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Eichmann's Trial

A play by Motti Lerner

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Translated by Hadar Galron

This version of the play premiered at the Jerusalem Capital Theater on April 27, 2026.
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Characters

1. Adolf Eichmann (55) – Born in Germany. In 1932 he joined the Nazi Party and the SS. In 1938 he was appointed head of the Department of Jewish Affairs and directed the extermination of European Jewry.
2. Gideon Hausner (46) – Attorney General and prosecutor in the trial.
3. Gabriel Bach (34) – Deputy State Attorney and Hausner's assistant.
4. Teddy Kollek (50) – Director General of the Prime Minister's Office. Ben-Gurion's confidant.
5. Dr. Hans Globke (63) – Director General of the Chancellery in Bonn. He was the legal advisor of the Ministry of the Interior during the Third Reich.
6. Rolf Vogel (40) – In charge of Germany–Israel relations in the Chancellery. Jewish. Sent to Jerusalem by Dr. Globke to supervise the conduct of the trial.
7. Dr. Robert Servatius (72) – Eichmann's defense attorney. He served as an artillery officer in the Wehrmacht. At the Nuremberg Trials, he defended the Minister of Labor in the Nazi government.
8. Adv. Lisa Grude (30) – Assistant to Dr. Servatius.
9. Vera Eichmann (52) – Eichmann's wife.
10. Eight witnesses – played by the ensemble.
11. The court bailiff – not present onstage, but his voice is heard through the loudspeakers.
12. Judge Moshe Landau (49) – Justice of the Supreme Court and presiding judge – not present onstage, but his voice is heard through the loudspeakers.

Space and plot

The space is abstract and minimal, allowing the plot to unfold in different locations and in parallel. The courthouse is center stage, with the prosecution and defense benches and the defendant's glass booth. In the foreground and on each side are the prosecution and defense offices, Kollek's office, Dr. Globke's office, and the meeting room in the prison where Eichmann is imprisoned. At the rear of the stage is a screen for projecting captions and documentary videos that correspond with the plot of the trial. The plot follows the progress of the hearing in the District Court, though, for the sake of clarity, the cross-examination of Eichmann is concurrent with the witness testimonies and not after them.

Documentary Materials

During the course of the play, documentary clips depicting the extermination of European Jews are projected on the screen at the rear of the stage and correspond with the plot of the trial. The clips are projected between the different chapters of the charges against Eichmann: his activity before the outbreak of the war, his activity in Eastern Europe, in the ghettos, in the concentration camps, and in Hungary. The purpose of the clips is twofold: to give visual expression to the process of the extermination of European Jewry, and to divide the plot into chapters in a way that clarifies its development for the audience.

List of Witnesses

1. Benno Levin (66)
2. Arna Peretz (50)
3. Rivka Yoselevska (45)
4. Isaac Brook (55)
5. Yechiel Dinur (51)
6. Dr. Anna Weller (55)
7. Joel Brand (54)
8. Aviva Farkash (40)

Note:

The testimonies in the play are based on the actual testimonies in the Eichmann trial, but they are not exact transcripts. The witness Benno Levin is based on the witness Benno Cohen; Arna Peretz is based on the witness Aharon Peretz; Isaac Brock is based on Yehuda Bakon; Dr. Anna Weller is based on Georges Wellers; and Aviva Farkash is based on Aviva Fleischmann.

1. Court. Day. The prosecution and defense teams are in their seats. Ben-Gurion's Voice is heard in the background.

Ben-Gurion: I hereby announce to the Knesset that some time ago the Israeli security services discovered one of the leading Nazi criminals, Adolf Eichmann, who was responsible, together with other Nazi leaders, for what they called the "Final Solution of the Jewish Problem," that is, the extermination of six million Jews of Europe. Adolf Eichmann is already in detention in Israel, and will soon stand trial...

Light on Eichmann in the glass booth. The bailiff is heard declaring:

Bailiff: Court!

Judge Landau's voice is heard through the loudspeakers.

Landau: Please be seated. Adolf Eichmann, are you Adolf, son of Karl Eichmann?

Eichmann: Yes, sir.

Landau: Are you represented in this trial by Dr. Servatius and attorney Grude?

Eichmann: Yes, sir.

Landau: You are charged that, between 1939 and 1945, together with others, you caused the deaths of millions of Jews, as the person responsible for carrying out the Nazi plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe in ghettos, labor camps, and extermination camps. Do you understand the indictment?

Eichmann: Yes, sir.

Landau: Do you, or do you not plead guilty?

Defendant: Not guilty.

Landau: Please, Mr. Prosecutor, the Attorney General, Mr. Hausner.

Hausner: When I stand before you here, judges of Israel, to prosecute Adolf Eichmann, I do not stand alone. Standing with me are six million prosecutors. But they cannot point an accusing finger toward the glass booth and cry out to the man sitting there: J'accuse. For their ashes were piled up among the hills of Auschwitz and in the fields of Treblinka, and washed into the rivers of Poland. They were our parents, our brothers and sisters, among them also a million of our children. Therefore, I shall be their voice, and in their name I shall state this terrible indictment... **(Brief silence)** Murder, Your Honor, is not a new phenomenon in human history. It has been known to us since the days of Cain and Abel. But in the twentieth century, a new kind of murder appeared before our eyes. Industrial murder planned by an entire government. An enormous criminal conspiracy hatched by murderers behind desks, in which many thousands from every stratum of society took part. Not against one victim, but against an entire nation condemned to extermination... **(Brief silence)** In this trial, we shall not reveal only the murderous motives of the accused, but shall try to answer the question that has stood before us since Hitler's rise to power, and will trouble every human being forevermore - historians, researchers, artists: How did it happen that the German people, the most advanced of the peoples of Europe, chose a leader who knew no restraints? How did they enthusiastically embrace his murderous policy? How did all the systems of government obey him? How?

2. Chancellor Adenauer's office in Bonn, Germany. Globke and Vogel.

Globke: The prosecutor is not accusing only Eichmann. He is accusing all of Germany - contrary to the explicit agreement with Ben-Gurion.

Vogel: I've already spoken about it with Teddy Kollek, his Director General.

Globke: How could you allow them to hold this trial in a theater, with such a large audience, with so many journalists?

Vogel: That was Ben-Gurion's own decision.

Globke: I sent you there to get it cancelled. If it is difficult for you to protect our interests because you are...

Vogel: Jewish?

Globke: Would you prefer that we appoint someone else to handle Germany-Israel relations?

Vogel: Dr. Globke, you know that no one will supervise this trial better than I will.

Globke: For fifteen years we have been making an enormous effort to erase the Nazis' crimes from the world's memory and to build a new Germany. This trial

will destroy all our achievements, Mr. Vogel. Tell Kollek that the Chancellor will not tolerate surprises like this.

Vogel: Dr. Globke, our support for holding the trial will prove to the world that there is a new Germany.

Globke: It will prove that only to a few Jews.

3. Ramle Prison. The defense meeting room. Eichmann, Dr. Servatius, and attorney Lisa Grude.

Servatius: Think a moment before you fire us.

Eichmann: I don't understand why you keep ignoring my requests. Why didn't you argue that the SS leaders tried at Nuremberg pinned the responsibility for the extermination on me in order to save their own skins?

Servatius: Those SS leaders were executed. They cannot be questioned here. That makes their testimonies weak evidence.

Eichmann: But if they all testified that I was responsible for the extermination, the judges will be convinced that I was.

Grude: These are professional and experienced judges. They know you were not senior enough to carry out...

Eichmann: Mrs. Grude, the judges are Jews who fled Germany before the war. I saw how they were swept away by the prosecutor's pathos. This is a fixed trial. They have already sentenced me to death. It's a pity to waste my family's money on you.

Servatius: Our line of defense can save you. If you argue that you were only following orders, that you took no initiative, that you never put forward ideas of your own, the judges will be convinced that your responsibility for the extermination was slight. In the end, you were a fairly mediocre official...

Eichmann: I was not a mediocre official. They know that. They have minutes of meetings I attended with the most senior echelons.

Grude: In most of those meetings, you barely spoke. You did not argue. You did not demand. You did not propose.

Servatius: Mr. Eichmann, no one is executed for mediocrity. Don't let your pride send you to the gallows.

Eichmann: **(Furiously)** I am a German officer. I acted on behalf of Germany. If I must stand trial, let Germany try me.

Grude: Mr. Eichmann, as you know, from the moment we arrived here, we have demanded that the court extradite you to Germany.

Eichmann: If you could not manage that, how will you manage to acquit me?

4. The office of the Director General of the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem. Kollek, Hausner and Bach.

Kollek: Your speech was exceptional, Gideon. Exceptional.

Hausner: But...

Kollek: Ben-Gurion. After all, he asked you not to blame German society as a whole. On the contrary. He demanded that you acknowledge that Germany today, the new Germany, is different from Nazi Germany.

Hausner: I informed the government that I am planning a comprehensive historical trial, which will examine the extermination of the Jews in all its aspects.

Kollek: He knows that. But...

Hausner: My statement was unanimously approved. That is where the government's part in the trial ended.

Kollek: The government wants to prevent a diplomatic crisis with Germany.

Hausner: I'm aware of Ben-Gurion's considerations, Teddy, but we have to be careful. The whole world is following this trial. It must not look like a show trial conducted according to his instructions.

Kollek: Are you out of your mind?! Ben-Gurion is demanding a show trial?!

Bach: That's exactly why he cannot send us instructions like that.

Vogel enters. Kollek shakes his hand.

Kollek: Welcome, Mr. Vogel.

Vogel: Good evening.

