Inconvenient History

A Quarterly Journal for Free Historical Inquiry

VOLUME 17 · 2025

Inconvenient History

Volume Seventeen · 2025

Inconvenient History

A Quarterly Journal for Free Historical Inquiry

VOLUME 17 · 2025



Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd

Inconvenient History: A Quarterly Journal for Free Historical Inquiry
VOLUME 17, 2025, Numbers 1 through 4

Volumes 1 through 6, 2009 to 2014, were originally published by *History Behind Bars Press*. Since Volume 7 (2015), the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust (CODOH) has been responsible for the journal's online publication at www.codoh.com, www.inconvenienthistory.com (until 2023), and www.inconvenienthistory.org (since 2024).

Lead editor for Volumes 1 through 9: Richard A. Widmann.

Lead editor since Volume 10: Germar Rudolf

Editorial Contact:

CODOH, PO Box 2355, Healdsburg, CA 95448, USA

www.codoh.com

Current print editions are distributed by:

Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd
66 Paul Street, London, EC2A 4NE, UK
https://armreg.co.uk
This present print edition was issued in January 2026

ISBN: 978-1-83640-017-2
ISSN: 2324-7231

© of each contribution is with the respective author(s)

Set in Times New Roman

Table of Contents

VOLUME 17 · 2025

VOLUME 17 · Number 1 · 2025

EDITORIAL

On the Use and Misuse of Pen Names 13
Germar Rudolf

PAPERS

The Zionist Destruction of American Higher Education 19
Ron Unz

Incontrovertible Facts on Cremations in National-Socialist "Extermination Camps" 42
Carlo Mattogno

On the 80th Anniversary of the Bombing of Dresden 113
Hadding Scott

PROFILE IN HISTORY

Jürgen Graf, 15 August 1951 – 13 January 2025 131
Germar Rudolf

REVIEW

Jewish Soldiers in Nazi Captivity 136
reviewed by John Wear

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

Miscellaneous Book 145

VOLUME 17 · Number 2 · 2025

EDITORIAL

Encyclopedic Polyglot 149
Germar Rudolf

PAPERS

Why We All Should Be Holocaust Deniers 151
Jorge Besada

The Early History of Revisionism 165
David Skrbina

Homicidal Gassings at Struthof Refuted 176
Robert Faurisson

Rudolf Höss: Tortured into Making His Confessions..... 196
John Wear

Iconic Photo from the Auschwitz "Höcker-Album"..... 210
John Wear

COMMENT

Revisionist Presentations at the 22nd Porcfest 224
Germar Rudolf

REVIEW

Revisionism Will Set Us Free..... 227
reviewed by John Wear

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Holocaust: Refuted in Nuremberg..... 247
Enciclopedia del Holocausto 249

VOLUME 17 · Number 3 · 2025

EDITORIAL

Nous Sommes Charlie 253
Germar Rudolf

PAPERS

A Second Look at Kurt Gerstein 257
Germar Rudolf

The Long Road to World War II 275
Hadding Scott

Buchenwald Shrunken Heads and Human-Skin Objects Revisited 293
Germar Rudolf

Soviet Photos of the Klooga Camp Revisited 305
Jan Kuras, Germar Rudolf

Jankiel Wiernik Exposed as Communist Propagandist 319
Thomas Olson

Does Poland Deserve War Reparations from Germany? 329
John Wear, Germar Rudolf

COMMENTS

In Defense of Liberty 351
Gottfried Dietze

Liberation in the Luther Year, Anno Domini 1996? 363
Gottfried Dietze

Alfred Schäfer once more Arrested in Germany 367
Monika Schaefer

REVIEW

Jazz in Concentration Camps 371
reviewed by Eberhard Wardin

BOOK AND VIDEO ANNOUNCEMENTS

A Classic Revisionist Book – Finally Back in Print! 385
Authored by Henri Roques

Documentary on the Nuremberg IMT 388
Produced by Germar Rudolf

Holocaust Pocketbooks 390

VOLUME 17 · Number 4 · 2025

EDITORIAL

Holocaust Summit 395
Germar Rudolf

PAPERS

The Soviet Black Book: Truth or Black Propaganda? 399
By George Cyprianis

Missing Passages of "A Year in Treblinka" 457
Thomas Olson

Julius Streicher: Unjustly Hanged at Nuremberg 492
By John Wear

The Internment of Japanese American Civilians 501
John Wear

The Economic Fallacies Underpinning Hitler's Disastrous Views 512
Jorge Besada

REVIEW

John Charmley and the Story of Winston Churchill 517
reviewed by Ron Unz

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

Encyclopédie de l'Holocauste 531

PODCASTS

Too Many to Mention 532

Inconvenient History

A Quarterly Journal for Free Historical Inquiry · Published by CODOH

VOLUME 17 · NUMBER 1 · 2025

EDITORIAL

On the Use and Misuse of Pen Names

Germar Rudolf

I have heard it numerous times, and yet again just a couple of weeks ago: Arthur R. Butz, the dean of Holocaust Revisionism, doesn't trust people who use pen names. If a person will not publicly stand by the views he or she espouses in his/her writings, s/he shouldn't espouse them.

My writing career began with my expert report, now titled the *Chemistry of Auschwitz*,[1] using my real name, publicly. You will not be admitted as an expert to testify in court under a pseudonym. Accountability is requisite in that milieu. But then, when it came to having my views published in books for the consumer market, I used the pen name Ernst Gauss (for the first German editions of *Dissecting the Holocaust*,[2] *Lectures on the Holocaust*[3] and *Auschwitz: Plain Facts*[4]). The reason for that was simple: I could not publicly stand by my views, because had I tried, the German government would have countered me with draconian force from taking any such stand – by throwing me in prison. That's exactly what happened eventually – after I had dropped the pen names and put my real name on new editions of these books: I was imprisoned for 18 months for the second German edition of *Lectures on the Holocaust*, bearing my real name.

Arthur Butz is speaking from a place where he is safe from prosecution by his government due to the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. That's not the real world for those of us living elsewhere than in the United States. Butz is also safe from losing his job, because he had been a tenured professor before he took a stand with his views. He furthermore is to a large degree safe from social ostracism, because he is an unwavering maverick due to his personality. As such, he has no dense network of friends, family and acquaintances, no memberships in groups and clubs, no involvement in any regular social, religious, political or professional activities. Hence, he has had little to lose, if anything.

---

1 https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-chemistry-of-auschwitz/
2 https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/dissecting-the-holocaust/
3 https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/lectures-on-the-holocaust/
4 https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/auschwitz-plain-facts/

It's different for most of us who are more gregarious. We have family, friends, acquaintances; memberships in clubs and associations; involvements in social, religious, political and professional societies and events. If your opinions deviate too much from what these circles expect or tolerate, you can and will lose it all. I've been there. I have been thrown out of pretty much any and every organization I've ever been a member of; tenancy agreements canceled; bank accounts closed; employment contracts terminated; deportation; *and* imprisonment. You name it, I suffered it. (How all this is possible, is a long, sad story in itself.) The only way to prevent or at least limit or delay the impact of these devastating events is by either shutting up entirely – or using pen names.

I have been active in the field of creating and publishing controversial historical research and opinions since 1990. My 35 years of experience have taught me one thing: to recommend to any newcomer to the field to use a pen name, unless he or she is prepared to accept the blowback that this activity can and will bring in their life.

I recognize that Carlo Mattogno's trail-blazing historical research into the Holocaust is impactful not the least because he has always put his real name to his writings.[5] But Carlo has been lucky to get most of his incontrovertible research published during decades when Italy safeguarded his right to free speech. Others live in places where this was not given. Three engineers and good friends of mine come to mind who live(d) in Austria and Germany, where speaking your mind on controversial issues can get you a maximum prison term from five (Germany) up to twenty(!) years (Austria). Hence, all three chose to have their research published under pen names. In fact, they used a pool of pen names, changing and swapping them to confuse their country's prosecutors: Michael Gärtner, Hans Lamker, Werner Rademacher and Hans Jürgen Nowak. One of these individuals died a while ago, which is why one of his contributions, included in *Dissecting the Holocaust*, now bears his real name: Willy Wallwey, "Microwave Delousing and Gastight Doors at Auschwitz." Another of these three authors was an Austrian engineer, the former president of Austria's Federal Chamber of Civil Engineers Walter Lüftl, who started having his papers published under his real name as early as 2003. His paper included in *Dissecting* – "The Case of Walter Lüftl" – now also bears his real name, while it bore the name "Werner Rademacher" for the first (2000) and second (2003) editions. Walter Lüftl passed away in early 2025. The third engineer of this team is still vulnerable, so I will not name him yet. With all the fury and hatred with which the German and Austrian judiciaries perse-

[5] See https://holocausthandbooks.com/book-author/carlo-mattogno/.

cute historical dissidents, these authors have remained safe and free – because they used pen names when they were vulnerable. And again, how and why this condition even exists in modern Europe, deserves much more study and analysis.

Another case in point is the late Ernst Zündel's use of the pen name "Robert Lenski" when he published his account of his second free-speech trial in Canada in 1990 under the title *The Holocaust on Trial* (currently available as a second edition under his real name[6]). When Ernst published this book, he was under a Canadian court's order, as a condition to remain a free man after his conviction in 1988 and pending his appeal to Canada's Supreme Court, not to speak publicly about the Holocaust. Hence, had it become known that he wrote that book, he would have been arrested instantly. Ernst chose to dodge that bullet, and who can blame him?

Some say that the use of pen names is like lying, and is therefore immoral. I disagree in cases where using pen names is the only way of preventing illegitimate and unjust persecution and prosecution, where truth is no defense and a defense in the matter itself is actually deemed a crime – which is the case particularly in Germany today. Where the government tyrannically suppresses peaceful speech – meaning speech that does not advocate, promote, justify or condone the violation of anyone's civil rights and right to self-determination in the past, present or future – these speakers have the moral right to protect themselves against tyrants. Therefore, I have no trust issues with individuals who protect themselves with pen names under such circumstances.

There are cases where I agree with Dr. Butz, however. When Robert Faurisson ghost-wrote the famous (first) *Leuchter Report*,[7] and had Fred Leuchter put his byline under it, although little in it originated from Fred's own thought processes, but then they both gave the impression during the Second Zündel Trial that Fred was indeed the author, that was wrong. Presenting a text of a different person as the written testimony of someone else in a court of law is a major deception and may even have been a crime. Of course, strictly speaking, Dr. Faurisson did not use Fred Leuchter's name as a pen name. Faurisson used the name of a perceived expert to give his own ideas and notions a reputational weight they otherwise wouldn't have had. The psychological success of this court-room operation critically depended on this deception. Robert told me – in his own words: "I wrote the Leuchter Report!" – in a private phone call shortly after I had emigrated (or

[6] https://armreg.co.uk/product/the-holocaust-on-trial-the-second-trial-against-ernst-zundel-1988/

[7] https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-leuchter-reports/

fled) to the United States in late 1999 or early 2000. The misperceived lack of recognition for his life's work always bothered Robert, and so finally he couldn't hold back anymore and revealed it all.

I must confess that I am not without fault either, but I learned my lesson early. Here is the brief history of my moral failure: In late summer/early fall of 1992, Germany's leading weekly newspaper *Die Zeit* published two long essays by a German physician (No. 39, Sept. 18, 1992, p. 104, and No. 40, Sept. 25, 1992, p. 90) which aimed at refuting "Holocaust Denial" of the new kind, as had mushroomed ever since the release of the *Leuchter Report*. In reaction to this, I wrote a brochure that, first, reprinted the entire text published in *Die Zeit*, then refuted it point by point. (It is now part of the German edition of Vol. 18 of the *Holocaust Handbücher*,[8] still titled "*Die Zeit* lügt!"/"*Die Zeit* lies!"). Having this brochure published fast in the quickly moving newspaper media sphere was pivotal, and so a friend of mine saw to it that it got printed and distributed within a few weeks. Needless to say, I didn't want my real name on it. That would have gotten me into the hot seat at a time when I still hoped that I could successfully finish my PhD studies. Hence, I decided to use a pen name. That was fine, but then, I had the idea of turning this into a parody, and that is where it became problematic. I need to elaborate a little here on the background.

In spring and summer of 1992, I was called by several defense lawyers as an expert witness in several trials imposed on historical dissidents in Germany (Udo Walendy, District Court Bielefeld, February 1992; Gerd Honsik, Upper District Court Munich, March 1992; David Irving, County Court Munich, May 1992; Mr. Detscher, County Court Munich, July 1992; Dr. Max Wahl, District Court Munich, July 1992). In these trials – as in all trials against revisionists – the judges rejected any and all evidence presented by the defense, including all expert witnesses. In one case, I had to learn that a chemist (I) was rejected because I was neither a toxicologist nor a historian, an engineer (Fred Leuchter) was rejected because he was neither a chemist nor a historian, and a historian (Prof. Dr. Georg Haverbeck) was rejected because he was neither a chemist nor an engineer. My conclusions were that one obviously had to be at the same time an engineer, a chemist, a toxicologist, a historian and perhaps even a lawyer to be accepted as an expert witness by a German court of law. The legal process being so perverted in Germany, I decided to mock it with a parody by inventing a person with all these features – a jack of all academic trades, so to say. Of course, having a person with so many different academic credentials and/or degrees is somewhat unrealistic, to put it mildly. Therefore, I

[8] https://holocausthandbooks.com/de/book/auschwitz-luegen/

split that person into four, giving each a different academic degree to cover all bases: Dipl.-Ing. Hans Karl Westphal, engineer; Dr. Werner Kretschmer, attorney, Dr. Christian Konrad, historian, Dr.Dr. Rainer Scholz, chemist and pharmacologist.

Although it was not my intention to give the – false – impression that I had all these academic degrees and thus competences, it sure could have the effect on the common reader. It was wrong. Hence, when using a pen name in situations of persecution and/or prosecution, it is important not to give the impression that this invented person has credentials which the actual author does not have. That's where both I, with my banter, and Robert Faurisson, with his court-room deception, were wrong.

There is another moral trap lurking when resorting to the use of pen names: a lack of accountability. If we know that we will be held morally accountable for what we say or write, it is more likely that we show some restraint in what we espouse than when we convey it from behind a carapace of seemingly invulnerable anonymity. Societal pressure to abide by certain rules of conduct isn't always a bad thing. The legitimacy test is whether you would be willing to stand by your words if publicly identified with them. For instance, the brochure I wrote in response to *Die Zeit* has nothing in it I wouldn't identify with at any time. I didn't write anything different or in any different way just because my name wasn't on it. In fact, as mentioned earlier, it is now available under my real name, basically unchanged (only a little updated). However, if an author starts writing in a style and with contents that he would never want to be associated with, such as vituperations and even threats, or associations with ideologies or ideas that the author couldn't and wouldn't normally line up with or defend, then this is a problem.

Enter Thomas Dalton. Dalton currently describes himself as a retired professor from a major U.S. university, which is true. Thus, he has no job to lose anymore, and is not threatened with jail time thanks to the U.S. Constitution's First Amendment. True, when Dalton's first book appeared – *Debating the Holocaust* in 2008[9] – he was not retired, and could have lost his teaching position. And of course, he had all the usual social ties and constraints that put practical limits on one's speech.

Over time, Dalton expanded his area of writing activities from Holocaust skepticism to criticism of Judaism, Zionism and Jewry, and from there he expanded into retranslating and publishing classic texts of National Socialism. This is a slippery slope. Is the Thomas Dalton of *Debating*

[9] For the current edition, see https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/debating-the-holocaust/

the Holocaust the same person as Thomas Dalton of *The Poisonous Mushroom*[10] or *Pan-Judah*?[11] That's for him to say, and no one else. My point is not to answer this question, but to show the many complex issues involved.

Recently, the Southern Poverty Law Center has zeroed in on the pen name Thomas Dalton, claiming to have discovered who is hiding behind it. As media production manager of Castle Hill Publishers and Armreg Ltd, I have worked closely with the real author of the books Castle Hill has published over the years (and Armreg has re-issued), voicing skeptical views on the mainstream Holocaust narrative, and also critism on Jews, Judaism and their roles in society. I have made the usual contributions and suggestions, including for wording, facts, statistics and translations. I do not endorse all his views, but as media production manager, I defend his right to publish such things. And I, of course, as with him, do not endorse any actions that might violate anyone's civil rights, or any speech that promotes, justifies or condones such actions. Our historical works are just that: history. If some find parallels to the present day, that's up to them.

If the person behind the pen name Thomas Dalton is fine with associating with the views published in Dalton's many books and articles, let him use his real name. I suspect he will, when he is ready – perhaps sooner than later.

I will not reveal the identity of any of our authors writing under a pen name. And I will not make things worse by contributing any lies. *Lügen haben kurze Beine.* – Lies have short legs (meaning they don't get far). Now is the time for truth – full stop.

[10] https://www.thomasdaltonphd.com/?pgid=lpubclio-e9fb427a-5d6b-4886-b31b-abf9c25db7e6

[11] https://www.thomasdaltonphd.com/?pgid=lpubclio-a8f56d1e-f3a2-4918-89b6-b178c74f8b5a

PAPERS

The Zionist Destruction of American Higher Education

Ron Unz

We may be witnessing the ongoing destruction of one of the greatest pillars of postwar American global influence and hegemony.

Late last week an astonishing event occurred in American society, and video clips of that incident quickly went viral across the Internet.

A 30-year-old Tufts doctoral student and Fulbright Scholar from Turkey was walking across her Boston-area neighborhood on the way to a holiday dinner at a friend's house when she was suddenly seized and abducted in the early evening by six masked federal agents of the Department of Homeland Security.[1] The terrified young woman was handcuffed and taken to a waiting car, secretly detained for the next 24 hours without access to friends, family, or lawyers, then shipped off to a holding cell in Louisiana and scheduled for immediate deportation, although a federal judge has now temporarily stayed the proceedings.

Just one of the Tweets showing a short clip of that incident has been viewed more than 4.5 million times, with a much longer YouTube video accumulating another couple of hundred thousand views.[2]

ICE arrested Tufts graduate Rumeysa Ozturk a year after she co-authored a pro-Palestinian op-ed and was flagged for anti-Israel activism.[3]



U.S. immigration officials arrest Tufts graduate Rumeysa Ozturk for co-authoring a pro-Palestinian op-ed and anti-Israel activism.

1 https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/29/us/rumeysa-ozturk-tufts-student-detained.html
2 https://youtu.be/PuFIs7OkzYY
3 March 26, 2025: https://x.com/AFpost/status/1905023527876464649

That very disturbing scene seemed like something out of a Hollywood film chronicling the actions of a dystopian American police state, and that initial impression was only solidified once media reports explained why Rumeysa Ozturk was snatched off the streets of her hometown. Her only reported transgression had been her co-authorship of an op-ed piece in the Tufts student newspaper a year earlier sharply criticizing Israel and its ongoing attacks on the civilian population of Gaza.



Permanent legal U.S. resident Yunseo Chung, a Korean native living in the U.S. since age 7, had her green-card status revoked and ordered deported for her public criticism of Israeli policy.

Apparently, one of the many powerful pro-Israel censorship organizations funded by Zionist billionaires became outraged over her sentiments and decided to make a public example of her, so its minions in the subservient Trump Administration immediately ordered her arrest.

CBS News covered a local protest demonstration demanding the young woman's release, and quoted the remarks of one of the participants:[4]

> *"'The university campus should absolutely be a place for the free and open exchange of ideas and the fact that someone can just be disappeared into the abyss for voicing an idea is absolutely horrifying,' said rally attendee Sam Wachman."*

Now supposed that such a scene – for such a reason – had taken place on the streets of Russia, China, Iran or any other country viewed with great disfavor by our government. Surely that incident would have quickly become the centerpiece of a massive global propaganda offensive aimed at blackening the reputation of the regime responsible. Audiences worldwide would have been forcefully told that the arrest demonstrated the terrible dangers of living in a society lacking the freedoms guaranteed by our own Constitution and our Bill of Rights. I don't recall seeing any recent propa-

[4] https://www.cbsnews.com/boston/news/tufts-university-student-rumeysa-ozturk-detained-protest/



Permanent legal U.S. resident Mahmoud Khalil, native of Syria, Columbia graduate, was arrested and ordered deported for his involvement in campus protests against Israel's war in Gaza.

ganda campaigns along these lines, so that suggests that such incidents are extremely rare in those countries.

But, unfortunately, that is hardly the case in today's America. A day or two before that Tufts graduate student was snatched off the streets of her city, a 21-year-old Columbia University junior went into hiding to avoid a similar fate after federal agents raided her campus dorm to arrest her. As the *Times* reported, high-school valedictorian Yunseo Chung had moved to the U.S. with her family from South Korea when she was 7, but her permanent residency was suddenly revoked for her public criticism of Israeli policy.[5] She was ordered immediately deported back to a country that she barely even remembered.

This followed the storm of controversy unleashed earlier this month by the very high profile arrest of Mahmoud Khalil, a recent Columbia graduate student heavily involved in last year's campus protests against the Israeli attacks on Gaza.[6] Seized in an early morning raid on his campus stu-

[5] https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/24/nyregion/columbia-student-ice-suit-yunseo-chung.html

[6] https://apnews.com/article/columbia-university-mahmoud-khalil-ice-15014bcbb921f21a9f704d5acdcae7a8

dent housing, which he shared with his wife, an American citizen eight months pregnant, he was taken off to detention, first in New Jersey and then transferred to a holding cell in Louisiana, once again with no initial access to his family, friends, or lawyers.



Ranjani Srinivasan

As a Green Card holder – a permanent legal resident of the U.S. – he was considered fully entitled to all the normal rights and privileges of an American citizen, but Secretary of State Marco Rubio declared that his Green Card would be canceled and he would be deported based upon an obscure legal doctrine never previously employed for that purpose, eliciting a strong legal challenge in federal court. Moreover, his transfer from a New Jersey jurisdiction to a different one in the Deep South also seemed to violate normal legal procedures.

A week after that arrest, Ranjani Srinivasan, another Columbia doctoral candidate from India on a Fulbright Scholarship, hurriedly packed her bags and fled the country to Canada when she narrowly missed being arrested by federal authorities who raided her student housing. As the *New York Times* reported:[7]

> *"'The atmosphere seemed so volatile and dangerous,' Ms. Srinivasan, 37, said on Friday in an interview with* The New York Times*, her first public remarks since leaving. 'So I just made a quick decision.'"*

A day earlier, Rubio explained that he had already authorized the arrest and immediate deportation of more than 300 students around the country for their criticism of Israel, so these particular cases obviously represented merely the tip of a very large iceberg.[8]

In past decades, the academic leadership of a top Ivy-League school such as Columbia might have stoutly defended the students in its community. But any such resistance was broken when the Trump Administration suddenly pulled $400 million in annual funding. The demands included full

[7] https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/15/nyregion/columbia-student-kristi-noem-video.html

[8] https://www.politico.com/news/2025/03/27/marco-rubio-student-visas-palestine-00005141

cooperation with the arrest of any students critical of Israeli policies, the creation of a new internal security force to suppress any anti-Israel campus protests, and "receivership" for the university's prestigious Middle Eastern Studies Program, presumably resulting in firm Zionist control.

Acting President Katrina Armstrong bowed to those demands, sacrificing the academic freedom of her faculty members and the personal freedom of her students.[9] But faced with such enormous conflicting pressures, she then resigned on Friday evening, some seven months after her predecessor had resigned for roughly similar reasons.[10]

That same day newspapers also reported that the top leadership of Harvard University's equally prestigious Middle Eastern Studies Center had been dismissed, probably ensuring that after more than seventy years this independent academic organization would henceforth become firmly pro-Israel in its orientation.[11] Last year, after Harvard's previous president had strongly defended academic freedom before a hostile Congressional committee, she was quickly forced to resign.

As I casually examined the home page of the *New York Times* website on Saturday, I noticed five different articles reporting these striking blows to intellectual freedom at a number of our top American universities, and it's quite possible that I may have missed one or two others.

– Columbia President Is Replaced as Trump Threatens University's Funding[12]
– Leaders of Harvard's Middle Eastern Studies Center Will Leave[13]
– University of Minnesota Student Detained by Immigration Agents[14]
– Targeting of Tufts Student for Deportation Stuns Friends and Teachers[15]
– How Colleges Are Cracking Down on Students Now[16]

For the last several generations, America's elite academic institutions have been among the most prestigious in the world, drawing top students from across the globe and constituting a central pillar of our country's soft power. Until last year, no previous case came to mind of an Ivy League presi-

9 https://www.politico.com/news/2025/03/27/marco-rubio-student-visas-palestine-00005141
10 https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/28/us/columbia-universitys-president-resigns.html
11 https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/28/us/leaders-of-harvards-middle-eastern-studies-center-will-leave.html
12 https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/28/us/columbia-universitys-president-resigns.html
13 https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/28/us/leaders-of-harvards-middle-eastern-studies-center-will-leave.html
14 https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/28/us/university-of-minnesota-student-detained.html
15 https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/29/us/rumeysa-ozturk-tufts-student-detained.html
16 https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/29/us/universities-students-search-warrants.html

dent having been abruptly removed for political reasons. But over the last twelve months, four or five different Ivy League presidents have suffered that fate.

Similarly, I had never heard of any previous cases of peaceful college students being arrested by teams of masked federal officers, either seized from their dorm rooms in sudden raids or snatched off the streets of their local city.

Consider an ironic historical comparison. During the early 1950s the Rosenbergs were convicted and executed for their involvement in a Soviet spy-ring that gave our nuclear weapons secrets to Stalin. But as far as I know their arrest was handled in a very subdued fashion, with merely a couple of FBI agents quietly taking them into federal custody despite the capital charges that they faced. So apparently public criticism of Israel is today regarded as a far more serious and dangerous offense than nuclear espionage had been at the absolute height of the Cold War.

Indeed, the closest historical example that comes to mind were the notorious Palmer Raids of late 1919 and early 1920, which led to the deportation of several hundred immigrants.[17] But these round-ups occurred in the wake of the Bolshevik Revolution and waves of terrorist bombing attacks across many American cities, with Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer narrowly surviving two separate assassination attempts, including a bombing that destroyed his own Washington, DC, home.[18] Meanwhile, most of the immigrants arrested and deported were relatively recent arrivals, generally anarchist or Bolshevik radicals who had declared their intent to overthrow the American government.

Perhaps there have been previous examples of college students arrested merely for writing campus newspaper op-eds advocating peaceful and perfectly legal positions. But I don't recall reading of any such egregious cases in my introductory history textbooks, so I tend to doubt it.

One rather strange aspect of the current situation is that no students seem to have been arrested for voicing public criticism of the American government or even President Donald Trump. Only criticism of the Jewish State of Israel or Jews themselves seems to provoke such severe legal repression. This brings to mind a very shrewd observation, widely misattributed to Voltaire:[19]

> *To learn who rules over you, simply find out who you are not allowed to criticize.*

[17] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palmer_Raids
[18] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._Mitchell_Palmer#Assassination_attempt_and_bombings
[19] https://www.reuters.com/article/idUSL1N2UE2LM/

Since World War II, elite American universities have tended to attract the best and the brightest young men and women from around the world, thereby shaping the minds of so many future global leaders. So I suspect that these shocking news stories of harsh ideological crackdowns on academic freedom and sudden dramatic arrests by masked federal agents are already reverberating around the world, severely damaging one of the few remaining pillars of American geopolitical dominance.

Perhaps only small numbers of ordinary Americans have been following the sudden, desperate plight of these top students from Turkey, South Korea, or India, but I think that a very large fraction of the educated elites of those important American allies is fully aware of what has transpired, and they are utterly horrified.

Under the control of its pro-Israel masters, the leading figures of the Trump Administration seem determined to severely wound or actually destroy the foremost institutions of our globally dominant system of higher education.

Indeed, even before the latest round of these striking incidents, the eminent political scientist John Mearsheimer had declared that the Israel Lobby posed the greatest threat to American freedom of speech, with his views strongly seconded by Prof. Jeffrey Sachs of Columbia University and also former CIA Officer Philip Giraldi.[20]

Although I was deeply shocked by these harsh Trump Administration attacks against freedom of speech and academic freedom, perhaps I should not have been. In many respects, they merely extended what had already occurred last year under his equally pro-Israel Democratic predecessor President Joseph Biden, as I had covered at the time in numerous articles.

For example, almost eleven months ago, in early May 2024, I discussed the ongoing waves of university protests and the reasons behind their appearance, as well as the unprecedented crackdowns used to suppress them, a reaction so totally different than what had occurred regarding any previous campus political activism. Given the very harsh legal sanctions now imposed upon many of the participants, I think it's worth revisiting that history at length:[21]

* * *

From the years of my childhood, I'd always been aware that political activism and protests were a regular feature of college life, with the 1960s

[20] https://youtu.be/WSkrlAI9aas?t=700; https://youtu.be/waCWLi4WbnQ&t=815s

[21] Ron Unz, "Israel/Gaza: The Masks Come Off in American Society," *The Unz Review*, May 6, 2024; https://www.unz.com/runz/israel-gaza-the-masks-come-off-in-american-society/.

movement against our Vietnam War representing one of its peaks, an effort widely lauded in our later textbooks and media accounts for its heroic idealism. During the 1980s I remember seeing a long line of crudely constructed shanties protesting South African Apartheid that spent weeks occupying the edges of the Harvard Yard or perhaps it was the Stanford Quad, and I think around the same time other shanties and protesters at UCLA maintained a long vigil in support of the Jewish Refuseniks of the USSR. Political protests seemed as much a normal part of college years as final exams and had largely replaced the hazing rituals and wild pranks of traditional fraternities, which were increasingly vilified as politically incorrect by hostile social censors among the students and faculty.

Over the last decade or so, the Black Lives Matter movement raised such nationwide protests by college students to new heights, both on and off campus, often involving large marches, sit-ins, or vandalism, and this may have been propelled by the increasing influence of smartphones and social media. Meanwhile, the mainstream media regularly praised and promoted this "racial justice movement," which reached its sharp peak following the death of George Floyd in the summer of 2020. That incident triggered a massive wave of generally youthful political protests, riots, and looting that engulfed some 200 cities across America, the worst urban unrest since the late 1960s. But unlike that earlier era, most of our establishment media and political class fiercely denounced any suggestions that the police be deployed to quell the violence. Indeed, in many or most cases local law enforcement stood down and did nothing, even as some of their political masters loudly raised the outcry "Defund the Police!"

During those years, many universities became heavily caught up in such controversies. Yale renamed its Calhoun residential college in early 2017,[22] and the list of name changes due to the 2020 George-Floyd protests is so long that it has its own Wikipedia page, a list that included some of our most-storied military bases such as Ft. Bragg and Ft. Hood.[23] Verbal or even physical attacks against the symbols and statues of America's most famous presidents and national heroes became quite common and were often favorably reported in the media, with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and Christopher Columbus all being vilified and denounced, sometimes with elite endorsement. A lead opinion piece in the *New York Times* called for the Jefferson Memorial to be replaced with a towering statue of a black

[22] https://news.yale.edu/2017/02/11/yale-change-calhoun-college-s-name-honor-grace-murray-hopper-0

[23] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_name_changes_due_to_the_George_Floyd_protests

woman,[24] while one of the regular *Times* columnists repeatedly demanded that all monuments honoring George Washington should suffer a similar fate.[25] Many observers argued that America almost seemed to be undergoing its own version of the Chinese Cultural Revolution amid widespread claims that much of our entire historical past was irretrievably tainted, and therefore had to be expunged from the public square.

Most of these political protests, especially those on college campuses, were widely hailed by those holding the media megaphones as signifying one of the greatest virtues of American democracy. The many elite defenders of such social and cultural upheavals argued that these events demonstrated the great strength of our society, which freely allowed the fiercest public attacks against our most sacred national icons and heroes. Americans accepted the sort of searing self-criticism that would surely be permitted almost nowhere else in the world.

That long history of permitting or even glorifying public protests against perceived injustices had naturally been absorbed and taken to heart by the young college students who began their classes in September 2023. Then within weeks, a remarkably daring surprise raid by the Hamas militants of long-besieged Gaza caught the Israelis napping and surmounted the high-tech defenses that had cost perhaps a half-billion dollars to construct. Many hundreds of Israeli soldiers and security officers were killed along with similar numbers of civilians, with most of the latter probably dying from the friendly fire of Israel's own panic-stricken and trigger-happy military units. Some 240 Israeli soldiers and civilians were captured and taken back to Gaza as prisoners, with Hamas hoping to exchange them for the freedom of the many thousands of Palestinian civilians who had been held for years in Israeli prisons, often under brutal conditions.

As usual, our overwhelmingly pro-Israel mainstream media portrayed the attack in extremely one-sided fashion, devoid of any historical context, a pattern that had been followed for three generations. As a result, Israel received an enormous outpouring of public and elite sympathy as it mobilized for a retaliatory attack against Gaza. Within days, our own Secretary of State Antony Blinken flew to Israel declaring that he came "as a Jew," and pledging America's unwavering support in that moment of crisis,[26] sentiments completely echoed by President Joseph Biden and his entire administration. But the Hamas fighters and their Israeli captives were hid-

[24] https://www.nytimes.com/2020/07/06/opinion/thomas-jefferson-memorial-truscott.html
[25] https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/28/opinion/george-washington-confederate-statues.html
[26] https://washingtonpost.com/world/2023/10/12/blinken-israel-netanyahu-hamas-gaza/

den in a network of fortified tunnels and rooting them out might produce heavy casualties, so Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and his advisors decided upon a different strategy.

Instead of attacking Hamas, Netanyahu took advantage of the wave of global sympathy by unleashing an unprecedented military assault against Gaza's more than two million civilians, apparently intending to kill huge numbers of them and drive the remainder into Egypt's Sinai desert, allowing Israel to annex their territory and resettle it with Jews. Soon afterward, the Israeli government began distributing assault rifles to the Jewish Settlers of the West Bank,[27] ordering some 24,000 of those automatic weapons for that purpose.[28] Putting such armaments into the hands of religious fanatics would surely lead to local massacres and these might provide an excuse for driving all those millions of Palestinians over the border into Jordan. The ultimate result would be the creation of a racially pure Greater Israel stretching "From the River to the Sea," the longstanding dream of the Zionist movement. So if he were successful, Netanyahu's place in Jewish history might become a glorious one, with his many venal sins and blunders easily overlooked.

As American airlifts supplied an unending flood of the necessary munitions, the Israelis began a massive aerial bombardment campaign against densely populated Gaza and its helpless residents. Secure in their underground tunnels, relatively few Hamas fighters were killed, but Gaza's civilians suffered devastating losses, much of it inflicted by two-thousand-pound bombs, almost never previously deployed against urban targets. Large portions of Gaza were soon transformed into moonscapes, with some 100,000 buildings destroyed, including hospitals, churches, mosques, schools, universities, government offices, bakeries, and all the other infrastructure necessary for maintaining civilian life. After just a few weeks, the *Financial Times* reported that the destruction inflicted upon much of Gaza was already worse than had been suffered by German cities after years of Allied bombing attacks during World War II:[29]

> *"The catastrophic destruction of northern Gaza in less than seven weeks has approached that caused by the years-long carpet-bombing of German cities during the second world war."*

---

[27] https://www.timesofisrael.com/distribution-of-300-assault-rifles-to-west-bank-civilian-security-squads-underway/

[28] https://www.nytimes.com/2023/11/05/us/politics/israel-us-weapons-west-bank.html

[29] *Financial Times*, December 7, 2023; https://www.ft.com/content/7b407c2e-8149-4d83-be01-72dcae8aee7b; https://x.com/FT/status/1732684055450091950

Although Netanyahu was strictly secular, he played to his religious base by publicly declaring the Palestinians to be the tribe of Amalek, whom the Hebrew God had commanded be exterminated down to the last newborn baby. Many other top Israeli leaders voiced very similar genocidal sentiments, and some of the more zealously religious Israeli soldiers and commanders probably took those statements quite literally.

This gigantic bloodlust was further inflamed as the Israeli government and its supportive propagandists began promoting outrageous Hamas atrocity-hoaxes such as beheaded or roasted Israeli babies, sexual mutilations, and gang-rapes. The notoriously pro-Israel global media credulously reported these stories, using them to deflect attention from the enormous ongoing slaughter of Palestinian civilians. To ensure that the coverage remained one-sided, the Israelis targeted independent journalists in Gaza for death, killing some 140 of them over the last few months,[30] a figure as large as the combined total in all the world's other wars over the last several years.

With Israel's leaders publicly declaring their genocidal plans for their Palestinian enemies, and Israeli troops committing the greatest televised massacre of helpless civilians in the history of the world, international organizations gradually came under strong pressure to involve themselves in the ongoing conflict. In late December, South Africa filed a 91-page legal brief with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) accusing Israel of committing genocide. Within a few weeks, the ICJ jurists issued a series of near-unanimous rulings supporting those charges, and declaring that the Gazans were at serious risk of suffering a potential genocide at Israel's hands, with Israel's own appointed judge, a former Chief Justice of the Israeli Supreme Court, concurring in most of those verdicts.

But instead of backing off, Netanyahu's government merely redoubled its attacks against Gaza, tightening the blockade of food shipments by banning the UN organization responsible for distributing them. The Israelis apparently believed that the combination of starvation, bombs, and missiles would be the most effective means of killing or driving out all the Palestinians.

In past decades, these horrifying events might have gone relatively unnoticed, with the overwhelmingly pro-Israel gatekeepers of our mainstream media ensuring that little if any of this distressing information reached the eyes or ears of ordinary Americans. But technological developments had changed this media landscape since video clips on relatively uncensored

[30] https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/5/3/what-is-the-state-of-press-freedom-in-the-world-today



social platforms such as TikTok and Elon Musk's Twitter now easily circumvented that blockade. Despite their decades of suffering and oppression, Gaza's Palestinians were a fully modern people, well-equipped with smartphones, and the scenes they filmed were shared worldwide, quickly attracting huge audiences among the younger Americans who relied upon social media as their primary source of news.

For generations, college students had been heavily indoctrinated with the horrors of the Holocaust, endlessly told that they must never remain silent while helpless men, women, and children were brutally attacked and slaughtered. The images they now saw of devastated cities and dead or dying children seemed exactly like something out of the movies, but they were instead happening in real-time in the physical world.

A couple of years earlier, the Trump and the Biden Administrations had both jointly proclaimed that the Chinese government was guilty of "genocide" against its Uighur minority despite lack of any evidence that significant numbers of Uighurs had been harmed let alone killed. So by that standard, the total destruction of Gaza and the massive slaughter or deliberate starvation of millions of its people obviously constituted an enormous "genocide," and within weeks student activists all across college campuses had taken up that cry and begun organizing public protests against the horrendous massacre that Israel was committing.

Three years earlier, a lifelong career criminal named George Floyd had died of a drug overdose while in police custody,[31] and a single, highly misleading video of his last moments had provoked the greatest wave of American public protests since the late 1960s. So, it was hardly surprising that the widespread dissemination of hundreds or thousands of videos

[31] https://headlineusa.com/court-documents-confirm-george-floyd-died-of-drug-overdose/

showing dead and mutilated Gazan children inspired a powerful protest movement. But this time, instead of being praised for their humanitarian commitment, those students – and the university administrators who allowed their protests – were ferociously attacked and punished as I described at the time:[32]

* * *

With graphic images of devastated Gaza neighborhoods and dead Palestinian children so widespread on Twitter and other social media outlets, polls have revealed that a majority of younger Americans now favor Hamas and the Palestinians in their ongoing struggle with Israel.[33] This is a shocking reversal from the views of their parents, which had been shaped by generations of overwhelmingly pro-Israel material across broadcast television, films, and print publications, and such trends are only likely to continue now that Israel is being prosecuted in the International Court of Justice by South Africa and 22 other nations, accused of committing genocide in Gaza.[34]

As a consequence of these strong youthful sentiments, anti-Israel demonstrations have erupted at many of our universities, outraging numerous pro-Israel billionaire donors. Almost immediately, some of the latter launched a harsh retaliatory campaign, with many corporate leaders declaring that they would permanently blacklist from future employment opportunities any college students publicly supporting the Palestinian cause, underscoring these threats with a widespread "doxxing" campaign at Harvard and other elite colleges.[35]

A few weeks ago, our uniformly pro-Israel elected officials entered the fray, calling the presidents of several of our most elite colleges – Harvard, Penn, and MIT – to testify before them regarding alleged "antisemitism" on their campuses. Members of Congress severely brow-beat these officials for permitting anti-Israel activities, even ignorantly and absurdly accusing them of allowing public calls for "Jewish genocide" on their campuses.[36]

The responses of these college leaders emphasized their support for freedom of political speech but were deemed so unsatisfactory by pro-Israel donors and their mainstream media allies that enormous pressure

[32] https://www.unz.com/runz/jews-and-antisemitism-at-harvard-university/
[33] https://www.nationalreview.com/news/half-of-young-americans-say-israel-should-be-ended-and-given-to-hamas-poll/
[34] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa_v._Israel_(Genocide_Convention)
[35] https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2023/12/8/doxxing-students-palestine-feature/
[36] https://apnews.com/article/harvard-penn-mit-president-congress-intifada-193a1c81e9ebcc15c5dd68b71b4c6b71

was exerted to remove them. Within days, the Penn president and her supportive Board chairman had been forced to resign,[37] and soon afterward Harvard's first black president suffered the same fate,[38] as pro-Israel groups released evidence of her widespread academic plagiarism to drive her from office.[39]

I am unaware of any previous case in which the president of an elite American college had been so rapidly removed from office for ideological reasons and two successive examples within just a few weeks seems an absolutely unprecedented development, having enormous implications for academic freedom.

* * *

I'd think that most of these students were absolutely stunned at such reactions. For decades, they and their predecessors had freely protested on a wide range of political causes without ever encountering even a sliver of such vicious retaliation, let alone an organized campaign that quickly forced the resignation of two of the Ivy League presidents who had allowed their protests. Some of their student organizations were immediately banned and the future careers of the protesters were harshly threatened, but the horrifying images from Gaza continued to reach their smartphones. As Jonathan Greenblatt of the ADL had previously explained in a leaked phone call, "We have a major TikTok problem."[40]

Indeed, the Israelis continued to generate an avalanche of gripping content for those videos. Mobs of Israeli activists regularly blocked the passage of food-trucks, and within a few weeks, senior UN officials declared that more than a million Gazans were on the verge of a deadly famine. When the desperate, starving Gazans swarmed one of those few food delivery convoys allowed through, the Israeli military shot and killed more than 100 of them in the "Flour Massacre,"[41] and this was later repeated. All these horrific scenes of death and deliberate starvation were broadcast worldwide on social media, with some of the worst examples coming from the accounts of gleeful Israeli soldiers, such as their video of the corpse of a Palestinian child being eaten by a starving dog.[42] Another image showed the remains of a bound Palestinian prisoner who had been crushed flat

[37] https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/09/us/university-of-pennsylvania-president-resigns.html
[38] https://www.nytimes.com/2024/01/02/us/harvard-claudine-gay-resigns.html
[39] https://freebeacon.com/campus/harvard-president-claudine-gay-hit-with-six-new-charges-of-plagiarism/
[40] https://twitter.com/snarwani/status/1725138601996853424
[41] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flour_massacre
[42] https://twitter.com/Partisangirl/status/1766207088982642899

while still alive by an Israeli tank.[43] According to a European human rights organization, the Israelis had regularly used bulldozers to bury alive large numbers of Palestinians.[44] UN officials reported finding mass graves near several hospitals,[45] with the victims found bound and stripped, shot execution-style. As Internet provocateur Andrew Anglin has pointed out, the behavior of the Israeli Jews does not seem merely evil but "cartoonishly evil," with all their blatant crimes seeming to be based upon the script of some over-the-top propaganda-film but instead actually taking place in real life…[46]

These grim developments have naturally sparked a continuing wave of student protests condemning Israel for committing these monstrous crimes and our own Biden Administration for enabling them with money and munitions. Prof. John Mearsheimer of the University of Chicago is one of our highest-ranking mainstream academics, a very sober-minded scholar of the Realist School, and in an interview last week he expressed little surprise at these matters. After all, he pointed out, Israel was obviously an Apartheid-state currently committing a genocide before the eyes of the entire world, so political protests on college campuses were only to be expected.[47]

Throughout these last few months, pro-Israel partisans have regularly denounced the anti-Zionism of their opponents as antisemitic and insisted that it be suppressed. Back in February I had noted the ironic implications of their position:[48]

* * *

This is certainly an odd situation, warranting careful analysis and explanation. The word "antisemitism" merely means criticizing or disliking Jews, and in recent years, Israel's partisans have demanded with some success that the term should be extended to encompass anti-Zionism as well, namely hostility to the Jewish state.

But let us suppose that we concede the latter point and agree with pro-Israel activists that "anti-Zionism" is indeed a form of "antisemitism." Over the last few months, the Israeli government has brutally slaughtered

[43] https://euromedmonitor.org/en/article/6202/Israeli-tanks-have-deliberately-run-over-dozens-of-Palestinian-civilians-alive

[44] https://euromedmonitor.org/en/article/6039/Urgent-int%E2%80%99l-investigation-needed-to-probe-Israeli-war-crimes-after-Palestinian-civilians-buried-alive-at-Gaza%E2%80%99s-Kamal-Adwan-Hospital

[45] https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/04/1148876; https://mondoweiss.net/2024/04/come-out-you-animals-how-the-massacre-at-al-shifa-hospital-happened/

[46] https://www.unz.com/aanglin/israel-raids-hospital-shoots-doctors-bulldozes-bodies-lets-dog-maul-wheelchair-bound-man/

[47] https://youtu.be/z49-qfAo9w4

[48] https://www.unz.com/runz/american-pravda-gaza-jewish-power-and-the-holocaust/

tens of thousands of helpless civilians in Gaza, committing the greatest televised massacre in the history of the world, with its top leaders using explicitly genocidal language to describe their plans for the Palestinians. Indeed, the South African government submitted a 91-page legal brief to the International Court of Justice cataloging those Israeli statements, prompting a near-unanimous ruling by the jurists that millions of Palestinians faced the prospect of genocide at Israeli hands.

These days most Westerners claim to regard genocide in a decidedly negative light. So, does this not syllogistically require them to embrace and endorse "antisemitism"? Surely a visitor from Mars would be very puzzled by this strange dilemma and the philosophical and psychological contortions it seems to require.

It is rather surprising that the extremely "politically correct" ruling elites of America and the rest of the Western world are loudly cheering on the racially exclusivist State of Israel, even as it kills enormous numbers of women and children, and works very hard to starve to death some two million civilians in its unprecedented genocidal rampage. After all, the far milder and more circumspect regime of Apartheid South Africa was universally condemned, boycotted and sanctioned for merely the tiniest sliver of such misdeeds.

* * *

An important turning point may have come on April 17th, when Columbia University President Minouche Shafik, herself of Egyptian origins,[49] was raked over the coals by a Congressional Committee for permitting anti-Israel protests on her campus. Her interrogators claimed that these were "antisemitic" acts and caused some of Columbia's Jewish students to "feel unsafe," a dire situation that seemingly trumped both freedom of speech and academic freedom.

Shafik may or may not have agreed with those arguments, but she surely remembered that just a few months earlier her counterparts at Harvard and Penn had both been summarily purged for giving the wrong answers, and she hardly wished to share their fate. So she firmly promised to root out all such public antisemitism at her university and soon afterward 100 helmeted NYC riot police were invited onto the campus to crush the demonstrations and arrest the protesters, mostly charging the latter with "trespassing," a rather strange accusation given that they were enrolled students on the grounds of their own campus.

[49] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minouche_Shafik

This sort of harsh and immediate police crackdown seems almost unprecedented in the modern history of college political protests. Back in the 1960s, there were a few scattered cases of police being called in to arrest militant protesters who had seized and occupied administrative offices at Harvard, paraded around with firearms at Cornell, or burned down a campus building at Stanford. But I have never heard of peaceful political protesters being arrested on the grounds of their own college merely for the content of their political speech.

