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INFO : AMEMBASSY BUENOS AIRES, AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV  
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FROM : AMEMBASSY CARACAS DATE:

SUBJECT : ARGENTINE EMBASSY CIRCULAR DIPLOMATIC NOTE  
CASTIGATES TIMERMAN

REF :

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A recent Argentine Embassy circular note to Embassies here castigates Jacobo Timerman, drawing heavily on the June 30th remarks of Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion. The note paints Timerman as a dealer in lies and inuendo who has pushed his campaign to impugn the international reputation of the government and the people of Argentina to "intolerable limits."

The note also attacks former Assistant Secretary of State Pat Derian, calling her allegations of a GOA threat to take reprisals against the Jewish community of Buenos Aires if Israel turned down a GOA bid to purchase Israeli weapons a "gross and grotesque calumny." The former Assistant Secretary is "professionally dedicated" to this type of activity, according to the circular.

Concluding that the anti-Argentina forces will not forego attempts to sully the reputation of the GOA, Camilion promises stiff resistance against those who would defame Argentina's image.

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COMMENT: While the circular note suggests that the Argentines take the Timerman affair very seriously indeed, it appears that few of the other missions here give it much weight. A cursory check among our contacts revealed that they could not remember having received or having read the circular.

*[Signature]*  
LUEKS

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## Cosquillas al decano *Bu*

Después de 86 años de reinado ca absoluto sobre los lectores de Mendoz. los recientes esfuerzos del diario *Los Andes* para modificar su tradicional concepcion grafica son el mas agud indicio del inminente boom periodistic que parece a punto de precipitarse sobr Cuyo Todos los intentos anteriores par erosionar su poder —*La Libertad*, qu desaparecio junto con su musa inspiradora, la Revolucion Libertadora, y el mas reciente *Tiempo de Cuyo*— pasaro por una efimera gloria y el previsibil ocaso

Despues que la poderosa empresa ir mobiliaria Koltón S A compro la rotativa del difunto *Tiempo Los Andes* s apresuro a ocupar el mercado vespertin que aquel habia dejado vacante con un nueva criatura, *El Andino* el cual pesar de la alta presion con que fu lanzado y de los reiterados apoyos f nancieros dispensados por la empresa d los Calle, no ha conseguido una penetracion masiva en el publico, quiz porque en definitiva, se lo consider una simple prolongacion mimetizada de veterano diario de la mañana

En realidad lo que *Los Andes* logr al crear este nuevo frente fue engendra sus propios enemigos copadas las posibilidades de la tarde, la competencia s ha volcado decididamente hacia la mañana Desde el miercoles 19 los canlitas vocean *Mendoza* el nuevo matutino escrupulosamente impreso en ofsc y dirigido por Francisco Montes (h) co una redaccion acaudillada por Luis Mortaldi y Luis Mas (veteranos profesionales de *Panorama Clarin BP Color* de Mor tevideo)

Pero las expectativas mas empecnadas se centran ahora sobre el matutino que bajo la directa supervision d Alberto Koltón cabeza de un fuergr grupo de inversionistas— prepara J.

ANALISIS — No 420 — fo al 7 de abril de 14

1310

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cobo Tummerman (inventor de *Primer Plana y Confianza*), cuyos allegados se encargan de propalar reiterativamente su hipotetico sueldo mensual un millon de pesos, y el de su lugarteniente, Luis Gonzalez O'Donell (*Primer Plana Usted, Adan, La Prensa*), tasado en e equivalente de 1 000 dolares

Mientras febriles huestes de obrero de la inmobiliaria Kolton S A revitalizan el antiguo edificio de *El Tiempo* inversiones que algunas estimaciones fijan en 300 millones de pesos, y escarceos para contratar incluso a periodistas de *Los Andes* establecen la agresiva pauta fijada para el nuevo producto "el mejor diario de America"

Sin embargo, los fieles lectores de *Los Andes*, aunque manifiestan que la competencia ofrecera, indudablemente la alternativa de una informacion "elegida y no restringida", tambien confian en la solidez del diario fundado por Adolfo Calle, y en sus reiterados triunfos sobre todo intento hecho hasta hoy para desplazarlo de su colocacion en primera linea ♦

# WASHINGTON: Nuevo Impulso Cobrar la Negociación Económica con EE. UU.



Clarín

EN  
EE UU

WASHINGTON, 29 (Enviado especial) — Voceros oficiales confirmaron en esta capital que, a más tardar, dentro de los próximos diez días llegará a Estados Unidos el señor Rogelio Frigerio ex secretario de la Presidencia para mantener conversaciones en el más alto nivel sobre las relaciones económicas entre este país y la Argentina.

