view of the religious affiliation of the largest part of those polled, the question of the Jewish attitude toward Jesus was also significant: in 104 instances the answer was "hostile," in 67 instances "contempt," in 53 "admiration," and in 18 "indifference." Somewhat different was the reaction to the question, "Who crucified Jesus?" In 108 cases the answer was "all humanity," in 51 instances, "the religious Jewish authorities," in 42 "Roman soldiers," and in 39 "the Jewish people."

Revealing were the answers to the question, "Have you any personal contact with Jews?" 119 answered in the affirmative and 105 in the negative. Of the 119 only 17 had difficulties in establishing contact with Jews "because of Christ," "Jews are too reserved," "too miserly," "inferiority complex." Less favorable were the answers to the question, "Have the Jews a peculiar attitude in business?": in 122 instances the answer was "sly," in 58 "shrewd" as against 40 "conscientious," and 6 "honest."

Knowledge of important contemporary Jews was quite poor: in politics Ben-Gurion was referred to 73 times and Golda Meir 35 times; only two referred to Herzl, and one to Disraeli. 80 could not name a single important contemporary Jew in any field.

4. The problem of "Who is a Jew?" was answered as follows: 92 related him to religion, 56 to race, and 11 to nationality.

The question relating to the interpretation of the Shylock monologue was answered in the following way: 64 answers referred to his "Jewish type," 30 gave answers referring to a "good Jew," and 10 were of a varied nature.

5. From the answers given to the questions referred to above (those who had no view have been omitted), it is easy to deduct that some were confused about their real attitude. Thus in replies to three related questions the answers were sometimes tolerant, in others violently resentful of Jews. Frequently the answers showed an illogical, sometimes even absurd, reasoning. The compilers of the study believe that it is this confusion which favors the development of anti-Semitism.

One important conclusion which emerged from the answers was that acquaintance with Jews is not decisive for the attitude toward them: of the 119 young persons who knew Jews, 58 found them sly; 56 of those who did not know any Jews had the same attitude.

6. The authors of the study arrived at certain other important conclusions:

- (a) In the majority of cases tolerance prevails, but there is hardly a logical line of total tolerance;
- (b) there is a large volume of ignorance or misunderstanding, which proves that anti-Semitism, as known to us, is not a myth. It is an illogical, irrational thought, inherited from generation to generation;
- (c) The answers do not permit of any conclusion that there is more anti-Semitism in the religious than non-religious groups. The same is true



of the social groupings;

- (d) the answers to religious questions show very great ignorance of historical facts.

Religious instruction may influence a young person to be anti-Semitic; although it need not be the case, certain theological explanations may permit him to justify his anti-Jewish feelings.

7. Some of the questions also related to Israel. Here, too, the knowledge was not overwhelming: only 89 knew the correct date of the establishment of Israel, 74 gave wrong answers, and 61 abstained. Only 36 knew the neighbors of Israel; 144 gave wrong answers, and 44 abstained.

106 believed that a Jew may be a good patriot (of his country) and a good Zionist; 52 denied it, and 66 gave no answer. 78 thought that it is the obligation of all Jews to go to Israel; 110 denied it, and 38 gave no answer. Only 38 believed that the Jewish problem would be solved if all Jews lived in Palestine; 128 answered in the negative; and 57 gave no answer.

### III. WORKS OF YIDDISH WRITERS PUBLISHED IN THE USSR IN THE YEARS 1955-1961

A very instructive article, buttressed with statistical tables, on the number of books by Yiddish writers published in the Soviet Union, mostly in translation, during the 7-year period 1955-1961, appears in the Moscow Yiddish bi-monthly, Sovietish Heimland, for May-June, 1962, pp. 122-125. The article is from the pen of Abba Finkelshtein.

Mr. Finkelshtein begins by stating that after the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, more and more translations of the works of Yiddish writers into various languages appeared with every passing year. A number of books were also published in Yiddish.

While in 1955 there were published five books in a Russian translation in a combined edition of 154,500 copies, in 1961 the various publishing houses issued thirty-three books by Yiddish writers in a total edition of 1,220,000 copies. Altogether, in the seven years in question, 187 books of about 80 Yiddish writers (including the books published in Yiddish) were brought out in a combined edition of nearly twelve million copies.

Following is a nearly complete list of Yiddish authors whose works were published in the years 1955-1961:

Moshe Altman, Peisi Altman, M. Aronsky, Buzi Olevsky, Reva Baliasne, Rachel Boimvol, David Bergelson, Samuel Godiner, Simeon Goldenberg, Moshe Goldshtein, Avrom Gontar, Elie Gordon, Samuel Gordon, Alexander Gubnitzky, Aaron Gurshtein, Motl Grubyan, Hirsh Dobin, Tsodek Dolgopolsky, Hirsh Diamant, Shicke Driz, Samuel Halkin, Motl Hartzman, David Hofshstein, Samuel Helmond, David Volkenshtein, Khone Veinerman, Z. Vendrof, Aaron Vergelis, Nathan Zabare, Motl Talalayevsky, Dora Teitelbaum, Moshe Teif, Zieme Telesin, Aaron Yudelsohn, Izi Kharik, Shifra Kholodenko, Deborah Khorol, Noah Luria, Note Luria, Chaim Loitzker, Mendel Lipshitz, Misha Lev, Khone Levin, Chaim Maltinsky, Peretz Markish, Buzi Miller, Chaim Melamud, Faivel Seto, Israel Serebriany, Hersh Polianker, Moshe Pintochevsky, Isik Platner, Samuel Persov, Yechiel Falikman, Ezra Finiberg, Uri Finkel, Itzik Fefer, Avrom Kahan, Hirsh Kamenetzky, Joseph Kotliar, Hirsh Kosoy, Aaron Kushnirov, Moshe Kulbak, Leib Kvitko, Itzik Kipnis, Joseph Kerler, Joseph Rabin, Samuel Rosin, Rivka Rubin, Osher



Schwartzman, Motl Shturman, Eliezer Shteinberg, Yankev Shteinberg, Yechiel Shreibman, etc.

Books by Yiddish writers were brought out by thirty-three publishing houses in nearly every Republic of the Soviet Union, eleven of them in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

The aforesaid 187 books were issued in nineteen languages, among them 15 languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union and four in foreign languages (English, Spanish, Bengali, Hindi). The largest number of books - 125- appeared in Russian translation. Six books were brought out in the Yiddish original (the works of Sholom Aleichem, Mendele Mocher Sforim, I. L. Peretz, David Bergelson, Osher Schwartzman, and the Birobidzhan miscellany).

Following is the distribution by genre of the works of the Yiddish writers printed: Fiction, 4,088,950 copies; poetry, 258,000 copies; books for children, 7,541,950 copies; other genres, 42,730 copies; total, 11,931,630.

During these seven years the works of Sholom Aleichem were issued in very large editions. Of the total printings of the translations of his works (over three million copies), 2,650,000 copies were published in Russian, and 297,000 copies in twelve other languages: Yiddish, Ukrainian, Moldavian, Uzbek, Estonian, Azerbaidzhan, Armenian, Grusinian, Lithuanian, Tadzhik, Spanish, and English.

A few figures on the editions in various languages. In Russian translations books by Yiddish writers appeared during the seven years in printings totaling 10,676,580 copies; in Ukrainian, 669,650; in Yiddish, 133,000; in White Russian, 42,950; in other languages, 409,450. Grand total, 11,931,630 copies.

