


















OPERATION FINALE: THE CAPTURE & TRIAL OF ADOLF EICHMANN








Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Film	Opening Film (MMJH Theatre)	Wannsee Conference sets the stage for laying out Nazi ideology, events of WWII and Eichmann's role in the Final Solution and WWII	
Wall Heading	Man Behind the Massacre		
Text	Setting the Stage	<p>The Treaty of Versailles ended World War I, leaving Germany humiliated and in dire social and economic conditions. Amid the chaos of the 1920s and 1930s, Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party won mass support by promising prosperity, renewed national pride, territorial expansion, violent opposition to Communism, and the total elimination of alleged "inferior races." Elected to power in 1933, the Nazis set about fulfilling their vision with the collaboration of millions of enthusiastic functionaries – average men and women who would prove more than willing to plunge the world into catastrophe.</p>	
Graphic		Adolf Eichmann in Nazi uniform, 1940s	Yad Vashem
Text	The Lure	<p>Otto Adolf Eichmann was born in Germany but grew up in neighboring Austria. An indifferent student and high school dropout, he apprenticed at an electrical engineering firm before becoming a salesman for an oil company. In 1932, disgusted by the turmoil in his native land, he embraced the radical solutions espoused by the Nazi Party. The following year he returned to Germany, where he joined the SS (Schutzstaffel) paramilitary organization under Adolf Hitler. He soon pursued a staff post in the SD (Sicherheitsdienst) security and intelligence service in Berlin, where he constantly sought positions of increasing authority. His logistical skills – employed to speed up the forced emigration of Austria's Jews – propelled his career, which reached new heights after the Nazis' September 1939 invasion of Poland ignited World War II.</p>	





Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Graphic		Eichmann raises his hand to vote at a Nazi gathering, 1942	Mossad Archive
Graphic		Protocol from the Wannsee Conference (1942) regarding implementation of the "Final Solution" to the Jewish question. The protocol details the number of Jews destined to be exterminated. Eichmann prepared the report and signed the protocol.	Political Archive of the German Foreign Office
Graphic		Beginning in 1938, all Jews wishing to leave Germany were required to receive a passport marked "J." In addition, all Jews whose names were not considered "typically Jewish" were required to add "Sarah" for females and "Israel" for males.	Israel State Archives
Graphic		An identification card issued to German citizen Hanna Moses in January 1939. The 'J' for 'Jude' is stamped clearly on both sides of the ID card.	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Hanna Meyer-Moses
Text	True Believer	The Nazis' homicidal policies were directed toward Jews, Slavs, Roma, homosexuals, the mentally impaired and others deemed dangerous or inferior. Genocide – the extermination of an entire people—was a concept the Nazis adopted at the 1942 Wannsee Conference as their solution to the "Jewish question." As head of the SD's "Jewish Department," Eichmann zealously managed the transport of millions of innocent people to death camps in occupied Poland. Even when Germany was clearly losing the war, he commandeered scarce resources to ensure that more than 400,000 Hungarian Jews would be sent to their deaths in Auschwitz.	
Artifact		A certificate from Eichmann's personal SS file indicating his role as head of The Central Office for Jewish Emigration in Vienna, Austria, 1938	Mossad Archive



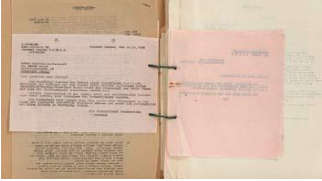


Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Artifact		A letter from Eichmann's personal SS file confirming he was awarded the Iron Cross for his activities leading to the extermination of Hungarian Jewry, November 1944	Mossad Archive
Graphic		Map of extermination camps and killing sites	
Graphic		A member of the SA paramilitary group stands in front of the Jewish-owned Tietz department store wearing a boycott sign that reads: 'Germans defend yourselves; don't buy from Jews!', 1933	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park
Graphic		Jews captured by SS and SD troops during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising are forced to leave their shelter and march to the square where they were gathered for deportation, 1943	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park
Graphic		Newly arrived Jews from Subcarpathian Rus (Ukraine) get off the train in Auschwitz-Birkenau, 1944	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Yad Vashem
Graphic		Prisoners at the time of liberation of the Ebensee camp, a subcamp of the Mauthausen concentration camp, May 7, 1945	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park

