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OF MINORITIES
Thirteenth session
Item 9 of the provisional agenda

MANIFESTATIONS OF ANTI-SEMITISM AND OTHER FORMS OF RACIAL
PREJUDICE AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE OF A SIMILAR NATURE

(Note by the Secretary-General)

As requested in resolution 6 (XVI), on manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and religious intolerance of a similar nature, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session, the Secretary-General has arranged, in consultation with the appropriate Governments and non-governmental organizations, as well as with UNESCO, to obtain information and comments relevant to such manifestations and public reaction to them, the measures taken to combat them, and their causes or motivations.

Material received from non-governmental organizations is communicated to the members of the Sub-Commission herewith (Part I). Certain portions of this material, which relate to conditions in particular countries or territories, have been forwarded to the Government of the country or territory concerned for comment. The comments received up to 2 November 1960 are attached (Part II, A-E).

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PART I

CATEGORY A

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

(communication dated 28 June 1960)

1. Statement regarding recent manifestations of anti-Semitism by the Secretary-General of WFUNA to the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, 15 March 1960

Mr. Chairman,

It is with mixed feelings that I have asked your Commission for permission to make a statement today on behalf of the World Federation of United Nations Associations and its Members with regard to the resolution of your Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities condemning recent manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial or religious prejudices, the resolution you are asked to adopt in the course of the present session.

Mixed feelings indeed. On the one hand, a feeling of deep sadness that, fifteen years after the end of the Second World War, and notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made to promote respect for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the adoption of such a resolution has become necessary. On the other hand, a strong sense of indignation that the immediate reason for this resolution has been an outburst of hostile manifestations against the very people, that is to say the Jewish people, who have so terribly and tragically suffered from one of the basest mass movements of prejudice and hate that has ever occurred in the history of humanity.

If today I raise my voice, together with so many others, in protest against these anti-Semitic manifestations and in support of the resolution that is before you, it is not that my Federation has specifically instructed me to do so, but because one of the basic objects of WFUNA's Constitution since its foundation in 1946 has been:

to promote tolerance, understanding, solidarity and co-operation among men, women and children throughout the world without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

and

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to strive for the recognition of and respect for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....

These aims the Federation and its Member Associations have pursued with persistent faith and ardour. For a period of fourteen years, hardly a Plenary Assembly of WFUNA has passed without adopting unanimous resolutions for the purpose of promoting these aims.

The first of these resolutions, dating from 1947, warmly welcomed your then draft Universal Declaration of Human Rights stressing the high moral value its acceptance would have. But already at that early stage our Assembly expressed the conviction that:

The effectiveness of such acceptance will largely depend on the measures taken to ensure respect for these Rights within the framework of the United Nations, and by means of international conventions.

And our Assembly added:

Such measures should provide facilities for drawing public attention through the United Nations to violations of the Rights specified in the Declaration.

Since then this conviction, almost amounting to a warning, returned crescendo as a "leitmotif" in our later resolutions and found encouragement in the adoption of the European Convention on Human Rights with its provision for individual recourse to a special commission.

My Federation considers that the recent anti-Semitic manifestations and other forms of racial or religious prejudice demonstrate that a convention regulating the implementation of Human Rights, including provision for the establishment of a special commission or tribunal of appeal, to which victims of violations of these Rights can submit their case for independent and objective examination and judgement, is becoming more than ever an urgent necessity. Hence it takes the liberty of expressing the hope that your Commission will take this opportunity, not only to adopt the resolution and the programme put forward by your Sub-Commission, but will once more urge the United Nations General Assembly to adopt the Draft Covenants on Human Rights, inserting in them a provision for the establishment of a special commission or tribunal for individual appeal.

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It should not be thought that my Federation underrates the difficulties of drafting, let alone of signing and ratifying these Covenants. On the contrary, it is fully aware of the enormous, the almost unsurmountable obstacles, that stand in the way, and that so far have frustrated the best efforts to bring them into being.

We know only too well that public opinion as it exists today in the international community of nations is still far from having reached the degree of moral maturity that is required to bring about the adoption and enforcement of a code of law sufficiently effective and comprehensive to secure Human Rights and to protect them against violation.

Mr. Chairman, it is a cruel thing to say, but one often wonders whether many more violations of Human Rights will not be necessary in order to produce the kind of dramatic shock reaction, an example of which we are just now witnessing, before humanity wakes up to the dangers of the present situation. Indeed my Federation is profoundly convinced that, unless the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is now not more than a code of moral behaviour, is eventually transformed into a code of international law, the world community will tragically fail to reach that level of tolerance, understanding, solidarity and co-operation, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, without which the maintenance of peace is unthinkable.

However, we should not give in to feelings of discouragement. To the contrary, those who have set themselves the task of making civilization progress should devote their hearts and their brains to the tremendous volume of educational and informational work that needs to be accomplished. For this reason my Federation fully supports the work of your Commission and it warmly welcomes the resolution and the programme your Sub-Commission has proposed to you for adoption.

In terminating, Mr. Chairman, I should like to state that my Federation has been encouraged in its faith in the Future of Human Rights by the spontaneous way in which Governments, people and private organizations have reacted in opposition to the recent manifestations of anti-Semitism, a reaction for which your Sub-Commission has rightly recorded its gratification.

2. Resolution adopted by the Board of Chairmen of the United Nations Association of the Federal Republic of Germany, March 1960

The Board of Chairmen of the German United Nations Association noted the anti-Semitic manifestations and incidents of the immediate past with great indignation.

It is among the tasks of the German United Nations Association to counter decidedly any offence against the Human Rights and any race discrimination since they are, at the same time, infringements of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

For this reason, the German United Nations Association requests all responsible agencies in the Federal Republic to fight such misdeeds with all means and to prevent a repetition in the future by appropriate enlightenment in the schools and in the public.

WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION

(Communication dated 31 May 1960)

1. Manifestations of anti-Semitism (General)

The World Veterans Federation has been mainly concerned with the anti-Semitic outbreaks in the Federal Republic of Germany which gave rise to numerous comments from our member associations in all parts of the world.

In respect of your request for information on "Comments relevant to such manifestations", I enclose the most significant of these comments, i.e. the joint statement (CPR/187) of our three German member associations, grouping three million individual members, as well as the statement (CPR/186) issued by the President and the Secretary-General of WVF. Also enclosed are excerpts of other comments received from our affiliates.

Furthermore, I attach a resolution (CO/26) entitled "Fight against Racial Discrimination" which was adopted by the Council of the WVF at its session of 4 May 1960 in Oslo.

Regarding "Measures taken to combat such manifestations by private organizations", I should like to give you a short account of the initiative taken by our German member associations in organizing, under the sponsorship of the WVF, an International Discussion Week on "The Responsibility of the War Generation to Protect Human Rights".

This seminar will take place at Mehlem (Federal Republic of Germany) from 19 to 25 June 1960, and will be attended by some forty war veterans from about twelve countries. Recognizing the necessity for young people to understand problems of discrimination, the German associations have arranged for a number of youth leaders from their country to be present.

This discussion week aims at assessing the present situation as regards the preservation and strengthening of human rights in the world and at examining the possibilities of veterans stimulating action to improve conditions in this field.

Among the major lecture and discussion subjects are "Germany Yesterday and Today", "Racial Discrimination as a World Problem", "Practical Measures for the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination", "How Discriminatory Practices Lead to Major Problems", and "The Legal and Educational Aspects of Human Rights".

I should also like to mention that the WVF organizes youth seminars on the fight against prejudice and discrimination on a regular basis. It has done so in the summers of 1957, 1958 and 1959. The last such seminar was held at the University of Arhus, Denmark, in August 1959, and brought together sixty-seven students and fifteen lecturers and discussion leaders.

2. Joint Statement of German Member Associations (Press Release)

BONN, 6 January - The three largest West German associations of veterans and war victims today issued a joint statement condemning "with profound indignation" the desecration of synagogues in the Federal Republic of Germany and elsewhere.

On behalf of their three million members, the Federation of War Disabled, Dependants and Pensioners of Germany (VdK), the National Union of War and Civilian Disabled, Pensioners and Dependants (Reichsbund) and the Association of Former Prisoners of War and Rapatriated Soldiers of Germany (VdH) declared they will fight with all means at their disposal "against any kind of racial or religious discrimination in Germany and in other parts of the world".

The statement in full reads:

The German member associations of the World Veterans Federation, VdK, Reichsbund and VdH, condemn with profound indignation the revolting desecration of synagogues in the Federal Republic of Germany and in other countries. On behalf of their three million members consisting of victims of two World Wars, war veterans and former prisoners of war, they raise their voice in warning against these and other provocative acts apparently aimed at harming the prestige of the Federal Republic in the eyes of the world. With all means at their disposal the German member associations will fight against any kind of racial and religious discrimination in Germany and in other parts of the world.

The war veterans and the families of millions of war dead have paid in the past, through the sacrifice of life or health, or through long years of captivity, a bitter price for the evil spirit which a few irresponsible and degraded elements are trying to revive by desecrating public buildings.

The German organizations of war victims and former prisoners of war have become a constructive factor in the building of the Federal Republic; through their sincere co-operation with the thirty-eight-nation community of the WVF over the years they have helped overcome the barriers of racial and national hatred.

They will not now permit this work for understanding between peoples to be disturbed by individual acts of provocation.

In view of these anti-Semitic demonstrations and the dissemination of fascist catchwords and slogans in the world, the German member associations are convinced that the WVF, too, can fulfil a great task in the fight against such happenings.

3. Statement by the President and the Secretary-General of the World Veterans Federation (Press Release)

PARIS, 6 January - Leaders of a world-wide war veterans organization today joined in the condemnation of recent anti-Jewish outbreaks in the German Federal Republic made on behalf of millions of former German soldiers.

President W.Ch.J.M. van Lanschot and Secretary-General Curtis Campaigne of the World Veterans Federation issued the following statement concerning the stand taken by West German veterans associations and inviting ex-servicemen in other countries to fight against racial and religious prejudice.

The statement reads:

We have learned, with deep appreciation, of the unqualified condemnation by our German member associations of the desecration of Jewish houses of worship and other expression of racial and religious discrimination that have recently taken place in the German Federal Republic and elsewhere.

No man dedicated to peace with freedom can stand aloof from the fight against prejudice and discrimination when we realize that, in the century of stupendous scientific and technical advance, more human beings were slain or injured for reasons of race or creed than for any other cause.

The World Veterans Federation stands ready to fight this scourge everywhere.

Our German member associations have translated into practice a fundamental tenet that governs the twenty million war veterans and victims of war in thirty-eight countries on all continents who are affiliated with the World Veterans Federation. Our statutes bar from membership any organization advocating or practising racial or religious discrimination.

4. Letter and Resolution of the Union Française des Associations de Combattants et de Victimes de Guerre

On 13 January 1960, we received the following letter from the Union Française des Associations de Combattants et de Victimes de Guerre:

In a letter of 9 October 1959, we had the honour to draw your attention to the importance of a motion, the text of which we enclosed, that was adopted unanimously at our last General Assembly. In this motion, UFAC, after expressing its concern "at the resurgence of Nazi and Fascist propaganda" and protesting most vigorously on that score, urged the Government "to act quickly and energetically with a view to effecting once and for all, throughout the world, a cessation of the activities of all the régimes of terror and oppression against which veterans, in or out of uniform, fought victoriously during the Second World War".

The disgraceful incidents and other manifestations which have recently been observed almost everywhere, and unfortunately also in France, and which have aroused general indignation, are proof of the clear-sightedness and timeliness of our pronouncement.

Consequently, we have just directed a further protest to the authorities, urging that all necessary steps should be taken without delay to ensure observance of the principles solemnly enunciated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - principles to which the French nation proclaimed its devotion in the preamble of the Constitution of 4 October 1958.

Union Française des Associations de Combattants et de Victimes de Guerre

An appeal to the United Nations and its Member States for the adoption of measures to combat religious and racial prejudice and to eliminate Nazism

The Executive Committee of UFAC, assembled in Paris on 14 February 1960, Having been informed that a study is being conducted by the United Nations so that the most effective possible action can be taken against the manifestations of anti-Semitism and of religious and racial prejudice of a similar nature which have recently been observed in a number of countries and which bring to mind the heinous acts committed by the Nazis before and during the Second World War;

Fully endorses the action already taken by the competent United Nations sub-commission in condemning these manifestations, which constitute a violation of the principles enunciated in the United Nations Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Urges the United Nations Secretariat to direct an urgent appeal to all Member States as soon as possible, calling upon them:

- (1) To take, wherever the problem presents itself, all possible measures (enactment of new legislation and vigorous enforcement of existing legislation) to prevent and punish such acts;
- (2) To formulate or intensify educational programmes for young people with a view to eradicating the prejudice reflected by the said manifestations;

Decides that this resolution shall also be transmitted to the Government of the French Republic and to the World Veterans Federation (WVF).

5. Recommendation adopted by the National Association of Crippled and Disabled Veterans

The following recommendation was adopted by the National Association of Crippled and Disabled Veterans:

The Central Committee of the National Association of Crippled and Disabled Italian Veterans, considering that an anti-Jewish campaign has been launched, is spreading from continent to continent and has, in our country, unfortunately given rise to sporadic incidents of odious intolerance;

Convinced that it is expressing the thoughts and feelings of the 400,000 crippled Italian veterans who belong to the National Association;

Raises its voice in protest and demands, together with the rest of the civilized world, that immediate and stern justice should be meted out to those responsible for acts which dishonour all mankind.

6. Appeal of the Association of War Invalids Against Nazism (Israel)

The Swastika looms again

The Association of War Invalids Against Nazism appeals to comrades at Arms and Fate, their Organizations and Institutions

We have no doubt that you were as deeply shocked as we were, upon hearing of the frightening wave of Nazism and anti-Semitism in West Germany as well as in other countries.

You will, we hope, agree with us that a mere acknowledgement of shock and abhorrence is not enough; strong actions to uproot this dangerous threat should be taken.

It is only a few months ago that the world noted the twentieth anniversary of the breaking out of World War Two. We must well remember that vulgar racial incitement which managed, to our deepest regret, to poison the majority of the German nation and found ardent supporters in reactionary groups of other nationalities. This Nazi poison prepared the ground for mass murder and swept the whole world into a cruel war which knew no equal.

We veterans had ground to hope that together with the defeat of Nazi militarism, an end shall be put, once and for all, to this poisonous growth. We did hope that any remains of Nazism and militarism would be completely wiped out and the world would be freed from the threat of yet another war.

The world paid a very dear price for having underrated those racial Nazi outbursts in the years preceding World War Two. It will be an unforgivable crime if we repeat mistakes made in the past and treat lightly today's rebirth of Nazism, which, to our deep regret, never ceased fermenting and is only waiting for a chance to contaminate the world with the germs of hatred; to ruin it morally and destroy it physically.

Brothers at Arms and Fate,

The swastika, that insignia of evil and of crime, is again being raised by the Nazis and their henchmen. This calls upon us more than upon anybody else to head the campaign for the ultimate annihilation of these dangerous signs. The world was quick to forget all that the Nazis and their followers ever did, therefore it is our sacred duty to remind it, again and again, of these atrocities.

Forgetfulness is mainly dangerous for the German nation. We trust that the peoples of the democratic nations will easily overcome these Fascist groups as they did in the past, although vigilance is necessary even in these countries. However, it is different in Germany, where such happenings find support in large sectors of the people.

Veterans associations should raise their voice and emphatically demand of their Governments immediate and decisive actions against the revival of Nazism in any form whatsoever.

Associations should draw the attention of governmental as well as international bodies to the need of treating war criminals with utmost severity. War criminals should be outlawed, and countries which had given those criminals refuge, such as Egypt, should be called upon to bring them to justice.

It is our task to make the German nation ashamed of its deeds, and that its youth should be educated in this spirit. German youth should know exactly what its predecessors are guilty of, they have to be made to realize that those were indeed unforgivable crimes.

Only this educational drive as well as legal and administrative acts will be capable of isolating the dangerous elements and to rob them of the soil for growing and spreading.

We hope you share our views and will spare no efforts to save this world, for the redemption of which we paid, with our blood, such a dear price - before it is too late.

We shall be glad to receive from you any information on the steps you have taken in this serious matter.

Please accept our best wishes for a happy New Year. May 1960 be the year in which the foundation of everlasting peace will be laid and the words of Isaiah: "nation shall not lift up sword against nation...", come true.

CATEGORY B

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

(Communication dated 27 June 1960)

Manifestation of anti-Semitism and other Forms of Racial Prejudice
and Religious Intolerance of a Similar Nature

Introduction

It was not surprising that the world-wide reappearance of the swastika provoked wide-spread alarm.. People of every nation, race and creed questioned what this phenomenon portended for their aspirations to live in peace and security.

Today, with the perspective gained in the several months that have elapsed since these events, we are in a better position to appraise them. Yet even now it is difficult to explain their import. While most Member States of the United Nations vigorously condemned them and many acted to punish the perpetrators, in no country have the causes been definitively isolated and the effects assessed.

The Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations views the recent outbreaks as but the latest symptoms of a long-standing social disorder demanding careful study by the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations. We believe this attention to be warranted by the history of anti-Semitism as a disruptive factor in international relations and a threat to the peace among nations and within national communities; its proven effectiveness as an instrument for furthering anti-democratic, totalitarian and aggressive movements which violate human rights and culminate in genocide; and its exportable and contagious nature which defies geographic containment. In the light of experience in our own time, one can no longer view outbreaks of anti-Semitism, however inconsequential they may appear on the surface, without envisaging a chain reaction in which fundamental freedoms are liquidated, human beings are subjected to mass murder and the peace of all mankind is jeopardized.

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The Commission on Human Rights has outlined the scope of the sub-commission's inquiry in terms which, under certain circumstances, can enlarge understanding, not merely of the recent manifestations of anti-Semitism but of anti-Semitism in general. The inquiry can also reveal new insights into the over-all problem of hostile relations between groups, whether centred on distinctions of race, religion or other grounds enumerated in article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Thus, this understanding can lay the groundwork for practical programmes designed not only to prevent overt acts of vandalism and violence, but also to reach and ultimately overcome the deep-seated forces operative in society and within man himself that give rise to religious and racial prejudices.

In our opinion, the purposes of the resolution cannot be met on a scale and in a manner commensurate with the importance of the subject, within the time-limit of 15 June 1960, set for submission of information and comments by non-governmental organizations. Accordingly, we take the liberty of suggesting that the next session of the sub-commission in January 1961 be devoted mainly to a preliminary exploration of the questions implicit in the resolution, and the working out of a plan for an intensive study leading to the ultimate adoption by the United Nations of a declaration or statement of principles on the subject, together with a set of remedial recommendations.

We suggest, further, that the sub-commission consider and adopt an efficient method for producing such a study, whether by way of a special consultant or rapporteur, or a committee of experts chosen from among the sub-commission's own members. Doubtless, the sub-commission would invite the co-operation of appropriate United Nations organs and of the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO, in implementing those aspects of the inquiry which fall within their special competence.

For the satisfactory completion of such an undertaking, we envisage a time requirement of one or more years. The schedule would enable interested NCO's to make the kind of contribution they are qualified and anxious to make. Our own organization would avail itself of the opportunity to examine in depth the key problems brought forcibly to mind by the anti-Semitic incidents which erupted in the early weeks of 1960.

Recent manifestations: facts and hypotheses

The onset of the "Swastika epidemic" and related manifestations occurred on Christmas Eve, 1959, in Cologne, West Germany, where two twenty-five-year-old Nazi-minded fanatics defaced the recently rededicated synagogue. Similar outrages followed elsewhere in West Germany, and in many other countries as well.

Jewish homes, Catholic and Evangelical churches, war memorials, railroad cars all over West Germany were smeared with swastikas. Vienna's only synagogue was besmirched with "Juden Raus". The same slogan was scrawled on London buildings housing Jewish organizations. Jewish Members of Parliament received telephone threats. In Italy, "Morte" appeared on walls; a Milan rabbi received a death threat; police seized large quantities of Nazi literature and arrested twenty youths calling themselves the New European Order. In Amsterdam, Holland,^{1/} five prominent Jews were sent swastika-embellished notes proclaiming, "Jews are not wanted". In Vancouver, Canada, the editor of an Anglo-Jewish newspaper was anonymously warned, "We're going to make soap out of you". In Brazil^{2/} "Viva Hitler" was inscribed on the walls of buildings. A foot-high swastika was carved on a factory entrance in Oslo, Norway, while a painted caption, "Potsdam Jewish shopkeeper", defaced a statue of Franklin D. Roosevelt in that city. Storekeepers in Johannesburg and Durban, South Africa, found anti-Jewish leaflets posted on their windows. Swastikas were scrawled on store windows in Hong Kong. In the United States, the first episode occurred on 3 January, when a large swastika was painted on New York City's Temple Emanuel and was swiftly followed by incidents elsewhere, chiefly in the large north-eastern cities. Synagogues, churches, stores, libraries, schools and tombstones were smeared with "Heil Hitler", "Jews get out", and similar markings.

