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Research paper

Historical Security Council (HSC)

Topic: The case of Adolf Eichmann and its implications for post-war world order

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Introduction:

Adolf Eichmann was by far one of the most wanted man in the world after Second World War. This status was secured for him due to his key role in the Holocaust and genocide of

Jews. In May 1960, he was forcibly relocated by Mossad from the Argentine territory to Israel. After this event occurred, Argentine Republic felt that its national sovereignty was jeopardized and disrupted due to the reason, that Israel did not inform Argentine Republic of its actions. To this accusation, Israel reacted by claiming that it had no national involvement in the abduction of Adolf Eichmann and therefore it did not directly threaten the national sovereignty of Argentine Republic. Furthermore, it was said, that the government of Israel did not have any other options, than capture and imprison Eichmann after his arrival to Israeli territory.

Even though, there were discussions and negotiations between both sides, it concluded in the fact that this case has to be resolved by the Court as Argentine Republic appealed to the United Nations Security Council. The aim of this council is to resolve this case through peaceful negotiations and without any military actions.

Definitions of Key terms

a) Holocaust

- The mass murder of Jews and European ethnic groups by German Nazi regime during the Second World War. More than six million European Jews were murdered.

b) Mossad

- An Israeli intelligence service which was established in 1951.

c) National sovereignty

- Sovereignty is the power of a state to govern itself, such as executing, applying laws, making war and peace, imposing and collecting taxes, and most importantly forming international treaties and engaging in negotiations with foreign nations.

d) UN Security Council

- One of the six principal organs of United Nations. It's responsibility is to maintain international peace and security

General overview

Key questions:

a) Who is Adolf Eichmann?

- He was one of the key figures in the deportation of European Jews during the Holocaust to concentration or extermination camps. He was part of the German Nazi party. Shortly after the outbreak of World War II, Eichmann organized the first real attempt at mass deportation from the Greater German Reich. Eichmann was in command of the deportation of approximately 3,500 Jews from Moravia and Vienna to Nisko on the San River, in that part of German-occupied Poland to be established as the *General government*. Throughout his life he was part of the Gestapo more precisely as one of the coordinators of the RSHA section (referat). After concentration camps were established we was in charge of transporting and imprisoning Jews into these camps. At war's end, Eichmann found himself in US custody, but escaped in 1946. In the end, he was able, with the help of Catholic

Church officials, in fleeing to Argentina, where he was later on captured by Mossad and hanged in 1962.

b) What is the issue more specifically about?

- After Adolf Eichmann successfully fled to Argentine Republic, he was still considered as a political prisoner and murderer, nevertheless, every single step from another country in order to capture him, was to be discussed with the local government, which in our case did not happen, therefore we can consider that Israel violated the National sovereignty of Argentine Republic, by not providing sufficient information of their steps to capture Adolf Eichmann. However, after Argentine Republic accused Israel, the accused party claimed that they had not governmental intervention in the issue as Mossad was the organization, which captured Eichmann. After several attempts to resolve this issue failed Argentine Republic appealed to United Nations Security Council to resolve this issue.

c) What are the current Argentina-Israel relations?

- After the Second World War, many followers of the Nazi regime and their cooperatives fled to Argentina, due to the fact that they found there asylum and protection, as they brought with them a heavily needed knowledge and capital investment. Argentine Republic had close ties with Germany and for most of the war remained neutral. After the war, with the help of president and government, so called "Escape roads" through European ports were established to smuggle Nazi officers to Argentina. Later on, they were recruited in military due to their vast technological and strategical expertise. On the other hand, Israel did not take a great part in the war, however, was hugely against the Nazi regime. After the war, Mossad started to capture Nazi officers and delivered them to the Israeli Jewish tribunal. The relations between Argentine Republic and Israel became especially, challenged after the capture of Adolf Eichmann, and after all negotiations between those two states ended.

Major parties and their views

Argentine republic claims that Adolf Eichmann was illegally abducted from the country by the Israeli organization Mossad. It is a cardinal principle of international law that a

state must not perform acts of sovereignty in the territory of a foreign state. It is, therefore, a breach of international law for a state to send its agents to the territory of another state to apprehend persons accused of having committed a crime.

Israel is accused of the abduction of Eichmann. Israel has put Eichmann on trial when he reached the state, as it is their right to do so, once he stepped on their territory.

Mossad was supposedly sent by Israeli government to abduct Adolf Eichmann from the territory of the Argentine republic.

Timeline of key events

➤ 1932

Eichmann enters the Austrian National Socialist (Nazi) Party and the SS

After the Austrian government began to crack down on the Austrian Nazi Party in June 1933, Eichmann leaves Austria for Germany, where he joins the “Austrian Legion” and engages in military training.

➤ September 1, 1939

Germany invades Poland, the start of World War II.

➤ Summer 1939

Eichmann becomes responsible for promoting the expulsion of Czech Jews from the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and creates a Central Office for Jewish Emigration in Prague.

➤ 1940

Eichmann becomes director of Reich Security Main Office (RSHA) section IV D 4 “Emigration and Evacuation” and in October organizes the deportation of nearly 7,000 Jews from Baden and Saarpfalz to areas of unoccupied France.

➤ January-December 1941

Hitler, Himmler, Heydrich and other top personnel reach the decision to physically annihilate the Jews of Europe.

➤ March 1941

Eichmann becomes director of RSHA section IV B 4 - Jewish Affairs. Thanks to this position he plays a central role in the deportation of over 1.5 million Jews from all over Europe to killing centers and killing sites.

➤ Autumn 1941

Eichmann is appointed SS-*Obersturmbannführer* (Lieutenant Colonel) and takes part in discussions in which Nazi leaders plan the annihilation of the European Jews.

➤ **October 15, 1941-February 1942**

Eichmann's Section IV B 4 coordinates the deportation of tens of thousands of Jews from the so-called Greater German Reich to ghettos and killing sites in the German-occupied Soviet Union.

➤ **January 20, 1942**

Eichmann, who attends the Wannsee conference and prepares Heydrich's briefing papers and plays a key role in the implementation of the “Final Solution.”

➤ **1942-1943**

Eichmann and his aides organize the deportation of Jews from the so-called Greater German Reich, Slovakia, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, and Croatia to killing centers in German-occupied Poland, primarily Auschwitz-Birkenau.

➤ **May 7, 1945**

Nazi Germany signs surrender document after the death of Hitler

➤ **1946**

Eichmann escapes from US custody and flees to Argentina with the assistance of some Vatican officials.

➤ **1960**

Agents of the Israeli Security Service (*Mossad*) abduct Eichmann and bring him to Israel to stand trial.

Appendix

- Further information about the capture of Adolf Eichmann

<http://www.historytoday.com/richard-cavendish/adolf-eichmann-kidnapped-argentina>

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<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/feb/15/adolf-eichmann-exhibition-tel-aviv>

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- Further information about the dispute over Eichmann's capture

<https://www.theguardian.com/theguardian/2013/jun/10/adolf-eichmann-trial-issues-1960>

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<http://jcpa.org/article/argentina-israel-relations-nazi-trials-terrorist-tribulations/>

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