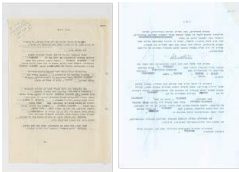



Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Text	A World Destroyed	The Nazis and their collaborators murdered approximately six million Jews across the length of Europe and into North Africa. In some countries, as many as 90 percent of pre-war Jewish populations were eliminated. Communities and cultures that had existed for millennia were obliterated as men, women and children were hunted like prey, herded into ghettos, enslaved in labor camps and slaughtered in extermination camps. World War II was the most lethal military conflict in human history. The dead were civilians whose only crime was their Jewish identity.	
Graphic		French refugees of the town of the Corcieux, France, eat their noon meal in a courtyard, 1944	Signal Corps U.S.Army, Library of Congress
Graphic		General Eisenhower in ruined Warsaw, 1946	Library of Congress
Wall Heading	Eichmann Post-War 1945-1950		
Text	The Disappeared	After Germany's defeat and surrender in May 1945, the Allied powers detained thousands of enemy combatants in prisoner of war camps. Hiding among them were members of the SS and other Nazi elites, who adopted false identities to blend in as ordinary soldiers. Some would ultimately flee the country and head to South America, where friendly regimes and long-established German colonies welcomed them with open arms.	
Flip panel	Invisible Man	<p>1945 - Held in POW camps under assumed name "Otto Eckmann," Eichmann's true identity is not discovered.</p> <p>1946-1950 - Eichmann escapes, working in Germany as a forester and then on a chicken farm as he makes contact with a network that helps Nazis escape to Argentina.</p> <p>1950 - Eichmann obtains Red Cross humanitarian passport in Italy.</p>	






Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Graphic		<p>"Europe is getting hot! We've got to move to the western hemisphere." Published in 1944, this cartoon shows Nazi leader Adolf Hitler sitting at the head of a table alongside three German officers. The Spanish fascist leader Francisco Franco is gesturing to Argentina on the map, where a Nazi flag has been placed.</p>	Arthur Szyk
Graphic		<p>Passport Eichmann used to enter Argentina with Red Cross stamp</p>	<p>The original passport is in the collection of the Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum.</p>
Graphic		<p>Eichmann with his son at their home in Argentina after World War II</p>	<p>Ghetto Fighters Museum, Israel</p>
Text	<p>Sanctuary</p>	<p>In 1950, Eichmann was given shelter in Catholic convents and monasteries as he made his way from Germany to Italy, where he obtained a Red Cross humanitarian passport in the name of "Ricardo Klement." From Genoa he sailed to Argentina, where his wife and children would join him two years later. Safe at last among an enclave of fellow countrymen and escapees, he held a series of low-paying jobs until securing a position of authority with a new employer: the German automaker Mercedes-Benz. As far as the rest of the world knew, SS Obersturmbannführer (Lieutenant Colonel) Adolf Eichmann had long since ceased to exist.</p>	
Wall Heading	<p>Israel: A New Nations Needs</p>		
Text	<p>The First Decade: 1948-1960</p>	<p>After 1948, the newborn State of Israel focused primarily on defending itself from immediate military threats and assimilating more than 700,000 Holocaust survivors and refugees into an existing population of just 650,000.</p>	





Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Graphic		Poster about food control during the recession of the early 1950s	The Central Zionist Archives
Graphic		Poster for building Israel, 1950s	The Central Zionist Archives
Graphic		Female soldier instructing use of the machine gun in an army base near Jerusalem, Israel, 1950s	Beit Hatfutsot Photo Archive, Tel Aviv, Sonnenfeld Collection
Graphic		At the entrance of Sha'ar Aliyah, immigrant absorption camp, Haifa, Israel, 1950s	Beit Hatfutsot Photo Archive, Tel Aviv, Sonnenfeld Collection
Graphic		New immigrant women in Sha'ar Aliyah, immigrant absorption camp, Israel, 1949	Beit Hatfutsot Photo Archive, Tel Aviv, Sonnenfeld Collection
Graphic		David Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel, plants the first of one million trees to be planted in the Jerusalem Forest, Israel, 1958	Beit Hatfutsot Photo Archive, Tel Aviv
Graphic		New immigrants from Bulgaria in a transit camp in Beer Sheba, Israel, going to work, 1953	Beit Hatfutsot Photo Archive, Tel Aviv, Sonnenfeld Collection





Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Artifact		<p>Food coupon for groceries during period of austerity (1949-1959) in Israel. Food and clothing were rationed in order to assure enough for the entire population and maintain government allocations for immigration, building, education and security.</p>	Avner Avraham
Artifact		<p>Bus Ticket, Jerusalem, 1950s</p>	Avner Avraham
Wall Heading	<p>The Mask Slips</p>		
Text	<p>Trackers</p>	<p>Israel's fledgling foreign and domestic intelligence operations were small agencies with limited capabilities. Although the security services pursued numerous leads on Nazi fugitives – many were developed by independent investigators, such as Vienna's Simon Wiesenthal and Tuviah Friedman. However, their efforts for the time being proved largely unproductive.</p>	
Graphic		<p>Eichmann in Argentina</p>	Yad Vashem
Artifact		<p>File for "Nazi Criminals" opened by Israel's security services in August 1948</p>	Mossad Archive
Wall Heading	<p>A Hunch</p>		
Text	<p>Boy Meets Girl</p>	<p>In 1956, a young woman named Silvia Hermann was courted by another Buenos Aires German expatriate who called himself "Nickie Eichmann." Silvia's father, Lothar, a Dachau survivor who hid his Jewish identity to flee to Argentina, soon became convinced that his daughter's friend was in fact Klaus Eichmann, the oldest son of the long-missing war criminal. Hermann conveyed his suspicions to an old acquaintance in Frankfurt – Dr. Fritz Bauer, a Jewish attorney who had also survived the Holocaust and become chief prosecutor of the German state of Hessen.</p>	






Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Graphic		Lothar Hermann	Yad Vashem
Graphic		Silvia Hermann	Yad Vashem
Artifact		<p>Letters from Advocate Lothar Hermann to Dr. Fritz Bauer</p> <p>The letters that Hermann sent to Dr. Bauer – a Jew who also survived the Holocaust and was serving as chief prosecutor of the State of Hessen in West Germany – provided the lead that helped to locate Eichmann in Argentina, 1957-8</p>	Mossad Archive
Wall Heading	Out of the Shadows		
Graphic		Portrait of Eichmann taken in his cell in the Ramla prison, Jerusalem, 1961	Government Press Office
Wall Heading	Is Eichmann Here?		
Text	Dead End	<p>Fearing that Nazi sympathizers inside the West German government might try to warn the suspect in Argentina, Bauer concealed Hermann's message. Instead, he secretly shared the information with the head of the Israeli delegation in Cologne, who relayed it to the Mossad, Israel's foreign intelligence service. Early in 1958, two agents were sent from Israel to Buenos Aires to observe a dwelling presumed to be Eichmann's in the dilapidated area of Olivos. Both operatives concluded that no high-ranking Nazi officer – even one in hiding – would stoop to living in such miserable surroundings.</p>	
Graphic		Dr. Fritz Bauer	Mossad Archive





Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Artifact		<p align="center">Protocol of the Meeting Between Dr. Fritz Bauer, Haim Cohn, Legal Advisor to the Government at the Time, and Isser Harel, Director of the Mossad</p> <p>The information that Dr. Bauer provided included the alias used by Eichmann when he arrived in Argentina. After the meeting, agent Zvi Aharoni was dispatched to Buenos Aires to verify the information. Within days, he had in his possession the first photographs of Eichmann taken in Argentina, 1959</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p>Photo brought by Dr. Fritz Bauer to Israel in December 1959 of Eichmann's wife and friends. Bauer was cut out from the right side of the photo to protect his identity, December, 1953</p>	Mossad Archive
Wall Heading	Who is Ricardo Klement?		
Text	Proof	<p>On a trip to Israel in 1959, Bauer approached Attorney General Haim Cohen and Mossad chief Isser Harel with newly developed information: Eichmann had indeed entered Argentina from Italy using the name "Ricardo Klement." Bauer gave keys to his Frankfurt office to Mossad agent Micah Maor, who used them to surreptitiously photograph the contents of the fugitive's SS file. Early in 1960, agent Zvi Aharoni covertly shot photos of the suspect in Buenos Aires at his new home on Garibaldi Street. Comparing these with Nazi-era images from the German file revealed a telling detail: the size and shape of the ears of the two pictured men were virtually identical.</p>	
Artifact		<p align="center">Eichmann's SS File</p> <p>Photographed in Germany by the Mossad with the aid of Dr. Fritz Bauer. Information from the file was translated and entered in the "Dybukk" file. 1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p align="center">Map used by the Abduction Team</p> <p>The map shows the parcel of land and plot of the house on Garibaldi Street which was identified as Eichmann's home. The map was purchased at the San Fernando Municipality by agent Zvi Aharoni, Argentina, 1960</p>	Mossad Archive




Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Artifact		Leica Camera used by the abduction team to take secret photographs.	Mossad Archive
Artifact		The original film of the first pictures of Eichmann including an envelope showing details of the photo shop where the pictures were developed. Argentina, 1960	Mossad Archive
Artifact		The first photos of Eichmann were taken with a concealed camera by agent Zvi Aharoni and were used by Mossad operatives to identify Eichmann, 1960.	Mossad Archive
Interactive	Faces in the Crowd	Visitors will compare and try to match WWII images of other infamous Nazi war criminals (e.g. Josef Mengele, Klaus Barbie, Hermine Braunsteiner) with later photographs of them. When visitors make the match, the full story of that person's role in the Nazi party and their fate are revealed. (electronic but not digital)	
Wall Heading	Codename: "Dybbuk"		
Graphic		One of the boxes in which original documents and items related to Operation Finale were kept	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">Forensic Crime Lab File, 1960</p> <p>This file contains the conclusions of police experts regarding the identity of the man known as "Ricardo Klement." Upon comparing photographs of Klement taken in Argentina with photographs of Eichmann from World War II, it was concluded that they were one and the same</p>	Mossad Archive