Precise comprehensive statistics are unavailable. Acts of one kind or another, ranging from crude scrawls to serious defacements and threats of bodily harm, were reported in almost forty countries, reaching an estimated total of about 2,000 up to the end of February 1960. Over 40 per cent occurred in Germany.

Despite the difficulty in obtaining conclusive figures and properly weighing the relative significances of different types of acts, the data at hand permits certain initial observations.

^{1/} See comments of the Government of the Netherlands (Part II, E).

^{2/} See comments of Government of Brazil, document E/CN.4/Sub.2/208/Add.1

Although many observers and officials who have analysed the manifestations have not yet arrived at a firm consensus, informed opinion appears to have converged upon two main hypotheses. The first is that the outbreaks were brought about by organized, anti-Semitic movements in different countries, including neo-Nazi political parties and groups centred in West Germany and operating separately or in contact with anti-Semitic groups elsewhere.

The second hypothesis is that however the first incidents came about, their rapid geographic sweep was due to unorganized and spontaneous reaction on the part of unstable elements. The avidity with which they seized upon the swastika is explained by some as an expression of delinquency, and by others as an imitative response aggravated by the prominence given these incidents by the mass media of communication.

In considering these hypotheses, it is important to bear in mind that the implications and potential consequences of anti-Semitic outbreaks differ from country to country. Similarly, in examining the causes of social phenomena, it is clear that the recent manifestations will be found to have their wellsprings in a combination of many factors.

Organized Anti-Semitism - Some who see the Cologne incident and the ensuing outbreaks as the result of organized anti-Semitic activity are of the opinion that the entire series of events, particularly in Germany, represented an attack by neo-Nazi groups which still harbour the grand "Aryan" dream of "redemption through force". Their boldness is said to have been prompted, among other things, by the Government's refusal to oust former Nazis from important offices in the judiciary, the armed services and the educational system.

Proponents of this view hold that the demonstrated responsiveness to incitement will encourage the resurgent Nazis in West Germany to seize the opportunity for again pressing their campaign.

Regardless whether the swastika flare-ups were actually plotted by anti-Semitic groups, it is known that neo-Nazi and Fascist organizations exist in varying strengths in almost all Western countries and that anti-Semitism is their stock-in-trade. In addition to the Reichs Party, the German Social Movement, and other neo-Nazi groups in West Germany, the following are examples in other countries.

In Sweden, Per Engdahl has provided leadership for Swedish and other European racists. He now operates a European Social Movement, which claims an affiliation of fifty groups in fourteen countries, as well as a New Swedish Movement. Another notorious anti-Semite is Einar Aberg, who for more than a decade has flooded the international mails with quantities of leaflets containing Streicher-like cartoons and hate slogans.

In England, one of the most persistent agitators of intergroup discord is Sir Oswald Mosley, a Fascist leader whose activities ante-date World War II. While disclaiming anti-Semitism, he inflames other racial prejudices which are readily transferable - currently resulting from the influx of West Indian Negroes into Great Britain.

Hate groups in Italy include a student organization in Milan, Nuovo Ordine Europeo and the Revolutionary Action Group.

Chief among the anti-Semitic groups in the United States are the American Nazi Party; the National Renaissance Party, and the notorious Ku Klux Klan.

In the past, anti-Semitic groups have attempted to organize on an international basis. As far back as 1882, a world conference of such groups was held in Dresden, and as late as June 1960, a plan of German neo-Nazis to hold a secret Fascist Congress in Wiesbaden was exposed by the State Government of Hesse.

The publicists of the Nazi-Fascist network have developed an informal system of syndication by reprinting or quoting one another's writings. Mutually serviceable items are translated into different languages. While these propagandists use various domestic issues to attract followings in their own countries, their ideological cliches are monotonously repeated.

Since the end of World War Two, many of the Hungarian and Slavic emigres in Germany, the United States and other countries have formed highly charged nationalistic and irredentist groups which maintain headquarters in Germany and issue publications with a strong pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic line.

Substantiation of the direct organizational or inter-organizational responsibility for the recent manifestations has not yet been adduced. Any inquiry by the United Nations must therefore begin with an investigation into this aspect of the problem.

Imitative and Spontaneous Actions - During the recent swastika incidents, hundreds of offenders were apprehended in many countries, almost all below the age of twenty-one. In the United States, the medium age was fifteen to sixteen, and some were as young as nine to ten. In West Germany, however, where some 234 persons
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were apprehended in the first thirty-five days of the epidemic, almost 45 per cent were in the adult age groups; forty-nine were twenty to thirty years old; twenty-two were thirty to forty; and thirty-three were over forty.

It has been suggested that their main compulsion was to perform anti-social acts. It has also been suggested that the snow-balling of the incidents was in part due to their world-wide publicity which provoked imitative behaviour. Yet the mass media also reported unanimous condemnation by the world's highest religious, political and civic leaders. Why did such weight of authority fail to exercise a sobering influence? Furthermore, is a tendency toward faddist or imitative behaviour sufficient to explain the eruption, in quick succession, of nearly identical and seemingly co-ordinated manifestations all over the globe?

Public reactions to the recent manifestations

One heartening aspect of the otherwise distressing swastika episodes was the universal and vigorous reaction they evoked in almost all countries. Top officials of national and local governments, religious, labour and civic leaders, editorial writers, and radio and television commentators joined in unqualified condemnation. In some countries, national or local authorities took special measures to apprehend the perpetrators of the incidents and to prevent their recurrence.

West Germany - In West Germany, there were immediate reactions of dismay and outrage on the part of leading public figures. The Federal Government promptly instituted an inquiry which resulted in the issuance, on 18 February 1960, of a White Book setting forth the following major conclusions: The manifestations showed no evidence of any organized or concerted anti-Semitic campaign; the bulk of the West German population was opposed to anti-Semitism and determined to fight it; the offenders had been influenced by the political ideas of rightist anti-Semitic publications.

Those who dissented with some of these conclusions blamed the Government for retaining former Nazis in key positions and not developing adequate education in the misdeeds of the Hitler era. Various courses of remedial action were

proposed - instituting drastic measures against hoodlum elements; outlawing neo-Nazi groups; ousting Nazis from influential positions; enacting anti-defamation legislation; and improving education about the Nazi past and for democracy.

Other Countries - Throughout Western Europe, government officials and other leaders condemned the episodes. In Austria, laws were proposed to deal with group defamation. In France and Great Britain, protest rallies were held. In Latin America, the incidents elicited vigorous condemnation from the highest officials and leaders of political parties, churches, labour unions and the Press. Denunciation of the incidents came from every corner of American society; Government, church, labour, Press, civic groups. Voices of protest were heard in many parts of Asia and Africa, and world religious leaders and spokesmen of international organizations condemned the outrages.

Historical perspective

In seeking the causes of the recent manifestations, the sub-commission might wish to take note in its inquiry of the long history of anti-Semitism. It is suggested that the recent incidents cannot be fully understood except in relation to the past. The studies of the past, despite their limitations, have immeasurably increased our understanding of the forces that give rise to bigotry, prejudice and discrimination. Future inquiries - and it is hoped that those conducted by the sub-commission will loom large among them - will doubtless open up even broader vistas.

In approaching the history of anti-Semitism, one must bear in mind that the distinctiveness of the Jews and their persistence as a group have rendered them vulnerable. In ancient times it was the distinctiveness of Jewish monotheism. Later it was resistance to Christianity. Religious antagonisms subjected the Jews to disabilities which isolated them from the normal community, which further increased their vulnerability. Moreover, frequently anti-Semitism lent itself as a means of channelling public resentment away from an oppressive political regime.

Religious Factors - Most scholars place the beginnings of anti-Semitism at least as early as the period (70-135 A.D.) when Christianity, initially a movement with close ties to Judaism, changed to a definitely gentile movement.

Today, the impact of Christian textbooks and lesson materials, including the treatment of the crucifixion story, in shaping anti-Jewish attitudes among Christian children, is widely acknowledged by high authorities of Catholic and Protestant churches. A number of studies of the texts used in religious education have been undertaken by Catholic and Protestant scholars with a view to eliminating inaccurate and prejudicial material.

Thus, though religious bias is still an important motif of anti-Semitism, its role in promoting active hostility has declined in recent years. Responsible religious bodies are demonstrating a pronounced aversion to anti-Semitism and are more concerned with the improvement of intergroup relations.

In contrast to the treatment of Jews in Christian countries, anti-Semitism in Moslem lands has been generally less onerous. The Islamic religion is traditionally inclined toward tolerance of other monotheistic faiths. Deterioration in the relations of Moslems and Jews has been due to the complex and turbulent politics of the present-day Arab world.

Economic Factors - Hostility to Jews has often been most severe in times of economic stress. Historical studies show how anti-Semitism increased during periods of depression and unemployment.

In our own time, the traditional economic motivations for anti-Semitism may have changed. However, consideration must be given to the impact of the changes in occupational groupings and class structures, and increased mobility of different racial and religious groups within these groupings and structures.

Political Factors - Modern anti-Semitism is often linked with the growth of "chauvinist" nationalism. This is lucidly brought out in one of the most penetrating analyses of the use of anti-Semitism as a stepping-stone to political power entitled Rehearsal for Destruction by Paul Massing, published in 1949 as part of the five-volume Studies in Prejudice.

In tracing the social and political history of Germany in the era of Bismarck and the Kaisers, and the tides of anti-Semitism in those years, Massing's study substantiates the point that German anti-Semitism was historically rooted neither in the nature and social role of the Jews nor in wide-spread popular sentiment. Rather, racist feelings were switched on and off by those who perceived the destructive potential of prejudice and who finally succeeded in conditioning important sectors of the German people.

Until the advent of National Socialism, even the most virulent anti-Semitism had limited objectives. In Tsarist Russia, for example, the goals were not the total destruction of Jewish life. Hitler's anti-Semitism aimed at the complete annihilation of Jews. Had the success of World War II been different, this aim would have been realized.

Conclusions

This brief indication of factors at the root of anti-Semitism reveals the complexity of the subject and its urgency from the standpoint of safeguarding human rights and international peace.

In a broad sense, the United Nations programme for the promotion of "respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms" and the programme of studies of the Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, are a substantial contribution to the solution of the problem of racial prejudice and religious intolerance. The studies made by the Sub-commission, alone or jointly with other organs and agencies of the United Nations in the matter of discrimination in such fields as education, employment and occupation, religious rights and practices, political rights and in the field of emigration and travel, suggest certain remedial actions which, if implemented, would have as a natural consequence the reduction of prejudice and discrimination, including anti-Semitism. Additional remedial measures for the reduction of prejudice and discrimination have been suggested by the two United Nations Conferences of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination respectively of 1955 and 1959.

There is no doubt that the proposed inquiry would be incomplete if it failed to take account of the problem of imitative and spontaneous action (reactions of the "normal and disturbed" elements of society and influence of the mass media of communication).

However, as already noted in the introduction, the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations is convinced that the recent manifestations of anti-Semitism were not accidental. There is hence an urgent need for a thorough survey of neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic organizations throughout the world, including specific information about the nature of each group, its membership, finances, ideology, ...

literature and programme, their inter-relationship, their international connexions, whether governmental or non-governmental, and their strength and influence.

It is respectfully suggested that such an investigation would reveal the existence of forces bent on conquering power at home through appeal to extreme nationalism. Such forces, by their very nature, are inimical to peaceful relations amongst nations and consequently opposed to the main purposes of the United Nations - the maintenance of international peace and security.

COORDINATING BOARD OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

(communication dated 15 June 1960)

Memorandum on manifestations of anti-Semitism

The Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations is pleased to submit the following Memorandum on Manifestations of Anti-Semitism in accordance with Resolution 6 (XVI) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its Sixteenth Session. The Memorandum is based upon the files and the research findings of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, and of the Board of Deputies of British Jews. B'nai B'rith and the Board of Deputies of British Jews are constituent members of the Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations. A specialized section on the position of the subject matter in the United Kingdom appears below.

As per the request of the Director of the Division of Human Rights, the material that is contained herein is grouped around the following topics:

- (a) Information relevant to the manifestations;
- (b) Comments relevant to the manifestations;
- (c) Causes or motivations of the manifestations; and
- (d) Measures taken by public authorities and private organizations to combat the manifestations.

(a) Information Relevant to the Manifestations:

In recent months, a great segment of the globe was engulfed by a wave of anti-Semitic vandalism, unique in the annals of post-war history. Triggered by the desecration of the new synagogue in Cologne, Germany, on Christmas Eve (24 December 1959), the epidemic of swastika-smearing assumed colossal proportions. The following table shows that between 24 December and 11 May 1960 the total number of reported anti-Semitic incidents on a world level as 1,849. The number of unreported incidents may be two or three times this figure.

1.	West Germany	
	on Feb. 18th, Govt. issued a White Paper reporting:	
	As of Jan. 28.	470
	From Jan. 28 to Feb. 15th.	148
	Feb. 16th to date.	8
	(minor scribblings)	626 + 215
2.	Great Britain	45
	(England 42; Scotland 2; Northern Ireland 1)	
	about 100 additional incidents of lesser	
	importance were reported.	
3.	Austria	37
4.	Italy	18
5.	France.	17
6.	Australia	11
7.	Colombia.	8
8.	Sweden.	8
9.	Netherlands <u>1/</u>	6
10.	Israel.	6
11.	South Africa.	7
12.	Chile	5
13.	Belgium	5
14.	Norway.	4
15.	Canada.	4
16.	Greece.	3
17.	Brazil <u>2/</u>	5
18.	Mexico.	5
19.	Turkey.	4
20.	Denmark	2
21.	Argentina	2
22.	Portugal.	2
23.	East Germany.	2
24.	Finland <u>3/</u>	1
25.	Ireland	1
26.	Lebanon	1
27.	Spain	1
28.	Panama.	1
29.	Uruguay	1
30.	Ecuador	1
31.	Cyprus.	1
32.	Hong Kong	1
33.	Czechoslovakia.	1
34.	Southern Rhodesia	1

1/ See comments of the Government of the Netherlands (Part II, E).

2/ See comments of the Government of Brazil, document E/CN.4/Sub.2/208/Add.1.

3/ See comments of the Government of Finland (Part II, B).

35.	Hungary	1
36.	Algeria	1
37.	Poland	1
38.	Korea	1
	United Nations	1
	Total incidents in West Germany	626 + 215
	Total incidents in 37 other foreign nations	222
	Total incidents in United States	<u>703</u> + 83 (phone and mail threats)
	Worldwide Total	1,551 + 298

The focus of attention of this memorandum is the United States. What follows is a breakdown of reported incidents^{*/} in the United States between 24 December 1959 and 11 May 1960, according to the State wherein they occurred, the nature of the target, and the character of the incident.

	State	Number of Incidents
1.	California	124
2.	New York State	115
3.	Massachusetts	62
4.	Pennsylvania	59
5.	Illinois	46
6.	New Jersey	44
7.	Texas	35
8.	Michigan	31
9.	Florida	25
10.	Arizona	23
11.	Wisconsin	21
12.	Virginia	19
13.	Washington	16
14.	Missouri	16
15.	Ohio	15
16.	Maryland	11
17.	Connecticut	11
18.	Colorado	11
19.	New Hampshire	8
20.	Indiana	8
21.	Minnesota	7
22.	Rhode Island	7
23.	North Carolina	7
24.	Kentucky	6
25.	Alabama	6
26.	Nebraska	5

^{*/} When widely separated swastika-smearings and desecrations were committed in the United States by the same offenders on the same occasion, they were coded as one incident.

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Incidents</u>
27. Louisiana	5
28. Oregon	4
29. Iowa	4
30. Tennessee	4
31. Georgia	4
32. Kansas	3
33. Wyoming	2
34. Vermont	2
35. New Mexico	2
36. Maine	2
37. Arkansas	2
38. Oklahoma	1
39. Utah	1
40. North Dakota	1
41. South Carolina	1
42. Delaware	1
Washington, D.C.	9
42 States and Washington, D.C. Total	786

<u>Targets</u>	<u>Number of Incidents</u>
1. Synagogues	178
2. Schools, colleges and libraries	124
3. Jewish homes and other property	88
4. Business establishments owned by Jews and others believed to be Jewish-owned	81
5. Jewish Community Centers	44
6. Churches and Christian cemeteries	34
7. Rabbis, other Jewish individuals	20
8. Hillel Foundation Buildings	12
9. Jewish cemeteries and funeral chapels	9
10. Jewish hospitals, convalescent homes, homes for aged and orphanages	9
11. Jewish schools	8
12. Jewish fraternity and sorority houses	6
13. A.L.L. and B'nai B'rith offices	4
14. Israeli Government Buildings	3
15. Jewish War Veterans Buildings	2
16. Others (streets, highways, bldgs., bridges)	164
Total	786

<u>Character</u>	<u>Number of Incidents</u>
1. Painting, scratching, spraying and fashioning of swastikas (many accompanied by anti-Jewish slogans)	582
2. Smearing of anti-Jewish slogans	57
3. Physical damage to Jewish institutions and private homes	46
4. Telephone threats	44
5. Mailed threats and notes	33
6. Flying of Nazi flags	11
7. Bombings	5
8. Vocal abuse (reported) directed at Jews	3
9. Cross-burnings	2
10. Assault	<u>1</u>
Total	786

Statistical analysis by social science specialists, working under the aegis of ADL, has centered on the eight-week period between 24 December 1959 and 19 February 1960 during which 570 incidents were reported. After a slow start, the frequency of the incidents rose sharply in the second week and reached a peak during the third week (37 per cent of total), declined sharply in the fourth week, and continued to decline thereafter. (See Table I)

In almost three-quarters of the cases, the incident took on the character of the triggering action of Cologne, Germany, i.e., the smearing, painting, or scratching of swastikas, sometimes accompanied by anti-Semitic slogans. Anti-Jewish slogans accounted for 17 per cent of the incidents and physical damage (exclusive of bombings) accounted for 6 per cent of the total. There were four bombing incidents (See Table II).

Of the total number of incidents, 38 per cent involved defacement of Jewish institutions and property, synagogues, Jewish Community Centres, Jewish residences or business establishments. Phone or mail threats directed at Jewish institutions, Rabbis or Jewish citizens totalled 12 per cent of incidents. The balance of the incidents had as their target non-Jewish public property - streets, fences, buildings, churches, or public schools (see Table III).

The rash of incidents was largely a big city phenomenon. Of the reported incidents, 60 per cent occurred in cities of 100,000 or more, 24 per cent in cities of 25,000 - 100,000 (See Table IV). The target also varied with the size

of the city: the larger the city the more likely was the target to be a Jewish institution; the smaller the city, the more likely was the target to be a non-Jewish building. (See Table V). Finally, the more violent incidents tended to occur in larger cities (See Table VI).

The size of the Jewish population in a given area emerged as a more crucial indicator than the size of the city (Jews are, of course, concentrated in large metropolitan areas). The number of incidents more closely corresponded to the size of the Jewish population than to the size of the total population in a given area (See Table VII). Moreover, the incidents directed against Jewish institutions were more likely to involve a more violent expression of anti-Semitism (such as physical damage or anti-Jewish slogans) than incidents directed against non-Jewish institutions. (Against these institutions simply the drawing of the swastika was more likely). (See Table VIII).

The percentage of incidents directed against specifically Jewish targets sharply declined in the peak period (the third week) and then gradually rose as the epidemic wore on (See Table IX).

A total of at least 138 individuals were apprehended in connexion with anti-Semitic incidents during the eight-week period (An additional 29 individuals were apprehended between 19 February - the cut-off date of the analysis - and 1 March). The bulk of the individuals - 68 per cent - were male adolescents in the age group 13-18 (Only one group of girls was apprehended). Twelve per cent of the offenders were of the age group 9-12 and 15 per cent of the age group 19-22. Only 6 per cent were 23 years of age or older.

In the great majority of incidents (54 per cent), the youthful offenders acted in pairs or groups of three. Solo actions accounted for only 14 per cent of the incidents.