Although the crackdown at Columbia demanded by those members of Congress was obviously intended to quell American campus protests, it predictably had the opposite effect. Scenes of burly, helmeted riot police arresting peaceful college students on their own campus went viral on social media, inspiring a wave of similar protests at numerous other colleges across the nation, with police arrests quickly following in most locations. By latest count, some 2,300 students have now been arrested at dozens of universities.[50]

The actions by the Georgia State Police at Emory University seemed particularly outrageous, and a Tweet containing a clip of one of those incidents has already been viewed some 1.5 million times.[51] A 57-year-old tenured professor of Economics named Carolyn Frohlin was concerned at seeing one of her own students being wrestled to the pavement, and walked towards him, only to find herself brutally thrown to the ground, hogtied and arrested by a couple of hulking officers led by a sergeant. CNN anchor Jim Acosta was utterly shocked when he reported this story…[52]

Even worse scenes took place at UCLA, as an encampment of peaceful protesters was violently attacked and beaten by a mob of pro-Israel thugs having no university connection, but armed with bars, clubs and fireworks, resulting in some serious injuries. A professor of history described her outrage, as the nearby police stood aside and did nothing, while UCLA students were attacked by outsiders, with 200 of the victims then arrested.[53] According to local journalists, the violent mob had been organized and paid by pro-Israel billionaire Bill Ackman.[54]

---

50 https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2024/us/pro-palestinian-college-protests-encampments.html

51 https://twitter.com/Resist_05/status/1783676560677142896

52 https://www.mediaite.com/news/i-still-cant-get-over-that-cnns-jim-acosta-stunned-by-violence-used-in-viral-arrest-of-professor/

53 https://www.latimes.com/entertainment-arts/story/2024-05-04/ucla-faculty-protest-hammer-museum-gala

54 https://twitter.com/thenation/status/1786441856055742933

I have never previously heard of organized mobs of outside thugs being allowed to violently assault peaceful American student protesters on their own campus, something that seems far more reminiscent of turbulent Latin American dictatorships. The closest example that comes to mind might be the notorious 1970 "Hard Hat Riot" in New York City in which hundreds of pro-Nixon construction workers battled similar numbers of anti-war protesters on the streets of lower Manhattan, an incident so infamous that it has an extensive Wikipedia page of its own.[55]

However, a somewhat different but much closer and more recent analogy may exist. After Donald Trump launched his unexpectedly successful presidential campaign, right-wing, pro-Trump speakers invited to college campuses were regularly harassed and assaulted along with their audiences by mobs of violent antifa, with many of the latter apparently recruited and paid for the purpose.

This sort of very physical "deplatforming" was intended to ensure that their threatening ideas never reached impressionable college students, and led conservatives to begin organizing their own groups, such as the Proud Boys, to provide physical protection. Violent clashes occurred at Berkeley and some other colleges,[56] while similar antifa riots in DC disrupted Trump's inauguration. From what I remember, most of the organizers and financial backers of these violent antifa groups seemed to be Jewish, so perhaps it's not surprising that other Jewish leaders have now begun employing very similar tactics to suppress different political movements that they regard as distasteful.

Some years ago, a former senior AIPAC official once boasted to a friendly journalist that, if he wrote anything on a simple napkin, within 24 hours, he could get signatures of 70 Senators to endorse it,[57] and the political power of the ADL is equally formidable. Therefore, it was hardly surprising that last week an overwhelming bipartisan 320-91 majority in the House passed a bill broadening the meaning of anti-Zionism and antisemitism in the anti-discrimination policies of the Department of Education, by codifying the definitions used in our Civil Rights laws to classify those ideas as discriminatory.[58]

Although I haven't tried to read the text, the obvious intent is to force colleges to expunge such noxious activities as anti-Israel protests from

[55] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_Hat_Riot
[56] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2017_Berkeley_protests
[57] https://foreignpolicy.com/2009/05/20/just-a-coincidence-im-sure/
[58] https://apnews.com/article/israel-palestinian-campus-protests-columbia-congress-df4ba95dae844b3a8559b4b3ad7e058a

their campus community or face loss of federal funds.[59] This represents a striking attack against academic freedom as well as America's traditional freedom of speech and thought, and may also pressure other private organizations to adopt similar policies. In a particularly ironic twist, the definition of antisemitism used in the bill clearly covers portions of the Christian Bible,[60] so the ignorant and compromised Republican legislators have now wholeheartedly endorsed banning the Bible in a country in which 95% of the population has Christian roots.

* * *

Until now, revocation of a permanent residency Green Card could only occur if its holder had committed a serious felony such as murder or rape, but the empowered pro-Israel partisans of the Trump Administration have now stretched that law to include criticism of Israel or Jews, arguing that such criticism undermined the vital American national goal of combatting antisemitism across the world. When combined with last year's bipartisan Congressional enactment of the Antisemitism Awareness Act, this might set a legal precedent for actually criminalizing such political views, especially if these can be portrayed as "providing material support" to such officially-designated terrorist organizations as Hamas.

Perhaps despite the determined efforts of the ADL and similar organizations, this legal transformation will not occur. But then again I had never expected to see masked federal agents abducting university students for writing campus newspaper op-eds criticizing Israel.

Similarly, consider the mass arrests and long prison sentences of the January 6th protesters in DC. Nearly all of the defendants had been guilty of nothing more than trespassing and perhaps petty vandalism, but their severe punishment demonstrated that strong ideological and media pressure can successfully force American courts to stretch the law in extreme ways in order to severely punish individuals engaging in political activity that has been sufficiently demonized.

From a broader perspective, we have already seen developments that suggest American society and its political life have reached a very strange point.

Max Blumenthal and Aaron Mate are earnest young Jewish progressives who run the *Grayzone*, a webzine and YouTube channel of their

[59] https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/5/1/us-house-passes-controversial-bill-that-expands-definition-of-anti-semitism

[60] https://www.nytimes.com/2024/05/02/us/politics/antisemitism-jews-republicans-democrats-congress.html

own.[61] In several articles last year, I noted their lengthy discussion of how the pro-Israel donor class had recently crushed any political dissent within the Democratic Party, contrary to the overwhelming views of its voter base:[62]

* * *

In that same livestream, Blumenthal and Maté also focused on the methods used to keep American elected officials in line on this issue, noting that a few days ago Zionist billionaires spent an almost unprecedented $8 million to defeat Rep. Cori Bush[63] in her own Democratic primary, angry that the black progressive member of "the squad" had called for a ceasefire in Gaza. Just a few weeks earlier, roughly twice as much money had been spent by similar individuals for very similar reasons to successfully eliminate her close political ally Rep. Jamaal Bowman.[64]

Those two primary races were by far the most expensive in American history, and in their aftermath most members of Congress must surely realize that they only remain in office at the sufferance of AIPAC and its ideological allies. Although leading progressive Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez[65] denounced the role of big money in those primary races, she was obviously too fearful of pro-Israel donors to even mention whose big money had been involved. The *Grayzone* editors were far more candid and accurately characterized the dollars as being deployed by "the foreign agents of an Apartheid state."

* * *

These incidents seem to suggest a rather peculiar situation. It appears that American elected officials will regularly be removed from office if they are deemed insufficiently loyal to a certain foreign country, hardly the sort of governmental framework usually discussed in our political science textbooks.

Despite their longstanding coverage of the Middle East conflict, I do not think that either of the *Grayzone* editors had ever contemplated the horrors currently being inflicted upon the suffering Palestinians, nor the totally slavish support for Israel expressed by the entire Biden Administration. These shocking developments prompted ideological reassessments, and in May, I'd described some ironic statements they had made in an earlier podcast:[21]

---

61 https://thegrayzone.com/; https://www.youtube.com/@thegrayzone7996/streams
62 https://www.unz.com/runz/american-pravda-hamas-nazis-and-the-right-to-rape/
63 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cori_Bush
64 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamaal_Bowman
65 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexandria_Ocasio-Cortez

* * *

This massive suppression of all political opposition to Zionism through a mixture of legal, quasi-legal, and illegal means has hardly escaped the notice of various outraged critics. Max Blumenthal and Aaron Mate are young Jewish progressives very sharply critical of Israel and its current attack on Gaza, and in their most recent livestream video a day or two before that Congressional vote, they agreed that Zionists were the greatest threat to American freedom and that our country was "under political occupation" by the Israel Lobby.

They may or may not have been aware that their angry denunciation closely paralleled one of the most notorious Far Right phrases of the last half-century, which condemned America's existing political system as nothing more than ZOG, a "Zionist Occupation Government." Over time, obvious factual reality gradually becomes apparent regardless of ideological predispositions.

* * *

By August, I noticed that they had begun explicitly using that incendiary term in their most recent podcast:[62]

* * *

That particular article of mine proved quite popular so it's possible that my remarks may have directly or indirectly found their way to those individuals. Whether or not that was the case, in their current podcast they mentioned that although they'd always dismissed "ZOG" as some ridiculously antisemitic expression, recent events had demonstrated its reality, and Americans were obviously now living in "one nation under ZOG." I think this marked an important step forward in their understanding of our world.

* * *

Soon afterward, their *Grayzone* channel was temporarily banned from YouTube, and when it returned a week later, the two hosts nervously joked about the acronym they must carefully avoid uttering, using several rhyming words to enlighten their audience. I suspect that many other thoughtful Americans have also recently begun entertaining notions that they would have always previously dismissed as ridiculous.

But over the last six months, these unfortunate trends have merely accelerated. So a couple of weeks ago the initial Columbia University arrest prompted them to release a new *Grayzone* podcast that they entitled "Shalom, the Occupation's Home."[66]

---

66 https://youtu.be/xUgHg1AsnIQ

Blumenthal emphasized that Americans were "living under some kind of Zionist occupation" (26 min 50 sec into the video), and the two hosts then joked about how useful it would be, if someone could come up with a catchy, three-letter acronym to describe our national predicament. They did so again later in the same show, as they described the overwhelming Zionist control over the American government (112 min 40 sec).

Such cautious circumlocutions are quite understandable given the very real risk of YouTube deplatforming, but individuals who have long since suffered that fate can afford to speak much more boldly.

As I have emphasized, obvious factual reality produces a certain amount of descriptive convergence even across the most disparate ideological camps. Late last year a fierce right-winger named Stew Peters released a video documentary entitled "Occupied" on many of these same issues and other related ones, running close to two hours. Although it unfortunately contained quite a lot of misinformation, I'd say that at least 70-75% of the material was correct, and it included many video clips that I hadn't previously seen.

Although it was originally freely released across the Internet, those copies no longer seem available for viewing, but apparently it can still be watched on his website by anyone who registers with an email address.[67]

Last week, I published a lengthy article summarizing the strong, even overwhelming evidence that Israel and its American collaborators had been responsible for the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers. One of the leading motives for those killings had been the determination of the Kennedys to break the growing political power of the nascent Israel Lobby.[68]

Now, six decades later, that same political force has metastasized to such an extent that it largely controls both of America's major political parties and nearly all the members of Congress, and may now be on the verge of successfully eliminating our traditional constitutional rights, including freedom of political speech. When university students are snatched off city streets by masked federal agents merely for writing an op-ed in their campus newspapers, matters have clearly reached a very perilous state in U.S. society.

[67] https://stewpeters.com/documentaries/occupied/

[68] Ron Unz, "How Israel Killed the Kennedys," *The Unz Review*, March 24, 2025; https://www.unz.com/runz/how-israel-killed-the-kennedys/

Related Readings on www.UNZ.com

– "Israel/Gaza: The Masks Come Off in American Society"; https://www.unz.com/runz/israel-gaza-the-masks-come-off-in-american-society/
– "American Pravda: Hamas, Nazis, and the Right to Rape"; https://www.unz.com/runz/american-pravda-hamas-nazis-and-the-right-to-rape/
– "Jews and Antisemitism at Harvard University"; https://www.unz.com/runz/jews-and-antisemitism-at-harvard-university/
– "American Pravda: October 7th and September 11th"; https://www.unz.com/runz/american-pravda-october-7th-and-september-11th/
– "American Pravda: The Total Madness of the State of Israel"; https://www.unz.com/runz/the-total-madness-of-the-state-of-israel/
– "How Israel Killed the Kennedys"; https://www.unz.com/runz/how-israel-killed-the-kennedys/

Incontrovertible Facts on Cremations in National-Socialist "Extermination Camps"

Carlo Mattogno

Foreword

Orthodox Holocaust historiography pompously calls itself "scientific," but this term is purely formal and empty, as it refers to the method it claims to use, which is in fact fallacious, because it aims to obtain the predetermined result through the selective use of sources habitually misrepresented, whether out of ignorance or deliberate intention.

This historiography is, moreover, seriously deficient, because it completely lacks (despite Jean-Claude Pressac's inane attempts) a serious technical and technological analysis of the events and facilities that form the backbone of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. I refer, of course, first and foremost to the story of the homicidal gas chambers, a subject that has been masterfully and rigorously examined in the fullest scientific sense (i.e., in physical, chemical, toxicological, technical, and architectural aspects) by Germar Rudolf.[1] However, I also refer to the cremation of the alleged victims. Scientific treatment of this aspect should have been inescapable, because one cannot seriously claim that hundreds of thousands of bodies were cremated, most under prohibitive atmospheric conditions (the claimed mass burnings outdoors) without even asking how this was done and whether it was materially possible. Instead, orthodox historians assumed, from the very beginnings of revisionism, a dogmatic and arrogant attitude which found full expression in the famous appeal of 34 French historians published on February 21, 1979:[2]

> *"There is no need to ask how such a mass murder was technically possible. It was technically possible because it happened. This is the obligatory starting point for any historical inquiry into this subject. It behooves us simply to reiterate this truth: there is not, nor can there be, any debate about the existence of the gas chambers."*

---

1 G. Rudolf, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz. The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers. A Crime-Scene Investigation*. Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2017.

2 "La politique hitlérienne d'extermination: une déclaration d'historiens," in: *Le Monde*, 21 February 1979, p. 23.

This appeal was essentially directed against Robert Faurisson, who had given the Italian periodical *Storia Illustrata* a seminal interview a few months earlier. In this interview, Faurisson published the first ever technical approach to the "gas chambers" problem.[3] However, this approach applied in principle to the question of cremation as well, although historians at the time did not even consider the problem.

And in fact, no Holocaust historian (apart from Jean-Claude Pressac with his feeble attempts) ever seriously considered the cremation issue; indeed, no one ever perceived it as a problem, because everyone, starting with the historians at the Auschwitz Museum, took the thermotechnical delusions of "eyewitnesses" at face value. The first and only scientific study of the crematoria at Auschwitz and all other German concentration camps still remains the one which I compiled with the collaboration of engineer Dr. Franco Deana, titled *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. A Technical and Historical Study*,[4] which radically debunks the crematoria myths of orthodox Holocaust historiography.

In an expert report prepared for the defense team of Deborah Lipstadt and the English publishing company Penguin Books Ltd[5] – in the course of the defamation lawsuit brought against them by David Irving, which took place from January 11 to April 11, 2000 before the Royal Court of Justice in London – and in an edited and expanded version of this expert report published as a book under the title *The Case for Auschwitz. Evidence from the Irving Trial*,[6] Dutch cultural historian Robert Jan van Pelt expounded "technical" considerations about cremation that are pathetic subterfuges to justify the delusional claims of "eyewitnesses" (in particular, of Henryk Tauber[7]). I documented this extensively in a study appropriately titled *Robert Jan van Pelt's Deluded Ramblings about Crematoria at Auschwitz-Birkenau*.[8]

For the so-called extermination camps of Bełżec, Sobibór and Treblinka (the "Aktion Reinhardt" camps), which are said to have resulted in more than 1.5 million gassing victims, the situation of orthodox Holocaust histo-

---

3 R. Faurisson, "Le camere a gas non sono mai esistite," in: *Storia illustrata*, No. 261, August 1979, pp. 15-35.

4 Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2015, 3 volumes.

5 *The Pelt Report.* The relevant text has not been printed and is only available as a pdf file on various websites.

6 Indiana University Press, Bloomington/Indianapolis, 2002.

7 I set out a detailed critical examination of this witness's crazy statements in the book *Sonderkommando II: The False Testimonies by Henryk Tauber and Szlama Dragon*. Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2022.

8 *Le farneticazioni di Robert Jan van Pelt sui forni crematori di Auschwitz-Birkenau*, Effepi, Genoa, 2020.

riography is even more precarious. Here, too, orthodox historians have relied on absurd witness statements, and reconstructed a purely imaginary picture of events.

A book by Andrej Angrick, whose title translates to *"Operation 1005": Trace Removal of Nazi Mass Crimes 1942-1945*,[9] is a typical example of pseudo-scientific literature in the sense mentioned earlier. It is based on an immense, presumably critically reviewed body of anecdotal and trial sources that have no connection with factual and technical reality.

In my study on the same topic – Part Two of my two-volume study on the *Einsatzgruppen*[10] – I instead prioritized this fundamental aspect by reporting and evaluating sources on a historico-technical basis.

Absurdly, the vacuum left by orthodox historians has been filled – in a way described in Subchapter II.2 – by a quack blogger, Roberto Muehlenkamp, who deserves credit at least for recognizing the essential importance of this issue.

I. Cremations in the Topf Cremation Furnaces (Auschwitz-Birkenau)

1) The Coke Consumption of the Topf Crematorium at Gusen Camp

SS *Unterscharführer* Karl Wassner, head of the Gusen Camp's crematorium, which was equipped with a coke-fired double-muffle furnace manufactured by the Topf Company,[11] drew up a series of reports that make it possible to accurately establish this furnace's coke consumption for most of 1941.[12] I reproduce these documents, list their essential data, and comment on them.

The number "1400" at the center top of Document 1 indicates the facility's coke consumption in centners[13] up to January 29, 1941. The column of

[9] *"Aktion 1005". Spurenbeseitigung von NS-Massenverbrechen 1942-1945*, Wallstein Verlag, Göttingen 2018.

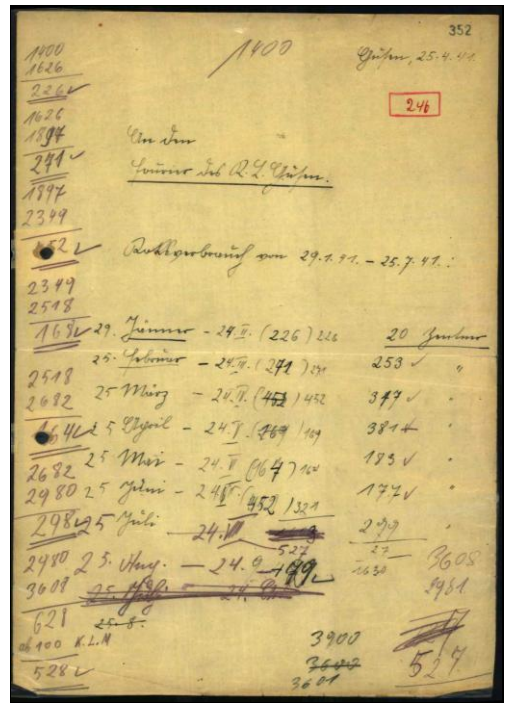
[10] *The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern territories. Genesis, Missions and Actions, Part Two: Aktion 1005*. Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd, London, 2024. Italian original: *Gli Einsatzgruppen nei territori orientali occupati. Parte II. L' "Azione 1005*, Effepi, Genoa, 2017.

[11] In the following pages, I provide the essential construction details.

[12] The original documentation can be found in *Öffentliches Denkmal und Museum Mauthausen*, Archiv, B 12/31. Color photocopies at the *Internationaler Suchdienst* (International Tracing Service) at Arolsen [ISD]. O.C.C., 15/28d III D/2, Statistiken, Materialanforderungen, Blatt 246-251. ID Nos.: 1301420-1301426.

[13] Antiquated mass unit corresponding to 50 kg.

figures on the left begins precisely with 1400; the next figure, 1626, is the total consumption up to February 24, and the one immediately below represents their difference (1626 – 1400 =) 226, a figure that constitutes the consumption of coke for the period of January 29 to February 24, 1941. The difference in the last pair of figures (3608 – 2980) is 628, but here, 100 centners were deducted with the justification "less 100 K.L.M" – meaning that this quantity of coke was probably transported to the Mauthausen Camp's crematorium. Therefore, the actual consumption is 528 centners, but for unknown reasons, the figure given in the document is 527.



Document 1: Report dated "Gusen, April 25, 1941," addressed "To the Supplies Department of the Gusen Camp" with the subject "Coke Consumption from January 29, 1941 to July 25, 1941" (Source: ISD, 1301421). See the appendix for a large version.

Next to the column just described are seven time periods that roughly correspond to the months of February to August. Next to each period, the respective coke consumption is noted. The column on the right, which begins with "20 Zentner," contains data other than consumption. In Table 1, I summarize the data contained in this report.

Table 1: Coke Consumption of the Gusen Camp's Crematorium acc. to Document 1, in Centners [50 kg]

Cumulative Coke Consumption	Consumption During Each Period	Period in 1941
1626 – 1400 =	226	Jan. 29 – Feb. 24
1897 – 1626 =	271	Feb. 25 – March 24
2349 – 1897 =	452	March 25 – April 24
2518 – 2349 =	168	April 25. – May 24
2682 – 2518 =	164	May 25 – June 24
2980 – 2682 =	298	June 25 – July 24
3608 – 2980 – 100 =	528 [527]	July 25 – Aug. 24
Total:	2,106	

In Document 2, the coke consumption for the above-mentioned periods is shown as follows:

Table 2: Coke Consumption of the Gusen Camp's Crematorium acc. to Document 2, in Centners [50 kg]

Jan. 29 – Feb. 24	226
Feb. 25 – March 24	271
March 25 – April 24	452
April 25 – May 24	68
May 25 – June 24	164
June 25 – July 24	298
July 25 – Aug. 24	527
Total:	2,006

As is clear from the previous report, the consumption of 68 centners for the period from April 24 to May 25 is incorrect; the correct figure is 168, and the total 2106.

Document 3[14] is a report dated "Gusen, August 23, 1941" with the same addressee and subject as in the previous report. The text par states:

"The coke consumption of the Gusen Camp's crematorium amounted to

from July 25, 1941 to Aug. 24, 1941 527 centners

Aug. 25, 1941 to Sept. 24, 1941 479 " "

Document 4[15] is a brief note stating:

"From Sept. 26, 1941 to Oct. 15, 1941, 9180 kg of coke were consumed. The furnace was out of operation for the rest of the time"

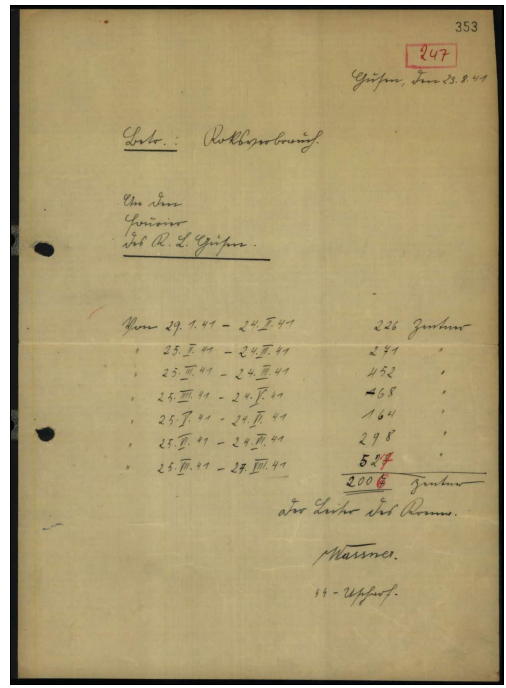
At the bottom is a note in red pencil saying: "1 barrow 60 kg".

[14] ISD, 1301423.
[15] ISD, 1301424.

Document 5, which I analyze in detail shortly, shows in addition to coke consumption by period, beginning with September 26, 1941, also the respective number of cremated corpses, which makes it easy to calculate the consumption per cremated corpse.

For the period from January 19 to September 24, however, only the consumption of coke is shown.

In an earlier study,[16] I tried to fill this gap by resorting to the list of deceased inmates at the Gusen Camp as published in the official history of the Mauthausen Camp.[17] However, the calculation, which was essentially correct, was based on figures for entire months, resulting in some inaccuracies for individual periods. With the *Death Book* (*Totenbuch*) of the Gusen Camp now at my disposal,[18] I can make more accurate calculations:


353

247

Gusen, den 23.8.41

Betr.: Koksverbrauch

An den
Leiter
der K. L. Gusen.

Vom 29.1.41 - 24.II.41	226	Zentner
" 25.II.41 - 24.III.41	291	"
" 25.III.41 - 24.IV.41	452	"
" 25.IV.41 - 24.V.41	468	"
" 25.V.41 - 24.VI.41	164	"
" 25.VI.41 - 24.VII.41	298	"
" 25.VII.41 - 27.VIII.41	527	"
	2006	Zentner

der Leiter der Komm.

Maurer.

11 - Uhrsch.

Document 2: Report dated "Gusen, August 23, 1941," addressed "To the Supplies Department of the Gusen Camp" with the subject "Coke Consumption" (Source: ISD, 1301422). See the appendix for a large version.

[16] "An Accountant Poses as Cremation Expert," in: Germar Rudolf, Carlo Mattogno, *Auschwitz Lies. Legends, Lies, and Prejudices on the Holocaust.* 4th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2017, p. 129.

[17] Hans Marsalek, *Die Geschichte des Konzemtrationslagers Mauthausen*. Vienna, 1980, p. 156.

[18] NARA. Record Group 338. Records of U.S. Army Command 1942. Box 337. "Totenbuch Gusen vom 1.6.40 - 26.2.42". PS-494 A.

Table 3: Inmate Deaths of the Gusen Camp

Start Date 1941	Serial No. in Death Book	Page No. in Death Book	End Date 1941	Serial No. in Death Book	Page No. in Death Book	# of Deaths
Jan. 29	177	107	Feb. 24	441	123	265
Feb. 25	442	123	March 24	742	141	301
March 25	743	141	April 24	1167	167	425
April 25	1168	167	May 24	1423	182	256
May 25	1424	182	June 24	1615	193	192
June 25	1616	193	July 24	1929	213	314
July 25	1930	213	Aug. 24	2405	241	476
Aug. 25	2406	241	Sept. 24	2893	271	488
					Total:	2,717

Subtracting from the final serial number (2893) the 176 deaths recorded up to January 28, 1941, gives precisely 2717 deaths.

In the following table, I summarize the general data for the period January 29 to September 24, 1941.

Table 4: Gusen Cremation Data Jan. 29 to Sep. 24, 1941

Period 1941	Coke Consumption [centners]	Coke Consumption [kg]	# Cremated Bodies	Average # Daily Cremations	Average Coke Consumption per Body
Jan. 29 – Feb. 24	226	11,300	265	10	42.6
Feb. 25 – March 24	271	13,550	301	11	45.0
March 25 – April 24	452	22,600	425	14	53.2
April 25 – May 24	168	8,400	256	9	32.8
May 25 – June 24	164	8,200	192	6	42.7
June 25 – July 24	298	14,900	314	10	47.4
July 25 – Aug. 24	527	26,350	476	15	55.3
Aug. 25 – Sept. 24	479	23,950	488	16	49.0
Totals:	2,585	129,250	2,717	11	47.6

Document 5[19] is a table running over two columns containing data for the periods 26 September to 15 October, 26 to 30 October and 31 October to 12 November 1941. The table itself is divided into four columns: “Time” [“*Uhr*”], “date” [“*Datum*”], “Corpses” [“*Leichen*”] and “Barrows Coke 1 B. = 60 kg” [“*Karren Koks 1 K. = 60 kg*”]. I now analyze the individual periods.

[19] ISD, 1301425.

a) First Period: September 26 to October 15, 1941

This table is crossed out with a large X. The "Uhr" column shows certain times for each day, and next to it progressive figures, indicating the number of barrows of coke discharged at the furnace from the coke storage at the indicated time. The "Datum" column carries the date of cremation, "Leichen" indicates the number of cremated bodies, and "Karren Koks" the number of barrows of coke used for cremation. The latter figure is correct only as of Oct. 1: at 9:16 a.m., a total of 16 barrows of coke = 960 kilograms had been unloaded, at 9:45 a.m., another 2 = 18 barrows total, at 11 a.m. still 2 = 20 barrows total, which is also the figure appearing in the fourth column.

For September 26 and 29, however, the number of barrows in the first column does not match the number in the fourth (26 Sept.: 11 in the first column, 16 in the fourth; 29 Sept.: 16 in the first and 12 in the fourth).

Also in the header, under "Datum" and "Leichen" a total "coke consumption 183 ctnr." is noted, but the total is actually 153 centners.

Document 4 shows that the crematorium consumed 9,180 kilograms of coke during the period in question, corresponding to (9,180 ÷ 50 ≈) 183 centners, so this is the correct figure.

Undoubtedly because of these errors, the table was crossed out. The total number of cremated bodies (203) is identical with that of the Death Book, in which there are precisely 203 deaths recorded (Sept. 26: serial number 2894, p. 271; Oct. 15: serial number 3096. p. 283). It can therefore be considered certain that 203 corpses were cremated during the period in question consuming 9,180 kg of coke, or an average of 45 kg per corpse.

b) Second Period: 26 to 30 October 1941

The "Uhr" column is missing in this table. The other data are as follows:

Table 5: Coke Consumption per Corpse, 1st Period

Date 1941	Corpses	Barrows Coke	Coke Consumption [kg]	Average Coke Consumption per Corpse
Oct. 26	20	14	840	42.0
Oct. 27	30	17	1,020	34.0
Oct. 28	30	18	1,080	36.0
Oct. 29	23	14	840	36.6
Oct. 30	26	17	1,020	39.2
Totals:	129	80	4,800	37.2

c) Third Period: 31 October to 12 November 1941

The list for the period from October 31 to November 12, 1941 is the most important, because 677 cremations were carried out continuously over 13 consecutive days.[20] During this time, the furnace remained in constant thermal equilibrium, resulting in the lowest possible coke consumption, since the refractory masonry no longer absorbed heat, and heat loss by radiation, convection and conduction in the few hours of inactivity was insignificant.

The furnace was idle for repairs from October 16 to October 25, 1941. During that period, 127 inmates died (October 16: Death Book serial number 3097, p. 283; October 25: serial number 3223, p. 291); in the period from October 31 to November 12, the number of deaths was 593 (from serial number 3302, p. 297, to serial number 3894, p. 333). Therefore (677 – 593 =) 84 corpses were cremated, more than had died during that time, which means that most of those were also cremated who had died during the period when the furnace was out of service, and whose bodies undoubtedly had been stored in the crematorium's mortuary.

I summarize the results of my calculations for this period in the following table, using the same method as used above.

[20] Operation averaged about 18 hours a day; a furnace heated with coke could operate efficiently for about 20 hours a day at most, after which the grate of the hearth had to be cleaned of the slag sticking to it, obviously with the heart fire extinguished. Exceeding this limit resulted in a gradual decrease in the efficiency of the furnace, until it stopped working. See *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*, Part 1, Section II, Subchapter 8.3, "The List of Cremation in the Gusen Crematorium," pp. 299-303 and Subchapter 9.1., "Continuous Operation of the Furnaces," pp. 312-314.

Table 6: Coke Consumption per Corpse, 3rd Period

Date 1941	Corpses	Barrows Coke	Coke Consumption [kg]	Average Coke Consumption per Corpse
Oct. 31	63	35	2,100	33.3
Nov. 1	38	21	1,260	33.1
Nov. 2	42	21	1,260	30.0
Nov. 3	42	19	1,140	27.1
Nov. 4	49	23	1,380	28.2
Nov. 5	45	22	1,320	29.3
Nov. 6	57	34	2,040	35.8
Nov. 7	94	45	2,700	28.7
Nov. 8	72	35	2,100	29.2
Nov. 9	34	19	1,140	33.5
Nov. 10	30	14	840	28.0
Nov. 11	58	32	1,920	33.1
Nov. 12	53	25	1,500	28.3
Totals:	677	345	20,700	30.6

In summary, we have:

– January 29 to September 24, 1941: Average consumption: 47.6 kg of coke: Average mortality was about 12 inmates per day.
– September 26 to October 15, 1941: Average consumption: 45 kg of coke. 193 cremations in a 20-day period, with 10 days of activity, so that on average cremations were performed every other day, and 19 bodies were cremated each day.
– October 26 to 30, 1941: Average consumption: 37.2 kg of coke. In a period of 5 days, 129 corpses were cremated. Cremations were performed daily; on average, 26 corpses were cremated each day.
– October 31 to November 12, 1941: Average consumption: 30.6 kg of coke. In a 13-day period, 677 corpses were cremated in continuous cremations; on average, 52 corpses were cremated in each cycle.

Thus, the operating results of the furnace were as follows:

Table 7: Coke Consumption per Corpse, All Periods

Period 1941	Daily Cremations	Coke Consumption per Corpse
Jan. 29 – Sept. 24	12	47.6 kg
Sept. 26 – Oct. 15	19	45.0 kg
Oct. 26 – Oct. 30	26	37.2 kg
Oct. 31 – Nov. 12	52	30.6 kg

I repeat: These are irrefutable empirical data, the only existing empirical data concerning a Topf crematorium for concentration camps.[21]

2) The Coke Consumption of the Topf Cremation Furnaces at Auschwitz and Birkenau

In this section, I examine to what extent the operating results of the Gusen furnace can be transferred to the furnaces at Auschwitz and Birkenau. In another study, I provided an accurate description of the structure and operation of the Topf cremation furnaces.[22] Below, I will summarize the essential data.

The Gusen cremation furnace was originally a mobile furnace heated with naphtha ("*fahrbarer Ofen mit Ölbeheizung*") containing two muffles. It was later adapted to heating with coke by installing a coke-gas generator next to each muffle (see Document 6).[23]

It was ordered from Topf by the SS New Construction Office of the Mauthausen Camp on March 21, 1940, but on October 9, 1940, it was decided to change its heating system from naphtha to coke. Topf shipped the furnace by rail on December 12, 1940, and arrived at its destination on December 19. Assembly work began the same day, and was completed on January 22, 1941. The two coke-gas generators were installed during the construction of the furnace, which went into operation at the end of January.[24]

The Gusen Furnace constituted a refinement of the "Mobile cremation furnace system 'Topf'" ("*Fahrbarer Verbrennungsofen System 'Topf'*") dating back to the early twentieth century. However, this device was con-

[21] Unable to deny the evidence, Franciszek Piper and Robert Jan van Pelt were forced to grudgingly acknowledge the validity of these data, but drew fallacious and inconsistent conclusions from them. See my studies: *Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz. Neither Proof nor Trace for the Holocaust*. Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2021, pp. 16-23; *Le farneticazioni…*, *op. cit.*, p. 15, "Il consumo di coke nel dibattimento processuale," pp. 145-159.

[22] *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*, Part 1, Section II, Chapter 5, "Topf Cremation Furnaces for Concentration Camps," pp. 198-212, and Chapter 7, "Structure and Operation of the Topf Furnaces at Auschwitz-Birkenau," pp. 251-292. In another book, I described in summary form the essential elements of these furnaces (dimensions, combustion air feeding system, muffles, muffle grate, post-combustion chamber, discharge of the flue gases, gasifiers, gasifier hearths, weight of the refractory material, introduction device): *The Real Case for Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed*. 3rd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2019, Chapter 8.4., "The Topf Crematorium Ovens at Auschwitz-Birkenau," pp. 227-241.

[23] In the book *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*, I reproduced 35 photos of the furnace's constituting parts. *Part 3: Photographs*, Photos 1-35, pp. 25-42.

[24] Letter by *SS Neubauleitung* of the Mauthausen Camp to Topf, dated 14 Feb. 1941. BAK, NS 4 Ma/54.

ceived to burn animal carcasses. The three furnaces installed in the Auschwitz crematorium were a type patented on December 6, 1939 as the "Cremation furnace with two muffles" ("*Einäscherungs-Ofen mit Doppelmuffel*"). The cost estimate sent by Topf to the SS New Construction Office in Auschwitz on April 17, 1940 concerned precisely the "Delivery of a coke-fired Topf cremation furnace with double muffle and compressed-air system, and 1 Topf forced-draft system." A furnace of this type was also installed in Mauthausen Camp in January and February 1945, which is the one that needs to be investigated when studying this furnace type (see Document 7),[25] because the Auschwitz furnaces had been disassembled by the SS in 1944 when they transformed the old crematorium into an "Air-raid shelter for the SS infirmary with a surgery room" ("*Luftschutzbunker für SS Revier mit einem Operationsraum*"). The furnaces rebuilt by the Poles after the war – using original elements that were stored in the camp warehouses – were assembled in a very flawed way, the most obvious error being the absence of the two gas generators in the rear (see Documents 8 and 9).

The Topf double-muffle furnace at Gusen Camp was structurally similar to the Topf double-muffle furnaces model at Auschwitz, but it had functional differences that slightly affected coke consumption. From the heat balance calculation on the basis of the technical data of the two devices and the empirically determined, certain coke consumption of the Gusen furnace, the following results for the Auschwitz double-muffle furnaces can be derived:

– 31.5 kg of coke for a lean corpse
– 28.0 kg of coke for a corpse with average weight loss
– 23.5 kg of coke for a normal corpse.[26]

Of course, the presence of normal corpses in a concentration camp must be ruled out in principle, so the relevant data points are the first two.

Crematoria II and III at Birkenau were equipped with five furnaces with three muffles each. They were dismantled by the SS in 1944, and there are only two photographs from the earlier period that depict them quite clearly (see Documents 10 and 11). Two furnaces of this model were also installed inside the Buchenwald Camp's crematorium, one in May, the other in August 1942. The two devices (one also equipped for heating with naphtha),

[25] In the work mentioned above, I illustrated the furnace's structure with 34 photos. *Part 3: Photographs*, Photos 51-84, pp. 51-81.

[26] See my already quoted study *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*, Part 1, Section II, Chapter 10., "Heat Balance of the Topf Furnaces at Auschwitz-Birkenau," pp. 346-379; Subchapter 10.3 and 10.4 (thermal balance of the Gusen and Auschwitz furnaces); Subchapters 10.6 and 10.7 (thermal balance of the triple- and eight-muffle furnaces).

which are in general in a good state of preservation, provide insight into the structure and operation of the Birkenau furnaces as well (see Document 12).

The triple-muffle furnace (*Dreimuffel-Einäscherungsofen*) consisted of a double-muffle furnace with an additional third central muffle, and was heated by two gas generators, which were located behind the two lateral muffles (see Document 13). These behaved like a double-muffle furnace, but discharged their fumes into the central muffle (see Document 14). Since the furnace operated with a relatively high excess of air, the fumes from them contained a certain percentage of oxygen that, according to the designer's expectations, was to be used for the combustion of the corpse in the central muffle. This in turn was meant to result in some fuel savings.

However, this presupposes first of all that the muffles were loaded in a staggered manner: first the two lateral ones and, after about half an hour, when the main combustion of the two corpses with heat development began, the central muffle. In this way, the heat produced by the two lateral corpses would be used for the vaporization of the corpse in the central muffle. There is no trace of such a practice in the witness statements, however. If all three muffles were loaded in rapid succession (the method described by the witnesses), there would have been a concurrent lowering of temperature in all three muffles during the initial vaporization phase, but it would have been more pronounced in the central one, due to the confluence of gas and water vapor at a lower temperature from the two lateral muffles. In the main combustion phase, on the other hand, there would have been an excess of heat produced. In practice, therefore, the heat produced by the two lateral bodies would have been largely lost. This excess heat could in fact be stored only to a small extent in the refractory masonry, which had a rather small mass compared to that of a civilian furnace (see Subchapter 5).

The heat balance I calculated in my study of the Auschwitz crematoria – corresponding to a coke consumption of 22 kilograms for a lean corpse and 19 kilograms for one with average weight loss – is therefore the theoretical minimum, as indeed I had pointed out.

The file memo (*Aktenvermerk*) dated March 17, 1943, written by civilian employee engineer Rudolf Jährling of the Auschwitz Central Construction Office, sets forth an estimate of the coke consumption for the Birkenau crematoria for 12 hours of daily operation.[27] Crematoria II and III each had five triple-muffle furnaces with 10 gas generators, whose hearths consumed 350 kg of coke per hour (meaning 35 kg/h per hearth), thus (350 kg/h × 12 h =) 4,200 kg in 12 hours per crematorium, 8,400 kg for both.

[27] APMO, BW 30/7/34, p. 54.

Crematoria IV and V each possessed an eight-muffle furnace with four gas generators, each of which consumed 140 kg of coke per hour (again 35 kg/h per hearth), 1,680 in 12 hours, 3,360 for both crematoria of this type. Jährling stated that in the case of continuous operation of the furnaces ("*bei Dauerbetrieb*") – assuming 12 hours of daily operation – the consumption decreased by one third, so the 12-hour consumption of Crematoria II and III was 2,800 kg, that of Crematoria IV and V 2,240 kg of coke, in total 7,840 kg.[28]

As the operating results of the Gusen furnace clearly show, this reduction depended on the fact that, under such circumstances, the furnaces cooled less due to shorter periods when they were not in operation. Hence, less coke was needed to bring them back to operating temperature. In fact, continuous operation of the furnace, compared to discontinuous operation, resulted in fuel savings of (30.6 ÷ 47.6 =) 64.3% or (30.6 ÷ 45 =) 68%; in practice, a savings of one third.

This comparison clearly shows that Jährling's approach to calculations was flawed, as he always contemplated 12-hour furnace operation, without considering preheating hours. This leads to the absurd consequence that, in discontinuous operation, a triple-muffle furnace consumed in 12 hours (70 × 12 =) 840 kg of coke, and in continuous operation [(70 × 12 =) × (2 ÷ 3 =)] 560 kg, which would correspond to a reduction in hourly coke combustion on the grate of the hearths of (560 ÷ 12 =) 46.6 kg instead of 70 kg. This consumption, however, depended directly on the chimney draught: it could increase (in the case of forced draught or, for a very short time, in the case of exceptionally high combustion temperatures in the muffles), but not decrease, except insignificantly, by reducing the inflow of combustion air into the gas-generator hearth. This airflow could not be turned off and on as needed, unlike a naphtha or gas burner.

Therefore, the correct reasoning looks as follows: Assuming a consumption of (70 × 12 =) 840 kg/h of coke for a triple-muffle furnace in 12 hours of operation per day every day and (70 × 6 =) 420 kg for 6 hours of reheating in the case of discontinuous operation (e.g., once a week), but still for 12 hours of operation, the total consumption would be (420 + 840 =) 1260 kg; in the former case, the consumption would be (840 ÷ 1260 =) 66.7% of the latter, or about 2/3, with a saving of precisely one third.

This clarified, since, according to the data of cremation technology of the time and the statements of the Topf engineers who designed the three-

[28] *Aktenvermerk* by Rudolf Jährling dated 17 March 1943. APMO, BW 30/7/34, p. 54. See in this regard my book *Le farneticazioni…*, *op. cit.*, Chapter 14, "Capacità di cremazione e consumo di coke secondo Robert Jan van Pelt," pp. 110-145.

muffle furnace – Kurt Prüfer – and its blower – Karl Schultze – the duration of the cremation process in this plant was one hour,[29] the total coke consumption could not be less than what burned in one hour on the grates of the gas-generator's hearths, meaning (35 + 35 =) 70 kg, thus (70 ÷ 3 =) 23.3 kg per cremated corpse.

In practical terms, it is necessary to define exactly what is meant by the duration of the cremation process. In civilian furnaces, in which, by law, the second corpse could be introduced into the muffle only after the ashes of the first had been extracted from the furnace, the duration of cremation was precisely the time between the introduction of the corpse into the furnace and the extraction of its ashes.

In Topf's double-, triple- and eight-muffle furnaces, on the other hand, the second corpse was introduced into the muffle as soon as the still-combusting remains of the first had fallen into the ash chamber below, where the afterburning took place. This procedure was explicitly stated by the manufacturer in the "Operating Instructions for the coke-fired Topf Triple-Muffle Crematorium Furnace" ("*Betriebsvorschrift des koksbeheizten Topf-Dreimuffel-Einäscherungsofen*"):[30]

> *"As soon as the corpse parts have dropped from the fireclay grate onto the inclined ash-plate below, they must be moved forward towards the ash-removal door by means of the scraper. These parts may remain here for another 20 minutes for post-combustion. Then the ash is transferred into the ash container and set aside for cooling.*
>
> *In the meantime, new corpses will be introduced successively in the chambers."*

The most appropriate comparison in practical terms are the results of a series of scientific cremation experiments carried out between 1926 and 1927 by engineer Richard Kessler in the Dessau Crematorium, equipped with a coke-fired furnace (also equipped for gas reheating). During experiments with coke heating, the peak of the main combustion in the muffle furnace (maximum combustion temperature: 893°C) occurred after 55 minutes. Since the total duration of the cremation process averaged 86 minutes, the remains of the corpses continued to burn with an open flame for another 5-10 minutes, then became embers that burned for another 20-25 minutes. According to the aforementioned "Service Instructions," this process lasted

[29] According to statements they made to Soviet investigators. See my study *Auschwitz Engineers in Moscow: The Soviet Postwar Interrogations of the Auschwitz Cremation Furnace Engineers.* Armreg Ltd, London, 2024, pp. 81, 129, 173.

[30] *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*, Part 2, Document 227, p. 382 (for the double-muffle furnace: Document 210, p. 358).

about 20 minutes in the Topf triple-muffle furnace. It is not known with certainty after how long the corpse parts fell "from the fireclay grate onto the inclined ash-plate below," which was in any case after reaching the peak of the main combustion. Therefore, the duration of the cremation process of one hour can be considered the minimum lower limit, all the more so since the corpses used by engineer Kessler were normal. Those destined for the Topf furnaces, on the other hand, were more or less emaciated and therefore not as combustible.

Moreover, the triple-muffle furnace had only one smoke damper for three muffles and one blower (*Druckluftgebläse*) serving all three muffles, meaning the air flow could not be adjusted individually for each muffle. Therefore, running individual muffles was impossible: any operation carried out on the gas generators, combustion air (blower) and smoke damper would affect all three muffles simultaneously.

The furnace could function well only in the event that the combustion process in the three muffles was fairly uniform, but this is already ruled out by the furnace design, since the corpse placed in the central muffle was necessarily in different thermotechnical, chemical and physical conditions (temperature, composition of combustion products/fuel gases from the lateral muffles, volumetric velocity of passing combustion products through the central muffle). Not to mention that it would have been extremely difficult to find, from time to time, three bodies with the same degree of combustibility.

Given these characteristics, it is virtually impossible that the triple-muffle furnace (operated by simple inmates) could have matched the performance of the Dessau furnace conducted by a trained engineer.

Therefore, the duration of the cremation process in the triple-muffle furnace of one hour with a consumption of 23.3 kilograms of coke per corpse can be considered an entirely exceptional lower limit.

As a realistic point of reference, one can take the minimum consumption of the Gusen furnace during the period of the most frequent cremations, namely 27.1 kg of coke per corpse (on November 3, 1941). In the triple-muffle furnace this corresponds to the cremation of three corpses in about 70 minutes.

The coke-fired Topf eight-muffle cremation furnace consisted of eight single-muffle furnaces, conforming to the design of Topf blueprint D 58173, grouped in two sets of four furnaces; each group consisted of two pairs of furnaces arranged in reverse, so that each pair had in common the two bottom walls and the two middle walls of the muffles, according to the system already adopted by Topf in the two furnaces of the Płaszów Camp's

crematorium. The two groups of furnaces were connected by four gas generators coupled with the same system, so that they formed a single eight-muffle furnace appropriately named "large-size cremation furnace" ("*Grossraum-Einäscherungsofen*"; see Document 15). In this furnace model, one gas generator served two muffles, so the combustion gases passed through the first muffle and then, together with the products of corpse combustion, through the second. But even then, to take advantage of this excess heat, it would have been necessary to stagger the cremations, that is, to introduce a corpse into the second muffle when the one in the first was in the main combustion phase.

If one reasons by analogy using the data in the file memo mentioned earlier, one might conclude that, since the hearths of the four gas generators in the eight-muffle furnace could burn 140 kg of coke, the consumption per cremation would be (140 ÷ 8 =) 17.5 kg. However, this is unrealistic for various technical reasons related to its design. The device's design required the flow of gases from the gas generator to hit the corpses laterally, instead of from head to toe, as was the case in the two lateral muffles of the triple-muffle furnace (in the central muffle, the corpse was hit by the flow of gases from both sides).

The eight-muffle furnace was not equipped with a blower, so any possible lack of combustion air could not be quickly remedied, and it was also equipped with only one smoke-duct damper (*Rauchkanalschieber*) for four muffles, which made it impossible to conduct the cremation process efficiently by adjust for each individual corpse the chimney draught and consequently the gas-generator hearth throughput.

Structurally, a pair of muffles in an eight-muffle furnace corresponded to a lateral muffle and a central muffle of the triple-muffle furnace, so the heat produced by the second lateral muffle in the triple-muffle furnace was missing in the eight-muffle furnace. In schematic terms, we have the situation as summarized in the following table:

Table 8: Gas Path in the Triple and Eight-Muffle Furnace

Triple-Muffle Furnace			Eight-Muffle Furnace	
lateral muffle	central muffle	lateral muffle	lateral muffle	lateral muffle
gas generator (35 kg/h) + corpse →	corpse ↓ chimney	gas generator (35 kg/h) + ← corpse	gas generator (35 kg/h) + corpse →	corpse → chimney

Lacking the heat input of one muffle (gas generator + corpse), it is obvious that the coke consumption of the eight-muffle furnace could not be less than that of the triple-muffle furnace. Assuming the same consumption (27.1 kg of coke), the cremation duration would be about 80 minutes, which is quite realistic.