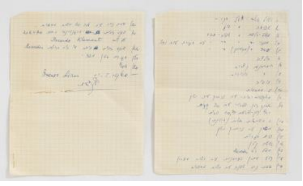
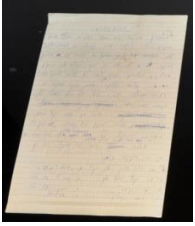



Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Artifact		<p align="center">Photograph of truck used for surveillance, 1960</p> <p>This truck was used as a hideaway for agent Zvi Aharoni, who was sent to Argentina in 1960 to scout out and photograph Eichmann at his home on Garibaldi Street.</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p align="center">The "Dybbuk" File (one of the code names chosen for Eichmann), 1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Wall Heading	Operation Finale		
Text	<p align="center">Hunters</p>	<p>In strictest secrecy, Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion asked Mossad chief Isser Harel to develop a plan to confirm Eichmann's presence in Argentina, capture him and transport him to Israel for public trial. Under Harel's supervision, an operational team of ten men and one woman led by agent Rafi Eitan was supported by a number of other operatives and even civilians, some of whom were kept uninformed of the exact nature of the mission. The code name for the object of their pursuit was the Hebrew word "Dybbuk," which, in Jewish folklore, is a demon that inhabits a human body.</p>	
Text	<p align="center">Full Team List</p>		
Graphic		<p>This photo was taken by a tourist photographer as Moshe Tavor, Mossad agent and member of the abduction team, disembarked from the plane during one of the intermediate stops on his way to Argentina, April 1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Scrim Graphic		<p>A view of the hidden home of Adolf Eichmann in San Fernando, Argentina, where he fled after World War II, circa 1960</p>	Keystone / Stringer/Getty Images





Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Silhouettes	Mossad Team silhouettes (11)		
Text	Weaving the Web	<p>Carrying false identities and common tourist maps of Buenos Aires, team members flew to Argentina from different countries on different airlines beginning in April 1960. Living in rented apartments and switching hired cars frequently, they shadowed "Klement" until they knew his routine, including the 7:30 bus on route 203 that he habitually took from work. Three safe houses were prepared to hold the suspect should he be detained successfully, and – in an era before computers and cellphones – individual agents updated Harel daily in the only way they could: face-to-face meetings in coffee houses around the city.</p>	
Graphic		Mossad Team flights to Argentina	
Artifact		<p>Flight Tickets used by the abduction team. The team entered Argentina from different countries, at different times, and under false identities, 1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		Six flight tickets of different airlines used by the abduction team to reach Argentina from various points of departure, 1960	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p>The lathe for duplicating Keys built in the 1950s by Moshe Tabor, Mossad agent The device includes a mechanism for engraving, which was operated by the motor of a sewing machine from the same period, 1950s</p>	Mossad Archive


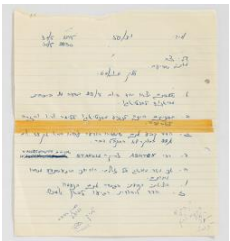

Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">Original suitcase containing a kit for preparing license plates</p> <p>In order to assure that the operation would be successful under all possible circumstances, a suitcase was brought from Israel which contained a kit for producing vehicle license plates. The items included plaster casts to produce the numbers, aluminum foil for imprinting the numbers, and the original license plates used in the operation, one of which was issued in Buenos Aires. The procedure involved the preparation of a plaster cast of the number and a plate made from aluminum foil. During the operation, a number of plates were prepared in order to conceal any connection between the operatives who rented the vehicles, the abduction team, and the hideouts where they were staying, 1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">Copy of a Car Rental Form for one of the vehicles used in the operation. Argentina, 1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">License Plate prepared by the Operatives.</p> <p>The plate looks as if it were issued in Buenos Aires, where Eichmann lived. Argentina, 1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">Diplomatic license plate</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">Forged car licenses prepared to match the forged license plate numbers of the vehicles used in the operation, 1960</p>	Mossad Archive





Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Film	The Grab	Rafi Eitan interview: excerpts of first-person testimony describing the planning of the capture, roles of the operatives and "Plan B," interspersed w/ relevant background images.	
Scrim Graphic		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Zvi Malkin, Eichmann's Long Hand, Argentina, 1960</i></p> <p>Following the abduction, while guarding Eichmann in the safe house, Malkin asked him about an incident in the village of Lidice, which had been wiped out by the Nazis. As Malkin reported, Eichmann answered, "I don't recall the affair of the children of Lidice. After all, I was busy with issues of transport, not with life and death." Malkin added, "I sketched the outlines of [Eichmann's] face with my colored pencils. His body lay on the railway cars of the type used to transport Jews to their deaths, and which became his iconic trademark. Next to the train is an image of Hitler holding a kitchen knife in his hand. One child is flung over him, and after him, another child..."</p>	Family of Zvi Malkin
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">Bronze cast of the leather gloves worn by Zvi Malkin when he apprehended Eichmann</p>	Family of Zvi Malkin
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">Original Pocket Diary Used by Zvi Aharoni</p> <p>The diary includes details, some of them in code, recorded during the planning and concluding stages of the operation, 1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">Map of the capture</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sketch of the plan for the night of the abduction; May 1960.</p>	Mossad Archive






Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Text	"I accept my fate"	<p>On the evening of Wednesday, May 11, 1960, two cars parked some 30 yards apart on Garibaldi Street and an intersecting avenue. The occupants of both vehicles watched as the 7:30 bus on route 203 came and went without discharging the passenger they sought. They waited anxiously for another 40 minutes as additional buses passed, until one finally dropped off a balding, bespectacled man of medium build. As the passenger strode from the bus stop past one of the cars, he was seized and wrestled into the vehicle, where he was immobilized and blindfolded. He was told in German that if he moved he would be shot. "Ich füge mich meinem Schicksal," he replied. ["I accept my fate."]</p>	
Artifact		<p>Map of Buenos Aires used by the abduction team during the operation</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p>South American travel guide, 1958-9</p> <p>Pretending to be tourists, Mossad agents purchased a South American travel guide to bolster their cover story. The book proved valuable in planning the operation.</p>	Avner Avraham
Artifact		<p>Identification marks for Eichmann, 1960</p> <p>This envelope contained three memos marked with the codename "Deserves to Die." The memos detail Eichmann's physical appearance, height, weight, description of scars and tattoo, accent, languages (including Hebrew) and other details meant to assist the abduction team in verifying his identity. Some of the information was found in Eichmann's SS file, supplied by Dr. Fritz Bauer, codename "Tolstoy."</p>	Mossad Archive

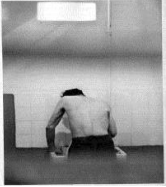


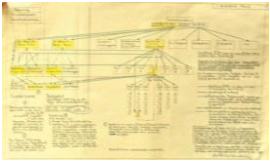
Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Artifact		<p>Comb, pocket knife, cigarette holder and keys to the house on Garibaldi Street found on Eichmann the night he was captured, May 11, 1960.</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p>List of items and belongings found on Eichmann when he was brought to the safe house, including clothing and modest personal effects, May 11, 1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p>Letter of agreement attesting to Eichmann's surrender, 1960 After initially refusing, Eichmann signed a statement at the safe house agreeing to stand trial in Israel. The letter was prepared by Agent Zvi Aharoni, Eichmann's interrogator.</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p>Agent Shalom Danny Weiss used these writing implements to forge documents for the abduction team, 1950-1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p>Forged EL AL crew card identifying Mossad Director Isser Harel as a flight engineer, 1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p>Team physician Dr. Yonah Elian's forged EL AL identification card, listing him as a flight navigator, 1960</p>	Mossad Archive

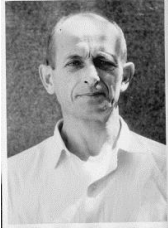



Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Artifact		Argentinian ID in the name of Ricardo Klement, issued April 3, 1952 and found on him the night of his abduction.	Yad Vashem, Israel
Artifact		Employee identity card from Mercedes-Benz in the name of Ricardo Klement, found on Eichmann on the night of his abduction. Shows date of beginning of Eichmann's employment, Argentina, April 8, 1959	Yad Vashem, Israel
Artifact		Agent Yehuda Carmel's appearance was altered to resemble that of Eichmann, 1960	Mossad Archive
Artifact		Falsified Israeli passport prepared for Eichmann in the name of "Ze'ev Zichroni," including a photograph that was taken and developed in the safe house, 1960	Mossad Archive
Artifact		Falsified certificates of vaccination, 1960	Mossad Archive