The offenders were not part of known organized groups of juvenile delinquents. The staffs of official youth boards in two key cities report that there was no evidence of any interest in the desecrations on the part of the juvenile gangs of these cities. A relatively small proportion of the offenders were part of organized neo-Nazi youth groups (the character of which will be discussed later). Twenty-four offenders appeared to be members of such groups.

b. Comments on the Manifestations:

At first blush, the recent wave of anti-Semitic desecrations in the United States may appear to be incongruous. Careful observers of the American scene have noted the waning of the more virulent forms of overt anti-Semitism over the past two decades. Verbal and physical abuse of Jews - a feature of the American landscape in the thirties and early forties - are no longer fashionable. Indeed, such abuse is regarded in responsible quarters as repugnant to the democratic way of life. The professional peddlers of hate find themselves isolated from the mainstream of American life. Moreover, Jews as a status group, have made real progress. In the American social order, characterized by high degree of fluidity and social mobility, Jews have moved steadily upwards. To a remarkably high degree, they actively participate in a fundamental expression of American middle class culture - community and civic organizations.

But if there has been a diminution of the more violent type of anti-Semitism, American culture is still plagued by deep-seated - if not immediately apparent - hostility to Jews on the part of broad sections of the population. The culture is also criss-crossed by innumerable barriers erected against the Jew which, in turn, stimulate and reinforce emotional negative reactions to Jews. Anti-Semitism continues to be a pervasive phenomenon in the body-politic of American society.

Summarizing extensive research in the field of prejudice, Professor Gordon Allport of Harvard University observes that 10 per cent of the American population expresses a "virulent" anti-Semitism. Another 40 per cent harbour, in varying degrees, negative stereotypic images of the Jew.

Discrimination against the Jew continues in a variety of areas - housing, employment, resort hotels. The United States Commission on Civil Rights, in its recent report, stated that in the housing field, "in practically every large city in the United States and in the suburbs as well, there is discrimination against Jews..." Housing is crucial to the development of attitudes. Restrictive covenants or other devices designed to exclude individuals because of race or religion create patterns of segregation and ghettoization which, in turn, form and strengthen negative stereotypes of those excluded, and brand them as "inferior" and "outsiders". When such wide-spread practices occur in upper-income areas - as they almost

universally do - then anti-Jewish prejudice is given powerful support, since the type of person living in these areas is often regarded as the pace-setter for the social fashions and patterns of the larger community.

The exclusionary practices of the "gentle people of prejudice" extends itself into the business world. Progress in the insurance and banking fields - fields which a FORTUNE Magazine survey of 1936 found to be almost Judenrein - has been extremely slow; few Jews are today employed therein. This situation can also be found in public utilities and in a variety of other industries. Scattered studies of job orders placed with private employment agencies in major urban areas reveal that approximately a quarter of these orders specifically reject Jewish applicants.

Another vestige of religious snobbery is to be found in the practices of prestige resort-hotels. In Arizona, Virginia, Florida and New England, there can be located those resort-hotels whose impregnable bars against Jews interlock with similar bars in housing and employment to define specific patterns of community living based upon religious exclusion. A survey of 1957 showed that almost one-fourth of the resort-hotels in the United States discriminate against Jews.

The fabric of extensive social discrimination embraces the exclusive, private clubs of America. These informal groups in many communities are frequently the core of the power structure of the community. On their premises, in their congenial atmosphere, and among their socially exclusive memberships, decisions are informally made which vitally affect the entire community. By the use of religion as an exclusionary weapon, these seats of power in community life place disabilities upon Jews in so far as participation in decision-making is concerned. More disturbing is the realization that certain attitudes form and filter down into the body politic as a consequence of discriminatory action of the socially elite. The antennae of the minds of many in America's "other-directed" culture are acutely attuned to the thought patterns and actions of the dominant social and economic elements in the community. To the extent that exclusion is practiced by the higher echelon, sanction is easily found for discrimination by lower echelon individuals and groups.

Thus the singling out of Jews as targets for attack is not as surprising a phenomenon as those who articulate the public morality may have tended to consider it. If dislike of Jews is regarded as taboo on the level of official morality - which is verbalized in terms of it being a violation of democratic traditions and the Judeo-Christian religious heritage - nonetheless, on the unofficial and subtler level of "polite" bigotry, it receives considerable aid and comfort.

Indeed, the recent wave of desecrations is not without precedent. For the past seventeen years (prior to the recent outbreak) there have been 477 reported incidents similar to those which characterized the recent wave. Synagogues, Jewish Community Centres and Hebrew schools bore the brunt of these attacks. In 272 of these incidents, these religious institutions had their windows smashed by rocks, their walls and doors desecrated with swastikas and anti-Semitic epithets, and their members molested.

In fifty-six instances, headstones and monuments in Jewish cemeteries were overturned and the grounds and offices of some of the cemeteries damaged. In eight cases, the homes of rabbis were either set on fire or smeared with anti-Semitic remarks or swastikas. In thirty-five instances, other types of Jewish buildings (Hillel Foundations, Young Men's Hebrew Associations, homes for the aged, hospitals etc.) were vandalized. Forty attacks were made on Jewish-owned businesses and another forty attacks were made on private residences of Jews. In the course of the last seventeen years, damage running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars has been wrought on Jewish institutions - in addition, of course, to the moral hurt that has been inflicted.

Another feature of these previous incidents which bears a resemblance to the recent wave is the fact that, in many instances, the attacks occurred within the space of a defined and limited period of time. They started suddenly, spread fast and far, and then subsided sometimes as quickly as they started. Generally, they occurred on holiday occasions - during Halloween or Jewish holy days. Finally, it ought to be noted, these desecrations were believed to be the work of juveniles, age eight to eighteen.

Only two years ago, the United States witnessed an epidemic of anti-Semitic outrages similar in a number of ways to the recent epidemic. Subsequent to the bombing of a Jewish temple in Atlanta, Ga., on 12 October 1958, a whole series of

bombings, and bomb threats followed in various parts of the United States. While the greatest number of these acts took place in the two-week period following the initial bombing, the wave did not completely subside until another thirteen weeks had elapsed.

The virulent anti-Semitism that characterizes certain segments of the American adolescent population is also suggested by the relatively new phenomenon of Nazi youth groups. Ten of these groups were known about before the outbreak; twelve groups were discovered in connexion with police investigation in the recent wave of vandalism.

They have the following characteristics in common: (1) they ape the Nazis by wearing storm-troop uniforms, arm-bands and insignias; (2) they swear allegiance to a "fuehrer"; (3) they express violent hostility to the Jews; and (4) they appear to have been spontaneously organized by youth in their teens, without outside adult guidance or direction. Most of the groups limited their activity to private discussions of the history of the Hitler regime in Germany and the elaboration of extensive rules about the rank and duties of members; but some of these groups engaged in theft or in plans to steal in order to raise funds and weapons. None of the neo-Nazi youth groups showed any real understanding of either Nazism or Hitler (The discovery of the existence of some of these groups was a consequence of police apprehension of one or another of the group's members engaging in a criminal action).

Illustrations of Nazi youth groups and their activities are indicated below:

- (1) "The United Nordic Confederation" of Queens, New York - led by a "fuehrer", George Leggett: In January 1958, nine youthful members were arrested for planning to hold up a bank. The robbery had as its aim the raising of money for "a Nazi camp" in upstate New York.
- (2) "Geheime" of Fort Wayne, Indiana, charged with being a Nazi-type cult: This group engaged in goose-stepping past the home of a Fort Wayne rabbi. Four of them, 16-17 years old, were arrested in February 1958. The cult was accused of being devoted to thievery.
- (3) "Swastickers" of Miami Beach, Florida: In August 1958, police arrested an 18-year old boy wearing a swastika-emblazoned shirt and storm-trooper

style boots. He stated that about 100 members of this motorcycle club wore swastika shirts and that "once in a while we give the old salute and say 'Heil Hitler'."

- (4) "The Nazi Regime of America" of Wayne Township, New Jersey: This teen-age group was exposed in April 1959. The members were equipped with old Nazi uniforms, armbands and weapons. They hid pro-Nazi literature and plans in their school desks.
- (5) The "Reich Nordic Youth Club" and the "National Socialist Worker Party" both of Kansas City, Missouri: They were exposed in January 1960 in connexion with an investigation of a synagogue bombing in that city. Totalling together some 50-60 members, age 14-16, they had "fuehrers", collected Nazi insignias and war trophies, and traced their lineage to Adolf Hitler.

(An adult Nazi group operating near Washington, D.C. - the American Nazi Party - has attempted, with very limited success, to attract youthful members. All the accoutrements of Nazism - brown shirts, boots, swastikas, armbands, and even pistols and holsters are used by the group. Perhaps a half-dozen youngsters have been involved with it.)

If the recent wave of anti-Semitic outbreaks is not without precedent, it is none the less qualitatively different from all other similar waves. Both the sheer weight of the numbers of reported incidents and the wide-spread geographical character of the incidents give the recent wave a new and special dimension. A total of 786 reported incidents during a six-month period of 1959-60 can hardly be compared to a total of 477 reported incidents over a 17-year period. Moreover, previous waves were restricted to a relatively small number of states of the United States; in the recent wave hardly a state was unaffected. Finally, as distinct from previous waves which seemed to have an indigenous character, the recent one was international in character - it was sparked by an incident abroad and it spread to almost forty countries of the globe.

(c) Causes and Motivations of the Manifestations

In dealing with the difficult problem of causation in connexion with the epidemic of swastika-daubings, it is necessary to rule out one theory - initially advanced in some circles - that pointed to a national or international organized

conspiracy as the source of the outrages. There is no evidence to indicate that the desecrations were centrally or regionally directed by an organized anti-Semitic group. The incidents, despite their wide-spread character, appear to have been isolated, spontaneous, and non-centrally directed. The individuals who were apprehended by police were not members of any active organized anti-Semitic force and, upon interrogation, showed that they were unaware of participating in an organized anti-Semitic effort.

Some of the characteristics of the epidemic and the statements given by offenders after their apprehension suggest that one causative factor was imitative behaviour. The epidemic was characterized by acts which, in the main, imitated the triggering incident; i.e., the smearing of a swastika. The headlining of incidents through the mass media obviously facilitated the imitative behaviour by specifying and highlighting the symbols that could be imitated. (Law enforcement officials subscribe to the view that when any one type of criminal activity or attempted criminal activity receives wide-spread publicity, a rash of imitative criminal activity breaks out).

The epidemic was also characterized by the fact that, during the peak period, the proportion of non-Jewish targets that were affected by swastika incidents was greater than the proportion of Jewish targets. This tends to suggest that, as the wave spread and embraced more and more youngsters, the target became less important than the imitating act itself: to paint swastikas was a stronger motivation of a greater number involved than to seek out specifically Jewish institutions to desecrate with a swastika.

In numerous instances, offenders offered the explanation that their action was a "prank" stimulated by similar events reported in the mass media. One boy said: "They were doing it in Europe and we thought it would be a good idea to do it here." A group of youngsters was quoted as saying: "We saw it on television -- we did it for fun, for thrills." Another group, after stating that it heard about swastika incidents on radio and television, commented that its members committed similar acts because they "thought it would be fun...".

In some cases, the offenders indicated that their action was motivated by a personal animosity towards particular Jewish individuals. Generally, on the overt level, there were very few admissions that their conduct was motivated by

anti-Semitism. Only those who were affiliated with neo-Nazi groups offered as a reason for their action hostility to Jews.

That anti-Semitic prejudice was the important underlying factor - notwithstanding the relative absence of verbal indications by offenders of such motivation - is clearly, although indirectly, indicated by the character of the incidents (the use of anti-Semitic symbols), the large number of specifically Jewish targets, and the direct correlation between the number of incidents and the size of the Jewish population in a given area. The number of incidents was greatest where visible symbols of organized Jewish life were present. Moreover, the incident tended to be stronger and more severe where the target was an identifiable Jewish one. Finally, there was percentage-wise, a greater number of incidents in those areas which had a previous record of the most prejudice and discrimination.

The comparatively high level of latent and overt anti-Jewish prejudice in the United States today has already been noted. The imitative behaviour involved in the recent wave is clearly related to at least the latent anti-Semitic prejudice. Depth interviews of a number of offenders that are presently being conducted will throw more light on the relationship between imitative behaviour and latent anti-Semitism.

Many of those who permitted their latent anti-Semitism to be expressed were unquestionably motivated by a lack of sensitivity to the symbol of Nazi violence. It is inconceivable that this epidemic could have occurred a decade ago. Memories of Nazi horrors then were too fresh to have permitted one to be encouraged to use such symbols even as an expression of an underlying hostility. With time, sensitivity to these symbols and to the facts behind the symbols has worn off.

The lack of sensitivity may have been encouraged by a failure on the part of the school curriculum and textbooks to provide adequate information about the Nazi period. An education specialist for a leading American newspaper, after surveying some two dozen widely-used elementary and secondary school texts on history and citizenship, has concluded that the authors of these texts had "a marked reluctance to say more than is absolutely necessary about the concentration camps and gas chambers which claimed their toll as late as 15 years ago." The reporter also noted that students might learn from some textbooks that "Nazism revitalized a demoralized nation and gave the Germans 'a great pride in their

country'." Finally, he observes that students might conclude from "handsome photographs" in these texts "that Nazism meant flashy uniforms, impressive mass demonstrations and martial glory". It is well to note that the neo-Nazi youth groups have displayed an obsessive interest in Nazi uniforms and in symbols of German martial glory.

A more detailed study is now in process by ADL. Preliminary analysis of 48 widely used secondary school social-studies textbooks show that 17 omit any mention of Nazi persecutions. Of the remaining 31 textbooks only 9 appear to provide a reasonably clear presentation of treatment of Jews by the Nazis.

Parenthetically, it might be noted that the preliminary analysis also shows that of 16 American history textbooks examined, only one discusses Jews in America today, although all mention Jews; of 16 American problems and civic textbooks, only 3 speak of Jews in America today. The objective of a reduction of prejudice toward Jews is not aided by such inadequate treatment.

(d) Measures Taken to Combat the Manifestations

The basic measure taken to combat the manifestations of anti-Semitism involved the issuance of public statements by leading community spokesmen designed consciously or unconsciously to reaffirm and, thereby, reinforce a public morality that holds the manifestations to be anathema to national ideals and tradition. The statements, unanimously and vigorously condemning the incidents as a particularly reprehensible form of deviation from the mores of the community, placed the culprits and would-be culprits beyond the pale of society, reassured those who felt that the manifestations portended a far more threatening impact upon the fabric of the society, and officially re-stated the norms and values of the community.

Since these norms have a religious or ethical base, it was to be anticipated that religious leaders would be in the forefront of those affecting the climate of opinion. The Bishops of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference called upon "all citizens, whether Christians or Jews", to "protest privately and publicly against further manifestations of bigotry", and deplored "any revival of the anti-Semitic prejudice which in its earlier manifestation culminated in such terrible disaster". Another typical official

reaction of the Catholic Church can be seen in the statement of The Pilot, official organ of the Archdiocese of Boston:

"Christians should examine their consciences, search their hearts and analyse the society that can produce incidents of this kind so soon after all the world learned the lessons of depravity practised by Nazis against Jews..... Civic and community leaders everywhere have come forward to protest and to punish the perpetrators of the new anti-Semitism....."

The World Council of Churches, representing 171 Protestant and Orthodox denominations and groups, decried "this dangerous recrudescence of anti-Semitism" and called for it to be "suppressed from the outset". Twenty-one of the nation's most distinguished Protestant church leaders issued a statement through the National Council of Churches which expressed abhorrence of "the outbreak of anti-Semitism". They called upon "all men of goodwill to express their disapproval of this lawlessness and to call upon police agencies and the community at large vigorously to stamp it out". The United Lutheran Church denounced the incidents as "anti-Christian." The National Lutheran Council urged its members "to condemn all irresponsible acts of violence and vandalism aimed at robbing religious or racial groups or individuals of their dignity as Children of God". Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and other denominational bodies and spokesmen issued strong statements condemning the epidemic of swastika-daubing.

National political leaders and bodies whose function it is to define and enforce the public morality voiced attitudes similar to those expressed by church officials. The President of the United States addressed himself to this public issue in the following:

"We deeply regret that the virus of bigotry seems to be ever present in the body politic. We cannot allow it to spread one inch. For when it becomes rampant it can cause the destruction of freedom and decency everywhere."

On 2 February 1960, the House of Representatives, by a record vote of 392-0, adopted a resolution which stated: "The Congress hereby expresses its profound sense of indignation and shock at this epidemic of desecration and calls upon all persons and governments throughout the world to exert their energies to the end that these shameful events shall not recur." Numerous state legislatures and municipal governing bodies adopted similar resolutions. The resolution of

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the California state legislature, for example, after noting that "decent citizens... have been shocked and incensed by recent virulent acts of anti-Semitism involving the desecration of places of worship..." goes on to "deplore these acts perpetrated against the Jewish people...".

The universal reaction of a key moulder of public opinion - the Press - was similar to the positions of the church and political leaders. Editorials across the country excoriated the perpetrators of the incidents as un-democratic, un-American and the possessors of diseased minds. Other moulders of opinion in the mass media and in community affairs joined in expressions of revulsion.

In addition to asserting an official morality, public leaders urged that law-enforcement officials intensify efforts to apprehend and prosecute culprits responsible for vandalism. These urgings are exemplified in resolutions passed by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, the legislature of California, and the City Council of New York.

In a number of instances, proposals were made to enact new laws to deal with vandalism or to strengthen older ones. New Jersey enacted a bill in February 1960, which makes defacement of buildings that are used for public worship or any religious purpose a misdemeanour rather than a mere "disorderly persons offence". The lower House of the Wisconsin legislature in January 1960, passed a bill which made certain acts of vandalism a felony rather than merely a misdemeanour. These acts include the painting or writing of words or symbols which manifest racial or religious hatred, and the intentional causing of damage to a place of public worship or instruction, and to a cemetery.

In Massachusetts and New York bills have been introduced in the legislatures that would increase the penalties in terms of prison sentences or fines or both of those convicted of defacement of churches or synagogues. (In New York, the top political leaders of the legislature have stated, on the basis of a survey of existing statutes conducted by an official legislative commission, that present laws are adequate.)

It is not unlikely that public school officials will effect changes in curriculum in coping with the problem highlighted by the swastika daubings. Among educators on all levels considerable self-evaluation is presently occurring that

grows out of the awareness that most offenders are of school age. The schools, being the inculcators of the norms and values of society, have been a central focus of criticism and attention during the height of the epidemic.

ADL's intensive research programme is designed to provide information and advice to educators, to indicate educational needs to textbook publishers, and to equip educators at the college level with background material as well as ideas on areas that require further exploration. The research conclusions will also be made available to a host of organizations concerned with youth and with intergroup relations generally.

Shortly to be published are the following: a full-scale statistical and qualitative analysis of the epidemic; a study based upon depth interviews of neo-Nazi youth gangs and those apprehended by police authorities in connexion with swastika daubings; a national poll of attitudes of high-school students concerning Jews, Nazism and its symbols, etc.; and a study of history and citizenship textbooks in junior and senior high-schools aimed at ascertaining how the textbooks treat the matters indicated above.