From the same article we learn that Sovietish Heimland is printed in 25,000 copies, and that the works of more than a hundred Soviet Yiddish writers have appeared in its pages.

#### IV. ANTI-JEWISH ACTION

##### 1. Argentina

(a) Attacks with "Molotov cocktails" against the Union of Israel school and the Zim Israel Navigation Company in Buenos Aires are believed to have been the work of extremists seeking revenge for the execution of Eichmann. A machine-gun burst hit the building of the Yiddishe Zeitung and a Jewish clothing shop in Buenos Aires without casualties. In Bahia Blanca the monument of Baron de Hirsch was smeared. Another bomb was thrown into the Israelite Club in Buenos Aires and started a fire. Several days later a Jewish restaurant was machine-gunned.

Police guards were stationed around various Israeli and local Jewish buildings to prevent further attacks.

(JTA, June 4, 26)

(b) A Jewish girl, aged 19, a student at the Buenos Aires University, was accosted by hoodlums and knocked unconscious. When she regained consciousness, she was forced to lie naked on a table while the hoodlums carved a swastika on her breast with a razor and inflicted several burns with lighted cigarettes. The hoodlums told her that it was her fault that Eichmann was killed.



The DAIA sent a vigorous protest to the President requesting immediate action against the Nazi-Fascist bands.

(New York Times, June 26)

(c) The DAIA asked all Jews to close their shops, plants, schools, as a one-day protest against the upsurge of anti-Semitism in Argentina. Non-Jewish commercial groups and students expressed solidarity with the Jewish Community. Police took precautions to prevent clashes.

(New York Herald Tribune, June 27; JTA, June 28; New York Times, June 28)

## 2. Austria

(a) Five students in Vienna were sentenced to jail terms ranging from six months to four years for neo-Nazi activities. These activities consisted, inter alia, of setting off dynamite charges against the Parliament, removing wreaths from anti-Nazi memorials, and distributing anti-Semitic pamphlets.

(JTA, June 1)

(b) The Jewish cemetery in Horn, which had already been twice desecrated, was vandalized again by youngsters, who overthrew seven tombstones. Three of them were arrested.

(Jerusalem Post, June 3)

(c) To guard against possible demonstrations by reactionary student groups or other neo-Nazi formations in connection with the execution of Eichmann, police in Vienna and other larger cities stationed patrols in front of synagogues and other Jewish institutions.

(JTA, June 4)

## 3. Canada

A Montreal radio announcer, Herbert Manning, was dismissed for allegedly insulting statements aimed at Jews in connection with a program on the execution of Adolf Eichmann. In a broadcast conversation on the telephone, Manning asked a Jewish lady, who referred to the murder of 5 million Jews, whether she was there. When the lady tried to reply, Manning asked again: "Were you there? You are lying."

(Jerusalem Post, June 10)

## 4. France

A bomb exploded at the country home of Baron James de Rothschild at Compiègne, causing material damage, but no human injury. The bombing was attributed to Rothschild's support of de Gaulle's Algerian policies.

(JTA, June 5)

## 5. Germany

(a) Anti-Semitic and neo-Nazi elements in Germany do not as yet represent a political factor of importance, but this is now true only with some modification, because most of the young, under the influence of reviews and other publications, are treading roads which are "desperately" similar to those of the period between the two World Wars, even if the "shingles" are somewhat different. One should not be



deceived by the circumstance that they formally disassociate themselves from Hitler and the Nazi crimes.

It is believed that the extreme radical publications and expressions of anti-Semitism are regarded by official sources as without importance, because the number of their readers is small, compared with the millions of readers of the daily press, TV viewers, and radio listeners. But this approach is not realistic, because these publications are directed toward the youth, officers and soldiers of the Federal army, and everyone susceptible to nationalistic slogans. Sometimes these publications are edited by very young persons. This is a reaction against the education prescribed by a democratic state.

(Jews in Germany: Annual Report 1961 to the Central Council of Jews in Germany)

(b) A national conference called by the National Soldiers' League (Reichsverband der Soldaten) is described as characterized by strong rightist and neo-Nazi tendencies in a report carried by

(St. Galler Tagblatt, May 26)

(c) A study by Peter Schoenbach, published by the Europa publishing house in Frankfurt, revealed that 16% of those polled expressed active sympathy for anti-Semitic activities, 19% voiced active opposition thereto, 41% passive opposition, while 24% expressed no opinion.

(Unzer Shtime, May 29)

(d) A Treves court sentenced Willy Heimann to five months of imprisonment for having approved of the murder of Jews during the Third Reich and for having libeled the Jewish community. The man, a businessman of 36, had declared during a quarrel that Jews had been treated too leniently in the concentration camps.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 8)

(e) According to a survey by the Bremen Radio and Television Authority, many German youths, aged 10 to 15, were ordered by their parents not to watch the 14 TV series dealing with the documentary film, "The Third Reich."

(JTA, June 15)

(f) Unidentified vandals desecrated the Jewish cemetery in Blieskeitel (Saarland). Twenty-five of the 29 tombstones were overturned and partly damaged. Obscene chalk drawings were found on some of them.

(Jerusalem Post, June 17)

(g) A man who had declared in a Cologne bar in July 1961 "they should release Eichmann and send him to Germany so that he could take care of the Jews here - if I had money I would liberate him" pretended not to remember any of these utterances. The court physician declared that he was under the influence of alcohol, but that there also was some mental aberration. The man, who had introduced himself as a former SS man, will be examined as to his sanity.

(Koelnische Rundschau, June 21)

(h) On June 29th proceedings started against the Goettingen publisher Waldemar



Schuetz, for publication of the books Waffen SS Im Einsatz and Aus Krieg und Frieden.

(Neue Presse, June 25)

(i) 41-year-old Walter Duell was sentenced to two months of imprisonment on parole for public use of Nazi symbols. Duell, a member of the German Reich Party, distributes pro-Nazi books, and had a prospectus printed which was ornamented by a swastika.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine, June 28)

(j) A Passau court imposed a sentence of four months of imprisonment on a house painter's assistant, Herbert Schulz, for anti-Semitic remarks.

A West Berlin court imposed three months of prison on Rudi Troestrum who, when drunk, had said that Hitler should have exterminated all Negroes and all Jews. His sentence was suspended because the defendant said that he had been knocked down just before he made the remark by a colored occupation soldier with whom he had had a few drinks.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 29)

(k) Swastikas and the slogan "Out with the Jews" were written on the aluminum sign before the Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum of the University of Munster, as revealed by the Director of the Institute.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 29)

## 6. Great Britain

(a) A meeting of the National Socialist Movement of Britain was attended by 25 persons - members of the Movement and their friends. The Movement's national secretary, John Tyndall, and three others at the table wore uniforms and swastikas. On the walls of the office were pictures of Hitler. The topic of the meeting was "Hitler's Youth Movement."

(The Guardian, June 19)

(b) In the last municipal elections 60 Fascist candidates received nearly 9,000 votes. Following the elections a number of actions by the Fascist organizations were announced. The National Socialist Movement announced a meeting on Trafalgar Square in London under the slogan "Free Britain from Jewish Control." Mosley's Union Movement organized a march and meeting through the London Jewish-populated quarter of Hackney.

The Minister of Works refused to ban the meeting on Trafalgar Square, because there is a long-standing tradition that the Square may be used for free political comment, which is deeply valued.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 22; Wochenblatt, June 28)

## 7. International

The paper quoted below prints an interpellation in the Cantonal Legislature criticizing racist and neo-Nazi meetings which have taken place for the third time recently in Switzerland.