- Kollek: **(To Hausner and Bach)** Mr. Vogel is a close friend of ours. He is in charge of German-Israeli relations in the Chancellor's Office. **(Introducing Hausner and Bach)** Mr. Hausner, Attorney General and prosecutor in the trial. Mr. Bach, his assistant.
- Vogel: Pleased to meet you. The Chancellor is happy to see that the trial is being conducted according to the rules accepted in modern countries.
- Hausner: But?
- Vogel: This is the trial of Eichmann. Not of all German society.
- Kollek: Of course. Under our law, the court deals only with the defendant before it.
- Vogel: The general accusations against the German people, if I may say so, are entirely unnecessary.
- Kollek: You're absolutely right. We've already made that clear.
- Vogel: Very good. Incidentally, I heard a rumor that you are considering summoning the Director General of the Chancellery, Dr. Globke, to testify.
- Kollek: **(To Hausner)** What?
- Hausner: Dr. Globke is a key witness who can incriminate Eichmann.
- Bach: He was the legal adviser to the Nazi Ministry of the Interior, and was responsible for implementing the racial laws.
- Vogel: That is in complete violation of an explicit promise by your Government.
- Hausner: **(To Kollek)** The Government promised not to summon Dr. Globke?!
- Kollek: You know the Prime Minister's position...
- Hausner: I'm the only person authorized to make promises regarding the conduct of this trial.
- Bach: This trial will not be conducted by politicians, sir.
- Kollek: I am nevertheless certain that Mr. Hausner will consider the Chancellor's request. **(To Hausner)** Couldn't you look for another German jurist?
- Vogel: Seventy percent of our senior officials also served the Nazi regime. Will you summon all of them to testify? Focus on Eichmann.
- Bach: Dr. Globke's testimony could determine the fate of the trial. If he is willing to testify, we will grant him immunity.

Vogel: I am a Jew, and I am doing everything I can to help you. I know Dr. Globke well. I was once his intern. He's an unpredictable man. If his name comes up in this trial, he may take steps that could jeopardize Israel's security. I'd rather not go into details. I request by tomorrow a written assurance that Dr. Globke will not testify in this trial.

A collage of documentary footage showing the actions against Jews in Germany in 1933-1939.

5. Court. The prosecution and defense are seated on their benches. The defendant is in the glass booth. A slide appears: the testimony of Benno Levin, secretary of the Jewish community in Berlin.

Levin: Of course we knew who Hitler was. On the day he came to power and began the insane legislation that turned him into a dictator, Helena, my eldest daughter, fled to my sister-in-law in Paris. A month later, some psychopath set fire to the Reichstag building - the parliament - and arrests of Jews and Communists began. Anna, my younger daughter, fled to her as well.

Hausner: And your wife?

Levin: Martha? After the racial laws against the Jews were issued in Nuremberg, she tried to flee to Switzerland with Berti, our son. Berti was eighteen. A gifted pianist. He didn't want to live in Germany if he couldn't be a German citizen, and couldn't marry a German girl... Martha and Berti were caught at the border and shot. I had to pay the SS to get their bodies back...

Hausner: Why didn't you flee?

Levin: I couldn't get a visa. After Kristallnacht, masses of Jews stormed the embassies. But only one official at the British Embassy issued a handful of visas to Palestine. People were desperate... Nearly ten thousand Jews committed suicide. My brother and his wife... my uncle and aunt...

Hausner: Mr. Levin, please tell the court when and where you met the defendant?

Levin: One morning, at the end of '38, an SS officer came to my office. I was the secretary of the Jewish community. He took me to the Center for Jewish Emigration that Eichmann had set up in Berlin. He sat behind a large desk, in his immaculately pressed uniform, and yelled: "Any Jew who fails to obtain a visa and leave Germany within three months will end his life in Dachau." Our fate was sealed. Somehow, I managed to obtain a forged passport and escape to Spain. When France was occupied, contact with Helena and Anna was cut off... After the war, I discovered that they had been captured by the Gestapo... and transported to Auschwitz...

The prosecutor moves on to interrogate Eichmann.

Hausner: Does the defendant confirm that the emigration center he headed carried out the forced emigration of most German Jews?

Eichmann: No, sir. It was voluntary emigration. To this day, I regret that it was impossible to continue it after the outbreak of the war.

Hausner: Didn't you force the Jews to emigrate through arrests, torture, killing?

Servatius: Your Honor, the prosecutor has no evidence of that.

Hausner: Mr. Levin's testimony is the evidence. **(Points to the witness)** The defendant himself told him: anyone who fails to obtain a visa will end his life in Dachau. Isn't that right, Mr. Levin?

Levin: Yes, sir.

Landau: Mr. Servatius, do you have any questions for the witness?

Servatius: No, sir.

Landau: The witness may step down. **(Levin exits)**

Eichmann: Your Honor, I had nothing to do with the imprisonment of Jews in Dachau. The secret police imprisoned them. The Jewish community leaders came to me on their own initiative and asked me to help them with emigration.

Hausner: The Jews chose to emigrate?! Anyone who emigrated had his property confiscated.

Eichmann: I did not deal with property. The property was confiscated according to a regulation of the Ministry of the Interior.

Hausner: Which you used to rob them.

Eichmann: No. That was Himmler's decision, the head of the SS. I convinced him that Jewish emigration helped the German economy, and in doing so I helped them emigrate.

Servatius: Mr. Eichmann, the prosecutor claims that you initiated the voluntary emigration of German Jews.

Eichmann: That emigration was part of Hitler's plan to solve the Jewish problem.

Servatius: And what was your position on it?

Eichmann: My position had no significance, sir. I hoped that the Jews would reach Palestine. **(To the judge)** In 1937 I even visited here to examine that possibility. I thought it was a humane solution for people without a homeland, so they could stop wandering. I saved tens of thousands that way. I would have been very happy if I could have sent many more here, but unfortunately, the British did not give them visas.

Hausner: Your Honor, that is a despicable lie. The defendant has become a Zionist? He did not save a single Jew. **(To Eichmann)** You deported them all brutally to the camps; most of them were murdered there...

Landau: Mr. Hausner!

6. Ramle Prison. Vera enters. Eichmann is shocked.

Eichmann: Vera?! What are you doing here? How did you get here? When?

Vera: Last night.

Eichmann: Are you all right?

Vera: I'm perfectly fine. How are you?

Eichmann: I was certain that I'd never see you again.

Vera: We were so worried. We were afraid they'd killed you. Only when we heard about the trial did we understand that you were alive. Did they beat you? Did they torture you?

Eichmann: No. I'm all right. How are the boys?

Vera: At first they were shocked. Terrified. They didn't understand what had happened. Where you had disappeared to. Now they've calmed down. Ricardo asks about you all the time.

Eichmann: When he learns to write, ask him to write to me.

Vera: Dieter and Klaus are very proud of you. They talk about you at school. All your friends in Buenos Aires are sure you'll be acquitted.

Eichmann: I'm not sure, Vera. Jewish judges won't acquit me.

Vera: They'll sentence you to two or three years. Like all the officers of your rank at Nuremberg.

Eichmann: The judges at Nuremberg were Americans. The judges here have relatives who perished. They might sentence me to twenty years. What will become of you and the boys?

Vera: They won't sentence you to twenty years.

Eichmann: Dozens of witnesses will appear in this trial. They'll say things that may hurt the boys. Maybe they should change their names. You too. If you want, I'll release you from our marriage.

Vera: Don't you dare. I pray for you day and night. **(The guard's bell rings)**

Eichmann: You have to go.

Vera: I won't leave you, and the boys will not change their names. This trial will be over in a few months, and immediately afterward we'll all go back to Germany. They will welcome us there with open arms. There they know that you did what had to be done. If the damn Jews tried to destroy us, we had the right to defend ourselves.

A collage of documentary footage showing the actions against the Jews in Poland after its occupation by the German army.

7. Courtroom. The hearing is already underway. The defendant, the prosecution, and the defense are already in their places.

Hausner: Your Honor, this is the summary of a meeting held in Berlin with Heydrich, head of Nazi Germany's Security Office, in September '39. At that meeting it was decided to concentrate the Jews of Poland in ghettos before sending them to labor camps. This document proves that the defendant knew about the SS plans for the Jews of Poland at the very beginning of the war. **(To Eichmann)** Does the defendant confirm this?

Eichmann: No, sir. This is a summary of an internal meeting at Heydrich's office, and it was not brought to my attention.

Hausner: Your Honor, this is the list of participants in that meeting. **(Shows another page)** The defendant's name is on it.

Eichmann: Your Honor, I don't remember being at that meeting.

Servatius: Your Honor, that meeting took place more than twenty years ago. My client cannot be expected to remember it. Even according to the minutes, he did not say a word there. His name may have been added to the list by mistake.

- Eichmann: And even if I did participate, my role was only to take the minutes.
- Servatius: As in all the meetings at those levels that he attended.
- Hausner: Only to take the minutes?! A lie, Your Honor. **(To Eichmann)** You were involved in planning the ghettos and labor camps from the very beginning.
- Eichmann: The establishing of the ghettos and labor camps was based solely on security reasons, sir. Hitler and Himmler feared that the Jews of Poland would aid the Russian enemy, so they decided to separate them from the Poles. Every country does it with an internal threat living within it during wartime.
- Hausner: Only separated them? That's another lie. You knew about the conditions in the ghettos and labor camps. About the epidemics, the hunger, the murders.
- Eichmann: I did not know.
- Hausner: You knew you were sending them to their deaths. Your Honor, the defendant is lying over and over again...
- Landau: Mr. Hausner, the court will determine if and when the defendant is lying.