Table 1

The distribution of incidents over the eight
week life-cycle of the epidemic

	<u>%</u>
First week (26 Dec. 1959-1 Jan. 1960)	2 %
Second week	23 %
Third week	37 %
Fourth week	15 %
Fifth week	12 %
Sixth week	8 %
Seventh week	2 %
Eighth week	1 %

Table 2

The character of the incident

	<u>%</u>
Painting, scratching, fashioning of Swastikas . .	73 %
Anti-Jewish slogans (irrespective of whether or not a swastika also appeared).	17 %
Crosses, stars, initials and ambiguous markings	1 %
Flying of Nazi flags	2 %
Physical damage (exclusive of bombings).	6 %
Bombings.	1 %
Cross-burnings.	1 %

Table 3

The distribution of incidents according to target

PROPERTY DAMAGE, DESECRATIONS, AND VANDALISM	<u>%</u>	
<u>Jewish: Total</u>		38 %
Synagogues	19 %	
Other Jewish institutions (Centres, schools, hospitals, cemeteries, etc.)	9 %	
Jewish homes and business establishments (and other private property known to be Jewish owned)	10 %	
<u>Non-Jewish public places and private property: Total</u>		50 %
Streets, fences, buildings	33 %	
High schools	6 %	
Colleges	8 %	
THREATS (phone calls - mailings)		12 %
Received by Jewish institutions	5 %	
Received by private Jewish citizens	4 %	
Received by rabbis	2 %	

Table 4

Incidents according to size of community

Under 2,500	3 %
2,500 - 25,000	14 %
25,000 - 100,000	24 %
100,000 - 500,000	23 %
500,000 - 1,000,000	14 %
1,000,000 or more	23 %

Table 5

Target of incident according to size of community

<u>Target</u>	<u>S I Z E</u>					
	<u>Under 2,500</u>	<u>2,500- 25,000</u>	<u>25,000- 100,000</u>	<u>100,000- 500,000</u>	<u>500,000- 1 million</u>	<u>1 million and over</u>
Jewish institutions	--	22%	30%	28%	23%	38%
Pvt. Jewish (homes and bus.)	12%	7%	9%	11%	10%	11%
Non-Jewish property	65%	45%	35%	34%	35%	33%
High schools - colleges	18%	17%	17%	12%	13%	10%
Threats to:						
Jewish institutions	--)	1%)	3%)	8%)	11%)	5%)
Pvt. citizens	6% } 6%	4% } 9%	4% } 9%	5% } 16%	5% } 19%	3% } 9%
Rabbis	--)	4%)	2%)	3%)	3%)	1%)

Table 6

Character of incident according to size of community

<u>Character of incidents</u>	<u>Under 2,500</u>	<u>2,500- 25,000</u>	<u>25,000- 100,000</u>	<u>100,000- 500,000</u>	<u>500,000- 1 million</u>	<u>1 million and over</u>
Swastika markings	82%	75%	73%	72%	76%	67%
Anti-Jewish slogans	12%	12%	16%	18%	22%	19%
Physical damage	6%	9%	5%	6%	2%	11%
Bombings	--	--	--	3%	--	1%
Nazi flags	--	4%	3%	1%	--	1%
Cross burnings	--	--	1%	1%	--	--
Misc. markings	--	--	2%	--	--	1%

Table 7

<u>Region</u>	<u>Incidents</u>		<u>Total population</u>		<u>Jewish population</u>		<u>Percentage of Jews in population</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Middle Atlantic	29%	1	19%	2	60%	1	9.6%	1
Pacific	18%	2	11%	4	10%	3	2.8%	3
E. North Central	14%	3	21%	1	12%	2	1.7%	4
New England	12%	4	6%	8	7%	4	3.5%	2
South Atlantic	10%	5	14%	3	6%	5	1.4%	5
W. South Central	6%	6	9%	5	2%	7	0.5%	8
W. North Central	5%	7	9%	6	3%	6	0.9%	6
Mountain	4%	8	4%	9	1%	8	0.7%	7
East S. Central	2%	9	7%	7	1%	8	0.3%	9

Table 8

The relationship between target and character of incident

<u>Character</u>	<u>T A R G E T</u>			
	<u>Jewish institutions (including synagogues)</u>	<u>Private Jewish homes and businesses</u>	<u>Non-Jewish public places</u>	<u>High schools and colleges</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Swastika	63%	76%	75%	76%
Anti-Jewish slogans	20%	16%	19%	5%
Physical damage	13%	5%	4%	--
Bombings	2%	2%	--	--
Nazi flags	--	--	1%	7%
Cross burnings	1%	2%	--	--
Misc. markings	1%	--	--	--

Table 9

Jewish-Non-Jewish targets according to time of incident

<u>Targets</u>	<u>Week of epidemic</u>						
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>5th</u>	<u>6th</u>	<u>7th and 8th</u>
Jewish institutions (homes, businesses and persons)	64%	65%	38%	45%	54%	55%	50%
Non-Jewish	36%	35%	62%	55%	46%	45%	

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Position in the United Kingdom

(a) Information relevant to such manifestations:

The recent manifestations of anti-Semitism to which the Resolution refers, are taken to mean the swastika daubings and anti-Jewish inscriptions which followed this kind of desecration of the Cologne Synagogue on Christmas Eve, and which spread through many countries of the world.

In Britain the daubings ranged from London to the North of England and to one or two places in Scotland and Northern Ireland. They began in London with a Synagogue at Notting Hill, later followed by Synagogues at Willesden, Kingston and Upton Park; Woburn House (the premises of a number of important Jewish organizations); the Jewish Chronicle; some Jewish shops; a Jewish cemetery in the outskirts of London; and even a Church - that of St. Luke, Battersea.

Reports of incidents came from districts as far apart as Plymouth and Dundee, as well as from Northern Ireland. In some of these areas there were no Jews, and daubings were smeared on the walls of non-Jewish businesses or organizations. Roughly speaking they numbered about 150 in all, but many of them were quite clearly the scribblings of school children or young boozers.

The daubings were made at night and obviously during the early hours. They were of the crudest description and most of them seemed to have been put on in a hurry. Detection of such offences is of course very difficult in cities, and special police patrols were put on. As there were no clues as to the next appearance of the daubings, arrests were comparatively few. It was the belief of the police authorities that the wide publicity given to the daubings in Cologne had produced imitators here, and this form of minor exhibitionism was the reason generally ascribed to the anti-Semitic manifestations.

In addition to the actual daubings there were offensive telephone calls to prominent members of the Jewish community, as well as anonymous threatening letters to Jewish Members of Parliament and to non-Jews who were known for their friendship and sympathy with the Jewish community and who were also the recipients of telephone calls and of letters. Persons telephoning these offensive messages and sending these threatening letters described themselves in some cases as members of the "British Nazi Party". This "Party" was not known to the police authorities.

In this relation it may be of interest to read that there have been in Great Britain from time to time apparent organizations of anti-Semites or Fascists with resounding names, which on investigation have been discovered to be merely an individual.

We have had ample proof that a one-man party can effect a considerable amount of mischief, at the same time giving the impression of a large organization, and successfully deceiving the public and the Press. Three examples - the "Clan Britain" founded at St. Anne's by a fanatic with a grievance; the Anglo-Arab Friendship League; and the British K.K.K. All these "parties" were one-man affairs, who were able to deceive some of the popular Sunday Press, which elevated them into important organizations shown on further inquiry to be bogus.

(b) Comments relevant to such manifestations:

These swastika daubings considered as "manifestations of anti-Semitism" are entirely out of keeping with the general character of the people and the circumstances in the United Kingdom, in which it can be said that anti-Semitism is not a serious problem. No doubt even in this free and tolerant country deeply rooted and unconscious prejudice exists against minorities, which education and reason fight against, so that in most cases prejudices, without being completely eradicated, are at any rate removed from ordinary behaviour as between fellow citizens. There have been from time to time certain examples of racial discrimination in the shape of refusals by business companies to accept Jews as employees and there have also been cases in which certain athletic clubs and golf clubs have refused to accept Jews as members.

In the case of trading organizations, cases of discrimination are comparatively few. But what is important to emphasize is that anti-Semitism is so unpopular that firms which have been accused of discrimination have almost invariably denied that they are anti-Semitic and have given as excuses the applicant's inefficiency or inadequacy. In some cases the discrimination has ceased.

Anti-Semitism is exploited by a very small section in this country through a number of organizations. The leading one is the Union Movement, the direct descendant of the British Union of Fascists founded in 1933, which was based on

the ideologies and techniques of the German Nazis and the Italian Fascists; the British National Party - a recent amalgamation of two small but notorious anti-Semitic groups - the White Defence League and the National Labour Party; and the League of Empire Loyalists.

All these parties have a common antagonism to "coloured" immigration. Union Movement pretends it only attacks individual Jews, but its journal "Action" attacks the Jewish community on a wide scale. The British National Party not only calls for the expulsion of Jews from every sphere of public life, but also for the expulsion of Maltese, Cypriots and coloured people. These parties with the exception of Union Movement are little known to the general public, and though they publish journals, their circulation is very limited. Their activities take the form of open-air meetings, but only Union Movement does it on a regular scale, usually restricting its comments to Jews.

(c) Public reaction to such manifestations:

Reaction to these manifestations of swastika daubings and anti-Jewish slogans was both immediate and reassuring to the Jewish community. In fact, it can be said that without exception not one single voice was lifted in support, and even the Fascist organizations in Great Britain denied that they had any connexion with them. The general feeling was one of disgust, and this was expressed in the Press and by the Government and people and representatives of public life - religious and secular.

A selection of comments in the leading organs of the Press and in some religious and educational journals, is given in the Appendix.

(d) Measures taken to combat such manifestations:

As soon as it became apparent that the anti-Semitic manifestations were rather more than merely isolated instances of malpractices, the public and police authorities gave this matter their serious attention. The authorities were concerned not only with the manifestations themselves, but with their causes, and investigated the belief which was held in many quarters that these offences were instigated and directed by some central organization or even by

organizations overseas. The authorities, however, with all the information they had at their disposal came to the conclusion that whatever the causes, they were not the result of any organized activity.

As far as private organizations were concerned, the one most deeply affected was the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the representative body of the Jews in the United Kingdom. This has a special department which was set up in 1936 when the Nazi and Fascist menace in Europe and elsewhere was at its height. It is a body charged by the Anglo-Jewish Community to counter anti-Semitism and in carrying out its work it is in touch with the public authorities. One of the important constituents of the Board of Deputies is the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women which co-operates in this work of "defence". It was this organization of ex-servicemen which took upon itself with the approval and assistance of the Board of Deputies, the physical task of safeguarding synagogues and other Jewish institutions, by means of a system of patrols of which the authorities were informed. However, it happened that as soon as the precautionary measures were ready to be put into practice, the outrages were gradually dying out and there was no necessity to bring the machinery prepared into action.

Another organ of the Board of Deputies is concerned, and has been for nearly three decades, in work towards the improvement of inter-group relations with special reference to ameliorating the effects of prejudice. It is of interest to notice that the swastika daubings produced a strong reaction in connexion with the Board's lecture programme to non-Jewish organizations. Societies representing many sections of British life, especially requested talks on the implications of anti-Semitism and generally their members reflected the earlier-mentioned detestation of anti-Semitism which had been widely expressed. To meet numerous requests from teachers and youth leaders, background notes and other material on anti-Semitism were made available and were extensively utilized, and the Board's material has also been successfully used in talks given to student teachers and industrial apprentices. It so happened that the Board's handbook on "Education in Human Relations" which has had a world-wide distribution since 1950, was republished in a revised second edition just before the swastika daubings commenced. This booklet's timely publication was noted in a number of reviews.

Throughout the country there are a number of so-called Jewish Representative Councils, mainly in the larger centres of Jewish population. These Councils are off-shoots of the Board of Deputies and in close touch with it, particularly in the work of countering anti-Semitism and also in the work of promoting good human relations. They took an appropriate part in the various activities necessary in face of the swastika daubings.

Apart from the bodies which are constituents of the Board, reference must be made to the important work done by the Council of Christians and Jews, which was established during the war years as a result of the Nazi persecution of the Jews, and whose objects are: "To combat all forms of religious and racial intolerance; to promote mutual understanding and good will between Christians and Jews; and to foster co-operation in educational activities and in social community service". The Council works under the patronage of The Queen and the highest ecclesiastical auspices, having amongst its Presidents the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Chief Rabbi.

The comparatively few culprits who were convicted, were charged with offences under the Common Law, for which only a moderate penalty is provided.

Two Private Member's Bills have recently been introduced in the House of Commons. One to "make illegal discrimination to the detriment of any person on the grounds of colour, race and religion in the United Kingdom"; the other to "make it an offence to insult publicly or conspire to insult publicly any person or persons because of their race or religion; and for purposes connected therewith". Both these Bills are still only in the preliminary stages, and under the parliamentary procedure which relates to such Private Member's Bills, they may not make such progress during the course of the present parliamentary session.

(e) Causes or motivations of such manifestations:

It is difficult to assign any particular cause or causes for these swastika daubings and anti-Jewish inscriptions. There are certainly nests of vicious anti-Semites, such as the White Defence League, the National Labour Party, and some individual anti-Semites, to whom in the main may be ascribed the anonymous telephone calls and abusive letters to which reference has already been made. Many of the acts were no doubt carried out by individuals who were anti-Semites

and otherwise prejudiced, or by persons instigated by anti-Semites. In the view, however, of the public authorities who had to deal with these offences, they were in most cases the work of children or young persons, or persons of low mentality motivated by a desire to make a nuisance of themselves without much risk of detection and with the advantage of appearing to be fine fellows amongst their comrades. The general lack of any deeply rooted anti-Semitic feeling was shown by the fact that some of the buildings that were smeared were churches and buildings belonging to non-Jews. All those who were in a position to speak with authority and knowledge, agreed that there was no question of an organized movement and that the incidents could be ascribed to the seeking of cheap publicity. In support of this view is the fact that as soon as the newspapers ceased to give publicity to minor acts of vandalism, the acts themselves died down and have to all intents and purposes ceased.

Possibly the conclusion which has widest acceptance is that in this country, as in some others, there is a permanent stratum of anti-Semites and Fascists who fall within the "lunatic fringe" of the population and who are capable of almost any act of stupidity and irresponsibility as the result of their unreasoning hatreds. Because these events were triggered off by the recrudescence of anti-Semitic acts in Germany, a further general conclusion amongst the British people was that anti-Semitism and the Nazi spirit were still far too widely prevalent amongst the German population and that for the democratic forces in Germany there remained much to do to eradicate this evil.

Appendix

Some comments in the general Press and in religious
and educational journals

THE TIMES (5 January 1960):

Evil Seed - The beastliness that defiled the walls of the synagogue at Cologne has spread its contamination among the baser sort in lands that were supposed immune. To the shame of our own country, with its unsurpassed tradition of tolerance, the contagion has besmirched a number of places in London and elsewhere.

Before 1933 civilized men, Jew or Gentile, would have ignored these manifestations of guttersnipe malice as a thing beneath contempt. After the horrors that anti-Semitism has inflicted on Europe in the past generation they cannot be so complacently passed by. That the scum of race hatred deposited in the National Socialist years should eventually rise to the surface again in Germany can surprise few.

How far the anti-Semitic passion is becoming an organized force in the underworld needs further study. Though, as England has good reason to know, the Jews repay with labour and loyalty the hospitality of any country that gives them harbourage, they yet insist on preserving the identity of a peculiar people, as they believe that they are divinely commanded. That honourable exclusiveness seems to evoke some primitive hostility planted very deep in the European mind.

To the Beni-Israel, the present outbreak, measured against the tragic centuries of the Diaspora, must seem a trivial thing. It is for Christendom to take it seriously. The test for all countries, however, turns upon the energy with which their offence is repudiated, both by public opinion and by the law. In Britain, the penal law, which can call to account any conduct likely to provoke a breach of the peace, should be rigorously applied, both to individuals who are caught and to organizations who conspire to further their outrages. Still more important, the scorn of their neighbours needs to be visited on all who commit or countenance these obscenities.

THE NEWS CHRONICLE - the mouthpiece of the Liberal Party (4 January 1960):

Ugly Weed - The guttersnipes are out scrawling their signs of hatred on synagogues and the homes of Jews. It is dangerous to ignore anti-Semitism. It is a weed that can grow fast. The latest epidemic started in Germany, but similar incidents have been reported in Austria, Denmark, Italy, the United States and Britain.

Our own anti-Semitic problem is less sinister, but the courts should not hesitate to be severe in dealing with offenders. We can do little to help the Jews behind the Iron Curtain, but vigilance in the democracies may have a salutary effect.

THE DAILY HERALD - the organ of the Labour Party (6 January 1960):

Come Down Hard - How infuriating that the sixties should open with a new outbreak of the contemptible Jew-baiting lunacy of the thirties that boiled up to a world war.

In Britain, and a dozen other countries the problem is one of imitative hooliganism by a tiny, maniac fringe. Too many ordinary citizens want to shut their eyes to it, as they did in the 1930's. Too many people are saying that it is insignificant, and will die a natural death.

Targets for threats and abuse so far are Jews, Roman Catholics, members of the Labour Party, anyone will do. This is the mentality that breeds Fascism. We've seen it before AND WE DON'T WANT IT AGAIN. Many lives were sacrificed in a war against Fascism. Fifteen years later, we've got to finish the job. The best example we can set the Germans is to sweep up the rats at home.

If the law isn't strong enough to deal with organized incitement to persecution STRENGTHEN IT. If hooligans in this country are looking round for an enemy let them find a big one - the aroused indignation of the entire British people. It is an insult to everyone who fought against Hitler that threats and swastika daubings can go on here.

THE SUNDAY TIMES - one of the leading Sunday newspapers - Conservative
(3 January 1960):

Fringe Phenomena - It is easy to write off the scrawling of swastikas on synagogues as the aberration of a lunatic fringe (with the implication that the Germans are more lunatic than the British, or have a wider fringe). This phrase was, indeed, used in the sensible comment of the Board of Deputies of British Jews on the incident at Notting Hill. But where does lunacy end and a dangerous minority faction begin?

When we realize that a mass of people in the middle have no very strong views or clear thoughts, and can be swayed by a few who passionately believe themselves right, we may well awaken to some anxiety. We should also remember that the lunatics perceive themselves not as lunatics, but as the only sane people around. Many are zealous evangelists who seriously seek to convert enough of their fellow citizens to make their views effective. And some of them could. Their opportunity to do so is part of our vital freedom. Their inability to do so must depend on the alertness and balance and interest of the moderate, tolerant majority of the British people. It is no bad resolution for the New Year, in public affairs as in domestic, not to oversleep.

The Church

The Bishop of Lichfield found unanimous support for his motion at the full Synod of the Canterbury Convocation on 19 January 1960, calling on men of good will to resist by every means in their power all forms of racial bitterness and hatred. It further urged church people to do everything possible to foster friendly relations between Christians and Jews. The Bishop of Lichfield also stated that anti-Semitism was an abomination and the Church must take her stand against it.

In his Canterbury Diocesan Letter for February, the Archbishop of Canterbury wrote that there is a continuing duty to uproot and exterminate those active and aggressive antipathies which were so mercilessly and foully exploited by Hitler and the Nazis. "There has been universal condemnation of the recent evidences of active anti-Semitism in Germany, and indeed of a few minor but shameful happenings in this country too. In addition ... there has been, I think, a sense of cold horror that the evil spirit of Belsen and Dachau could still be abroad and alive".

In his address to the York Convocation on 19 January, the Archbishop of York referred to the outbursts of "that loathsome thing - Anti-Semitism" in a number of countries. "Let men's consciences everywhere realize that it is vain to long for peace and at the same time indulge in those hatreds which make peace impossible."

The Bishop of Southwell wrote in his January Diocesan News: "All decent people have been shocked and sickened by some recent outbreaks of anti-Semitism - a slimy thing that has crawled into the open again."

Cardinal Godfrey, the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, had urged an effort "with all our might to remove forever from the hearts of men that bitter and violent antagonism which, in the past, has wounded so cruelly the brotherhood of the human family."

Leaders of the Church of Scotland criticized the recent wave of anti-Semitism (18 February). In a report it was stated that "Scottish Jewry are now aware that the public feeling in Scotland, and not least in the Church of Scotland, is solidly against manifestations of hatred of Jews. The anti-Jewish attacks were regarded as a threat to all."

Educationists

The Executive of the National Union of Teachers, the leading organization of teachers in the United Kingdom, passed a resolution (6 February) condemning anti-Semitism. The "Schoolmaster", the N.U.T. journal, devoted a leading article on 26 February to anti-Semitism in which it was described as "always a lurking threat to tolerance and civilized values". Irrational prejudice which limited respect for the individual affected the true functioning of education. The article concluded "questions of racial intolerance must be the concern of teachers, not only as individuals in their classrooms, but as a corporate body in their associations."

The incoming President of the London Teachers Association stated (12 February) in his address to the annual conference of his association, the largest teachers' organization in London, that the appearance of racial discrimination in Britain was a national disgrace; and that "we as teachers cannot be satisfied with this state of affairs."

Considerable prominence has been given to statements regarding the swastika daubings made at a teachers' meeting (the London Conference of Educational Associations in January) by Sir Edward Boyle, lately Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Education, and Dr. Robert Birley, Headmaster of Eton College and Educational Advisor to the Military Governor, Control Commission, Germany, immediately after the war.

Dr. Birley stated that people in this country should not repeat the mistakes they made after the first World War when it was almost impossible to interest them regarding the development of anti-Jewish activities in Germany. Now, he observed, the liberal-minded people in Germany needed support and encouragement. Dr. Birley stressed that today we should not have any standing in this matter unless we made sure that things were right in our own country.

Sir Edward Boyle stated regarding neo-Nazi manifestations that "all of us in Britain deplore any form of racial excess, prejudice or hostility in any part of the world."