Be that as it may, in the economics of an assumed mass cremation, the 8-muffle oven is practically irrelevant, because the two such ovens installed in Crematoria IV and V at Birkenau worked very little in relation to those in Crematoria II and III. According to Jean-Claude Pressac, the ovens in these two crematoria cremated about 20,000 corpses.[31] On the other hand, Robert Jan van Pelt asserts that about 500,000 bodies were cremated in Crematorium II alone.[32]

When it comes to Holocaust claims, the essential reference figure is thus the consumption of about 27 kg of coke per cremation for the triple-muffle furnace when in thermal equilibrium. This clarification is of fundamental importance, because constant thermal equilibrium was most certainly not given, already because of the numerous suspensions of operations that were necessary for furnace repairs,[33] but also for the periods when Jewish transports (and thus alleged gassings) were rather small.[34]

How much this affected the consumption of coke is clear from the data on the Gusen furnace I have outlined earlier: depending on the frequency and number of cremations, the consumption of coke varied from 30.6 to 47.6 kg per corpse.

Obviously, the longer a furnace was idle, the more it cooled down, and the greater amount of fuel was needed to bring it up to operating temperature (800°C), and this amount was added to the amount needed for the actual cremations, increasing the average consumption.

In the very favorable case of the average consumption of 37.2 kg of coke (13 corpses per day per muffle; see Table 7), the increase, compared to the minimum consumption (30.6 kg) was (37.2 ÷ 30.6 =) 121%. There-

---

[31] J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*. The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York, 1989, p. 390.

[32] R. J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz. Evidence from the Irving Trial.* Indiana University Press, Bloomington and Indianapolis, 2002, pp. 68, 458, 469.

[33] See in this regard my study *The Real Case for Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, Section 8.8.1., "Activity of the Birkenau Cremation Furnace," pp. 262-268.

[34] For example, according to D. Czechs *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939-1945* (Rowohlt Verlag, Reinbek bei Hamburg, 1989), in May 1943, alleged gassings/cremations were carried out only on eight of 31 days, in June on seven of 30, in July on only one of 31, in September on 11 of 30, in November on 10 of 31, in December on 10 of 31, in March 1944 on 8 of 31 days. These figures also include alleged "selections" of registered inmates.

fore, the coke consumption of the triple-muffle furnaces after a long period of cooling can be considered as a minimum of (27 × 1.21 =) 32.7 kg per cremation.

Robert Jan van Pelt drew the below conclusion from the above-mentioned file memo and the letter from the Auschwitz Central Construction Office dated June 28, 1943[35] (which attributes the absurd cremation capacity of 1,440 "persons" (sic) to each of Crematoria II and III, and 768 to each of Crematoria IV and V):[36]

> *"The capacity of the crematoria was calculated on a 24-hour basis as being 1,440 for Crematoria 2 and 3 and 756 for Crematoria 4 and 5, or ([1,440 + 1,440 + 756 + 756]/24) = 183 corpses per hour. This implies that, according to Jährling, on average one needs (654.3/183) = 3,5 coke to incinerate one corpse."*

The small error (756 instead of 768) does not affect the result of the calculation, which is given as follows:

$$([1{,}440 + 1{,}440 + 768 + 768]/24) = 184 \text{ corpses per hour.}$$

The hourly of consumption was (7,840 ÷ 12 =) 653.3 kg, so the requirement for one corpse was (653.3 ÷ 184 =) 3.55 kg of coke. This technically and empirically nonsensical consumption (it is six to seven times less than the actual consumption) moreover refers to the continuous operation of the furnaces, which van Pelt, with an inadmissible logical leap, considers to be valid for an entire year – which, as noted earlier, makes no sense, because even from the orthodox Holocaust perspective, there were many days during which no gassing/cremations are said to have been being carried out:[37]

> *"as coke delivery in 1943 was around 844 tons, this would have allowed for the incineration of 241,000 bodies. According to Piper's calculations based on transport lists, around 250,000 people died in Auschwitz in 1943."*

In practice, this would be a historical "confirmation" of the validity of the claimed consumption of 3.5 kg per corpse (844,000 ÷ 3.5 = 241,142).

By so doing, van Pelt effectively demolished the orthodox Holocaust narrative of mass gassings/cremations at Auschwitz-Birkenau, because even if we were to assume the incorrect figure of 844 tons of coke deliv-

---

[35] RGVA, 502-1-314, p. 14a; see my critical analysis of this document in *The Real Case for Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, Section 12.2.1., pp. 390-393; *Le farneticazioni…*, *op. cit.*, Chapter 9, pp. 66-74 (color reproduction of this document: Doc. 14, p. 244).

[36] R. J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz. Evidence from the Irving Trial*, *op. cit.*, p. 122. This number is repeated on p. 462.

[37] *Ibid.*, p. 122.

ered, the result would be (844,000 kg ÷ 32.7 kg/corpse ≈) 25,800 cremated corpses!

In fact, as I documented in another study,[38] in 1943 (from March 14 to October 25)[39] merely 607 tons of coke were delivered to the crematoria at Auschwitz-Birkenau, plus 96 cubic meters of firewood (equivalent to about 43 tons of wood, and thus some 21.5 tons of coke). According to another source, further 44.5 tons of wood (roughly equivalent to 22.2 tons of coke) were delivered. Adding the above 607 tons to the coke equivalents of the wood (43.7 tons) yields fuel equivalent to about 651 tons of coke, with which (651,000 kg ÷ 32.7 kg/corpse ≈) some 19,900 corpses could have been cremated!

From March 14 to October 25, 1943, about 15,000 inmates died in round numbers,[40] so that the coke consumption per corpse was (651,000 kg ÷ 15,000 corpses ≈) 43.4 kg. This value falls between the second and third cases of the Gusen furnace consumption summarized in Table 7, 37.2 and 45.0 kg of coke per corpse, respectively, which confirms the total compatibility of coke supplies with the mortality of registered inmates. However, it categorically excludes the possibility of cremations of the alleged gassing victims. For these victims alone – about 116,800 are claimed for the aforementioned period – ([116,800 × 32.7 kg/corpse] ÷ 1,000 kg/t ≈) 3,819 tons of coke would have been needed.

This figure of 116,800 claimed gassing victims consists mostly (about 111,600) of the difference between those deported to Auschwitz and those registered there (the remainder would be the result of alleged "selections" of registered inmates). Hence, either all non-registered deportees were gassed and cremated – which is impossible due to a lack of fuel – or they were all transferred alive from Auschwitz, which is the only possible conclusion.

But the above-mentioned empirical data are even more devastating for orthodox Holocaust historiography, because they also demonstrate the utter absurdity and thus the falsehood of "eyewitness" statements.

---

[38] *Deliveries of Coke…*, *op. cit.*, Chapter I, Coke, pp. 9-53.

[39] March 14 is the day of the alleged first gassing/cremation in Crematorium II, October 25 is the date of the last known supply of coke. D. Czech gives the date of March 13 for the former (*Kalendarium*, *op. cit.*, p. 440), but the allegedly gassed transport from the Krakow Ghetto reached Auschwitz on the 14th. See my book *Mis-Chronicling Auschwitz: Danuta Czech's Flawed Methods, Lies and Deceptions in Her "Auschwitz Chronicle"*. Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2022, pp. 153f.

[40] See in this regard my study *The Real Auschwitz Chronicle. Part 2: Transports, Occupancy, Mortality*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2023, pp. 194-200 (The Registration of Deaths of Jewish Inmates in 1943). Table 3.20 on "Daily inmate mortality, 1943," p. 193.

Henryk Tauber – the quintessential witness regarding the alleged events unfolding in Crematoria II and III at Birkenau – stated that an average of 2,500 corpses per day were cremated in Crematorium II,[41] and that a workday consisted of an average of 21 hours,[42] because an operational pause was needed every day to clean the grates of the gas-generator hearths. This operation can be equated with that of the Gusen furnace during the period from October 31 to November 12, 1941, meaning that the furnaces can be considered practically to have been in constant thermal equilibrium. Hence, the minimum consumption of 27.1 kg of coke per cremated corpse applies.

According to Tauber (and van Pelt), however, this consumption was [(35 kg coke/hearth × 2 hearths) × 5 furnaces × 24 hours =] 5,600 kg/day ÷ 2,500 corpses/day = 3.1 kg per corpse!

In his article "The Supply of Materials to the Crematoria and Gas Chambers at Auschwitz: Coke, Wood, Zyklon," Polish Auschwitz historian Piotr Setkiewicz stated that "in total no more than 800,000 corpses were cremated in the Birkenau crematorium."[43] This would mean that, over a period of 31½ months, these furnaces should have received ([800,000 × 32.7 kg/corpse] ÷ 1,000 kg/t ≈] 20,928 tons of coke. However, the documented quantity for the period from March 14 to October 25, 1943, hence just over seven months, was 607 tons, plus 87.5 tons of wood (equivalent to about 44 tons of coke). Therefore, as noted earlier, an equivalent supply of 651 tons of coke can be considered, not some 21,000.

3) Multiple Concurrent Cremations in One Muffle[44]

The simultaneous cremation of two or more corpses in a muffle was prohibited by German law. However, if a mother and her child died in childbirth, their bodies could be cremated together. For concentration-camp crematoria, there are no documented cases of multiple cremations of adults.[45] Therefore, the operating results of animal-carcass incineration

[41] Interrogation of H. Tauber by investigative judge Jan Sehn on 24 May 1945. AGK, NTN 93 (Höss Trial), Vol.11, p. 139.

[42] Interrogation of H. Tauber by Soviet Major Pakhomov on 27-28 February 1945. GARF, 7021-108-13, p. 10. I transcribed and reproduced the full texts of these two interviews in the study already cited *Sonderkommando II*, *op. cit.*

[43] *Ibid.*, p. 58.

[44] See *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*, Part 1, Section II, Chapter 9.1., "Continuous Operation of the Furnaces," pp. 312-314; *Le farneticazioni…*, Chapter 12, "Le cremazioni multiple: il sistema di caricamento delle muffole," pp. 82-106. Document 260, p. 360.

[45] Only for the Westerbork crematorium (Netherlands), equipped with a coke-fired furnace manufactured by the Kori Company (with a design that was completely different than the Topf furnaces') the simultaneous cremation is documented of 28 bodies of adults with an average age of 70 years, each together with one of 28 bodies of children with an

furnaces are crucial to the study of this question, in particular those built by the Hans Kori Company in Berlin.

This company manufactured eight different types of furnaces of increasing size and capacity. In the following table, I compare the smallest model (named 1a) and the largest (4b):[46]

Table 9: Comparison of Animal-Carcass Incineration Furnaces

	External Dimensions [mm]			Grate Dimensions [mm]		Capacity[1] [kg]	Hard Coal[2] [kg/h?]	Duration[3] [h?]	Furnace Mass [kg?]
1a	1160	2460	2200	400	1700	250	110	5	950
4b	1680	3630	3100	920	2900	900	300	13,5	2000

[1] Capacity of furnace, filled once.
[2] Hard coal consumption at full capacity.
[3] Duration of incineration at full capacity.

From this it appears that, by changing from an furnace with a grate area of (0.4 m × 1.7 m =) 0.65 m² to one with a grate area of (0.92 × 2.9 =) 2.7 m², in other words by increasing the grate area by (2.7 ÷ 0.65 =) 4.2 times, the coke consumption increased by a factor of (300 ÷ 110 ≈) 2.7, and the duration of the combustion also by a factor of (13.5 ÷ 5 =) 2.7.

This figure already renders absurd the claim of all the "witnesses" of the so-called "Sonderkommando" that, by loading multiple corpses into the same muffle (i.e., with the same volume, grate and hearth area), the cremation duration and coke consumption remained unchanged, meaning that they were the same as those required for the cremation of a single corpse.

This thermotechnical absurdity is explicitly stated by Robert Jan van Pelt on the basis of a letter from the Auschwitz Central Construction office dated June 28, 1943.[47] This document claims that the cremation capacity of one muffle of the triple-muffle furnace was (1440 corpses/day ÷ 15 muffles =) 96 corpses per day, or four corpses per hour. Franciszek Piper went even further by asserting:[48]

> *"Sonderkommando survivors recall that in practice three to five corpses were burned at a time* [in 30 minutes]. *This doubled the 'capacity', bringing it up to around 8,000 corpses per day."*

average age of about one year. See *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*, Part 1, Section II, Chapter 8.4., "The List of Cremations at the Westerbork Crematorium," pp. 303-306.

[46] Wilhelm Heepke, *Die Kadaververnichtungsanlagen*. Verlag von Carl Marhold, Halle a. S., 1905, pp. 37-45.

[47] See in this regard *Le farneticazioni…*,§ 14, "Capacità di cremazione e consumo di coke secondo Robert Jan van Pelt," pp. 110-145.

[48] Wacław Długoborski, Franciszek Piper (eds.), *Auschwitz 1940-1945: Central Issues in the History of the Camp*. Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, Oświęcim, 2000, Vol. 3: F. Piper, *Mass Murder*, p. 164.

This corresponds to an hourly capacity of seven corpses per muffle! It should be made clear that the animal-carcass incineration furnaces mentioned earlier were designed specifically for the indicated loads. It is furthermore obvious, already for commercial reasons,[49] that model 1a could not have had the same performance as model 4b simply by loading 900 kg of organic matter into it instead of 250.

The design of this model (see Document 16) also applied to the others, in which, overall, only the dimensions varied. The procedure was simple and straightforward: the grate [F] of the combustion chamber [VR] was inclined, so the gases produced by the gas generator engulfed the organic matter from the bottom to the top, and the fumes flowed into the chimney through two openings arranged at the top of the chamber [Z1 and Z2].

In Topf furnaces, on the other hand, the gases from the gas generator and the fumes followed a circuitous route. In the triple-muffle furnace (see Documents 14-1, 14-2, and 14-3), each of the two lateral muffles had a gas generator [18]. The coke burning on the hearth grate [21] produced combusted and combustible gases that engulfed the corpse, usually positioned on the grate [7] with its head forward, from above and below (under the grate), lengthwise. From there, they were sucked by the chimney draught into the central muffle through the three inter-muffle openings [4], where they flowed over the right and left flanks of the corpse placed there, and then into the smoke duct [13] through two openings [11] located on either side of the ash compartment [12]. Thus, the gases had to take a 90° turn vertically to enter the muffle, then 90° horizontally to enter the central muffle, and 90° vertically again to enter the smoke duct. The procedure worked well by cremating only one corpse per muffle, because the furnace was designed precisely for this.

The three inter-muffle openings measured 30 cm × 20 cm, and their upper edge was 35 cm above the grate plane. The introduction of four to seven corpses into each muffle would therefore have inevitably obstructed – significantly or completely – these openings from both sides (from that of the lateral and the central muffle), obstructing the passage of gases. The corpses placed in the central muffle would also have largely obstructed the gaps of the grate (which remained largely free when only one corpse was placed there), obstructing the passage of combustion gases into the smoke duct beneath.

[49] If the larger model, which was more expensive and more wasteful in terms of durability and fuel consumption, had the same performance as the smaller one, it would have remained unsold.

In the aforementioned Kori furnaces, on the other hand, the organic matter was always directly and in one direction engulfed by the combustion products from the hearth. Furthermore, as this organic matter burned and shrank, it slid by gravity along the sloping grate of the muffle, and thus was constantly approaching the hearth.

Given these facts, van Pelt and Piper's claims, are not just absurd, but appear utterly ridiculous.

In conclusion, since the history of gassings in the Birkenau crematoria is intricately connected to the history of cremations, the practical impossibility of mass cremation is equivalent to the practical impossibility of mass gassing.

4) The Durability of the Muffles' Refractory Masonry.[50]

In an article published on October 25, 1941, German engineer Rudolf Jakobskötter noted the following when describing the third Topf electric furnace at the Erfurt crematorium:[51]

> *"Since over 3000 cremations have been carried out in the second electric furnace in Erfurt, whereas the muffles had previously only withstood around 2000 cremations, depending on their design, it can be said that the design has fully proven itself in terms of durability. The manufacturing company expects each muffle to last for 4000 cremations in the future."*

In a summary table, he reported the number of cremations and the monthly energy consumption of the three electric crematoria built by the Topf company:

– First furnace: January 1934 to November 1935: 1,294 cremations
– Second furnace: July 1935 to October 1939: 2910 cremations
– Third furnace: January 1940 to April 1941: 2700 cremations[52]

The figure of 3,000 cremations was thus a generous rounding up, and that of 2,000 cremations evidently referred to the earlier coke-fired furnaces. Compared to a muffle of the Topf furnaces for concentration camps, these civilian electric furnaces, had a vastly higher refractory mass (see next par-

[50] I have dealt with this issue in depth in the previously mentioned study "An Accountant Poses as Cremation Expert," Chapter 8, "The Durability of the Oven's Refractory Masonry," pp. 144-149, where I refuted John C. Zimmerman fallacious objections, also in the similarly cited book *The Real Case for Auschwitz*, Chapter 8.8.2., "Durability of the Refractory Brickwork of Crematorium Furnaces," pp. 268-270.

[51] R. Jakobskötter, "Die Entwicklung der elektrischen Einäscherung bis zu dem neuen elektrisch beheizten Heisslufteinäscherungsofen in Erfurt," in: *Gesundheits-Ingenieur*, Vol. 64, No. 43, 25 October 1941, p. 583.

[52] *Ibid.*, p. 686.

agraph), which also corresponded to a longer service life, as is evident from the perfectly documented case of the Gusen furnace. It went into operation on January 29, 1941, but already by the end of September, its refractory masonry was so badly deteriorated that it had to be replaced.

On September 24, the Mauthausen Construction Office asked Topf to send an installer immediately to repair the furnace.[53] Topf sent installer August Willing, the same man who had built the device. The latter arrived in Gusen on October 11, and set to work the next day. The relevant documents show that the work was carried out from October 12 to November 9, 1941. In the week of October 16 to 22, in 68 hours of work, he replaced the refractory masonry of the furnace; in the following week, in 68 hours of work, he completed the reconstruction of the masonry enveloping the furnace, and performed a test cremation. Willing remained in Gusen until November 9 to fine-tune the furnace and supervise its operation.[54]

From January 29 to October 15, 1941, the last day the furnace could operate, it cremated 2,921 corpses,[55] hence less than 1,500 per muffle. This is perfectly in line with the 2,000 cremations for civilian furnaces.

But even if one were to attribute this figure to the Birkenau crematoria as an extreme limit, it would result in a total potential capacity of (46 muffles × 2000 cremations =) 92,000 cremations.

Consequently, returning to van Pelt's and Setkiewicz's assertions quoted earlier, the alleged 500,000 cremations in Crematorium II would have required replacement of the refractory masonry of all 15 muffles by (500,000 ÷ [15 muffles × 2000] ≈) 16 to 17 times, or of all 46 muffles by (800,000 ÷ [46 × 2000] ≈) 8 to 9 times.

These works would have involved an enormous amount of paperwork (orders, cost estimates, sending installers, assembly costs, etc.), but there is no trace of them in the voluminous correspondence between Topf and the Auschwitz Central Construction Office. One cannot appeal to documentary gaps in this regard either, because the existing documents allow one to reconstruct the complete picture of the invoices for the work performed by

[53] Letter by SS-Bauleitung of KL Mauthausen to Topf dated 24 September 1941. BAK, NS 4 Ma/54.

[54] J.A. Topf & Söhne, "Bescheinigung über besondere Berechnung geleistete Tagelohn-Arbeiten per la Bauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei Gusen," 12 October to 9 November 1941. BAK, NS 4/Ma 54.

[55] According to the previously mentioned Death Book (*Totenbuch*) of Gusen Camp, the first inmate in order of registration who died on January 29 had the number 176, the last one who died on October 15 had the number 3096, so 2,921 inmates died during this period. "Totenbuch Gusen vom 1.6.40 – 26.2.42," pp. 107 and 283.

the Topf Company at Auschwitz-Birkenau.[56] Not a single invoice covers the replacement of refractory masonry of even a single muffle.

Records show only that in early December 1941 the Central Construction Office had ordered a wagonload of refractory "as replacement materials for repair work"[57] for the repair of the second furnace of the crematorium at the Auschwitz Main Camp. Considering the replacement of the refractory masonry of two muffles, the furnaces of this crematorium could have cremated a maximum of 14,000 corpses. Therefore, the total number of corpses that could have been cremated in the furnaces of Auschwitz-Birkenau is approximately (92,000 + 14,000 =) 106,000.

5) Technical Remark

The furnace made by the company Beck Brothers, used by engineer Richard Kessler for his cremation experiments, had a refractory mass of at least 12,000 to 13,000 kilograms, which allowed for considerable heat buildup. In the Topf double-muffle furnace, the refractory mass was 10,000 kg, 5,000 kg per cremation unit (muffle/gas generator), and the maximum operating temperature was 1100°; in the triple-muffle furnace, the refractory mass was about 11,500 kg, hence only about 3,850 kg per cremation unit, with a maximum temperature of 1000°C; in the eight-muffle furnace, it was 24,100 kg, about 3,000 kg per cremation unit, with a maximum temperature presumably also of 1000°C.[58]

The refractory grate (*Schamotte-Roste*) of one muffle of the Gusen furnace consisted of three transverse bars, spaced about 30 cm apart, and one longitudinal bar placed in the middle, forming a grate plane with eight rectangular openings of about 30 cm × 25 cm. In contrast, the grate of the Topf triple-muffle furnace consisted of five transverse bars placed at a distance of about 20 cm. As a result, larger corpse parts could drop through the grate of the Gusen furnace into the ash compartment. Consequently, the muffle cleared earlier, with the main combustion not wrapping up in the muffle, but in the ash compartment. This made it possible to reduce the practical cremation time in the muffle to about 40 minutes, to which was added another 40 minutes or so of combustion and post-combustion in the ash compartment.

On the grate of the hearth, with *natural* draught (10 mm water column of pressure difference), 30 kilograms of coke per hour burned under nor-

[56] *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, Part 1, Appendices, 3), "Summary of the Topf Company's Activities at Auschwitz-Birkenau," pp. 425f.

[57] APMO, BW 11/1, pp. 4f.

[58] See in this regard *Le farneticazioni…*, Chapter 8, "Confronto tra i forni Topf a 2, 3 e 8 muffole," pp. 61-65.

mal circumstances; the fact that this was also the average consumption per corpse during the period of heaviest use of the furnace (and it was not by [40 min ÷ 60 min/h × 30 kg/h =] 20 kg in 40 minutes) is explained by the fact that the furnace operated with a forced-draft device with a maximum pressure difference of 30 mm water column. In the Gusen furnace, this corresponded to the burning of 45 kg/h of coke. Hence, within 40 minutes, the consumption was precisely (40 min ÷ 60 min/h × 45 kg/h =) 30 kg.

According to Topf Invoice No. 41 D 2249 dated Jan. 27, 1943, the three forced-draft devices at Crematorium II had a capacity of 40,000 m³/h at a pressure difference of 30 mm water column,[59] but they were damaged beyond repair a few days before March 24, 1943, "after the first full use," so they were disassembled and taken back by the Topf Company. As a result of this serious failure, the Auschwitz Central Construction Office decided not to install the forced-draft devices in Crematorium III, as had originally been planned.[60]

II. Open-Air Burning[61] on Pyres in the Camps Bełżec, Treblinka and Sobibór

1) Cremation Experiments by Australian Researchers

In a book that appeared in 2013,[62] I have dealt in some detail with the issue of the alleged mass cremations of corpses on pyres in the camps of Bełżec, Treblinka and Sobibór.

In a more recent work,[63] I have reiterated this issue, supplementing the data on the clearing of forest areas for the mass cremation of the corpses of the alleged gassing victims with important documents, and adding fundamental meteorological data.

---

[59] *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*, Part 1, Section II, pp. 267-269, and Part 2, Document 215, pp. 367f.

[60] *Ibid.*, Part 1, Section II, p. 239.

[61] Technically speaking, the term cremation (German: *Einäscherung*) means the reduction of a body to ashes, a result that is virtually impossible using a pyre, so in this case, the terms "burning" or "combustion" (*Verbrennung*) are more appropriate.

[62] C. Mattogno, T. Kues, J. Graf, *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt". An Analysis and Refutation of Factitious "Evidence," Deceptions and Flawed Argumentation of the "Holocaust Controversies" Bloggers*. Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2013, Chapter 12:, Cremating the Alleged Victims in the "Aktion Reinhardt" Camps, pp. 1169-1332.

[63] *The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Bełżec. Black Propaganda, Archeological Research, Expected Material Evidence*. Castle Hill Publishers. Uckfield, UK, 2021.

The study "Experimental Study on the Fuel Requirements for the Thermal Degradation of Bodies by Means of Open-Pyre Cremation"[64] appeared in 2018, but remained unnoticed among revisionists until its publication on the CODOH website.[65] This study offers additional relevant data on the issue of wood requirements for an outdoor cremation.

Germar Rudolf has provided a concise summary of this, accompanied by appropriate considerations,[66] outlining its general context as follows:

> *"A team of researchers from the School of Civil Engineering at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia, led by Luis Yermàn conducted a 'series of experiments, using pig carcasses as surrogates for human bodies,' in order 'to establish the conditions that will result in total destruction of organic matter in the cremation of bodies by means of an open pyre,' with a main focus on the amount of dry pine wood needed for an almost complete destruction of the carcasses investigated. They published the results of their experiments in 2018 (Yermán et al.). Due to its importance, the Bradley Smith Charitable Trust, aka CODOH, obtained a license to republish the entire article in Inconvenient History, where it is featured in the same issue as this present article."*

The purpose of the experiments was related to a crime case and aimed at

> *"establishing the validity of a forensic hypothesis* [that] *relates to what has been referred to as the 'Historical Truth' in the case of the 43 disappeared students in Ayotzinapa, Mexico. A forensic investigation concluded that multiple bodies (up to 43 bodies) were cremated in the municipal dump of Cocula. The human remains discovered in the dump showed no remnants of DNA due to the high level of heat exposure. A subsequent expert panel concluded that there was a need to conduct realistic experiments to establish the detailed characteristics of the fire necessary to achieve the observed levels of cremation (i.e. intensity of the fire, amount of combustible materials necessary, etc.)"* (p. 63)

---

[64] By Luis Yermán, Harrison Wall, Jerónimo Carrascal, Aidon Browning, Devduni Chandraratne, Christina Nguyen, Andy Wong, Tristan Goode, Daniel Kyriacou, Margaret Campbell, Julian Cao, Tam Do, Diana Casimiro-Soriguer, Andrea Lucherini, Sergio Zárate, Hons K. Wyn, Aaron Bolanos, Angela Solarte, Carmen Górska, Ba-Dinh Le, Son Tran, Quang Le, José L. Torero. School of Civil Engineering, The University of Queensland, Brisbane 4072, Australia · April 15, 2018, in: *Fire Safety Journal*, Vol. 98, 2018, pp. 63-73.

[65] https://codoh.com/library/document/experimental-study-on-the-fuel-requirements-for-the-thermal-degradation-of-bodies-by-means-of-open-pyre-cremation/.

[66] G. Rudolf, "Open-Air Pyre Cremations Revisited," in: *Inconvenient History*, 2024, Vol. 16, No. 3.

Before presenting the results of the experiments, it is important to describe their essential elements.

1) Pyre Structure:

> *"The wood pyre was placed over a metallic support that consisted of three parts: (i) a metal frame constructed from 50mm L-section steel, (ii) a metal grate that sits inside the frame to prevent wood falling below whilst also providing adequate air entrainment, (iii) a metallic tray below the frame to collect ash and any dripping fats. The wood pyres were built using 10 cm square section logs that were 1.5m long. The logs were placed in cross hatched manner, 10 per layer, with a 2 cm gap between each log to allow adequate airflow."* (p. 65; see Document 17)

2) Wood

Pine-tree logs of the above dimensions, which were chosen for a specific technical reason:

> *"The length-to-thickness ratio of the wood logs was kept constant throughout the tests with a value equal to 15. The length-to-thickness ratio was chosen to ensure self-sustaining fires and maximum burning rates, thus best possible burning conditions. In this way, pyres were rectangular-shaped of 1.50 x 1.18m. The height of the pyres varied according to the amount of wood used."* (p. 65)

The wood had a moisture content between 14% and 19%, and a higher heating value (HHV) of 17.7 kJ/g, or 4,230 kcal/kg (pp. 66f.).

3) Cremated Objects

Pig carcasses between 53 and 81 kg:

> *"Pig carcasses have been commonly used as surrogates for human bodies, and while differences between organic matter from a pig and a human body are significant, the similarities have been long recognized."* (p. 64)
>
> *"The pigs were euthanized humanely approximately five hours before the experiments. Each pig carcass was wrapped in a woollen blanket of 1.8 kg and placed in the centre of the pyre. The blankets simulate clothing and also act as a wick absorbing fat that is being released from the burning carcass. When two carcasses were used, these carcasses were placed with 10 cm separation, and ensuring stability of the pyre throughout the fire. When four carcasses were used, the same configu-*

ration was used, but placing the carcasses in two layers of two pigs each." (p. 66)

4) Lighting of Pyres:

"The fires were initiated with a mixture of kerosene/n-heptane placed in 4 containers (commercial baking trays 200 300 mm) placed inside the metallic tray. To sustain the initial fire in the containers for at least 5 min, each tray contained 600 mL of kerosene and 100 mL of n-heptane. The point at which all containers were ignited was considered as the start of the fire." (p. 66)

5) Method:

Six experiments were carried out, varying the number of carcasses burned on the pyre, and the ratio of wood mass to carcass mass, as shown in the following table (p. 65):

Table 10: Results of Australian Pyre-Cremation Experiments

Experiment	# of Animals	Fuel/Animal Mass Ratio	Animal Mass [kg]	Fuel Mass [kg]
1	1	2	77	154
2	1	3	53	159
3	1	5	81	405
4	1	9	56	504
5	2	5	176	880
6	4	5	209	1045

6) Results:

"It is important to note that, with four carcasses, the [temperature] *decay is much faster than with two. Within less than 800 s, temperatures start to decay, only increasing once the new fuel is added.* ***This indicates that an increase in the number of animals does not have a positive effect on the crib, even under improved burning conditions****. Burning for this test is characterized by small flames and therefore low temperatures.* […]

It can therefore be concluded that increasing the number of animals does not have a positive effect on the crib at this F/A = 5 ratio, even if the animals are smaller.

This is an important conclusion because it suggests that, for this F/A ratio, to establish the minimum amount of fuel required for incineration of multiple animal carcasses, it is not necessary to conduct experiments with more animals. ***The minimum amount of fuel required will be that***

necessary for a single animal because the carcass to carcass interactions are detrimental to the fire. *"* (pp. 69-70)

7) Conclusions:

"1. As the net heat supply to the animal surface decreases, combustion supported by the degradation of animal carcasses ceases because of flame quenching associated with the reduced generation of combustible gases

2. A minimum of nine times the weight of the body in dry wood is necessary to achieve almost complete destruction of all organic matter (<10%) when the pyre is left unattended

3. Under ideal conditions (smaller carcasses and continuous feeding of fuel) a minimum of 5 times the weight of the body in dry wood is necessary to achieve almost complete destruction of all organic matter (<10%)

4. For all conditions studied, the presence of a carcass will always result in weakening of the fire but will not affect the structure of the flames significantly. Only if the amount of fuel is very small (F/A = 2) then the heat sink associated to the carcass will reduce the fire size to a point where flame extinction occurs

5. Carcass to carcass interactions with the pyre result in a stronger endothermic impact of the carcass on the crib, thus it is less efficient to cremate multiple carcasses than a single carcass

6. Self-sustained burning of animal carcasses in an open pyre configuration is not possible. Significant energy from the wood is always necessary to avoid quenching.

All estimates provided in the above conclusions are conservative given that, in all cases studied, significant organic matter was still left in all the animals cremated." (pp. 72f.)

2) Comparison of the Australian Experiments' Results with Orthodox and Revisionist Conclusions

My most in-depth study of the incineration of human corpses on pyres is contained in Chapter 12 – titled "Cremating the Alleged Victims in the 'Aktion Reinhardt' Camps" – of the above-mentioned book *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt."* The work is a meticulous and radical refutation of the theses expounded by Jonathan Harrison, Roberto Muehlenkamp, Jason Myers, Sergey Romanov and Nicholas Terry in a PDF file they posted online in 2011 under the title *Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka. Holocaust Denial and Operation Reinhard: A Critique of the*

Falsehoods of Mattogno, Graf and Kues" In the aforementioned chapter, I dealt specifically with Roberto Muehlenkamp's thermotechnical ramblings. In Chapter 8 ("Burning of the Corpses"), paragraph "Fuel Requirements," he assumed a fuel-to-organic-substance ratio of 0.56 : 1, meaning that 0.56 kg of wood is said to have been enough to burn 1 kg of corpse![67] Based on this absurdity,[68] he calculated the wood requirements for incinerating the alleged victims of the Reinhardt Camps: 27,874,560 kg.[69] This was his response to the points I had made in the book coauthored by Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and myself, titled *Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality*.[70] In the book's paragraph 5.3.3. titled "Fuel Requirements for the Cremation of One Body" (pp. 133-136) I adduced experimental results of various cremation/incineration systems:

1. Teri cremation furnace: 1.82 kg of wood for each kg of body
2. Mokshda system: 2.14 kg/kg
3. Fuel-efficient Crematorium: 3.6 kg/kg
4. Traditional Hindu pyre: 7.14 kg/kg
5. Air Curtain System (technical expert report): 3.04 kg/kg
6. Burning of carcasses: 3.6 kg/kg (based on the total weight of the ashes)
7. Burning of poultry carcasses in Virginia: 4.4 kg/kg
8. Combustion experiments by Mattogno: 3.5 kg/kg.[71]

---

[67] *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt," op. cit.*, pp. 1234-1241. This figure was based on veterinary combustions, the purpose of which, however, was only hygienic-sanitary in nature, meaning that it aimed at the elimination of pathogenic germs responsible for an epidemic; for this, carbonization of the soft tissues of carcasses was sufficient, not its complete combustion.

[68] Muehlenkamp believed or pretended to believe that this combustion system was even more efficient than cremations in the Gusen cremation furnace in thermal equilibrium. Assuming in fact 3,800 kcal for 1 kg of dry wood, and 6,470 kcal for 1 kg of coke (according to engineer W. Heepke), we get these results:

1 kg of coke is equivalent to 6,470 kcal/kg ÷ 3,800 kcal/kg = 1.70 kg of dry wood;

30.6 kg of coke equals (30.6 kg × 1.7 =) 52 kg of dry wood, which, for a 60 kg body, corresponds to a ratio of (52 ÷ 60 =) 0.86 : 1.

Inversely, since 0.56 kg of dry wood corresponds to (0.56 × [3,800 kcal/kg ÷ 6,470 kcal/kg] =) about 0.33 kg of coke, the Gusen furnace would have cremated a 60 kg body with just (60 × 0.33 =) 19.8 kg of coke!

[69] *Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka…*, *op. cit.*, p. 469. Muehlenkamp also included in his calculation the Chełmno Camp, whose presumed wood requirements I have subtracted here from the total.

[70] First published by The Barnes Review, Washington, 2010; now in its 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2020.

[71] Cfr. *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt"*, *op. cit.*, p. 1245. I accurately described my experiments in the article "Combustion Experiments with Flesh and Animal Fat on cremations in pits in the alleged extermination camps of the Third Reich," in: *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2004, pp. 64-72.

Of these eight systems, the one most closely resembling the incinerations attributed to the Reinhardt camps is evidently No. 4, the traditional Hindu pyre system (7.14 kg), but in order to avoid disputes and objections, I adopted the lower value of 3.5 kg in the Sobibór study.

The Australian experiments discussed here have shown that, for an almost total destruction of carcasses, an amount of wood with a ratio of 5 : 1 is required, but this applies only to the burning of a single carcass.

Since the burning in the Reinhardt camps was presumably done on huge pyres with thousands of corpses arranged in six to twelve layers (see below) and the end result was almost complete incineration ("Unburnt bones that were difficult to crush were thrown into the fire a second time"[72]), a required amount of 9 kg of wood per 1 kg of organic matter would have to be assumed, as I shall make clearer below. However, in order to demonstrate *a fortiori* the material impossibility of the mass-incineration operation, I shall consider the ratio of merely 5 : 1 for my subsequent calculations.

This value is 1.4 times higher than the one I have proposed, but a full 8.9 times higher than Muehlenkamp's value of 0.56, which is already visually refuted and ridiculed by two photographs showing a merely charred carcass after a cremation attempt using a wood-to-carcass ratio of 2 : 1, hence almost four times higher than Muehlenkamp's value (see Document 18)

While this is devastating for Muehlenkamp's thesis (the requirement of wood for the incineration of the alleged victims of the Reinhardt camps thus rises from 27,874,560 to 248,083,584 kg!), the revisionist thesis is not only unaffected by this, it is in fact bolstered. Indeed, it should be emphasized that the question of wood consumption (and cutting) is the essential criterion for judging the reliability of the story – and thus the practical feasibility of the immense mass gassings with subsequent incinerations in the Bełżec, Sobibór and Treblinka camps.

In the book *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt,"* I have accepted, for the sake of the argument, Muehlenkamp's (purely conjectural) data on the average weight and composition of corpses for each individual camp, and made the necessary calculations based on them, which I summarized as follows:

[72] Yitzak Arad, "Die 'Aktion Reinhard': Gaskammern in Ostpolen," in: *Nationalsozialistische Massentötungen durch Giftgas. Eine Dokumentation.* S. Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt/Main, 1983, pp. 189f. I will return to this nonsensical statement later.

Table 11: Wood requirement for cremations at Aktion Reinhardt camps, original

Camp	# of Corpses	Average Mass of Exhumed Corpse [kg]	Required Dry/Green Wood for Cremation of Exhumed Body [kg]	Total Dry Wood Required [t]	Total Green Wood Required [t]
Bełżec	441,000	23.65	132 / 250.8	58,212	110,602.8
Sobibór	300,000	36.43	133 / 252.7	39,900	75,810.0
Treblinka	781,000	18.95	134 / 254.6	104,654	198,842.6
Totals:	1,522,000			202,766	385,255.4

The assumption was that the wood-to-corpse ratio for a normal corpse was 2.82 : 1 (resulting from a paper issued by the British Environment Agency concerning the cremation of 300 cow carcasses).[73] Since the minimum experimental ratio (for a single carcass) is 5 : 1, all values given in the table must be multiplied by (5 ÷ 2.82 =) 1.77, resulting in the following changes:[74]

Table 12: Wood requirement for cremations at Aktion Reinhardt camps, revised

Camp	# of Corpses	Average Mass of Exhumed Corpse [kg]	Required Dry/Green Wood for Cremation of Exhumed Body [kg]	Total Dry Wood Required [t]	Total Green Wood Required [t]
Bełżec	441,000	23.65	233 / 440	102,753	194,040
Sobibór	300,000	36.43	235 / 447	70,500	134,100
Treblinka	781,000	18.95	237/ 450	185,097	351,450
Totals:	1,522,000			358,350	679,590

The wood/corpse ratios are never equal to 5 : 1 (the highest, the one for Sobibór, is 6.54 : 1) because these are corpses that were first interred and then exhumed. Therefore, the longer they had been interred, the more of their original calorific value they had lost due to decomposition (loss of fat and protein), according to the corpse compositions hypothesized by Muehlenkamp. This is precisely why I warned:[75]

> *"*[…] *it is important to underline that these consumptions refer to the types of corpses imagined by Muehlenkamp and, that they can vary considerably if different starting conditions regarding their composition*

[73] *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt,"* pp. 1286-1293. Based on this, I calculated the heat balance and wood consumption for each corpse type/weight given by Muehlenkamp. See Table 12.8 on p. 1291. As mentioned earlier, the purpose of these mass incinerations of animal carcasses was sanitation, while in the Reinhardt camps it was the complete elimination of traces of the alleged victims. The former case admits even relatively large unburned (charred) residues, the latter only ashes.

[74] The Australian experimenters used lumber with a higher calorific value of 4,230 kcal/kg, which can be considered roughly equivalent to the 3,800 kcal/kg I assumed as the lower calorific value of dry wood and 2,000 kcal/kg for green wood.

[75] The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt," *op. cit.*, p. 1293.

> *are assumed. But because this is, in fact, a reply to Muehlenkamp, who, with great modesty, considers himself as a worldwide exterminationist cremation specialist for the camps of the 'Aktion Reinhardt,' the listed results have a historiographic value, and if only by invalidating Muehlenkamp's results."*

However, it is certain and important to reiterate that the coefficient 5 of the Australian experiments refers to carcasses of "freshly euthanized pigs." This does not apply to bodies that were interred and then exhumed. Not to mention that the Jews deported to the Reinhardt camps did not have normal weights at all. Muehlenkamp himself states that the Polish Jews were on average 1.60 meters tall, which corresponds to a normal weight of 55.66 kilograms, but he considers them on average slimmed down by more than 12 kilograms, assuming an average weight of just 43 kilograms.[76] From this he then derived (again conjecturally) the weights of the exhumed corpses that I reported in the tables shown earlier.

The Australian experiments have shown that "it is less efficient to cremate multiple carcasses than a single carcass." The cremation experiment of two pairs of overlapping carcasses showed that "an increase in the number of animals does not have a positive effect on the crib, even under improved burning conditions."[77]

However, the situation of the pyres in the Reinhardt camps described by witnesses was nothing short of catastrophic. Muehlenkamp made a description of a typical Treblinka pyre on the basis of (contradictory) testimonies. Based on this, he made three hypotheses regarding the layering of corpses on it (with two different sizes of bodies):[78]

1. "about 6 layers of about 583 bodies each" (cremation grate of some 90 m^2)
2. "about 8 layers of about 438 bodies each" (cremation grate of some 66 m^2)
3. "about 12 layers of about 292 bodies each" (cremation grate of some 90 m^2)
4. "about 16 layers of about 219 bodies each" (cremation grate of some 66 m^2)

In all these cases the total load on a cremation grate was 3,500 corpses! Thus, it can be safely said that, even in the best-case scenario, it would have been impossible to burn a layer of six corpses even with the empirically derived ratio of 9 : 1, the result of which was still a "significant visible organic residue."[79]

If incineration of such loads of corpses on such a grate were possible, they would have required incalculable amounts of wood, all the more so

[76] *Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka…*, *op. cit.*, p. 417.
[77] "Experimental Study on the Fuel Requirements…," *op. cit.*, p. 69.
[78] *Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka…*, *op. cit.*, p. 492.
[79] "Experimental Study on the Fuel Requirements…," *op. cit.* p. 70.

since the results, if we follow the orthodox narrative, had to be bones that were burnt to such a degree that they were brittle and thus could be smashed with mallets.[80]

The type of wood allegedly used creates additional insurmountable problems. It would in fact have been fresh wood, the ignition of which would have required huge quantities of liquid fuels. The wood moreover would have consisted mainly of logs and large branches, which are even more difficult to ignite. This is abysmally worse than the 1.5-m-long dried logs with a 10 cm square cross section used in the Australian experiments.

Another certain result of these experiments is that "self-sustained burning of animal carcasses in an open pyre configuration is not possible," which disproves the related testimonial rantings and rules out the possibility of the use of less wood for burning corpses.

In my book *The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Bełżec*, I quoted from orthodox sources the times available for cremating the corpses in each camp, and the number of inmates assigned to cutting wood in the surrounding forests (the so-called *Waldkommandos* – forest units),[81] while always using the upper values given in those sources:

– Bełżec: 105 days and 60 inmates
– Sobibór: 365 days and 40 inmates
– Treblinka: 122 days 100 inmates.[82]

From the "Headquarters' Special Order" (*Kommandantursonderbefehl*) of the "*Wehrmacht-Ortskommandantur* [local headquarters in] Riga" dated June 16, 1944 with the subject "Heating material supplies 1944/45," it appears that the daily productivity in logging of a prisoner of war was 0.63 tons.[83] This empirical data can also be considered valid for the "forest units." Based on it, the wood requirements for each camp can be calculated as follows:

[80] In this context, Yitzak Arad's assertion that unburned bones were being thrown back onto a pyre of corpses does not make sense; they would have required a special smaller grate suitable for manual interventions.
[81] This is the reason why I only consider green wood.
[82] *The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps*, *op. cit.*, pp. 286, 292.
[83] *Ibid.*, pp. 280f.

Table 13: Wood requirement for each Aktion Reinhardt camp

Camp	# of Corpses	Days Available	Loggers Available	Daily yield [t]	Total yield [t]	Total Need of Green Wood [t]
Bełżec	441,000	105	60	0.63	3,969	194,040
Sobibór	300,000	365	40	0.63	9,198	134,100
Treblinka	781,000	122	100	0.63	7,686	351,450
Totals:	1,522,000				20,853	679,590

Within the available time, the inmates of the forest unit would have been able to cut just (20,853 ÷ 679,590 =) 3.06% of the amount of wood needed for the claimed operation. Since their daily productivity for the three aforementioned camps was (days × loggers × 0.63 t/day =) 37.8, 25.2 and 63 tons, respectively, they would have needed for Bełżec (194,040 t ÷ 37.8 t/day =) 5,133 days, for Sobibór (134,100 t ÷ 25.2 t/day =) 5,321 days and for Treblinka (351,450 t ÷ 63 t/day =) 5,578 days to complete the work. In the best-case scenario (Bełżec), cutting wood and burning corpses would have taken 14 years![84]

The wood requirement for Treblinka over four months (April to July 1943) is also resoundingly refuted by German documentation of wood cutting in the Warsaw district. For greater clarity, I reiterate here what I wrote in the book *The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps*:[85]

> *"In the General Government, the management of forests depended on the 'Main Department Forestry' of the local government. In the Warsaw District, it was represented by the Forestry Department headed by District Forester Küchler. Each of the 10 counties (*Kreishauptmannschaften*) of this district, with the exception of the capital Warsaw, had a main forestry (*Oberförsterei*) that was dependent on the abovementioned office, which was in charge of wood supply. The wood was first cut (*Holzeinschlag*, wood cutting) and then transported little by little to the recipients (*Holzabfuhr*). Each county was assigned a certain amount of wood to be cut, which in some cases was even slightly exceeded. These activities were documented in detail. Some documents have been preserved and show exactly how much wood was cut and transported at various dates. A chart on 'Wood Cutting for the Economic Forestry Year 1944' ('*Holzeinschlag des Forstwirtschaftsjahres 1944*') shows the situation as of January 31, 1944 for the Warsaw District* [see Document 19]. *The amount of wood to be cut (*Einschlagsoll*) was 279,730 solid cubic meters (*[Festmeter] *fm); the amount actually*

[84] Assuming the less unrealistic wood-to-body mass ratio of 9 : 1, the wood requirement and supply time would be increased by the factor (9 ÷ 5 =) 1.8, in this case to 25 years!

[85] *The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps*, *op. cit.*, pp. 282f.

> *cut (*Einschlagist*) was 187,173 fm. The graph regarding 'Wood transport of the wood cut 1943-1944' (*'Holzabfuhr des Holzeinschlages 1943-1944*'), with reference to the same date, gives the amount of wood that had been taken away: it amounted to 90,929 fm* [see Document 20]. *It is worth mentioning that, according to Arad, in Treblinka 'the entire cremation operation lasted about four months, from April to the end of July 1943' (Arad 1987, p. 177)."*

Now, at the Warsaw District, the wood cutting of 1943 until 31 January 1944 had produced 187,173 fm (=m³), or about 168,500 tons, of which 90,929 m³, or about 81,800 tons, had been taken away.

Treblinka Camp was located in Sokołow County, bordering on Ostrów County, to which nearby Małkinia belonged. The charts show that the actual wood production of these two counties had been 16,500 and 56,570 m³, respectively, or about 14,850 and 50,900 metric tons, of which 4,867 and 15,205 m³, or about 4,400 and 13,700 metric tons, had been delivered as of January 31, 1944.

All in all, the amount of wood hauled away from the two counties was about (4,400 + 13,700 =) 18,100 metric tons. This was the wood cut in 1943 and January 1944, available and therefore usable as of January 31, 1944.

As of March 1, 1943, the territory of the Warsaw District had an area of 17,168 km2, and a population of about 2,699,000 people. In it, Sokołow County had an area of 2,565 km2 and about 172,000 inhabitants, and Ostrów County 1,366 km2 and about 109,000 inhabitants.

The new conclusion is that the inmates of the forest unit in Treblinka were supposed to cut 351,450 tons of wood (or 632,610 tons with a ratio of 9 : 1) within four months of 1943, while in the whole of 1943, including January 1944, only 168,500 tons were cut in the entire Warsaw district, hence less than half of what this camp alone would have needed! This amount, moreover, included construction timber, so that the share of firewood was even lower.

An additional problem made the Reinhardt camps' claimed cremation procedure even more absurd: that of weather conditions. In the abovementioned book, I published daily weather data from the station at Tomaszów Lubelski (8 km from Bełżec) from December 1942 to March 1943, and at Ostrów Mazowiecka (about 20 km NNE of Treblinka) from April to July 1943, the respective periods of the alleged mass incinerations.[86]

---

[86] *Ibid.*, pp. 297f.