8. Court. On the back screen is a slide: Testimony of Dr. Arna Peretz, a doctor in the Kovno ghetto.

- Dr. Peretz: Suddenly we were surrounded by barbed-wire fences... Suddenly there were guards standing at the gates...
- Hausner: They imprisoned you in a ghetto?
- Dr. Peretz: Yes. Overnight, our lives became so cheap. Hunger ravaged us. The Germans shot anyone who tried to smuggle in a loaf of bread. Anyone who came back from forced labor with a potato in his pocket. Later they shot anyone they wanted... for no reason... Our rabbi, who failed to raise his hat to a German...
- Hausner: Let me ask again, Dr. Peretz. Those Germans, who shot anyone they pleased, were regular SS soldiers?
- Dr. Peretz: No. They were reservists. Ordinary Germans. Family men. Clerks, craftsmen, lawyers...
- Hausner: And suddenly such cruelty burst out of them? How?
- Dr. Peretz: It was impossible to understand.
- Hausner: Dr. Peretz, what was your role in the ghetto?

Dr. Peretz: I was a gynecologist, and every day I was forced to sew up women's genitals after the Germans searched inside them for food. Without any anesthesia. In '42, the SS officers forbade women to become pregnant. But many women who were already pregnant believed the war would end before they gave birth, and refused to abort. In the eighth month, it's too late to abort, so they gave birth in secret, in cellars, burying their heads in pillows during labor to silence their screams. But the Germans discovered the babies, tore them by force from their mothers' arms, and murdered them with their bare hands. In '43, they gathered thirteen hundred children to transport to Auschwitz. The head of the Judenrat begged for mercy... The Germans shot him... **(Choking)** I saw a mother whose children had been taken by the Germans. She ran after the truck. Begged the soldiers to give them back. The driver stopped and asked: How many do you have? She said, Three. He said to her: You can take one. She climbed onto the truck... The three children looked at her... A moment later she got off alone...

Landau: Dr. Servatius, do you have any questions for the witness?

Servatius: No, sir, but I would like to draw the court's attention to the fact that the witness did not mention the defendant. I expect the court to rule that her testimony is irrelevant and remove it from the protocol.

Landau: Your objection will be noted, Dr. Servatius. **(To Hausner)** Mr. Hausner, you must instruct your witnesses to focus solely on the defendant's actions.

9. Ramle Prison. Eichmann is in his cell. Vera enters.

Eichmann: Your shirt button's open...

Vera: They searched me at the entrance. **(Buttons it up)**

Eichmann: Bastards.

Vera: How are you?

Eichmann: I hope today's testimonies didn't depress you.

Vera: They infuriated me. How dare the prosecutor make such accusations against you? Why didn't Dr. Servatius try to prove that those Jews were lying?

Eichmann: He thinks they were telling the truth.

Vera: They were telling the truth?!

Eichmann: Didn't you know that Polish Jews were sent to camps?

Vera: I knew what was written in the newspapers. What the Führer said in his speeches. That the Jews were being sent to labor camps. That they worked there. Suddenly they stand in court, describing horrific things one can't even

imagine. True, there were rumors at church. The neighbors whispered behind our backs. I thought it was gossip. That they were jealous of the car. The chauffeur. The gifts you brought for the kids.

Eichmann: It was war. I told you what I was permitted.

Vera: But you had no part in it. Right?

Eichmann: Of course not. I never harmed a Jew. I never wounded one. Certainly never killed one. I kept as far away from them as I could.

Vera: Then why are they accusing you? If you'd been involved in those atrocities, the Americans would have hunted you down after the war and arrested you. Don't the judges understand that?

Eichmann: I'm doing everything to convince them. You have to help me. Tell me what jurists in the audience are saying. What journalists are saying. If all I hear is the prosecutor, I might loose...

Vera: Don't you dare even think about it. **(The guard's bell rings)** If they sentence you to prison, I'll come and live in Jerusalem. With our sons. **(A second ring)**

Eichmann: You need to leave.

Vera: I spoke to them on the phone yesterday. They miss you so much...

10. Ramle Prison. Evening.

Servatius: **(To Eichmann)** I cannot convince the court that these atrocities did not occur. But you can insist that you knew nothing about them.

Eichmann: They know I toured Poland several times.

Servatius: But your meetings with the ghetto commanders took place in their offices outside the ghetto.

Eichmann: I was in the Theresienstadt ghetto six times. Someone must have seen me there.

Grude: The prosecutor will argue that if you saw Jews being shot there, and nevertheless sent them there, then you bear responsibility for their deaths.

Eichmann: I knew nothing.

Grude: Good.

Eichmann: I carried out the orders I received.

Grude: Exactly. Then the prosecutor will argue that you carried out those orders because you thought they made sense.

Servatius: And then you will answer that you thought they made sense because everyone around you thought they made sense.

Grude: Because Hitler and his followers repeated day after day that the solution to the Jewish problem was the most glorious page in Germany's history.

Eichmann: I cannot play that part in your line of defense. I carried out the orders I received because I believed the Jews were Germany's most dangerous enemy. Because they'd taken control of our capital. Because they intermarried with German women to contaminate our blood. Because they wanted a Communist regime in our country. Is that what you want me to say here in Jerusalem?

11. Office of the prosecution. Night. Bach enters, holding the list of witnesses summoned for the following day.

Bach: You canceled all tomorrow's witnesses?!

Hausner: They didn't see Eichmann. They hadn't even heard of him before the trial.

Bach: They saw SS men murdering children in the ghettos with their bare hands.

Hausner: But they didn't see Eichmann.

Bach: These witnesses have waited months for this moment, Gideon. Since we approached them, they haven't worked, haven't slept. They have nightmares. They suffer depression.

Hausner: The judge will stop them in the middle of their testimony. Didn't you hear him? After every witness who doesn't mention Eichmann, he scolds me as if I were a misbehaving schoolboy. **(Turns to leave.)**

Bach: Wait. Let's put him to one more test. He sees the pain in the courtroom. He hears the cries. The sighs. The moment he stops a testimony, there'll be an uproar.

Hausner: Your insistence could backfire at us when he writes the verdict.

Bach: We must give these witnesses a chance. Nobody, until now, wanted to hear them.

- Hausner: I don't want to give them a chance? I want them to testify. But I also want to win this trial. If we lose, the survivors will never forgive us. No one will believe them anymore.
- Bach: Think about it. These witnesses influence public opinion around the world more than any of our documents. The judge sees that. I believe it affects him too.
- Hausner: Who is our next witness?
- Bach: Mrs. Yoselevska.
- Hausner: Summon her.

12. Chancellery in Germany. Globke and Vogel.

- Globke: I have nothing to testify against Eichmann. I never met him and never spoke to him. Tell Kollek it would be unwise for them to summon me. I was not a member of the Nazi Party. I did not share their ideology. My hands are clean. I'm afraid that the moment I land there, he will order me arrested, and interrogate me as if I were a criminal.
- Vogel: What are you talking about? Do you think the Chancellor would allow that?
- Globke: What could I do against Hitler's speeches in the squares? On the radio? Against that terrible brainwashing? I cooperated because those were the new laws and I had to obey them... And now our children are watching this trial on the news, asking questions... Our families are falling apart, Vogel.
- Vogel: Your family is not falling apart. Your wife and children are proud of you. They know how you acted at the end of the war. If anyone dares put you on trial, I will testify to how you got me out of Dachau.
- Globke: When you weighed thirty-eight kilos. **(Laughs)**
- Vogel: They won't summon you.
- Globke: If we don't receive the written commitment from Jerusalem, the Chancellor will stop the reparations to the survivors.
- Vogel: Stop the reparations? Is that what he said?!
- Globke: He hinted.
- Vogel: That's inhuman. And it makes no sense. There are hundreds of thousands of Jewish survivors whose lives were destroyed in the camps. Every day,

interviews with them will appear. They'll say they are sick and starving. Is that the New Germany? It will destroy the Chancellor's chances in the election.

Globke: Hausner is leaving us no choice.

A collage of documentary footage presenting the Einsatzkommando activities against the Jews in Eastern Europe in 1941-1943.

13. On the back screen is a slide: Testimony of Rivka Yoselevska from the town of Pohost, Poland.

Yoselevska: All day we stood in the square. No food. No water. The children cried of hunger. In the evening, trucks arrived. We were ordered to climb in. Three kilometers from the town there was a hill with a pit next to it. When we arrived, we saw rows of naked Jews inside who had already been shot.

Hausner: Excuse me, Mrs. Yoselevska, you said earlier that most of the SS men who came to the town were drunk. Do you have an explanation for that?

Yoselevska: Then my daughter asked me: Why did you dress me in my shabbat dress? I didn't answer. She kept asking: What are we waiting for? Let's run away. But I had already seen some young people who tried to escape, and were shot. Then they told us to undress. They shot my father. Then my mother and my sister. Then our turn came.

Hausner: Is it possible that those Germans got drunk so they would be able to murder?

Yoselevska: I undressed. The girl also took off her Shabbat dress. The German asked: Who first? The girl or you? I didn't answer. He shot the girl. I felt her being torn from me. Then he shot me. In the head. I fell into the pit. I thought I was dead. But I knew I was feeling something. People fell on top of me. I began choking. I moved to find air. I had no strength, yet I felt myself rising above the others. People beneath me were pulling me down. Beating. Scratching. And me, with the last of my strength, kept rising. When I got out, the Germans were gone. A few more people came out of the pit, men, women and children. All covered in mud and blood. It was impossible to recognize them. Shouts kept coming from the pit all the time. Get me out... Get me out... I began calling my daughter. Markella... Markella... In the morning the Germans came on horses and began shooting the ghosts who had risen from the grave. I lay on the ground... pretended to be dead... until night... Then I went back to the grave. I wanted to go in it and die. I dug with my hands, but the earth had already hardened from the blood...