THE TIMES Educational Supplement, in its leading article "Hating One's Neighbor" (8 January), stated that racial hatred wherever it occurs is as despicable as it is repulsive. "But, as Dr. Robert Birley pointed out - it is especially alarming when it thrives among young people." It was observed that "school is the one place where boys and girls of different races meet on equal terms"; - and - "where they may learn that the quality of a man does not depend on his color or religion". There were however also the influences of home, neighbourhood and "all the prejudices of society". It was also noted that with time, enlightenment would come and that although "the causes of racial hatred are complex - this does not mean that it cannot eventually be eradicated". Conditions must be established "to remove excuses for creating scapegoats The schools must and will continue to show their pupils the similarities as well as the differences between people".

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN

(Communication dated 17 May 1960)

Report of the Chairman for the period July 1959-June 1960

The anti-Semitic incidents and propaganda and the frightful and distressing happenings in South Africa speak for themselves. The way of true understanding is long and tiring, but we must get on with our work without losing hope for a better world.

From our affiliate, the Deutscher Frauenring, I have been informed that they have addressed a letter to the League of Jewish Women in Germany in which they express their horror and dismay over the recent anti-Semitic outrages. They also emphasize their earlier request to the Minister of Education to introduce the teaching of civics and history of the past thirty years in all secondary schools where it is not yet compulsory with a view to teaching the wrongs of discrimination.

In Sweden there have been some cases of anti-Semitic propaganda which have caused great attention and dismay. Our affiliate, the Fredrika-Bremer-Förbundet, also felt that lack of education and knowledge are often the roots of discrimination and therefore has in a circular letter to the eighty branches expressed the necessity of enlightening school girls and boys and all youth and teach them to live according to the principles of the Declaration of Human Rights.

The disastrous happenings in South Africa have caused a storm of protest in the whole world in which we have all taken part by different means.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

(Communication dated 7 July 1960)

1. Manifestations of anti-Semitism or other form of intolerance

Australia: Paintings and drawings of swastikas and anti-Jewish comments appeared on walls, railway bridges, etc. at the same time as in other parts of the world, but there were no cases of violence. In Victoria the Stock Exchange and some clubs exclude Jews from membership.

Belgium: Some monuments and places of worship were violated at times of outbreaks in other countries.

Canada: In December 1958 a Canadian Chinese, Douglas Wong, was refused an apartment in Vancouver, B.C., on the grounds of nationality.

January 1959, in Victoria, B.C., Chinese were barred from two private clubs.

In June 1959, in Hamilton, Ontario, a Eurasian woman married to an Englishman and their two children were refused an apartment because of colour (light brown).

In June 1959, at the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, it was reported that Indians had been refused hotel rooms in Kenora, Ontario.

In October 1959, one of the sororities of the University of Toronto refused to admit a coloured girl. The grounds for refusal were that some of the southern United States chapters of the sorority would object.

In October 1959, in London, Ontario, anti-Negro slogans were flaunted at a meeting in Central London.

In December 1959, a disturbance was created by a United States couple over Negroes being admitted to a restaurant where they had gone.

In January 1960, there were a number of swastikas painted on synagogues throughout Toronto.

In February 1960, a mixed couple, (one white and one coloured) were refused admittance to a Yonge Street tavern. The tavern owner claimed that he did admit coloured patrons but that this couple were refused on the grounds that they were not the same colour.

Germany: Anti-Semitic manifestations consisted of damage of Jewish synagogues, painting swastikas on churches, official buildings, private houses, etc. and anti-Semitic assertions in public meetings.

Intolerance against Negroes consisted of difficulties for students to obtain rooms, the refusal in Bremen of women to accept the services of a Negro doctor in a women's clinic, refusal to permit a Negro architect to register at a hotel, and affrays between American Negro soldiers and German juveniles.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland: There have been no manifestations of anti-Semitism or any other forms of religious intolerance. There is less racial prejudice in this country than in many other African countries.

South Africa: Manifestations of anti-Semitism or religious intolerance are not of any consequence. Segregation of white and coloured is required by legislation.

2. Reaction and measures to combat

Australia: The Australian community showed its disapproval of manifestations of anti-Semitism by letters to papers, resolutions sponsored by various associations, and public comment from church pulpits and other forums.

The Australian Federation of Business and Professional Women issued the following message to clubs in January 1960:

Discrimination

All members will view with horror the apparent resurgence of anti-Semitic activity throughout the world, including Australia. Members of Business and Professional Women's Clubs are urged to oppose this evil at every possible opportunity. It is suggested that all Clubs should, at their first meeting this year, pass a resolution reaffirming their belief in the Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of the United Nations Charter, recognizing that the present anti-Semitic outbreak is a violation of these two documents, and urging all members to stress always the Australian Federation Constitution which states on page 2 "The federation shall be non-partisan. It shall promote the objects of the Federation without distinction as to race, language or religion...". The resolution might also specify that members should take every

opportunity to oppose any act which involved discrimination against any person because of that person's race, colour or creed.

It is further suggested that the text of the resolution passed be sent to the Club's local newspaper editor, the manager of the local radio station, and to the National Council of Women in the State, and the State Branch of the United Nations Association.

All Clubs in the Australian Federation are asked to take action at once because the Federation Honorary Secretary will be writing to the Prime Minister advising him that such action is being taken. A letter on similar lines will be sent to the Secretary of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

The only official action necessary was to order greater police vigilance. For several months there have been no manifestations.

Belgium: There was general disapproval of manifestations of anti-Semitism by the press, organizations - for instance, the Belgian League for the Defense of the Rights of Man, and the public.

Canada: There was public disapproval of race discrimination. The anti-Negro instances in London, Ontario, resulted in conviction of seven men, and the United States couple creating a disturbance over Negroes being admitted to a restaurant was fined.

Germany: There was general indignation by the public through the press, radio, TV, schools, and theatres over manifestations of religious and race intolerance. Trespassers were punished by the public authorities.

All private organizations, trade unions, and youth groups have responded by speeches, film productions and discussions. For instance, in Berlin the Liaison Committee of the Berlin Women's Organizations held a meeting in the Free University under the theme "You Are Responsible!".

In Munique discussions were had by Women's Organizations in co-operation with Afro-Asiatic students, of which reports were given in the press.

In instances where coloured students had difficulties in getting rooms there were offers for lodgings from other people. There were invitations for coloured students and soldiers to German homes during Christmas time.

A special Berlin worker living in South Africa is married to a Negro half-caste, having two children. The Berliner got his expulsion from South Africa - the wife and the children could stay there. Through the intercession of the

press and diplomatic representation it was possible for the whole family to return to Berlin. The travelling expenses were from a private collection of a newspaper and the provisions for a home, furniture and clothing were also from private collections.

3. Causes

Australia: It was considered that the manifestation of racial prejudice could have been the result of some organized world movement and could have emanated from some migrants of Nazi sympathies, though there has been no proof of this supposition. Much of it was done by vandals who seized on another means of defacing public property.

Belgium: It seems to be an established fact that these manifestations were the work of irresponsible elements.

Germany: There was seldom conscious anti-Semitism or discrimination of coloured races. The court records show that juveniles were largely the trespassers and that they seldom acted consciously because of anti-Semitism but rather from rowdyism and pleasure of destroying. Very often the actions resulted from drunkenness. It is not impossible that the first actions were consciously organized, probably from the East or perhaps from neo-fascistic people.

Austria^{1/}

(a) Information relevant to such manifestations:

There are a number of neo-Nazi periodicals in Austria (see annex 1) which consistently preach racial prejudice. The circulation of these publications is, however, small, and they are frequently confiscated by the Ministry of the Interior.

While these periodicals engage primarily in the glorification of Greater Germany and of the war, they also lay constant stress on their attitude towards racial questions:

We know that racial mixing leads irretrievably to the degeneration of a people.

^{1/} See Comments of the Government of Austria (part II, A).

While we do not harbour the slightest feelings of racial superiority or demand that distinctions be made between races in political questions, we favour racial separation as the essential foundation for healthy biological development.

Austrians, do not mingle your German blood any longer with Czechs, Hungarians and other alien races (the reference is to the Jews). Racial mixing leads to the disintegration of the species!

Sentences like these appear again and again in articles in these periodicals.

In addition to a neo-Nazi youth organization which has been banned repeatedly only to emerge under new names, the gymnastic clubs of the Oesterreichischer Turnerbund (Austrian Gymnastic League) are particularly active in implementing racial prejudice of this sort in the youth. This gymnastic league is a successor to the Deutsche Turnerschaft (German Gymnastic Society), which before 1936 was a breeding ground for Nazism. Although this association was dissolved in 1945 and its extensive property, including numerous gymnasiums, taken away, legal loopholes made it possible for some of its organizers to recover the property and, in particular, the gymnasiums. The Oesterreichischer Turnerbund was then founded and has become a source of neo-Nazi ideals and anti-Semitism, even though these are not always openly avowed.

Much the same is true of certain university organizations. The old Burschenschaften (student associations) had a well-known "nationalist" and anti-Semitic tradition, and this is being carried on, even though clandestinely.

It is not very easy to obtain membership figures for these groups. The neo-Nazi youth groups are estimated to have about 6,000 members. The membership of the Oesterreichischer Turnerbund has not been disclosed, but there are probably about 100 local groups.

There is no question whatever that these neo-Nazi organizations belong to a kind of international; it is apparent from speeches and meetings that they have connexions with West Germany, Spain and Egypt. When the wave of Nazi inscriptions struck Europe, Austria did not escape unscathed. The Ministry of the Interior was successful in apprehending and punishing thirty persons who were responsible for such inscriptions, and in almost every case it was possible to prove that they had connexions with some neo-Nazi organization.

All these groups use the odal rune as their emblem, and it appears from remarks that have been made that they regard this emblem as a camouflage for the swastika.

These groups are financed by "old gentlemen", i.e. wealthy patrons who make up their publication deficits and defray their other costs. The income received from membership contributions seems to be very small.

(b) Comments relevant to such manifestations:

It should be made clear that anti-Semitism represents only a small part of the programme of the organizations described above; they engage primarily in war agitation along "nationalist" and racist lines. The task of dealing with these groups does not, of course, rest merely with the police and the courts; it is also a political problem which must be tackled above all by the two major democratic parties.

(c) Public reaction to such manifestations:

Neo-Nazi periodicals and leaflets are read by only a small minority. Passing references of a racist nature which occur in a daily newspaper or a weekly cause no particular comment.

It should be noted that strong anti-Semitic sentiment has existed in Austria since the turn of the century, at which time, it is true, it had a purely religious basis. Thus, before the First World War no Jew could obtain a government job; if he had himself baptized, however, he had no further difficulty. The anti-Semitic outrages at Vienna during the Hitler period were also particularly severe. Today, most people are unquestionably ashamed of the Nazi crimes against the Jews. Part of the population already believes, however, that the atrocities were exaggerated by the Occupation authorities. This can be illustrated by the following passages from letters written by young people to the trade-union Press in reply to an educational article condemning anti-Semitism:

"... in your latest article in the Jugendlicher Privatangestellter (The Young Office Worker in Private Industry), you write, among other things, that it is not true that Jews are reluctant to get their hands dirty. You cite Israel in that connexion. However, Israel is far away. Here at Vienna, I do not know a single Jewish construction worker, sewer worker, furniture mover or the like.... In occupations that do not involve dirtying one's hands, however, I have encountered a great many Jews."

"If young people have to be taken to Mauthausen, they should be told not only about the brutal acts at Mauthausen but also about why there was a war in the first place.... Besides, it has long been fully established that the atrocities at Mauthausen, Auschwitz and Dachau as well as the other crimes of the Nazi period were greatly exaggerated. In saying this, I am by no means attempting to minimize the crimes which were actually committed, but I do feel that the brutal atrocities of the Occupation authorities, the resistance fighters and so forth should not be forgotten."

"... It does not serve the cause or serve Austria when Austrians drag their own people through the mud that way before the rest of the world."

These quotations were chosen because they are typical of the attitude of a large number of Austrians and of young people who did not experience the Nazi period in any conscious way because they were too young. It is also undeniable that there are people in every organization who, for fear of losing members, attempt to dissuade those who fight against anti-Semitism from being overactive in that respect.

It must, of course, be noted that the scrawling of Nazi inscriptions, the desecration of graves and so forth is universally condemned. The great majority of newspapers expressed strong disapproval of these crimes. At the same time, the view was very wide-spread that the newspapers should not write so much on the subject, since the result would merely be to encourage others to commit similar crimes. One strongly suspects that this view was expressed by people who, among other things, had not overcome their anti-Semitic feelings, at least at the subconscious level, and were apposed to condemning anti-Semitism. After the courts had handed down sentences, people were also heard to say privately that one could not make a remark without being thrown in jail, that that was what it was like to live in a democracy.

It should, of course, be added that there are very few Jews left in Austria today. It is therefore reasonable to assume that anti-Semitism will die out in the foreseeable future solely for want of nourishment.

(d) Measures taken to combat such manifestations by:

(1) Public authorities:

The Ministry of the Interior takes vigorous action against all manifestations of the kind referred to above. Persons who write these inscriptions are sought

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and, if found, are turned over to the courts, which give them severe sentences. Neo-Nazi newspapers are carefully read and when they publish incriminating articles, are convicted under the press law. In many cases, they have been banned.

Meetings are attended by police officers, and speakers are prosecuted if they make incriminating remarks. The ringleaders of the neo-Nazi movement are frequently given lengthy prison sentences.

After the recent wave of Nazi inscriptions, the Ministry of Education issued new instructions for history teachers directing that students should be made especially aware of the crimes committed by the Nazis.

Young people are forbidden to see films which preach war.

(2) Private organizations:

Efforts to educate the young people are made by the trade unions, the democratic political parties and the Catholic Action movement. They arrange special presentations of films like The Diary of Anne Frank, hold lectures and discussions, carry articles on the problem in their newspapers, and organize excursions to the former concentration camps. Discussions of racial prejudice are also held by adult education groups and on the radio.

(e) Causes or motivations of such manifestations:

This question is not easy to answer, and a whole dissertation would presumably have to be written to provide an adequate reply. The manifestations probably stem from three principal sources:

(1) A traditional source. Since, as has already been said, a relatively long-established and wide-spread anti-Semitic sentiment exists in Austria, this is simply perpetuated in the family, and the young people repeat what they hear from their elders. The same is true in the case of university students.

(2) Anti-Semitism is consciously propagated by the former National Socialists, who are trying to foster a neo-Nazi movement.

(3) Psychological causes. Anti-Semitism provides an outlet for aggressions. Most people disapprove of anything that is strange and unaccustomed.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

(Communication dated 14 June 1960)

1. Statements by the International Federation of University Women as a corporate body

1. The purpose of the Federation is stated in Article I of its Constitution, to which every national association in its membership must subscribe:

The purpose of the International Federation of University Women (hereinafter called the IFUW) shall be to promote understanding and friendship among the university women of the world, irrespective of their race, religion or political opinions, to represent them in international organizations, to further their interests, and to develop between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness.

2. The membership of the Federation - over 180,000 university women in fifty countries, comprising every colour, race and religion - manifests its opposition to discrimination on these grounds. It regards this varied membership of people with common aims, working together in peace and friendship, as one of its most valuable contributions to unity in the world.

2. Statements by some IFUW national associations

Denmark: As far as is known to the members of the Board of the Danish Federation of University Women, there have been no manifestations of racial prejudice and religious intolerance at the time when such manifestations occurred in some countries, i.e. at January 1960 or later.

France: Statement by the Chairman of the Legal Committee of the French Federation of University Women:

There are virtually no movements in France which preach racial or religious intolerance.

Children belonging to all races and religions have no difficulty in attending educational establishments at every level under the same conditions as French persons of the Catholic faith who have long been settled in the country, and they suffer no discrimination as regards admission to and grading in examinations and competitions.

The same is true as regards the right to enter and engage in any occupation.

Germany: A circular was sent by the Board of the German Association of University Women to all members. A statement to the same effect was also broadcast throughout the German Federal Republic.

Great Britain: The British Federation of University Women has endorsed a statement drawn up by the Standing Conference on the Economic and Social Work of the United Nations.

Norway: The Norwegian Association of University Women has sent the following statement, dated 2 June 1960:

At about Christmas time, 1959/60, some manifestations of anti-Semitism took place:

A monument of President Roosevelt in Oslo was painted with the Nazi emblem.

The windows of a few shops, belonging to Jews, had the swastika put on them.

Some Jewish citizens, fortunately very few in number, received threatening letters.

The police immediately started investigations and some of the guilty persons were found out; in some cases they were young hoodlums and drunkards.

The comments relevant to the manifestations were full of disgust and horror, which were expressed in numerous articles in all Norwegian papers.

The Norwegian Students' Association of the Oslo University arranged a big demonstration in front of the statue of the Norwegian author Wergeland - through whose work the Jews obtained Norwegian citizenship in 1851.

The radio had numerous commentators on the subject.

At the "Storting" interpellations were made as to what must be done in order to prevent manifestations of this kind.

The Minister of Justice was called upon to work on laws which should punish race discrimination.

The Norwegian Board of Primary School Teachers sent a circular to all teachers, telling them to punish any form of anti-Semitism and be careful in their teaching as to any subject that might hurt any Jews.

The National Board of Norwegian Highschool Teachers sent the following resolution (literally translated) concerning racial prejudices:

The instances of anti-Semitism, which have taken place abroad and in this country, prove that we still have to count with a regrettable attitude to fellow citizens and fellow men when it comes to single groups and individuals.

The National Board of Norwegian Highschool Teachers, on 12 March 1960, treated this problem and expressed the wish of joint action against any forms of racial prejudices and anti-Semitism in our Society.

It is evident that the school can here play an important part. Primarily all text books must be examined and any material or formulation that might be, in the least, discriminating or debasing as to race and belief must be cut out. This is not sufficient, however. A comprehensive and positive effort must be made to get at racial hatred and prejudices. We point at the necessity of an efficient action from all teachers, in all subjects, in all lessons and in all situations and relations, where this problem occurs.

The Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations must be made known to the pupils at the earliest possible moment, and through the instruction of, for instance, biology, everything must be made to prove the falsity of any theory which underestimates and denounces, as inferior, one race in relation to others.

Undoubtedly much can be done through schools and their curricula to prevent the development of prejudices and undermine the eventual false notions that might exist.

The National Board of Highschool Teachers wishes to express their willingness to collaborate in every possible way, with institutions, organizations and individuals, working with this aim in view.

As will be known, Norway has a very homogeneous population and most of the racial problems of some other countries are unknown to us.

However, we have in the north part of our country a contingent of the population the "Lapps" (Samer). They are about 20,000 in number and some instances of discrimination have taken place against these people.

Among a few representatives of the Norwegian people a certain hostility to Catholicism may perhaps be noted, especially in the very remote parts of our country. A Catholic cannot become Minister of Education or Prime Minister, nor can he teach religion in schools. We can say, that no people in Norway are really persecuted today, because of their religion.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland: The Association of University Women in Rhodesia and Nyasaland has sent the following statement, dated 2 June 1960:

There has been no evidence locally of anti-Semitism though there are many other manifestations of racial prejudice and discrimination as between the European and African elements of the population here. But these perhaps are not relevant to the enquiry being made by IFUW as they are certainly not minority problems in the strict sense of the word.

To give an authentic picture of such problems of racial prejudice and discrimination as exist in this newly developing society would mean many months of work for a very competent committee and certainly could not be prepared by 7 June.

As far as our own Association of University Women is concerned there is absolutely no discrimination on any ground whatsoever. We welcome and made friends with all graduates from whatever country they may come. Our organization, though still small, does in fact include members from many countries all over the world. Many of our ablest members are Jewish.

The United States of America: The American Association of University Women have sent the following statement, dated 7 June 1960:

We in Headquarters at the AAUW can add very little to the fund of information being collected by ECOSOC. However, we will attempt an answer.

We would like to point to the very active leadership of the Little Rock, Arkansas, Branch during the unpleasantness created by the closing of the public schools by Governor Faubus two years ago. Several of our Southern branches and state divisions are working hard at creating a climate of tolerance in the South as integration takes place - from lunch counter to the classroom.

We will be glad to have sent to you the hearings from the Senate and House Judiciary Committees on the civil rights legislation which was before Congress this session. There are three Senate and one House volumes. An official document which also might be of interest is the recent "Report of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice".

On 2 February 1960 the House passed a Resolution expressing the indignation of Congress at the recent desecration of houses of worship and other sacred sites. This Resolution is at the moment in the hands of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

We are sending you a copy of a letter written by Dr. Hawkes at the direction of the Board of AAUW to certain members of Congress. We are also sending you a copy of a report on the Civil Liberties Clearing House 1959 Conference, which we think will be of interest to you. The report for the 1960 Conference just concluded is not yet in print. Although the AAUW is not a member of this loose-knit and quite informal group, we follow its activities closely.