(Voix Ouvriere, Geneva, May 25)



## 8. Italy

(a) Violent clashes in the midtown district of Rome (the former Jewish ghetto) occurred on two nights in a row. Six Rightists were injured and one member of the Jewish community was arrested on charges of resisting the authorities. He was acquitted by a Rome tribunal. Several Jews were detained for questioning but most of them were quickly released. The clashes were caused by the appearance of two cars filled with neo-Fascists near the local synagogue.

A new raid on the ghetto on June 5 was intercepted by about 30 young Jews. Several persons on both sides were bruised before the riot police quelled the disturbance. In the night new clashes took place resulting in injuries to two men; four persons were held for questioning.

The Jewish community paid tribute to the police for their "tact" in the intervention.

(New York Times, June 6; New York Post, June 6; Jerusalem Post, June 7; JTA, June 19)

(b) Police provided a special guard for the synagogue in the Jewish quarter in Rome following the execution of Eichmann. On the evening before, Fascists had entered the quarter and attempted to distribute propaganda leaflets.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 8)

(c) The Italian Government assured the leaders of the Rome Jewish Community that they intended firmly to prevent anti-Jewish demonstrations. The Milan Municipal Council denounced the Fascist incursions in the Rome ghetto.

(Jerusalem Post, June 12)

(d) A detailed survey of neo-Fascism revealed that there exists no wide-spread anti-Semitism in Italy and that the election funds of the neo-Fascists came from big business, which is afraid of the Leftist movements.

(Day, June 16)

(e) Nine young neo-Fascists, aged 17 to 22, faced trial in Trieste for an attempt to bomb the local Communist paper and the home of the anti-Fascist historian, Sufreri.

(Day-Jewish Journal, June 18)

## 9. Poland

(a) Vaclav Zadrotzny was sentenced to two years in prison for anti-Semitic hooliganism.

(Folks-Sztyme, June 26)

(b) A rash of cemetery desecrations occurred in June in Poland. Twenty-five graves were destroyed in the Lodz cemetery in one day and on the next day 30 more graves were damaged, defaced, or smeared with tar. Extensive damage was caused to 30 grave in Sosnowice and a number of tombstone desecrations occurred in Warsaw.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 29)

## 10. South Africa

(a) A fair-haired European man painted swastikas and slogans ("Support the Vorster



Bill") on the walls and pillars of the Great Synagogue in Cape Town.

Similar slogans ("Up with the Vorster Bill") and swastikas were painted on the walls and doors of the Wynberg Synagogue.

(South African Jewish Times, June 8)

(b) A vandal who a day before had called a newspaper in Johannesburg to explain that he was Adolf Eichmann, is believed to be the person responsible for the damage caused by dynamite to the memorial to martyred Jews in the local cemetery.

(JTA, June 15)

#### 11. Sweden

A Nazi flag was found in the Stockholm City Hall. It is presumed to have been placed there by neo-Nazis.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 15)

#### 12. Switzerland

(a) A fine of 30 francs was imposed in the first court instance in Zurich on a landlady for having called her Jewish tenants "Sew Jews" (Saujude) and having said it was a pity that not all Jews were murdered. The superior court held the expression "Saujude" to be a violation of human dignity and therefore a simple insult. The fine remained the same.

(Israelitisches Wochenblatt, May 25)

(b) By a slim majority the Swiss canton Vaud approved a resolution to prevent in the future meetings of the neo-Nazi anti-Semitic "New European Order" led by G. A. Amadruz.

(JTA, June 13)

#### 13. USSR

(a) According to Soviet Jewish sources, arsonists set fire to a synagogue in Mikha Tskhakaya, in Western Georgia, about May 1. No one was hurt, but the synagogue was completely destroyed, and prayer shawls and books were burned.

Other reports were to the effect that hooligans were responsible for the fire. Four men suspected of the arson have been arrested.

(New York Times, June 17; Day-Jewish Journal, June 21)

(b) A bomb exploded in front of a synagogue in Kutaisi, Georgia. The front of the building was damaged. Two other bombs planted there were removed by the authorities.

(New York Herald Tribune, June 22)

(c) In Moscow, an elderly Jewish couple, F. M. Tunis and Mrs. N. A. Tunis, were slain by an assailant with an ax. The assailant was arrested and sentenced to death. Stories of several similar attacks have gained currency among Moscow's Jewish community.

(New York Herald Tribune, June 22)



14. USA

(a) A large swastika was painted on the Ahavas Achim synagogue in Detroit. Under the swastika was the inscription "butchers," obviously referring to the execution of Adolf Eichmann.

Anti-Israel and anti-Jewish circulars threatening Jews with gas chambers were thrown into the Jewish Music Center of Detroit.

(JTA, June 6)

(b) The Jewish Center of Forest Hills West, a Conservative synagogue in Queens, was defaced with swastikas and obscene language chalked and scraped on the outside walls.

(New York Times, June 10)

(c) The first issue of the "official organ" of the American Nazi Party, called the Storm-Trooper, has appeared, consisting of 28 pages. Rockwell reports that larger headquarters of the Party have recently been established in Chicago and Los Angeles, and smaller groups operate in Jacksonville (Florida), Houston (Texas), New York, and other cities.

(Day-Jewish Journal, June 4)

(d) Three storm-troopers of Rockwell's Nazi Party in brown uniforms with swastikas tried to picket the Philadelphia office of the Anti-Defamation League. They were detained by police and escorted to the city line where about 300 persons assembled and threatened to drive them away.

Several days later six members of the Rockwell Party were arrested, in connection with another picketing of the Anti-Defamation League building.

(Forward, June 16; New York Times, June 16; JTA, June 27)

(e) Two members of the American Nazi Party were sentenced to one year in prison and a fine of \$700 each and a third to four months in prison and a \$300 fine for having picketed a theater last March and distributed anti-Semitic and anti-Negro pamphlets.

(Forward, June 29)

V. PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMES

1. Austria

(a) A trial for the murder of Jews which took place before the Graz Assizes dealt with the Austrian Werwolf, which continued its own war after Germany capitulated in 1945. Other members of the group, who had been discovered before, had received harsh penalties, and two had been sentenced to death. Their leader, Richard Hochrainer, received, however, only seven years of hard labor, and Josef Fruehwirth, who had done the actual shooting, received three years.

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, June 28)

(b) According to "Action Against Anti-Semitism," 3,000 Austrian war criminals have managed to escape detection by the simple subterfuge of changing their names.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 8)



## 2. Belgium

Seventy-three persons convicted of treason or war crimes after the last war were still in prison in Belgium on January 1, 1962. Sixty-eight of them had their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment. The last two German war criminals were released on Christmas, 1961.

(Israelitisches Wochenblatt, June 8)

## 3. Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia initiated steps to have Franz Karmasin, former State Secretary of the Slovak Government, held responsible for the murder of 50,000 Jews, gypsies and Hungarians, extradited from Germany. Karmasin resides at present in Munich. He was tried in absentia in Czechoslovakia in 1947 and sentenced to death.

(JTA, June 20)

## 4. Germany

(a) In connection with the proceedings against the euthanasia physician Heyde-Sawade, the chief of the Internal Medicine Department of the Municipal Hospital in Uetersen, Dr. Borm, was arrested. He allegedly participated from 1940-1943 as an assistant physician in the mass murder of mentally-ill persons, Jews and concentration camp inmates.