There is heavy silence in the courtroom. Grude covers her face with her hands. After a moment, Landau composes himself.

Landau: Dr. Servatius, do you have any questions for the witness?

Servatius: No, sir.

Landau: Thank you, Mrs. Yoselevska... You may step down from the witness stand.
(Yoselevska exits)

Servatius: Your Honor, I must point out that the accused was not involved at all in SS operations in Poland.

Hausner: Your Honor, these are minutes of SS meetings in which the accused participated. All of them dealt with the deportation of Polish Jews.

Landau: How can the defendant explain his participation in these meetings?

Eichmann: Your Honor. When an order was given to transport Jews from the ghettos to the labor camps, I was assigned to coordinate the trains. Only the trains. I had no influence over what happened inside the camps.

Hausner: But you knew perfectly well that they would die in the labor camps, from hunger, epidemics, shootings. Therefore, the orders to transport them there were illegal, and you should have refused them.

Eichmann: Your Honor, I was not responsible for what happened in the labor camps.

Hausner: **(To the judge)** Tens of thousands of SS soldiers and German policemen took part in murdering Jews whom the accused sent to the labor camps, and therefore he bears responsibility for their deaths.

Eichmann: Your Honor, the murder of Jews in Poland was carried out mostly by the local population. I opposed that murder. I always sought humanitarian solutions, such as emigration to any country willing to accept them. Unfortunately, there were few such countries. One day I accompanied an SS officer on a trip through Poland, and he stopped near one of those pits... When I saw jets of blood bursting from the ground, I felt a terrible shock. I begged my commanders: Don't send me there anymore. Send someone stronger than me. I cannot sleep at night.

Hausner: The accused is trying to evade his responsibility for the deaths of Jews in the labor camps. But he never opposed the deportation of Jews to those camps. **(Shows the minutes)** Not of the Jews of Warsaw or Gdansk, nor of the Jews of Krakow or Bialystok, nor of... **(choked)** Lviv... My hometown... Good Lord... Here he is sending all the members of my family on a train to a labor camp... All of them... My uncles... My aunts... Their sons and daughters... The grandsons... granddaughters...

Hausner sits down, struggling to continue. Landau bangs his gavel.

Landau: Mr. Hausner?

Bach: Gideon? Gideon?

14. Night. Prosecution office. Servatius and attorney Lisa Grude.

Grude: ...That image of the woman and her daughter... in the pit... and how she rises out of it with the last of her strength... and the mother who gets into the truck... and gets off without her three children... I can't sleep at night... I thought I was stronger than this...

Servatius: No one can remain indifferent to these testimonies... Nothing prepared us for it...

Grude: When you asked me to join you, I thought this trial was an opportunity for me. Everyone in the world is talking about it. It really is the most important trial since the war, and still, after that testimony, I ask myself how I can go on defending this man.

Servatius: We can't abandon him. We are his lawyers.

Grude: So many lawyers refused to defend him. How did I ignore that? Have you seen the newspapers? We're "collaborators".

Servatius: Collaborators? By the end of this trial, all those journalists will understand they're wrong.

Grude: Wrong about what?

Servatius: We are here to use the trial to examine how, in my generation, this mechanism in us... the one called conscience... became corrupt... and without a defense, there is no trial...

Grude: I don't know how to defend your generation...

Servatius: You need to expose our absurd justifications. The policeman who said he was only responsible for order in the transports. The clerk who said he was only responsible for registering the deported Jews. The merchant who said he merely sold the confiscated Jewish property. And I said that I was merely serving in an army that fought in Eastern Europe, while behind my back the SS...

Grude: Perhaps you and I are finding absurd justifications for being here now?

Servatius: I came here to try to make amends. Does that seem absurd to you? I think you want to make amends too...

Grude: And yet I may have fallen into the same trap my father fell.

Servatius: Your father was a judge who tried to...

Grude: I don't want to talk about my father.

Servatius: But if you want to change something, you must stay here until the end.

Grude: I don't think I'm capable of it.

Servatius: Miss Grude, you must. I need you with me.

15. Ramle Prison. Evening. Servatius and Eichmann.

Servatius: The judges were very impressed by your shock near the death pits. This is an opportunity to soften their hearts. If you admit to part of the guilt for the deaths of those Jews...

Eichmann: I will not admit any guilt.

Servatius: Tomorrow the prosecution will question you about the Wannsee Conference. Everyone who attended it received a heavy sentence.

Eichmann: The Wannsee protocols don't prove anything.

Servatius: But you took part in that conference. If you express remorse, maybe the judges will be more lenient with your sentence.

Eichmann: More lenient? You already think I'm guilty, don't you?

Servatius: It doesn't matter what I think. What matters is what the judges think.

Eichmann: I had no part in the decisions made at Wannsee.

Servatius: No part at all?

16. Office of the defense. Attorney Liza Grude alone. Bach enters.

Bach: Good evening, Miss Grude. These are a few more documents we received today for the hearing on the Wannsee Conference.

Grude: Thank you. I'll read them right away.

- Bach: By the way, I saw what you went through today during Mrs. Yoselevska's testimony.
- Grude: Many young people in Germany reacted the way I did when they saw her on the news. It is very hard for us to come to terms with what our parents did.
- Bach: I hope so.
- Grude: **(Offended)** You don't believe it?
- Bach: **(Takes a paper from his briefcase)** This is a complaint by a doctor who, in 1938, discovered that one of the women who donated milk in a maternity ward was one-quarter Jewish. He was afraid of frightening mothers who had used that milk, so he asked the Gestapo to throw her into a concentration camp without trial.
- Grude: That's terrible.
- Bach: Today, in the New Germany, he runs a hospital, and you remain silent.
- Grude: I am certainly not silent. You are pushing an open door. I see people like that in many places. Unfortunately, even in my own home. My father was a judge. He sent a young Jew to a concentration camp for having a relationship with an Aryan girl. He sentenced a Jewish woman to life imprisonment for employing an Aryan maid. And now he is president of a district court.
- Bach: And there are many millions more who saw their neighbors being deported to the camps and shut their eyes.
- Grude: This generation is beginning to wake up. Something is happening to my father, too. Those who claimed they didn't know now admit that they did not want to know. They also admit that it was not only a few SS sadists who committed crimes against Jews, but that most Germans took part in them.
- Bach: Even if some awakening has begun, Miss Grude, your arguments in court do not contribute to it.
- Grude: What do you mean? Do you think I'm defending Eichmann because I'm defending his actions?
- Bach: You are not defending his actions, but unfortunately, to this day, I have not heard you condemn them. More importantly, no German has heard you condemn them.
- Grude: Mr. Bach...

Bach: You are not even willing to summon Dr. Globke to testify. In the thirties, I was a child in Berlin. I could not sit on the bench near my house. I could not go to the cinema, to the swimming pool. I had to give my dog to the neighbors. And who ordered those regulations? Globke.

17. Kollek's office. Kollek is speaking on the phone with Vogel.

Vogel: Unfortunately, you are violating our understanding.

Kollek: What understanding?

Vogel: You committed to dealing only with Eichmann.

Kollek: It seems to me we are honoring that commitment. One moment. I'll put Mr. Hausner on the line. **(Dials)**

Hausner: Hello?

Kollek: Gideon, Mr. Vogel is on the line with us.

Hausner: Good evening, Mr. Vogel.

Vogel: Good evening to you too. For your information, Mr. Hausner, the Chancellor is following the trial. He is furious. He does not understand why, up to this moment, he has not received the commitment that Dr. Globke will not be summoned to testify.

Kollek: He will not be summoned.

Vogel: Mr. Hausner?

Kollek: Gideon?

Hausner: Dr. Globke was the legal adviser to the Nazi Ministry of the Interior. His testimony will not only convict Eichmann, but will prove that if Germany had had a strong legal system then, it would have prevented the atrocities committed by the Nazis.

Vogel: In other words, you are not summoning him only in order to convict Eichmann, but all of Germany. This is a show trial, Mr. Kollek. The Chancellor will not tolerate it. If you summon Dr. Globke to testify, the German government will stop the reparations to Holocaust survivors.

Hausner: Excuse me, Mr. Vogel, are you threatening us?

Kollek: Gideon...

Hausner: For your information, Mr. Vogel, the days when a German threatens a Jew are over.

Vogel: I suggest you start thinking about your country's interests.

Hausner: With pleasure, Mr. Vogel. **(Hangs up)**

Kollek: Gideon... Gideon? **(To Vogel)** You are a camp survivor, Mr. Vogel. The next time you meet the Chancellor, explain to him that the survivors cannot be harmed. Many of them are being treated in all kinds of institutions. They will not survive without the reparations.

Vogel: I visit my cousin in an institution like that every time I come to Israel. I am trying to secure the future of the survivors. Mr. Hausner is willing to sacrifice them to settle accounts with Dr. Globke. And you too, Mr. Kollek, if you don't put him in place, then apparently their fate is not important enough to you either.

Kollek: Excuse me?

Vogel: We have no choice. The reparations are suspended.

Kollek: Mr. Vogel...

Vogel: They will be renewed at the end of the trial, only if Dr. Globke is not mentioned in it.

A collage of documentary footage about the Wannsee Conference.

18. Court. The prosecution, the defense, and the defendant are already in their seats.

Hausner: I ask the defendant again. Were you at Wannsee, or were you not?

Eichmann: As I have already said. I was, but my role was purely organizational.

Hausner: Did you not choose the participants for that conference?

Eichmann: Heydrich, head of the Reich Main Security Office, chose them.

Hausner: You didn't set the agenda?

Eichmann: No. Heydrich set that too.

Hausner: You yourself admitted in our police interrogation that you wrote Heydrich's concluding speech on "the Final Solution of the Jewish Question."