Greece: The Hellenic Association of University Women has sent the following statement, dated 12 June 1960:

There have never been any manifestations of anti-Semitism in Greece. The Jewish minority has never been the object of prejudice or religious intolerance.

The Greek nation resembles the Jewish nation in many ways by the fact that it has minority groups in all parts of the world. These are in most cases communities which have been established for thousands of years in regions which once belonged to Greece. They have been affected by changes in the map of the world, and this has caused them to suffer racial persecution.

Greek and Jewish minorities have often been persecuted together by peoples which made the suppression of all fundamental human freedom a guiding principle of their domestic policy.

Thus, the historical characteristics of the Greek people and, above all, its profound belief in the freedom - both spiritual and economic - of the individual, whether considered in isolation or as a member of a class or of a racial, linguistic or religious minority, have helped to make Greece the fatherland of a number of minorities which, fleeing oppression in their native countries, found freedom and a home in Greece.

The most recent manifestations of anti-Semitism in various parts of the world have not found a propitious atmosphere in Greece.

The only manifestations observed in January 1960 were three or four swastikas scrawled on the walls of Jewish buildings.

These incidents caused no concern among the Jewish population, for it was immediately evident that they did not represent an organized outbreak of anti-Semitism but rather a poor imitation by irresponsible persons of the incidents which had occurred elsewhere. These demonstrations, so alien to the Greek people, were immediately condemned by the Greek Government.

Two statements from widely divergent sources indicate the atmosphere that prevails in Greek-Jewish relations. The first is by the most Reverend Archbishop Theoklitos, Archbishop of Athens and Greece, and the second by Mr. Bros Michael, vice-president of the Jewish community of Salonika, which is the largest in Greece.

"Regardless of the form it assumes, the guise in which it appears or the justification offered for it, hatred can have nothing in common with the Christian spirit. All Greeks of the Orthodox faith disapprove of manifestations of anti-Semitism as contrary to the Christian spirit. At great cost to itself, the Greek people sustained its Jewish brethren during the Nazi occupation, hiding them and helping them to escape."

Condemning all manifestations of racial prejudice, Archbishop Theoklitos expressed praise of the Jewish people in the following terms:

"We must not forget that the Jewish people are among the most remarkable in history and that the blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ was, from the human standpoint, Jewish blood."
(Excerpt from radio broadcast of 9 April 1960).

/...

"As Greek citizens we have complete confidence in the State, which confers its great benevolence upon all, Greek and Jew alike, and in our Greek brethren. During the ill-famed years of Nazi savagery, the Greek people showed brotherly love and compassion for all of us. The fact that some Greek Jews are alive today is due solely to our Greek brethren of the Orthodox faith, who, at the risk of their own lives, succeeded in hiding us and saving us from the Nazis. That is something which we shall never forget.

"As for the three anti-Semitic inscriptions which appeared in our city, we do not regard them as a serious matter."

(Excerpt from an address by Mr. Bros Michael, vice-president of the Jewish community of Salonika, published in the Athens newspaper Kathimerini of 7 January 1960).

Greek public opinion has followed the anti-Semitic incidents throughout the world with great concern and disapproval. The Greek Press has unanimously condemned the policy of racial or religious discrimination which continues to be pursued by certain countries.

There are other minorities as well in Greece which enjoy all rights. Among the most numerous is the Moslem Turkish minority, which has complete freedom as regards education, religion, language and family law.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF SOCIALIST YOUTH

(communication dated 13 June 1960)

In reply to your kind invitation to our International to place at the disposal of the Secretary-General information or comments relating to manifestations of Anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice, we hereby attach some circulars relating to this matter recently distributed by our International, to all member and co-operating organizations.

Appendix I

IUSY
Teinfaltstrasse 9
Vienna I
Austria

17 January 1960

Dear Comrades,

Mapai, the Israel Labour Party, would appreciate it if the attention of member organizations were urgently drawn to the Anti-Semitic outbreaks which lately occurred in Germany and in various other parts of the world.

History has proved that it is imperative to deal firmly with such acts before they get out of hand and assume menacing proportions. We are aware of the fact that some member organizations have already voiced their indignation, yet it would seem essential that the members should continue to do everything in their power to combat and eradicate this evil which strikes at the root of the elementary principles of Democracy and Socialism.

Yours sincerely,

Appendix II

Jeunesses Socialistes Juives - BUND

NO! to all Racism and Anti-Semitism

It is in the double capacity of Socialists and Jews that we energetically rise up against the renewal of Anti-Semitism and Racism in the world.

/...

It is true that Anti-Semitism and Racism above all other things is a direct menace against the Jews and also is a great danger for all human beings believing in Democracy and Liberty.

The fact is, the Racists and Anti-Semites cannot resist the temptation of showing their true identity, and it is with indignation that we are witness of the swastikas in Germany as well as a number of other countries. What concerns us is as follows:

Must one remind the population of the programme which used these terrible symbols?

Must one remind people of the misery, oppression, the forced labour and concentration camps, the gas chambers and the cremation furnaces where millions of human beings, Jews and non-Jews found their death in the most atrocious and terrible manner?

We Jewish Socialists are convinced that we are not the only ones fighting the battle against Anti-Semitism and Nazism, and that in our fight we can count on the Democratic forces of the whole world.

The answer to Anti-Semitism and Racism must be vigorous and immediate before those which claim it become a menacing force for humanity.

We make a pressing appeal to all to demand with us:

1. An energetic and rapid instruction on an international level to make a state of emergency to put an end to these criminals who are organizing these Anti-Semitic incidents in the various countries;

2. In Germany: the punishment of the assistants of Hitler's crimes; the elimination of the old Nazis from all positions; a vigorous action which kills the tentative rebirth of Nazism in the shell.

3. An energetic action to put an end to the agitations of all elements and Anti-Semitic or Nazi groups.

We must not any longer let Anti-Semitism as practised by Soviet Russia be let pass in silence, where the totalitarian regime is turned against the Jewish population.

The murder of our kin, haunted by the vivid remembrances of the deportation, the gas chambers and the cremation furnaces, we are determined to fight against all racist movements and Anti-Semitism the inevitable result of which is individual and collective crime.

Appendix III

German Social-Democrats on Anti-Semitic outbreaks

The following statement was issued by the German Social-Democratic Party on 15 January 1960

The recent outbursts of anti-Semitism have once again focused attention on the Federal Republic of Germany. The present occurrences are anti-Semitic in form, but directed against the democratic order as such. The Social-Democratic Party of Germany has repeatedly in the past pointed to such dangers. It believes that no useful purpose is being served by spreading the cloak of silence over the past or present anti-democratic activities. On the contrary, it believes that such matters should be fully exposed whenever they arise. The conspiracy of silence must be broken and complacency would be deadly to the weak roots of our democracy.

Anti-Semitism is, of course, no purely German phenomenon. It is part of an anti-democratic and nationalist attitude, both political and social. Yet though non-German hooligans, because of contamination, conviction or ignorance commit such acts outside Germany too, nobody can take away the responsibility from the democratic elements in Germany. The past history of our country must compel everybody to give special consideration to the atrocities committed by the Nazi regime, and there can therefore be no escape for apologists in pointing to bad examples or imitations of German examples in foreign countries.

The outbursts which began with the smearing of the Cologne synagogue may have several underlying motives. There is as yet no certainty as to whether they were wholly or partly organized, or whether the initiators are to be found in Germany alone or elsewhere. It is even improbable that they were organized. They should, however, be recognized as extremely serious, whatever the results of the investigation may be.

In our opinion, there are a number of factors contributing to the present state of affairs. The defeat of the Nazi regime in 1945 was followed by a quick economic recovery which, in turn, was connected with the cold war situation. The East-West conflict, finding expression in a negative and cheap anti-Communism,

superseded the need for dealing politically and spiritually with the National Socialist past in Germany. The building up of military forces in a divided country furthermore fostered the feeling that past misdeeds committed behind the wall of the German military machine and its Nazi rulers had been condoned. Unfortunately, the Allied Governments being interested in such a German military contribution for reasons of their own, and anxious to embarrass the German Government, contributed to this development.

The democratic forces in Germany were unfortunately not strong enough to carry the day. The democratic order had been established in Germany only after her defeat in war. The fact, however, that this time democracy has been coupled with prosperity has so far prevented a spread of Fascist sentiments. Many people who had willingly served the Third Reich and are now again in safe economic positions will not easily risk their jobs and thus their security as long as this state of affairs continues. For this reason, we can only speak of a potential danger which has not as yet found manifest expression on a big scale. The danger may become acute only in time of an economic crisis, i.e. when it comes to the first test of our young democracy.

There exist a variety of Right-wing organizations in the Federal Republic. They have tried many times in the last fifteen years to find a common denominator and a "Führer". They have failed. In our opinion, it would be wrong to attribute sole importance to people who openly confess to a neo-Nazi ideology. It is just as important to realize that there exists an atmosphere conducive to nationalist tendencies which has been furthered by the personnel policy of Land and Federal Governments and sets a bad example. Certain authoritarian measures by the Federal Government must also be regarded as an encouragement of people reared in the Nazi spirit.

The way in which even high-ranking government officials have spoken on restitution to former victims of the Nazi regime made it appear as though these payments would endanger the German currency. This has led to the most exaggerated notions among the public on the amounts paid out, and consequently nourished unjustified feelings of personal envy.

Before a final judgement of the present anti-Semitic manifestations can be passed, it is necessary to know the relevant facts. Therefore it is our first

demand that the Government of the Federal Republic should present a survey of Right-wing activities at all levels in connexion with its present investigations. The proposal to ban Right-wing parties should be carefully considered. In our opinion, however, this is a dubious course; no ban can by itself protect a community from outbursts of the kind we have been witnessing. Another question is whether to cut off the financial resources of Right-wing groups. These include a number of publishing houses which, besides producing ordinary publications, have become notorious for the production of neo-Nazi literature.

As a first step the Federal Government has proposed the passing of a special law to protect racial minorities. In agreement with all Jewish organizations in Western Germany the Social Democratic Party has from the very beginning rejected such a course. We believe that it would mean thinking on an authoritarian line. Moreover, we fear that such a procedure is designed as a mere alibi in order to placate international public opinion. The legal code of the Federal Republic provides sufficient clauses to punish any offenders. The task is to apply them and not to boast about the creation of new laws when there is a lack of willingness to apply present legislation. Only judges willing to apply the law firmly and swiftly will mete out punishments to all offenders against the present democratic order. The arrest of delinquents should be quickly followed by a verdict.

Education for democracy must be intensified. Sufficient good literature is available and should be used extensively in schools and other educational institutions. Our children must be acquainted with the crimes committed in the name of the German people. Here again it is the task of the educational authorities to come forward quickly with suggestions in order to stop the process of glossing over the barbarian atrocities committed by the Nazis. Teachers must be put in a position to perform this task by appropriate training. The future of German political life will largely depend on the upbringing and education of German youth in a spirit of humanity and tolerance towards racial and other minorities.

Finally, double morality must be overcome. No solution can be found for our problem so long as small offenders, people infected by Nazi ideas simply ignorant youths, are severely punished while persons who served the Nazi regime in leading

positions still occupy high positions today. This discrepancy must stop and positions of high rank should make no difference to condemnation. Our criterion must be that whoever played a leading part in the Third Reich, even if he did not commit any acts punishable under present legislation, cannot now hold a position of influence in our young democracy.

The feeling of abhorrence about the resurgence of Fascist sentiments should not make us lose our sense of proportion. There is at the moment no immediate threat either to our democratic order or to any section of our population. It is even correct to say that the publicity accorded to recent events has had the positive result of rousing individuals, institutions, parties and governments from their apathy and of forcing them to a greater alertness vis-à-vis the problem facing us. Large sections of the population have given spontaneous and active expression to their determination to tolerate such excesses no longer. The political and moral attitude of large sections of the people and of the press thus contrasts favourably with the times before 1933.

The Social Democratic Party, together with all men of good will in other democratic parties and institutions, will as ever combat all activities detrimental to the democratic basis of our State. We hope for the support and understanding of our friends abroad.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

(communication dated 6 May 1960)

The action of the Red Cross in general in this respect is defined in Resolution XXXIV adopted by the XIX International Conference of the Red Cross in New Delhi in 1957, a copy of which is attached.

Resolution XXXIV: Campaign against prejudice and discrimination

The XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

Conscious of the deplorable differences in the living conditons of two-thirds of the World population as compared to the other third, and the responsibilities of the Red Cross in this connexion,

Convinced of the fact that large and powerful International Organizations have undertaken to study and to endeavour to solve this problem,

Recalling that on serveral occasions, International Conferences where the Red Cross was represented have requested the co-operation of non-governmental organizations of which the Red Cross is one of the oldest and has the largest number of members,

Requests all National Societies to examine carefully how they can effectively participate in campaigns against hunger, malnutrition, alcoholism, lack of and insanitary housing and other social evils,

Strongly appeals to these Societies not only to continue their activities regarding the promotion of physical health, but also to make special efforts to plan well conceived campaigns in the field of individual and social mental health against prejudice, discrimination and racialism and to extend aid to the victims of these evils in accord with the humanitarian traditions of the Red Cross.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS OF THE
TEACHING PROFESSION

(communication dated 26 April 1960)

An example of increase in mutual understanding and the ability to face new problems free of anxieties derived from the past, occurred at the 1957 Delegate Assembly of the World Confederation, in Frankfurt, Germany. There the delegates of the Israel Teachers Union met in friendship with the delegates of the German Teachers Association and adopted a statement setting forth their resolution that mutual respect and human dignity should be goals of their work as teachers.

Again, at the 1959 Assembly of Delegates held in Washington, D.C., the Assembly voted "that all countries afford to all their citizens, irrespective of race, sex, or creed, the right of equal access to all forms of education and sources of culture."

It is also significant that the entire programme of this Assembly of WCCTP Delegates was directly devoted to activities in support of the second major theme of UNESCO "The Promotion of Mutual Understanding Between Orient and Occident.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

(communication dated 14 June 1960)

On the basis of the materials transmitted by the World Jewish Congress (Appendixes I to IV), the following observations and proposals were submitted by Dr. Maurice L. Perlzweig, Permanent Representative of the Congress:

(1) A considerable proportion of those guilty of manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and religious intolerance has not been traced by the authorities in the countries where these acts occurred. The number of persons so far apprehended is comparatively small and includes many young people; very little evidence of organized subversive movements has as yet become available. But it seems to us to be premature to pass a final judgement on the background and motives of so wide-spread and unprecedented a wave of anti-Semitic incidents. The police authorities in a number of cities have uncovered some evidence of international links between subversive neo-fascist groups. This suggests the need for further and more urgent inquiry. We suggest that the governments should ask their security agencies to pursue such an inquiry and that the active participation of Interpol should be secured.

(2) Since the overwhelming majority of the incidents under consideration took place in countries of the Western world which in a large measure share in common religious and cultural traditions, we urge that UNESCO should be requested to inquire as to how far anti-Semitic and racialist elements in the religious and secular education of these countries, and more particularly in the textbooks in use, help to create a climate hospitable to religious intolerance and anti-Semitic incitement.

(3) We suggest that the Commission on Human Rights should draw the attention of all Governments to Article 26 (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and request them to take steps to encourage the educational authorities, both national and local, to ensure that the principles embodied in this article are implemented in the teaching given in the schools.

(4) It is suggested that the time has come for an inquiry into the desirability, within the framework of the Universal Declaration, and with unequivocal respect for freedom of speech, of legislation to deal with the problem

of incitement to racial prejudice and religious intolerance. The possible results of such incitement, leading ultimately not only to persecution but to massacre, were tragically evident under the Nazi regime in Germany and in states which came under Nazi influence. The gravity of these results in our opinion not only justify but make imperative a study on the desirability of the adoption of new legislative measures. We draw attention in this context to Article 30 of the Universal Declaration, and we urge that a high priority should be accorded to the consideration of this problem at the next meeting of the sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, with a view to the early formulation of recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights and thereafter to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

(5) With a view to stimulating and encouraging the efforts of both public and private bodies in the promotion of mutual understanding among religions, nations and ethnic groups, we respectfully urge that the General Assembly should adopt a resolution recalling the obligations of governments and peoples under the provisions of Articles 26 (2) and 30, condemning all movements and persons engaged in fomenting prejudice and advocating persecution as subversive of justice and freedom in human society, and affirming the resolve of the international community to take the necessary measures through the organs of the United Nations to eradicate the prejudice and intolerance which seek to destroy the unity of the human family.

Appendix I

The status of anti-Jewish activities in 1958

This brief survey deals only with the outward direct expressions of anti-Jewish acts. It does not treat of the national and international neo-Nazi and neo-Fascist organizations, groups, and publications and their inter-relation which, in the year under review, continued their nefarious activities as before. There was also - as in earlier years - an attempt to have an international rally, but it was prohibited in time.

I. The International Flow of Anti-Semitic Pamphlets, etc.

The flow of such material on an international scale increased during the year 1958.

Although apparently the work of individuals only, these tracts provide one of the main contributing factors to the growth of uneasiness in numerous Jewish communities throughout the world. From the seats of these "centers" and unending flow of slanderous pamphlets and leaflets is directed to far-away destinations, representing a continuous and systematic incitement to Jew-hatred and Jew-baiting.

The Swedish "center" is identified with the notorious agitator Einar Aberg, of Norvikken near Stockholm. Of late, Aberg was less frequently noticed, though his anti-Jewish missiles were received through the mail in 1958, i.a., in Argentina and in South Africa. A Swedish engineer, C.E. Carlberg, joined him as an associate and financial backer and disseminated anti-Jewish leaflets written by a Finnish anti-Semite, G. Herlitz.^{1/}

In 1958, a second centre made its appearance, located in the United States and run by a certain Horace Sherman Miller, operating from Waco, Texas. Miller tries not only to emulate Aberg as a distributor of hate literature on a world wide scale, but seems to organize cells of collaborators abroad under the banner of the KKK, as shown in the Santiago de Chile case. Whether he really

^{1/} See comments of the Government of Finland (Part II, B).

represents the Klan remains to be seen. He also embarked on extortional practices (from which Aberg has kept himself aloof); he sends slanderous material systematically to Jewish addresses, organizations and individuals alike, demanding financial contributions and threatening sanctions if they fail to provide same.

Toward the end of the year reliable information from Argentina pointed out the interesting fact that now Aberg's and Miller's material was being mailed together, no longer from abroad but from Argentina itself, which again indicates the existence of some sort of secret organized group of Miller's followers who are calling themselves the "Aryan Gentlemen of the KKK, Central American Office". Other countries from which his activities were reported include Great Britain (where a rival KKK group or at least a one-man-nucleus was set up by a certain Maurice Woolford, said to be connected with the neo-Nazis and Natinform), Chile, and Uruguay.

It should be noted that the anti-Semitic publication Canada Intelligence Service, also boasted of having received substantial orders from Australia.

All this is, obviously, in addition to the abundant dissemination of all kinds of anti-Jewish literature (books, periodicals, pamphlets, leaflets, posters) throughout the world on a local basis. The Protocols of the Elders of Zion was given new notoriety by Nasser. It is noteworthy that very recently U.S. anti-Semites also evidenced an interest in these Protocols.

II. Anti-Jewish Discrimination

There are very few countries maintaining open legal disabilities of the Jews tantamount to a denial of legal equality, such as the survival of the Jewish head tax in Afghanistan - the only example in today's world - or the legal distinction between Greek citizens of the Christian and Jewish faith, expressing itself particularly in compulsory renunciation of nationality in the case of Jews taking up residence abroad.^{1/} Egyptian nationality decrees (which i.a., bar the entrance or re-entrance of certain categories of Jews) clearly belong to this category. Upper Austria, one of the nine constituent parts of the Austrian Federal Republic, with just a handful of Jewish residents, found it advisable to introduce a ban on Shechita.

^{1/} See comments of the Government of Greece, (Part II, C).

Unofficial bias in the economic and particularly in the social field continued despite considerable progress made in certain countries. The same applies to milder forms of anti-Jewish official discrimination, for instance in naturalization. It may be noted that there was even an attempt to segregate Jewish pupils in a Buenos Aires school.

III. Anti-Jewish Slander

The courts of law in several countries had to deal with cases of anti-Semitic slander, incitement to race hatred and praise of Hitler's extermination policies though, of course, only a tiny fraction of such public remarks were made the object of legal proceedings. In Western Germany such cases seem to multiply of late. The case of Ludwig Zind, high school teacher in Offenbach, attracted world attention, particularly when Zind finally made his escape from Germany to Egypt, a development which had been anticipated in the press many months in advance.