From mid-December 1942 to March 1943, there were 31 days of snowfall in the Bełżec area, which dropped about 60 cm of snow and rain. The camp and forests were covered with snow. For 102 days, temperatures were below the freezing point (0°C); for 21 days, temperatures fell below -10°C (14°F), for 5 days they ranged from -21°C to -25.3°C (-6°F to -14°F; see Documents 21 and 22).

From April to July 1943, there were 49 days of more or less heavy rain in the Treblinka area, totaling 280.1 mm of rain (11 in), or 280 liters of rain per square meter of cremation grate. Under such conditions, the burning of (441,000 ÷ 105=) 4,200 corpses per day in Bełżec and (781,000 ÷ 122 =) 6,400 in Treblinka is simply a blatant absurdity.

Since the mass incineration of 1,522,000 corpses in the camps of Bełżec, Sobibór and Treblinka was materially impossible, it follows that the killing of 1,522,000 Jews was also impossible. This definitively and incontrovertibly demolishes the fantastic tales of the Aktion Reinhardt "extermination camps."

In my book *The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories: Genesis, Missions and Actions*, Part Two: *Aktion 1005*,[87] I have demonstrated that the claimed immense incineration of Jews presumably shot by the *Einsatzgruppen* at multiple sites in the German-occupied eastern territories is absurd, even if assuming merely a wood-to-body ratio of 3.5 (average 132 kg of wood per corpse). Since these burnings are said to have occurred on pyres where bodies allegedly had been stacked in many layers, as in the camps at Bełżec, Sobibór and Treblinka, everything I have noted above applies inescapably also to these claimed scenarios. Matters turn out to be even more grotesquely unrealistic when assuming a more likely wood-to-corpse ratio of the 5 : 1 or even 9 : 1. In these cases, even more unimaginable quantities of wood would have been required, and extremely long procurement times would have resulted, making the relevant operations even more nonsensical.

I leave the imbeciles among the adherents of the orthodox narrative with the meager consolation that all this "was technically possible because it happened."

[87] 2nd ed., now by Armreg Ltd, London, 2024.

III. The Open-Air Burning of Deceased Inmates and Claimed Gassing Victims at Auschwitz-Birkenau (1942-1943)

Compared to the camps previously discussed, the claimed history of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp has features that require special consideration. The alleged mass burnings in the northern courtyard of Birkenau Crematorium V and near the alleged Bunker 2 in the spring and summer of 1944 are categorically refuted by air photos taken by American and British aircraft.[88] Therefore, my examination will be limited to incinerations claimed for the years 1942 and 1943.

According to Danuta Czech's *Auschwitz Chronicle*,[89] 107,000 corpses were exhumed and burned on open-air pyres between September 21 and December 2, 1942,[90] to which were presumably added those Jews that are said to have been gassed in the meantime (September 22, 1942 to March 13, 1943[91]), a sum of more than 137,000 corpses, which results in a total of 244,000; in actuality, it would have been about 250,000 when considering the actual number of deceased inmates.[92]

The burning of these bodies, with an average weight of 60 kg (as claimed by J.-C. Pressac and R.J. van Pelt)[93] and the questionable wood-to-corpse mass ratio of 5 : 1, would have required [(250,000 × 60 kg × 5) ÷ 1,000 kg/t =] 75,000 tons of dry wood and (75,000 × 1.9 =) 142,500 tons of green wood.[94]

---

88 See my books *Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations*. 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2016; *Politics of Slave Labor: The Fate of the Jews Deported from Hungary and the Lodz Ghetto in 1944*, Armreg Ltd, London 2024, pp. 129-145 and 211-214.

89 D. Czech, *Kalendarium…*, *op. cit.*, p. 349.

90 This figure (taken from Rudolf Höss's post-war writings*) also includes registered inmates who died in Auschwitz and Birkenau but could not be cremated in the Main Camp's crematorium, or about 40,000 (up to Dec. 2, 1942), since the claimed gassing victims numbered about 67,000. In fact, there were about 45,500 deceased inmates who were not cremated until the end of December 1942 (see further below).
* Martin Broszat (ed.), *Kommandant in Auschwitz: Autobiographische Aufzeichnungen des Rudolf Höss*. Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, Munich, 1981, p. 161.

91 As noted earlier, the alleged criminal activity of Crematorium II is said to have begun on March 14, at which point the claimed gassings at the "bunkers" ceased.

92 Precisely because the deceased, uncremated inmates amounted to about 45,500, not 40,000.

93 J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, p. 475; R.J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, p. 470 e 472.

94 According to R. Höss, 2,000 corpses were placed at once on each pyre (*Kommandant in Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, p. 161. See below), and under such conditions, the wood-to-body ratio of 5 : 1 is completely unrealistic.

Auschwitz Museum historian Piotr Setkiewicz attempted to prop up the claims about these mass incinerations using documents. In his 2011 article mentioned earlier, he presented a detailed analysis of the relevant documentation, which he had already set forth the year before in another article published in the periodical *Auschwitz Studies*.[95] Also in 2011, he provided a summary of this in the work *The Auschwitz Crematoria and Gas Chambers*,[96] which shows how important his analysis was to him. I reproduce it below in several extended quotations, including, where pertinent, his footnotes that contain important source references:[97]

> *"A particular feature in the Auschwitz concentration camp complex were the so-called 'forest camps' near Pszczyna, in: Stara Wies (Altdorf), Radostowice (Radostowitz), Międzyrzecze (Meserzitz) and the largest one in Kobiór (Kobier).* [...]
> *The reason why these camps were formed was the need to excavate and burn the corpses of thousands of murdered prisoners. These corpses had been buried in 1941 in mass graves on the forest edge next to Brzezinka/Birkenau."* (Emph. added)

The bodies of registered inmates who died at the camp were compounded in 1942 by those deportees allegedly gassed in Birkenau's "bunkers." Setkiewicz states – it is not known on what basis – that 24,500 Jews were killed in "Bunker 1" until mid-September 1943, and another 70,000 in the period thereafter.[98] Strangely, he says nothing about the alleged victims of "Bunker 2." Setkiewicz then explains why it became necessary to exhume the bodies and burn them in the open:[99]

> *"The necessity to exhume and cremate the corpses appeared with the arrival of the hottest season of the year, when it turned out that the ground where the mass graves were located started emitting an unbearable stench, and when the leaders of adjacent farms reported a massive die-off of fish in their fish ponds caused by the seepage of toxic substances from the mass graves into the groundwater. Höss recalled in*

[95] "Podobóz Kobiór (Aussenkommando Kobier) i pszczyńskie komanda leśne (Forstkommandos Pless)," in: *Zeszyty Oświęcimskie*, Vol. 26, 2010, pp. 139-155. Engl. translation: "The Kobiór subcamp (Aussenkommando Kobier) and Pszczyna forest Kommandos (Forstkommandos Pless)," in: *Auschwitz Studies*, Vol. 26, 2012, pp. 127-142.

[96] *The Auschwitz Crematoria and Gas Chambers*, Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, Oswiecim, 2011, pp. 15f.

[97] "The Kobiór subcamp…," *op. cit.*, p. 127.

[98] The Auschwitz Crematoria and Gas Chambers, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

[99] "Zaopatrzenie materiałowe krematoriów i komór gazowych Auschwitz: koks, drewno, cyklon," in: Studia nad dziejami obozów konzentracyjnych w okupowanej Polsce (Studies on the History of Concentration Camps in Occupied Poland). Państwowe Muzeum Auschwitz-Birkenau, Auschwitz 2011, pp. 46-74, here p. 60.

his autobiography that he received such an order immediately after Heinrich Himmler's visit to Auschwitz (July 17-18, 1942)."

More precisely, this occurred "in the spring of 1942, when the weather got warmer, [because] these cadavers produced an unbearable stench in the area."[100]

I ignore Setkiewicz's nonsensical claims about Höss's alleged visit to Chełmno on September 17, 1942 – allegedly conducted in order to learn from a perfect layman (SS-*Standartenführer* Paul Blobel) the art of open-air burning of corpses, even though he had been collaborating closely for more than a year with an undisputed expert on cremation, Engineer Kurt Prüfer, who, moreover, had traveled to Auschwitz on August 19 to discuss crematoria![101] Instead, I go straight to the crux of the matter:[102]

"Presumably as early as early spring of 1942, the Auschwitz Camp headquarters concluded an agreement with the forestry office in Pszczyna (Oberforstamt Pless),[103] *according to which it was planned to supply the camp with certain quantities of firewood. We do not know whether at the beginning of the fulfillment of the orders (in September) workers provided by the forestry office were deployed to transport the wood, or whether this work was also carried out by inmates transported to the site by truck.*

However, it is known that from the beginning of October [1942]*, the Oberforstamt Pless tried to obtain inmates from Auschwitz Camp for 'the forest unit' – as it is specified – where they were to work on behalf of the forestry office.*[104] *At first, these requests were rejected by the headquarters for reasons not exactly known,*[105] *but eventually, negotiations were successfully concluded: first, a subcamp was opened in Międzyrzecze, then later, around October 14, a formal agreement was signed, and three days later, the first coal supply was allocated to the*

[100] "The Kobiór subcamp…," *op. cit.*, p. 127.

[101] See in this regard the aforementioned *Le farneticazioni*…, pp. 22-29.

[102] P. Setkiewicz, "Zaopatrzenie materiałowe…" *op. cit.*, pp. 62f.

[103] In the notebook comprising correspondence from Department IIIa of the Pszczyna Forestry Office it is first mentioned as early as June 29, 1942 (letter regarding the purchase of wood bundles) APMA-B. D-Au I - 3a/365, p. 75. Since the camp's labor deployment section was informed of this, it undoubtedly means that a certain group of inmates was then assigned to the work related to fulfilling the order.

[104] APMA-B. D-Au I 3a/365, p. 149. Entry dated Oct. 2, 1942, regarding correspondence concerning the formation of the forest unit ("Aufstellung des Waldkommandos").

[105] APMA-B. D-Au I 3a/365, pp. 161, 162, 167. Negative decisions: Oct. 15 ("Anforderung von Häftlingen. Abgelehnt"); Oct. 20 ("Ablehnungsbescheid betr. Einsatz f. Abfahrtamt [?] Pleß"); Oct. 23 ("Kommandierung des Waldkommandos abgelehnt").

new subcamp in Stara Wieś.[106] *Apparently, the following clauses were stipulated in the text of the contract: the camp was to provide inmates for work, obtaining in return – according to calculations that are not precisely known – the right to collect the wood left after the first processing step of cutting off the bark.*

In all, by the end of 1942, three small subcamps were created on the Forestry Office grounds: in Międzyrzecze (Mesersitz), in Radostowice (Radostowitz), and in Stara Wieś (Altdorf), and in addition, shortly thereafter, the larger subcamp in Kobiór (Kobior). The former employed only about 20-40 inmates,[107] *who during the night were locked up in a room of an empty dwelling (Altdorf), or in a barn (Radostowitz), as Radostowice resident Antoni Pastuszka testified:*

> *'The inmates worked on cleaning the young woods, that is, cutting down the youngest trees of up to 20 years old; dry, crooked, damaged, those grown together, and pruning tangles (of trees). They mainly cut deciduous trees, oaks and birches, because these burned well in their fresh state. They would tie the cut timber into bundles and carry them to the road. In the evening, after the work was finished, trucks would arrive in the Radostowice forest, and transport the cut timber to the Brzezinka concentration camp.'*[108]

During the winter of 1942-1943, the subcamps at Międzyraecze, Radostawice and Stara Wieś probably functioned for only a few weeks – later for a dozen weeks;[109] *the inmates were again sent there in the spring of the following year.*[110] *The Kobiór subcamp, established in December 1942 at the latest,*[111] *was the largest of all: about 150 in-*

---

106 APMA-B. D-Au I 3a/365. The entry of Nov. 13, 1942, is already without reference to the rejection of the proposal ("Kommandierung von Waldarbeiten"; p. 187) and the entry of Nov. 14, 1942, concerns the signing of the contract ("Unterzeichnung eines Vertrages," p. 187). Regarding the supply of coal to the Altdorf subcamp, request dated Nov. 17, 1942, APMA-B. The notebook on the cover has the inscription "Anforderung" – carbon-copy prints, notes written in copying pencil, p. 43.

107 In his article "The Kobiór subcamp…," p. 132, Setkiewicz mentions 20-30 inmates.

108 APMA-B. Testimonies, Vol. 53, p. 175, 176.

109 In the Polish text "kilka – kilkanaście": the first term means "some," the second designates a number from 10 to 20. Since winter comprises about 13 weeks, this expression does not make much sense. In his article "The Kobiór subcamp...," p. 131, Setkiewicz mentions a period of inactivity from the end of 1942 to the first two weeks of 1943. See below.

110 APMA-B. D-Au I – 3a/365, p. 333. Entry dated 9.3.1943 regarding the transfer (*Verlegung*) of the Altdorf Kommando, which must be understood as a note regarding the liquidation of the subcamp.

111 APMA-B. D-AuI – 4/25. Kraftfahrzeug – Anforderungen.

> *mates were housed in two barracks fenced off with barbed wire.*[112] *It was dissolved on August 28, 1943,*[113] *after the commissioning of all four crematoria at Birkenau (or after the extermination of the Jews of the Upper Silesian ghettos), when its existence had ceased to be necessary."*

The wood cut in these forest areas was transported to Birkenau by trucks with a load capacity of 5 tons, with the generic indication "*Abholung von Holz"* ("picking up wood") or *"Holztransport"* ("wood transport").[114] Records show that eleven such trips were made between Sept. 7 and Sept. 28, carrying a total of 55 tons of wood.[115] Setkiewicz points out in a note that

> *"the travel permits for firewood of October have not been preserved, because the camp's motor pool administration began to treat them* [the trips] *as journeys within the 'sphere of interest of KL Auschwitz.' This was pointed out in the 'Headquarters' Special Order of November 2, 1942, APMA-B. D-AUI-1/77. Kommandatur-Sonderbefehl on trips to the 'forest unit Pszczyna.'"*[116]

But, as I explained in another book, he either completely misunderstood the last sentence of this special order, or he deliberately turned its meaning on its head. Be that as it may, it results from all this that no firewood transports occurred during October 1942.[117]

Therefore, only the above-mentioned transports of green wood are documented, which were sufficient to burn at most (55,000 kg × [60 kg × 5 × 1.9] =) fewer than 100 corpses.

Just to burn the bodies of the alleged victims of "Bunker 1" alone would have required [(24,500 + 70,000) × [60 kg × 5 × 1.9] ÷ 1,000 kg/t =] 53,865 tons of green wood, equal to (53,865 t ÷ 5 t/truck=) 10,773 truck loads.

Setkiewicz could not seriously believe that the documentation he adduced proved the actual reality of the mass burning of so many bodies. What is more, his historical reconstruction is already radically at odds with the orthodox Holocaust narrative due to the fact that the formation of the

---

[112] APMA-B. Materials of the resistance movement, Vol. I, p. 24, report of April 25, 1943, Kobiór – 156 inmates.
[113] APMA-B. D-Au I – 3a/370. Monthly summaries of inmate deployment of the Auschwitz Camp, Vol. 6, p. 318a. APMA-B. Memoir Group, Vol. 165, p. 68, memoir by former inmate Rolf Lohr.
[114] *Ibid.*, pp. 57f.
[115] *Ibid.*, p. 61.
[116] *Ibid.*, Note 49, p. 61.
[117] *Deliveries of Coke…*, *op. cit.*, pp. 58f.

forest unit at Auschwitz was discussed first on October 2, 1942. Moreover, the three subcamps of the Forestry Office that were to supply Birkenau with wood were established only in late 1942: the first, Meseritz, in mid-October, Altdorf in mid-November, Radostowitz in December, and Kobier in mid-December.[118] But if we follow D. Czech, the mass cremations began already on September 21,[119] and the first phase – the burning of the alleged 107,000 buried corpses – is said to have ended no later than December 2 (but according to Höss at the end of November [see below]). Therefore, we are to believe that the SS in Auschwitz first began the mass burning of the corpses, and only months later started taking care of procuring the necessary wood! Moreover,

> *"the weather at the end of 1942 and for the first two weeks of 1943 was very cold, and it is possible that in this period the subcamp was temporarily evacuated."*[120]

The staffing of these camps was also immeasurably inadequate to the needs: the first three had 20-40 (or 20-30) inmates each, the largest, Kobiór, 150 inmates. Setkiewicz specifies, however, that the number of inmates actually deployed was much lower:[121]

> *"We know that in February 1943 the forestry authority paid 5,739 marks for 1,913 day wages of unskilled prisoner labour, at the rate of 3 marks a day for each prisoner (of whom 64 to 102 would be employed on a given day).* Over a period of seven months, the forestry authority was charged over 30,000 marks for almost 10,000 day and half-day wages for skilled (only in a few cases) and predominantly unskilled prisoner labour. However, there is a discerningly large discrepancy between the number of subcamp inmates and the number of prisoners employed by the Oberforstamt Pless. For example, in May 1943, there were 135 prisoners in the subcamp, yet the Pszczyna forestry authority only employed 68-76. The remainder included prisoners who were sick (approximately ten), those employed within the camp (functionaries, including cooks, nurses, warehouse workers, etc.) as well as those employed collecting firewood (waste wood) expressly for the needs of the Auschwitz Sonderkommando."*

[118] P. Setkiewicz, "The Kobiór subcamp…," *op. cit.*, pp. 130, 132, 134-136.

[119] Setkiewicz states instead that the exhumation-combustion operation of the corpses began in late August to early September or, at the latest, on September 7-8, 1942 ["The Kobiór subcamp...," *op. cit.*, p. 128], which merely aggravates the situation, because the SS's wavering regarding the establishment of the forest camp would have lasted even longer and would have been even more senseless.

[120] *Ibid.*, p. 131.

[121] *Ibid.*, pp. 139f.

The maximum employment rate of (102 : 150 x 100 =) 68 percent must evidently apply to the other three camps as well, so assuming a maximum strength of (40 x 3 =) 120 inmates, those actually employed were (120 x 0.68 =) 82 and the total number was (102 + 82 =) 184 inmates working as "lumber jacks." Setkiewicz describes their activity as follows:[122]

> *"The largest Kommando was called Holzfäller and comprised mainly Jews, who were employed in cutting down trees and initially trimming the trunks. The branches and other waste wood were used to burn the bodies of mass extermination victims in the ditches and on the pyres of the Birkenau camp. The logs were taken to the sawmill, where they were made into props for supporting beams in coal mines."* (Emph. added)

For the orthodox perspective, open-air mass cremations ceased when Crematorium II went into operation on March 14, 1943, and were interrupted due to cold weather for at least two weeks. The precise start date is not essential, because it is known that 55 tons of wood were supplied to the Auschwitz Camp in the entire month of September, so one must consider the period of October 1, 1942 through March 13, 1943, minus just over two weeks; hence in round figures some 145 days.

In this period, the 184 inmates of the forest camps could have cut at most (184 inmates × 145 days × 0.63 t/inmate/day =) about 16,808 tons of wood, of which a significant amount was destined for the coal mines. Adding the 55 tons from September 1942 gives a total figure of 16,863 tons. But at least 142,500 tons of wood, an amount eight times greater, would have been needed for the burning of the alleged 250,000 bodies mentioned earlier.

The situation is even worse regarding the incineration of the alleged 107,000 buried bodies, which, as just stated, was to end no later than on Dec. 2, 1942. It would theoretically have required ([107,000 × (60 kg/body × 5 × 1.9) ÷ 1,000 =] about 61,000 tons of green wood, but the individual camps had worked, in round figures:

– Meseritz for about 80 days; maximum employable force: 40 inmates
– Altdorf for about 50 days; maximum employable force: 40 inmates
– Radostowitz for about 35 days; maximum employable force: 40 inmates
– Kobier for about 20 days; maximum employable force: 150 inmates

These figures show 3,200 working days (when employing 100% of the staff), for the first, 2,000 for the second, 1,400 for the third and 3,000 for the last, for a total of 9,600 working days. During these days, the inmates

[122] *Ibid.*, p. 137.

could have cut (9,600 days × 0.63 t/day =) 6,048 tons of green wood, plus the 55 tons in September = 6,103 tons. However, the actual need for the claimed cremations would have been ten times greater (61,000 tons).

In practice, Setkiewicz has demonstrated, through these documents, the impossibility of the mass burning of the corpses of the alleged gassing victims with wood cut from the surrounding forested areas.

It is certain, however, that bodies of registered, deceased inmates were indeed burned in the open at Birkenau at the time, both because of the small cremation capacity of the Main Camp's crematorium and the fact that it was out of use from June 12 to August 8, 1942 for chimney reconstruction work. As I noted in another book:[123]

> *"These outdoor cremations are undoubtedly the darkest aspect of the Auschwitz Camp's history, for which not even a single document exists, and testimonies about it are almost non-existent, because almost all witnesses regularly mention the alleged gassing victims, but they always neglect to mention the registered prisoners who died in the camp. Yet the elimination of some 38,000 corpses would have had to be planned by the camp headquarters, by the Political Department and by the SS garrison physician, the doctor in charge of the garrison's sanitary conditions, and thus of the entire Auschwitz area of interest.*
> *This planning and operation necessarily would have created a considerable amount of documentation, of which not even the slightest trace exists. This fact is all the more strange because the SS left intact many death registers and a rich documentation on the crematoria."*

From the statements of SS *Rottenführer* Pery Broad and SS *Hauptsturmführer* Hans Aumeier, stripped of the inevitable contaminations of anti-German black propaganda (suggested by the British investigators and intentionally or coercively accepted by the two witnesses), three essential aspects of the issue can be deduced: That the exhumation/burning of corpses was caused by the " Poisoning of groundwater by cadaveric toxins," which was ordered by the "Reichsarzt SS from Berlin" and took place "in early summer 1942 until spring 1943."[124]

This operation likely began in late June to early July 1942, when the typhus epidemic that had been unfolding at Auschwitz since March 1942

[123] *Deliveries of Coke…, op. cit.*, p. 64. In that book, I also set out the data from which this figure results.

[124] P. Broad, "KZ-Auschwitz. Erinnerungen eines SS-Mannes der Politischen Abteilung in dem Konzentrationslager Auschwitz," in: *Hefte von Auschwitz*. Wydawnictwo Państwowe Muzeum w Oświęcimiu, Vol. 9, 1966, p. 27. Depositions by H. Aumeier dated July 25, 1945, pp. 3f., and June 29, 1945, p. 4. Both depositions can be found in the TNA folder WO 208/4461.

began to escalate.[125] Virtually nothing is known about the implementation of the operations. SS *Hauptscharführer* Otto Moll, who directed the cremations at Birkenau in 1942, was arrested by the U.S. occupational authorities in 1945. He was one of the defendants during the Dachau Trial (Nov. 15 through Dec. 13, 1945), whose court sentenced him to death. Before the sentence was carried out (May 28, 1946) he was interrogated three times by the U.S. investigators who were also interrogating Rudolf Höss at the time.

Moll's first interrogation took place on April 15, 1946, followed by two more the next day: one in the morning and another in the afternoon, when Moll, at his own request, was confronted by his former commandant.[126] The U.S. investigators were not the least bit interested in knowing what had really happened. They took the lies and nonsense proffered by Höss at face value and, based on them, accused Moll – who contradicted Höss's claims – of being an infamous liar. They asked neither Höss nor Moll for details about how the burning of 106,000 or 107,000 bodies (this was the figure stated by Höss) was carried out, about the type and amount of fuel that had been used, and about how and where it had been collected and transported to Birkenau.

No witnesses ever provided information on these essential questions, not even on the cremation system.

Eric Friedler, Barbara Siebert and Andreas Kilian devoted a section of their book to the topic,[127] but on the basic point of the issue, they are rather evasive:

> *"The inmates opened the mass graves, dragged out the decomposing corpses, and piled them on pyres, the lowest layer of which consisted of a grate made of railroad tracks resting on brick pillars [93]. They had to pile up more than 2000 corpses in this way [94]. This pile of corpses, cynically referred to by the SS as an 'open-air stage', was then set on fire using methanol or other fuels."*

---

[125] I outlined the genesis and development of events in the book *The Making of the Auschwitz Myth: Auschwitz in British Intercepts, Polish Underground Reports and Postwar Testimonies (1941-1947). On the Genesis and Development of the Gas-Chamber Lore*. Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2021, Part 1, Chapter 1.3., "The Typhus Epidemics at Auschwitz in 1942-1943," pp. 46-74, esp. pp. 49f.

[126] I have reported the most important parts of the interviews in the book *Commandant of Auschwitz. Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions*. Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2017, Part One, II, 11. "Rudolf Höss versus Otto Moll," pp. 80-108.

[127] "Das Sonderkommando an den Scheiterhaufen und Verbrennungsgruben von Birkenau," in: *Zeugen aus der Todeszone. Das jüdische Sonderkommando in Auschwitz*. DTV, Munich, 2005, pp. 87-97.

Footnote 93 refers to Jean-Claude Pressac's second book, where he states that "for the cremation, wood and corpses were alternately piled on a large grate made of railroad tracks, which lay on low brick pillars."[128] This burning method is what is attributed to Treblinka. No witness has ever stated anything similar about Auschwitz, so it is simply Pressac's invention.

Footnote 94 refers to the aforementioned book *Kommandant in Auschwitz* by Rudolf Höss, p. 161 of the edition I cited, where this sentence appears:

> *"Only towards the end of the summer did we start cremating,*[129] *first on a woodpile with about 2000 corpses, then in the pits with the disinterred corpses from the early period. The corpses were first doused with oil residue and later with methanol. Burning continued in the pits, day and night. By the end of November, all the mass graves had been cleared."*

These sentences, written in November 1946, still constitute the only "knowledge" orthodox Holocaust historiography has on the subject of open-air burnings of corpses at Birkenau in 1942.

In addition to the approximately 38,000 typhus victims mentioned above, in 1941 other inmate bodies could not be cremated and were interred in the Birkenau area. The highest mortality occurred in the last quarter of that year:[130]

- October: 885 detainees plus 1,255 Soviet prisoners of war
- November: 1,338 detainees plus 3,726 Soviet prisoners of war
- December: 692 detainees plus 1,912 Soviet prisoners of war

Total: 9,808 in 86 days.[131]

At that time, only two double-muffle furnaces existed in the Main Camp's crematorium. In theory, they could have cremated a maximum of (20 h/day × 4 bodies/h × 86 days =) 6,880 bodies with a continuous operation of 20 hours per day, but this figure must be at least halved due to furnace breakdowns and repairs. Therefore, the number of bodies interred could have been on the order of 3,500 in round figures. The total number of bodies buried and then burned outdoors was therefore (38,000 + 3,500 =) 41,500.

---

[128] *Die Krematorien von Auschwitz. Die Technik des Massenmordes*, Piper Verlag, Munich, 1994), p. 73.

[129] From this generic chronological indication, D. Czech deduced the exact date of September 21!

[130] *Ibid.*, pp. 174, 177f.

[131] In the *Totenbuch* (register of deaths of Soviet PoWs) and the *Leichenhallenbuch* (death register of regular inmates), the entries start on October 7, 1941.

In my study of inmate mortality at Auschwitz-Birkenau I arrived at the documented figure of 135,500 deaths.[132] The bodies cremated in the Auschwitz-Birkenau crematoria were therefore (135,500 – 41,500 =) 94,000, a figure compatible with that for the maximum duration of the refractory masonry of all the muffles: 106,000 cremations.

The open-air cremation of 41,500 bodies over about a year has nothing far-fetched about it. It is, in fact, a little more than 110 per day, which could be easily managed by burning them on three or four pyres with a few dozen bodies each.

As for wood requirements, this is a minimum of ([41,500 × 60 kg/body × 5] ÷ 1,000 =] 12,450 tons of dry wood, corresponding to 23,655 tons of green wood, but the amount of wood delivered to Birkenau could not have exceeded 16,863 tons.

With what, then, were the aforementioned 41,500 corpses burned? P. Setkiewicz unwittingly provides the answer to this question. He mentions, without much conviction, "the existence of another source of supply to the camp of firewood – namely, material from the demolished houses and farm buildings in the 'Zone of Interest [= Interessengebiet] territory of KL Auschwitz' that had belonged to the Polish peasants evacuated in 1941." He then specifies:[133]

> *"More than a year later, these houses were already largely demolished, and the resulting bricks were used to build barracks in the Sector BI of the Birkenau Camp. However, in the villages of Brzezinka, Broszkowice, Rajsko, Pławy, Harmęże, and Bór there continued to be many houses that had been demolished only in part by Abbruchkommandos* [demolition units] *formed by inmates; many wooden elements of the damaged or broken supporting structures and roofs were suitable for use as combustion material."*

This complete demolition affected a large number of houses: Of the 905 structures that existed in the villages of Babice, Brzezinka (Birkenau) and Broszkowicze (Broskowitz) on October 4, 1940, 130 remained on January 14, 1943.[134] The demolition of these 775 houses undoubtedly involved a huge amount of waste lumber that could not be reused for construction purposes.

The number of houses damaged or considered ruins, demolished only partially, in the villages located in the aforementioned 'Zone of Interest'

---

[132] See the aforementioned *The Real Auschwitz Chronicle. Part 2: Transports, Occupancy, Mortality*, p. 201 (Summary of Deaths 1940-1945), p. 211.
[133] *Ibid.*, p. 64
[134] P. Setkiewicz, "Zaopatrzenie materiałowe…" *op. cit.*, p. 65.

was 817 in February 1943, but only 599 on June 10, 1943.[134] In other words, 218 were completely demolished during this period.

Since this was dry wood, it was far more suitable than green wood as fuel for pyres, but Setkiewicz does not attach great importance to this source, because in his opinion the essential source were the aforementioned forest camps.

The amount of wood recovered in this way is unknown, but it is certain that it was sufficient (probably with the addition of a small percentage of green wood) for the burning of the aforementioned 41,500 bodies.

As an orientation, to give a simple generic order of magnitude, one can assume a wooden house to have some 40 tons of wood in its supporting structure.[135] The 775 houses demolished would have produced (40 t/house × 775 =) 31,000 tons of lumber, 40 percent of which would have covered the requirement for the cremations mentioned (12,450 tons).

The burning of 250,000 bodies, on the other hand, would have required the lumber of (75,000 t ÷ 40 t/house =) 1,875 houses, but up to June 10, (775 + 218 =) 993 houses had been demolished, from which theoretically (993 × 40 t/house =) 39,720 tons of wood could have been obtained. However, it cannot be believed that 100% of the wood from the houses was unrecoverable, so the quantity given is necessarily lower. It is moreover likely that the above-mentioned 218 houses were demolished in the spring, when weather conditions were more favorable, which further reduces the amount available by March 13, 1943.

In conclusion, the open-air burning of the bodies of inmates who died at Auschwitz and were not cremated in 1942 is perfectly congruent with the sources; the burning of these, plus the bodies of the claimed gassing victims, on the other hand, is decidedly incongruous.

Abbreviations

AGK: Archiwum Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej, Archives of the Central Commission of Inquiry into Crimes against the Polish People – National Memorial, Warsaw.

APMO / APMA: Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum Oświęcim-Brzezinka, Archives of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

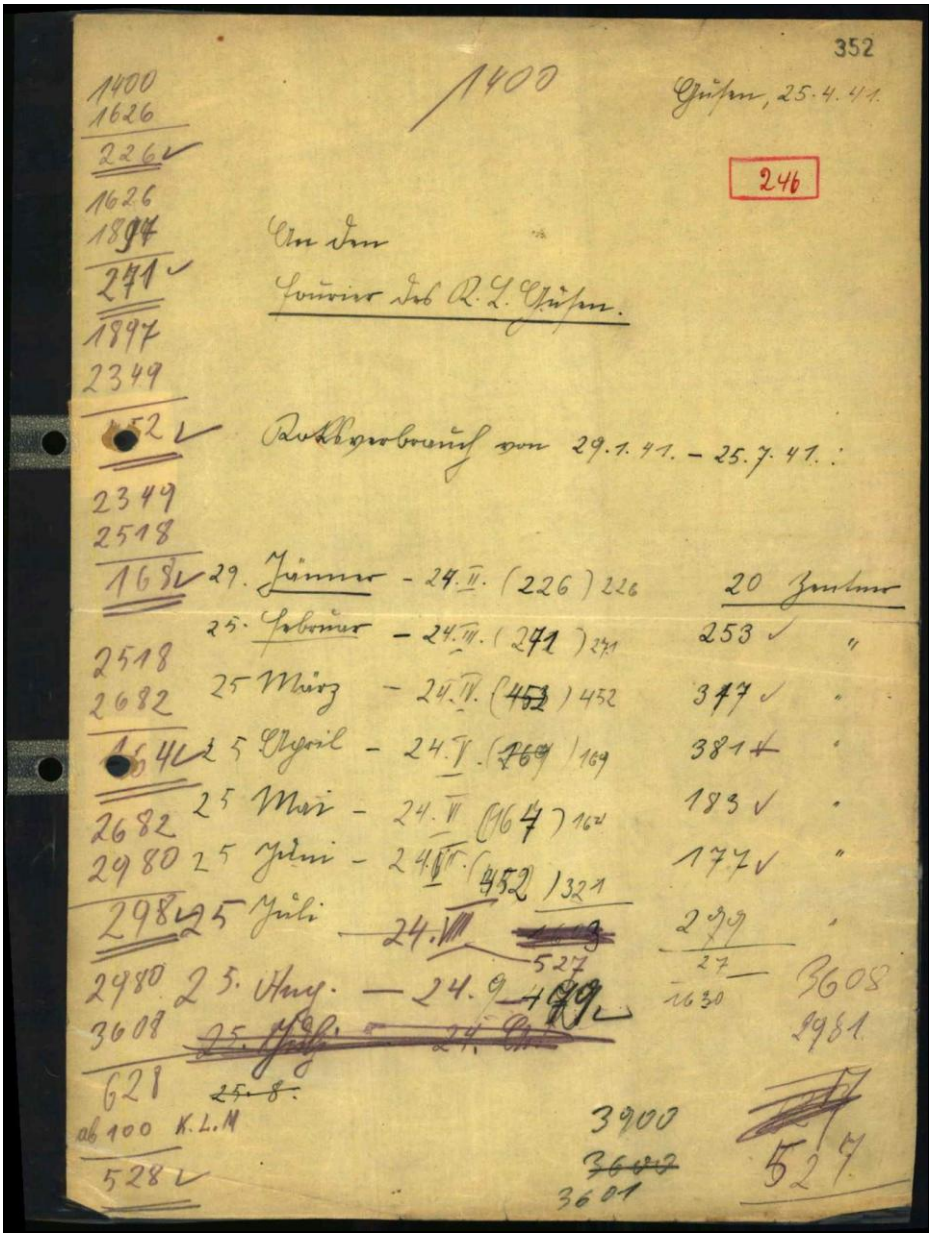
BAK: Bundesarchiv Koblenz

GARF: Gosudarstvennyj Arkhiv Rossijskoj Federatsii (State Archives of the Russian Federation), Moscow

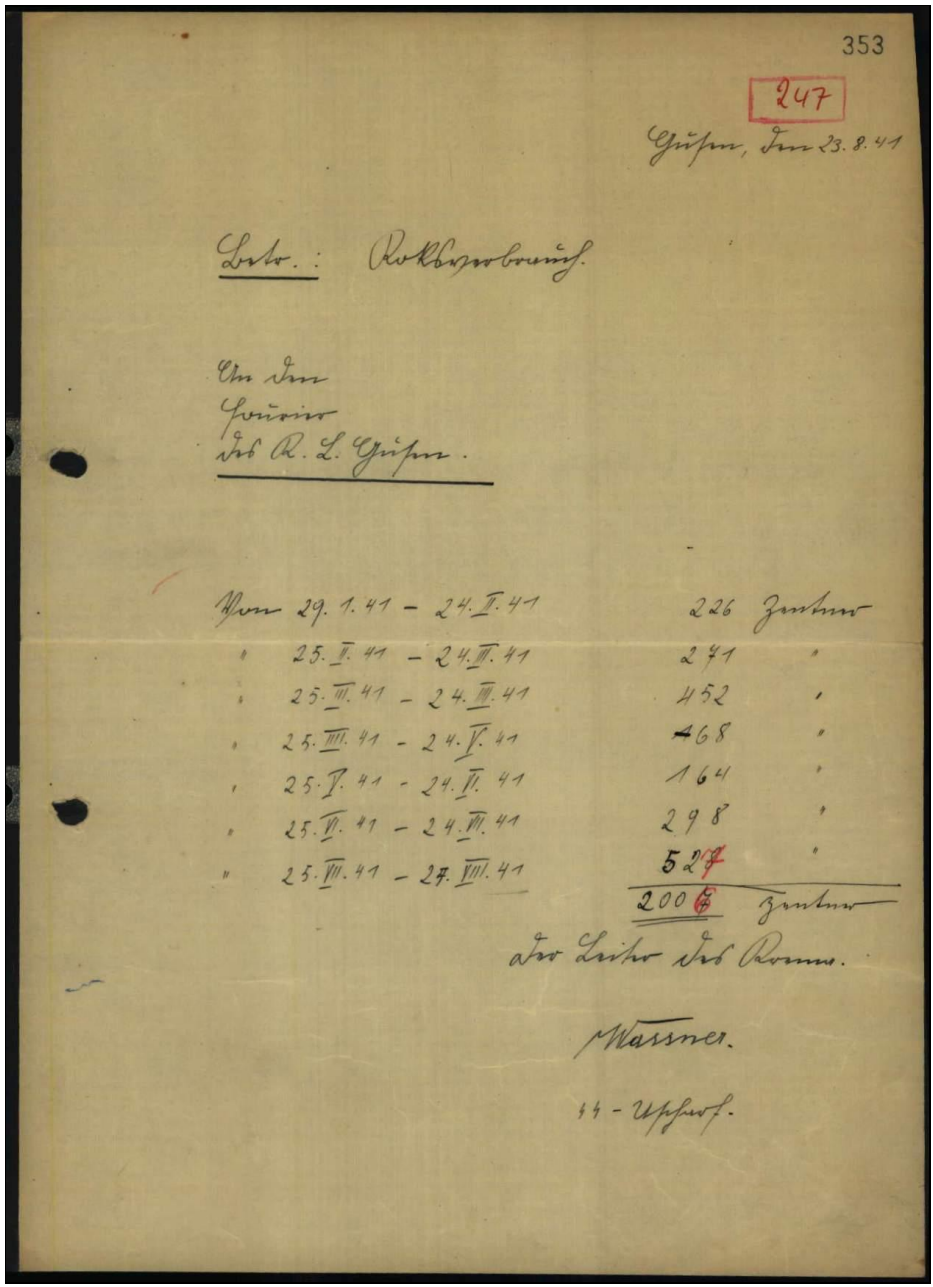
[135] *Domy z drewna* (Wooden houses), in the site: https://ladnydom.pl/budowa/56,160373,21824164,domy-z-drewna.html.

ISD:	Internationaler Suchdienst, Arolsen
NARA:	National Archives and Records Administration, Washington
RGVA:	Rossiiskii Gosudarstvennii Vojennii Archiv (Russian State Archives of War), Moscow
TNA:	The National Archives, Kew Richmond, Great Britain

Documents



Document 1: Crematorium Gusen. "Koksverbrauch vom 29.1.41.-25.7.41." ISD, 1301421.



353

247

Gusen, den 23.8.41

Betr.: Koksverbrauch.

An den
Führer
des R. L. Gusen.

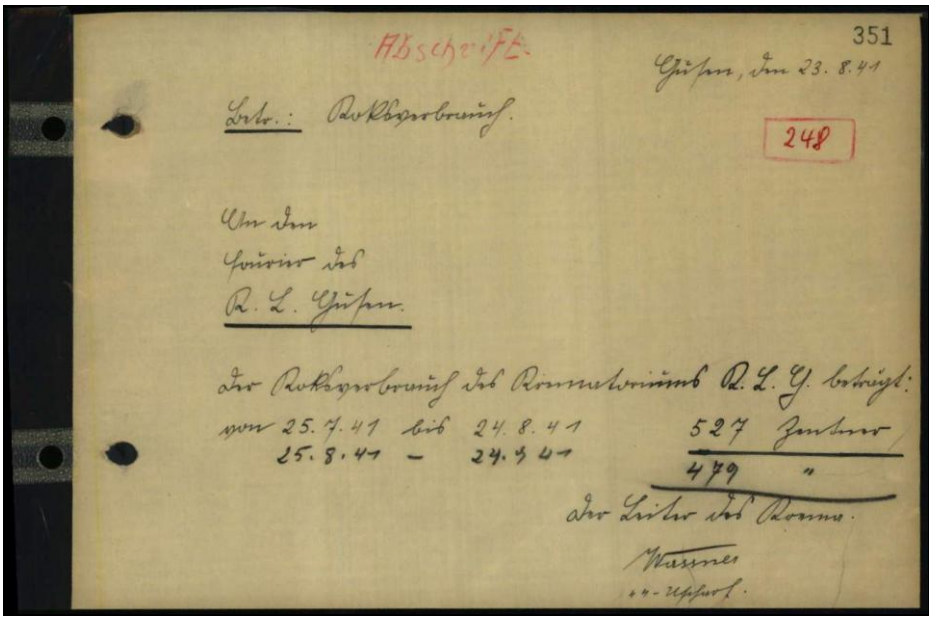
Von 29. 1. 41 – 24. I. 41	226	Zentner
" 25. II. 41 – 24. III. 41	271	"
" 25. III. 41 – 24. IV. 41	452	"
" 25. III. 41 – 24. V. 41	468	"
" 25. V. 41 – 24. VI. 41	164	"
" 25. VI. 41 – 24. VII. 41	298	"
" 25. VII. 41 – 27. VIII. 41	527	"
	2006	Zentner

der Leiter des Komm.

Wassner.

44 - Upsturf.

Document 2: Crematorium Gusen. "Koksverbrauch" from January 29 to August 24, 1941. ISD, 1301422.


Abschrift.

351

Gusen, den 23. 8. 41

Betr.: Koksverbrauch.

248

An den
Führer der
K. L. Gusen.

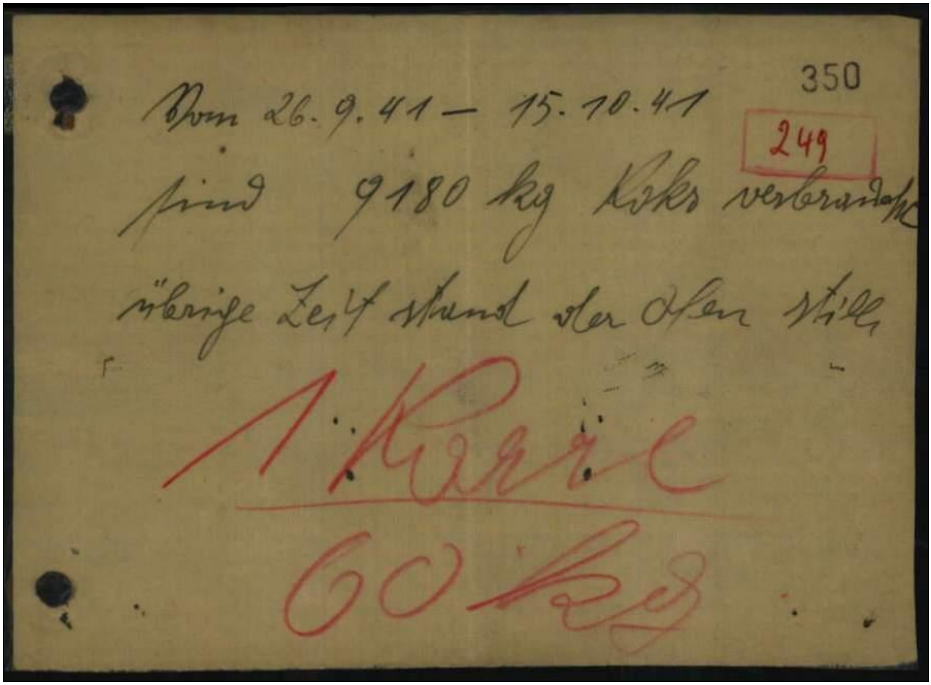
Der Koksverbrauch des Brennraumes K. L. G. beträgt:

von 25. 7. 41 bis 24. 8. 41 527 Zentner
25. 8. 41 – 24. 9. 41 479 "

Der Leiter des Komm.

Wassner
SS-Hauptsturmführer

Document 3: Crematorium Gusen. "Koksverbrauch" from July 25 to September 24, 1941. ISD, 1301423.


350

Vom 26. 9. 41 – 15. 10. 41

249

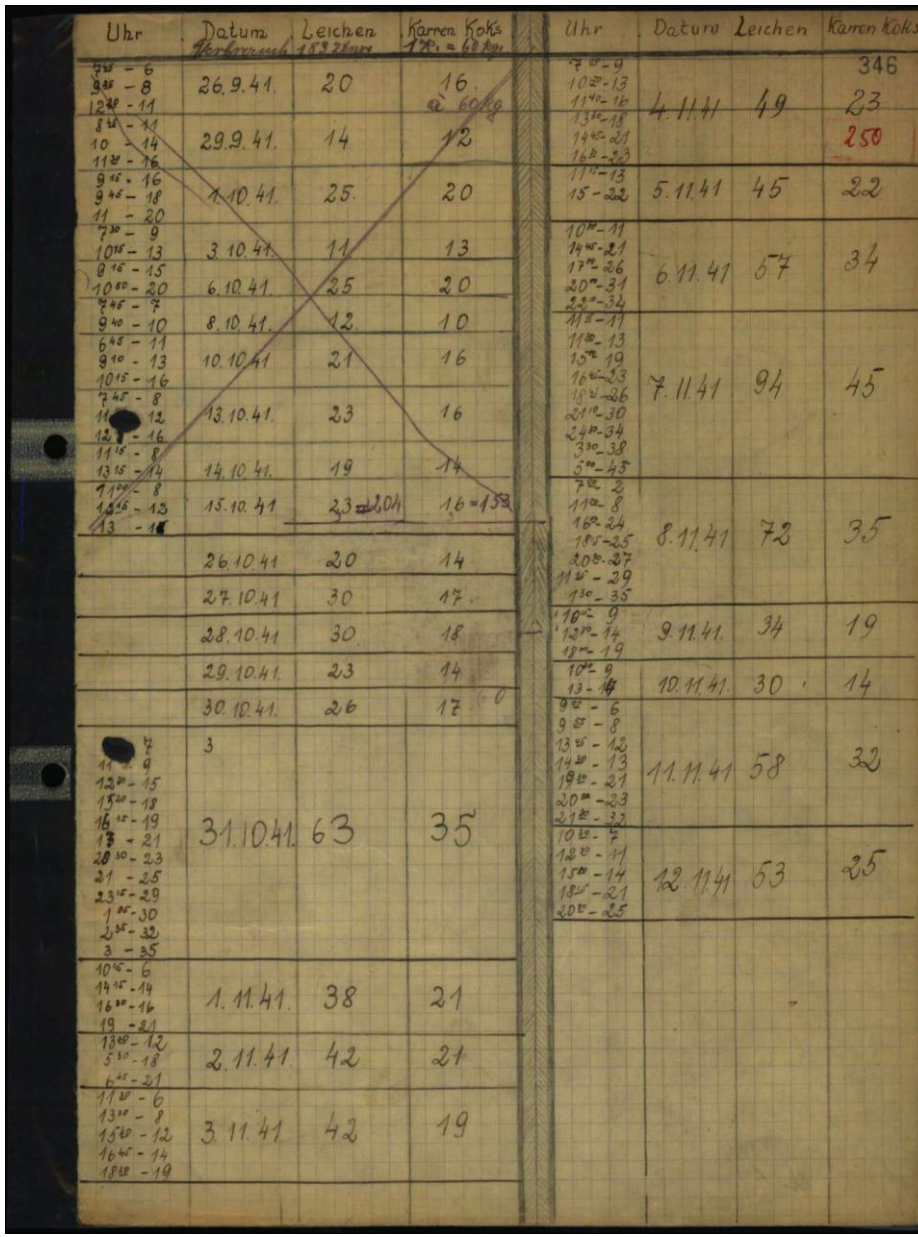
sind 9180 kg Koks verbrannt

in dieser Zeit sind der Asche still

1 Karre

60 kg

Document 4: Crematorium Gusen. "Koksverbrauch" from September 26 to October 15, 1941. ISD, 1301424.



Document 5: Crematorium Gusen. "Koksverbrauch" and number of bodies cremated from September 26 to November 12, 1941. ISD, 1301425.



Document 6: Topf double-muffle furnace in the crematorium at Gusen Camp. Frontal view. © Carlo Mattogno.