Eichmann: Heydrich dictated that speech to me, sir.

Hausner: Why did you need such a vague title? To conceal the word extermination? Is that why you wrote: **(Reads from the protocol)** We will evacuate all the Jews of Europe to camps in the East, where they will be given "appropriate treatment"? What is appropriate treatment?

Eichmann: Your Honor should have directed that question to Heydrich.

Hausner: You wrote that without asking him what he meant?

Eichmann: I did not need to ask. The nations of the world had closed their gates to the Jews, and therefore the Führer ordered that the solution of the Jewish problem be carried out, outside Germany, in territories occupied by the Reich.

Hausner: And the solution of the Jewish problem was to exterminate eleven million Jews?

Eichmann: What exactly is the question, sir?

Hausner: You convened for a secret meeting in the Wannsee villa by the lake, sat by the fireplace, snowflakes falling on the treetops, ate caviar, drank champagne, and decided to exterminate eleven million human beings? What were you thinking? Could it be that your glorious military victories drove you out of your minds? That because of them you truly believed you were a superior race? Divine beings to whom human laws did not apply? Is that why you converted the labor camps into extermination camps? Is that why you decided to move from shootings beside the death pits to killing in the gas chambers? Because killing with gas is more efficient? You have no answers to these questions?

Servatius: Your Honor, the distinguished prosecutor is wasting the court's time. All these questions should have been directed to Heydrich, who ran the conference from beginning to end. The prosecution was unable to summon him because he is no longer alive, and therefore it blames Mr. Eichmann for all his crimes.

Eichmann: Your Honor, I do not understand what these questions have to do with the indictment against me. Am I responsible for the belief in the superiority of the Aryan race? Did I ever claim that Germans are divine beings upon whom human laws do not apply? The prosecutor is using these slogans to conceal the fact that he has no evidence linking me to the decisions of that conference.

- Hausner: Here is the decisive evidence, Your Honor. At the end of his speech, Heydrich says: "All problems arising in the implementation of the Final Solution must be referred to the head of the relevant department." **(To Eichmann)** Who was the head of the relevant department? You.
- Servatius: Your Honor, Heydrich does not name the head of the relevant department. Does the prosecution have any proof that he meant the accused?
- Hausner: The conclusive proof is that the accused fulfilled that role until the end of the war. **(To Eichmann)** And why were you appointed such a senior position? Because you were such an outstanding officer? On the contrary. From the beginning of your service in the SS, you were considered a very mediocre officer. You were appointed because you were loyal, diligent and orderly, obedient and efficient, and above all because you were willing to obey orders to commit genocide. That is why you were so important to Heydrich, and that is why he invited you to drink cognac with him when the conference ended.
- Eichmann: I was appointed because of my organizational skills. Because I knew how to get things done. In 1944, I received the War Merit Cross from Himmler himself, and after that also the...
- Servatius: **(Cutting him off)** Your Honor. The accused did not initiate the Final Solution, did not plan it, and was not placed in charge of carrying it out. The Final Solution was the policy of the Reich government half a year before the Wannsee Conference. **(Presents a document)** This is a letter from Hermann Göring, Hitler's deputy, dated July 31, 1941, in which he states that the Final Solution of the Jewish Question is the official policy of all branches of the government.
- Eichmann: Your Honor, the prosecution is conducting my interrogation improperly. I ask for the court's protection from the prosecutor's cheap demagoguery, which seeks to punish me for crimes committed by others... I ask Your Honor to order the prosecutor to substantiate the charges against me with clear legal evidence, not with imaginary speculations and provocations that have no factual basis.

19. Telephone conversation. Kollek and Vogel. Evening.

- Kollek: Someone on your side must have lost their mind.
- Vogel: I warned you, Teddy...
- Kollek: This is out of the question.
- Vogel: It's Hausner. It's Hausner who's getting you into trouble.

- Kollek: As if freezing the reparations to survivors starving here weren't enough, now you're postponing the arms deals with us?!
- Vogel: The discussion of Wannsee ended yesterday with the conclusion that all Germans are guilty of the Final Solution. The Chancellor practically screamed at me.
- Kollek: There are two million Jews here whom we have to protect. You too.
- Vogel: Help me help you. If you don't shut Hausner up, the Chancellor won't postpone the arms deals with you. He'll cancel them.

A collage of documentary footage showing the industrial extermination of Jews at Auschwitz.

20. Court. The judges, the prosecution, the defense, and the defendant are already in their places.

- Hausner: **(To Eichmann)** I would like a clear answer from the defendant. How many times did you visit the Auschwitz extermination camp?
- Eichmann: I already answered, sir. Four or five times.
- Hausner: Four, or five?
- Eichmann: I don't remember, sir.
- Hausner: Do you remember the purpose of those visits?
- Eichmann: I had to report to Himmler on the execution of his orders.
- Hausner: And did you meet with Rudolf Höss, the camp commandant?
- Eichmann: Yes, sir.
- Hausner: Where exactly did you meet?
- Eichmann: In his office, sir.
- Hausner: Did he sometimes take you on tours of the camp?
- Eichmann: Yes, sir.

Hausner: Did you see the killing in the gas chambers? The burning of the bodies in the crematorium?

Eichmann: I did not get out of his car, sir.

Hausner: But you knew about them. You knew about the hunger, about the epidemics, about the murders. You knew about Dr. Mengele's experiments.

Eichmann: What happened in the camp was not my responsibility.

Hausner: We will soon examine that in depth. During those drives in the commandant's car, didn't he complain to you about the workload in the camp?

Eichmann: I don't remember such a complaint.

Hausner: In his autobiography, he describes an argument between the two of you. He complained to you that he did not have enough manpower. He could receive only two trains a day, and you insisted on sending four.

Eichmann: That was the order I received from Himmler. Four trains a day.

21. On the back screen is a slide: Testimony of Isaac Brook from the city of Morawska-Ostrava in Czechoslovakia.

Hausner: What was your role in Auschwitz, Mr. Brook?

Brook: I was one of the Sonderkommando.

Hausner: What was the role of the Sonderkommando?

Brook: When a transport arrived, we had to lead the Jews from the train waiting on the platform to the gas chambers. Outside there was a sign: "Shower." First, we led them into the undressing rooms. Along the wall were numbered hangers, and the German sergeant told them: Remember the number of your hanger, so that afterward you can find your clothes. People asked for water. They were thirsty after the long journey in the sealed cars. So the sergeant told them: Hurry up. Coffee is waiting for you in the barracks. And they hurried into the gas chamber. There were showers in the ceiling, but there were no holes for water. They were there to calm them down.

Hausner: Didn't these Jews know they were about to die?

Brook: They thought they would go out to work the next day. That is why they hurried to the showers. When the doors were closed, another sergeant released the gas crystals, Zyklon B, through a pipe in the roof. After half an hour, we opened the doors and dragged the bodies to the crematorium... the

furnaces... When the burning was over, the children who worked with us came and collected the ashes from the ovens with rakes. In winter we would say to them: Come on, children. It's cold outside. Warm yourselves in the crematorium. Don't be afraid. The souls of the deceased are already in heaven... That's how we saved those children...

Hausner: And every six months the Germans liquidated the Sonderkommando? Why?

Brook: So they would not spread rumors about the death factory... day and night... transport after transport after transport... so that the Jews who were still in the ghettos would not know...

Landau: Dr. Servatius, do you have any questions for the witness?

Servatius: No, sir.

Landau: The witness may step down. **(Brook exits)**

Servatius: Your Honor, I protest once again against these testimonies, in which the accused is not mentioned at all. The prosecutor is trying to arouse outrage in the hearts of the judges, who themselves fled the Nazi terror, so that they will convict the defendant without any connection to the evidence against him.

Landau: Dr. Servatius, the court rejects your protest. I suggest you focus on defending the defendant, and not on attacking the judges. We are all experienced and seasoned and are fully capable of separating our feelings from the case before us. We will rule only on the basis of the legal evidence.

22. Ramle Prison. Night. Eichmann is sitting. Vera stands behind him.

Eichmann: You haven't visited me for a whole month. Do I have to beg Dr. Servatius to ask you to come here?

Vera: I wasn't feeling well. I can't sleep at night.

Eichmann: And yet you came to the hearings in court?

Vera: I came and went straight back to the hotel.

Eichmann: You didn't even look at me once. Why? **(She does not answer)** I want to know, Vera. Why aren't the boys writing to me? Have you turned them against me?

Vera: I haven't turned them against you...

Eichmann: Two weeks ago, they wrote to me that you were terribly worried. Is that what you wrote to them? Why? We had very good days in court. The prosecution has no evidence against me...

Vera: When our friends in Argentina told me that you proposed pulling out the gold teeth of Jews in the camps to cover their train expenses... cutting the women's hair to make ropes... I didn't believe it. I was sure they were lies. That's what the priest at church told me, too. But when the prosecutor said last week that you had been appointed in charge of the Final Solution...

Eichmann: I was not appointed in charge of the Final Solution. I was responsible only for the trains.

Vera: You swore to me that you had nothing to do with the death of those damned Jews...

Eichmann: I don't understand. Is that why you came here now? To interrogate me?

Vera: I'm trying to understand. We raised three boys together, on Sundays we prayed at church, in the summer we vacationed in the mountains, like all the officers' families around us. Now I don't know who you are. I can't believe you had any part in these atrocities. I don't know what to think anymore...

Eichmann: I had no part in these atrocities. I had no authority to interfere with what happened in the camps. I hoped the war would end before the plan was carried out, or that someone above me would intervene and cancel it. Unfortunately, that didn't happen.