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, June 19)

(b) The Federal Government has requested Syria to extradite Alois Brunner, an Eichmann collaborator, because it "believes" that he is there.

(New York Times, June 20)

(c) The 44-year-old officer of the Criminal Police, Wilhelm Doering, has now been charged with having ordered the shooting to death of 683 Jews and 16 Jewish mentally-ill children in Russia 1941-43. 32 witnesses have been invited to appear.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 15)

(d) The former SS Gruppenfuehrer and Lieutenant General of the Police, George Ebrecht of Hamburg, was arrested in Lindau at Lake Constance for having ordered the shooting of 12 Polish concentration camp inmates in Stutthof. During the last election Ebrecht was the leading candidate of the German Peace Union of the Lindau Election District.

(Ruhrwacht, June 29)

(e) The Einsatzgruppen trial of the former SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Dr. Albert Filbert and four co-defendants, accused of murder or participation in murder of about 11,000 Jews, which had lasted for 18 days, and had been reported in great detail in the whole German press, ended with the conviction of Filbert to life imprisonment. The four co-defendants received together 21 years at hard labor. Konrad Fiebig, a fifth defendant, was acquitted for lack of evidence. The verdict stresses that innumerable women, children and babies had been killed by the defendants in the most inhuman way and the President of the court added: "They were men of our people and they were not insane."

(Koelnische Rundschau, June 23, and many others)



(f) As a result of material brought to West Germany by the East Germans, and the propaganda carried on by the East German SED, the chief Federal Prosecutor of West Germany, Wolfgang Fraenkel, was identified as the Deputy Reich Attorney during the Second World War and of having acted without mercy against Jewish, Polish and Czech defendants. In every case that had not ended in a death sentence, Fraenkel entered an appeal. (Fraenkel was retired on July 13 with full pension rights).

(Frankfurter Rundschau, June 25)

The Chairman of the Jewish Community of Berlin, Heinz Schenk, released a statement asking for the immediate dismissal and punishment of the "Fascist murderer and current Chief Prosecutor of Bonn, Fraenkel." He cited the case of the toolmaker Josef Cohen, who was turned over to the hangman by Fraenkel for "race defilement."

(Neues Deutschland, June 29)

(g) Otto Hunsche, Adolf Eichmann's aide in Hungary, went on trial in Frankfurt for the murder of 1,200 Hungarian Jews.

(New York Herald Tribune, June 19)

(h) Kurt Kichner, police officer, was sentenced to three and three-quarters years, Hans Hoffmann to three and a half years, and Theodor Pillich to three and a quarter years of hard labor, for the murder of at least 162 Jews by the Sturmkommando.

(Israelitisches Wochenblatt, June 8)

(i) The Saarbruecken Assizes sentenced the former SS Oberscharfuehrer Kurt Koellner to life imprisonment for murder in nine cases, attempted murder in six cases, and participation in murder in 28 cases. His co-defendant, SS Sturmscharfuehrer Heinrich Peckmann, was acquitted. Koellner was one of the main culprits in the extermination of Jews in the District of Czortkov in Eastern Galicia. During the trial, which lasted two months, 60 witnesses had been heard who had come from Israel, Poland, France, Austria and Germany.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, June 26)

(j) A man arrested in Munich as a bigamist, turned out to be identical with a man suspected of war crimes. Thomas Kraft, who as an SS man had killed two civilians in May of 1945 in Carinthia, had disappeared in the Soviet zone after the end of the war under the name of Peter Juergen Baer.

(Muenchner Merkur, June 5)

(k) A French delegation has asked in Duesseldorf for the extradition of the former Commander of the SS Division "Das Reich," Heinrich Lammerding. He is held responsible for the death of 642 inhabitants of the village of Oradour and 124 men of the village of Tulle. He was sentenced to death in absentia in Bordeaux in 1951. Lammerding lives as an engineer in Duesseldorf. There is also an accusation against Lammerding for the murder of two German emigrants, Adolf Steinschneider and Hans Lauterbach.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 15)

(l) The Land Court of Stuttgart has started the trial of Dr. Kurt Leibbrand, the well-known traffic expert. He is accused of murder in at least 26 cases.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 15)



(m) The Assizes of Coblenz sentenced Alfred Mania, 52, to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years of imprisonment, and Eberhard Gruene, 48, to one year and three months of imprisonment for having illegally ordered the execution of a baker in April of 1945. The court explained that the lenient sentence was in part due to the "blameless lives led by the two highly decorated officers after the war."

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 8)

(n) The locksmith Kurt Mueller, accused of shooting to death a Jewish department store owner in Chemnitz during the Crystal Night, was acquitted for lack of evidence. He and three other SS men had originally admitted to a Nazi Party court that they had been responsible for the shooting and had received a "warning." Now, however, Mueller said that this admission had been due to a false feeling of comradeship and fear of the machinery of the Third Reich.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 22)

(o) Before Wolfgang Otto, (see last Reports) charged by Thaelmann's widow with participation in the murder of her husband, was arrested, a West German television reporter and his camera team had gone to Otto's house to film him. However, the television team was arrested by the police and kept there for some time. Later, the police apologized and explained that they had assumed that the camera team came from East Germany.

(Remscheider General Anzeiger, June 13)

(p) A lengthy story on the past and present of Wolfgang Otto tells how it came about that Otto, who held such a high SS position, was approved for the teaching of children. Originally sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment by the Americans, but released after eight years, he had apparently been able to conceal much of his past and had shown letters of recommendation by prominent anti-Nazis such as the former French Prime Minister Leon Blum and Catholic priests. Since there are no eye-witnesses to the alleged murder of Thaelmann by Otto, it seems dubious whether much will happen to him at this point, except that it is expected that he will not be allowed to teach children any more.

(Der Spiegel, June 20)

(q) A new trial has been ordered of Dr. Werner Scheu and two co-defendants, who had been sentenced in Aurich in 1961, for participation in the mass murder of Lithuanian Jews, to between six to four years of hard labor respectively. While the sentences of two of those who received the lower prison terms were confirmed, Scheu, Struve and Bastian will be tried again, not only for participation in murder, but for murder.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 8)

(r) Sturmfuhrer Slef, former Commandant of the Schaulen Ghetto, was discovered living in Germany in very comfortable circumstances.

(Yiddishe Zeitung, Johannesburg, May 25)

(s) Rudolf Theimer was sentenced in Heilbronn to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and Paul Heilig to 4 years of hard labor for the wartime killing of 40 Jews in the neighborhood of Chelm.

(Israelitisches Wochenblatt, June 8)

(t) 57-year-old Heinrich H. and his son-in-law Johann S. recognized in a restaurant the former Nazi Gauleiter of Augsburg, Karl Wahl. Heinrich H. assumed that it had



been due to Wahl that he had been sent to a concentration camp in the Nazi period. The two men tried to provoke Wahl to leave the restaurant, and were thrown out. They then waited for him in front of the restaurant and started to beat him up, but were interrupted by the police. They both received six months of imprisonment as a suspended sentence.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 8)

(u) Karl Franz Wenzel, former Gestapo Chief of Drohobycz, 80 years of age, committed suicide after an investigation had begun into his role in the massacre of the Jews of that town in 1941-42.