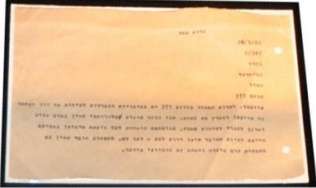
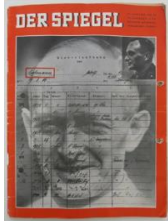
Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Text	Plan B	Three falsified Israeli international certificates of vaccination were prepared for Eichmann should he be inspected by border authorities during refueling stops on the flight to Israel.	
Graphic		Tappuz, Zim ship	Hansen/Pedersen, National Maritime Museum, Stockholm
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">The Escape Document</p> <p>When the El Al flight took off from South America with Eichmann on board, three members of the team remained in Argentina: Rafi Eitan, Abraham Shalom and Zvi Malkin. Their first assignment was to leave Argentina. The second task was to find and abduct Josef Mengele. As this letter demonstrates, there was a loss of communication with the men. When the three realized that news of Eichmann's capture had reached the press, they were sure that Mengele would disappear and that the information they had regarding his whereabouts would no longer be valid. They decided to return to Israel.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">May 31,1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Quote	Isser Harel Quote	"The thought that Mengele might be hiding not far from us wouldn't let me rest." - Isser Harel	
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">This map of Buenos Aires shows the abduction area and escape route to Buenos Aires port should implementation of Plan B be necessary.</p>	Mossad Archive




Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Artifact		<p>Schedule of the Israeli national cargo shipper ZIM, with potential Plan B departure times sailing from Buenos Aires highlighted in red</p>	Mossad Archive
Text	Waiting	<p>Eichmann was detained in one of the safe houses as the team waited to take him to Tel Aviv on the return leg of a special EL AL airline flight that was to deliver an Israeli delegation to ceremonies marking the 150th anniversary of Argentine independence. But the flight was postponed for more than a week, leaving both captive and captors in jeopardy in the safe house for nine long days. Finally, on Friday, May 20, agents dressed Eichmann in an EL AL uniform, sedated him and – explaining that he was a crew member who had fallen ill – helped him onto the plane.</p>	
Graphic		<p>The Plane Used by EL AL (Model "Britannia") for the Operation, 1960</p>	EL AL Archive
Graphic		<p>Map of Eichmann's flight to Israel</p>	
Graphic		<p>Eichmann on the EL AL flight to Israel, blindfolded</p>	Mossad Archive





Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
		<p style="text-align: center;">Copy of a letter distributed by El Al Airlines, May 8, 1960</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This letter informed the team that the flight intended to smuggle Eichmann out of Argentina had been delayed. As a result, the abduction team was forced to keep Eichmann in the safe house for nine days.</p>	Mossad Archive
		<p style="text-align: center;">Official delegation headed by then Education Minister Abba Eban during a visit with the President of Argentina, May 1960</p>	Itzhak Elron
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">Teleprinter</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This device was used in the 1960s to wire messages from Israel to its delegations around the world.</p>	Mossad, Communications Office
Wall Heading	Judgment in Jerusalem		
Audio	Ben Gurion's announcement (Hebrew)		
Graphic		<p style="text-align: center;">Maariv, Special Edition, May 23, 1960</p>	
Graphic		<p style="text-align: center;">Miriam Stecher reading about Eichmann's arrest, May 1960</p>	Paul Schutzer/The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images





Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Graphic		Eichmann in his prison cell, 1961	Yad Vashem
Graphic		Ben Gurion addressing the Knesset, Jerusalem, 1960	Government Press Office
Props	Radios(6)	News of Eichmann's capture was broadcast around the globe.	
Text	English translation of Ben Gurion's announcement	"I must inform the Knesset that sometime ago, Israeli security forces tracked down one of the greatest Nazi criminals, Adolf Eichmann, who was in charge, together with the Nazi leadership, of what they referred to as 'The Final Solution to the Jewish problem,' meaning – the extermination of six million members of the Jewish community of Europe. Adolf Eichmann is already held in custody in Israel and will soon be brought to trial in accordance with the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710 - 1950."	
Graphic		Ben Gurion's announcement in the Knesset of Eichmann's capture and arrival in Israel, delivered on the afternoon of May 23, 1960	Israel State Archives
Graphic		One of 5 tables showing Nazi hierarchy sketched by Eichmann during his interrogation at Bureau 06, prior to his trial. The section shown illustrates the connection between Eichmann and heads of the Nazi regime, 1961	Israel State Archives