23. On the back screen is a slide: Testimony of the writer Yehiel Dinur, born in Sosnowiec, Poland.

Hausner: I ask Mr. Yehiel Dinur to take the witness stand. **(Dinur enters. He is holding an Auschwitz prisoner's uniform)** What is your full name, sir?

Dinur: Yehiel Dinur.

Hausner: Were you born in Poland?

Dinur: Yes.

Hausner: Are you a writer?

Dinur: Yes.

Hausner: Why did you choose the pen name Ka-Tzetnik, Mr. Dinur?

Dinur: K. Z. are the initials for concentration camp in German. And I am a citizen of the Auschwitz concentration camp. I was there for about two years. Time there is not as it is here on Earth. And for the inhabitants of the planet Auschwitz, there were no names. No parents. They had no children. They were not born there and did not give birth; they breathed by other laws of nature. They did not live and did not die according to the laws of the world here. Their name was their number. They wore... how should I put it...

Hausner: Is that what you wore there?

Dinur: This is the garment of planet Auschwitz. I believe with complete faith that if I can stand before you today and tell you what happened on that planet, if I can be here now, it is thanks to the oath I swore to them there. They gave me this strength, so that after a time - Auschwitz time - two years - while I was a Muselmann - I could endure it. Because they left me, parted from me, and I always stayed behind. I see them looking at me, I see them... I see them standing in line...

Hausner: Perhaps you will allow me, Mr. Dinur, to ask you a few questions??

Dinur: I see them... I see them...

Landau: Mr. Dinur, please listen to Mr. Hausner...

Dinur: I see them...

Dinur faints. Hausner and Bach rush to him.

Landau: I think we will have to stop the hearing. I think... we cannot go on. **(Bach and Hausner lead Dinur out)** Mr. Hausner will inform us about the witness' condition, and whether he will be able to testify today at all.

Hausner: **(Returns)** Your Honor, I did not expect this. Mr. Dinur's strength failed him in the presence of the defendant. With your permission, I will continue on his behalf. Mr. Dinur wanted to testify about the murder of the Jews in Auschwitz by gas. **(Turns to Eichmann)** This is document G-253. According to this document, your deputy ordered one hundred kilograms of the death gas Zyklon B. Why was it your department that ordered it?

Eichmann: I did not know that my deputy ordered this gas, sir.

Hausner: You did not know?!

Eichmann: No.

Hausner: Your deputy ordered death gas without your knowledge? I find that hard to believe. Is it possible that you forced him to sign the order, so that after the war you could say you knew nothing about it?

Grude: The defendant did not sign the order. We ask the court to disregard these baseless speculations.

Landau: Your request is noted, counselor.

Eichmann: Your Honor, I never purchased gas for Auschwitz. The murder of Jews by gas is the greatest crime in human history. Had I been required to take part in that murder, I would have shot myself. I dealt with transportation. Transportation only.

Hausner: **(Interrupting him)** "It was the most beautiful period of my life. Although Germany was defeated in the war, I would gladly jump into my grave knowing that I had succeeded in exterminating six million Jews..." That is what you said in an interview with a journalist after the war.

Grude: We demand that the prosecution present the recordings of this interview.

Hausner: The court can rely on its transcript.

Landau: The court will examine the transcript on its merits, and decide whether it is evidence.

Hausner: Yes, certainly, Your Honor. The witnesses we heard and the documents we presented show that the accused managed the extermination from beginning to end. **(To Eichmann)** Does the accused admit?

Grude: Your Honor, the accused does not admit. He carried out the orders of the heads of the SS to transport Jews by trains to Auschwitz. All these orders were approved by senior officials in the Reich legal system,

Hausner: By Dr. Globke.

Servatius: Precisely, Your Honor. And therefore, we ask this honorable court to summon Dr. Globke to testify on its behalf.

Landau: Your request is granted.

24. Chancellery in Bonn. Globke and Vogel.

- Globke: I can throw this stupid summons into the trash. No court in Israel can force me to appear before it.
- Vogel: Kollek promised to speak with the judges today.
- Globke: I don't believe him. I don't trust him.
- Vogel: Maybe you should speak with Servatius. Tell him what you know about Eichmann. He'll understand at once that your testimony will send him to the gallows.
- Globke: Servatius has lost his mind. When he returns to Germany, I'll make sure he never works for any government office. For the rest of his life.
- Vogel: Your testimony could be an opportunity to expose your part in the attempt to assassinate Hitler. It would clear you of all suspicions against you.
- Globke: Thank you. I appreciate that very much. But I've already spoken with the Chancellor. If they don't cancel my summons to the trial, he will stop funding their nuclear reactor in Dimona.

25. Office of the prosecution. Night.

- Hausner: I don't understand the judges.
- Bach: We're in the middle of the trial, Gideon. We haven't lost yet.
- Hausner: They'll acquit this criminal because he acted according to the laws of the Reich.
- Bach: They won't acquit him.
- Hausner: Don't they understand that his acquittal will legitimize laws of genocide?! And these are Judges of the very nation that was murdered!
- Bach: Let's think it out.
- Hausner: What will we say to the families of the victims? What will we say to the survivors? We haven't even managed to prove his part in the extermination at Auschwitz. He has completely convinced the judges that he did not purchase the gas. At the end of the trial, we'll have to ask his forgiveness for putting him on trial.
- Bach: Globke will testify soon, Gideon...

The telephone rings. Hausner answers.

Kollek: Germany has stopped financing the reactor in Dimona. They'll renew it when the trial is over, only if Dr. Globke's summons is cancelled.

Hausner: Dr. Globke is the only one who can testify that Eichmann was appointed responsible for carrying out the Final Solution.

Kollek: He will not testify. I've already spoken with the judges and the defense.

Hausner: **(Stunned)** Why did you speak with them?!

Kollek: Don't you understand what will happen here if we don't build that reactor? Over my dead body will Globke be summoned to testify. Who had even heard of him before this trial?

Transition: A collage of documentary footage about the deportation of French Jews to Auschwitz.

26. Court. On the back screen is a slide: Testimony of Dr. Anna Weller, a pediatrician from Paris.

Weller: Four thousand children got off the trains at a camp near Paris. Their parents had been deported to Auschwitz the day before. They were terrified, silent and obedient from sheer fear. The older ones held the younger ones' hands.

Hausner: How old were these children?

Weller: Two years old, three years old, six... SS officers from this man's unit threw them into halls with nothing but filthy mattresses crawling with bedbugs...

Hausner: Who fed them? Who washed them?!

Weller: We did. The women designated for the next transports. Since I was a pediatrician, they allowed me to treat them. Many of them didn't even know how to speak yet. We didn't know their names. We invented names for them and wrote them on slips of paper. The sanitary conditions were appalling. They had diarrhea. We placed chamber pots in the corridors, but they were too big for the children. We cleaned them with rags and water. The children barely slept at night. When one began to cry, all one hundred children in the

room woke up, crying for their mothers. It was heartbreaking. After three days, the officers of that man in the glass booth put them on trains. I tried to get on with them... to accompany them... but those bastards beat me with their rifle butts and kicked me out... When I arrived in Auschwitz a few weeks later, not one of those children was still alive.

Hausner: Your Honor, this is Exhibit J-6, a telegram from July 1942, in which an officer from the defendant's office in Paris asks for authorization to deport these four thousand children to Auschwitz. And this is Exhibit J-7, in which the defendant authorizes that same officer, in a telephone conversation, to carry out the deportation. These documents prove that the defendant was the one who decided to deport the children to their deaths.

Servatius: Mr. Eichmann, did you decide to deport these children?

Eichmann: No, sir.

Hausner: You say so explicitly in this telephone conversation.

Eichmann: I was not the one who made the decision to deport the children. After I received the telegram from Paris, I met with Himmler, and he ordered me to carry it out.

Hausner: Can the defendant produce Himmler's order to carry out the deportation?

Eichmann: Unfortunately, all the documents from my department went up in flames during the bombing of Berlin.

Landau: Thank you. The witness may step down from the stand. I am adjourning the hearing.

Hausner and Bach exit. Eichmann, Servatius and Grude remain in the courtroom.

Grude: **(To Eichmann)** I don't understand. You lie like that in court? That lie could destroy all our credibility. You can't lie like that to us, too...

Eichmann: I don't understand what you mean, ma'am.

Grude: Look at Himmler's biography. **(Shows him)** On the days when you "met with him," in July 1942, he was touring the Eastern Front.

Eichmann: Maybe I spoke to him on the telephone.

Grude: When? While he was busy planning the battle of Stalingrad?

Servatius: Miss Grude...

Grude: This is not the first time he has lied. He has misled us all along.

Servatius: Miss Grude, I suggest that...

Grude: He forced us to make light of his crimes. I will not be part of this.

Servatius: Miss Grude, wait a moment. The court will decide whether he misled us...

Grude: This man has no compassion for human beings. Not even for helpless children separated from their parents. Therefore, he deserves no compassion.

Eichmann: I am not prepared to listen to moral lectures from you, Miss Grude. You did not come here to defend me. You came to build your career on my back.

Grude: I'm giving up that career right now.

Servatius: Miss Grude, control yourself, please...

Grude: I cannot defend someone who sent four thousand children to their deaths in a telephone call.

Eichmann: I carried out an order I was given.

Grude: But how could you carry out such an order without thinking about its horrifying consequences?! They were children... little children... You have children too... How did such evil grow inside you?

Servatius: Miss Grude, I suggest we continue this conversation later.

Grude: Look what happens to someone who gives up the ability to distinguish between good and evil.

Servatius: Even if he gave up that ability, he is entitled to a defense. If we deny him of it, one day it will be denied to all of us...