(Jerusalem Post, June 21)

(v) The former SS Obersturmfuehrer Heinrich Wessel was sentenced in Ansbach to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years of hard labor for having participated in the death of at least 149 inmates of Sachsenhausen. Another man accused of war crimes, the former SS Obersturmfuehrer Leo Patina was sentenced to only 15 months of imprisonment for participation in manslaughter in 10 cases. He killed 10 Polish prisoners with a machine-gun in a prison in Poland. 11 months of detention during investigation were counted against the sentence. The court's explanation for the mild sentence was the old one of "higher order."

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 15)

(w) Zimmer and Hein, recently officials in the Bonn police section responsible for the safety of important visitors, were suspended from duty pending investigation of their alleged membership in Einsatzkommando 9. They were called as witnesses in the cases of Filbert et al.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 22)

(x) Premature pensions were applied for in Baden-Wuerttemberg by 20-judges and prosecutors participating in Nazi judgments.

(Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung, June 30)

(y) An article entitled "I Was a Nazi Judge" written anonymously, purports to prove that one can have been a judge on a Nazi Special Court without actually having participated in the terrible injustices committed. The article tries to awaken sympathy for the group of former Nazi judges now faced with the choice of voluntary retirement or possible prosecution, with loss of pension.

(Die Zeit, June 29)

(z) An article carried by Die Zeit, Hamburg, on June 1st, which dealt with the voluntary retirement of German judges who had been implicated in the terrible sentences meted out by the German Special Courts (See Periodic Reports, May 1962, page 12) and another article entitled "One Dead Man Equals Ten Minutes Imprisonment," which criticized the leniency of recent sentences for war crimes, gave rise to many letters to the editor, both pro and con. Among the defenders of the Nazis, one writer said "Does Herr Strothmann still not know that we can only act stupidly or cowardly under a dictatorship if we love our life and that of our family? Where were the gentlemen prosecutors of the Ludwigsburg Central Office at that time? Did they speak out loud and say what was right and what was wrong? I did not hear them! For they kept quiet because they had to keep quiet, just as the men for whom they are hunting today. If Herr Strothmann and the heroes of Ludwigsburg were too young at the time to act, they should shut up now."

(Die Zeit, June 22)



(aa) A satirical letter to the editor comments on the honorable retirement of the former Nazi chief Reich attorney Lautz, and pities him for receiving such a scanty pension. It ends: "With sadness we think of the premature suicide of our beloved Fuehrer, who by his mistaken estimate of the situation, missed his well-deserved old-age pension. Let us go on like this in the spirit of the words of Kurt Tucholsky: 'Kiss the Fascists wherever you meet them.'"

(Frankfurter Rundschau, June 25)

## 5. Poland

Three Poles were sentenced to death in Rzeszow for having murdered a number of Jews and Russians during the last war.

(New York Times, June 12)

## 6. USSR

(a) Arthur Bruno Jaufeter, Narwid and Ernst Lagzdin, Karlis Egletik, and Andrei Ozol were sentenced to death in Latvia for the mass murder of Jews, Russians, White Russians, and Ukrainians.

(Folks-Sztyme, June 6)

(b) A. Latvin, J. Piotrowski, F. Pomeika, and V. Konovalenko were sentenced to death in Cherkassov for the murder of Jews and other civilians.

(Folks-Sztyme, June 13)

(c) Four Ukrainians were sentenced to death in Smela for murdering Jews and other Soviet citizens during the German occupation.

(JTA, June 18)

(d) A Soviet court in Lithuania sentenced to death Jonas Streikas for collaboration with the Nazis during the war.

(Morning Freiheit, June 21)

## 7. USA

The Soviet Union has requested the extradition of Antanos Liudvikas Impulavicius who in 1941-1943 allegedly directed mass shootings in the Soviet Union. Several thousand Jews were shot in July, 1941, at the fort of Kaunas; the shootings were allegedly carried out under the command of Impulavicius. In Philadelphia Impulavicius denied the accusations, but the State Department started an investigation.

(New York Times, June 19 and 20; Jewish Chronicle, June 29)



VI. MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS

1. Algeria

(a) Jews who remain in Algeria after the Moslems have taken over will run the risk of being tried and executed on charges of collaboration with the French against the FLN, it was stated by A. Chanderli, New York representative of the FLN.

(New York Herald Tribune, June 11)

(b) About two thousand Jews are arriving daily from Algeria in France.

(Forward, June 15)

(c) In the shadow of Chanderli's statement and the refusal of Algerian leaders to provide guarantees for Europeans, the number of Jews leaving Algeria rose to 2,000 a day. The refugees included Jews from the southern part of Algeria, desert Jews, who were granted French citizenship only a year ago.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 15)

(d) All Jewish communal life in Algeria has been disrupted by the departures, and international Jewish organizations are no longer represented there. Top officials of the Federation of Jewish Communities have remained in France. The Jewish Agency has closed its office in Oran.

(JTA, June 20)

(e) The Jewish community of Constantine, comprising 18,000 persons at the end of last year, has dwindled to less than 2,000. It is estimated that 40,000 Jews have left Algeria since last December.

(Christian Science Monitor, June 20)

(f) One half of the Jews who were in Algeria at the end of March are reported to have left the country: about 60,000 are estimated to have emigrated in April-June. In 1961 and in the first three months of 1962 the number of departures was estimated at 15,000. Of the 25,000 Arabic-speaking Jews, only about 10% are estimated to have remained; the majority are believed to have gone to Israel. Of the 90,000 who were in the coastal area at the end of March, only fewer than 50,000 still remain. In the last few weeks, 40,000 to 45,000 Algerian Jews arrived in France.

(New York Times, June 26; JTA June 27)

(g) Only 35,000 Jews are reported to be still in Algeria, most of them in the main cities. Nearly 100,000 are estimated to have fled in recent months.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 29)

2. Argentina

A census of Jews in the Tucuman province showed a total of 667 Ashkenazic families comprising 2,497 persons and 158 Sephardic families counting 653 persons, a total of 3,150 persons. Thirty-one families numbering 125 souls live in six towns of the province.

2,387 Jews were born in Argentina, 203 were naturalized citizens, and 560 were foreigners.



By profession the Jews are distributed as follows: 684 are employed in commerce; 18 are technicians and industrialists, 146 are members of free professions; 260 are employees; the rest consist of housewives and school children.

(Di Yidische Zeitung, June 26)

### 3. Australia

(a) About 200 Jews from Poland immigrated to Australia in the past three months. Some of them were repatriates from the Soviet Union.

(Forward, June 9)

(b) The Board of Deputies has decided to reintroduce Yiddish in the Har Hazofim College in Melbourne.

(Yiddishe Post, May 11)

(c) On the initiative of several persons active in Yiddish education, a secular Yiddish Day School on the model of such schools in the USA, Canada, Argentina, etc., will be opened in 1963 in Melbourne.

(Unzer Wort, June 7)

(d) An association of persons active in literature, the theatre, and the arts was established in Melbourne. About 50 artists participated in the founding meeting.

(Folks-Sztyme, June 19)

(e) 843 families, representing about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the Jewish community of Melbourne, are being assisted with loans by the Australian Jewish Welfare and Relief Society and the Melbourne Jewish Aid Society.

(Australian Jewish Herald, May 4)

### 4. Belgium

(a) The Committee of the Jewish school "Bet Sefer Klali" in Brussels has decided to buy a plot on which to build a new school, at a cost of 25 million francs.

(Unzer Wort, June 21)

(b) A boys' boarding school was opened in Antwerp by the European Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations. At the same time a pedagogical conference was held there.

