6 June 1960

In the NEWSWEEK article on Eichmann, it says that he was a POW for 18 months under the name of Eckmann.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NMD 36822
NARA Date 21/915
SEARCH REVEALS SUBJECTS AS 201. FILE DOES NOT HAVE FINGERPRINTS OR CLASSIFICATION. SUGGEST [ ] OBTAIN KLEINEN CLASSIFICATION.

END OF MESSAGE

* Requested fingerprint classification of Adolf EICHMANN.
Eichmann, Snared in Argentina, Went to Israel of Own Free Will

The Israeli government has officially admitted thatAccelerated Nazi mass murderer Adolf Eichmann was tracked down in Argentina but it denied that he was kidnapped by Israeli agents, as was disclosed today in an Israeli press report.

Israel claimed Eichmann agreed to leave Argentina with a group of "Jewish volunteers" to go to Israel to face a court.

But Eichmann's version of the capture of Eichmann, who has been accused of murdering six million Jews during the Hitler regime, in a note delivered to the Argentine foreign ministry.

Following persistent reports that Eichmann had been "kidnapped" from Argentina and whisked off to Israel, the Argentine government had rejected an explanation from the Israeli government.

Used Forced Papers

The note said that Eichmann was an ex-Israeli government official and was in Argentina under an assumed name and with forged identity papers. He then left Israel after a 10-year search through Europe, the Arab countries and Latin America.

It said the Jewish volunteers first contacted Eichmann and asked if he was ready to stand trial in Israel with all legal guarantees. It said Eichmann asked for 24 hours to think it over and then agreed to leave Argentina. The Israeli government requested a report, the note said.

The note said the group looked for Eichmann in Argentina.
Eichmann Was Seized in Argentina, Note Says

BUENOS AIRES, June 6—Foreign Minister Diogenes Taboada announced tonight that Israel had declared in a diplomatic note that Adolf Eichmann was kidnapped from Argentina by Israeli "volunteers."

These volunteers, the note said, had long been trailing Eichmann. Further details on the note were expected to be disclosed later.

Eichmann, former chief of the Jewish section of Hitler's secret police is now under arrest in Israel. At a hearing yesterday, he was charged with crimes against the Jewish people and crimes against humanity. On both charges he is liable to the death penalty.

Soon after the announcement late last month by Premier David Ben-Gurion of Israel that Eichmann was held in Israel, reports were heard that the former Nazi official had been seized in Argentina.

Israeli officials refused to comment on reports that a spe...
ISRAEL KIDNAPPED
NAZI IN ARGENTINA
N.Y. TIMES JUNE 1960
(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

Special flight of the El Al airline of Israel carrying Israeli officials to a sesquicentennial celebration of Argentina’s independence had returned to Israel carrying the captured Eichmann.

Eichmann had been reported living in Argentina under several disguises. As head of the Jewish section of the Gestapo, he had been in charge of a program that resulted in the extermination of approximately 6,000,000 Jews in Europe.

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Israel (Israeli Spokesman), June 8—Israel sent a list of 250 alleged war criminals to West German legal authorities today.

It was also announced that a list of 200 others was sent a month ago. With each name given, a list of criminals against Jews during World War II. The material was sent on German request.

Among those listed was Frau Ottilia Willhaus, wife of the deputy commander of the January labor camp in Poland, who had to have been killed by the SS. She was one year by standing on the veranda of her house in the camp and shooting down dozens of Jews.

The list included Nazis who were believed to be still at large. They were furnished to enable the West Germans to issue arrest warrants whenever possible to hold these persons beyond dates when various statutes of limitation expire in Germany.

Evidence against some of the suspects is expected to be gained from Adolf Eichmann, former head of the Gestapo—Jewish section, who is under arrest in Israel and is giving testimony to the Police.

Archive Yield Evidence

The lists, together with other information back in Jewish states, were furnished by Arie Rechav, chairman of Yad Vashem, Israel’s archive of German crimes against Jews.

It was turned over to the Israeli Foreign Ministry this morning and transmitted to Ewald Schulee, senior public prosecutor of the special office for war criminals in Ludwigsburg, who had requested the material.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000
May I take issue with some of the statements in your editorial. "The Jungle Law." The abduction of Eichmann may be a violation of international law, but according to present court practice—of which the United States has profited—in its turn only the country from which Eichmann has been abducted may request to have him returned there.

The principle of prohibition of ex post facto law seems inapplicable in regard to purely procedural and jurisdictional questions: were it otherwise the Nuremberg trial could never have taken place. And the substantive law of every civilized nation penalizes murder.

It is an established fact that the orderly and leisurely ways of pre-Nazi German agencies, admirable in some ways, do not, however, lend themselves exactly to the apprehension of war criminals, even in Germany itself. It does not follow for a moment that the German authorities would have demanded his extradition: if he were, would have registered under his name with the police of his "guest" country and if such authorities would have forwarded a duly certified copy of this registration to Germany.

Israeli ingenuity has circumvented this little difficulty of the failure to register. Who prevents the government of the Federal Republic from lodging now an extradition demand with Israel?

OTTO KIRCHHEIMER.