Es evidente ahora que los trabajos realizados por los señores Rogelio A. Galarce, Roberto Rizzo Patron y Gerardo Mendoza constituían solo los preparativos de esta visita. Por otra parte, voceros norteamericanos indicaron claramente que los actuales objetivos argentinos no podrían ser alcanzados en el nivel de estos funcionarios, y trascendió, asimismo, que el gobierno del presidente Frondizi desea introducir nuevas modalidades respecto de la Argentina, tanto en los tonos de colaboración del Eximbank como de la International Cooperation Administration, el Fondo Monetario Internacional, la ley 480 de colocación de excedentes agrícolas norteamericanos y en las condiciones en que en estos momentos, se desenvuelven las relaciones comerciales entre los dos países.

En cuanto al acuerdo que seguramente se elaborará sobre adquisición argentina de excedentes se tiene entendido que el título no está incluido por ahora. Con la segura llegada del señor Frigerio esta "operación argentina" tal como fue calificada en Buenos Aires por el embajador Beaulac, y en la cual participo también el embajador argentino, doctor Cesar Battios Huitado aparentemente entra en su fase decisiva, rodeada de un optimismo mayor que el que existía en los dos últimos semanas, desde el anuncio del doctor Galarce.

La noticia de la llegada del señor Frigerio, confirmada en fuentes oficiales, determino que cuatro universidades invitaran al colaborador del presidente Frondizi a pronunciar conferencias en sus claustros. Se trata de las universidades de Georgetown, Harvard, Stanford y Columbia, interesadas en conocer los puntos esenciales del programa de expansión económica de la Argentina.

La disertación en Harvard será pronunciada ante el claustro de profesores de economía y de estudiantes en la materia. Hasta ahora tanto en los medios de la embajada argentina, como en los del Departamento de Estado nada se informó sobre el carácter de la representación con que llegará el señor Frigerio, si bien se lo considera desde ya, como enviado del presidente Frondizi.

Por lo menos aquí no llama la atención el hecho de que el señor Frigerio no actúe en esos momentos con título oficial ya que existen suficientes antecedentes similares, y se compara al inminente visitante con el papel que jugó en su momento, Harry Hopkins junto a Roosevelt, y el general Lucius Clay junto a Eisenhower. Pero si bien se mantienen en reserva los preparativos que realizan el Departamento de Estado y la embajada argentina ante la llegada del señor Frigerio, no existe el mismo silencio en los círculos financieros e industriales privados. Desde ya, la fábrica de aviones Cessna ha concluido un proyecto para la instalación de una fábrica de estos aparatos en la Argentina. Pienso someter este proyecto al señor Frigerio y enviar uno de sus directores a ese país simultáneamente con el regreso de aquel a la capital argentina. Algo similar ocurre con una importante empresa constructora de caminos y obras públicas, una firma de astilleros y una de las más grandes de este país en la producción de alimientos envasados.

Por estos hechos son solo el anti-

cipo de proyectos más vastos que terreno privado. El caso es que industriales y financieros de diversos sectores han propuesto realizar con el señor Frigerio lo que han calificado de "reunión en el valle" por oposición al concepto de "reunión en la cima". Entienden que después del positivo viaje del presidente Frondizi ha llegado el momento de llevar muchas iniciativas —dado el extraordinario clima favorable logrado por el primer mandatario— al terreno de los hechos concretos.

Esta reunión que se realiza en Nueva York, con participantes de diversas ciudades, marcaría el comienzo de una vasta y orgánica intervención de la iniciativa privada norteamericana en el plan de expansión económica argentina. De todos modos, dirigentes industriales de Chicago, San Francisco y Houston sostienen que, al margen de esta reunión, el señor Frigerio debe viajar a estas ciudades, donde existen verdaderas masas de capital en disponibilidad para ser invertidas en el exterior.

Los organizadores de la reunión en Nueva York no tienen ambages en afirmar que las perspectivas financieras en el sector privado para la Argentina son mayores que en el sector público y, por ello, desearían aprovechar al máximo la presencia del señor Frigerio. Sin embargo, es posible que éste intente obtener alguna garantía de parte del gobierno norteamericano para las inversiones estadounidenses en la Argentina, que complementaria con las que ya ofrece la Argentina con su ley de inversiones.