(Israelitisches Wochenblatt, June 22)

(c) In a poll conducted by a 16-year-old student about the attitude of his schoolmates toward Jews, 22 out of 35 had nothing to say against Jews; two answered that they know nothing because they had no Jewish friends. Only one expressed hate against the Jews. Of the 31 students polled about Eichmann, five were for life imprisonment because they were on principle against <sup>was</sup> death penalty; all the others were for a death sentence.

(Unzer Wort, June 14)

### 5. Brazil

(a) At least 15 Jewish candidates will be represented in the forthcoming elections:



one for a seat in the Federal Senate, two for seats in the Chamber of Deputies, and the rest for seats in provincial assemblies. At present there are two Jewish Federal deputies and three members of provincial assemblies.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 15)

(b) A Jewish gymnasium (high school) will be established in the near future in Cordoba. The present Helmann School has 150 pupils; the gymnasium will provide continued Jewish education for the graduates.

(Idische Presse, June 15)

(c) The Catholic Anglo-American School in Rio has inaugurated a Department of Studies in Jewish Religion.

(JTA, June 1)

## 6. Bulgaria

The former Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria, Asher Hananel, has been released from jail, although his prison term ran for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years.

(JTA, June 12)

## 7. Canada

(a) A total of 2,043 Jews from 39 different countries settled in Canada in 1961 compared with 2,964 in 1960, according to the Department of Immigration.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 15)

(b) The Canadian Jewish Congress held its 13th plenary session and adopted a large number of resolutions, including one relative to the expansion of anti-discrimination legislation, amendments of the Criminal Code to deal with hate-mongering and Nazism; Jewish education, etc.

(IOI, July 6)

(c) Because Jewish foster homes are very hard to get, many Jewish orphans are placed in Gentile homes. These children attend Jewish schools for Hebrew education.

(National Jewish Post and Opinion, June 2)

## 8. Cuba

(a) In the ten months preceding May, 1962, about 2,500 Jewish refugees were registered by the HIAS in Miami. 1,200 have been resettled in the USA.

(JTA, June 5)

(b) According to the "News-Jewish Cuba" in the Havaner Leb'n, about 3,000 persons (1,100 Jewish families) were supplied with Passover products. The Zionist Federation held the traditional Third Seder. The "Yom Haatzmauth" (Israel's Independence Day) was celebrated: about 550 persons participated. The community Adath Israel, the Jewish Women's Association, and the Jewish Committee to help Jewish TB victims and psychiatric cases still function.

(Day-Jewish Journal, June 21)



9. Curacao

A new B'nai B'rith lodge was established in Curacao. The community counts some 700 souls.

(JTA, June 1)

10. Czechoslovakia

A Czech translation of a number of works of Sholem Aleichem has been prepared. Some of them have also been translated into Slovak.

(Morning Freiheit, June 25)

11. East Germany

(a) The East German Neues Deutschland also marks the 40th anniversary of the Feme murder of Dr. Walter Rathenau with an editorial and a long pro-Rathenau article.

(Neues Deutschland, June 24)

(b) An East Berlin movie features the Yiddish folk singer Lin Jaldati. The film is directed against Nazism and West Germany.

(Morning Freiheit, June 24)

12. France

The total number of North African Jews (emigrants from Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria) in France is estimated at 120,000. The majority have settled in Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Paris.

(Unzer Shtime, June 5)

13. Germany

(a) A meeting of the Council of Jews in Germany, which took place in Berlin, heard a report on the Claims Conference meeting in London and Dr. Nahum Goldmann's negotiations, and decided to enter several libel suits for anti-Semitic incidents.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 29)

(b) A forum took place in West Berlin at the new Jewish Adult Education School which dealt with the question of race and racialism and came to the conclusion that there was no such thing as a Jewish race.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 15)

(c) The Frankfurt Chapter of the B'nai B'rith, as well as other groups, held a memorial meeting on the 40th anniversary of the murder by rightist extremists of the then Foreign Minister of the Weimar Republic Walter Rathenau.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, June 26)

Another memorial meeting took place in West Berlin.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 29)



(d) The 40th anniversary of the murder of Walter Rathenau was marked by many German papers with long and positive evaluations of Rathenau, for instance by

(Muenchner Merkur, June 23)

(e) On a hill near Stuttgart, a memorial stone was dedicated which commemorates the sufferings of over 2,000 Jews who started their way into the concentration camps and into death from this hill.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 29)

(f) A memorial meeting for Anne Frank at the University of Frankfurt was attended by an audience of 300 from Germany, Switzerland and Israel.

(Solinger Tageblatt, June 25)

(g) Twelve old Mainz Jewish families have come to Mainz for the 2,000th anniversary of its foundation. The history of the Jewish community of Mainz goes back to the very foundation of the city in Roman times. In the 10th century there was a functioning Jewish community of about 1,000 souls. In 1933 there were 3,500 Jews, of whom 17 returned after the war. Now there are 100 Jews living in Mainz.

(Freie Presse, June 22)

(h) The West German League of German Labor Unions has declared in its official organ that the new Code of Labor of East Germany, which came into force on July 1, 1961, was prepared by a former SS Oberscharfuehrer, Dr. Rudolf Schneider, who is now the Director of the Institute for Labor Law in East Berlin. Schneider allegedly was in the Hitler Youth until 1939, then volunteered to join the Waffen SS and became Oberscharfuehrer in the Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler.

(Neue Presse, June 29)

(i) A book by Karl Friedrich Boree called Semites and Anti-Semites, although meant to be a pro-Jewish book, shows so many innate prejudices of the author, that it becomes an illustration how even a "well-meaning" person can perpetuate anti-Jewish bias, according to a review in

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 22)

(j) Among new German books on the Jewish question recently and favorably reviewed are Jewry in the Past and Present; Jews and Enemies of the Jews in the Christian World; What is the Talmud; Israel, the Adventure of a New Homeland; The People of the Bible in the Country of the Fathers - the Young State of Israel.

(Das Parlament, June 20)

(k) The first volume of a scholarly work on Nazism called The Hitler Movement by Georg Franz-Willing has appeared and is being commended for offering much unknown material about the early period of Hitlerism, but at the same time criticized for apologizing in some ways for Nazism by justifying it as a necessary movement to fight Bolshevism.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine, June 5)

(l) A book called "Inventory - A Balancing of German Accounts" ("Bestandsaufnahme - Eine Deutsche Bilanz") published by Kurt Desch, Munich, contains 36 contributions of noted German authors with an introduction by Frankfurt Prosecutor, Fritz Bauer.



Among the topics analyzed is the question of the present position of the German jurisdictional system.

(Neue Presse, June 23)

(m) A long letter to the editor by Veit Harlan, notorious director of the Jued Sues film, protests against the attacks against him and the demonstrations against his new films, and stresses that he had always fought against the Nazi propaganda inserted in his films and that he had been nothing but a helpless tool.

(Die Welt, June 1)

(n) A long article in the paper cited below attacks Finance Minister Starke for not having lowered expenses of the Federal Government. The article, which is entitled "No Courage To Be Unpopular" attacks, among other things, alleged promises by Minister Starke to Dr. Nahum Goldmann connected with the Final Restitution Law, which allegedly will cost the German taxpayer more billions of marks.

(Die Zeit, June 29)

(o) A number of letters to the editor reprinted in Der Spiegel of June 6th refer to the poll conducted earlier in Germany in which Germans were asked if they considered that Jews should become Ministers of State, etc. Most of the letters are pro-Jewish and castigate the majority of those polled.