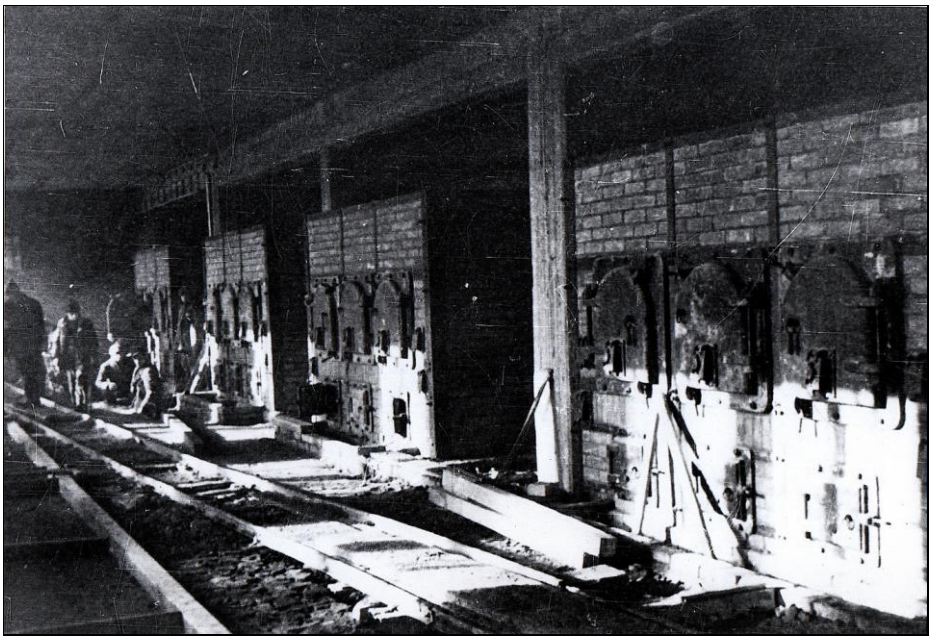
Document 7: Topf double-muffle furnace in the crematorium at Mauthausen Camp. Frontal view. © Carlo Mattogno.



Document 8: Topf double-muffle furnace in the crematorium at Mauthausen Camp. Rear view, coke-gas generator. © Carlo Mattogno.



Document 9: One of the two Topf double-muffle furnaces in the crematorium at Auschwitz Camp, reconstructed after the war by the Polish museum authorities. Rear view. Notice the absence of the two gas generators. © Carlo Mattogno.



Document 10: Topf triple-muffle furnace in Crematorium II at Birkenau. APMO, microfilm no. 287.



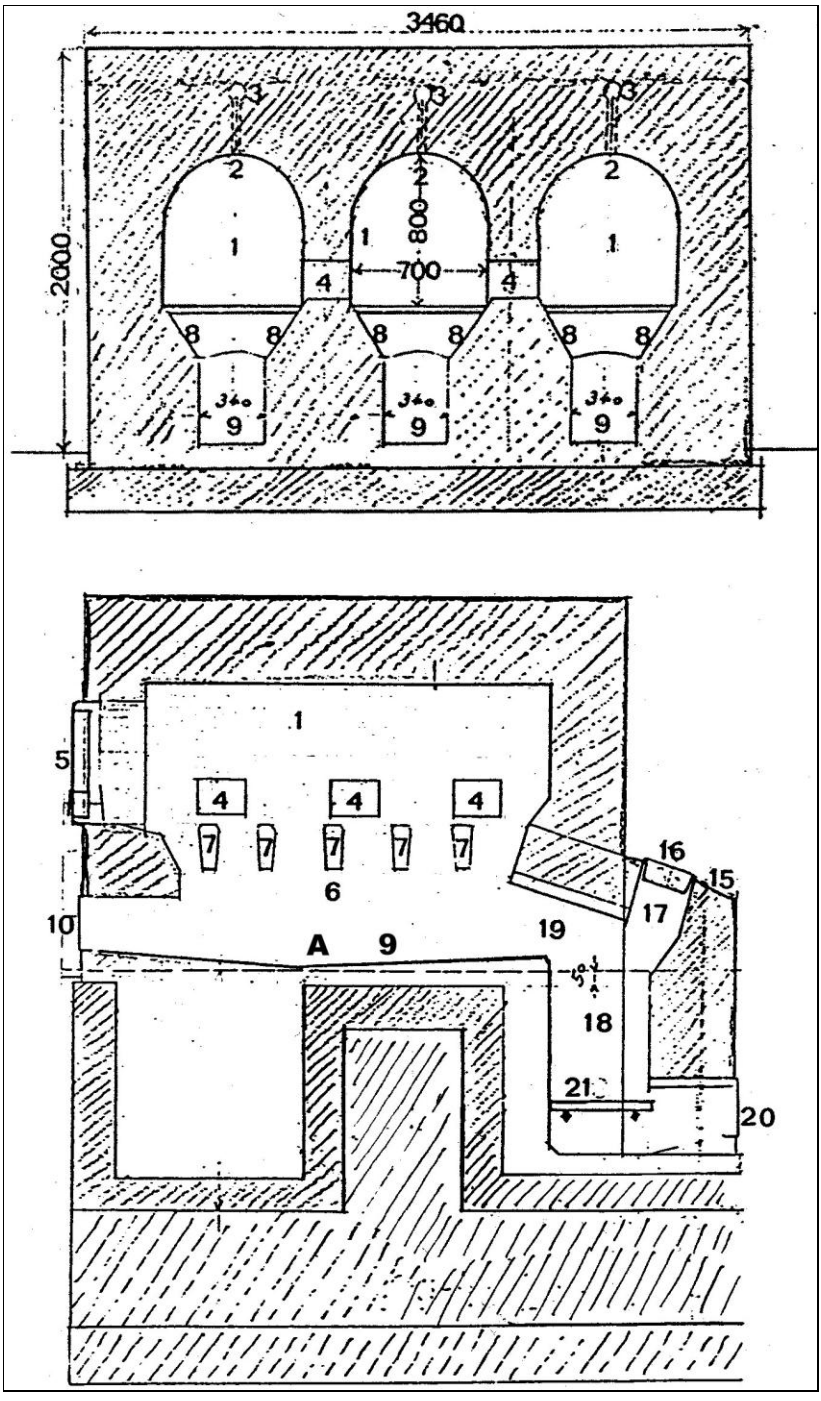
Document 11: Topf triple-muffle furnace in Crematorium II at Birkenau. APMO, microfilm no. 290.



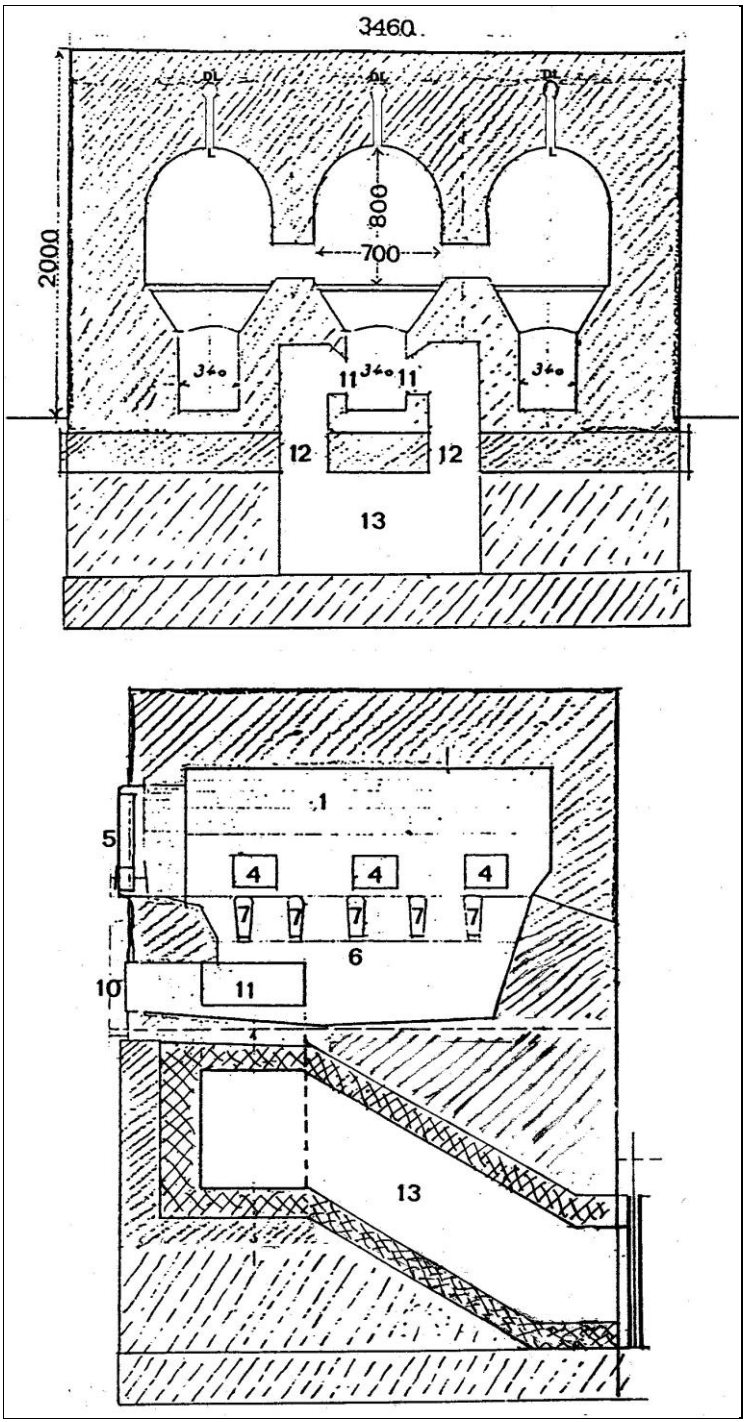
Document 12: Topf triple-muffle furnace in the crematorium at Buchenwald. Right furnace, which was coke-fired only (the other was also set up to be heated with naphtha). © Carlo Mattogno.



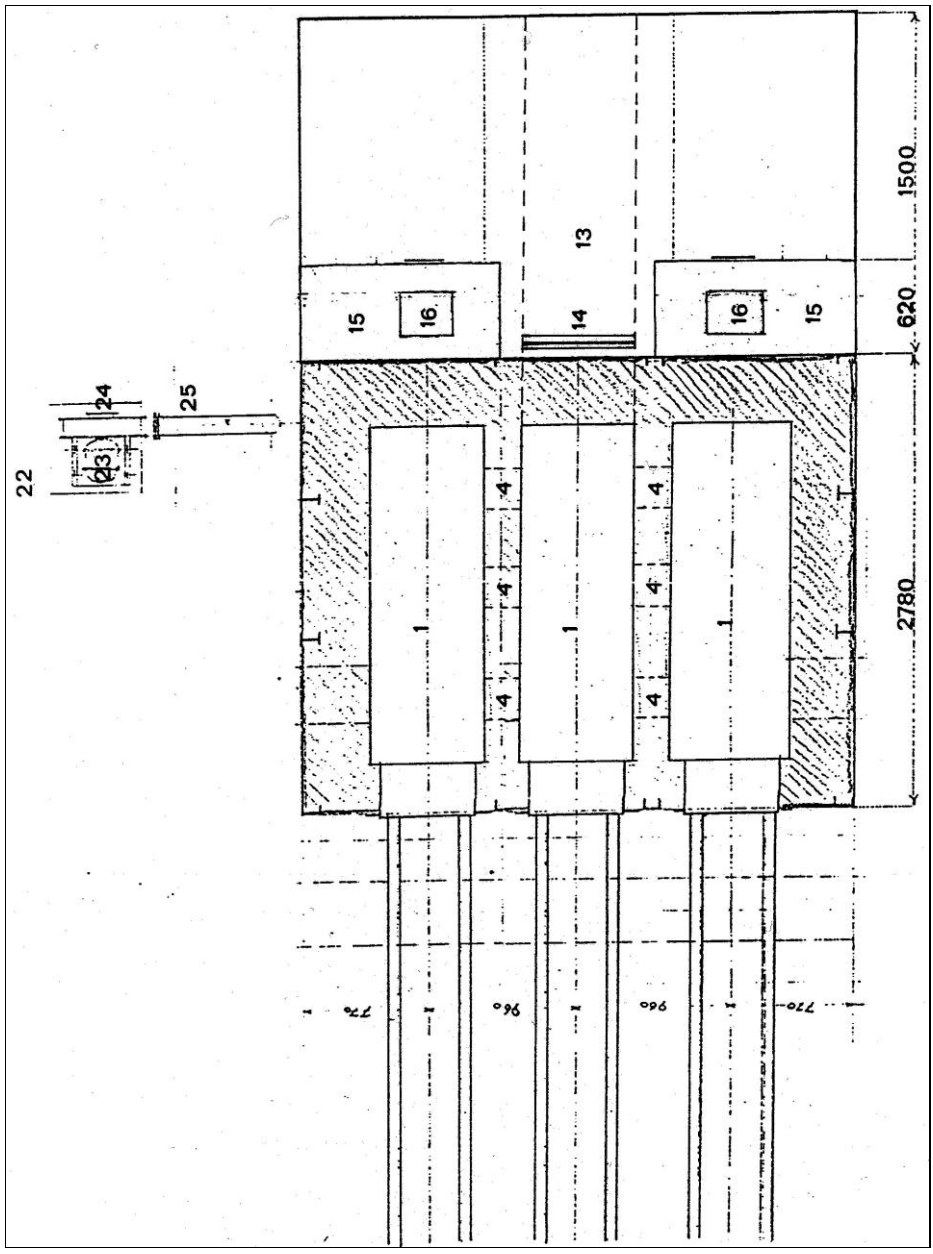
Document 13: Topf triple-muffle furnace in the crematorium at Buchenwald. Rear view, gas generator. © Carlo Mattogno.



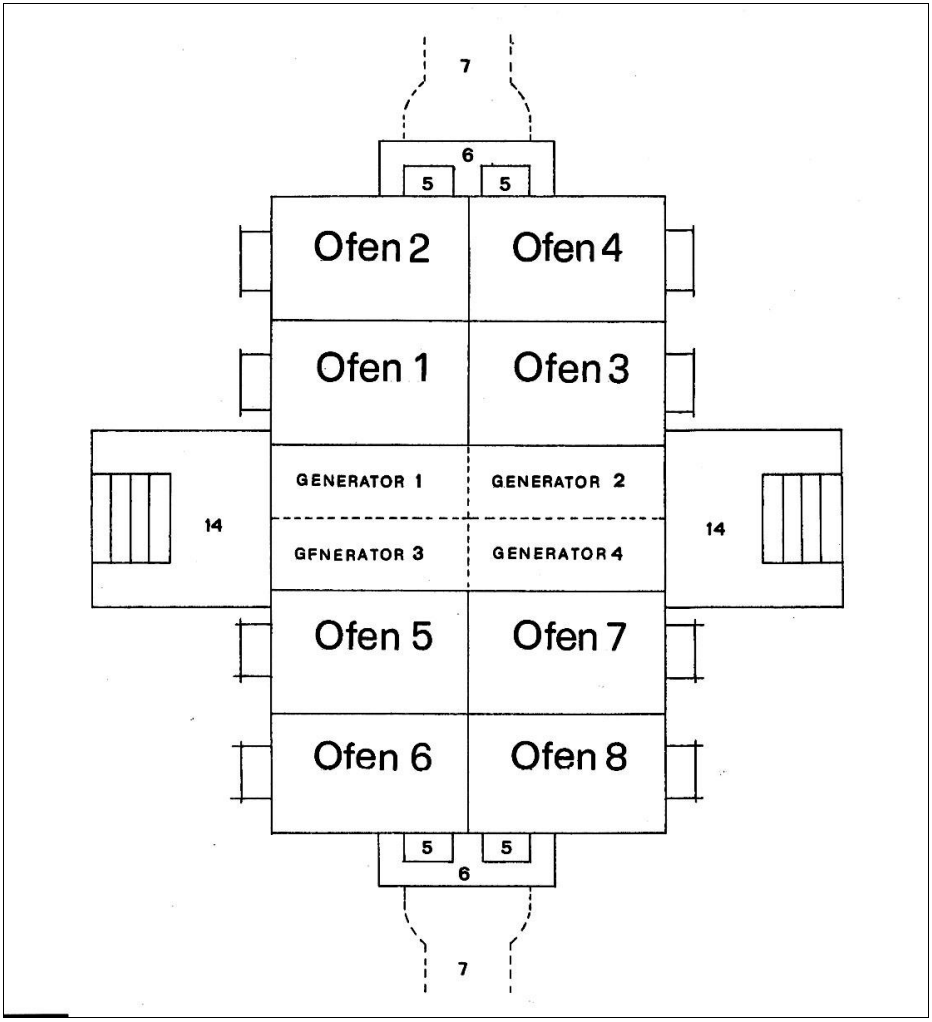
Document 14: Sketches of the Topf triple-muffle furnace. © Carlo Mattogno.



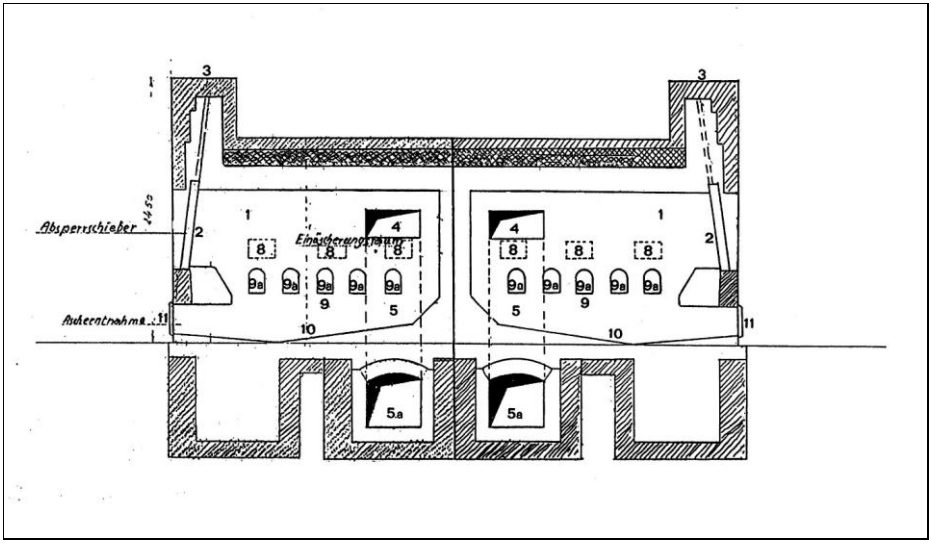
Document 14, continued.



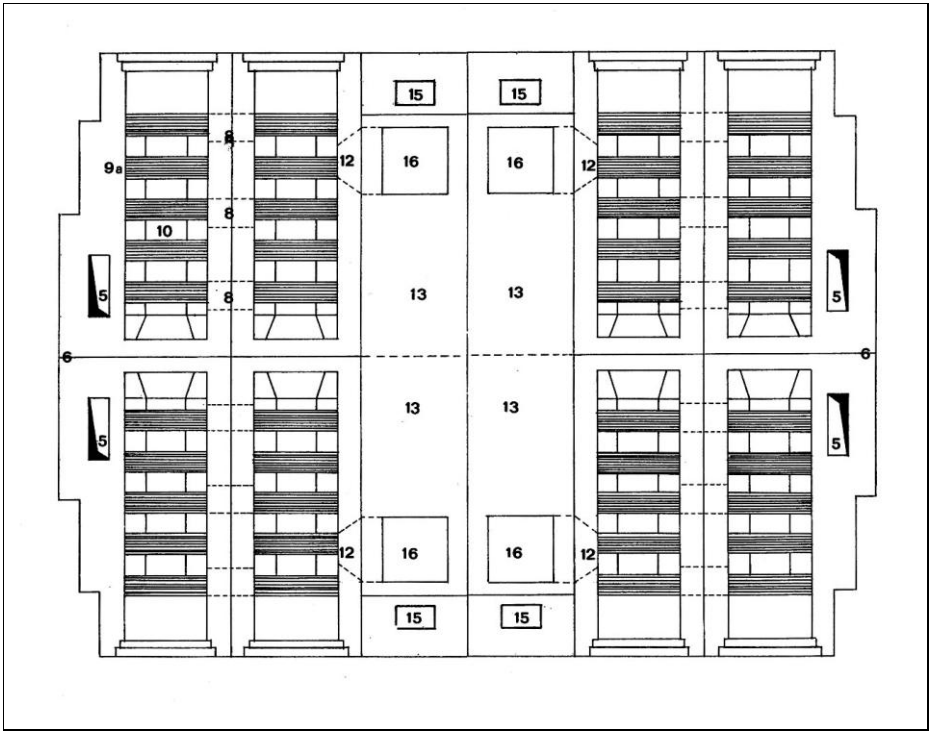
Document 14, continued.



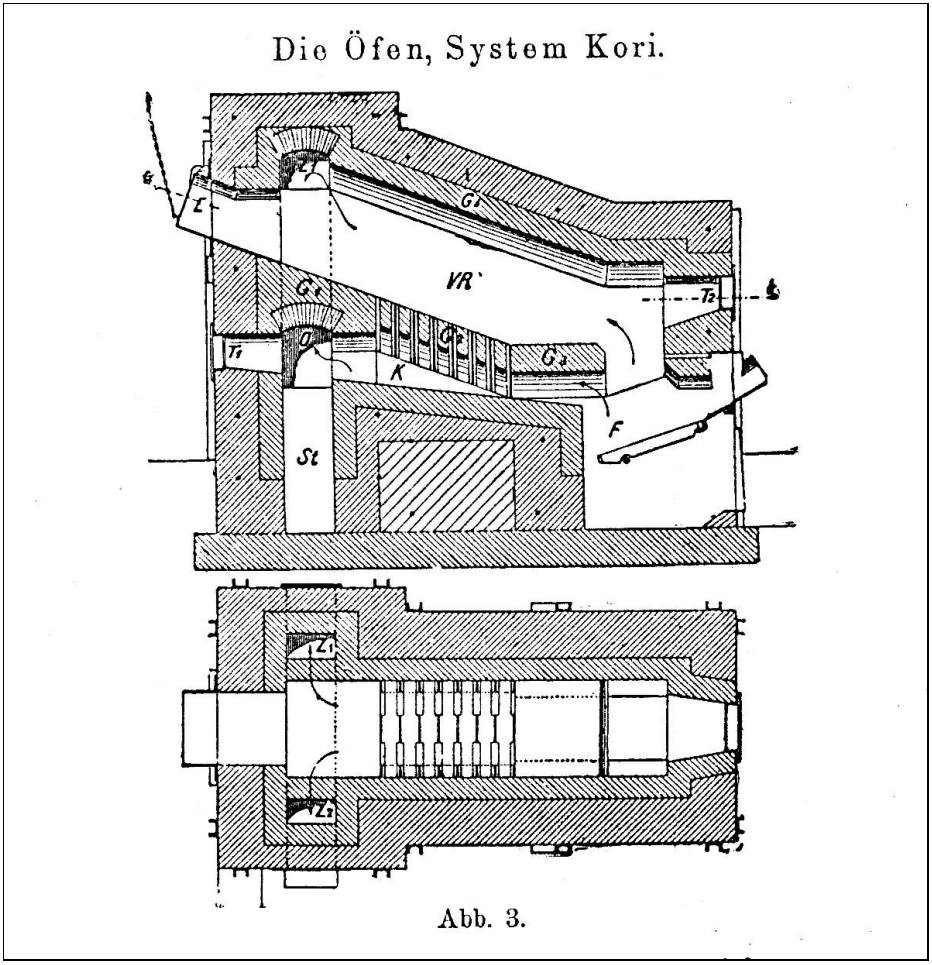
Document 15: Sketches of the Topf eight-muffle furnace. © Carlo Mattogno.



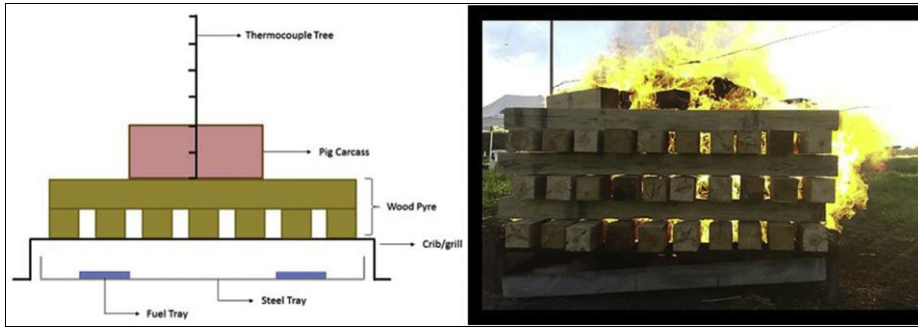
Document 15, continued.



Document 15, continued.



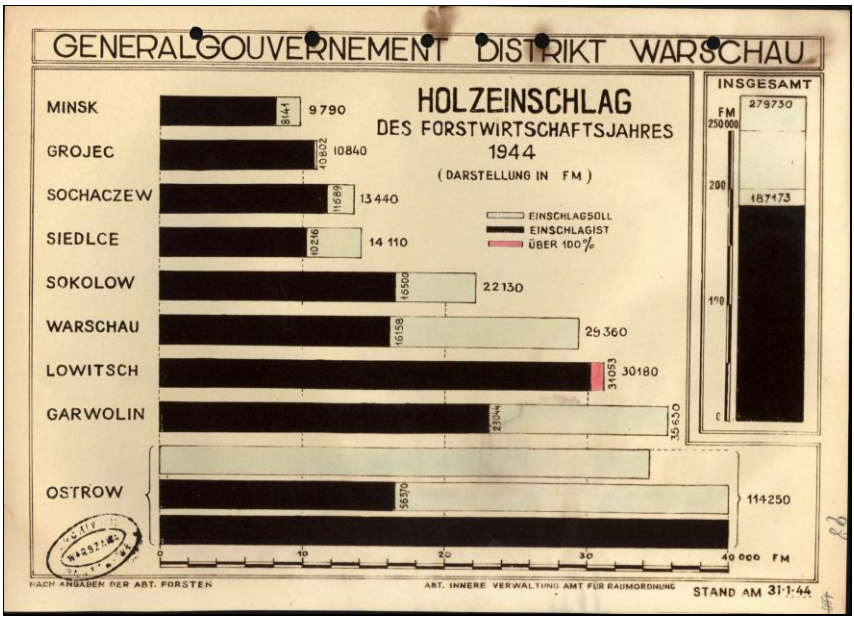
Document 16: "Die Öfen, System Kori", Oven for destruction of animal carcasses. From: Wilhelm Heepke, Die Kadaververnichtungsanlagen. Verlag von Carl Marhold, Halle a. S., 1905, p. 39.



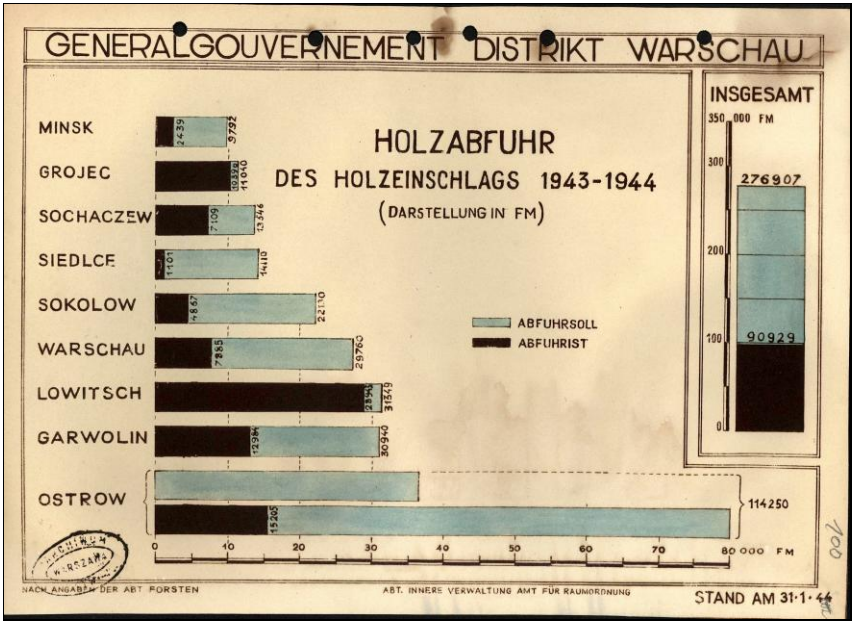
Document 17: "Schematic representation of the experimental setup used in the experiments, and a photograph of one of the experiments." from: Luis Yermán et al., "Experimental Study on the Fuel Requirements for the Thermal Degradation of Bodies by Means of Open-Pyre Cremation." School of Civil Engineering, The University of Queensland, Brisbane 4072, Australia · April 15, 2018, Fire Safety Journal, Vol. 98 (2018), p. 65



Document 18: "Pig carcass after the experiment with fuel-animal mass ratio = 2." Ibid., p. 72.



Document 19: Government General. Warsaw District. "Wood cutting for the economic forestry year 1944." January 31, 1944. APW, Zespół 489 II (Kreishauptmannschaft Ostrow), Starostwo Ostrow Maz. sygn. 82, p. 98.



Document 20: Government General. Warsaw District. "Transportation of wood from felling 1943-1944." January 31, 1944. APW, Zespół 489 II (Kreishauptmannschaft Ostrow), Starostwo Ostrow Maz. sygn. 82, p. 100.

INSTYTUT METEOROLOGII I GOSPODARKI WODNEJ
PAŃSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY
ul. Podleśna 61, tel. 22 56 94 100
01-673 W A R S Z A W A
000080507

zał. 1 do pisma

MINIMALNA DOBOWA TEMPERATURA POWIETRZA ATMOSFERYCZNEGO [°C]
z okresu od 1 marca 1942 roku do 31 marca 1943 roku
na podstawie pomiarów na stacji meteorologicznej Tomaszów Lubelski

rok	1942												1943		
dzień / miesiąc	marzec	kwiecień	maj	czerwiec	lipiec	sierpień	wrzesień	październik	listopad	grudzień	styczeń	luty	marzec
1	-5,9	-2,5	1,3	9,0	9,6	8,2	11,2	6,7	4,1	-5,1	-5,9	-10,9	-0,5
2	-5,3	2,1	4,7	9,0	10,8	5,8	7,2	6,7	5,8	-2,4	-9,5	0,7	-1,4
3	-8,1	-0,9	0,1	10,0	5,8	8,2	8,6	6,7	4,1	-6,5	-5,9	-0,5	-3,5
4	-14,2	-2,6	3,1	10,8	7,6	13,2	10,7	2,6	7,2	-7,9	-3,5	-0,9	-6,5
5	-7,9	-4,9	-2,5	12,6	8,2	12,0	12,7	1,1	4,1	-4,9	-3,9	-0,5	-6,5
6	-16,8	-3,4	3,5	9,7	6,4	11,8	12,0	7,8	2,7	-3,5	-3,9	-1,4	-1,4
7	-22,4	2,3	7,8	6,2	9,2	11,8	11,8	4,9	-1,4	-1,9	-9,5	-1,9	-2,9
8	-17,2	0,9	8,0	3,1	14,0	11,7	11,2	4,3	-2,9	1,3	-16,1	-3,9	-4,1
9	-13,5	3,6	3,5	14,0	15,0	9,8	9,7	8,4	-3,4	2,1	-10,9	-8,9	-4,5
10	-5,3	-1,5	0,5	12,2	12,8	7,4	4,7	5,2	-2,9	-0,3	-13,3	-10,5	-4,4
11	-2,3	3,9	4,5	10,4	13,8	12,2	7,6	6,2	-6,4	-2,5	-13,9	-7,3	-3,5
12	-9,7	2,7	4,1	10,8	12,6	10,2	3,6	5,8	-4,9	0,1	-21,0	-5,7	-2,4
13	-15,8	1,5	9,2	12,6	11,0	13,7	8,6	1,3	-4,5	0,1	-23,0	0,1	-2,4
14	-18,3	0,0	7,6	10,8	11,4	14,7	5,6	4,6	-4,4	-0,9	-16,8	-2,5	-1,4
15	-13,1	0,1	12,6	10,8	11,7	12,7	0,1	3,7	-4,4	-0,4	-14,3	-0,4	-3,7
16	-16,3	0,6	8,8	7,8	12,2	13,7	8,4	5,8	-3,4	-1,5	-18,6	0,5	-4,1
17	-10,7	0,7	7,4	9,2	11,8	13,2	6,7	2,9	-0,7	-0,5	-17,8	-1,4	-4,4
18	0,1	-1,9	9,4	7,8	9,8	9,7	6,2	0,9	-2,0	-0,3	-18,8	0,1	-1,9
19	-5,9	2,7	7,4	9,6	14,0	9,0	7,3	0,6	-3,9	-0,4	-25,3	0,7	-1,1
20	-11,9	2,5	12,4	7,2	15,4	8,8	10,2	0,7	-1,6	1,7	-16,4	1,1	-3,4
21	-14,8	4,9	5,4	8,6	12,0	9,7	1,1	-0,4	-0,7	1,6	-4,9	-1,4	-2,7
22	-15,2	2,5	11,6	6,7	10,8	12,4	4,1	2,1	-10,3	-0,5	-4,2	-2,3	-4,4
23	-11,5	2,7	9,2	5,7	8,4	10,2	12,6	1,6	-5,1	0,3	-0,5	0,1	-4,1
24	-6,9	5,7	5,0	10,4	11,7	8,8	12,0	4,9	-6,4	0,5	-1,9	-1,5	-6,4
25	0,7	7,2	5,2	9,0	8,2	8,7	11,2	6,7	-6,3	-4,3	-17,0	-3,4	-5,5
26	1,1	3,1	3,5	12,4	9,8	8,4	9,8	1,1	-2,9	-3,1	-21,0	-2,9	-3,4
27	-1,9	-0,3	8,5	5,6	16,4	10,8	13,2	0,3	-7,5	-9,4	-23,3	-1,9	0,3
28	-2,4	0,1	11,4	6,8	15,3	13,6	9,0	1,0	-8,2	-12,9	-15,4	-1,1	4,6
29	-6,1	-0,9	10,2	6,9	10,8	11,4	6,7	0,9	-2,4	-13,4	-18,8		-0,9
30	-7,0	-0,7	13,2	7,7	6,2	12,0	7,4	3,1	-7,9	-9,1	-16,0		3,1
31	-3,5		9,2		9,8	16,4		4,9		-6,4	-10,0		1,6

KIEROWNIK
ZESPOŁU EKSPERTYZ, OPINII I UDOSTĘPNIANIA DANYCH
mgr Sławomir Wereski

Document 21: Average temperatures recorded at the Tomaszów Lubelski meteorological station from March 1942 through March 1943. Instytut Meteorologii i Gospodarki Wodnej. Państwowy Instytut Badawcy, Warsaw.

INSTYTUT METEOROLOGII I GOSPODARKI WODNEJ
PAŃSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY
ul. Podleśna 61, tel. 22 56 94 100
01-673 W A R S Z A W A
000080507

zał. 2 do pisma

DOBOWA SUMA OPADU ATMOSFERYCZNEGO [mm]
z okresu od 1 marca 1942 roku do 31 marca 1943 roku
na podstawie pomiarów na stacji meteorologicznej Tomaszów Lubelski

rok	1942												1943		
dzień / miesiąc	marzec	kwiecień	maj	czerwiec	lipiec	sierpień	wrzesień	październik	listopad	grudzień	styczeń	luty	marzec
1	0,0	.	9,2	.	0,8	.	.	.	.	0,7	.	.	0,2
2	.	2,5	.	.	4,8	.	.	.	1,7	0,3	.	.	1,9
3	.	1,6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,4	0,4	4,0	0,4
4	.	1,5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,6	1,6	9,6	3,0
5	1,4	.	1,9	.	.	13,6	.	.	1,1	.	.	.	.
6	2,0	.	0,0	.	.	2,0	.	.	10,0	0,0	2,6	0,0	.
7	.	.	1,6	.	.	27,1	.	3,2	1,1	5,7	1,7	.	0,4
8	.	.	.	.	.	16,3	4,3	.	1,6	1,0	0,0	2,1	.
9	.	7,4	0,0	1,3	5,0	10,0	0,8	.	.	2,9	2,8	0,4	.
10	.	3,0	.	5,0	.	.	.	13,0	0,3	.	0,2	.	.
11	.	0,6	.	16,0	.	.	2,0	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	3,7	1,0	.	0,9	19,4	.	.	0,6	0,0	.	.	.	.
13	0,5	.	12,1	6,7	3,0	2,4	.	.	0,0	.	.	0,8	.
14	.	0,3	1,5	8,0	.	1,4	.	.	0,0	.	0,1	3,5	.
15	.	4,9	6,4	.	1,2	0,1	.	.	.	.	.	7,0	.
16	.	5,6	5,7	.	.	.	1,5	3,0	0,2	.	.	0,7	.
17	0,0	0,3	0,0	6,1	1,6	.	3,4	0,5	5,2	1,0	0,0	.	.
18	.	.	.	.	1,0	.	.	6,4	1,3	.	.	.	.
19	0,0	.	.	0,0	.	.	.	3,4	.	.	.	0,0	.
20	0,0	.	3,0	1,6	1,7	.	.	2,2	.	.	.	.	.
21	.	0,4	.	.	5,9	.	.	0,4	.	0,8	.	.	.
22	.	.	0,0	.	.	.	.	3,7	3,9	0,7	.	.	.
23	.	0,9	.	.	.	.	.	16,0	.	0,3	0,0	.	.
24	.	2,2	.	.	8,5	.	2,5	1,5	5,1	3,5	4,2	.	.
25	.	0,0	.	.	0,4	.	.	.	.	0,5	1,8	.	.
26	.	.	.	11,4	.	.	.	.	0,1	.	.	.	.
27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,8	0,0	.	.	.
28	.	0,0	.	.	1,5	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,1	0,9
29	2,0	5,6	0,2	1,8	11,5	.	.	.	0,7	.	.		.
30	.	2,3	.	0,8	.	.	0,4	.	1,2	0,0	.		2,5
31	2,6		.		1,8	.		.		0,0	.		.
suma	12,2	40,1	41,6	59,6	68,1	72,9	14,9	53,9	34,3	18,4	15,4	28,2	9,3

Uwagi:
0,0 - ślad opadu
. - zjawisko nie wystąpiło
1 mm = 1 litr/m^2
Dobowa suma opadów jest mierzona od godz.7^{00} dnia bieżącego do godz.7^{00} dnia następnego.

KIEROWNIK
ZESPOŁU EKSPERTYZ, OPINII I UDOSTĘPNIANIA DANYCH
mgr Sławomir Wereski

Document 22: Average precipitation recorded at the Tomaszów Lubelski meteorological station from March 1942 through March 1943. Instytut Meteorologii i Gospodarki Wodnej. Państwowy Instytut Badawcy, Warsaw.

On the 80th Anniversary of the Bombing of Dresden

Devil's Advocate Broadcast

Hadding Scott

The following text is the final text version of a presentation about the bombing of Dresden that was broadcast on WBCQ six times in February 2025: on 14 & 21 February 2025 on 7490kHz at 8PM New York Time, and on 17 & 24 February on 6160kHz at 10PM, and on 7490kHz at 11PM New York Time. Download an ogg file of this show at https://codoh.com/wp-content/uploads/80thAnniversaryBombingDresden.ogg (right-click, and pick "Save Link As…" from context menu).

All broadcasts and podcasts by Hadding Scott's "Devil's Advocate Radio" are also accessible on X/Twitter @UnapprovedRadio (https://x.com/UnapprovedRadio).

February 13th, 14th and 15th of 2025 mark the 80th anniversary of the bombing of Dresden, carried out mainly by the British Royal Air Force, but with some participation by the United States Army Air Forces.

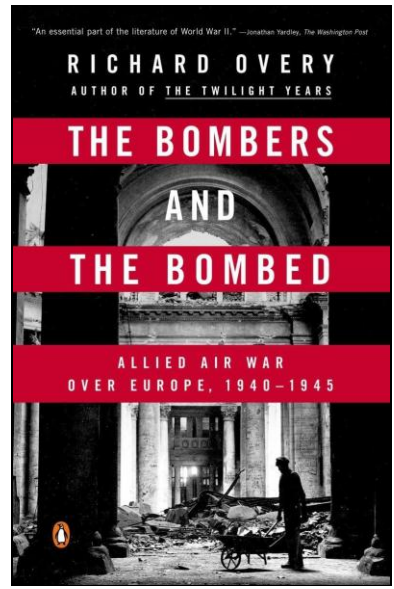
On July 8th, 1940, Winston Churchill wrote a letter to the Minister of Aircraft Production, Lord Beaverbrook, in which he stated the following:

> *"But there is one thing that will bring him back and bring him down, and that is an absolutely devastating, exterminating attack by very heavy bombers from this country upon the Nazi homeland."*

– said Churchill.

It is important to understand that during the British Royal Air Force's bombing campaign of the Second World War, in which 60 German cities were largely reduced to rubble and hundreds of thousands of German civilians were killed, the people in charge understood perfectly well that they were committing massive war crimes, that they were deliberately massacring civilians. This was their plan, and the reason why they did this is that they believed that it would help them to win the war, and if they won the war, nobody would hold them to account for it anyway.

In his book *The Bombers and the Bombed: Allied Air War over Europe, 1940 to 1945*, British historian Richard Overy writes:



> *"For a long time, the official histories have shaped the way the story has been told."*

That's in 2013, he's still saying that. Richard Overy was still saying in 2013 that we had not overcome the official propaganda about bombing in the Second World War.

In addition to avoiding careful scrutiny of British bombing policy after the war, the British authorities also suppressed any public discussion about the true nature of the bombing campaign during the war. Overy writes:

> *"Throughout the war, the public presentation of the bombing offensive in Parliament and in the press never deviated from the claim that the RAF bombed only military targets, 'unlike the enemy'."*

Overy puts that last phrase in ironic quotation marks. So you see, the British authorities maintained the pretense that deliberately bombing civilians was something that only those wicked Axis powers would do. Back to Overy:

> *"When attacks against 'industrial populations' were included in a draft directive in August 1942, the Air Ministry insisted that the term be altered to 'industrial centers' to avoid the impression that civilians were deliberate targets, 'which is contrary to the principles of international law – such as they are'."*

The principles of international law, although understood and recognized, were regarded as an annoying impediment – but one should avoid openly violating them.

But Arthur "Bomber" Harris himself said:

> *"The aim is the destruction of German cities, the killing of German workers, and the disruption of civilized life throughout Germany. It should be emphasized that the destruction of houses, public utilities, transport and lives, the creation of a refugee problem on an unprecedented scale, and the breakdown of morale both at home and at the battlefronts, by fear of extended and intensified bombing, are accepted and intended aims of our bombing policy. They are not by-products of attempts to hit factories."*

Overy comments:

> *"When Air Marshal Harris tried to persuade the Air Ministry in the autumn of 1943 to be more honest in its publicity about bombing, by showing that killing civilian workers was a stated aim of the bombing campaign, the Ministry refused to change. 'It is desirable,' ran the reply, 'to present the bomber offensive in such a light as to provoke the minimum of public controversy.' Discretion was always observed in describing British bombings as directed at military targets, even to the crews who could see the results of their later raids that obliterated whole cities."*

Arthur Harris's obvious motive for urging his superiors to come clean and own the responsibility for what they were doing, was that he didn't want to become the scapegoat for it, which is to a considerable degree what happened. About Arthur Harris, Overy tells us:

> *"He was not, as is so often suggested, the originator of the area bombing campaign."*

This also explains why Harris kept a copy of Churchill's letter, because any commander ordered to do something that is likely to become highly controversial, which could make him subject to prosecution for war crimes, will want to have the order for that action in writing.

And in 1979, he told a biographer:

> *"That was the RAF mandate."*

So it was the RAF's mandate to conduct "devastating, exterminating attacks" – in the very words of Winston Churchill.

George Bell, the bishop of Chichester, delivered a speech in the House of Lords on February 9, 1944, that condemned Britain's already ongoing campaign of mass murder and destruction in German cities, of which the most notorious instance up to that date had been the bombing of Hamburg in 1943. The bishop said:

> *"How can we hope to build up a peaceful world if we are destroying the very foundations upon which peace can be built? The bombing of open towns and cities, the killing of civilians, the destruction of homes and churches, of schools and hospitals, is not only an outrage on humanity, it is also a crime against civilization. We are defeating the very purpose for which we are fighting, if we descend to these methods."*

In that speech in 1944, George Bell, the bishop of Chichester, was cataloging war crimes committed by the Royal Air Force that were continuing to be committed. Especially when one understands that the bombing of Dres-

den was part of a campaign of conscious war crimes committed over the course of more than four years, it is impossible to argue that the bombing of Dresden was not a war crime and an atrocity on a gigantic scale. It was at the time called a terror bombing.

The fact that this was a war crime cannot be disputed, but other details about the bombing have been disputed. It is alleged that there were some legitimate targets for military bombing in Dresden. In particular, the rail hub is cited. This cannot explain why residential areas of Dresden were blanketed with incendiaries. It has been alleged that this rail hub was bombed in order to prevent German troops from being sent eastward to face the Soviet Red Army. But if that was the purpose, then it could have been accomplished better by bombing the strip of railway between Dresden and the area where the Red Army was. According to Albert Speer, the hub was operational again within a few days.

It just happened to be the practice of Churchill's government to allege what might seem to be legitimate targets for bombing as a pretext for bombing civilian populations, which they believed was going to be the most effective way to end the war quickly – through some psychological effect that they expected.

Associated Press reporter Howard Cowan got past the military censor with a report stating that a deliberate policy of terror bombing had been adopted, and that the bombing of Dresden was an application of this policy. It appeared in American news media on the 18th of February 1945. The Associated Press reported:

> *"The Allied air bosses have made the long-awaited decision to adopt deliberate terror bombing of the great German population centers as a ruthless expedient to hasten Hitler's doom. More raids, such as the British and American heavy bombers carried out recently on the residential sections of Berlin, Dresden, Chemnitz and Cottbus are in store for the Reich, and their avowed purpose will be creating more confusion in the German traffic tangle, and sapping German morale. The all-out air war in Germany became obvious with the unprecedented daylight assault on the refugee-crowded capital two weeks ago and subsequent attacks on other cities jammed with civilians fleeing from the Russian advance in the east."*

The report refers to Operation Thunderclap, a specific stage of the bombing campaign that focused on cities packed with refugees fleeing the Red Army.

In a separate report, the Associated Press said that the political director of German radio broadcasts, Hans Fritzsche, had accused the Allies of "organized murder of refugees" on German roads, especially in the recent bombings of Berlin, Dresden and Cottbus. Fritzsche is quoted:

> *"In Berlin, Dresden and Cottbus, only civilians and refugees have been bombed under the excuse of attacking important junctions"*

– meaning railway junctions. That appeared in the Newark *Sunday Call*, 18th February 1945, and it's from the Associated Press. What Hans Fritzsche said in that German radio broadcast was precisely correct.

About this reporting from the Associated Press, Richard Overy says:

> *"For the first time, the real nature of area and blind-bombing attacks came under public scrutiny."*

This caused a firestorm of controversy.

After controversy erupted about the firebombing of Dresden, Churchill seemed to try to distance himself from it. On March 28th, 1945, Churchill sent a minute to the Royal Air Force's chief of staff, Charles Portal, suggesting that the policy of bombing, "for the sake of increasing the terror, though under other pretexts, should be reviewed." So Churchill quietly admitted with this memo to Charles Portal in March 1945 that the Royal Air Force indeed had been engaged in attacks on civilian populations – which was called terror bombing.

It cannot be disputed that killing civilians was British policy, and became over the course of the war American policy as well.

Instead of denying that this war crime was committed, the apologists more often rely on counteraccusations. We are told that the Germans somehow brought it on themselves, or that Hitler caused the Allied terror bombing of Germany by starting the war, or by refusing to give up, even though Franklin Roosevelt's demand for "unconditional surrender" meant that a negotiated end to the war was impossible, while news of the Morgenthau Plan and other proposals being discussed in the USA underscored that a surrender without conditions would be a far greater disaster for Germany than what had happened in 1918.

Dr. Björn Schumacher, author of *Die Zerstörung der deutschen Städte im Luftkrieg*, (*The Destruction of German Cities in the Air War*), points out that this kind of response, blaming Hitler or blaming the Germans for provoking Allied bombing of German civilian populations during the war, conflates two distinct questions. There is the question of *jus ad bellum*, the question of whether waging war is justified, and the question of *jus in bello*, the question of what means of waging war are permissible. Schumacher



does not dispute that the Allies' war against Germany was justified, but he does argue that this did not give the Allies a license to slaughter German civilians.