Para participar en los preparativos de las negociaciones que se realizarán con la presencia del señor Frigerio llegará mañana a esta capital el señor Albion Patterson, director del programa del punto cuatro en la Argentina.

JACOBO TIMBERMAN  
Adscrito a la oficina de  
Clarín en Nueva York



# Timerman's Charges Anger Jews

## Despite Troubles, Buenos Aires Sees No Serious Anti-Semitism

By Cynthia Gorney  
Washington Post Foreign Service

BUENOS AIRES — "This he wants," cried Nissim Elnecave, and flung a newspaper onto his desk.

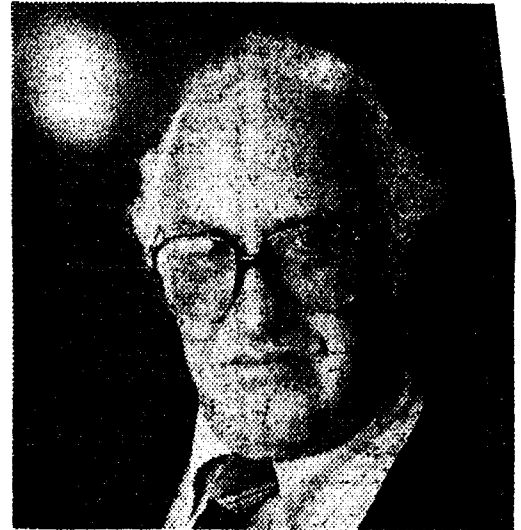
The large headline read: "JACOBO TIMERMAN, SUPERSTAR."

"He has insulted the community. He said they are *Judenrats*. You know what a *Judenrat* is? *Judenrat* is the worst insult you can say to a Jewish leader."

Elnecave's voice was rising. "When the Nazis entered a city like Warsaw, they took the head of the community. They said to him, 'You are responsible to us. You are no more the head of the Jewish community. You are a Nazi commissioner. Tomorrow you must give us a list of 100 Jews to take to Auschwitz.' *Judenrat* is a Nazi agent within the community. It is the worst thing you can call a Jew."

In an old stone apartment building, where a third-floor flat houses the Jewish magazine Elnecave's father founded 51 years ago, Nissim Elnecave's beard quivered in his fury. On this Saturday Elnecave was breaking the Jewish Sabbath to pound his fist against the desk at the mention of the exile Jacobo Timerman.

"He is now engaged in a worldwide campaign against Argentine Jews," he said. "He is the first anti-Semite. Because to denigrate a big, flourishing, important Jewish community like this is worse than desecrating a cemetery. Because a cemetery you can restore. With honor it is not so easy."



JACOBO TIMERMAN

... small group campaigns to discredit him.

"They sit me down, clothed, and tie my arm around me. The application of electric shocks begins, penetrating my clothing to the skin. It's extremely painful, but not as bad as when I stretched out naked or doused with water. The sensation of the shocks on my head makes me jump in my seat and moan.

"No questions are asked. There is merely a ~~burst~~ rage of insults, which increase in intensity as the minutes pass. Suddenly, a hysterical voice begins shouting a single word: 'Jew! Jew! Jew!' Others join in and form a chorus while clapping their hands... Now they're really amused, and burst in laughter...."

See ARGENTINA, A5, Col. 1

Over -

THE WASHINGTON POST

Monday, June 22, 1941

A5

# Timerman's Charges of Wide Anti-Semitism Anger Argentine Jews

ARGENTINA, From AP — I keep bouncing in the chair and roaring as the electric shocks penetrate my clothes. During one of these tremors, I fall to the ground, dragging the chair. They get angry, the children whose game has been interrupted, and again start insulting me. The hysterical voice rises above all the others 'J'ai/J'ai'.

These paragraphs are a passage from Timerman's "Process Without a Name, Call Without a Number," the slim memoir of his arrest, torture, trial and expulsion from Argentina. The book has caused a stir in the United States. To journalists, book reviewers, editors, Timerman has described incidents of anti-Semitism, book reviewers, editors, Timerman has described incidents of anti-Semitism, their presence in Argentina as a place where government-sanctioned pogroms work in a systematic way.

He has described it as a place where Jews have withdrawn, to quote his book, into "blind conformity . . . the voluptuous sensation of security, knowing beyond a doubt that you're alive." This complicity, Timerman writes, has begun to obsess him. "I would forget my tortures, I told myself, but never the Jewish leaders who succeeded calmly in the torturing of . . ."