(Der Spiegel, June 6)

(p) An article describes a visit to an office for internal restitution in Stadthagen, which contains the last possessions of 4,400 people deported to the concentration camps of Neuengamme, Bergen-Belsen and Dachau, and who perished there. The paper bags contain mostly things of little material value, such as inexpensive jewelry, watches, wallets, prayer books, etc. Each bag also contains the name and date of birth of the owner, with his signature.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, June 27)

(q) The Italian movie director Vittorio de Sica, who is doing a motion picture in Germany, was denied permission to film in Bergen-Belsen. The explanation offered by the Ministry in question was that the former concentration camp site was a memorial and the resting place of innumerable victims and therefore should not be used as backdrop for a film.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 29)

#### 14. Great Britain

(a) Despite the depopulation of Jews in the East End of London (the original center of Jewish life), some 30,000 Jews are still living in that area.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 1)

(b) The first Jewish Day School in Scotland will be opened in August. It will start with an infant class.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 11)

(c) 102 Jews, among them 55 in London, were elected to the various municipality councils.

(Unzer Wort, June 2)



(d) Three Jewish mayors, "firsts" in their towns, were installed in Great Britain.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 1)

(e) Lord Russell of Liverpool has published a documentary book about the Eichmann trial.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 15)

#### 15. Hungary

Nearly 1,500 Hungarian boys celebrated their Bar-Mitzvah during the past year and 1,800 girls went through such ceremonies, according to the President of the Central Board of Hungarian Jews, Dr. Sos. In Budapest 40 synagogues and prayer-houses are functioning.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 22, Israelitisches Wochenblatt, June 22)

#### 16. Italy

(a) Groups of democratic students in secondary schools and universities, many of them Jews, have formed a new resistance movement to fight the resurgence of Fascism.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 1)

(b) The editor of the Communist paper El Unita was sentenced to pay \$320 to Sir Oswald Mosley for having called him the "British Hitler" and accusing Mosley of close touch with the "Fascist terrorists" in Algeria.

(Morning Freiheit, June 6)

#### 17. Kenya

Kenya's Jewish community celebrated its 50th anniversary in June. It was founded in June 1912 by some 30 Jews from Russia. By 1954 the community numbered 1,000 persons. The community has a Zionist Council, a Zionist Society, and a WIZO branch. A new synagogue was erected in 1956 on the site of the old building.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 22)

#### 18. Morocco

(a) The Jewish community has been reduced to about 130,000 by the emigration of the last two years.

The draft statutes for the Jewish Communities have not yet been approved by the Ministry of the Interior; they provided, i.a., for community committees to replace the officials appointed by the local authorities. In Casablanca these officials were appointed by the Governor.

One of the difficulties in arranging elections is that there is still no Moroccan constitution and elections are held on communal and municipal levels only.

The problem of mixed marriages and the conversion of Jewish minors to the Moslem religion has caused anguish and dismay, according to the President of the Federation of Jewish Communities. The authorities have been asked to find a solution for these problems.

The Governor of Tangier has declared that Moroccan Jews have complete liberty



to stay or go.

The office of the HIAS was closed because they were branded Zionists and it was alleged that they chartered ships and planes for the emigrants and provided them with passports.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 1; Christian Science Monitor, June 22)

(b) 25,000 Moroccan Jews are estimated by unofficial Jewish sources to have left for France in the past nine months, on their way to Israel. Another 40,000 are expected to emigrate.

(Christian Science Monitor and New York Times, June 22)

(c) Professor Tiano, a Jew from Oran, was asked to leave the country, allegedly because his paper on the governmental economic development policy displeased the authorities.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 11)

(d) According to the government paper La Nation Africaine, officials of the Casablanca prefecture, including the chief of the Passport Office, were involved in a very important case of corruption and illicit trading in passports for Jews. The leader of the "ring," a well-known astrologist of Casablanca, and nine others were arrested.

(New York Times, June 22)

(e) Nine persons, most of them Jews, and four municipal employees have been arrested in Rabat on charges of dealings in passports to Jews.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 29)

(f) The Moroccan Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs chaired a meeting called by the educational section of the Jewish Youth.

(Unzer Wort, June 14)

## 19. North Africa

According to a sociological study by the French Community Service, some 100,000 Jews left the North African cities for France in the years 1956-1961. One-third were Algerian Jews, representing an annual emigration of 5,000 to 6,000. The natural increase kept Algerian Jewry at above 120,000 to 130,000 souls.

## 20. Poland

(a) A change in the attitude of the Government toward the Jews is allegedly in the making: the powers which were "neutral" or opposed to governmental subsidies to Jewish institutions are gaining the upper hand. Two motives are advanced: economic and political. The economic is based on the circumstance that the Jewish cultural institutions have considerable deficits. The political consists in the assumption that, in the Jewish sector, the opposition to the so-called Smolar groups, which support the official party line, has been growing. Allegedly, the two opposing groups in the Jewish sector are, on the one side, the leadership of the Yiddish theater and of the Jewish Historical Institute, and the monthly Yiddishe Shriften. The second group is represented by the "activists" of the Folks-Sztyme, the clubs of the Cultural and Social Association, and the Association of Religious Jewish Communities.

It is reported that a stormy session of the activists of the Jewish cultural clubs of Poland took place recently in Warsaw, where Smolar was sharply attacked by



the majority of the delegates. In consequence, Smolar was forced to resign as Chairman of the Cultural and Social Association. (According to the Morning Freiheit of June 25, Smolar was a member of the Presidium of the Cultural Association.)

(Day, June 16)

(b) The Joint Distribution Committee transferred one million zlotys to the Committee to erect a monument in Treblinka.

(Folks-Sztyme, June 16)

(c) Polish authorities recently found the card file covering the former concentration camp Stutthof near Danzig, thereby making it possible to certify the deaths of almost 100,000 inmates. The cards were transmitted to the Polish Red Cross.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 15)

## 21. South Africa

The only known leader of the Boerenasi and the South African Anglo-Nordic Union, R. K. Rudman, announced a big campaign on behalf of the Ku Klux Klan for membership in South Africa.

Rudman claims that the Boerenasi has 30,000 members but the paper named below believes that he is its only member.

(South African Jewish Times, May 14)

## 22. Sweden

Fritz Hollander, Chairman of the Zionist Federation of Sweden, was elected President of the Stockholm Jewish Community.

(Arbeter Wort, June 1)

## 23. Switzerland

On May 15th the Jews of Switzerland celebrated the first centenary of their being granted equal rights by the emancipation law enacted in Argau.

(Die Suedschweiz, May 26)

(b) The Federation of Jewish Communities of Switzerland held its annual meeting in Zurich attended by Israel Ambassador M. S. Ben Tsur.

(Le Courier Geneve, June 3)

(c) A two-volume Dalt pocket book was published, entitled "History of the Jews in the Occident." The author is Edmund Schopen. Reviews generally are positive.

(Evolution, Bern, June 1962)

(d) The opinion of a Hamburg court accompanying the sentence pronounced against Veit Harlan, the notorious director of Jued Sues, is being published serially in connection with recent demonstrations against the showing of a new Harlan film by

(Zurcher Woche, June 1)



24. Tunisia

Under the Tunisian economic development plan, with socialist aspects, many business enterprises, big and small, are scheduled to pass under direct government control, or to be transformed into cooperatives. The plan has caused many Jews to emigrate within the last six months, reducing the community to about 35,000 souls.

(Christian Science Monitor, June 20)

25. Turkey

Communal elections, first in seven years, were held in Istanbul and many young people were elected to the Council.

