

This is what the history books say: The Mossad kidnapped Adolf Eichmann from Argentina for his crimes against the Jewish people .

One sentence, four lies, says Gaby Weber, a journalist living in Buenos Aires and Berlin. After years of research, she comes to the conclusion that first, it was not the Mossad that was at work in May 1960, but a small Israeli intelligence agency which had the task of "obtaining" nuclear technology in Argentina; second, the reason for Eichmann's detention was not his participation in the Holocaust but his knowledge of a secret deal; third, he was not kidnapped and fourth, not from Buenos Aires.

The investigation leads to Standard Oil, to Deutsche Bank, to Daimler-Benz and Degussa. The last company had produced the lethal gas Zyklon B for Auschwitz and uranium metal for Hitler's "uranium project". After the War, Degussa remained loyal to their business of referring nuclear technology and it expanded their market to Tel Aviv. Perhaps neither entirely voluntary and nor legally. President Eisenhower was against the Israeli atomic bomb. He defended his "atoms for peace"-program and the American monopoly on nuclear weapons.

Introduction

My investigation began in 1999, when I was researching for a radio program information about how Mercedes Benz Argentina collaborated with the military during the dictatorship 1976-1983. I continued investigating the beginnings of the company in 1951 with Nazi funds, realized by the right hand of President Peron, Jorge Antonio. He employed the war criminal Adolf Eichmann. I realized soon that the version of the Israeli intelligence agency Mossad cannot be true. Mossad claims to have kidnapped Eichmann for his crimes against the Jews from Argentina.

Adolf Eichmann is the red thread of the story. And again, I meet during the investigation the mysterious William Mosetti. Their paths cross in Cairo, Bariloche and Buenos Aires. Both had, at different moments, the same employer: first Standard Oil and then Daimler-Benz.

I describe the various stages of Eichmann's life. As a convicted officer of Sicherheitsdienst (SD), the intelligence group of the SS, he organized, in cooperation with representatives of Zionism, the emigration of Jews to Palestine. 1938, in Vienna, he headed the "Center for Emigration"; this is no longer a "voluntary" emigration, terror is on the agenda. A few years

later, he coordinated efficiently the transports to the concentration camps. The second part deals with his Argentine exile.

I have chosen a theatre piece. It allows me to comment in the dialogues, for example, the interview with the War criminal Willem Sassen that I include, although reduced, but nearly unchanged in one act. To understand the circumstances, we must see Eichmann's subjective perspective: his inability to gauge his guilt and the total miscalculation of his own person and the world situation.

1960, when Eichmann was arrested, the official statute of limitation on murder was 20 years. No later than 1965, Eichmann and his comrades wanted to go home to Germany, which had become the Federal Republic.

What was the reason for his arrest, if not his role in the Holocaust? My research led me to the Israeli atomic bomb. It would have not been built without Hitler's scientists, the technology of his "uranium project" and Argentine uranium.

The stage is divided into two parts. On the left, the public see the working room of the journalist and a screen. For the small theaters it can be a TV. The room is sparsely furnished: a desk, a telephone and a computer with microphone, scanner and web cam. The viewers see on the screen Alicia, the documents she scans and the chats with Sophia.

In the other half of the stage historical scenes will be played, which are based on archival material but here they are presented as the imagination of Alicia. The scene that is just being performed has all the lights. When Alicia is chatting, a curtain covers the historical part. The actors of the historical scenes are dressed in black. Some remain anonymous. They represent governments or corporations. Others bear the names of people who really existed.

Why not a screenplay for a movie? I was afraid, nobody would produce it. "Big Car" (Daimler AG) will be angry with me, "Big Oil" (Standard Oil, ExxonMobil) and "Big Money" (Deutsche Bank and Rockefeller) as well as Israel. The government in Tel Aviv uses the "kidnapping" of Eichmann to justify their (later) violations of international law. And now it comes out that large portions of their version is a lie.

Can a lie be transformed to truth if it is repeated thousand times?

What is truth?

How can we approach the truth?

On the end, will we be able to force them to tell us the truth?

Historical processes are rarely linear, black or white. The players have different interests and perspectives, and they change over the course of events. That is why the "timetable" is so important: what was happening at what time? And what from what we know today, had not yet happened?

The object of the research is complex. That makes the presentation difficult. Can the complexity be shown in a theater? Want viewers to know the complexity or do they prefer simple versions?

Sophia asks: What do you know, what do you not know? Use your mind to find out what happened. Then you will know where the documents are. Find them there!

Does the truth make us free, or do we fear the truth, because we cannot stand it? Because it provokes a reaction? Or, because we know since Socrates that the consistent application of logic will be punished? Sometimes with the poison cup.

The players, the following persons appear (in order):

- Alicia, a journalist in Buenos Aires, chatting with Sophia, a historian in Washington, on truth and power.
- Bawd in Cairo (1937).
- William Mosetti, the man for all cases. 1914: Born into a patrician Italian family. 1935: Officer of Mussolini during the war of Abyssinia. 1939: Standard Oil (from 1940 on working for Rockefeller in neutral Argentina). 1943: Intelligence officer in the U.S. Army, then member the U.S. military government in Stuttgart. 1949: Mobil Oil (from 1955 on in Belgian Congo), until he was hired by Daimler-Benz. 1960: General Director of Mercedes Benz Argentina (founded with Nazi money, seized by the Argentinean government in 1955). Mosetti helped? First, he helped the Germans, then Israel. The CIA is still very angry about him.
- Adolf Eichmann, who organized together with the Zionists the emigration of Jews to Palestine, then coordinator of the Holocaust and from 1950 on in Argentina. He was one of the leaders of the Nazi exile, but he commits mistakes. He talks too much, overestimates himself and believes that he can interfere in big business. The German Federal Intelligence Service BND informed the CIA about his residence in Argentina, Eichmann threatens with his "friends" and in the end he was silenced.

- Representatives of the Jewish Agency, in Eichmann's "Center for Emigration" in the occupied Vienna, they try to rescue who was to be rescued.
- Jorge Antonio, right hand man of General Perón, a clever man, money launderer of German industry and founder of Mercedes Benz Argentina (1951). Four years later, Perón was overthrown, Antonio arrested and the Mercedes-empire seized. Antonio tells how Eichmann really was transported to Israel¹.
- Engineer of Daimler-Benz, washing Nazi Money in Argentina and working on sensitive technologies, which are banned in Germany.
- Employees from the Ministry of Economy in Bonn, where Minister Ludwig Erhard was coordinating the delicate investments.
- Willem Sassen, a Dutch war criminal, he interviews Eichmann about the "Final Solution".
- Director of Daimler-Benz, who in 1960 prepared a secret deal. Patents for the "uranium machine" are needed, heavy water and natural uranium².
- Representatives of the Israeli government, who travel in 1960 to Argentina in order to save the Israeli nuclear program. They were lucky.³

Speakers (among others):

- Carry and Franzi, brothers of the main actor William Masetti. Carry is Goebbels' personal aide in Hitler's 1938 visit to Naples⁴. Then, at the Italian Embassy in Berlin. Franzi is working in the Alessandria Office of Lloyd Triestino and, until today, extremely charming.
- William Negley. In the early forties, he worked for Standard Oil of New Jersey. Then he became an animal protector in Uruguay. In May 1960, he lends the airplane of his Texan father-in-law to a friend.
- Tom Flores, the CIA station chief in Montevideo.
- Eliyahu Cohen, an Israeli secret agent, hanged in 1965 in Syria.

¹ hear his voice on my homepage

² see the document on my homepage

³ see the documents and hear the voice on my homepage

⁴ see the photo on my homepage