IV. Violence

Anti-Semitism has of late increasingly devoted its activities to the field of anonymous violence, taking as its target Jewish communal institutions, especially synagogues, cemeteries, and memorials to Jewish martyrs. Attacks on such buildings and memorials in the dark of the night by unknown vandals have become a feature of the anti-Jewish picture. Bombings and dynamiting, arson, the smashing of windows and defacement by the painting of anti-Jewish slogans or swastikas have become a standard procedure for the expression of Jew-hatred, and it is hardly a consolation that in some of these cases it has been established that children were the perpetrators.

Defacements were reported from Vienna, Austria, from Italy (Memorial to the Jewish Victims of the Adreatine Caves Massacre in Rome and another one in Mantua), Paris (Wall of the Monument of the Unknown Jewish Martyr), Goettingen, and Wuppertal, Western Germany, and Great Britain (Synagogue in Kenton, Middlesex, and Buckingham Palace in London, on which a swastika and a slogan "mentioning the Queen and the Jews" were painted). In Argentina, a synagogue in Buenos Aires

and the Jewish Center at Santa Fe suffered the same fate, as did the synagogue in Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, and two houses of prayer in Johannesburg, South Africa. In the United States, one house of worship each in Manhattan and the Bronx, three in Brooklyn, and one in a suburban community in Long Island were likewise defaced, as were synagogues in Denver, Colorado, in New Jersey, and in Michigan.

There was a single case of an attempt to destroy Jewish institutions by bombing or arson outside the United States, namely, the attempt against a synagogue in Santiago de Chile, perpetrated by a group of four young adherents of the Ku Klux Klan who were in connexion with, and probably received orders from, the anti-Semitic propaganda centre in Waco, Texas. The cases of bombings and arson in the United States are well known and occurred mostly in the Southern States, which were in a state of turmoil over the desegregation issue. But the wave of destruction reached soon other states: Arizona (Phoenix), New Jersey, Massachusetts (bombing of a rabbi's residence in Brockton), and Illinois, where, simultaneously with the Atlanta case, the synagogue in Peoria was severely damaged, which aroused President Eisenhower's condemnation.

Resting places of the dead were also used for the manifestation of anti-Jewish feelings. In 1958, Western Germany had only three recorded cases of desecration of Jewish cemeteries. The north of the United States witnessed several desecrations, particularly in New Jersey (Brunswick, Woodbridge, and Newark), where altogether more than 500 tombstones were defaced with swastikas and paintings of similar character, many of them beyond repair. Five cemeteries were attacked by vandals in Albany, New York, and one in Rochester.

V. Conclusions

The sum total of all the manifestations of anti-Semitism must be viewed in its right perspective and within the framework of the age-old history of persecutions of the Jewish people. It may then be said that the present moment, taken by itself and apart from the past as well as from the future, is one of the least dangerous ever witnessed. With the obvious exception of the Arab lands, there are today no political movements in power or on the threshold of power,

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nor ideologies attracting the allegiance of broad masses which would openly advocate the elimination and the persecution of, or even the denial of equality to, the Jews, as a plank of their platform or as an aim of their activities. However, recent general elections temporarily disturbed the peaceful atmosphere in Argentina, and provoked the most serious anti-Jewish riot of the year in the Jewish quarter of the Italian capital. The protracted Algerian crisis and the resulting juncture in the destinies of the French Republic have adversely affected not only the Jews of that strife-torn country but also the Jewry of Metropolitan France. The struggle against desegregation in which the southern States of the United States are engaged also has its anti-Jewish ramifications.

Appendix II

List of anti-Semitic and neo-nazi incidents
and manifestations reported since Christmas
1959, arranged by country of incident and,
within each country, by locality.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of localities</u>	<u>Localities</u>
Argentina	5	Buenos Aires Cordoba La Plata Mar del Plata Salta
Australia	7	Adelaide Brisbaine Canberra Melbourne Perth Sydney Tamunda
Austria	25	Baden bei Wien Bad Gastein Bleiburg (Kaernten) Bruck a/d Leitha Eichhorn (Gänderndorf) Faakersee Grafenstein

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Austria (cont.)

Graz
Gross-Siegharts (N.O.)
Kirchberg o.d. Donau
Klagenfurt
Koeftach
Lienz
Liesing
Linz
Muehlviertel
Muerzzuschlag
Neustift am Walde
Obermühl (Bez. Rohrbach)
Oberndorf u. Umgebung
Putzleinsdorf (O.O.)
Salzburg Stadt
Trofaiach
Zistersdorf

Belgium	4	Anvers (Antwerp) Brussels Eupen Tamines
Brazil <u>1/</u>	4	Porto Alegre Rio De Janeiro Sao Paulo Belo Horizonte
Canada	4	Montreal Ottawa Toronto Vancouver
Chile	1	Santiago
Colombia	2	Baranquilla Bogota
Cyprus	2	Famagusta Limasol

1/ See comments of the Government of Brazil, document E/CN.4/Sub 2/208/Add.1.

Denmark	3	Copenhagen Graasten Sonderburg
East Germany	8	Dresden East Berlin Eisenach Gera Grimma Magdeburg Oranienburg Riessa
Ecuador	1	Quito
Eire	1	Dublin
Finland ^{1/}	2	Helsinki Lahti
France	17	Beziers Bordeaux Champigny Crehange-Cité Denain Douai Fontainebleau Le Mans Lille Lyon Maseyaux (Maasmuenster) Upper Alsace Montpellier Nancy Paris Sarrebouurg Toulouse Troyes
Great Britain	37	Axminster Belfast Birmingham Eognor Regis

^{1/} See comments of the Government of Finland (Part II, B).

Great Britain (cont.)

Bolton
Bournemouth
Bramhall
Bristol
Bushley Park
Cambridge
Canterbury
Cardiff
Chapelton
Chester
Coventry
Dagenham
Dartford
Dundee
Glasgow
Hendon
Herfordshire
Jarrow
Kingston
Leeds
Lincoln
Liverpool
London
Lowestoft
Lythen St. Annes
Manchester
Northampton
Port Elizabeth
Richmond
Salford
Saltash
Westcliff
York

Greece^{1/}

3

Athens
Chalkis
Salonika

Holland^{2/}

2

Amsterdam
Utrecht

Honduras

1

Tegucicalpa

^{1/} See comments of the Government of Greece (Part II, C).

^{2/} See comments of the Government of the Netherlands (Part II, E).

Hongkong	1	Hong Kong
Hungary	1	Budapest
Israel	7	Ashdod Ashkelon Elath Lydda Nazareth Ramat Tel Aviv
Italy	32	Aquila Bari Bologna Cagliari Como Ferrara Florence Foggia Forli Leghorn (Livorno) Merano Messina Milano Modena Naples Novara Oderzo Padua Palermo Parma Piombino Reggio Emilia Rimini Rome Rovigo Schlanders near Bolzano Teramo Treviso Trieste Turino Venice Voghera

Luxembourg ^{1/}	1	Hintzert
Mexico	3	Mexico City Pueblo Toluca
Morocco	2	Rabat Safi
Norway	3	Oslo Sarpsborg Stavanger
Pakistan	1	Rawalpindi
Panama	2	Colon Panama City
Peru	1	Lima
Portugal		Localities not reported
Rhodesia	4	Bulawayo Kitwe Salisbury Umtali
South Africa	6	Capetown Durban Johannesburg Munzenberg Port Elizabeth Pretoria
Spain	3	Barcelona Bilbao Madrid
Sweden	13	Eksjce Eskilstuna Flen Garda Goeteborg

^{1/} See Comments of the Government of Luxembourg (Part II, D).

Sweden (cont.)		Karlskrona Malmoe Skoevde Stockholm Stroemstad Upsala Vaesteras West-Bleknige
Switzerland	10	Bellinzona Calvin Geneva In den Freibergen Lucerne Romont St. Gallen Schaffhausen Tramelan Zurich
Turkey	1	Istanbul
United States	126	Albuquerque Ann Arbor Atters Baltimore Belmont Bethpage Boston Boulder City Bronx, N.Y. Brooklyn, N.Y. Buffalo Cambridge Camden Canarsie, N.Y. Champaign Charlottesville Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland College Park Columbus Corona, N.Y. Corpus Christi Dallas Darien Dayton

United States (cont.)

Decateur
Des Moines
Detroit
Dowogiac, Michigan
Duluth
East Meadow
East St. Louis
Edgewood, N.Y.
Elmhurst
Endicott
Englewood
Fairlawn, N.J.
Fargo
Farmingdale
Flushing
Fort Wayne
Gadsden
Gary
Granitville
Harrisburg
Hartford
Hempstead
Hollywood
Houston
Huntington
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Jersey City
Kalamazoo
Kansas City
La Crosse
Levittown, Long Island
Livingston
Lowell
Los Angeles
Manhattan
Mamaroneck
Marshaltown
Media
Memphis
Miami
Minneapolis
Montgomery
Mount Vernon
Nanticoke
Nashville
Newark
New Britain, Conn.

United States (cont.)

New Rochelle
Norfolk, Conn.
North Hollywood
Norwalk
Oakland
Omaha
Overlook Park
Paramus
Paterson
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Pleasantville
Pontiac
Port Jefferson
Portland
Providence
Provo
Queens, N.Y.
Richmond, N.Y.
Richmond, Virginia
Rockford
Rockland City
Rockville Centre
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Francisco
St. Louis
St. Paul
Santa Fe
Sarasota
Scottsdale
South Farmingdale
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, Miss.
Tampa
Toledo
Troy
Tucson
University Park
Utica
Washington, D.C.
Weston
West Hempstead
West Hartford
West Haven
Westport

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United States (cont.)

		Wildwood
		Wilmington
		Worcester
		Yonkers
		Ypsilanti
Uruguay	1	Montevideo
Venezuela	1	Caracas
West Germany	82	Aachen
		Allersberg
		Altenkirchen
		Amberg
		Ansbach
		Aschaffenburg
		Assenheim
		Bad Kissingen
		Bergen
		Bielefeld
		Bingen
		Boeblingen near Stuttgart (Army Barracks)
		Bonn
		Braunschweig
		Bremen
		Bremen-Vegesack
		Britz (Berlin)
		Burghof
		Coburg
		Cologne
		Darmstadt
		Dienslaken
		Dortmund
		Duesseldorf
		Duisburg
		Echterdingen
		Flensburg
		Frankfurt on Main
		Freiburg/Breisgau
		Fuerth
		Gelsenkirchen
		Giessen
		Goeppingen
		Goettingen
		Grosskarbon
		Hain
		Hamburg

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West Germany (cont.)

Hameln
Hannover
Hilpoltstein
Hohne
Kalkar
Kassel
Kiel
Kitzingen
Konstanz
Kreuzberg/Berlin
Lauda
Lauenburg
Loerrach
Marienborn
Marl/Westf.
Meldorf/Holstein
Munich
Niebuell
Nienburg
Nuremberg
Offenbach
Offenburg
Oldenburg
Osterode
Pech near Godesberg
Peine
Pinneberg (Air Force
Barracks)
Rheydt
Roth/Bavaria
Saarbruecken
St. Wendel
Scheinfeld
Schellhorn
Schortens/Friesland
Schwelm
Seligenstadt
Spandau
Speyer
Weilburg
Werther
West Berlin
Wetzlar
Wuerzburg
Zorge/Harz
Zweibruecken

Total of
countries: 41

Total of
localities: 430

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Appendix III

Reactions to the Incidents

I. Parliamentary bodies

U.S. House of Representatives

British House of Commons:

Selwyn Lloyd, Foreign Secretary
Richard Allen, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs
John Profumo, Minister of State

Italian Senate

Swedish Parliament: 3 questions to Minister by Social Democratic and Liberal Members

Belgian Parliament: Declaration by Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens in the Second Chamber

Bundestag of the Federal German Republic (Western Germany): Declaration by Acting President Prof. Carlo Schmid

Landtag (Diet) of Nordrhein-Westfalen

Landtag and Government of Rheinland-Pfalz

Landtag of Bavaria: Declaration by Pres. Dr. Hans Ehrhard on behalf of all parties represented

Chamber of Deputies, West Berlin (Declaration by Burgomaster Willy Brandt)

II. Heads of Governments and Prime Ministers

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, U.S.A.

Prime Minister N. Khrushchev, U.S.S.R.

President Kubitschek, Brazil

President Arturo Frondizi, Argentina

President Bourguiba, Tunisia

President H. Luebke, Western Germany

President-Elect Archbishop Makarios, Cyprus

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, Canada

Prime Minister Menzies, Australia

Prime Minister Castro, Cuba

Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Western Germany

III. Cabinet Ministers

Federal Minister of the Interior, G. Schroeder, Western Germany
Federal Foreign Minister von Brentano, Western Germany
Burgomaster Willy Brandt, West Berlin (Radio Address to population)
Belgian Minister of Justice Merchier (Radio Address to Belgian People)
Charles Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Member of the British Cabinet)
(Address at Luton)
Austrian Ministry of the Interior: Drafting two bills against Neo-Nazi activities.

IV. Religious leaders

Pope John XXIII
Radio Vatican
Cardinal Richard Cushing, Boston
Cardinal van Roey, Belgium
Cardinal Don Jaime de Barros Camara, Brazil
Philip J. Furlong, Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop, New York
Roman Catholic Bishop Kampe, Limburg
Archbishop Theoklitos of Athens, Greece
Archbishop Iakovos, Head of the Greek-Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South
America
Oecumenic Council of Protestant Churches, Geneva
National Council of Churches of Christ, U.S.A.
Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A.
James A. Pike, Episcopalian Bishop of California
W. B. Donegan, Episcopalian Bishop of New York
United Presbyterian Church
American Baptist Church
Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher
W. Russelshearer, Council of the Free Church
Dr. Shepherd, Church of Scotland
Dr. I. Brodie, Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth
Convocation of Canterbury
Convocation of York

All Bishops of the State Church of Norway
Protestant Church Union of France
Consistoire de l'Eglise nationale protestante, Geneva, Switzerland
American, German and Greek Evangelic Churches in Greece (jointly)
Federal Churches of the Evangelic Churches in Italy
Member Churches of the Oecumenic Council in Austria
Member Churches of the Oecumenic Council in the Netherlands
Ratsvorsitzender der evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland
Kirchenleitung der vereinigten evangelisch-lutherischen Kirche Deutschlands
Rat der Evangelischen Kirche der Union, West Germany

V. Other bodies

Pan Europa Union (Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi; President)
Bureau of the Socialist International (meeting at London)
Liberal World Union (G. Malagodi, President; meeting at Paris)

Enclosures --- Samples of Statements by:

(a) President Dwight D. Eisenhower (U.S.A.)

"We deeply regret that the fire of bigotry seems to be ever present in the body politic. We cannot ignore it, nor can we allow it to spread one inch. For when it becomes rampant it may cause destruction to freedom and decency everywhere. In this age, when so much is expected and required of America, we can ill afford to waste a single day combating bigotry or prejudice at home. United in a common purpose in free and responsible team work of all races, of all faiths and of all nationalities, we will continue seeking to advance the general welfare of all our people and our neighbors abroad."

(b) Prime Minister N.S. Khrushchev (U.S.S.R.)

"...The current fascist anti-Semitic incidents in many cities of West Germany are a characteristic sign of the upsurge of reaction, whose evil maneuvers have long since been widely known to the world community. Many decades ago, during the period when Czarist reaction was rampant, anti-Semitic pogroms had been organized by the 'black hundred' (gangs) from time to time. Lenin, the Bolsheviks and all progressives, decisively combatted that ignominious manifestation.

"In Germany Hitler aggressively fanned the flames of anti-Semitism. He suppressed all freedoms, ruthlessly crushed democratic rights. And he perpetrated all that in order to launch his bloody cause -- to spark the war."

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(c) Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker (Canada)

referred to the incidents as "most deplorable in every sense of the word." He said further: "I hope that isolated incidents will not be exaggerated into a national trend. There is nothing more dangerous to national welfare than anything that savours of discrimination against any race, creed or colour."

(d) Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies (Australia)

said that there was "absolutely no room in Australia for anti-Semitism, nor its justification."

There was no clear evidence of an organized campaign but the Government were watching the position closely.

They condemned the attempt to stir up false issues and, Mr. Menzies added, "every member of the Federal Parliament of whatever party shares my feelings on this matter."

(e) The Vatican, January 9, 1960, in a broadcast stated

"...Anti-Semitism is both hate and fear; both are irrational and, if collectively incited, blind the reason and are the worst counsellors to action.

"Hate may put at the disposal of life a power which is the more dangerous the blinder is the fear which it accompanies. And in the act of hitting, be it in all 'pogroms' as well as in the atrocious liquidations of Bergen-Belsen and other places, those who let themselves be seduced by anti-Semitic mania appear the more unhuman the more they believe that they can save themselves, through violence, from their initial hatred.

"Since, ordinarily, anti-Semitism appears on the collective level on which individual conscience is suffocated by the irresponsible pressure of the masses, it tends to get totally out of control of such a minimum of rationality which it may have possessed at the outset. Rational man becomes not only stunned, but is annihilated by this collective folly..."

(f) Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury,
Dr. R.H.W. Shepherd of the Church of Scotland, etc.:

"...that vestiges of anti-Semitism and of Nazism should linger on in Germany itself is in no way surprising. The intensive indoctrination of a whole generation and the aftermath of defeat in two world wars are sufficient explanation of this.

"But to explain is not to condone and we can do no less than condemn in the most forthright terms every expression of anti-Semitism.

"We appeal, therefore, for three things: Christians should openly express their sympathy with their Jewish brethren; all possible influence should be exerted against any extension of the outbreaks; and all should apply themselves with renewed vigour to the long-term task of uprooting the widespread underlying prejudices which provide such fertile soil for extremist agitators of all kinds."

(g) The World Council of Churches declared:

A number of churches, speaking through their leaders, have already expressed the fear that the Jewish people, after all they have endured, may once again become the target of malicious anti-Semitic propaganda. The World Council of Churches wishes to take this occasion to emphasize once more the solemn statement which it made at its last assembly:

"The assembly calls upon member churches to repudiate all forms of segregation or discrimination and to work for their abolition in their own midst as well as in society."

It also wishes to affirm its profoundly sympathetic feelings towards the Jewish people, with whom Christians share a precious heritage, and it expresses the hope that this dangerous recrudescence of anti-Semitism will be stamped out without delay.

(h) The Archbishop of Athens made the following statement on 9 April 1960:

... That is why we condemn the anti-Semitic incidents as sacrilegious, barbaric and anachronistic, particularly today when the greatest need is for fraternal solidarity and love among all peoples, great and small.

In an era of progress and civilization and at a time of interplanetary exploration, people must show themselves equal to the task and must overcome destructive prejudices and opinions based on ill-will and misunderstanding, particularly where these spread, embody or exacerbate hatred in any of its forms.

Appendix IV

Neo-Nazi and neo-Fascist Organizations

I. Introductory

The number of neo-Nazi and neo-Fascist organizations is very large. Some have been in existence since practically the end of the war or even since the start of the Nazi period. Others are of more recent vintage. Many are of longer, others of shorter duration. A recent study (H. Jaeger, Neo-Nazism and Fascist International, London, 1960) listed over 130 such organizations: 34 operating in Germany and more than a hundred outside Germany. They possess - according to this study - about 80 periodicals. A number of the organizations are associated with others in international groups, others work independently.

II. International Groupings

According to most recent reports, there are at present several internationally working groups:

(1) The most recent is the European New Order. Its kernel is the Mouvement Populaire Francais (MPF), whose head is Charles Luca and whose organ is Fidelité. The programme of the MPF consists in the "defence of the race," and the defense of National Socialism against "bourgeois capitalism" and "Soviet materialism"; it is opposed to parliamentary democracy, human equality, mixed marriages (of different races), etc. Other associated organizations are: the Mouvement Sociale Belge, the Italian Nouvo Ordino Europeo and the Hungarian Arrow Cross movement. Charles Luca is also in touch with the German Social Movement, the German Reich Party, the Ludendorf Movement, the Austrian ANJO-Jugend, and other Fascist groups.