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Text	In Jewish Hands	<p>After refueling in Senegal, the EL AL plane continued its long journey to Tel Aviv, landing early on Sunday, May 22. At 4:00 the following afternoon, David Ben-Gurion stunned Israel's parliament when he announced that Eichmann was in custody and would stand trial under the country's laws – news that spawned banner headlines around the world. By then, Isser Harel had already asked a Mossad agent in Europe to personally report the capture to Dr. Fritz Bauer, the Frankfurt prosecutor who had done so much to set in motion the effort that brought a fugitive Nazi to justice.</p>	
Graphic		Eichmann upon his arrival in Israel, 1961	Yad Vashem
Graphic		Eichmann in his prison cell, 1961	Yad Vashem
Graphic		Eichmann pacing outside his cell at Djilameh Jail	Gjon Mili/The LIFE Premium Collection/Getty Images
Graphic		Eichmann in his prison cell, 1961	Yad Vashem



Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Graphic		Eichmann walking in the courtyard of Ramla prison, 1961	Government Press Office
Graphic		Eichmann being examined by a doctor in his cell in Ramla prison, 1961	Government Press Office
Artifact		<p>Telegram requesting that Dr. Fritz Bauer be informed of Eichmann's capture before the public announcement, May 23, 1960</p> <p>Deliver the following message to Tolstoy (Dr. Fritz Bauer) personally, by word of mouth, between 14:00-14:30:</p> <p>Dybbuk is now in Kedem (code name for Israel), under detention. An official announcement will be made today, in the afternoon. Until it is announced, his presence in Kedem must be kept secret. Congratulations and thanks.</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		An official telegram sent to Israeli embassies worldwide announced Eichmann's capture and warned against responding to questions about the operation.	Mossad Archive
Artifact		Cover story on Eichmann's abduction in the German weekly news magazine Der Spiegel, 1960	Mossad Archive

Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Artifact		<p>Protocol reporting that Eichmann had been informed that Department 06 would attempt to provide any documents he requested for his testimony, May 29, 1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p>Original recording of Eichmann's interrogation, 1960-61</p>	Mossad Archive
Film	<p>Formulating the Strategy</p>	<p>Formulating the trial's strategy with emphasis on decision to personalize the events of the Holocaust by choosing a range of survivor testimonies from each Jewish community in Europe; relate briefly to the scope of activities of special investigative unit of Israeli Police, Dept. 06. Mickey Goldman and Gabriel Bach .</p>	
Graphic		<p>Spectators at the trial, Jerusalem, 1961</p>	Government Press Office
Text	<p>State of Israel vs. Adolf Eichmann</p>	<p>The prisoner was questioned for months by police captain Avner Less, chief interrogator among the 15 officers of Department 06, a special unit assigned to develop evidence for the trial. The prosecution team formulated a strategy under the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, a 1950 statute that, unlike the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg in 1945, addressed not only war crimes and crimes against humanity, but also specific crimes "against the Jewish people." In Ben-Gurion's words, "everything...perpetrated against the Jews must be revealed," because "the world wants to forget what happened."</p>	

Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Graphic		Gideon Hausner, Chief Prosecutor at the trial of Adolf Eichmann, during the cross examination of the defendant, Jerusalem, 1961	Government Press Office
Graphic		An emotional crowd of spectators at the trial, Jerusalem, 1961	Government Press Office
Graphic		The crowd at the trial, Jerusalem, 1961	Government Press Office
Film	Trial Film	Footage of Gideon Hausner's opening speech, questioning of Eichmann and segments of various key testimonies. Trial footage only, with voiceover to provide context.	
Graphic		People lining up outside Beit Ha'am, the courthouse in Jerusalem where the trial of Eichmann was being held, 1961	Government Press Office

Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Text	The World is Watching	<p>The Eichmann trial began on April 11, 1961, in a converted theater in Jerusalem's Beit Ha'am House of the People. Three judges heard the case mounted by chief prosecutor Gideon Hausner, Israel's attorney general, while nearly 100 Holocaust-survivor witnesses illuminated the extent of Nazi crimes through details of their personal stories, many told openly for the first time. Broadcast internationally, the courtroom drama transfixed Israelis and people around the globe. Throughout the proceedings, the accused sat expressionless in a bulletproof glass booth, creating one of the most chilling iconic images of the 20th century.</p>	
Artifact		<p>A letter from an Italian fan of Eichmann, sent during the trial, wishing the accused “a good life and great prosperity,” 1960</p>	Mossad Archive
Artifact		<p>A postcard sent to Eichmann by an Italian fan, including the famous photo of the 1943 Warsaw Ghetto uprising, 1961</p>	Mossad Archive
Graphic		<p>People lining up outside Beit Ha'am in Jerusalem, 1961</p>	IDF Archive
Graphic		<p>Poster inviting those who could not enter the courtroom to watch the trial at Ben Yehuda Cinema, Jerusalem, 1961</p>	The Central Zionist Archives

Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Quote	Gideon Hausner quote	"In this place where I stand before you, Judges of Israel, in this court to serve as prosecutor of Adolf Eichmann, I do not stand alone. With me at this moment are six million prosecutors." - Gideon Hausner, Eichmann's prosecutor	
Artifact		<p style="text-align: center;">Bulletproof glass booth</p> <p>The booth in which Eichmann testified during his trial was built by agent Moshe Tavor in the carpentry workshop of the Israel police. Its purpose was to protect Eichmann during the proceedings. One side was left open to allow documents to be transferred to the accused.</p>	Ghetto Fighters' House Museum, Israel
Quote	Adolf Eichmann quote	"To sum it all up, I must say that I regret nothing." - Adolf Eichmann	
Text	The Verdict	<p>Adolf Eichmann was found guilty on all 15 counts with which he was charged. The sentence: death by hanging, the first (and only) imposition of capital punishment in the nation's history. His German attorney, Robert Servatius, filed an appeal that was ultimately rejected by Israel's Supreme Court, as were petitions for clemency from public figures at home and abroad. On the night of May 31, 1962, the condemned man was executed. Like so many victims of the regime he served, his body was cremated. From a boat sent far out to sea, his ashes were later scattered on the surface of the Mediterranean, where they disappeared slowly beneath the waves.</p>	
Artifact		The entire text of the verdict of the Eichmann trial was published in book form in 1963 by the office of the prime minister	Mossad Archive

Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Graphic		Letter to the President of Israel by philosopher Martin Buber and other prominent Israeli intellectuals opposing Eichmann's execution, Jerusalem, 1962	National Library of Israel
Graphic		Log from the port where Eichmann's ashes were brought before they were scattered at sea beyond the territorial waters of Israel, May 31, 1962	Museum of Taxes, Department of State Revenues, Ministry of Finance, Jerusalem
Text	Pro and Con	<p>Global public reaction to the capture and trial of Adolf Eichmann was divided between those who applauded Israel's efforts and those who questioned their value. Argentina protested to the United Nations what it termed a violation of its sovereignty, while other countries urged intervention by an international court. Repercussions were even felt in the realm of fiction, inspiring books, plays and films. Individual opinions varied from distaste at dwelling upon "old" history to the imperative stated by many: everyone, everywhere, needed to learn the full scope of the horror that had been visited upon the Jewish people.</p>	
Film	Legacy of the Trial Film	Excerpts from Gabriel Bach and Mickey Goldman interviews: legacy of the trial, highlighting survivor empowerment and heightened awareness of the Holocaust worldwide	

Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Text	We Are Still Here	<p>The Nazis tried to erase the identities of individual Jews by conducting mass murder as an exercise in bookkeeping, but the public testimony of Holocaust survivors in the Eichmann trial put human faces to the unimaginable toll. Previously reluctant to relate painful memories and feelings of guilt even to family members, survivors were now empowered to relate tales not only of terror and sacrifice, but also of strength, defiance and resistance. Their narratives served as testament to the courage and humanity of those who had experienced the nightmare and, in spite of everything, endured.</p>	
Graphics	Images and Quotes from Holocaust Survivors		
Text	Always to Remember	<p>In the wake of the Eichmann trial, Holocaust memorials and museums focusing on the crimes and on the inevitable results of racial, ethnic and religious intolerance were erected in Israel, across Europe and the United States and as far afield as South Africa and Australia. The degree to which awareness of the subject ultimately permeated global consciousness was made manifest in 2006, when the Museo del Holocausto opened its doors – in Buenos Aires, Argentina.</p>	
Interactive	Voting Station	<p>Which outcome of Eichmann’s trial is most significant?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Israel having tried and convicted a major Nazi war criminal 2) Survivor empowerment and publicizing the events of the Holocaust worldwide 3) The execution of a primary engineer of the Holocaust 	
Projection	Never Again?	<p>Projection of images and text driving home the extent of continued genocides around the world even in the face of increased knowledge and awareness</p>	

Object Type	Image/ ID	Caption	Credit
Interactive	World Map	<p>“Wherever men and women are persecuted because of their race, religion, or political views, that place must — at that moment — become the center of the universe.” Elie Wiesel, Holocaust survivor and author From his 1986 Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech</p> <p>What is your center of the universe? Where in the world do you see people’s freedom at risk? Where should humanitarian efforts be focused? Where do people feel unsafe because they are different?</p> <p>Place a marker where you feel the center of the universe should be today. Feel free to explain why.</p> <p>Visitors will respond to this quote and the “Never Again” sequence by using a pin or magnet to mark on a world map where the center of their universe is. They may also write a message to pin to the map.</p>	