Grude: You are not defending only him. You are defending an entire generation of war criminals. Millions of Germans who see us, say to themselves: If Eichmann is innocent, then my hands must be clean too. Is that the Germany you want to live in? I can't live in a Germany like that. **(Exits)**

27. Bach's office. Grude enters, holding Himmler's biography.

Grude: I resigned.

Bach: I'm sorry to hear that.

Grude: I'm going home. **(Shows him a page in the book)** Himmler never gave him any order to send the children from Paris to Auschwitz.

Bach: The man is a pathological liar. I hope the judges have understood that by now.

Grude: I can't take part in this anymore. My father has to resign, too.

Bach: What?

Grude: And retract all his rulings. Not only him. He and all the judges who served in Nazi Germany. Will you help me?

Bach: I don't think I'm capable of visiting Germany, madam.

Grude: I don't expect forgiveness. There is no forgiveness for the crimes committed by our parents' generation. But if you come to Germany, you'll see that we are different from them.

Bach: I can see that you are different, Ms. Grude. But I will not sit in a restaurant in Frankfurt where the waiter was a guard in Auschwitz.

Grude: We are trying to overcome the racism we grew up with.

Bach: I will not sleep in a hotel where the receptionist was a bookkeeper there, or where the chambermaid was a clerk there. I will not board a bus in Munich where the conductor repaired ovens in the crematorium, and I will not ride a train whose engine driver transported those four thousand children from Paris to Auschwitz. When Eichmann gave the order to murder them, no German protested, no German objected, and no German regretted it. I'm sorry, Ms. Grude...

28. Chancellery in Bonn. Vogel hands Globke Israel's written commitment not to summon him to testify.

Vogel: You will not be summoned to testify at the trial. Your name will no longer be mentioned in it either.

Globke: Thank you very much. You did excellent work.

- Vogel: It's time to allow the Israelis to continue building the nuclear reactor in Dimona.
- Globke: Yes. Absolutely. I've already discussed it with the Chancellor.
- Vogel: I'm glad to hear that.
- Globke: The Chancellor has one more condition.
- Vogel: What condition?
- Globke: Israel will no longer hunt down Nazi criminals, and will not put them on trial.

Transition to Kollek's office.

- Hausner: With all due respect to the Chancellor, he won't stop me from hunting down Dr. Mengele, who carried out the selections at Auschwitz and the medical experiments on women, children, and twins...
- Kollek: Do you want to go down in history as the man because of whom we have no nuclear reactor?

Back to Globke's office.

- Globke: We will put the Nazi criminals on trial ourselves.
- Vogel: So far we haven't put even one Nazi criminal on trial.
- Globke: Whoever deserves to stand trial will stand trial. And if Germany's attorney general decides to put me on trial too, I'm prepared to appear before a German court.
- Vogel: You are Director General of the Chancellery. No one will put you on trial.
- Globke: I have resigned.

Transition to Kollek's office.

Hausner: I have an obligation to the six million who perished, Teddy. And to the survivors as well.

Kollek: I have an obligation to those who are alive here now. Mengele and his associates will die in a few years and be forgotten. All the Arab armies are now deployed along our borders. We too have to be prepared.

Back to Globke's office.

Vogel: You resigned?

Globke: Along with another group of senior officials who served the Reich.

Vogel: And the Chancellor accepted that?

Globke: It will help him a great deal in the elections. You know I was never at peace with what I did in those years. When I wrote the guidelines for implementing the racial laws, I never imagined I was paving the road to Auschwitz. Perhaps I was part of the accommodation... the silence... I am willing to admit that...

Transition to Kollek's office.

Kollek: Can't you see you're endangering everyone who lives here? Yourself too.

Hausner: The fight against these criminals is much more important than I am, Teddy. I'll continue to pursue them even if you fire me.

Kollek: We are not in court here, Gideon. Here I make the decisions. I am not willing to take any risk that because of you a second Holocaust will happen here.

A collage of documentary footage showing the actions against Jews in Hungary in 1944.

29. Court. The prosecution, the defense and the defendant are in their places.

Hausner: Explain your logic to me. In 1944, Germany's military situation had deteriorated badly. In the East, in the West, and in the South, and you invade Hungary in order to exterminate Jews? Why did you insist on sending four trains to Auschwitz every day, carrying 12,000 Jews? Is it possible that you wanted to complete the extermination of the Jews before the Russians conquered Hungary?

Eichmann: My own will played no role, sir. I was subordinate to the Führer, like every German officer.

Hausner: And you never disobeyed his orders?

Eichmann: Never.

Hausner: Do you remember that you are testifying under oath?

Eichmann: Certainly, sir.

Hausner: **(To the judge)** This is Exhibit 1216, a telegram from the German ambassador in Budapest to Berlin. **(Quoting)** "Following Hitler's order to release 8,700 Jewish families in exchange for the cessation of the American bombings of Budapest, I conveyed this order to Eichmann." Is the defendant familiar with this telegram?

Eichmann: Yes, sir. But I never received that order from Hitler in writing.

Hausner: And indeed, the ambassador goes on to write: **(Quoting)** "On that same day Eichmann approached the Führer and asked for the order in writing. But Eichmann did not wait for an answer and hurried to send those families to Auschwitz."

Eichmann: That is not true, sir. The ambassador was mistaken. I waited for an answer.

Hausner: How many days did you wait?

Servatius: Your Honor, these events took place seventeen years ago. The defendant cannot be expected to remember every detail.

Hausner: I will remind him. This is Exhibit 317.

Servatius: I have it in my hand.

Hausner: The record of transports to Auschwitz from that month. According to this record, the defendant did not wait even one day.

Eichmann: Your Honor... I... I never...

Hausner: Why were you in such a hurry to transport those Jews? **(Eichmann is silent)**
Why did you violate Hitler's order to release them? **(Eichmann is silent)**

Landau: **(To Eichmann)** The defendant is asked to answer the prosecutor's question.
(Eichmann does not answer) Adolf Eichmann, the court is waiting for your answer...

30. Ramle prison. Night. Servatius and Eichmann.

Servatius: We can't ignore what happened today in court. **(Eichmann does not answer)**
We have to improve our line of defense. **(Eichmann does not answer)** I suggest that you admit to at least some part of the indictment.

Eichmann: Which part?

Servatius: That you took part in the SS decisions concerning the transports to Auschwitz. **(Eichmann does not answer)** Or at least that you express remorse.

Eichmann: Remorse for what?

Servatius: For the murder of 8,700 families of Hungarian Jews.

Eichmann: I did not murder them.

Servatius: If you express remorse, perhaps they will not sentence you to death.

Eichmann: I am not guilty of murdering any Jews.

Servatius: Of course you're guilty! What you did in Hungary proves it. If you confess to your crimes and turn in a few senior SS officers, the court will take that into account at sentencing.

Eichmann: I will not turn anyone in.

Servatius: Why? What do you owe those senior officers? If you don't turn them in, I'll stop defending you. After they hang you, no decent German will hire me. Until my dying day, I'll have to work only with despicable Nazis like you.

Eichmann: If that is what you think of me, sir...

Servatius: If you want me to continue defending you, you will write me a confession now. Do you hear? A confession of guilt. **(Gives him a sheet of paper and a pen)**
Even if every word is a lie! Do you hear me?

31. Court. On the back screen is a slide: the testimony of Joel Brand, a member of the Zionist Rescue Committee in Budapest.

Hausner: Mr. Joel Brand, do you recognize the defendant?

Brand: Yes, sir.

Hausner: **(To Eichmann)** Does the defendant recognize the witness?

Eichmann: Yes, sir.

Hausner: **(To Brand)** Mr. Brand, tell the court what your role was in Hungary during the war.

Brand: I was a member of the Zionist Rescue Committee, sir.

Hausner: And when did you meet the defendant?

Brand: I was summoned to his office in Budapest on April 25, '44. When I entered, he stood up and said: "You know me, Brand. I solved the Jewish problem in Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece. Now it is Hungary's turn. But with you I am willing to make a deal. I am willing to sell you a million Jews."

Hausner: A million Jews?! From where?

Brand: "From Hungary and beyond. Take women capable of giving birth. Men capable of procreating. Old people. Children. Blood for goods. Goods for blood." I asked: What goods are you interested in, sir? "Ten thousand trucks," he said.

Hausner: Where could you obtain ten thousand trucks?

Brand: The defendant instructed me to approach the British and the Americans, sir.

Hausner: **(To Eichmann)** Does the defendant confirm that this meeting took place?

Eichmann: Yes, sir.

Hausner: Your Honor, at this moment the defendant has admitted that his main claim throughout this trial is a lie. He was not a minor clerk coordinating train schedules. He was a senior officer conducting an international political deal between Germany and the Western countries.

Servatius: Your Honor, Himmler, head of the SS, ordered the defendant to carry out this deal. The defendant's efforts show that even toward the end of the war he tried to find a solution to the Jewish problem in Europe through emigration.