(2) The most widely known is the European Social Movement, whose secretary-general is the Swede Per Engdahl. Its basic aim is a "social and national revolution" and "anti-parliamentary government." The Movement is reported to comprise about 50 associated organizations in 14 countries. In Sweden it is Nyesvenska Roerelse; in Norway and Denmark, the Reformbevaegelse (headed by Ernst Berg); in France the Comite de Coordination des Forces Nationales Francaises

(headed by Prof. Maurice Bardeche, publisher of Defense de l'Occident), in itself an organization of organizations; in Italy, the Movimento Sociale Italiano (headed by Prince Borghese), with which students, youth, veterans and even a labour organization are affiliated; in England it is the British Union Movement of Sir Oswald Mosley, which maintains contacts in many countries, in particular in South Africa and Australia; in Belgium the associated groups are the Mouvement Social Belge and the Flemish Social Movement; in Austria, the Oesterreichische Soziale Bewegung; in Germany it is the Deutsche Soziale Bewegung (headed by Karl Heinz Priester, just died), whose organ is Nation Europa. Splinter groups exist in Finland, Holland^{1/}, Spain, and among the Hungarian and Russian exiles. The Movement probably has also connexions with Arab countries; there is a Scandinavian Arab Friendship Union, whose head is John Alling of Copenhagen.

The activities of this movement were recently highlighted by reports from Germany that the head of the German Social Movement, Friedrich Klein, invited 800 representatives of neo-Nazi groups from all over Europe to a conference in Wiesbaden. (The conference was called off apparently for lack of sufficient response.) A preliminary meeting had been held on May 12th in Bad Nauheim.

(3) A third international group is the Nordisk Samling with seat and an organ of the same name in Malmö. Its Swedish Section is the Rikspartiijt, whose head is Göran Assar Oredson, and whose organ Nordisk Kamp carried a swastika on its title page; in Denmark it is the Danish National Socialist Labour Party (headed by Sven Salicath) whose members' greeting is "Heil Hitler." The Nordisk Samling has also contacts in Germany.

(4) A fourth group is the Northern League of Roger Pearson and its organs are The Northlander and Nordic World. The British National Labour Party also belongs to the Northern League. In July 1959, Pearson arranged a meeting in Germany at which groups from Germany, Austria, England, the USA, Australia, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were represented.

(5) A fifth group is the so-called "action associations" of SS in various European countries. Among these are: the HIAG in Germany, the HINAG in Holland^{1/}, the St. Martins Fund in Belgium, the Kameradschaft 4 in Austria, the Dansk Frontkaemper Forbundet; the Hjelpororganisasjonen for Krigskadede in Norway, the

^{1/} See comments of the Government of the Netherlands (Part II, E).

Veijesapu in Finland, as well as some groups in Sweden, France and Switzerland, and exile (refugee) groups of Latvians, Estonians, Ukrainians, Albanians, Spaniards, etc.

(6) Legion Europa, was established on 31 October 1959, in Vienna. According to the Wegwarte (its publisher is the deputy chairman of the Austrian Social Movement), the Legion has support in Germany, Italy, Spain, France, Belgium and Holland.^{1/} Its European leader was Alfred Borth (see below).

(7) The Ku Klux Klan (USA) is entering the international field by establishing contacts in West Germany, Great Britain, Austria, and Argentina.

(8) Aberg (Sweden) has been flooding many foreign countries with his "literature". Mosley has been doing the same on a somewhat more modest scale.

It should be remembered that it is not always possible to obtain detailed information on the activities of the above groupings because they publish no reports on their meetings or the work of their organizations.

III. Local Organizations and Groups

A description of many of these organizations is to be found in the attached publication Institute Annual 1956 pp. 180-312, and Dictionary of Jewish Public Affairs (they and their publications are marked with a blue V).

Here are a few examples of recent vintage:

(a) Deutsch-Arabische Verbindungs Gesellschaft, Saarbruecken. Its task is a "common struggle against the Zionist domination in the Arab countries and against Jewish domination in Germany." President of the Association is Karl Heinz Niel; Erwin Schoenborn, Chairman of the "Socialist People's Party", is secretary.

(b) National-Jugend Deutschlands. Its members are high-school pupils, university students, artisans, and young businessmen. The Federal leader is Peter Bernau. The reading material of the members includes Hitler's Mein Kampf; in the meetings

^{1/} See comments of the Government of the Netherlands (Part II, E).

National-Socialist songs are sung. The organization has a "fighting group" and a "security service" to fight against democratic youth organizations. Its main task is the schooling of "cadres".

(c) Deutsch-Sozialistischer Jungsturm. Its members wear black shirts (like the Italian Fascists). The organizer of this body is a former high NSDAP functionary.

(d) Jungdeutsche Freischar. Its organizer is Guenther Hessler, former Hitler Jugend leader and SS-man. Its members insist that their fatherland is to be within the borders between the Maas and Memel.

(e) The Ring Volkstreurer Verbaende is the umbrella association of all Nazi organizations in Austria. The most active of these organizations was the Bund Heimattreuer Jugend, which was dissolved by the authorities but continues as the Verband Heimattreuer Jugend Oesterreichs auf Bundesebene. The Federal leader of the Bund and editor of the infamous Trommler was Konrad Windisch, who was twice arrested; one of its functionaries was Alfred Borth, editor of the no less well known Wegwarte, who was arrested together with Windisch for incitement to unlawful acts. Some of the other members were also arrested.

(f) National Labour Party in Great Britain, formed about two years ago, has a membership of about 800. Its leader is John Beau. It is in touch with similar organizations on the Continent, notably in Sweden. In Great Britain it is closely connected with the White Defense League (whose main plank is "Keep Britain White"), the leader of which is Colin Jordan. Both Beau and Jordan were formerly prominent in the League of Empire Loyalists.

(g) The American Nazi Party, with headquarters in Arlington, Virginia. Its leader (Fuehrer) is George Lincoln Rockwell. He boasts of "Sturm troopers" and his aim is to unite various anti-Semitic elements, including former members of the German Bund. His "literature" urges American Nazis to unite "...if you are sick of seeing your...country turned over to a gang of Communist-Jews and their Negro-tools."

(h) The Nazism Club (one of about a dozen youth Nazi groups known to exist); membership, about 25. Their "Fuehrer" and "officers" use German military titles and some members comprise an SS corps.

Most of these groups carry the word "Nazi" (or "Reich") in their names. At least some use the Nazi salute and have Nazi flags. They act in secret. Some possess arms and distribute pro-Nazi or anti-Semitic leaflets. Practically all of them have been organized quite recently.

(i) A new neo-Nazi Party was formed just recently in Sweden under the "Chancellorship" of Gunnar Cederberg. According to Swedish newspapers, this party is to become the central neo-Nazi Party of Sweden.

WCPLD UNION FOR PROGRESSIVE JUDAISM

(communication dated 15 July 1960)

The available material has been sufficiently documented to be considered seriously against the Soviet Union's claims of complete religious and cultural freedom for all its citizens. It is generally recognized that the Jew, considered a nationality in the Soviet Union, has consistently been deprived minimal spiritual and cultural privileges permitted other minorities. While all religions depend on government permission to practise actively, Jews are not allowed any central organization to effect the functioning of their religion and are, thereby, unable to maintain a group existence. Only limited synagogue facilities and religious publications are available and the teaching of Hebrew is banned. Children must be instructed privately, an imaginable hardship for the average parent. Thus, in denying the child his right to learn Hebrew, the USSR automatically prevents his strict observance of his religion. Surrounded by the undue pressures of discriminatory practices in education and employment, the stress of newspaper ridicule and vituperation wherein the Jew sees himself portrayed as parasitic, anti-social, fraudulent and even traitorous, again, deprived of his right to worship in the age-old tenets of his faith, it is understandable that large numbers of Jews in the Soviet Union deny their religion through fear of reprisal. It is within this context that the statement made by the First Deputy Premier Anastas L. Mikoyan during his visit to the United States of America in January 1959 becomes more readily understandable. When questioned at a United Nations correspondents' press conference regarding the limiting of Jewish culture in the Soviet Union, the First Deputy declared that, Jews were not deprived of higher education, publication or theatre facilities, but that these were no longer needed, desired or generally used because Jews now participated fully in Russian culture. Actually, as we have shown, the facilities are not readily available and, we understand, many Jews are afraid to petition for such material aids. Speculation would indicate that Jewish rights and practices, and culture, are slowly being stifled by repression.

Regarding the December and January 1960 outbreak of anti-semitism throughout the world, with its accompanying bombings, defamation, vandalism and threats, the World Union believes that it was not centrally directed or internationally

organized. However, whether the work of hate-ridden groups or mentally ill individuals, any renaissance of anti-Jewish terrorism must be considered as serious manifestations of tension, anxiety and aggression; possibly contributed to by rising racial change and restlessness, as well as economic pressures. WUPJ has been and is aware of ever present latent anti-Jewish hostility; but, anti-semitism is not a state of mind or emotion new in this century. It has been ruthlessly condoned through the ages. What is important, is the ready recognition and awareness of an incident and the vigilance and diligence with which governments and law enforcement agencies deal with the situation, at both legislative and punitive levels. No society can operate responsibly when a minority is harassed and oppressed; and any disrespect for the law breeds contempt for the weak and the few. Most experts appear to agree that the recent flare-up of overt acts was, mainly, the manifestation of revolt against authority. It is the continuing quiet, polite, social discrimination against any minority that the World Union believes is the far more dangerous and complicated problem.

In reviewing the situation after the six month respite, the World Union suggests that the United Nations might fruitfully create a team of social scientists and psychologists who would study both the offenders and their acts. The collated material and professional conclusions could then be made available to interested governments to assist them in their approach to and in setting up procedures to combat resurgence of such acts whenever they appear.

REGISTER

THE WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS

(communication dated 7 June 1960)

As an international youth organization of essentially non-discriminatory nature whose object, as laid down in the Constitution of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, is "through co-operation to promote unity of purpose and common understanding in the fundamental principles of Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting throughout the world and to encourage friendship among girls of all nations within frontiers and beyond", we should be denying our own basic character were we able to cite such evidence.

The World Association is very much alive to the influences of intoleration and discrimination prevailing in the world today. Within our world movement of fifty Member Countries Guiding and Girl Scouting works as an antidote to such tendencies and continues to prove a most effective means of creating good relations between young people of all nationalities; the fact that their activities are directed to disinterested practical welfare wherever this need is a great factor in establishing a feeling of good will not only towards each other but to the community in general.

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

(Communication dated 13 June 1960)

Referring to your letter of April 20, SO 234 (8-1-1) NGO, inviting our organization to put at the disposal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations information or comments relating to manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice, we hereby send you copies of documents relevant to this question recently adopted by the Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth or its Executive Committee.

1. Press release

The youth of the world has learned with indignation and grave concern of the Fascist and anti-Semitic provocations in the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as in Austria, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and other European and American countries.

The Secretariat of WFDY has therefore addressed a vigorous protest to the Governments of the aforementioned countries, pointing out that youth has learned from the lessons of history that the coexistence of peoples requires the complete extirpation of Fascism and anti-Semitism, which pose a serious threat to democracy, progress and world peace.

In the name of 87 million WFDY members from ninety-seven countries, the Secretariat has demanded an immediate investigation and the severe punishment of those responsible for, and those who assist in, these Fascist activities.

The Socialist Youth of Cuba has also voiced a most vigorous protest, which it has requested the Secretariat of WFDY to make known to the youth of the world.
Budapest, 20 January 1960

The Secretariat of WFDY

(Translated from German)

To the Austrian Government, Vienna

World youth has learned with great indignation of Fascist and anti-Semitic outrages in your country. History teaches youth that coexistence of peoples requires the extirpation of Fascism and anti-Semitism, for their spread poses a

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serious threat to democracy, progress and world peace. In the name of 87 million members of our Federation from ninety-seven countries, we demand an immediate investigation and the severe punishment of those responsible for, and those who assist in, these Fascist activities.

Secretariat, WFDY

To the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, Bonn

World youth has learned with indignation and grave concern of Fascist and anti-Semitic outrages in the Federal Republic of Germany. Fifteen years ago, the united efforts of peoples put an end to the German Fascist dictatorship and its power ambitions in Europe, thus eliminating a scourge of humanity. The Fascist activities of recent days show that the anti-human ideologies of Fascism and anti-Semitism have not been extirpated in the Federal Republic of Germany and are able to flourish again and inflict harm upon peoples. In the name of 87 million members of our Federation from ninety-seven countries, we protest most vigorously and demand that the Federal Government mete out severe punishment to those responsible and those who assist them.

Secretariat, WFDY

To the Government of the Italian Republic

World youth has learned with great indignation of Fascist and Anti-Semitic provocations in your country. History teaches youth that coexistence of peoples requires the extirpation of Fascism, for its spread poses a serious threat to democracy, progress and world peace. In the name of 87 million members of our Federation from ninety-seven countries, we demand an immediate investigation and the severe punishment of those responsible for, and those who assist in, these Fascist activities.

Secretariat, WFDY

To the Government of the French Republic, Paris

World youth has learned with great indignation of Fascist and anti-Semitic provocations in your country. History teaches youth that coexistence of peoples requires the extirpation of Fascism, for its spread poses a serious threat to democracy, progress and world peace. In the name of 87 million members of our Federation from ninety-seven countries, we demand an immediate investigation and the severe punishment of those responsible for, and those who assist in, these Fascist activities.

Secretariat, WFDY

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

(Communication dated 21 June 1960)

The World University Service, which for nearly forty years has sought to combat all forms of prejudice and intolerance, has been deeply disturbed by the obvious signs of a revival of anti-Semitism in a number of countries. Our organization therefore whole-heartedly endorses the aforementioned resolution and expresses the hope that this solemn appeal will be heard everywhere and, above all, heeded. We shall redouble our own efforts to create an atmosphere of ever greater trust and of greater universal tolerance by helping people to gain a better knowledge of one another. We shall likewise make every effort to co-operate more and more closely with all organizations which do similar work in the field of education.

PART II

A

AUSTRIA

Comments of the Government^{1/}

(communication dated 29 September 1960)

The Government of Austria wishes to make the following remarks....

As to paragraph (a) information relevant to such manifestations:

It is not correct that persons were arrested who had been smearing anti-semitic slogans. It has so far not been possible to identify the persons responsible for these actions. Some individuals were arrested and subsequently punished for smearing swastikas. Not in all of these cases was it proven that these individuals were linked to nationalist or neo-nazi organizations. The named individuals were, in some cases, minors or even younger than 14 years. In not one case did the investigation of the parents of these children yield evidence of any link to nationalist or neo-nazi organizations.

It should also be said that not all associations listed in the information have the "Odalsrune" as their symbol. Rather, this applies only to the nationalist youth organizations. The "Oesterreichische Turnerverband" and the "Nationale Hochschuelerbewegung" have traditional symbols.

Only student associations (fraternities) are financed by alumni (Alte Herren).

As to paragraph (b) comments relevant to such manifestations: All nationalist organizations in Austria have disassociated themselves spontaneously and publicly from the smearings.

^{1/} See information furnished by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

B

FINLAND

Comments of the Government^{1/}

(communication dated 11 October 1960)

Investigations concerning the incidents referred to....have shown that certain minor incidents, which the Finnish Penal Law defines as mischief, have occurred in Finland - these consisted mainly of the drawing of swastikas in the snow. It is assumed that these are the incidents listed as reported under paragraph (b).....

It has been further established that these acts, committed mainly by minors, have not been inspired by any anti-Semitic, racial or religious considerations, but that they were due to a lack of understanding or a lack of maturity and of sense of responsibility on the part of the offenders.

In view of the circumstances and since such occurrences have not been lately repeated, no specific judicial action has been deemed called for by the Finnish authorities.

The summary states that a Mr. G. Herlitz has written anti-Jewish leaflets. An investigation in the matter has revealed that Mr. Herlitz, born in 1882, has written in the Swedish language a leaflet called "World Events Yesterday and Today in the Light of Certain Opinions" and that he seems to have distributed in Helsinki privately about 500 copies of it. The leaflet is reported to contain views on the teachings of Jehova, based on the Bible, without any anti-Semitic character.

The association "Veljesapu r.y.", mentioned in the summary, purposes, according to its rules, to provide economic aid to Finnish citizens, who were wounded or became handicapped in Germany during the Second World War, or to their dependants. According to information received from the competent authorities, this association has not been found to depart in its activities from its established purposes or to act in a manner that falls within the scope of the....resolution [resolution 6 (XVI) of the Commission on Human Rights].

^{1/} See information furnished by the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations and the World Jewish Congress.

C

GREECE

Comments of the Government^{1/}

(communication dated 19 October 1960)

The statement by the World Jewish Congress which is included in the aforementioned survey under "Appendix I: Statement on the status of anti-Jewish activities in 1958. II: Anti-Jewish discrimination" does not correspond to the facts.

It should be noted in this connexion that article 19 of Legislative Decree No. 3370 of 20 September 1955, which regulates the acquisition, loss and re-acquisition of Greek nationality, applies to all persons of non-Greek ethnic origin possessing Greek nationality and therefore does not constitute discrimination against Greek nationals of Jewish origin in particular.

It should also be emphasized that loss of Greek nationality - which is not automatic but requires a decision by the competent authorities based on the circumstances in each case - occurs only if the person concerned has stated explicitly or indicates unmistakably his irrevocable intention of permanently leaving Greece.

The text of article 19 of the aforementioned Legislative Decree substantiates what has just been said and an unofficial French translation of this article is attached for your information....

VI. By Reason of Departure from Greek Territory

Article 19

A person of non-Greek ethnic origin leaving Greece without the intention of returning may be declared to have lost Greek nationality. The same shall apply to a person of non-Greek ethnic origin born and domiciled abroad. His minor children living abroad may be declared to have lost Greek nationality if both parents or the surviving parent have lost it. The Minister of the Interior shall decide these matters with the concurring opinion of the Nationality Council.

^{1/} See information furnished by the World Jewish Congress.

D

LUXEMBOURG

Comments of the Government^{1/}

(Communication dated 15 September 1960)

On 21 February 1960, swastikas were marked in red paint on the door of a Catholic chapel at Luxembourg and on the so-called "Hinzert Cross" which was erected in the municipal cemetery of the town of Luxembourg (Notre Dame Cemetery) in memory of Luxembourg resistance fighters who were put to death or who died for their country during the war of 1940-44, particularly at the Hinzert concentration camp in Germany.

A judicial inquiry in this matter has shown that these daubings, the perpetrators of which have not yet been discovered, represented in all probability an organized demonstration against the anti-Nazi resistance movements of the last world war. This is indicated by the fact that a memorial ceremony organized by the Luxembourg League of Political Prisoners and Deportees was to be held in front of the "Hinzert Cross" on the very day when the markings were discovered.

In any event, the data assembled during the inquiry conducted by the judicial authorities provide no basis for regarding the acts in question as a manifestation of anti-Semitism, particularly since neither the synagogue nor the Jewish cemetery has at any time been the object of demonstrations of this kind. Moreover, the victims of Nazism buried under the "Hinzert Cross" do not include a single member of the Jewish community.

The Luxembourg Government did not, therefore, think it necessary to bring these acts to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

A correction should be made in the survey of information relating to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg...by replacing the name "Hinzert" under the heading "Localities" by the name "Luxembourg".

^{1/} See information furnished by the World Jewish Congress.

E

NETHERLANDS

Comments of the Government

(communication dated 2 November 1960)

In the Netherlands only isolated "incidents" of an anti-Semitic nature have occurred in the period under review. It would be an exaggeration to describe them as "manifestations".

As regards the information on manifestations of anti-Semitism in the Netherlands supplied to the Secretary-General by non-governmental organizations, the Netherlands Government observes that this information is only partly correct, namely in so far as the sending of anonymous letters to a number of prominent Jews in Amsterdam is concerned. This letter writing is the only serious anti-Semitic incident which, as far as can be ascertained, has occurred in the Netherlands during the period covered by the survey of the Commission on Human Rights. This, however, was an isolated case and should not be described as a manifestation of anti-Semitism in the sense of the [resolution of the Commission on Human Rights].

There is no conclusive evidence of manifestations of anti-Semitism in Utrecht. It is true that, like in other places in the country, a few swastikas and other Nazi symbols were painted on buildings, etc. but it has become clear that this was the work of school children who had been "inspired" to their acts by Press reports and television broadcasts about similar incidents abroad and who hardly realized the meaning of those symbols.

With regard to the comments of the non-governmental organizations [relating to Neo-Nazi and Neo-Facist Organizations] the Netherlands Government wishes to observe that thorough investigation has shown that no Neo-Facist or Neo-Nazi organization has in any way been implicated in any of the incidents that have occurred in the Netherlands.

The text of a number of provisions in Netherlands law which are applicable in the case of manifestations of anti-Semitism and of organizations trying to continue the aims of the disbanded National-Socialist and Facist organizations will be found in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/208/Add.1.