Consciously, from the refuge of his new home in Tel Aviv, Timerman has raised the specter of Nazi Germany as he writes about Argentina. It is a comparison that deeply disturbs many Jewish readers in Buenos Aires, which has a Jewish population of 250,000, one of the largest outside Israel.

Nazi-Semites have struck out at Jews in Argentina for the last 150 years. To this day, many Buenos Aires newspapers display copies of the virulently anti-Semitic tract, "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," and the ultra-nationalistic anti-Semitic magazine Cabillo hangs on the same rack with Times and New York. But digging further back, in 1838, Jewish leaders in Buenos Aires, B. I. G. . . .

## The Past: Life With Gauchos

BUENOS AIRES — Gauchos, the legendary Argentine horsemen who lived by their horses and their wits on the open plains called the Pampa, learned Yiddish from Maxim Yagupsky, a 70-year-old Argentine Jewish journalist who grew up in an immigrant colony on the Pampa, told an interviewer some years ago about the gaucho Manuel del Pozo, who used to insist every Friday as Yagupsky's father and the Sabbath.

One Friday, as Yagupsky told it, his father was away and the family had to tell del Pozo that the blessing would not be said. "Give me a cup of wine," said del Pozo. "We give him a cup," said Yagupsky, and he said the entire Sabbath, "and he said 'good memory. And when he left, he told us 'get shober' — 'good Sabbath' in Yiddish."

For 300 years, according to Jewish tradition, Jews of the Latin American Republic, people of Jewish descent had filtered into the colonies of South America — many of them newly converted Catholics who were known as "conversos" and lived with stigma that rose and fell with the tides of immigration to Latin America. But the Jews who came to Argentina, in by far the largest Jewish immigration in Latin America, did not arrive en masse until the turn of the century, when ocean ships began carrying them to the wild, raw land of the Pampa. A Jewish philanthropist was responsible for much of the colonization — he had a vision of Jews founding rich agricultural settlements

to establish guilt without spreading it all over the world. "The individual who puts a bomb in the synagogue, who puts a bomb in the Jewish school, who puts a bomb in the Jewish technical school, a temple, and a primary school. Last October someone rampaged through a Jewish cemetery, vandalizing tombstones. No one was hurt in any of the attacks. There are assaults of a different nature, too. The man on the subway, muttering, 'Can't stand this car, it's full of dirty Jews,' while a young Jew-

ment-owned television, asked a prominent Jewish businessman "Why is it that Jews are such muzzers?" "Are you a Jew or an Argentine?" "Why is it that for the past 4,000 years practically everyone has hated the Jews?"

Argentina's president, by constitutional mandate, must be Roman Catholic. Jews do not make it into the high ranks of the military and rarely achieve positions of political power. No one, in recent memory, has ever been arrested for an attack on a Jewish institution.

In the last two months, Buenos Aires newspapers carried two small items that shocked Jews who happened to see them. One was a paid notice of a mass to be said for Adolf Hitler. The other was a paid memorial notice that read, "Karl A. Eichmann (Rocky) (RIP) died tragically on June 1, 1932 . . . To their teacher, with love, from his students." The notice was an obvious reference to Adolph Karl Eichmann, the former Gestapo chief of Jewish affairs accused of organizing the deportation and death of millions of Jews during World War II.

Eichmann was captured by Israelis in Argentina, where he lived under the alias Ricardo Clement. Agents smuggled him to Israel, where he was tried and hanged a few minutes before midnight May 31, 1962. But these notices caused an outcry when they appeared. The newspaper Convencion, which is linked to the Argentine Navy, ran an enlarged reprint of the Eichmann notice with an angry editorial strongly condemning anti-Semitism. The television interview was widely attacked by Jews and gentiles alike. The presidential law, as the Jewish scholar pointed out, is not aimed directly at Jews. "A President can't be president either. Neither can an Arab."

Professionally and culturally, Jews have integrated with considerable success into most of Argentine life, and social acceptance is so commonplace that many Argentine rabbis worry more about intermarriage and assimilation than about anti-Semitism. It is this double-edged reality that defines daily life for the Argentine Jew — set apart by religion and culture from a society that still harbors hints of medieval Christian anti-Semitism, that has opened its borders both to Jews fleeing the pogroms and to fascists who call for the extermination of Jews.

be president. We're a minority in a Catholic society." "It is difficult to find anyone in the Jewish community here who will, gladly either affirm or deny that, except to insist that the community has pressed for the resolution of differences it can prove. In that sense, there are no differences from most other Argentines."