Note that one need not approve of Adolf Hitler or any of his actions in order to see and to acknowledge the correctness of Schumacher's point. This long-neglected distinction between the just war and lawful conduct in war has extraordinary relevance. It means that, when Rabbi Dennis Prager last year responded to Tucker Carlson's criticism of the use of atom bombs, by affirming that Japan had attacked the USA first, he was making an utterly irrelevant point.

A more immediately relevant application of Dr. Schumacher's observation would be that, whatever happened on the 7th of October 2023, even if we completely accept the Israeli account of what happened that day – the 40 beheaded babies and all that – it did not give license for the Israel Defense Forces to reduce northern Gaza to rubble, killing many thousands of civilians in an attempt to drive out the entire population.

The Hague Convention of 1907 prohibits indiscriminate bombing of civilian populations, and the question of who started the war is utterly irrelevant.

Another excuse for Anglo-American bombing of cities is that the Luftwaffe initiated bombing of civilian populations in the Second World War, with Warsaw, Rotterdam and Coventry being most often named.

This is not exactly true. The Luftwaffe's actions in Warsaw and Rotterdam were instances of tactical bombing, which means bombing in support of a ground operation. Those cities were bombed because enemy troops had taken up positions in those cities, and bombardment under those circumstances has never been contrary to the laws of war. Coventry was a center of war industries that was bombed only after repeated bombings of German cities by the Royal Air Force. Furthermore, the casualties of these bombings were greatly exaggerated during the war, and have since been revised downward by mainstream historians.

Wartime estimates of civilian deaths from the bombing of Warsaw in 1939 ranged from 20,000 to 40,000. Historians after the war have revised the figure down to 6,000 or 7,000 civilian deaths.

Although during the war, a death toll of 30,000 was claimed for the May 14, 1940 bombing of Rotterdam, post-war historians have concluded that fewer than 900 civilians died as a result of that bombing.

The German bombings of both Warsaw and Rotterdam were instances of tactical bombing, which is to say, bombardment in support of ground operations. Tactical bombing does not deliberately target civilian populations and is not a war crime.

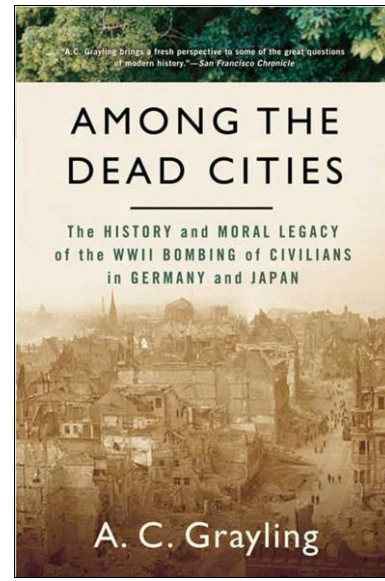
Winston Churchill, however, used those outrageously inflated wartime death tolls for the bombings of Warsaw and Rotterdam – in the tens of thousands – as a justification for deliberately bombing German civilian populations, inflicting similar tens of thousands of casualties.

Coventry was a center of war industries that was bombed only after repeated bombings of German cities. The number of deaths from bombing in Coventry during the Second World War, despite the exaggerated importance given to it in British propaganda, is known to have been 1,250. That's for the entire war. It is comparable to the death tolls that Anglo-American bombing inflicted on some French cities in a single day. Nonetheless, the bombing of war industries in Coventry, like the tactical bombings of Rotterdam and Warsaw, was used as a justification for the Royal Air Force to bomb civilian populations in Germany.

Mainstream history's reduction of the death tolls of German bombing seems to have gone unnoticed by many who persist in spouting old war propaganda. In particular, Poles like to wave the bloody shirt regarding the bombing of Warsaw, and sometimes an English person will bring up Coventry.

Another related argument that is sometimes used, especially by poorly informed people, is that Hitler or the Germans would have performed bombings like the bombing of Dresden if they had had the means to do it. This is obviously based on an impression of utter ruthlessness created by old war propaganda. In fact, Hitler's Germany, like the Soviet Union, like France, like most countries in the world, chose not to pursue bombing of civilian populations as a strategy because, unlike some British generals, the German generals did not believe that bombing population centers would be an effective way of waging war.

Indeed, in terms of achieving military victory, bombing population centers is not effective. We see this today in Gaza, where the Israeli defense forces spent 15 months reducing densely populated communities to ruins,



thereby severely damaging the Jewish state's reputation around the world, only to be defeated in the end by a Palestinian militia.

Terror bombing, such as the British Royal Air Force and, to a lesser extent, the United States Army Air Forces used in the Second World War, and such as the Israel Defense Force recently used in Gaza, is militarily ineffective, and ends up destroying the morale of one's own supporters more than that of the enemy.

Above all, however, what saved the British and American governments from being widely regarded as despicable war criminals by public opinion in their own countries, has been the counteraccusation that Germany had committed mass murder on a much larger scale. A. C. Grayling observes:

> *"The risk that public concern over the destruction of Dresden would escalate into a major problem for the Allied governments was defused by something even more horrifying: the news of what was found when Belsen, Buchenwald and other camps were liberated by Allied troops. Newsreel footage from the concentration camps hugely revived anger and hostility towards Germany. For many in this mood, area bombing in general, and the destruction of Dresden in particular, seemed no more than just punishment."*

That's Anthony C. Grayling from his book *Among the Dead Cities: Is the Targeting of Civilians in War Ever Justified?* published by Bloomsbury Academic in 2006.

It was thus not only useful but practically necessary for the British and American governments to save themselves by accusing the Germans of mass murder on a scale more than 10 times that of Anglo-American bombing. Such accusations had been made during the war, but they were widely doubted. Seeing is believing, however, and the films made by Hollywood directors George Stevens and Billy Wilder, which pretended to be simple documentation of what British and American troops found, rather than the professionally staged and directed productions that they were, convinced many people.

Mainstream historians today, even so-called Holocaust historians in fact, concede that at least some of the accusations made in the 1945 propaganda films about concentration camps captured by British and American forces were false, especially the claims of gassings in those camps. So-called Holocaust historians today have shifted their focus to Auschwitz, where they still claim that gassings happened.

Incidentally, since 1985 it has also been acknowledged that the Soviet government falsified footage depicting the so-called liberation of Auschwitz. It is evident that this falsification was inspired by the propaganda that the British and the Americans had already made about the camps that they captured. I explained this in my program "The Liberation of Auschwitz, a Soviet Propaganda Hoax," which you can find on CODOH.com.[1]

A.C. Grayling tells us that in 1945, what is today called the Holocaust, was at that time a convenient diversion from Allied guilt for the war crime of bombing civilian populations. Whatever blame could be laid upon the defeated Germans was exploited to justify what the Allies had done, and also what they intended to do. And we revisionists know that this exploitation also included fictitious German guilt for fictitious German crimes.

Liberal and leftist political rhetoric today in Germany, however, asserts precisely the opposite causality, accusing the "far right" of exaggerating and exploiting the indisputable war crime of Anglo-American bombing to divert attention from German guilt – which those liberals and leftists in Germany wish to preserve. The political motivation of far-right commemoration of the bombing of Dresden is criticized, while the very clear political motivation of those who wish to minimize the Anglo-American crime of terror bombing is ignored.

Shortly after the Second World War, the authorities in the Soviet puppet state commonly called East Germany began staging annual commemorations of the bombing of Dresden as a way of highlighting the barbarity of Britain and the United States of America. Although the Red Army had committed many atrocities, the Soviet government could at least claim that it had not engaged in that kind of bombing, and this fact was exploited for the purpose of anti-Western propaganda.

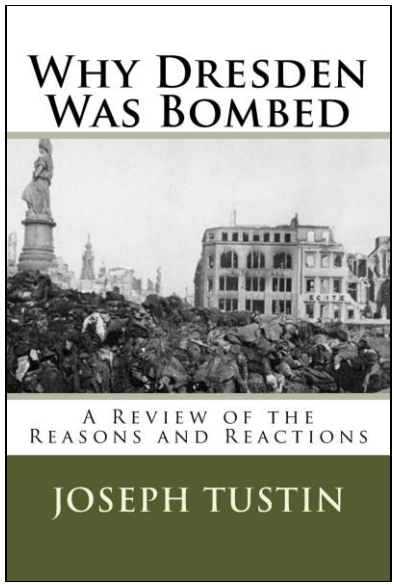
I have this report from Reuters, dated the 13th of February 1955:

"Otto Grotewohl, East German Prime Minister, today described the Allied air raid on Dresden, 10 years ago today, as comparable to the atom bombing of Japan and 'bacteriological warfare in Korea.' Speaking at a commemorative mass rally in Dresden, broadcast over Communist

[1] https://codoh.com/library/document/the-liberation-of-auschwitz-a-soviet-propaganda-hoax/

East Berlin radio, the Prime Minister described the raid as a 'war crime' and said it was militarily unnecessary.

The Paris treaties to rearm West Germany were intended to join 'the murderers of Dresden, Hamburg, Berlin and Hiroshima to the murderers of Lidice, Oradour, Rotterdam and Coventry,' he said."



Grotewohl there was lumping together Anglo-American bombings, which were indisputably war crimes, with some supposed crimes of Hitler's government that had been magnified by Allied propaganda. In fact, there is not much similarity between the Anglo-American bombings that Grotewohl condemns and the German actions to which he compares them.

Apart from his effort to paint a swastika on NATO, however, it is hard to argue with what Prime Minister Grotewohl said. The bombing of Dresden was indeed a war crime, and it was militarily unnecessary, as he said.

In reaction to the invocation of the bombing of Dresden as anti-Western propaganda, a report was written for the United States Air Force in 1954, Joseph P. Tustin's *Why Dresden Was Bombed: A Review of the Reasons and Reactions*. Joseph P. Tustin was the chief historian of the Historical Division of the Office of Information Services of the United States Air Forces in Europe. On page 16, Tustin tells us that the Soviet estimates of the fatalities in the bombing of Dresden ranged from 25,000 to 32,000. He also tells us about the contemporary death toll published by *Flugwehr und Technik*, the Swiss journal. *Flugwehr und Technik* was published especially for professionals in the military and especially military air defense. The title of the magazine translates to *Air Defense and Technology*. Because it is a publication by and for air defense specialists, the representation of the bombing of Dresden in *Flugwehr und Technik* carries more than just the average level of credibility. Tustin quotes from *Flugwehr und Technik*:

"According to reliable sources, the total dead during the three heavy attacks was said to be 100,000."

Tustin, however, does not accept this number. I'm going to read to you what Tustin wrote on page 17:

> *"One may reasonably consider that the figures given by the German authors Herr Rumpf and Herr Görlitz are closer to the correct figure than the excessive death toll earlier mentioned. The former author stated that by April 1945, approximately 30,000 bodies had been recovered. Without question, a vast number of the missing and presumed dead were buried under the ruins, estimated at another 30,000 persons, making the total number of victims 60,000, the same figure mentioned by the latter author."*

So, an official historian of the United States Air Force in 1954 estimated the death toll of the bombing of Dresden at 60,000. Tustin in 1954 said 30,000 bodies were recovered, and there are likely another 30,000 buried.

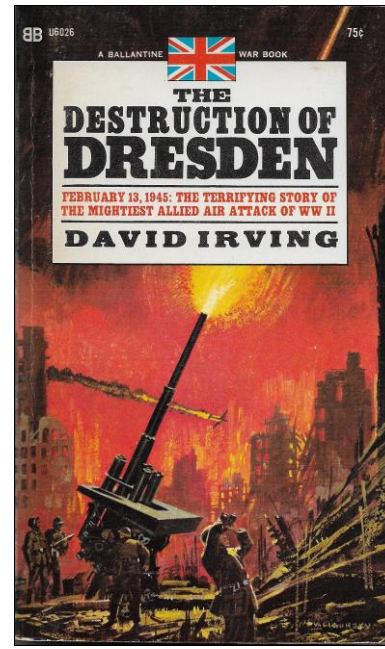
However, Tustin goes on to say:

> *"One thing is certain: The exact toll of this tragic event will never be known and will continue to create never-ending speculation and controversy."*

In other words, you really can't know how many bodies are buried.

Now, in East Germany at this time, the standard estimated death toll for the bombing of Dresden was 35,000. But this official historian for the United States Air Force, Joseph P. Tustin, has told us that 30,000 corpses were already recovered in Dresden, which means that 30,000 is an absolute minimum. And the number of corpses that may still lie buried under the rubble, he admits, is unknowable. It is clear, however, that Tustin believes that the number of victims lying under the rubble is a significant number, probably much higher than the number presumed by the official East German estimate of only 35,000 total victims. In that case, the upper limit to how many may have died in the bombing of Dresden depends on how many refugees were in the city.

The subject of the bombing of Dresden seems to have received much more attention in the 1960s, beginning with the publication of David Irving's book *The Destruction of Dresden* in 1963. With this book, David Irving acquired both notoriety and respect. Since Germany as a unified nation did not at that time exist, and since the bombing of Dresden was rather a reproach against Britain and the United States, used especially by the Soviet bloc, David Irving's work was not seen as some kind of neo-Nazi propaganda. Rather, it was seen as broad-minded self-criticism. And in fact, it was even used by some people who wanted to criticize American



bombing in Vietnam. They could point to the bombing of Dresden as an illustration of the horrors of bombing.

David Irving's work was taken very seriously. The estimated death toll for the bombing of Dresden, published in David Irving's book, became the figure that one most often saw, at least in the English-speaking world. How did David Irving arrive at that figure of 135,000 deaths for the bombing of Dresden? David Irving writes that immediately after the bombing of Dresden, on the 15th of February 1945, Saxony's interior ministry set up a new agency, the *Vermissten-Nachweis-Zentrale*, the Missing Persons Documentation Center, to compile a list of the missing and the dead, and to identify or to record details facilitating eventual identification of the remains that were found. Within this organization of nearly 400 workers, a local school administrator, Hanns Voigt, was put in charge of the records and personal effects of the dead. Voigt was an important source for David Irving, who writes:

> *"Voigt's recollection was that using these four indexing systems, his section was able to establish the identity of some 40,000 of the dead. Another figure, not too widely different, was provided to this author by the city's civil defense engineer, Georg Feydt who wrote, 'The official number of identified dead was announced as 39,773 up to the morning of May 6, 1945.' These figures may be taken as the absolute minimum death toll in Dresden."*

That's David Irving, and that's in the 1995 edition of his book about the bombing of Dresden, on page 266.

Roughly the same passage is found on page 197 of the 1963 edition. So, that particular set of facts is unchanged.

What one does not find in the 1995 edition, however, which was the most famous feature of the 1963 edition, is Hanns Voigt's estimate of the total number of dead, including remains that had not been recovered. In the first edition of *The Destruction of Dresden* from 1963, David Irving published a death toll estimated by Hanns Voigt as 135,000. This figure rough-

ly doubles Voigt's actual head count, based on perhaps consideration of how much of the city's ruins could not be excavated. Irving, in 1963, called Voigt's estimate conservative, because, although 35,000 was the official death toll espoused in East Germany, in the U.S. puppet state of the Federal Republic of Germany, it was not unusual for people to say that more than 200,000 had been killed, and some even much higher numbers were espoused in 1945, when Voigt was compiling information about the deceased. In that context, Voigt's estimate of 135,000 seems downright moderate. Voigt told David Irving that the standard East German death toll for the bombing of Dresden, which was 35,000, was created simply by erasing the 1 from his estimate of 135,000.

Irving, however, publicly tried to distance himself from that figure of 135,000 as early as 1966. In his letter to the *Times* of London dated 7th of July 1966, David Irving quoted a document that East German authorities, he said, had finally released to him that was authored by the Regional Chief of Civil Defense. This document stated that by the 10th of March 1945, 18,375 dead had been found in Dresden, and 35,000 were missing. The dead were said to be primarily women and children, and the report anticipated a death toll of 25,000.

With the addition of 35,000 missing, however, the true death toll could be much higher, as high as 53,000 or so. Irving says that the content of that report, very coincidentally, was confirmed by a summary of air raids on Reich territory dated the 22nd of March 1945, which had been misfiled, but happened to be discovered and was given to David Irving, he says, within a very few days of that other report.

It certainly is odd that these two reports stating the same numbers both appeared 20 years after the war within a few days of each other. David Irving, however, accepted them as authentic.

Irving writes that, in early March 1945, Hanns Voigt was ordered to discontinue the work of identification because of the risk of a disease epidemic from further delay of burial of corpses.

Unidentified corpses numbering 28,746, he writes, were buried together in a cemetery outside of Dresden called the Heidefriedhof. This number, says Irving, represents a literal head count. The number of recovered human heads, then, combining the identified and the unidentified, numbers 68,519, according to the information that David Irving relayed from Hanns Voigt in 1995.

This does not greatly exceed the figure of 60,000 supplied by General Hans Rumpf and endorsed by an official historian of the United States Air Force, Joseph P. Tustin, in 1954. Tustin, however, accepted the view of

Rumpf and Görlitz that a number equal to the sum of recovered corpses might still be under the ruins, which, if we apply that principle, would legitimize the estimate that Irving quoted from Voigt in 1963: 135,000.

The figure of 135,000 was not considered fantastic in 1963. Significantly, it was endorsed by the commander of the United States Eighth Air Force, which had bombed Dresden, retired Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker. Anyway, this canonical figure of 135,000 lasted into the 1980s. That figure appears, for example, in an article by Kenneth Jautz that appeared in the *Dispatch* of Lexington, North Carolina, on the 14th of February 1985, where it is titled "Dresden Marks 40th Anniversary of Firebombing," and Jautz wrote:

> *"Western historians have estimated the two-day raid claimed between 135,000 and 150,000 lives. East German historians say 35,000 people died in the firebombing. The attack is regarded by many historians as the culmination of Allied bombing policy aimed at demoralizing the German populace and terrorizing the Nazis into surrendering. Last Sunday, the* Observer *newspaper of London quoted a bomber crewman who took part in the raid as saying the pre-mission briefing spoke of a deliberate attack on civilians."*

So, that was the consensus of Western historians, according to that reporter for the Associated Press, reporting 40 years ago. David Irving thus had established a consensus about how many died in the bombing of Dresden, even though he himself only three years later had doubts about it.

David Irving began to get into controversy, however, with the publication of his book *Hitler's War* in 1977, when he argued that, according to the lack of documentation, it did not seem that Adolf Hitler knew anything about any effort to kill all the Jews of Europe. And he offered a $1,000 reward to anyone who could supply a document demonstrating that Hitler did know.

In fact, the lack of any such document had been observed long before the late 1970s, but it was not much discussed. The lack of such documents was noted for example by the Jewish attorney Léon Poliakov, in his book *Harvest of Hate*, originally published [in French] in 1951.

In 1977, however, David Irving did not argue from this lack of documents that the Holocaust had not happened. Instead, he continued to accept that the Holocaust had happened, and argued that it seemed to have happened without Hitler's knowledge.

In 1988, however, because David Irving had attracted so much attention from saying that Adolf Hitler didn't know anything about the Holocaust,



Dresden, Altmarkt, cremation of suffocated, partially burned, desiccated corpses of civilians murdered during the Allied carpet-bombing campaign against Dresden on February 13-15, 1945.

he was invited to testify for the defense in Ernst Zündel's False-News Trial in Canada. David Irving was expected to testify about the lack of documentation of the Holocaust.

While he was there, however, David Irving saw the *Leuchter Report*, which was a forensic report on the alleged gas chambers at Auschwitz and Majdanek, and it found that these facilities could not have been used as mass gassing chambers. David Irving read this, and he believed it, and he endorsed the finding.

And after this, the sky fell on David Irving. Everything that he had said up to that date came into question.

Until that time, he was a celebrity historian. David Irving is prominently mentioned in Kurt Vonnegut's novel and in the movie *Slaughterhouse Five*. You can see David Irving featured as an expert on Eva Brown in Leonard Nimoy's *In Search Of* TV series from January 31st, 1982, where he was introduced like this:

> *"Author David Irving tracked Eva Braun among others during ten years he spent finding and interviewing German eyewitnesses released from Russian prisons."*

During that introduction, David Irving's credibility is established by having the camera scan across a shelf of books, showing the spines of books written by David Irving, including *Hitler's War.*

So, it is clear that David Irving's reputation, and his career, survived his promulgation, in 1977, of the unlikely thesis that the Holocaust had happened, but without Hitler's knowledge or approval.

But after David Irving let it be publicly known that he no longer believed that there had been gassings in Auschwitz, David Irving's name was mud. He had a hard time getting his books published anymore.

What happened with David Irving is eye-opening for a couple of reasons. For one thing, most obviously, it shows that you can go from being a celebrity to being a nobody just by crossing the wrong people, just by saying the wrong things. It's okay to be controversial, but only certain kinds of controversy are allowed, regardless of whatever reputation for expertise you may have enjoyed up to this point in time. And that indicates that, what we think is a consensus, may not really be a consensus. It may be just what you have to say in order to be approved.

And that in turn leads to the question: if David Irving was such a terrible historian as they began to say after 1988, how is it that he was so highly regarded from 1963 until 1988? – I mean, at least until the late '70s, when he started questioning a few things. For quite a few decades, David Irving was very highly regarded and a celebrity historian. It raises serious doubts about the other historians that are put in front of us. How about Stephen Ambrose? Maybe he's a shit historian, huh? Maybe all of these people that are put in front of us as the great authorities need to be questioned. I would say so.

Now, I actually do have a lot of criticisms of David Irving. You can read about them on CODOH.com. I've got a series there called "Talking Frankly about David Irving."[2] Not about his work on the bombing of Dresden. I don't find serious fault with that. But his later work includes some narratives that are not really supportable, I would say. Really, David Irving puts too much imagination into his histories. He massages the material too much to try to make an interesting story. His histories are really more like historical novels.

---

[2] https://codoh.com/library/document/talking-frankly-about-david-irving/

But he got away with all of that for as long as he didn't start to question, you know, gas chambers. When he crossed that line, then everything else that he said came under the microscope. The great irony to me is that he only got into trouble as an historian when he started to say something that needed to be said, when he started to say something that was true and demonstrable, after saying so many other things that were not supportable, which, again, you can read in my series called "Talking Frankly about David Irving."[2]

After all of that, David Irving was more cautious. He no longer endorsed Voigt's estimate that 135,000 had been killed. Instead, he wrote:

> *"So how many did die in Dresden? The key element is probably, over and above the identified death roll, the vast number of missing people, which even the Dresden police chief put at 35,000. The police president of Darmstadt, in his report on the raids of September 1944, stressed that in catastrophes of this scale very often whole families were wiped out, leaving nobody to report anybody as missing. The same would go for the refugees. It is unlikely that, given the magnitude of the Dresden catastrophe, the police authorities could have conducted a realistic estimate in the short space between the raids and the reporting date, March 10th, when much of the city was still under rubble and ruins that have indeed not been excavated to this day.*
> *60,000 or more, perhaps 100,000…."*

That's from page 289 of the 1995 edition of David Irving's book. And you see, there, he has already addressed in 1995 the so-called conclusion of this commission of historians from 2010, which is now being pushed in Germany. Note also that the document that David Irving discusses there in 1995, it's the same one about which he wrote to the *Times* in 1966, and it also happens to be the main exhibit in the so-called commission-of-historians' report about the bombing of Dresden that insists that the death toll was not more than 25,000.

They're able to say that because they assume that out of the 35,000 missing that the same police report mentions, not more than 19% of those missing people were dead, which does not seem to be a reasonable assumption at all. Never mind the fact that an official historian for the United States Air Force already wrote in 1954 that 30,000 corpses had already been recovered, which makes a claim of only 25,000 dead certainly appear to be impossible. Such is politically motivated history.

The purpose of the so-called commission of historians was to combat so-called far-right exploitation of the bombing of Dresden. The lord mayor

of Dresden who established the commission was well known as an enemy of [the right-wing party] Alternative for Germany. Strangely enough, it has become common practice to accuse David Irving of being politically motivated in his conclusions about how many died in the bombing of Dresden, and that just doesn't seem to be the case at all.

With the figure of 60,000 that David Irving proposed in 1995, he takes us back to the estimates of Rumpf and Görlitz, which were endorsed in 1954 by an official historian for the United States Air Force, Joseph P. Tustin, while *Flugwehr und Technik*'s estimate – 100,000 dead – apparently widely accepted in the 1950s, is still regarded as possible.

PROFILE IN HISTORY

Jürgen Graf, 15 August 1951 – 13 January 2025

Obituary

Germar Rudolf

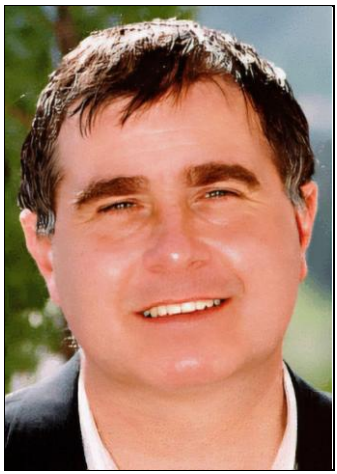
A great Holocaust Revisionist has passed away. I usually do not write revisionist with a capital letter. But in this case, I have to. Jürgen was a very dear friend of mine. I met him for the first time in 1994 in his hometown Basel, when we went out for dinner one evening. The previous year, Jürgen had published two revisionist books: The 300+-page *Der Holocaust-Schwindel* (no need to translate that) and the much shorter 100-page booklet *Der Holocaust auf dem Prüfstand* (*The Holocaust on the Test Stand*). That same year, the first edition of my expert report on the *Chemistry of Auschwitz* (today's English title)[1] as well as the 350-page *Vorlesungen über Zeitgeschichte*[2] (now in English as *Lectures on the Holocaust*[3]) had appeared. Evidently, we were both working on our respective projects concurrently, but in complete isolation and ignorance of each other's existence. We both had been in touch with Dr. Robert Faurisson since 1991, who knew about our works in progress and gave us advice, but Robert never mentioned to either of us anything about the other. That was a pity, because we both could have benefited greatly from each other's skills and knowledge.

While the books I wrote got me into serious trouble in Germany, ruining my career as a fledgling research chemist, and ending with a prison term for my iconoclastic forensic research, Jürgen initially only lost his position as a foreign-language teacher in Switzerland, while a later book he wrote got him a prison sentence as well (which he successfully dodged by going into Russian exile).

During our dinner that memorable evening in 1994, we decided to work no longer separately, but to join forces in order to help each other in our efforts to understand what really happened to the Jews within the German sphere of influence during the Second World War.

---

1 https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-chemistry-of-auschwitz/
2 https://holocausthandbooks.com/de/book/vorlesungen-ueber-den-holocaust/
3 https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/lectures-on-the-holocaust/



Jürgen Graf

While I went into English exile in 1996 and established a small German-language revisionist outlet there (in 1998 christened Castle Hill Publishers), Jürgen teamed up with Italian revisionist researcher Carlo Mattogno, and went on several trips to archives in the former Eastern Bloc. Jürgen was a multi-linguist who could converse in 12 languages, I think. Or was it 17? I forget. Either way, it is well beyond most people's comprehension how a human brain can competently juggle so many different languages. And he was not just limited to the usual European ones (German, French, English, Russian, Polish, Danish, Spanish, Italian…). No, he spoke Indonesian and Mandarin Chinese as well. He once told me jokingly that he developed serious feelings of inferiority when meeting a Russian who spoke 21 languages fluently.

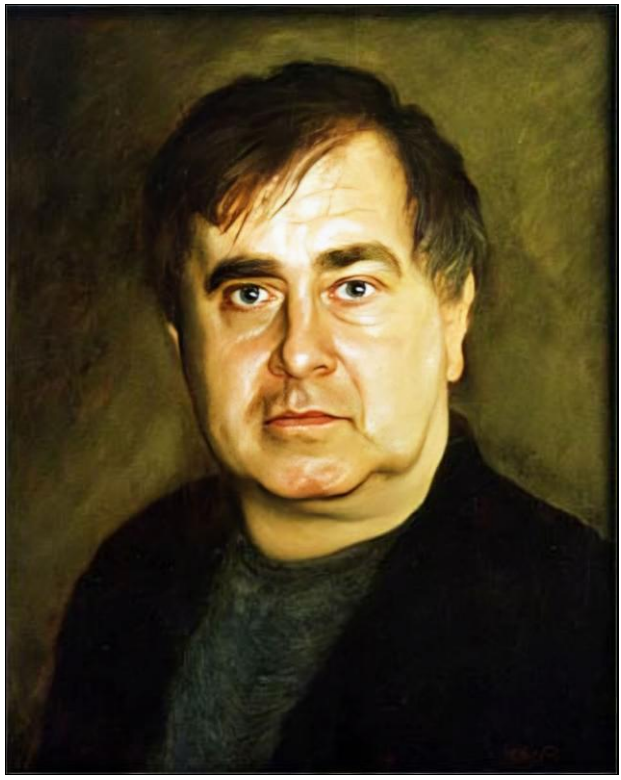
His language skills came in handy when he and Carlo visited Polish and Russian archives during the 1990s. Without Jürgen's language skills and his winning charm, Carlo could not have traveled to these countries and receive access to so much archival material. One fateful visit of the two concerned an archive in Moscow that stored the documents left behind at Auschwitz by the Central Construction Office of the Waffen SS and Police Auschwitz, the organization in charge of building the camp – fences, housings, watch towers, toilets, showers, disinfestation buildings, you name it… *and* the infamous crematoria said to have housed the alleged homicidal gas chambers. It was not so much the contents of this archive that were fateful for Jürgen, though. It was the lady who was in charge of that collection. She had been sifting through those roughly 80,000 documents for years, categorizing and cataloguing them. When Jürgen and Carlo entered the archive, this lady was very accommodating and also very honest. She told the two revisionist researchers straight away that, in her humble opinion, there isn't a trace of evidence in that collection that homicidal gas chambers existed at Auschwitz, and that she therefore does not believe in the horror tales about Auschwitz. Olga was her name, and she ended up marrying Jürgen. They were together until death parted them.

Olga was a typical Russian otherwise (or rather a Belorussian, if I am not mistaken, originally from Minsk). She did not believe in the gas-chamber myth, but she believed that all Americans are evil. Some Soviet

propaganda had to stick. Anyway, Jürgen and Olga came to visit me in the summer of 2002 when I lived at Coosa Circle in Huntsville, Alabama. My rented house was on the northern outskirts of the town, bordering on a forest with a fine network of hiking paths, which is rare in America. The Grafs stayed with me for two weeks, if I remember correctly. We went on numerous hikes through the woods, where I refreshed Jürgen's rusty memory of German *Wanderlieder* (hiking songs). We had a blast together. We sang some folk songs when back home as well, some of which with a clear Eastern-European influence, which Olga loved. Though she did not understand the German lyrics, she heard the sounds of Russia in the melodies. It was the last time I saw Jürgen in person. When they left, Olga had radically revised her opinion about Americans: wherever she went and revealed her (Belo)Russian background, she was warmly welcomed and embraced by every American she met. There was no hostility in any of them.

My relationship with Jürgen over the subsequent years was mostly limited to him translating books into German that were written mainly or exclusively by our pal Carlo Mattogno. Jürgen was an excellent, if not even extraordinary translator. He would improve any book he received for translation not only by making an accurate translation, but by polishing the language and making it more elegant and pleasant to read. He also sometimes took the liberty of emphasizing a point an author was making by adding irony, sarcasm or an occasional snide remark. Needless to say, that did not always find the author's approval. But considering the at-times-absurd or even grotesque material he had to wade through, Jürgen couldn't help but let his humor and wit shine through. I had to clean up after him a few times to keep the material free of additions not intended by the author. But I must admit that I personally liked it. Carlo is a hyper-dry author, and Jürgen threw some spices into the mix that seasoned revisionist readers might like. Only, the choir isn't our entire target audience. Serious scholars are also important, and they sometimes bridle at such rhetorical fillips.

Jürgen's post-teacher career consisted mainly of doing professional translations from various languages into his native German, most often for right-wing publishing companies in Germany. By 2016, Jürgen's workload had become so intense, and his financial situation so uncertain, that he had to turn me down when I asked him for his usually steeply discounted service of translating yet one more of Carlo's (many) books. Hence, I had to sit down and do it myself. After a few years and several of Carlo's books, and with the indispensable assistance of machine translations, I had become rather skilled in translating Italian texts, or rather editing machine-translations of these. I no longer needed any real-person translator. That



was good for revisionism, as it removed the main bottleneck to get new research published, but it also loosened the close ties I used to have with Jürgen. We started losing touch with each other.

Jürgen scoffed at the idea of using computers to translate texts. When it comes to lingual elegance, he was right. His translation skills always surpassed that of Artificial Dumbness. But mine do not, and so I use machine translations as a springboard to get a head start, and it's been working for me just fine. The problem is that translating a 300-page book by a professional translator costs at least some $3000, which we revisionists cannot afford. Moreover, a professional translator commonly submits a text that is a formatting mess, requiring days of editing and formatting. Today's translation software, on the other hand, leaves the formatting perfectly intact, and costs me only a few dollars. While that text needs thorough proofing and editing to catch the occasional glitch, that is not much more effort than proofing/editing a real-person translator's idiosyncrasies and occasional mess-ups. Make no mistake: the days of professional translators and interpreters are numbered. Soon, no one will need to speak different languages anymore. It will be a poorer world.

Jürgen is spared from having to experience this. When I heard the sad news last summer that he was struggling once more with cancer, this time more seriously so, I knew that a final farewell was probably approaching. I am glad to know that he received the support he needed for this final battle.

I am sad to have lost yet another dear friend and comrade in this epic battle for truth in history. Just two days earlier, I had lost another friend

who was very dear to me. Born in the same year as Jürgen, she died in my arms. I was devastated by this experience. Now I hear that Jürgen followed her into the eternal hunting grounds. My heart bleeds.

May their souls rest in peace, and their spirits guard us!

Bibliography

Below is a list of Jürgen's books. I list English editions, where available, and link to their online location. The year(s) in parentheses denote(s) the first (English) and the current edition for each book. Feel free to browser them at your leisure:

– *Der Holocaust auf dem Prüfstand* (1993)
– *Der Holocaust-Schwindel* (1993)
– *Todesursache Zeitgeschichtsforschung* (1996)
– *Das Rotbuch. Vom Untergang der Schweizerischen Freiheit* (1997)
– *The Giant with Feet of Clay* (2001, 2022); https://armreg.co.uk/product/the-destruction-of-the-european-jews-hilbergs-giant-with-feet-of-clay/
– *Concentration Camp Majdanek* (with C. Mattogno, 2003, 2016); https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/concentration-camp-majdanek/
– *Concentration Camp Stutthof* (with C. Mattogno, 2003, 2016); https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/concentration-camp-stutthof/
– *Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?* (with C. Mattogno, 2004, 2020); https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/treblinka/
– *Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality* (with T. Kues, C. Mattogno, 2010, 2018); https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/sobibor/
– *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt"* (with T. Kues, C. Mattogno, 2013, 2015); https://armreg.co.uk/product/the-extermination-camps-of-aktion-reinhardt-part-1-2/
– *White World Awake!* (2016)
– *Auschwitz: Eyewitness Reports and Perpetrator Confessions of the Holocaust* (2019); https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/auschwitz-eyewitness-reports-and-perpetrator-confessions/

REVIEW

Jewish Soldiers in Nazi Captivity

reviewed by John Wear

Linenberg, Yorai, *Jewish Soldiers in Nazi Captivity: American and British Prisoners of War during the Second World War*, Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2023, 288 pp. 9"×6"; ISBN 978-0-1988-9278-6

Introduction

The book *Jewish Soldiers in Nazi Captivity: American and British Prisoners of War during the Second World War* is based on author Yorai Linenberg's doctoral dissertation submitted in 2021 to the London School of Economics and Political Science. Linenberg writes that approximately 2,200 British Jews and 2,500 American Jews were held as prisoners of war (POWs) by Germany. He writes that these 4,700 British and American Jewish POWs were generally treated properly according to the 1929 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (the Geneva Convention).[1]

Linenberg, like most Jewish academics, believes in the official Holocaust narrative. In this book, he attempts to explain why these 4,700 Jewish POWs were treated properly, while other Jews under German control ostensibly were exterminated pursuant to a German policy of genocide. Linenberg argues that, since there was no specific order from Hitler to the contrary, the German POW Office was able to ensure that the Geneva Convention was applied to non-Soviet Jewish POWs.[2]

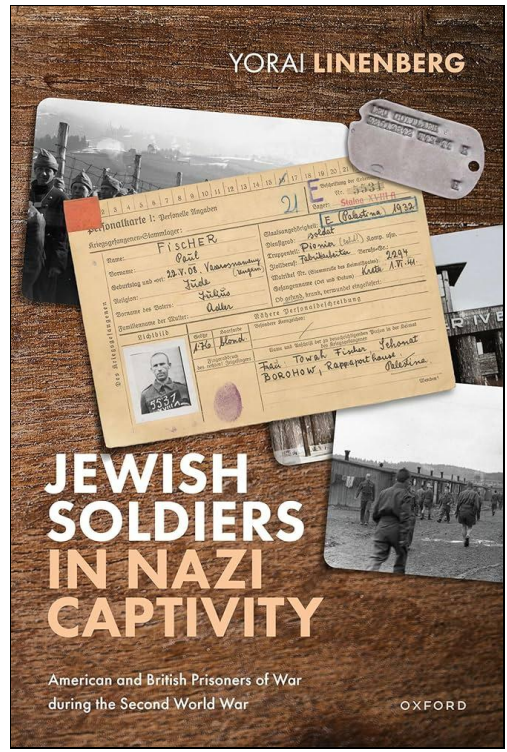
No Hitler Order

Linenberg is correct that Hitler did not issue an order to execute non-Soviet Jewish POWs. However, Linenberg does not understand that Hitler never issued an order to conduct a program of genocide against Jews during World War II. The 4,700 British and American Jewish POWs survived the

[1] Linenberg, *op. cit.*, pp. vii, 2, 6.
[2] *Ibid*., p. 181.

war because Hitler had never ordered a program of mass extermination against Jews.

Originally, the Holocaust story asserted that Germany had a plan or program for exterminating the Jews. In the 1961 edition of his book *The Destruction of European Jews*, Raul Hilberg wrote that in 1941 Hitler issued two orders for the extermination of the Jews.[3] However, even though the Allies captured most of Germany's government and concentration-camp records intact, no order or plan has ever been found to exterminate European Jewry.



In the revised 1985 edition of Hilberg's book, all references to such extermination orders from Hitler were expunged. Pro-Holocaust historian Christopher Browning, in a review of the revised edition of *The Destruction of European Jews*, wrote:[4]

> *"In the new edition, all references in the text to a Hitler decision or Hitler order for the 'Final Solution' have been systematically excised. Buried at the bottom of a single footnote stands the solitary reference: 'Chronology and circumstances point to a Hitler decision before the summer ended.' In the new edition, decisions were not made and orders were not given."*

When asked in 1983 how the extermination of European Jewry took place without an order, Raul Hilberg replied:[5]

> *"What began in 1941 was a process of destruction not planned in advance, not organized centrally by any agency. There was no blueprint and there was no budget for destructive measures. They were taken step by step, one step at a time. Thus, came about not so much a plan being*

---

3 Hilberg, Raul, *The Destruction of European Jews*, New York: Harper & Row, 1986.
4 "The Revised Hilberg," *Simon Wiesenthal Annual*, Vol. 3, 1986, p. 294.
5 De Wan, George, "The Holocaust in Perspective," *Newsday*: Long Island, NY, Feb. 23, 1983, Part II, p. 3.

carried out, but an incredible meeting of minds, a consensus–mind reading by a far-flung bureaucracy."

On Jan. 16, 1985, under cross-examination at the first Ernst Zündel trial in Toronto, Raul Hilberg confirmed that he had said these words.[6] Thus, Hilberg stated that the genocide of European Jewry was not carried out by a plan or order, but rather by an incredible mind reading among far-flung German bureaucrats.

Other historians have acknowledged that no document of a plan by Germany to exterminate European Jewry has ever been found. In his well-known book on the Holocaust, French-Jewish historian Leon Poliakov wrote that "…the campaign to exterminate the Jews, as regards its conception as well as many other essential aspects, remains shrouded in darkness." Poliakov adds that no documents of a plan for exterminating the Jews have ever been found because "perhaps none ever existed."[7]

British historian Ian Kershaw stated that when the Soviet archives were opened in the early 1990s:[8]

"Predictably, a written order by Hitler for the 'Final Solution' was not found. The presumption that a single, explicit written order had ever been given had long been dismissed by most historians."

The lack of a written order from Hitler to exterminate Europe's Jews has created major problems for supporters of the official "Holocaust" narrative. British historian David Irving was asked at the 1988 Ernst Zündel trial: Do you consider it likely that an enterprise of the magnitude of the extermination of the Jews of Europe could be accomplished by the people [Germans], knowing the way they conducted business from their documents, without the existence of explicit orders and plans?

David Irving testified:[9]

"Not only without existence of orders, but also without the existence of any written reference to it. I have to say that the German wartime civil servant was basically a cowardly animal and he would not do something that he considered to be criminal without getting a document clearing himself. He would get his superior to write a letter saying, 'On the Führer's orders, we are doing the following,' which is why there

---

6 See trial transcript, pp. 846-848. Also Kulaszka, Barbara, (ed.), *Did Six Million Really Die: Report of Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel*, Toronto: Samisdat Publishers Ltd., 1992, p. 24.

7 Poliakov, Leon, *Harvest of Hate*, New York: Holocaust Library, 1979, p. 108.

8 Kershaw, Ian, *Hitler, the Germans, and the Final Solution*, New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 2008, p. 96.

9 Kulaszka, *op. cit.*, p. 370.

> *are letters showing Himmler saying, 'On the Führer's orders, we are deporting the Jews.' Which was the extent of the Führer's orders and which was the extent, to my mind, of the final solution. So, the documents don't exist where you expect to find them. Hitler's other crimes, the documents are there: the euthanasia order, the order to kill British commandos, the orders to lynch American airmen, the orders for the killing of the male population of Stalingrad if ever they occupied it. Hitler's other crimes, simple crimes, the documents are there where you expect to find them. And yet this biggest crime of all, there is no document…I think there would definitely have had to be orders and these orders would have been referred to in countless files of different ministerial bodies. So, it would have been impossible for these documents to have been destroyed at the end of the war. There would always be carbon copies somewhere."*

Evidence also exists that the German authorities responsible for the camps ordered measures to reduce deaths of inmates due to disease. On Dec. 28, 1942, SS officer Richard Glücks, who was the head of the camp administration office, sent a directive to commandants of the concentration camps. It ordered that "[…] camp physicians must use all means at their disposal to significantly reduce the death rate in the various camps. […] The camp doctors are to see to it that the working conditions at the various labor sites are improved as much as possible." The directive also stressed that "the Reichsführer SS [Heinrich Himmler] has ordered that the death rate absolutely must be reduced."[10] Glücks followed up his directive in January of 1943 by informing the concentration-camp commandants:[11]

> *"As I have already pointed out, every means must be used to lower the death rate in the camps."*

German camp administrator Oswald Pohl, in an order dated Oct. 26, 1943, gave specific measures to ensure the health and productivity of the internees of the camps. A copy of the order was sent to Himmler. Pohl began by emphasizing the importance of the camps in the war effort. In addition to stressing the importance of proper nutrition, clothing, and rest, Pohl specified that ill prisoners were to receive a special diet to help restore their health.[12] While such directives were not always implemented as ordered,

---

[10] Nuremberg document PS-2171, Annex 2, NC&A (The "red series"), Vol. 4, pp. 833f.

[11] Document NO-1523, NMT (The "green series"), Vol. 5, pp. 372f.

[12] Pohl order to camp commandants, Oct. 26, 1943. Bundesarchiv (Koblenz), Bestand SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt. Signatur NS 3/386. Sammlung von Verwaltungsanordnungen, insbes. KL.

such directives did help to lower the death rates in the camps. Such orders are inconsistent with a plan to commit genocide against European Jewry.

Many defenders of the Holocaust story claim that the Wannsee Conference held on Jan. 20, 1942, was the start of a program to systematically exterminate Europe's Jews. The documentary evidence of this meeting shows that no extermination program existed; instead, the German policy was to evacuate the Jews to the East. Israeli Holocaust historian Yehuda Bauer has declared:[13]

> *"The public still repeats, time after time, the silly story that at Wannsee the extermination of the Jews was arrived at."*

Likewise, Israeli Holocaust historian Leni Yahil has stated regarding the Wannsee Conference:[14]

> "[I]*t is often assumed that the decision to launch the Final Solution was taken on this occasion, but this is not so."*

German Treatment of Soviet POWs

Linenberg correctly states that large numbers of Soviet POWs died in German captivity. Linenberg writes:[15]

> *"The German invasion of the Soviet Union, in June 1941, resulted in the largest number of POWs from any one country taken into captivity. Between 1941 and 1945, it is estimated that between 5.35 and 5.75 million Soviet soldiers had become POWs. The brutal treatment of these POWs, who Germany claimed were not entitled to the protection of the Geneva Convention, resulted in the deaths, by the end of the war, from executions, starvation, diseases, and cold, of 2.5-3.5 million POWs."*

Linenberg further compares the treatment of Jewish Soviet POWs and non-Soviet Jewish POWs:[16]

> *"The 'dehumanized image of the enemy,' which Germany applied to Soviet Jewish POWs and civilian Jews and which excluded them from the 'norms of behavior and morals of human society,' was not applied to American and British Jewish POWs; in fact, during the Second World War, it was not applied to non-Soviet Jewish POWs in general."*

---

[13] *Canadian Jewish News*, Toronto, Jan. 30, 1992, p. 8.
[14] Yahil, Leni, *The Holocaust: The Fate of European Jewry, 1932-1945,* Oxford University Press, 1990, p. 312.
[15] Linenberg, *op. cit.*, p. 4.
[16] *Ibid*., p. 101.

Linenberg fails to recognize that Germany attempted to adequately provide for its Soviet POWs, but was blocked from doing so by Stalin and the Soviet government. This is the primary reason why so many Jewish and non-Jewish Soviet POWs died in German captivity during the war.

The Soviet Union was not a party to The Hague Conventions. Nor was the Soviet Union a signatory of the Geneva Convention of 1929, which defined more precisely the conditions to be accorded to POWs. Germany nevertheless approached the Red Cross (ICRC) immediately after war broke out with the Soviet Union to attempt to regulate the conditions of prisoners on both sides. The ICRC contacted Soviet ambassadors in London and Sweden, but the Soviet leaders in Moscow refused to cooperate. Germany also sent lists of their Russian prisoners to the Soviet government until September 1941. The German government eventually stopped sending these lists in response to the Soviet Union's refusal to reciprocate.[17]

Over the winter Germany made further efforts to establish relations with the Soviets in an attempt to introduce the provisions of The Hague and Geneva Conventions concerning POWs. Germany was rebuffed again. Hitler himself made an appeal to Stalin for prisoners' postal services and urged Red Cross inspection of the camps. Stalin responded:[18]

> *"There are no Russian prisoners of war. The Russian soldier fights on till death. If he chooses to become a prisoner, he is automatically excluded from the Russian community. We are not interested in a postal service only for Germans."*

The ICRC soon became aware of the Soviet government's callous abandonment of Soviet soldiers who fell into German hands. In August 1941, Hitler permitted a Red Cross delegation to visit the German camp for Soviet POWs at Hammerstadt. As a result of this visit, the Red Cross requested that the Soviet government send food parcels to the Soviet POWs. The Soviet government adamantly refused. It replied that sending food in this situation and under fascist control was the same as making presents to the enemy.[19]

In February 1942, the ICRC told Molotov that Great Britain had given permission for the Soviet Union to buy food for captured Soviet prisoners in her African colonies. Also, the Canadian Red Cross was offering a gift

---

[17] Tolstoy, Nikolai, *Victims of Yalta: The Secret Betrayal of The Allies 1944-1947*, New York and London: Pegasus Books, 1977, pp. 33f.

[18] *Ibid.*, p. 34.