Silve, Spring.
1. The requirements in reference were pretty much anticipated by the ( ), and with time most of the answers can probably be obtained. It is interesting to note that the first information on the Central Institute for Intelligence and Security (see ) antedated the EICHMANN case. It was made public in connection with the budget and the justification for the allocation of funds. The EICHMANN case provided the stimulus, however, for the rest of the flood of information.

2. The EICHMANN case has been reported in ( in view of the statement now being sent to the Argentine government in which EICHMANN writes that he came voluntarily) was ( ) comment that it was obvious that EICHMANN would not come to Israel of his own free will. ( ) furnished the statement ( ) made to a reporter. ( ) contains information on the confirmation of the identification of EICHMANN. The latest information is being put into ( ).

3. Information on ( ) appeared in the Post, as noted in ( ). Adds that there was no survey other than what actually appeared in the Post. The survey was the work of course, of ( ). The most detailed account of ( ) was forwarded in ( ). There is also a lengthy article in the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune by Alvin Rosenfeld, date-lined Tel Aviv, May 30, which will be furnished.

Information on ( ) and ( ), and ( ) currently being prepared. All three furnish newspaper prominence. A sidelight on ( ) personnel is forwarded in ( ).
AIR POUCH
473

SECRET

9 June 1960

TO: [ ]
FROM: [ ]
SUBJ: Adolf Eichmann Case

1. On 7 June 1960, [ ] discussed the Eichmann case with [ ]. He noted that he had informed the former Attorney General, Haim Cohn, when it first became apparent that Eichmann might be captured, and then later he had informed the present acting Attorney General, Pinhas Rosen. This was several weeks in advance of the actual capture, and Rosen didn’t pay much attention.

2. [ ] went back to Rosen to report that Eichmann was in custody; that he was enroute, on a plane between Buenos Aires and Dakar; and that the plane, after a stop at Dakar, would come straight through to Israel, arriving at 7 a.m. the next morning. [ ] added to Rosen that Eichmann at that time had already been in Israeli custody for 11 days.

3. In a comment on Eichmann’s capture, [ ] said that, the moment he was captured, his eyes were covered with black goggles so that he could not see his captors. In actual fact, he never did see them. He was taken at once to a safehouse. In very short order, he decided he was in the hands of Jews or Israelis.

4. He was asked if he would agree, voluntarily, to being taken to Israel for trial. He refused. Then, about two days later, he volunteered he would go, to set the historical record straight. He was then given a pen and paper, the paper was illuminated with a flashlight, and his goggles removed. He wrote a statement. It is a photostat of this statement that has now been sent to Buenos Aires. (The statement itself has been adequately described in the papers.)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

AIR POUCH
478

SECRET

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT: "Tuvi EDDJANN

1. On 7 June 1960, [ ] loaned [ ] a photograph clipped from the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune (paper undated but deadlines are 30 May 1960) showing Tuvi EDDJANN, chief of the documentation center on Nazi war criminals in Haifa, and linking him to Israeli intelligence. [ ] noted that EDDJANN had had no role in [ ] activities. He described him as dedicated but a bit unbalanced as a result of his concentration camp experience.

2. On 6 June, the [ ] chief from Haifa had reported that EDDJANN had applied for a visa, and that Prey Pearson and others were pressing for quick issuance so that EDDJANN could appear in television, radio, etc., in connection with his role in the EDDJANN case. (He played no role whatsoever - [ ] - Issuance was delayed however by the fact that an anonymous letter had been received stating EDDJANN had served in the US.

3. [ ] noted on 7 June that, in a recent newspaper interview (MAJAR IV, Friday of two weeks earlier - 27 May 1960), Rafael "Tuvi" EDDJANN, "enlisted soldier," had stated that he had served in the anti-Nazi section of the Polish IEE for a few months in 1945, and then in 1946 had gone to Vienna where he served in the illegal immigration under "Artur" (Arthur "Tuvi" MAJAR IV, now director-general of the Ministry of Defence). [ ] noted that EDDJANN's service in the US had no bearing on his security, that any Jew at that time would have served with any police force against the Nazis, and that there was no security reason for denying EDDJANN a visa.

4. [ ] mentioned the MAJAR IV interview at a conference where it was viewed as an impediment to quick compliance with Prey Pearson's wishes. [ ] then specifically repeated the information to the [ ] official responsible for such matters. [ ] noted the overt nature of the information, and asked that he not be involved in the matter.

5. The official stated that under the law EDDJANN was disqualified from receiving a visa, and added that he would get a translation of the newspaper item, and inform the [ ] chief in Haifa. If the translation of the clipping is received, it will be forwarded HQS as an attachment to this report.

EXEMPTIONS
Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
d(2)(B) Methods/ Sources
d(2)(G) Foreign Relations
Transmitted herewith are the results of a Berlin Document Center check on Subject.

Approved:

Distribution:
2 - EE (π/att: 1 BDC form + 58 photostats)
2 - π/o att
EICHMANN, A.

AIR POUCH 479

SECRET

TO: [ ]

FROM: [ ]

SUEJ: Tsvia FRIEDMANN

REF: [ ]

13 June 1960

1. The translation mentioned in the last paragraph of 479 was furnished [ ] and was forwarded in Pouch 479 as an attachment to [ ].

2. An autostat copy has been made of the photograph mentioned in paragraph 1 of [ ] and is attached.

Att: A/S

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NWW 36822
NARA Date 21/15

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