In a country where 6,000 immigrants have been documented by human rights workers, there are certain subjects that almost no one is willing to talk about freely. "It's the grand terror," said a Buenos Aires human rights worker. "It wasn't just in the Jewish community. It was in the English community, the French community, the Italian community, as well. There wasn't a single community it didn't touch."


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ARGENTINA, From A1

7 keep bouncing in the chair and... as the electric shocks penetrate their clothes. During one of these tremors, I fell to the ground, dragging the chair. They get angry, the children when some come near me. The hysterical voice rises above all the others: 'My dear!'

These paragraphs are a passage from 'The House of the Spirits' by Isabel Allende. The text describes a scene where a woman is being punished with electric shocks while sitting in a chair. The scene is chaotic, with children and others reacting with anger and hysteria. The narrator expresses a sense of helplessness and fear.

He has described it as a place where Jews have withdrawn, to quote the volume, into 'silent combat'... the voluptuous sensation of security, the wonderful biological sensation of knowing beyond a doubt that you're alive.' This complexity, Timmerman writes, has begun to obsess him. I would forget my torturers, I told myself, but I have the Jewish section who... in the torturing of...

Consciously, from the refuge of his new home in Tel Aviv, Timmerman has raised the specter of Nazi Germany as he writes about Argentina. It is a comparison that deeply disturbs many Jewish leaders in Buenos Aires, which has a Jewish population of 200,000... of the largest, among great nations... have struck out at Jews in Argentina for the last 150 years. To this day, many Buenos Aires newspapers display copies of the widely anti-Semitic tract 'Protocols of the Elders of Zion,' and the ultra-nationalist anti-Semitic magazines Caballo Negro on the same rack with Times and Newsweek. But, despite...

The anti-Semitism of this country is not recent, I think," said David Fanciner, president of the cultural and sports center called the Hebrew Society. "It belongs to a heritage that goes way back, not just in Argentina but spread through Eastern and Western countries. You can't excuse it in Argentina any more than you can in the rest of the world. I don't want to excuse anybody, but I don't want...

The Post: Life With Gauchos

BUENOS AIRES — Gauchos, the legendary Argentine horsemen who lived by their knives and grants how to ride, how to handle with on the open plains called the Pampas, learned Val-de-Araucario, a 17-year-old Argentine Jewish journalist who grew up in an immigrant colony on the Pampas, told an interviewer some years ago about the gaucho Manuel del Pozo, who used to listen every Friday as Yegorak's father and the Sabbath blessing.

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— Cynthia Gornoy

bomb exploded at a seminary during the high holidays and in 1980 bombs exploded or were detonated in a Jewish technical school, a temple, and a primary school.

Last October someone rampaged through a Jewish cemetery, vandalizing tombstones. No one was hurt in any of the attacks. There are assaults of a different nature, too. The man on the subway, the man who stands in front of a full of dirty Jews, while a young Jewish man fished nearby. The psychologist who was dismissed from her job by an administrator who listed clients by the reasons and then added, "and also, your name is very Jewish." The television interview program late last year, in which the host, on govern-

ment-owned television, asked a prominent Jewish businessman "Why is it that Jews are so successful?" "Are you a Jew or an Argentine?" "Why is it that for the past 4,000 years practically everyone has hated the Jews?"

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"There are realities that are rules of the game," said Mario Gorenstein, a civil attorney who heads the Argentine Delegation of Israelite Associations. "When my father got here as an immigrant, he learned right away that his son was never going to be able to...

be president. We're a minority in a Catholic society. It is difficult to find anyone in the Jewish community here who will publicly either affirm or deny that, except to insist that the community has pressed for the resolution of democratic issues it can prove in that sense they are no different from most other Argentines.

In a country where 6,000 disappearances have been documented by human rights workers, there are certain subjects that almost no one is willing to talk about freely. "It's the grand terror," said a Buenos Aires human rights worker. "But it wasn't just in the Jewish community. It was in the English community, the French community, the Italian community as well. There wasn't a single community it didn't touch."

Timmerman has decried that, and he has accused Argentina's Jews of a silence that went far beyond his own case. He and other Argentines who have said there are Nazis in the security forces who paint sweatshirts on jeans, walk, taunt their prisoners with anti-Semitic epithets and force them...

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