[19] Teplyakov, Yuri, "Stalin's War Against His Own Troops: The Tragic Fate of Soviet Prisoners of War in German Captivity," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 14, No. 4, July/Aug. 1994, p. 6.

of 500 vials of vitamins, and Germany had agreed to collective consignments of food for POWs. The Red Cross reported:

> *"All these offers and communications from the ICRC to the Soviet authorities remained unanswered, either directly or indirectly."*

All other appeals by the ICRC and parallel negotiations undertaken by neutral or friendly nations met with no better response.[20]

The Soviet refusals to accept aid came as a surprise to the Red Cross. The Red Cross had not read Order No. 270, which was published by Stalin on Aug. 16, 1941. This order states regarding captured Soviet POWs:[21]

> *"If* […] *instead of organizing resistance to the enemy, some Red Army men prefer to surrender, they shall be destroyed by all possible means, both ground-based and from the air, whereas the families of the Red Army men who have been taken prisoner shall be deprived of the state allowance and relief.*
> *The commanders and political officers* […] *who surrender to the enemy shall be considered malicious deserters, whose families are liable to be arrested* [the same] *as the families of deserters who have violated the oath and betrayed their Motherland."*

Order No. 270 reveals Stalin's hatred for Soviet soldiers captured by German forces. It also reveals the danger to innocent children and relatives of Soviet POWs. Hundreds of thousands of Russian women and children were murdered simply because their father or son had been taken prisoner. Given Stalin's attitude, the German leaders resolved to treat Soviet prisoners no better than the Soviet leaders were treating captured German prisoners.[22]

The result was disastrous for surrendered Russian soldiers in German camps. Captured Red Army soldiers had to endure long marches from the field of battle to the camps. Prisoners who were wounded, sick, or exhausted were sometimes shot on the spot. When Soviet prisoners were transported by train, the Germans usually used open freight cars with no protection from the weather. The camps also often provided no shelter from the elements, and the food ration was typically below survival levels. As a result, Russian POWs died in large numbers in German camps. Many Russian survivors of the German camps described them as "pure hell."[23]

---

[20] Tolstoy, *op. cit.*, p. 55.
[21] Teplyakov, *op. cit.*, pp. 4, 6.
[22] *Ibid*., pp. 6f.
[23] Snyder, Timothy, *Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin*, New York: Basic Books, 2010, pp. 176f., 179.

The death of millions of Russian POWs in German captivity constitutes one of the major war crimes of the Second World War. However, much of the blame for the terrible fate of these Soviet soldiers was due to the inflexibly cruel policies of Josef Stalin. A major portion of the Soviet POWs who died from hunger could have been saved had Stalin not called them traitors and denied them the right to live. By preventing the ICRC from distributing food to the Soviet POWs in German captivity, Stalin needlessly caused the death of a large percentage of these Soviet POWs.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn complained of the betrayal of Soviet soldiers by the Russian government. Solzhenitsyn wrote:[24]

> *"The first time she betrayed them was on the battlefield, through ineptitude.* […] *The second time they were heartlessly betrayed by the Motherland was when she abandoned them to die in captivity. And the third time they were unscrupulously betrayed was when, with motherly love, she coaxed them to return home, with such phrases as "The Motherland has forgiven you! The Motherland calls you!" and snared them the moment they reached the frontiers. It would appear that during the one thousand one hundred years of Russia's existence as a state there have been, ah, how many foul and terrible deeds! But among them was there ever so multimillioned foul a deed as this: to betray one's own soldiers and proclaim them traitors?"*

Conclusion

As the French, American, British and Canadian POWs left German captivity at the end of World War II, the Red Cross was there to welcome them with food parcels drawn from the millions in storage in their warehouses in Switzerland. The returning prisoners had received about 1,500 calories per day from the Germans. Another life-saving 2,000 calories per day had arrived by mail, mainly from France, Canada, and the United States. According to a news release of the American Red Cross in May 1945, over 98% of the Allied POWs were coming home safe from German captivity.[25]

The approximately 4,700 American and British Jewish POWs had a similar very high survival rate in the German camps. This is because Germany never conducted a program of genocide against Jews during World

[24] Solzhenitsyn, Aleksandr I., *The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956: An Experiment in Literary Investigation* (Vol. 1) New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1974, p. 240.

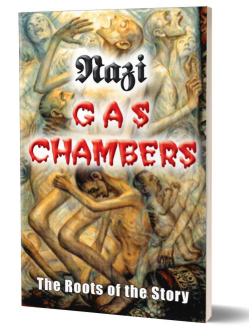
[25] Bacque, James, *Other Losses: An Investigation into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans after World War II,* 3rd ed., Vancouver: Talonbooks, 2011, pp. 67f.

War II. Linenberg, by ignoring the obvious reason why American and British Jewish POWs had a very high survival rate, has written a book that, in this author's opinion, is worthless as scholarship.

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

Miscellaneous Book

Germar Rudolf, *Nazi Gas Chambers; The Roots of the Story*, 2nd edition (January 2025)



A chronological inconsistency in the author's argument as to how the narrative of the three so-called death camps Treblinka, Sobibór and Bełżec evolved was corrected. In the process, several minor errors, formatting flaws and typos were also fixed. The book has moreover been included in the informal series "Holocaust Pocketbooks," of which it forms Volume 1. As such, it is accessible free of charge in eBook format at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com.

Print, audio and eBook versions of the current edition of this book can be obtained from Armreg Ltd at armreg.co.uk.



A Quarterly Journal for Free Historical Inquiry · Published by CODOH

VOLUME 17 · NUMBER 2 · 2025

EDITORIAL

Encyclopedic Polyglot

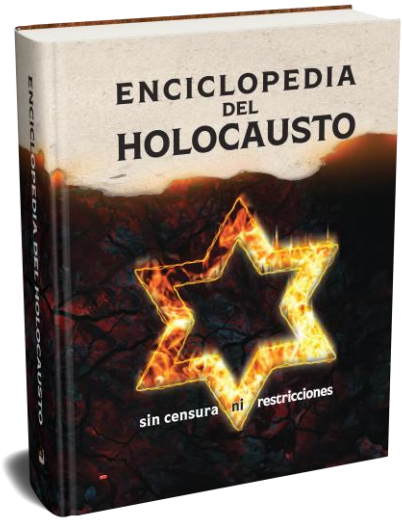
Germar Rudolf

Artificial intelligence can be at once a bane and a boon. Were it not for AI-assisted translations, much of the revisionist material of the past decades or so written by non-English speakers would not exist in English, hence would be inaccessible for most Anglophones. Reducing the cost of a translation into English by a factor of 100 is a lifesaver for us revisionists. On the other hand, cheap services like this tend to incentivize financially reckless behaviors. After all, throwing a book at an AI translator yields quick and cheap results, but the latter unfortunately also in both meanings of the term. The work isn't done by getting a book AI-translated for a few bucks in a few minutes. That's when the real work only starts: who is going to review and adjust this "artificial-dumbness" translation expertly?

Earlier this year, Armreg decided to get a high-tier subscription with an AI translation service, permitting the monthly translation of 100 files up to a certain size. The aim was to get the revisionist *Holocaust Encyclopedia* translated into several languages. The complete text file of this opus had to be split into five files to stay beneath the maximum permissible file size. In other words: Within a month, we could translate this book into 20 languages. Here are the languages we decided to go for: Spanish, Portuguese, French, Russian, Swedish, Italian, Polish, Turkish, Greek, Czech, Dutch, Finnish, Hungarian, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Bulgarian, Danish, Norwegian, Romanian. Don't ask why. We had the option, we had paid for it, so we just did it. Once the text file was chopped up in digestible chunks, it took only a little over two hours to get it all done.

One language of particular interest is Arabic, but that language was not an option for full-file translations, and doing a copy-and-paste translation for a 600+-page book with writing direction constantly switching from left-to-right to right-to-left drives you nuts. So, no Arabic for now. Sorry.

The next step turned into a challenge: who would be able to edit these translations expertly? We needed native speakers of each of these languages who are at least friendly to our historical perspective, and who can do a decent editing job. Plus, we needed to be able to afford them. In the



end, we found editors for Spanish, Portuguese, French, Russian, Swedish, Italian, Polish and Greek. The first one to complete the job was our Spanish editor. Since I understand written Spanish rather well, I then took over and did a final read of the book. The editing quality was all right, but not quite to our standards, mainly due to the evident lack of historical insight and the intricately interwoven nature of all the entries in this book, requiring consistency of terms used, for instance. But after a couple of months, the deal was done. The Spanish *Enciclopedia del Holocausto* appeared in May of 2025. (See the Book Announcements in this issue.)

Preparing this massive book for publication took some 2 months out of my work year. If Armreg were to publish 20 translations of it over the next two years, I'd do nothing else but editing these translations. Would the prospective sales of that work in languages such as Russian, Swedish, Italian, Polish, Turkish, Greek, Czech, Dutch, etc. … justify spending two years' worth of a key employee's time and salary on such a project? Furthermore, time spent on this project would not be spent on producing other new products that need to come out at a regular pace, if Armreg wants to survive financially as a publishing company. Alternatively, Armreg needed to hire an assistant production manager who can pick up the slack.

In other words, the temptations of quickly producing many AI-assisted translations of our encyclopedia has turned from boon to bane.

Going forward, we will give such languages priority treatment where there is either a considerable market for the book, or where politics make such a book desirable. And no, Hebrew is not among the lingos we give political importance, for now… but then again… any takers? I can read French, so that's probably going to be the next edition. After that, it depends on available resources and priorities. Time will tell.

The more exotic or insular languages, such as Greek or Korean, may appear only as a partially edited or entirely unedited eBook version, with proper warnings in the imprint, with a reference to the decisive English version – unless the world experiences a paradigm shift, and everyone suddenly wants to read the book. But good luck with that.

PAPERS

Why We All Should Be Holocaust Deniers

Jorge Besada

Questioning the mainstream Holocaust narrative of a maniacal Hitler attempting to eradicate Jewry primarily via gas chambers is a criminal act in 26 countries. This means that people can be deemed criminals, and killed should they resist arrest, simply due to the ideas that make sense to them. Regardless of whether people are right or wrong or "hateful", this is an error and injustice which should be overcome.

Whether we are trying to discover *how* to build a better car, improve health, *what* happened in the complex past, or any information which includes the TRUTH, it is through freedom of speech and its emerging peace and competition of ideas, as people-companies scrutinize-evaluate-copy information, that we discover and spread the best innovations-information-truths. Coercion, whether it would be by older religious priesthoods or So-



Jorge Besada (left) and Germar Rudolf at the final resting place of Ludwig von Mises, June 2025

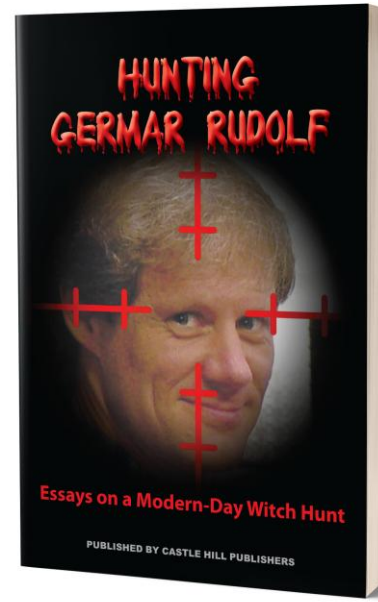


Censorship map of Europe 2024. In parentheses: year when each country outlawed Holocaust Skepticism. Gray: punishable only in conjunction with denigrating or disparaging the victims.

cialist-Communist 'central planning' competition-immune bureaucracies, destroys this process of 'competitive knowledge discovery' that continuously creates and spreads superior information and reorders mankind in increasingly advanced ways, and unjustly brings pain and suffering to people who have not harmed anyone or damaged their property.

Consider the following regarding the absurdity and cruelty of Holocaust-Denial laws. At the post-WWII Nuremberg Trials, the Soviet delegation was led by Andrey Vyshinsky, the same judge who oversaw Stalin's bogus "Show Trials" (1936-1938) where defendants, including Lenin's close friends (Kamenev, Zinoviev, Bukharin and more), were tortured into confessing their guilt, and were then executed. At the Nuremberg Trials, Vyshinsky's legal team introduced "evidence" blaming the Germans for

the massacre of 20,000+ leading Poles near Katyn and elsewhere, which many at the time, including Churchill, knew had been done by Stalin.[1] Vyshinsky's legal team introduced obviously fabricated "evidence," which can be easily verified in the official trial documentation, and has been gathered by Carlos Porter in his book *Made in Russia: The Holocaust*. During that trial, the Soviets claimed that the evil non-homo-sapiens maniacal Hitler-Nazis killed people via steam chambers, electrical chambers, an atomic bomb-like device, having people climb trees and then cutting them down, a pedal-driven brain-bashing machine, and a bone-grinding machine among other absurd-fabricated methods. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, the total number of people estimated by the "official" coerced-competition-immune narrative to have been killed in Auschwitz was revised from 4 million to 1.5 million, and soon after to 1.1 million. All alleged extermination camps have experienced similar large downward revisions. Given the above, and prior to these massive "revisions," someone doing their moral duty of speaking the truth as they saw it, saying that the 4-million figure was a gross exaggeration, or error, or Soviet-Communist fabrication by Stalin's legal team at the post-World-War-Two Nuremberg Trials to punish the Germans, would have been erroneously, unjustly vilified, sent to prison, or killed for resisting arrest.

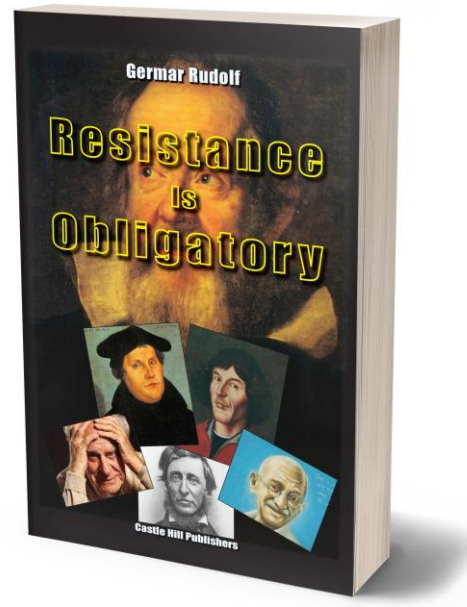


Germar Rudolf's autobiography on how he became a Holocaust skeptic, and the manhunt for him that ensued. Get a signed and dedicated copy of it from his website GermarRudolf.com, option "Signed Books."

Next, let's briefly look at the life of living Galileo Germar Rudolf. In 1991, Germar was a chemist working on his PhD at the prestigious Max Planck Institute for Solid-State Research in Stuttgart, Germany, when he was hired to do some chemical analysis of the alleged Auschwitz gas chambers by attorney Hajo Herrmann, who would later defend Otto Ernst Remer, a former top Wehrmacht officer whom Hitler had decorated for his role in preventing the July 20th, 1944, attempt to kill him. By the 1980s,

[1] https://x.com/i/grok/share/L13YmNhrjt9FfB8GPFO9EtV0e

Remer believed that the mass-gassings narrative was an exaggeration-error-myth-lie. Based on his chemical analysis, Germar argued that the standard mass-gassing narrative as commonly believed was incorrect. When knowledge of his report reached German authorities, Germar was indicted, tried and sentenced to 14 months in jail for allegedly inciting racial hatred. Germar fled Germany before serving his sentence. About 10 years later in 2005, married and with a child in the US, Germar was deported to Germany, where he served his original sentence and an additional 30 months as the result of a second trial, before getting out in July 2009, after having spent almost four years in jail. With respect to his trial and the absurdity and cruelty of the German legal system, Germar writes in his book *Lectures on the Holocaust* (p. 514):[2]



Germar Rudolf's valiant seven-day defense lecture before the Mannheim Tribunal in 2007, published as a book titled Resistance Is Obligatory. *Get a signed and dedicated copy of it from his website GermarRudolf.com, option "Signed Books."*

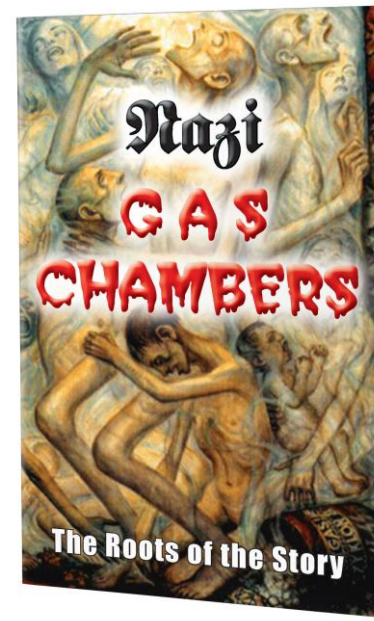
> *"In my own 2007 court case I motioned to hear five mainstream historians, all of which would testify that the only reason why historians don't show any dissent about the Holocaust is because they are scared of being persecuted and prosecuted for it. And what was the judges' reaction to this?*
>
> *'*[the Motions] *are rejected, because the gathering of this evidence is irrelevant for* [Court's] *decision, because even if the named persons would confirm the probative allegations, the Chamber would not question the self-evidence of the Holocaust.'"*

Amazing! How can people who consider themselves "civilized" allow this to happen?! How can one be made a criminal for questioning "the self-evidence of the Holocaust," given the easily verifiable facts above?

As part of his trial, Germar gave long testimony explaining how such persecution went against everything "Western" culture had achieved and

[2] https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/lectures-on-the-holocaust/

much more, and also took careful notes about the trial with the hope of someday publishing a book about the ordeal (it was published a few years later as *Resistance Is Obligatory*).[3] From jail, Germar exchanged his trial notes with a supporter by mail, which would once again make him a criminal and bring another prosecution, when authorities read his mail and discovered he was planning to once again publish forbidden ideas. Mind-blowing!



Germar Rudolf's Nazi Gas Chambers. *Get a signed and dedicated copy of it from his website GermarRudolf.com, option "Signed Books."*

The German authorities could have easily looked for flaws in his research and expose either an incompetent or perhaps malicious researcher, but in true medieval-coercive-priesthood style "the Chamber would not question the self-evidence of the Holocaust."

Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights reads:[4]

> *"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."*

Holocaust-Denial laws are an obvious and grotesque violation of the very freedom of speech so many two-faced bureaucrats, especially German ones, love to pontificate about, as they intimidate and persecute their populations and political opponents with Bolshevik-Stalinist fervor. This begs the question of why we have such laws. Naive thinkers erroneously believe that this is due to "Jewish Power," to allegedly nefarious "Jews" who "plotted" the "Holocaust Lie", and use such laws to silence opposition to their allegedly nefarious plans, like extracting German reparations, or their Zionism, or more recently, their alleged "genocide" against the Gazans-Palestinians. Nonsense! One of Germar's recent contributions to Holocaust research is showing with considerable detail how the various vengeful ex-

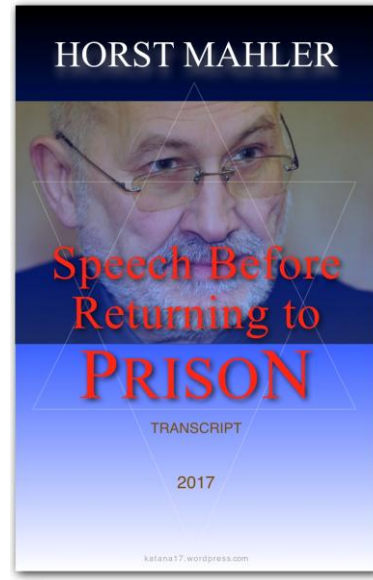
[3] https://germarrudolf.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Resistance-2nd-interior-2024.01.14-ia.pdf

[4] https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights

aggerations-fabrications-errors-lies, which became the intellectual foundation for the mainstream narrative-story-myth, were overwhelmingly put together, not by Jews, but by understandably vengeful Soviets like Vyshinsky and Polish Communists, none of whom was Jewish. In his book *Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story*, Germar concludes (p. 119):[5]

> *"The Polish underground inside and outside the camps invented and spread gas-chamber rumors throughout the war, with both Jews and non-Jews participating. At war's end and thereafter, the communist Polish judiciary wrote the Nazi-gas-chamber narrative.* […] *To this day, their narrative is being taught and believed worldwide, and today even enforced by penal law in most Western countries. Just one Polish historian and three Polish judges played absolutely crucial roles in the formation of this narrative.* […] *As far as I can verify, none of them had a Jewish background."*

Erroneously accusing "the Jews" as a group of plotting the mainstream Holocaust narrative, and of then sinisterly use it for nefarious purposes, is yet another anti-Jewish trope we can add to the usual ones of blaming "The Jews" for the Black Plague, Socialism, Capitalism-finance-banking, usury, etc., which then grows support for Jews among a rightly-concerned population, eventually leading to the feared-mythical "Jewish Power." A "power" which is used for countless causes, good ones like charity organizations pushing for individual-minority rights, but also bad ideas like Holocaust-Denial laws. Consider the case of former German lawyer and political activist Horst Mahler who was sentenced several times to a cumulative 14 years in jail for questioning the mainstream Holocaust narrative. Horst mentioned the following somewhat-scary statement on April 19th, 2017, as part of a longer anti-Jewish rant (Mahler's speech before returning to prison, April 19th, 2017):[6]



> *"Jews are on a divine mission to destroy humanity. The Bible states this categorically."*

[5] https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/nazi-gas-chambers/

[6] https://katana17.com/2017/04/20/horst-mahler-speech-before-returning-to-prison-transcript/comment-page-1/

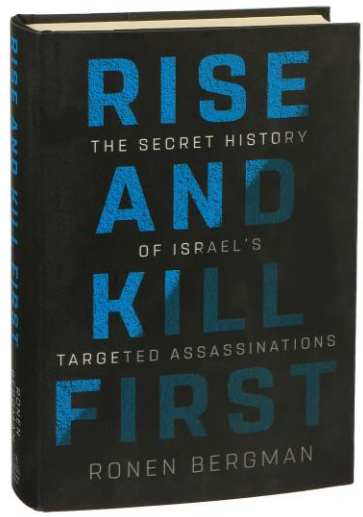
I believe that Mr. Mahler is making very understandable intellectual errors, and putting him in jail over such fallacies is a cruel and counterproductive barbarity that does nothing to overcome them, and further contributes to anti-Jewish fallacies by once again making it appear to many as though "The Jews" as a group, or even more-misguidedly, as a "race", want to silence criticism for nefarious purposes. Former United States Special Envoy for Monitoring and Combating Antisemitism Deborah Lipstadt wisely opposes Holocaust-Denial laws, but the "reason" of a few intellectuals is no match for the understandably ignorant, negligent, scared and vengeful Jewish masses and naive wannabe-heroic politicians, who, being equal homo sapiens like the rest of us, are just as susceptible to tribalistic mob behavior and the uncivilized criminalization of ideas. I have little doubt in my mind that, if most people questioning the mainstream Holocaust narrative did so in a thoughtful, scholarly manner, free of the usual anti-Jewish "tropes", as Germar does, Jews and their understandably concerned supporters would not react the way they do, and Holocaust-Denial laws would not exist. Unfortunately for every Germar-like researcher-doubter-denier, we have 10,000 people erring similarly to Mahler, understandably scaring Jews-supporters into their own lynch-mob mentality, leading to coercion-violence via denial laws.

For obvious and understandable reasons, which have nothing to do with some grand malicious conspiracy as unfortunately so many naive thinkers believe, Jews would incorporate this non-Jewish-designed evolving Holocaust exterminationist narrative into their growing Zionist ideology-mythology-identity. This identity is always looking for evidence to show how uncivilized-irrational-evil the fellow homo sapiens who have not absorbed a "Jewish Identity" can be, and thus the need to live apart in their own "Jewish State." This understandably added an immense fervor-fanaticism-stubbornness-self-righteousness to an already flawed Zionist ideology-identity. (See my article "An Analysis and Comparison of the Socialist and Zionist Ideological Calamities."[7]) In his excellent book *Rise and Kill First: The Secret History of Israel's Targeted Assassinations* (Random House, New York, 2019), Ronen Bergman writes (p. xxii):

> *"Israel's reliance on assassination as a military tool did not happen by chance, but rather stems from the revolutionary and activist roots of the Zionist movement, from the trauma of the Holocaust, and from the sense among Israel's leaders and citizens that the country and its peo-*

[7] https://www.lewrockwell.com/2025/06/no_author/an-analysis-and-comparison-of-the-socialist-and-zionist-ideological-calamities/

ple are perpetually in danger of annihilation and that, as in the Holocaust, no one will come to their aid when that happens."



Regardless of whether Germar and fellow revisionists-doubters-deniers are right, or wrong due to genuine errors given the immense complexity of history, or even wrong due to malice or financial gain, it should be seen as an obvious injustice to then persecute people who are persuaded by their views, like I have been. Again, criminalizing speech-thought is an error and injustice.

I deny the mainstream Holocaust narrative primarily for two reasons. One, I have been persuaded by Germar and fellow revisionists' heroic intellectual efforts. And two, Holocaust-Denial laws destroy the necessary freedom and emerging "competitive knowledge discovery," which is how we really discover and spread the superior information that grows civilization and gets us closer to the truth. It is an absurdity for anyone to call himself a "historian" of the Holocaust, or World War Two, or Zionism and all that is related to these vast and deeply interrelated vital subjects, while these "competitive knowledge discovery" destroying laws remain in place. I have done my due diligence. Perhaps there are some great books or arguments that can get me to believe the mainstream narrative. I still can't take them seriously when these draconian laws, especially in vital countries such as Germany, Austria and Poland, remain in place, thus outlawing potential criticisms and competing views needed to get us closer to the truth. If the information does not arise in freedom, it is worthless, and anyone who disagrees with me here is just economically ignorant. Mainstream Holocaust "scholars," historians and most Zionist ideologues, whose worldviews are largely influenced by the mainstream Holocaust narrative, are like Soviet economists-ideologues whose entire flawed ideology-worldview echo chambers similarly grew under intellectual oppression.

Both Socialism and our current disastrous Holocaustianized Zionism grew from restrictions on freedom of speech. ***Never again*** should we restrict freedom of speech, whose emerging competition of ideas is the source of our relative peace and prosperity and optimally guides our actions.



Dr. Ursula Haverbeck

The great British philosopher Herbert Spencer, who was once referred to as "twenty times my superior" by Darwin, and "Our Marx" by freedom-giant Murray Rothbard,[8] once mentioned:[9]

> *"No one can be perfectly free till all are free; no one can be perfectly moral till all are moral; no one can be perfectly happy till all are happy."*

What Spencer mentions above really resonates with me. Those of us like myself, who live in the United States, where we still have a lot more freedom of speech than others around the world, have a moral duty to fight for freedom and thus against Holocaust-Denial laws for those who can't or have a much harder time doing so. Given my understanding of freedom and economics, anyone who, knowing that they will be persecuted, have the courage to voice their opinions, and thus engage in the vital competition of ideas which creates civilization, while respecting the property and freedom of speech of others, should be seen as a hero, regardless of whether they are right or wrong. Germar, engineer Wolfgang Fröhlich who spent a whopping 16 years in jail for repeatedly challenging the mass-gassings narrative, Ernst Zündel (7 years), Günter Deckert (5 years), acclaimed historian David Irving (3 years), lawyer Sylvia Stolz (3.5 years), Ursula Haverbeck (3.5 years) who refused to be coerced away from her views, and kept going to jail into her 90s. These people are heroes and a shameful reminder of the ignorance, negligence, incompetence and cowardice (but perhaps wisdom too) of so-called "freedom fighters," and especially those of us in the US who have the best means to fight for freedom. So let us just deny the Holocaust anyway, and help others do so regardless of how one sees things. If enough of us do it, and use the publicity in a wise manner, we will help overcome the fallacies that lead to such misguided-barbaric laws and their emerging horrific police states.

The great, courageous, and humble former Jew,Paul Eisen writes in his MUST-BE-READ autobiographical essay "How I Became a Holocaust Denier":[10]

---

8 https://mises.org/mises-wire/our-marx-great-herbert-spencer

9 Spencer, *Social Statics*, G. Woodfall, London, 1851, p. 456; https://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/spencer-social-statics-1851

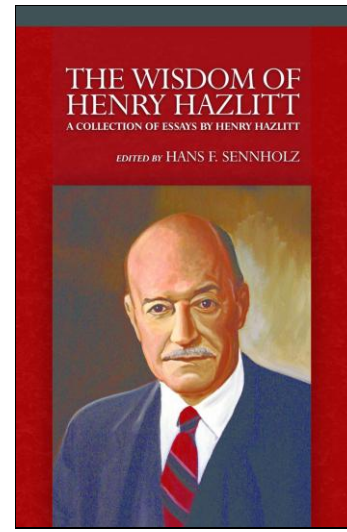
10 https://www.righteousjews.org/article37.html



Paul Eisen

"That Jews suffered greatly from 1933-1945 is not in question, but the notion of a premeditated, planned and industrial extermination of Europe's Jews with its iconic gas-chambers and magical six million are all used to make the Holocaust not only special but also sacred. We are faced with a new, secular religion, a false God with astonishing power to command worship. And, like the Crucifixion with its Cross, Resurrection etc, the Holocaust has key and sacred elements – the exterminationist imperative, the gas chambers and the sacred six million. It is these that comprise the holy Holocaust which Jews, Zionists and others worship and which the revisionists refuse. Nor is this a small matter. If it was, why the fuss, why the witch-hunt, why the imprisonment of David Irving, Ernst Zündel and Germar Rudolf? And it's not just them. What may be a massive lie is being used to oppress pretty much all of humankind. The German and Austrian peoples who, we are told, conceived and perpetrated the slaughter; the Russian, Polish, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Rumanian, Hungarian, peoples etc. who supposedly hosted, assisted in and cheered on the slaughter; the Americans, the British, the French, the Dutch, the Belgians, the Italians (but not the Danes and the Bulgarians) etc. who apparently didn't do enough to stop the slaughter; the Swiss who earned out of the slaughter, and the entire Christian world who, it seems, created the faith-traditions and ideologies in which the slaughter could take place, and now the Palestinian, Arab and Muslim peoples who seemingly want to perpetrate a new slaughter – in fact, the Holocaust oppresses the entire non-Jewish world and indeed much of the Jewish world as well. Stand up and have done with it."





The great economist and in many ways Atlas of modern civilization, Ludwig von Mises writes:[11]

> *"There have always been men who voluntarily renounced many pleasures and satisfactions in order to do what they considered right and moral. Men have preferred martyrdom to the renunciation of what they believed to be true. They have chosen poverty and exile because they wanted to be free in the search for truth and wisdom. All that is noblest in the progress of civilization, welfare, and enlightenment has been the achievement of such men, who braved every danger and defied the tyranny of powerful kings and fanatical masses."*

Civilization can only be sustained by the peace and "competitive knowledge discovery" that emerges under freedom. Future generations, which will only exist thanks to having preserved freedom, will look back in history, and rightly identify and remember those who really understood and fought for freedom. If you really want to do something worthwhile that will be remembered and appreciated by future generations, you fight for freedom and thus join Mises in his: "intellectual battle… the great historical struggle, the decisive battle into which our epoch has plunged us."

Finally, the man Mises once referred to as "our leader," author of *Economics in One Lesson*,[12] Henry Hazlitt writes:[13]

> *"A minority is in a very awkward position. The individuals in it can't afford to be just as good as the individuals in the majority. If they hope to convert the majority they have to be much better; and the smaller the minority, the better they have to be. They have to think better. They have to know more. They have to write better. They have to have better controversial manners. Above all, they have to have far more courage. And they have to be infinitely patient."*

Suggested Further Readings:

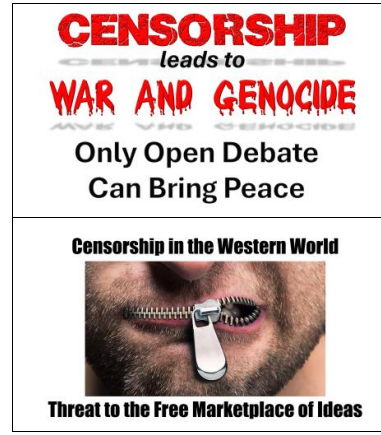
---

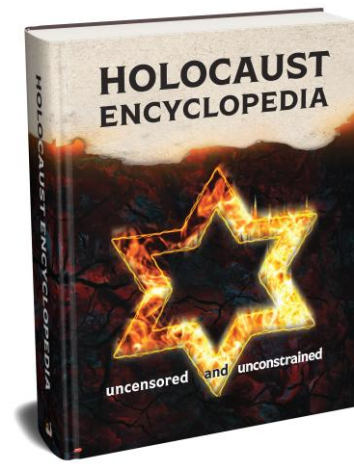
[11] Mises, *Omnipotent Government: The Rise of the Total State and Total War*, p. 114; https://thequotablemises.com/books/omnipotent-government.pdf

[12] https://fee.org/wp-content/uploads/ebooks/economics-in-one-lesson-pdf.pdf

[13] Birthday Speech, "Reflections at 70" by Hazlitt on Nov 29, 1964. Taken from *The Wisdom of Henry Hazlitt*, p. 45; https://mises.org/mises-daily/hazlitts-reflections-70; https://cdn.mises.org/The%20Wisdom%20of%20Henry%20Hazlitt_3.pdf

– 5 minute video, Jewish intellectual Ron Unz briefly discusses Stalinist holocaust exaggerations.[14]
– Run Unz's paper "American Pravda: Holocaust Denial: Analyzing the History of a Controversial Movement."[15]
– Germar Rudolf's 2025 PorcFest presentations (*Censorship in the Western World* and *Censorship Leads to War & Genocide*) provide much vital information.[16]
– Documentary "Stalin's Judge, Andrey Vyshinsky, tells us about the Holocaust, freedom, and 'Austrian Economics" followed by Q/A with Germar and Jorge Besada.[17]
– Germar's last two short books, both freely available in PDF and audio, *The Holocaust: Proven at Nuremberg? Reviewing the Evidence Presented at the International Military Tribunal*,[18] and *Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story*,[19] are superb, and his *Holocaust Encyclopedia* is comprehensive (also free). Get signed and dedicated copies of them at GermarRudolf.com, option "Signed Books."
– My 2025 PorcFest hour-long presentation: "Overcoming Anti-Jewish and Zionist Fallacies via a Modern Free-Market One-State Solution" provides





Germar Rudolf's Holocaust Encyclopedia, also nicknamed Nuke Book. Get a signed and dedicated copy of it from his website GermarRudolf.com, option "Signed Books."

[14] https://rumble.com/v6trnw1-secular-jewish-intellectual-ron-unz-briefly-discusses-stalinist-holocaust-e.html
[15] August 27, 2018; republished in *Inconvenient History*, 2019, Vol. 11, No. 4; https://codoh.com/library/document/american-pravda-holocaust-denial/
[16] https://rumble.com/v6vgqgf; https://rumble.com/v6veig5
[17] https://rumble.com/v6vho61-stalins-judge-andrey-vyshinsky-tells-us-about-the-holocaust-freedom-and-aus.html
[18] https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-holocaust-proven-at-nuremberg/
[19] https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/nazi-gas-chambers/

a brief history of the emergence of Zionism and describes a One State Free Market Solution that shows a real path to peace and prosperity in the area.[20]

– My free book *The Freedom Intellectual Reconquista: The Growing 'Austrian Economics' Worldwide Revolution and Resulting Dissolution of Myths Arising from Biochemical and Socioeconomic Complexity (Germ Theory, Socialism, Antisemitism, Zionism)* provides a concise introduction to the vital wisdom of Carl Menger and his so-called 'Austrian School of Economics' and various applications.[21]
– Paul Eisen's articles, being a former Jew, are also excellent.[22] And so is his wonderful tribute to Germar Rudolf: "Germar Rudolf / Galileo Revisited."[23]

Please consider donating to Germar Rudolf by "buying him a coffee"[24] or via his website www.GermarRudolf.com, and also letting the world know you stand for real freedom of speech by re-tweeting/sharing the fact that you've done so. Let's make Germar a millionaire! Which will bring some much-deserved compensation and attention to a truly deserving hero of freedom of speech and modern day Galileo.

* * *

Jorge Besada is a free-market educator, author and activist. Economist Ludwig von Mises wrote: "all reasonable men are called upon to familiarize themselves with the teachings of economics. This is, in our age, the primary civic duty." Per Mises, Jorge is 100% devoted to 'the primary civic duty' and thus 'the teachings of economics', and more specifically, the evolutionary ideas of Carl Menger[25] and his so-called "Austrian School of Economics,"[26] which provide a complete understanding of how the socioeconomic order works, has evolved and is vital for overcoming our dangerous myths like Socialism, Holocaustianized Zionism,[27] Germ Theory, and more. Jorge's writings are frequently published at the Ludwig von Mises Institute,[28] the Foundation for Economic Education,[29] and

20 https://x.com/hayekian/status/1938626355534365178
21 https://besada.com/my-free-books/. Also available in amazon: https://amazon.com/dp/B0D2S68CNY
22 https://www.righteousjews.org/articles.html
23 https://codoh.com/library/document/germar-rudolf-galileo-revisited/
24 https://buymeacoffee.com/germarrudolf
25 https://mises.org/mises-wire/carl-mengers-overlooked-vital-evolutionary-insights
26 https://mises.org/mises-wire/how-austrian-economists-repeatedly-saved-civilization
27 https://www.lewrockwell.com/2025/06/no_author/an-analysis-and-comparison-of-the-socialist-and-zionist-ideological-calamities/
28 https://mises.org/search?articles_prod%5BrefinementList%5D%5Bauthors.name%5D%5B0%5D=Jorge%20Besada

LewRockwell.com.[30] His books, writings and other contents are available free of charge at www.besada.com. He can be reached at hayekian@gmail.com and on X @hayekian.

[29] https://fee.org/articles/exploring-carl-mengers-insights-on-method-and-money/
[30] https://www.lewrockwell.com/2025/06/no_author/an-analysis-and-comparison-of-the-socialist-and-zionist-ideological-calamities/

The Early History of Revisionism

David Skrbina

Readers knowledgeable about the Holocaust will recall that the central elements of the present-day story existed not only in the immediate aftermath of the war – when such things were at least theoretically knowable – but also during the war, and even before the war, when they were not. Hitler's plan for the "extermination" of the Jews, the gas chambers and the potential 6 million victims – all these were prominent features of major newspapers during and prior to the war. These were unprecedented and extreme claims, and they drew skeptical commentary even amidst the war. But this early history of revisionism is largely unknown today, even by specialists.

When the question arises of the earliest revisionist writings, most experts will point to the work of Paul Rassinier (1906-1967). A French communist at the outbreak of the war, Rassinier fought with the French Resistance against the Germans until his arrest in October 1943, after which he was deported to the Buchenwald and Dora camps. He escaped a German transport train in April 1945, survived the war, and went on to write eleven books, most about the war.

Rassinier's first book to challenge the Holocaust story was *The Lie of Ulysses*, initially published in 1950 and then in expanded form in 1955. There, he first questioned the gassing claims and challenged the existence of homicidal gas chambers, leading to a grave skepticism about the entire alleged extermination program. The capture, trial and execution of Adolf Eichmann in 1961 led to a second important work, *The Real Eichmann Trial* (1962), and eventually to a third critical book, *The Drama of the European Jews* (1964).

As important as these works are, they were preceded by, or contemporaneous with, other important critical thinkers who objected to various aspects of the Holocaust story. Here I will highlight two overlooked individuals, in order to give credit where credit is due: Douglas Reed and John O. Beaty.

But first, let us recall some basic aspects of the conventional story. Assertions that Hitler wanted to "exterminate" the Jews were promoted in major newspapers from almost the day he became known to the world. In a remarkable early anticipation, the *New York Times* reported already in February of 1923 – a full decade before he took power – that "a part of the

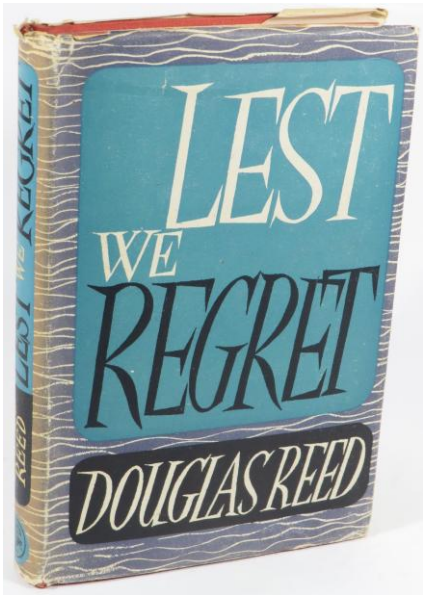
program of Herr Hitler […] is the extermination of the Jews" (8 Feb). Upon his ascension in 1933, the *NYT* was ready to promote the soon-infamous figure of 6 million Jewish victims. The very month that Hitler took power, the *NYT* reported on a "Hitler protest" in New York; Rabbi Stephen Wise issued an appeal for "the preservation of German Jewry," adding that his group "is now active in relief and reconstruction work in Eastern Europe where 6,000,000 Jews are involved" (29 Mar, p. 9).

Stories about "extermination" and "6 million" threatened or endangered Jews made several appearances in subsequent years, and accelerated as soon as war became imminent. In early 1938, the *NYT* reported on "a depressing picture of 6,000,000 Jews in Central Europe, deprived of protection or economic opportunities, slowly dying of starvation, all hope gone" (23 Feb, p. 23). War began in September 1939, and naturally yet more such stories appeared; in mid-1940, the *NYT* quoted Nahum Goldmann: "Six million Jews are doomed to destruction if the victory of the Nazis should be final" (25 Jun, p. 4). This incredible prediction came one full year before Hitler allegedly decided to begin his program of Jewish mass murder, according to traditionalist experts.

As the war progressed, death tolls mounted on all sides – but especially on the side of the Jews, if we are to believe our major papers. By December 1942, the Jewish death toll was reported as 2 million, representing one third of the 6,000,000 "in Hitler's domain." It was, said the *NYT*, "a holocaust without parallel" (13 Dec, p. 21). Thus, "holocaust," "extermination," and a looming "6 million victims" were firmly established in the public media already by the end of 1942.

Now, it is certainly a fact that, as they say, truth is the first victim in any war; but even so, one could expect that intelligent and critically thinking observers of that time would have begun asking themselves some pertinent questions. How, for example, do we know that 6 million are at risk? How does anyone know that 2 million Jews had been killed? How was Hitler physically able to round up and kill that many people, in only some 18 months? (Reports of mass civilian killing did not emerge until mid-1941, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union.) If true, Hitler was killing more than 110,000 Jews per month, on average – or some 3,700 per day, every day. Surely skeptical thinkers asked themselves: is this even possible, amidst a major war?

And in fact, at least one thinker did ask such questions: Douglas Reed (1895-1976), a British writer, journalist and political commentator. A pilot in World War One, Reed went on to become lead European correspondent for the *Times of London*. He resigned in 1938 in order to become an inde-



pendent journalist and author, publishing roughly one book per year for the next 15 years. Of special interest here is his 1943 book *Lest We Regret*. Primarily a study of the British political climate at the time, one lengthy chapter – "The Children of Israel" – examines the Jewish Question. The primary focus of the chapter is his worry about importing more Eastern European Jews into Britain, but along the way, he voices concerns about Hitler's alleged Jewish policy and the large reported death toll.

Lest We Regret was apparently written from mid-1942 through about April 1943 (the latest cited date) – precisely the period of time in which the alleged extermination program was peaking, and death tolls were skyrocketing. The following is an extended excerpt from the subject chapter (pp. 249-254):[1]

> *"In November 1942, a great campaign began about the 'extermination' of the Jews. At that very moment, the prospect of our victory first loomed distinct. The Eighth Army conquered in Libya; Italy showed signs of distress; the Germans failed to take Stalingrad; that Germany would be beaten, possibly even in 1943, became clear (and I wrote a play foretelling Hitler's disappearance).*
>
> *Victory, then, approached. If it came, and found those Jews still in Europe, they would remain there. If they were to leave Europe (if 'the problem' was to be solved by transferring it to us) they would need to come away before Victory arrived. Also, the British government had suspended immigration to Palestine. The 'extermination' campaign began. The power which this particular interest wields over our public spokesmen and Press stands revealed as gigantic. Some newspapers gave more space to this matter than would be devoted to any other in any circumstances which I can imagine. The word 'extermination' was printed billions of times. It was used habitually, without flinching, by Ministers, politicians, and the BBC. Any who care to keep note of the*

[1] The full chapter is scheduled to appear in the forthcoming book *Classic Essays on the Jewish Question*, volume 2 (Clemens & Blair; T. Dalton, ed.)

things which were said, and to compare them in a few years' time with the facts and figures, will possess proof of the greatest example of mass-misinformation in history. All sound of the suffering of the non-Jews who are Germany's captives was drowned. […]

Before November 1942, none ever suggested that the Germans practiced racial discrimination in cruelty. Jews and non-Jews suffered alike; but as the non-Jews were 20 times as numerous, their suffering was as much more, as the whole is greater than the part. Indeed, the New Statesman *remarked that 'Hitler subjected the Jews of Germany to every imaginable form of insult, robbery and oppression' (he subjected many more non-Jews, all over Europe, to the same things) 'but he did not slaughter them.'*

Now, when the war was over three years old, like a bolt from the brown came this news that he was slaughtering them, and they must therefore be brought to England! How, if they were exterminated? That point was ignored; the word 'extermination' was deliberately chosen. It means 'to root out, destroy utterly'.[2] *(If that is not clear enough, the* New Statesman *said: 'Hitler is engaged in exterminating the Jews of Europe, not metaphorically, not more or less, but with a literal, totalitarian completeness, as farmers try to exterminate the Californian beetle'!)*

We were told, then, that the Jews were being 'exterminated,' and we must therefore receive them. We are entitled to examine the truth of this, since it is the basis of the claim made on us, mainly on behalf of those Jews in Poland who most tenaciously hold to the teaching (expressed by the Chief Rabbi in London) that 'the mission of the Jew is first of all to be a Jew.' (Hitler has used those very words about Germans.)

The claim was, that something different was being done to the Jews, something more than the non-Jews suffered: 'Nothing else in Hitler's record is comparable to his treatment of the Jews,' the News Chronicle*; 'For Hitler, the Jews were and are the first and principal victims of a frenzied malice manifest in his earlier outpourings as an irresponsible political agitator,'* The Times*; 'Upon this people, the Jews, the fury of the Nazi evil has concentrated its destructive energy', the Archbishop of Canterbury; 'The worst cruelties are reserved for the Jews', the Bishop of Chelmsford; 'The persecution of the Jews is, however, unique in its horror; it is deliberate extermination directed against, not a nation, but*

---

2 Reed does not say, but the German word most likely used was *Ausrottung*, from *aus+rotten*, lit. 'to root out.' Notably, people (like animals, plants, etc.) can be "rooted out" without killing them; they are simply picked up and displaced.

a whole race; this is a horror unprecedented in the history of the world', the Archbishop of York.

These statements are untrue. I saw Hitler's work with my own eyes, from the day he came to power until the eve of this war. Nineteen-twentieths of the inmates of his concentration camps were non-Jewish Germans; nineteen-twentieths of his victims outside the German frontiers are non-Jewish non-Germans. This distortion of the picture has gone on since 1933. I felt misgivings about it then, when his first cruelties were practiced, and I noticed that the Jewish share of the whole was being put out of all proportion in the foreign press.

But now the suggestion has been crystallized into a definite statement which I would not dare challenge if it could be upheld: the Jews in Europe are being 'exterminated.' You must not use this big word unless you mean physical extinction. What was the evidence, first that 'extermination' was ordered, and second, that it was carried out?

(1) The Times *of 4 December 1942, spoke of 'a memorandum compiled by underground labour groups in Poland' which stated, 'one of the war aims of Hitler's regime, and one which has been publicly proclaimed by its highest authorities, is a complete extermination of the Jews.' The Archbishop of York said on December 9th, 'The extermination of all the Jews in Poland has been decided on and will be carried out'. The* Manchester Guardian*, on December 11th, spoke of some*

> *'evidence available in London* [that] *a plan was proposed to Hitler last June that the Jews* [in Poland] *should be exterminated by Christmas.* […] *He hesitated for a time but soon relapsed and decided to gratify his lust for cruelty by adopting the original proposal.* […] *One need not suppose that Hitler has signed an actual order for the destruction of the Jews, which is strongly reported but at present unconfirmed.'*

The Times*, on December 12th, said 'Hitler has boasted of his intention to eliminate every Jew in Germany under his yoke.' Mr. Eden, on December 17th, spoke of 'Hitler's oft-repeated intention of exterminating the Jewish people in Europe.'* The Times*, on December 21st, quoting 'a statement issued by the Allied Information Committee', said 'Himmler, after a stay in Warsaw, issued an order that half the Polish Jews were to be killed in the course of a year.' The Arch-bishops of Canterbury, York, and Wales, in the name of all the British Bishops, in January 1943, stated, 'The extermination already carried out is part of the carrying into effect of Hitler's oft-repeated intention to exterminate the Jewish people in Europe, which means in effect the extermination of*

some 6,000,000 people'.[3] *The Roman Catholic Cardinal of Westminster and the head of the Salvation Army associated themselves with such statements, which were repeated innumerable times in the radio and Press. On January 9th, the* New Statesman *said, 'In July of 1942, Himmler gave the necessary orders for extermination on a continental scale.'*

(2) On December 4th, Mr. Vernon Bartlett wrote, 'According to cables from Dr. Stephen Wise, President of the World Jewish Congress, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, confirmation has now been received of an order issued by Hitler for the extermination of all Jews in Nazi-occupied countries before the end of the present month' (then how could they be rescued?). 'The number of Jews who have already died cannot, of course, be estimated with great accuracy. In the opinion of the World Jewish Congress, roughly two million out of the three-and-a-half million Jews in Poland have been murdered by the Nazis since the outbreak of the war.'