- Hausner: Mr. Brand, do you know why Himmler initiated this deal?
- Brand: The defendant himself told me: "Himmler knows about the connection of your Rescue Committee with the Americans, and he wants to reach a deal with them through you."
- Hausner: Which was?
- Brand: A ceasefire with the Americans.
- Hausner: Why did this deal fail?
- Brand: Because the defendant violated his promise to stop the extermination of the Jews. The moment I left to meet the Americans, he began killing those Jews in the gas chambers.
- Eichmann: All decisions about the fate of those Jews were Himmler's.
- Hausner: Himmler wanted to sabotage a deal he himself had initiated?!
- Eichmann: No, sir. The British and the Americans refused even to discuss it.
- Brand: He is right, Your Honor. When I left for Turkey to meet with the Americans, the British arrested me and sent me to prison in Cairo. One day the British Colonial Secretary came to visit me. I told him about the defendant's proposal, and he said: "If they give me a million Jews? Where shall I put them?" I burst into tears. The next day I began a hunger strike...
- Hausner: Thank you very much, Mr. Brand.
- Servatius: Your Honor, this testimony proves that the British and the Americans did not want Jews in their countries. Had they accepted his proposal, the defendant would have been considered the greatest savior of Jews in history.
- Hausner: Your Honor, the defendant is the greatest murderer of Jews in history. And here is the proof. **(To Eichmann)** After the deal failed, Himmler summoned you to Berlin and reprimanded you for the failure: "Until now you have murdered Jews. Now I need Jews alive."
- Bach: **(Handing over a document)** That is what the German ambassador in Budapest, who was present at the meeting, testified at Nuremberg.
- Eichmann: Himmler summoned me in order to advance the deal in other ways.
- Hausner: A lie, Your Honor. At the end of that meeting Himmler suspended the defendant from his post in Hungary and kept him in Berlin.

Eichmann: And the Führer immediately sent me back to Hungary to continue the...
(Stops)

Hausner: The murder of the Jews? **(Eichmann is silent)** I'll take your silence as an admission. From the beginning, the defendant never intended to fulfill his part of the deal. He broke his promise to Mr. Brand, did not stop the murder of the Jews in Auschwitz, and because of him most of the Hungarian Jews were exterminated.

32. Court. A caption appears: Testimony of Aviva Farkash from Budapest.

Farkash: I think it was November 4, 1944... About half a year before the end of the war... The Russians had already blocked all the roads to Auschwitz. There were rumors that the gas chambers there had already been blown up... We were sure we had been saved... Suddenly we saw notices in the neighborhoods of Budapest. All Jews from the age of sixteen to sixty were ordered to report the next morning to the square in the center of the city. We didn't know why.

Hausner: And what were you told when you reported there?

Farkash: That we were being sent to Austria "to build fortifications for the Germans."

Hausner: And you believed them?

Farkash: We very much wanted to believe them. Very much. Hungarian policemen marched us on foot. My father was blind. My mother led him... Only after two days we understood that this march was meant to kill us...

Hausner: How did you understand that?

Farkash: They marched us two hundred and twenty kilometers. In the cold. In the snow. Along the roadsides bodies were scattered, with yellow stars. On their faces or chests were stains of clotted blood. My cousin was in her ninth month. On the second day she went into labor. They shot her. On the fourth day they separated my mother from my father. They killed my father immediately. My mother two days later. We walked from sunrise to darkness. In rows. Four by four. With the last ounce of our strength.

Hausner: Does the defendant admit that he planned these death marches?

Eichmann: These were not death marches, sir.

Farkash: A lie, Your Honor... A lie...

Eichmann: The German army needed manpower to build fortifications.

Farkash: That is a lie, sir. These were death marches. Death marches. Thousands were slaughtered in them. Thousands died... If they had wanted us to work there, they wouldn't not have marched us on foot. In storms. In snow. At night we slept on the frozen ground. In the freezing cold. In hunger... terrible hunger...

She rushes toward the glass booth. Bach, Hausner, and Servatius block her way.

Farkash: These were death marches... Death marches... Monster... You killed my whole family in those marches... My father and my mother... My two brothers... My cousin... No one was left... No one came back...

Hausner: Mrs. Farkash... Mrs. Farkash...

Bach: Mrs. Farkash...

Farkash: Their blood is on your hands, murderer... Monster...

Landau: Calm down, madam, calm down...

Farkash: Murderer...

Landau: Thank you, madam. You may step down from the witness stand.

Servatius and Bach lead Farkash out.

33. Ramle Prison. Day. Vera and Servatius stand facing Eichmann.

Vera: This hunger strike is pointless, Adolf. The judge hasn't sentenced you yet. If you don't eat something and don't take your medicine, you will die within a few days.

Servatius: If the judges find you guilty of anything, we will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Eichmann: I won't deceive myself. The judges in the Supreme Court will seek revenge too, like any Jew.

Vera: The final judge is God. If you pray, perhaps you will still be saved.

Eichmann: I have never believed in Him, never in my life.

Vera: God has mercy on all believers.

Eichmann: I will not give those Jews the satisfaction of hanging me. In Hungary I already knew the war was lost. These judges will never understand how hard the defeat was for us. How hard it still is for us to this day. I should have put a

bullet through my head at the end of the war, like the Führer... like Himmler... like Göring...

Servatius: You must not despair. If the Supreme Court rejects our appeal, we will submit a request for clemency to their president.

Vera: Say Psalms with me. It will help you too. **(Reads from the Bible)** Teach me Your ways, O Lord; guide me in Your truth and teach me; for truth shall spring out of the earth, and righteousness shall look down from heaven. For You are the God of my salvation. Have mercy on me, O God, according to Your loving kindness...

34. Court. Closing arguments.

Hausner: ...and as I said, the testimonies we have presented and the documents we have submitted prove that the accused was not a small cog in the machine of extermination. He was its engine. The defense claim that the accused was merely following orders does not absolve him of his personal responsibility for the genocide he carried out. He did not acknowledge his responsibility then, and he does not acknowledge it today. No law in any country permits execution of such orders. The moment he carried them out, he became an enemy of humanity, he and all his accomplices, senior and junior alike. We will pursue them everywhere on earth and bring them to justice. I ask the court to convict the accused and sentence him to death.

Servatius: ...In the sick world in which the accused acted, in the reality of a terrible world war, he was unable to see that the orders he received from Germany's leadership were illegal. But he was not a member of Germany's leadership, and he did not initiate the crimes against the Jews. He was an ordinary man who was too loyal to the Führer. Like most human beings, his conscience, too, was weak, and when the society around him lost its moral values, he was unable to distinguish between good and evil. Therefore, I ask the court to find him not guilty.

Eichmann: ...I am not a monster. I am an ordinary man. Like everyone looking at me now. I was born in a small town. I did not finish high school, because I had to work for an oil marketing company. When it went into crisis, I was fired. A school friend offered me a job as an administrative clerk in the SS. A few years later, I was appointed head of the department for Jewish affairs. I do not minimize the gravity of my actions during the war. But the prosecution has failed to point to even one Jew whom I killed... I admit it. I swore allegiance to a leader who was not worthy of trust. I worshipped him, like everyone else, in complete blindness. Had I received an order from him to send my children to their deaths, I would have carried it out. I do not ask for mercy. I'm prepared to hang myself if it will deter antisemites around the world...

Landau: This concludes the closing arguments. The court will soon announce the date for the reading of the verdict.

35. Silhouettes of five witnesses appear in different places on the stage.

Brand: The moment I left to meet with the Americans, you began killing the Jews in the gas chambers...

Brook: Half an hour later, we opened the doors and dragged the bodies to the crematoria...

Farkash: Those were death marches. You sent people to die. Thousands were slaughtered in them. Thousands died.

Yoselevska: You saw that he shot the girl. I felt her being torn away from me. Then he shot me. I fell into the pit... I thought I was dead...

Dinur: They walked away from me, they left me... I see them... They are looking at me... I can see them standing in line... I still see them...

36. Court. The prosecution team, the defense attorney, and the accused are present.

Bailiff: All rise!

Landau: Adolf Eichmann, this court finds you guilty of war crimes, crimes against the Jewish people, and crimes against humanity. We have considered the sentence appropriate for you, and have concluded that, for the purpose of punishing you and deterring others, the maximum penalty provided by law must be imposed on you. Accordingly, this court sentences you, Adolf Eichmann, to death.

All the actors face the audience:

Eichmann: after he was sentenced to death, after his appeal was rejected by the Supreme Court, and after his petition for clemency was denied by the President of Israel, Adolf Eichmann was executed by hanging. His body was cremated, and his ashes were scattered at sea.

Vera: After the trial, Vera Eichmann returned to live in Germany. She kept her family name and supported Ricardo, her youngest son, who fought from his youth against antisemitism.

Kollek: Teddy Kollek resigned from his position as Director General of the Prime Minister's Office, and in 1965 was elected the admired mayor of Jerusalem.

- Globke: Dr. Globke resigned from his position as Director General of the Chancellery after the trial and emigrated to Switzerland to disappear from the public arena.
- Vogel: Vogel continued to serve in the Chancellery and was even awarded an honor for his contribution to German-Israel relations.
- Grude: Attorney Liza Grude returned to Germany and joined the struggle to purge the German government of senior Nazis.
- Bach: Gabriel Bach was appointed State Attorney and later was elected a justice of the Supreme Court.
- Levin: Beno Levin immigrated to Israel after the war, started a new family, and worked as a jurist on behalf of Holocaust survivors in Israel.
- Brand: At the end of the war, Joel Brand's family immigrated to Israel. Until his last day, he never forgave himself for failing to save a million Jews in the deal with Eichmann.
- Farkash: After the war, Aviva Farkash immigrated to Israel, married, had two daughters, and founded an orphanage for child Holocaust survivors.
- Yoselevska: After losing her family, Rivka Yoselevska hid with a group of Jews in the forests of Poland, where she met a Jewish partisan, married him, immigrated to Israel, and had two sons.
- Dinur: After the war, in which he lost his entire family, Yehiel Dinur immigrated to Israel and started a new family. He continued to write about the other planet under the pen name Ka-Tzetnik, while wearing his prisoner's uniform.
- Servatius: After the trial, Dr. Servatius's legal career declined. He was forced to settle for defending a few lower-ranking Nazi war criminals.
- Hausner: Gideon Hausner continued to serve as Attorney General, but two years later he resigned, was elected to the Knesset, and served as a government minister. After his retirement, he worked to preserve the memory of the Holocaust in Israel and around the world.

End