(Jewish Chronicle, June 15)

26. USSR

(a) Four Jews, alleged to have been the leaders of a band of speculators and dealers in foreign currency, valuables, bonds, etc. on the black market in Moscow were sentenced to death.

(Day-Jewish Journal, June 4)

(b) Five persons with obvious Jewish names were among the 18 persons who went on trial in Minsk for illegal dealing in foreign currency and gold in Riga, Kovno, Vilna, Kishinev, Lemberg, Kiev, and Leningrad. Their "leader" was Michael Bursak; the other Jews were Nathan Friedmann, Khaim Khiger, Meier Vilensky, Zola Murokh, and Zalya Friedmann. Five of the accused were sentenced to death, among them Bursak, Khiger, and Vilensky. The others received prison sentences of five to 15 years each.

(New York Herald Tribune, June 18; New York Times, June 26)

(c) Benjamin A. Gulke and Moshe Fuchs were sentenced to death and Batya Rotstein and Tsila Lapidus to 8 and 5 years in prison, respectively, for illicit dealings in foreign currency. At least 22 of the 40 persons sentenced to death for economic crimes are Jews. Five of the 8 executed so far were Jews.

(New York Herald Tribune, June 19)

(d) Three Jews, N. Scachevsky, J. Stavisky and L. Kocher were condemned to death in Dniepropetovsk for economic crimes. They have already been executed.

(JTA, June 19)

(e) 45 Jews are among the 54 arrested in Frunze (Kirghizia) for economic crimes, in the main foreign currency speculations.

(Day-Jewish Journal, June 24)

(f) Twelve Jews were sentenced to death in the latest series of trials in Moscow (4), Odessa (2), Dniepropetovsk (3), and Minsk (3) for speculations in rationed goods and for dealing in foreign currencies.

With these twelve the total of Jews sentenced to death in the USSR since last year rose to 26.



(g) The Yeshiva (two versions):

(1) According to Rabbi Levin, as reported by Dr. Shoshkes, the Yeshiva in Moscow is officially not closed, but the authorities did not permit the out-of-town students to return to the Yeshiva and there are no local students available.

(Day-Jewish Journal, June 18)

(h) (2) Only four of the 13 students were allowed to return from Passover leave. The rest were students from Georgia, who were not allowed to return, because they had no student resident permits. The Yeshiva students never had such permits, but until now police did not interfere.

(New York Post, June 29)

(i) A recent traveler in Russia reported that he found in the Odessa synagogue, on several occasions, only old people in attendance. The young, he was told, had no interest or knowledge of Jewish affairs. Israel seems to be an almost unknown subject even to the best informed Russians.

(Jerusalem Post, June 24)

(j) In five years of the existence of the Moscow Yeshiva two rabbis were ordained. They did not assume rabbinical posts, but were associated with the Yeshiva in a teaching or administrative capacity.

Of the 13 Yeshiva students, 11 were over 40 years of age. Only four (those who are apparently still there) came from European parts of the Soviet Union, and only one of them from Moscow. Efforts of young Jews to come to the Yeshiva from Odessa and Riga were frustrated by police.

(New York Post, June 29)

(k) Prof. J. D. Sossis has prepared a large volume on the history of the Jewish people in Russia.

(Folks-Sztyme, June 30)

(l) The famous Jewish singer, Nechama Lifschitz, appeared in concerts in Grodno and Minsk. She will go from Minsk to Bobrinsk, Mogilev, and Vitebsk.

(Morning Freiheit, June 1)

(m) The Yiddish singer, Benjamin Chaitowsky, concluded a concert tour of the Ural region, Siberia, the Far East, and Far West of Russia.

(Morning Freiheit, June 4)

(n) The Ukrainian Dramatic Theatre recently performed in Moscow Sholem Aleichem's Tevye der Milchiger.

(Vochenblatt, June 28)

27. USA

(a) The total number of Jews in the USA born abroad, who in the 1960 census gave Yiddish as their mother tongue, was 503,605, as compared with 924,440 in 1940.

(Forward, June 3)



(b) According to Dr. A. Engelmann of the American Association for Jewish Education, the disbursements for Jewish education represent 7.4% of the total expenditures of the Jewish communities in the largest cities with over 150,000 Jews each (New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston); 12.8% in large cities with a Jewish population of 50,000 to 100,000 each; 18.3% in the medium-sized communities of 10,000 to 30,000; 14.4% in smaller communities of 5,000 to 10,000 Jews each, and 22.1% in the small communities of less than 5,000 Jews each.

In New York City the Welfare Federation spent only 4.9% of the total expenditures on Jewish education; the figures are higher in other major cities: 13.3% in Los Angeles, 12.2% in Philadelphia; 9.3% in Chicago, and 12.5% in Boston.

(Kultur un Derziung, May 1962)

(c) Of 22,000 children in Jewish elementary schools in Philadelphia, 20,000 are enrolled in congregational schools.

(Jewish Chronicle, Pittsburgh, June 1)

(d) A total of 15,081 children attend Jewish schools of all types in Boston: 10,006 weekday schools; 1,174 attend pre-Hebrew Sunday schools and 3,901 other Sunday schools.

(Jewish Chronicle, Pittsburgh, June 1)

(e) According to Philip H. Lown, President of the American Association for Jewish Education, over 600,000 children attend Jewish schools staffed by 17,000 teachers and having an annual budget of \$60 million.

(JTA, June 5)

(f) There are 96 Reform temples in the New York metropolitan area, with 40,000 families affiliated, as against 32 temples with 14,000 families in 1942.

(JTA, June 6)

(g) There no longer exist any quotas for the admission of Jewish students to medical schools and almost no discrimination in the Student organizations.

(Forward, June 10)

(h) The first two Jewish cadets in the U. S. Air Force have been commissioned in Colorado Springs. A total of 32 Jewish graduates will receive commissions in the five national service academies this year.

(JTA, June 7)

(i) The National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans took vigorous exception to the use of the word "Jews" in the recently issued third edition of Webster's International New Dictionary (Merriam) as having reference to cheating, sharp business practices, etc.

(Morning Freiheit, June 24)

(j) The showing of the Merchant of Venice under official New York City sponsorship evoked protests by rabbinical and other groups.



(k) The 50th anniversary of Young Israel was commemorated at a Convention held in Greenfield Park, N. Y.

(Day-Jewish Journal, June 22)

(l) A plenary session of the National Community Relations Advisory Council was held in Cincinnati.

(JTA, June 25)

(m) The 65th annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America was held in Washington.

(JTA, June 29)

(n) The Central Conference of American Reform Rabbis, with a membership of over 800 rabbis in the USA and Canada, held its convention in Minneapolis, which was attended by 500 delegates.

(JTA, June 20)

(o) 200 delegates and leaders in Jewish education met in Atlantic City for the 30th annual convention of the National Council for Jewish Education.

There are by now 251 Day Schools with some 50,000 pupils in 25 States.

(Day-Jewish Journal, June 1)

(p) A conference of social workers from larger and smaller Jewish communities which met in Atlantic City, was attended by 2,000 delegates. They included employees of cultural and health institutions, Jewish centers, old age homes, relief associations, mental health organizations, etc.

(Forward, June 3)

## 28. Yugoslavia

The Union of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia will publish the History of the Jews by Simon Dubnow in a translation by D. Levi and D. Mewora.

(Allgemeine Wochenzeitung, June 8)



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