Almost on the same day, the World Congress, according to The Times*, 'issued a statement on Nazi massacres of Jews in Europe showing that of the 7,000,000 Jews who normally live in the territories now under Nazi occupation, 1,000,000 have been cruelly done to death.' Mr. Harold Nicolson wrote in the* Spectator *of December 25th, 'In order to assuage his insane hatred of the Jewish people Hitler, with Himmler as his main agent, has carried out the murder of some 250,000 men, women and children in cold blood.' And again, 'In October 1940, the Germans interned 433,000 Warsaw Jews in a special area or ghetto which they surrounded with a high wall.* […] *For the month of October 1942, only 40,000 ration cards were printed.' (His clear inference, and he says 'there can be no doubt whatever of the facts,' was that the number of Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto was reduced from 433,000 to 40,000 by 'extermination.') The Jewish Labour representative on the Polish National Council in London reported, in March 1943, that 'only 200,000 Jews remain in the Warsaw Ghetto.'*

Readers may compare these quotations for themselves. 'Extermination' was ordered; it was not ordered, but strongly suspected; it was ordered for half the Jews in Poland; for all the Jews in Poland; for all the Jews in Europe by the end of 1942. Two out of three-and-a-half million were already dead, on December 4th; one million out of seven million were

[3] This is the only reference to "6 million" in Reed's book. Clearly it was too early for this figure to become the icon that it is today.

already dead, on the same day; 250,000 were already dead, three weeks later. Thus spake our leading public men.

This was the factual basis of the most stupendous political and press campaign in my experience. I suspect that I am better informed about German affairs than many of the people who spoke thus, and I know of no 'oft-proclaimed intentions' or 'orders' to exterminate the Jews.[4] *Hitler is noticeably reticent on that theme. Any threats he has uttered cannot compare, in ferocity and iteration, with his threats to exterminate England, the British Empire, Bolshevism and other things. The only threats I know, which promised 'extermination' were clearly aimed, not at the Jews, but at the Czechs, Poles, and Serbs, who are the foremost objects of German detestation. Such was Hitler's statement, on 24 February 1943, that he would 'not spare alien lives', and its meaning was pointed two days later by Frank, the Czech 'Protector', when he said, 'Stalin could only enter Germany as a victor over the body of every single German and over the body of every single Czech'. The only authentic instance that I know (the Germans themselves announced it) of local extermination in this war, was the extermination of every Czech man, woman, and child in the village of Lidice, where I once received most friendly hospitality. Similar, though smaller massacres have been committed on Frenchmen, Serbs, Norwegians, and Greeks: the Germans published them."*

This is a remarkable passage, especially as it was written at the height of the war. This seems to constitute the earliest extended revisionist analysis.

Eight years later, when the "fog of war" had cleared a bit, Reed wrote another book titled *Far and Wide* (1951). Here the focus is on communism and Zionism and their role in striving for a World State or World Government, but Reed makes an interesting side remark on the by-then-iconic figure of "6 million". Astonishingly, this figure, given as a definitive Jewish death toll, appeared in the *NYT just six days* after Germany capitulated on 7 May 1945: "It has been calculated that in all about six million Jews were deliberately slaughtered [in gas chambers] and other ways" (13 May, p. SM4). Calculated by whom? How? And with what evidence? The *NYT* does not say.

But the figure was certainly getting around. On 17 July 1945, Jewish activist Abba Kovner gave a speech in Italy lamenting "the loss of six millions"; "we saw how the six million faced the great test […] before their

4 No such order has appeared in the intervening 80 years, nor even any reference to such an order.

deaths," he exclaimed.[5] In August, the *NYT* stated that "six million [Jews] have perished at the hands of the Nazis" (5 Aug), and in September, they reported: "Loss of six million Jews during the war has made extremists of all Zionists […]" (2 Sep) – as if it were common knowledge at that point.

To further solidify the number as literal fact, it had to appear during the Nuremberg Trials – which it did. The first occurrence came at the very start of the trial, read in the record from an affidavit by Wilhelm Höttl (or Hoettl). Recalling the words of Eichmann, Höttl stated that around 4 million Jews died in the concentration camps, and another 2 million in other ways.[6] A second appearance came in March 1946, when British prosecutor Maxwell Fyfe was interrogating Hermann Göring; Maxwell Fyfe cited Höttl's earlier testimony of 4 million plus another two.[7] A third occurrence came with a prosecutor's statement of 30 September 1946:[8]

> *"Adolf Eichmann* […] *has estimated that the policy pursued resulted in the killing of 6,000,000 Jews, of which 4,000,000 were killed in the extermination institutions."*

Thus the figure became codified at Nuremberg and has never relinquished its grip.

Reed was rightly concerned that this figure had, by 1950, become something like a religious icon – unquestioned and unquestionable. In *Far and Wide*, he wrote:

> *"*[T]*he words 'six million Jewish dead' seemed to atrophy the power to think.* […] *During the Second War, I noticed that the figures of Jewish losses, in places where war made verification impossible, were being irresponsibly inflated.* […] *The process continued until the war's end when the figure of six millions was produced. A transparently worthless estimate was not only used for mass-delusion through newspapers, but even given official status! If by any turn of chance, the American and British representatives who bandied it about at Nuremberg were ever called to answer for it, they might be hard pressed for a defense, for any impartial tribunal might tear it to pieces.* […]
>
> *No proof can be given that six million Jews 'perished'; proof can be adduced that so many could not have perished.* […] *Yet this massive assertion about the six millions was used by politicians in the highest*

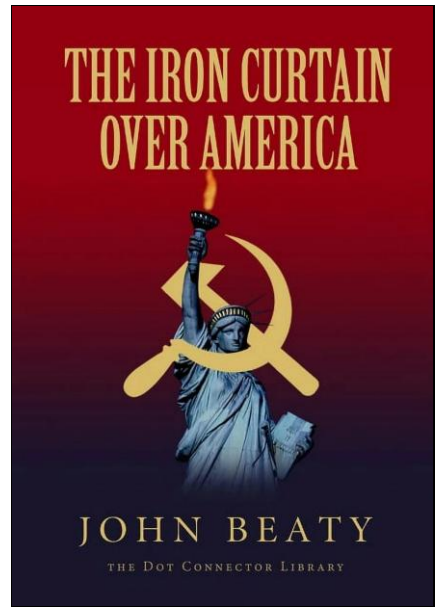
---

5 See Kovner, "The mission of the survivors," in *The Catastrophe of European Jewry* (1976, Gutman and Rothkirchen, eds.), pp. 673, 680.

6 IMT (vol. 31: 86). Himmler was reportedly disappointed, believing that the number "must be more than 6 million."

7 IMT (vol. 9: 611).

8 IMT (vol. 22: 496).



2016 edition

> *places, by prosecutors at Nuremberg, and habitually by mass-newspapers which in lesser matters would print no statement unverified!* […] *In my judgment, the figure of six millions was a grotesque exaggeration which an unintimidated press would never have published, save to expose* [as a hoax…].
>
> *If ever freedom of debate returns to the world, a board of impartial accountants might be set to study this matter of the six millions, stated by leading politicians of the West, and their representatives at Nuremberg, to have perished. Until then, all the student of the times can do is to try and trace their fate in such figures as are available to him."* (pp. 307-309)

"Freedom of debate" has, of course, yet to return to this world, now 75 years later; but intrepid revisionists have pressed ahead and "traced the fate" of the 6 million with remarkable accuracy. The story is telling.

At about the same time that Reed was composing his 1951 book, another man, John Owen Beaty, was busy at work on his magnum opus, *The Iron Curtain over America* (1951). Beaty (1890-1961) was an American professor, writer, and anti-communist who earned his PhD in philosophy in 1921 and taught at Southern Methodist University in Texas. He also served active duty during World War Two, working for the Military Intelligence Service.

In his long academic career, Beaty wrote over a dozen books, the most famous being *Iron Curtain,* where he argues for the 'Khazar hypothesis': that modern-day Ashkenazi Jews are descended from, or related to, the Khazar people of the central Caucasus region. The bulk of his book is dedicated to arguing that Khazar/Ashkenazi Jews are infiltrating American government and academia, thus bringing down an 'iron curtain' in our own homeland; subsequent analysis bears out many of his claims.

Of note, though, is a short comment in Chapter 6, where Beaty presses on the absurdity of the claimed '6 million' Jewish deaths in WW2.

"An official 'Israeli' view of Germany was expressed in Dallas, Texas, on March 18, 1951, when Abba S. Eban, ambassador of the state of 'Israel' to the United States and 'Israel's' representative at the United Nations, stated that 'Israel resents the rehabilitation of Germany.' […] *The same day that Ambassador Eban was talking in Dallas about 'Israel's' resentment at the rehabilitation of Germany, a Reuters dispatch of March 13, 1951 from Tel Aviv (*Washington Times-Herald*) stated that 'notes delivered yesterday* [March 12] *in Washington, London, and Paris and to the Soviet Minister at Tel Aviv urge the occupying powers of Germany not to 'hand over full powers to any German government' without express reservations for the payment of reparations to 'Israel' in the sum of $1,500,000,000.'*[9]

This compensation was said to be for 6,000,000 Jews killed by Hitler. This figure has been used repeatedly, but one who consults statistics and ponders the known facts of recent history cannot do other than wonder how it is arrived at. According to Appendix VII, 'Statistics on Religious Affiliation,' of The Immigration and Naturalization Systems of the United States (A Report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, 1950), the number of Jews in the world is 15,713,638. The World Almanac, 1949, p. 289, is cited as the source of the statistical table reproduced on p. 842 of the government document. The article in the World Almanac is headed 'Religious Population of the World.' A corresponding item, with the title, 'Population, Worldwide, by Religious Beliefs' is found in the World Almanac for 1940 (p. 129), and in it the world Jewish population is given as 15,315,359.[10] *If the World Almanac figures are correct, the world's Jewish population did not decrease in the war decade, but showed a small increase.*

Assuming, however, that the figures of the US document and the World Almanac are in error, let us make an examination of the known facts. In the first place, the number of Jews in Germany in 1939 was about 600,000 – by some estimates considerably fewer[11] *– and of these, as shown elsewhere in this book, many came to the United States, some went to Palestine, and some are still in Germany. As to the Jews in Eastern European lands temporarily overrun by Hitler's troops, the great majority retreated ahead of the German armies into Soviet Russia. Of these, many came later to the US, some moved to Palestine, some unquestionably remained in Soviet Russia and may be a part of*

9 $1.5 billion in 1951 is equivalent to about $18 billion today.
10 These figures are confirmed as correctly cited.
11 Most current estimates put the figure at around 220,000.l

> *the Jewish force on the Iranian frontier, and enough remained in Eastern Europe or have returned from Soviet Russia to form the hard core of the new ruling bureaucracy in satellite countries. It is hard to see how all these migrations and all these power accomplishments can have come about with a Jewish population much less than that which existed in Eastern Europe before World War II. Thus the known facts on Jewish migration and Jewish power in Eastern Europe tend, like the World Almanac figures accepted by the Senate Judiciary Committee, to raise a question as to where Hitler got the 6,000,000 Jews he is said to have killed."* (pp. 133-135)

As such, this brief statement constitutes perhaps the first attempt at a numerical critique of the Jewish death toll. *World Almanac* figures on Jewish demographics came from Jewish sources, and hence were 'self-reported,' to some extent, and lacking in independent verification. And by the 1950 edition, the *Almanac* had adjusted its postwar population figures to 11,373,000 (p. 473), thus indicating something close to the mandatory 6-million loss. But the validity of this lower figure is as uncertain as those of previous years. Hence it is difficult to come to firm conclusions about the Jewish death toll from such reports alone. More useful are the approaches of current revisionists who make arguments based on the technical inability to kill so many people via the claimed methods, the inability to dispose of so many bodies in the allotted timeframes, and the striking lack of material evidence today.

In any case, the two above authors certainly deserve credit for their early critiques. Reed's work seems to have been completely overlooked by later revisionists, but Rassinier, in his 1955 edition of *Lie*, cites Beaty's *Iron Curtain* as a source of early criticism. And Rassinier, in turn, was cited by subsequent revisionists, such as in David Hoggan's 1969 work, *The Myth of the Six Million*.

Thus we can see that Holocaust revisionism has had a long and distinguished evolution, from early doubts and questioning to recent analysis that is scientifically and logically rigorous, and has a substantial evidential basis. But we all owe a debt of gratitude to the likes of Reed and Beaty who, working in a complete void, established the framework for skeptical and rational doubt.

Homicidal Gassings at Struthof Refuted

On the Alleged Struthof "Gas Chamber", the Expert Report, with Negative Conclusions, by Professor René Fabre

Robert Faurisson

The following article was posted by Dr. Robert Faurisson on his personal website https://robert-faurisson.com on the 20th of September 2018, just a month and a day before he passed away.[1] That sad event overshadowed and obscured the release of this article, which is of quite pivotal importance. Dr. Faurisson could not bring it to our attention anymore, and we stumbled over it only recently when doing some research on the Struthof Camp. We apologize for this delayed translation and publication in the English language. After an English translation of Dr. Faurisson's introduction, we publish a transcript of the original French text ({x|y} denoting page transitions), followed by an English translation, and concluded with reproducing the actual document.

On December 1, 1945, Professor René Fabre, a specialist in toxicology at the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Paris, signed a forensic report concerning firstly the supposedly homicidal "gas chamber" at the former German wartime camp near the town of Struthof (Alsace), and then the corpses or body parts of a number of supposedly "gassed" victims. However, in December 1945 and thereafter, far from revealing the conclusions of this expertise, the authorities of the Struthof Museum and the academic, police and judicial authorities, right up to the present day (September 20, 2018) when I am appearing in court in Cusset, near Vichy, for "contesting a crime against humanity", have been careful to keep them hidden. As far as I know, there was no plot, no conspiracy, but a general and spontaneous agreement that can easily be explained by the general consternation that must have gripped all concerned when they realized that Professor Fabre's conclusions were negative. The stubborn silence in which these authorities and bodies buried the "Fabre Report" has thus lasted seventy-three years.

[1] "Sur la supposée 'chambre à gaz' du Struthof, le rapport d'expertise, aux conclusions négatives, du professeur René Fabre (1er décembre 1945)", dated 20 Sept. 2018; https://robert-faurisson.com/histoire/fabre20092018/.

In 1980, thirty-eight years ago, I made a surprising discovery in the Struthof archives of the Gendarmerie and the Military Justice Department, handed over by the central military justice archives repository in Le Blanc (Indre) and available for consultation at the Palais de Justice in Paris. From March 27 to June 5, 1980, over the course of eight working sessions, I was able to examine the transcripts of the Struthof Trials, with three witnesses at my side: my lawyer at the time, Éric Delcroix, Jean-Claude Pressac, a pharmacist, and Pierre Guillaume, my publisher. I discovered the existence of a memo in which three doctors or professors of medicine (Simonin, Piédelièvre and Fourcade) associated with the research of toxicologist R. Fabre described the content of the Fabre Report and, in their own way, deplored its negative conclusions. At the time, I demanded that the report be found and that I be given a copy. To no avail. Thereafter, for almost forty years, I tirelessly repeated protests, studies, articles and public statements to denounce this anomaly. Again, to no avail. My opponents were paid to know that I would not give up and that the next time I was sued, I would brandish the "Fabre argument" with ever greater force and conviction.

Perhaps this is why, in the midst of preparing a new lawsuit brought against me by the Bas-Rhin LICRA (Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme – International League against Racism and Anti-Semitism), Ms. Simon Burkatzki received a fax on January 18, 2016 from the head of the central military justice archive at Le Blanc, announcing:

"The Public Prosecutor at the Lyon Court of Appeal has authorized the delivery of the copy of the procedural file requested by you."

Consequently, on April 13, 2016, my lawyer, Damien Viguier, also received the eight-page Fabre Report by fax. Personally, I have decided to wait until my trial today to publicly state that I am finally, at the end of the day, in possession of this report, the contents of which fully confirm what I had predicted. During the hearing, Me Burkatzki piteously attempted to minimize the significance of the report, without explaining for a moment why its existence has been concealed from us since December 1, 1945.

I believe that the Fabre Report, which I reproduce below, should be made public in turn by the very people who have concealed it for so many years. Those in charge of the Struthof Museum owe us an explanation, and must let us know what clear consequences they intend to draw from Professor René Fabre's negative conclusions.

* * *

Transcript

Je soussigne, FABRE René, Professeur de Toxicologie à la Faculté de Pharmacie de Paris, Membre de l'académie de Médecine, commis par le Commandant R. JADIN, juge d'instruction militaire près le Tribunal militaire permanent de la 10ème Région, séant à Strasbourg en vertu d'une ordonnance en date du 9 juillet 1945.

Vu l'information suivie contre :

BICKENBACH, ex-professeur à la Polyclinique médicale de l'Université de Strasbourg at tous autre, sujets ennemis inculpés d'assassinats et complicité d'assassinats

Vu également les articles 43 et 44 du Code d'Instruction criminelle

Attendu que, pour arriver plus facilement à la manifestation de la vérité, il importe d'avoir recourse à une personne, présumée par son art ou ca profession, capable d'apprécier sur les points ci-dessus précisés, la nature et les circonstances de l'infraction reprochée au prévenu

Par ces motifs

Commettons Monsieur le Professeur R. FABRE, membre de l'Académ[ie] de Médecine, Professeur à la Faculté de Pharmacie de Paris, 4, avenue de l'Observatoire,

à l'effet de procéder 'a l'examen toxicologique des viscères prélevée par les experts, Drs SIMONIN, PIEDELIEVRE et FOURCADE, sur les cadavres trouvés dans les cuves de l'Institut d'anatomie de Strasbourg et présumés provenir de la chambre à gaz du Struthof. Seuls les poisons gazeux peuvent être en cause.

Rechercher sur les débris de crépis prélevés sur le mur extérieur, tout autour de la cheminée, les traces de poisons {1|2} gazeux qui a pu s'échapper de celle-ci.

L'expert devra nous adresser un rapport détaillé contentant son avis motivé dans le plus bref délai possible.

Strasbourg, le 9 juillet 1945

Serment préalablement prêté devant le Juge d'Instruction militaire, j'ai procédé à la mission qui m'a été confiée.

Les échantillons soumis à mon examen m'ont été expédiés par le graffe du Tribunal dans uns caisse contenant les bocaux, portent les désignations suivantes :

(A) Femme 16, CERVEAU
(B) Femme 16, POUMON et SANG du COEUR
(C) Femme 16, FOIE, RATE

(D) Femme 16, INTESTIN GRÊLE et GROS INTESTIN, REIN.

(E) Homme 63, SANG, POUMON GAUCHE
(F) Homme 63, INTESTIN GRÊLE et GROS INTESTIN
(G) Homme 63, POUMON DROIT
(H) Homme 63, FOIE
(I) Homme 63, Rein, CERVEAU, RATE

(J) Femme 17, CERVEAU, FOIE, REIN
(K) Femme 17, SANG du COEUR et POUMON.

(L) Fille 3, POUMON et REIN
(M) Fille 3, INTESTIN GROSS et FOIE.

(N) Homme 48, PEAU et MUSCLES de la CUISSE
---------- {2|3}
(tous ces organes contenus dans des bocaux type bocal à conserve, de là 3 litres avec fermeture hermétique par joint caoutchouc)

(P) Homme 50, LIQUIDE PÉRITONÉAL (Partie)
(Q) id. id. id.
(R) Homme 33, URINE
(V) Sang, boite crânienne, cadavre 117,045.

(petits flacons environ 60 cc bouchage à vis)

(W) 1 flacon 125 cc; bouché liège contentant le produit de raclage du mur extérieur de la cheminée. (L'enduit recouvrant le crépit a pris une coloration bleu foncé sous l'action des gaz s'échappant de la cheminée)
(V) 1 paquet de plâtras [recte: plâtras] provenant de la cheminée extérieurs [recte: extérieure] au moment de son enlèvement (même note que ci-dessus)
(O) Bouteille 1 litre environ contenant le liquide d'immersion de 86 cadavres.

Un deuxième envoi m'est parvenu le 5 octobre; il est composé par les produits ci-dessous désignée :

1°) Eau de lavage de l'entonnoir de la chambre à gaz
2°) Racl[ure] de peinture de la porte de la chambre à gaz
3°) Paillettes provenant de la peinture laquée provenant du plafond de la

chambre à gaz
4°) poudre goudronneuse provenant du plancher de la chambre á gaz

Comme mon attention a été particulièrement attirée sur les toxiques gazeux ou volatiles cyanhydrique, avant d'entreprendre toute recherche, j'ai tenu par des essais témoins, à fixer la dose minima d'acide cyanhydrique susceptible d'être retrouvée {3|4} dans des viscères préalablement immergés dans une solution d'alcool formolé. Celle-ci m'ayant été adressée même temps que les bocaux des viscères, j'ai pu me livrer à de tels essais qui ont été effectués dans les conditions suivantes :

Des doses de cyanhydrique variant de 20 à 1 mmg pour la prise de 'essai ont été ajoutées à 50 cm³ d'alcool formolé, puis après avoir laissé en contact pendant 8 à 30 jours, le mélange à été dilué dans 200 cm³ d'eau à 1 % d'acide tartrique, et soumis à l'entraînement en vapeur d'eau. Dans le distillat l'acide cyanhydrique a été recherché par la réaction classique du bleu de Prusse sensibilisée suivant la technique de Chelle par entraînement sur un précipité de sulfate de baryum.

Après cette distillation, le ballon a été additionné de 10 cm³ d'acide sulfurique à 1/5 et de 10 cm³ de solution de chromate de potasse à 10 %. L'action de ces réactifs est susceptible de libérer l'acide cyanhydrique de certaines de ses combinaisons ainsi que l'ont démontré les travaux de Chelle et ceux de E. KOHN-ABREST. Par entraînement en vapeur de l'eau, un nouveau distillat a été obtenu sur lequel a été effectuée la réaction du bleu de Prusse sensibilisée.

Dans de telles conditions opératoires, l'acide cyanhydrique que a été mis en évidence lorsque sa concentration était d'au moins 6 mg pour la prise d'essai.

Des essais effectués en ajoutant au liquide formolé des viscères normaux contentant une dose donnée d'acide cyanhydrique, et en pulpant après 8 jours de contact, ont fourni des résultats identiques.

Ces essais prouvent qu'il faut une dose relativement éle-{4|5}vée d'acide cyanhydrique pour que ce toxique puisse être retrouvé dans les organes ainsi conservés.

Une dose aussi élevée n'a jamais été retrouvée dans des viscères après intoxication par le gaz cyanhydrique. C'est ainsi que dans une intoxication par gaz cyanhydrique, E. KOHN-ABREST en 1929 (Ann. Med. Légale, 1929, 9, 133), a retrouvé dans la totalité des organes, 11 jours après le décès:

C.N.H. libre	C.N.H
0,mg75	2,75mg

l'acide cyanhydrique libre disparaissant rapidement, tandis que l'acide cyanhydrique dissimulé demeure sensiblement au même taux.

Nous avons cependant effectué sur les viscères remises [recte: remis], en commençant par les poumons et le sang due cœur, des tentatives d'extractions analogues. Elles ont dans tous les cas été négatives, ce qui prouve que la dose d'acide cyanhydrique contenue dans les viscères est inférieurs à 6 milligrammes, dose qui représente la limite de la sensibilité expérimentale dans les conditions de conservation des organes remis.

Des essais d'entraînement en vapeur d'eau identiques ont été pratiqués soit directement, soit après action du réactif sulfo-chromique, sur le produit de raclage de la cheminée, peinture, etc. provenant du 2éme envoi.

1°) Eau de lavage de l'entonnoir de la chambre à gaz

Un prélèvement de 150 cm³ de ce liquide est acidifié et soumis à la distillation par entraînement a la vapeur. {5|6}

Le premier distillat (5 cm³) donne une réaction du bleu de prusse (technique Chelle) négative; il en est de même des deux autres distillats (20 et 50 cm³).

Le résidu est traité par l'oxydation chromique et soumis de nouveau à la distillation; celle-ci donne

1er distillat : 10 cm³, réaction négative;
2ème distillat : 10 cm³, réaction négative;
3ème distillat : 20 cm³, réaction négative

Un essai de confirmation pratique sur 100 cm³ du liquide donne uniquement des réactions négatives aussi bien dans la distillation directe qu'après oxydation chromique.

2°) Raclures de la peinture de la porte de la chambre à gaz

La distillation directe en milieu acide donne un distillat à odeur sulfureuse; la réaction de Chelle est négative sur les diverse fractions de ce distillat.

Une nouvelle distillation après oxydation chromique donne trois distillats sur lesquelles la réaction du bleu de Prusse est négative.

3°) Paillettes provenant d'une peinture laqués provenant du plafond de la chambre à gaz.

La distillation en milieu acide, sur un prélèvement a 3 g. fournit des distillats donnant tous un réaction de l'acide cyanhydrique négative. Il en est de même après oxydation chromique.

4°) Poudre goudronneuse provenant du plancher de la chambre á gaz.

Sur un prélèvement de 2 g. la distillation après acidification fournit des liquides à réactions de Chelle négatives.

Après oxydation chromique le premier et le deuxième distillat (10 cm^3) donnent une réaction négative, le troisième distillat une réaction faiblement positive (représentant environ 1/20 de mg CNH). {6|7}

Tous ces essaie ont donc été négatifs, sauf le cas du dernier distillat provenant de l'action du réactif sulfochromique sur le produit goudronneux.

La présence de très faible quantité d'acide cyanhydrique dans cet essai ne me parait pas devoir être particulièrement retenue. En effet, il est possible que le réactif sulfochromique ait agi sur divers produits sulfurés et azotés contenus dans lo goudron pour donner une faible quantité d'acide cyanhydrique. Cette hypothèse est d'autant plus vraisemblable, que les deux premiers distillats ont fourni des réactions négatives, et que le bleu de prusse n'a pas été obtenu en quantité infinie que par action du réactif chromique sur le liquide plus concentré qu'au début de la distillation. Or, dans l'essai classique c'est dès le début de la distillation en présence du réactif chromique que du [recte: de] l'acide cyanhydrique distillé et a pu être décelé, tandis que dans ces cas il a fallu pour obtenir un faible résultat poursuivre cette action dans une solution se concentrant à mesure de l'on chauffait.

En laissant cette seule réserve, il est possible d conclure que l'acide cyanhydrique n'a été caractérisé dans aucun des produits remis.

Par ailleurs les recherches des poisons volatile susceptible d'avoir été utilisées : dérivés chlorés, sulfo-chlorés, arséniés-organique, n'ont fourni aucun résultat positif. Ces recherches ont d'ailleurs été entreprises qu'à titre d'indication complémentaire, la déclaration de l'inculpé [Josef] KRAMER ayant orienté particulièrement vers la détection des dérivés cyanés. {7|8}

Conclusion

Dans les viscères conservés dans le liquide conservateur (alcool + formol) et remis aux fins d'analyse, il n'y a pas été décelé de toxiques volatils, et particulièrement d'acide cyanhydrique.

Il convient de rappeler que ce toxique n'aurait pu, d'après les essais préliminaires, être décelé que s'il avait été présent á une dose supérieure á six milligrammes dans la prise d'essai.

[manuscrit] Le 1. Décembre 1945

R. Fabre

* * *

Translation

I, the undersigned FABRE René, Professor of Toxicology at the Faculty of Pharmacology in Paris, Member of the Academy of Medicine, appointed by Commandant R. JADIN, Military Investigating Judge at the Permanent Military Tribunal of the 10th Region, based in Strasbourg, by virtue of an order dated July 9, 1945,

Having regard to the information against :

BICKENBACH, ex-professor at the Medical Polyclinic of the University of Strasbourg and all others, enemy subjects charged with murder and complicity in murder,

Having regard also to Articles 43 and 44 of the Code of Criminal Investigation,

Whereas, in order to arrive more easily at the truth, it is important to have recourse to a person, presumed by his art or profession to be capable of appreciating the above-mentioned points, the nature and circumstances of the offence of which the accused is accused,

For these reasons,

We hereby order Professor R. FABRE, member of the Academy of Medicine, Professor at the Faculty of Pharmacology in Paris, No. 4, Avenue de l'Observatoire,

to proceed with the toxicological examination of the viscera taken by the experts Drs SIMONIN, PIEDELIEVRE and FOURCADE from the corpses found in the vessels of the Strasbourg Institute of Anatomy and presumed to have come from the Struthof gas chamber. Only gaseous poisons may be involved.

In the plaster samples taken from the outside wall around the chimney, look for traces of gaseous poisons that may have escaped from it.

The expert should send us a detailed report containing his reasoned opinion as soon as possible.

Strasbourg, July 9, 1945

Having taken the oath before the Military Examining Magistrate, I proceeded with the mission entrusted to me.

The samples submitted for my examination were sent to me by the court registry in a case containing the jars, bearing the following designations:

(A) Woman 16, BRAIN
(B) Woman 16, LUNG and HEART BLOOD
(C) Woman 16, LIVER, SPLEEN
(D) Woman 16, SMALL INTESTINE and LARGE INTESTINE, KIDNEY.

(E) Man 63, BLOOD, LEFT LUNG
(F) Man 63, SMALL INTESTINE and LARGE INTESTINE
(G) Man 63, RIGHT LUNG
(H) Man 63, LIVER
(I) Man 63, Kidney, BRAIN, SPLEEN

(J) Woman 17, BRAIN, LIVER, KIDNEY
(K) Woman 17, HEART BLOOD and LUNG.

(L) Girl 3, LUNG and KIDNEY
(M) Girl 3, LARGE INTESTINE and LIVER.

(N) Man 48, SKIN and MUSCLES of the THIGH

(all contained in 3-litre canning jars with hermetic rubber seals)

(P) Man 50, PERITONEAL LIQUID (Part)
(Q) id. id. id.
(R) Man 33, URINE
(V) Blood, cranial cavity, cadaver 117,045.

(small bottles, approx. 60 cc, screw cap)

(W) 1 bottle 125 cc; corked, containing the product of scraping the outside wall of the chimney (the plaster covering the plaster has taken on a dark blue color under the action of the gases escaping from the chimney)
(V) 1 pack of plaster pieces from the outside chimney at the moment of its removal [unclear meaning] (same note as above).
(O) 1-liter bottle containing immersion liquid for 86 corpses.

A second shipment arrived on October 5, consisting of the items listed below:

1°) Water from rinsing the gas-chamber funnel
2°) Paint scrapings from the gas-chamber door

3°) Varnish flakes from the gas-chamber ceiling
4°) tar powder from the gas-chamber floor

As my attention was particularly drawn to gaseous or volatile hydrocyanic toxic substances, before undertaking any research, I was anxious, by means of control tests, to establish the minimum dose of hydrocyanic acid likely to be found in viscera previously immersed in a solution of formaldehyde alcohol. As this was sent to me at the same time as the jars of viscera, I was able to carry out such tests under the following conditions:

Doses of hydrocyanic acid varying from 20 to 1 mg for the test sample were added to 50 cm³ of formaldehyde alcohol, then, after leaving in contact for 8 to 30 days, the mixture was diluted in 200 cm³ of water with 1% tartaric acid, and subjected to steam entrainment. The distillate was analyzed for hydrocyanic acid using the classic Prussian blue reaction, sensitized using the Chelle technique by entrainment on a barium sulfate precipitate.

After distillation, 10 cm³ of 1:5 sulfuric acid and 10 cm³ of 10% potassium chromate solution were added to the flask. The action of these reagents is likely to liberate hydrocyanic acid from some of its compounds, as demonstrated by the work of Chelle and E. KOHN-ABREST. By steam distillation of the water, a new distillate was obtained, on which the sensitized Prussian blue reaction was carried out.

Under these operating conditions, hydrocyanic acid was detected when its concentration was at least 6 mg in the test sample.

Tests carried out by adding normal viscera containing a given dose of hydrocyanic acid to the formulated liquid, and pulping after 8 days of contact, gave identical results.

These tests prove that a relatively high dose of hydrocyanic acid is required for this toxic substance to be found in organs preserved in this way.

Such a high dose has never been found in viscera after hydrocyanic gas intoxication. In one case of hydrocyanic gas intoxication, E. KOHN-ABREST in 1929 (Ann. Med. Légale, 1929, 9, 133) found hydrocyanic acid in all organs, 11 days after death:

free HCN	HCN
0.75 mg	2.75 mg

The free hydrocyanic acid disappears rapidly, while the hidden hydrocyanic acid remains at about the same level.

We have, however, carried out similar extractions on the submitted viscera, starting with the lungs and the blood from the heart. They were nega-

tive in all cases, which proves that the dose of hydrocyanic acid contained in the viscera is less than 6 milligrams, a dose that represents the limit of experimental sensitivity under the conditions in which the organs were preserved.

Identical steam entrainment tests were carried out either directly, or after action of the sulfo-chromic reagent, on the chimney scrapings, paint, etc. from the 2nd shipment.

1°) Water from rinsing the gas chamber funnel

A 150 cm³ sample of this liquid is acidified and subjected to steam distillation.

The first distillate (5 cm³) gives a negative Prussian blue reaction (Chelle technique), as do the other two distillates (20 and 50 cm³).

The residue is treated with chromic oxidation and subjected again to distillation, which gives

1st distillate: 10 cm³, negative reaction;
2nd distillate: 10 cm³, negative reaction;
3rd distillate: 20 cm³, negative reaction

A practical confirmation test on 100 cm³ of the liquid gives only negative reactions, both in direct distillation and after chromic oxidation.

2°) Paint scrapings from the gas-chamber door

Direct distillation in an acid medium produces a distillate with a sulfurous odor; the Chelle reaction is negative on the various fractions of this distillate.

Further distillation after chromic oxidation yields three distillates, on which the Prussian blue reaction is negative.

3°) Varnish flakes from the gas-chamber ceiling.

Acid distillation of a 3-g sample yields distillates with negative hydrocyanic-acid reactions. The same applies to chromic oxidation.

4°) Tar powder from the gas chamber floor.

Distillation of a 2-g sample after acidification yields liquids with negative Chelle reactions.

After chromic oxidation, the first and second distillates (10 cm³) give a negative reaction, the third distillate a weakly positive reaction (1/20 mg CNH).

All these tests were therefore negative, except for the last distillate resulting from the action of the sulfochromic reagent on the tar product.

The presence of very small quantities of hydrocyanic acid in this test does not seem to me to be particularly noteworthy. Indeed, it is possible that the sulfochromic reagent acted on various sulfur and nitrogen products contained in the tar to produce a small quantity of hydrocyanic acid. This hypothesis is all the more likely, given that the first two distillates produced negative reactions, and that Prussian blue was only obtained in infinitesimal quantities through the action of the chromic reagent on the liquid, which was more concentrated than at the start of distillation. However, in the classic test, distilled hydrocyanic acid could be detected right from the start of distillation in the presence of the chromic reagent, whereas in these cases it was necessary to continue this action in a solution that became more concentrated as heating progressed, in order to obtain a weak result.

Leaving this reservation aside, it can be concluded that hydrocyanic acid was not characterized in any of the products submitted.

In addition, searches for volatile poisons likely to have been used: chlorinated, sulfo-chlorinated and arsenic-organic derivatives, yielded no positive results. These investigations were undertaken only as a supplementary indication, the statement of the accused [Josef] KRAMER having pointed in particular to the detection of cyanide derivatives.

Conclusion

In the viscera preserved in preservative liquid (alcohol + formalin) and submitted for analysis, no volatile toxins were detected, particularly hydrocyanic acid.

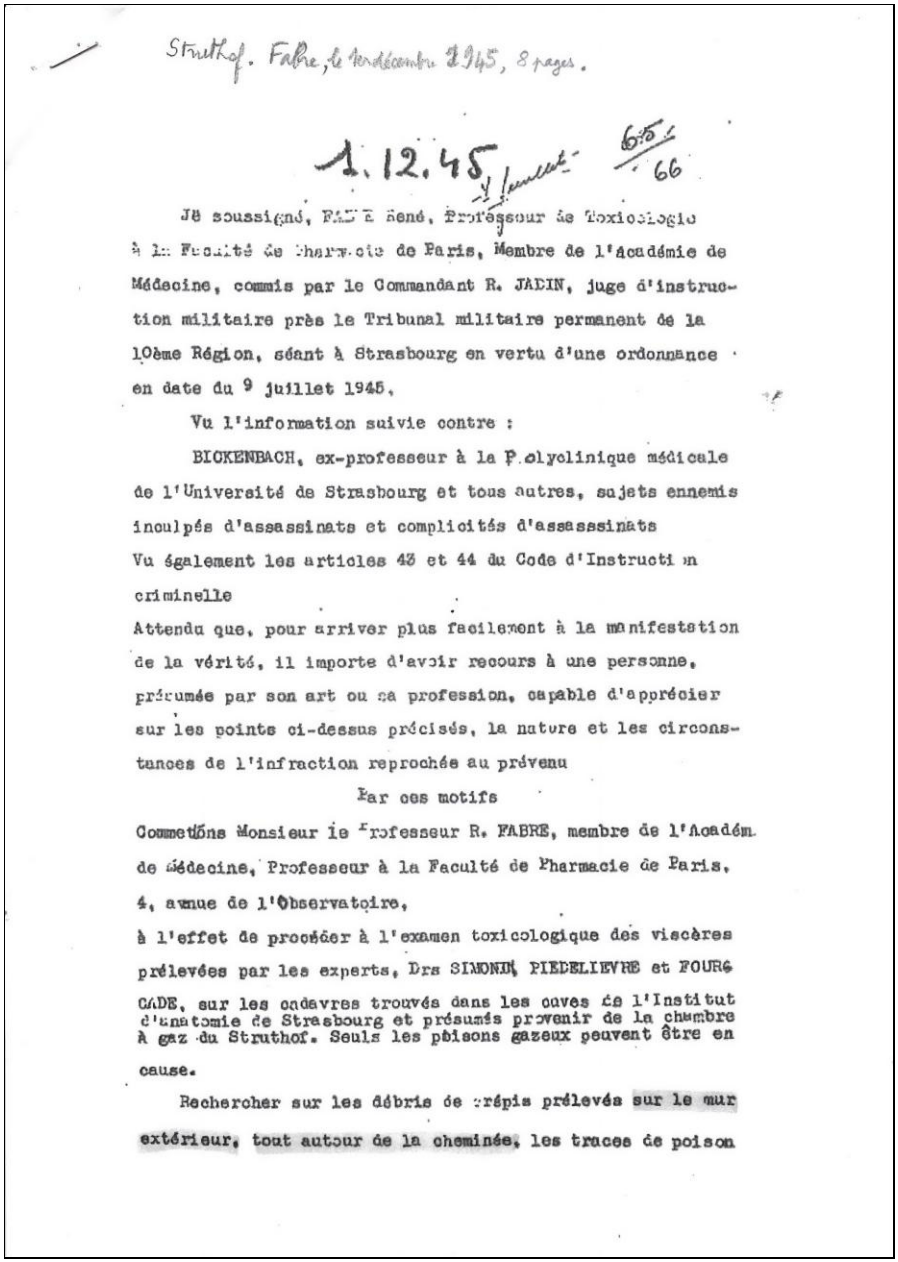
It should be remembered that, according to preliminary tests, this toxic substance could only have been detected if it had been present in a dose greater than six milligrams in the test sample.

[handwritten] December 1, 1945

R. Fabre

* * *

Document Reproductions



Struthof. Fabre, 1er décembre 1945, 8 pages.

1.12.45 1 Jeudi 605/66

Je soussigné, FABRE René, Professeur de Toxicologie à la Faculté de Pharmacie de Paris, Membre de l'Académie de Médecine, commis par le Commandant R. JADIN, juge d'instruction militaire près le Tribunal militaire permanent de la 10ème Région, séant à Strasbourg en vertu d'une ordonnance en date du 9 juillet 1945,

Vu l'information suivie contre :

BICKENBACH, ex-professeur à la Polyclinique médicale de l'Université de Strasbourg et tous autres, sujets ennemis inculpés d'assassinats et complicités d'assassinats

Vu également les articles 43 et 44 du Code d'Instruction criminelle

Attendu que, pour arriver plus facilement à la manifestation de la vérité, il importe d'avoir recours à une personne, présumée par son art ou sa profession, capable d'apprécier sur les points ci-dessus précisés, la nature et les circonstances de l'infraction reprochée au prévenu

Par ces motifs

Commettons Monsieur le Professeur R. FABRE, membre de l'Académie de Médecine, Professeur à la Faculté de Pharmacie de Paris, 4, avenue de l'Observatoire,

à l'effet de procéder à l'examen toxicologique des viscères prélevées par les experts, Drs SIMONIN, PIEDELIEVRE et FOURCADE, sur les cadavres trouvés dans les caves de l'Institut d'anatomie de Strasbourg et présumés provenir de la chambre à gaz du Struthof. Seuls les poisons gazeux peuvent être en cause.

Rechercher sur les débris de crépis prélevés sur le mur extérieur, tout autour de la cheminée, les traces de poison

gazeux qui a pu s'échapper de celle-ci.

L'expert devra nous adresser un rapport détaillé contenant son avis motivé dans le plus bref délai possible.

Strasbourg, le 9 juillet 1945.

Serment préalablement prêté devant M. le Juge d'Instruction militaire, j'ai procédé à la mission qui m'a été confiée.

Les échantillons soumis à mon examen m'ont été expédiés par le greffe du Tribunal dans une caisse contenant les bocaux portent les désignations suivantes :

(A) Femme 16, CERVEAU

(B) Femme 16, POUMON et SANG du COEUR

(C) Femme 16, FOIE, RATE

(D) Femme 16, INSTESTIN GRELE et GROS INTESTIN, REIN.

(E) Homme 63, SANG, POUMON GAUCHE.

(F) Homme 63, INSTESTIN GRELE et GROS INTESTIN

(G) Homme 63, POUMON DROIT

(H) Homme 63, FOIE

(I) Homme 63, Rein, CERVEAU, RATE

(J) Femme 17, CERVEAU, FOIE, REIN

(K) Femme 17, SANG du COEUR et POUMON.

(L) Fille 3, POUMON et REIN

(M) Fille 3, INTESTIN GRELE et FOIE.

(N) Homme 48, PEAU et MUSCLES de la CUISSE.

(tous ces organes contenus dans des bocaux type bocal à conserve, de 1 à 3 litres avec fermeture hermétique par joint caoutchouc)

(P) Homme 50, LIQUIDE PERITONEAL (Partie)

(Q) id. id. id.

(R) Homme 33, URINE

(V) Sang, boite cranienne, cadavre 117,045.

(petits flacons environ 60 de bouchage à vis)

(W) 1 flacon 125 cc; bouché liège contenant le produit de raclage du mur extérieur de la cheminée. (L'enduit recouvrant le crépit a pris une coloration bleu foncé sous l'action des gaz s'échappant de la cheminée)

(V) 1 paquet de platras provenant de la cheminée extérieurs au moment de son enlèvement (même note que ci-dessus)

(O) Bouteille 1 litre environ contenant le liquide d'immersion de 86 cadavres.

Un deuxième envoi m'est parvenu le 5 octobre; il est composé par les produits ci-dessous désignés :

1°) Eau de lavage de l'entonnoir de la chambre à gaz

2°) Raclage de peinture de la porte de la chambre à gaz

3°) Paillettes provenant de la peinture laquée provenant du plafond de la chambre à gaz

4°) poudre goudronneuse provenant du plancher de la chambre à gaz

Comme mon attention a été particulièrement attirée sur les toxiques gazeux ou volatils cyanhydriques, avant d'entreprendre toute recherche, j'ai tenu par des essais témoins, à fixer la dose minima d'acide cyanhydrique susceptible d'être retrouvée

66

dans des viscères préalablement immergés dans une solution d'alcool formolé. Celle-ci m'ayant été adressée en même temps que les bocaux des viscères, j'ai pu me livrer à de tels essais qui ont été effectués dans les conditions suivantes :

Des doses d'acide cyanhydrique variant de 20 à 1 mmg pour la prise d'essai ont été ajoutées à 50 cm³ d'alcool formolé, puis après avoir laissé en contact pendant 8 à 30 jours, le mélange à été dilué dans 200 cm³ d'eau à 1 % d'acide tartrique, et soumis à l'entraînement en vapeur d'eau. Dans le distillat l'acide cyanhydrique a été recherché par la réaction classique du bleu de Prusse sensibilisée suivant la technique de Chelle par entraînement sur un précipité de sulfate de baryum.

Après cette distillation, le ballon a été additionné de 10 cm³ d'acide sulfurique à 1/5 et de 10 cm³ de solution de chromate de potasse à 10 %. L'action de ces réactifs est susceptible de libérer l'acide cyanhydrique de certaines de ses combinaisons ainsi que l'ont démontré les travaux de Chelle et ceux de E.KOHN-ABREST. Par entraînement en vapeur d'eau, un nouveau distillat a été obtenu sur lequel a été effectuée la réaction du bleu de Prusse sensibilisée.

Dans de telles conditions opératoires, l'acide cyanhydrique a été mis en évidence lorsque sa concentration était d'au moins 6 mg pour la prise d'essai.

Des essais effectués en ajoutant au liquide formolé des viscères normaux contenant une dose donnée d'acide cyanhydrique, et en fulfant après 8 jours de contact, ont fourni des résultats identiques.

Ces essais prouvent qu'il faut une dose relativement éle-

vée d'acide cyanhydrique pour que ce toxique puisse être retrouvé dans les organes ainsi conservés.

Une dose aussi élevée n'a jamais été retrouvée dans des viscères après intoxication par le gaz d'acide cyanhydrique. C'est ainsi que dans une intoxication par gaz cyanhydrique, E. KOHN-ABREST en 1929 (Ann. Med. Légale, 1929, 9, 133), a retrouvé dans la totalité des organes, 11 jours après le décès,

O.N.H libre	O.N.H
0,mg75	2",mg75

l'acide cyanhydrique libre disparaissant rapidement, tandis que l'acide cyanhydrique dissimulé demeure sensiblement au même taux.

Nous avons cependant effectué sur les viscères remis, en commençant par les poumons et le sang du coeur, des tentatives d'extractions analogues. Elles ont dans tous les cas été négatives, ce qui prouve que la dose d'acide cyanhydrique contenue dans les viscères est inférieure à 6 milligrammes, dose qui représente la limite de la sensibilité expérimentale dans les conditions de conservation des organes remis.

Des essais d'entraînement en vapeur d'eau identiques ont été pratiqués soit directement, soit après action du réactif sulfo-chromique, sur le produit de raclage de la cheminée, peinture, provenant du 2ème envoi.

1°) Eau de lavage de l'entonnoir de la chambre à gaz

Un prélèvement de 150 cm³ de ce liquide est acidifié et soumis à la distillation par entraînement à la vapeur.

Le premier distillat (5 cm³) donne une réaction du bleu de prusse (technique Chelle) négative; il en est de même des deux autres distillats (20 et 50 cm³).

Le résidu est traité par l'oxydation chromique et soumis de nouveau à la distillation; celle-ci donne

1er distillat : 10 cm³, réaction négative;
2ème distillat : 50 cm³; réction négative;
3ème distillat : 20cm³, réaction négative

Un essai de confirmation pratiqué sur 100cm³ du liquide donne uniquement des réactions négatives aussi bien dans la distillation directe qu'après oxydation chromique.

2°) Raclures de la peinture de la porte de la chambre à gaz

La distillation directe en milieu acide donne un distillat à odeur sulfureuse; la réaction de Chelle est négative sur les diverses fractions de ce distillat.

Une nouvelle distillation après oxydation chromique donne trois distillats sur lesquels la réaction du bleu de Prusse est négative.

3°) Paillettes provenant d'une peinture laquée provenant du plafond de la chambre à gaz.

La distillation en milieu acide, sur un prélèvement de 3 g. fournit des distillats donnant tous une réaction de l'acide cyanhydrique négative. Il en est de même après oxydation chromique.

4°) Poudre goudronneuse provenant du plancher de la chambre à gaz.

Sur un prélèvement de 2 g. la distillation après acidification fournit des liquides à réactions de Chelle négatives.

Après oxydation chromique le premier et le deuxième distillat (10cm³) donnent une réaction négative, le troisième distillat une réaction faiblement positive (représentant environ 1/20 de mg.CNH).

Tous ces essais ont donc été négatifs, sauf dans le cas du dernier distillat provenant de l'action du réactif sulfochromique sur le produit goudronneux.

La présence de très faible quantité d'acide cyanhydrique dans cet essai ne me paraît pas devoir être particulièrement retenue. En effet, il est possible que le réactif sulfochromique ait agi sur divers produits sulfurés et azotés contenus dans le goudron pour donner une faible quantité d'acide cyanhydrique. Cette hypothèse est d'autant plus vraisemblable, que les deux premiers distillats ont fourni des réactions négatives, et que le bleu de prusse n'a pas été obtenu en quantité inférieure que par action du réactif chromique sur le liquide plus concentré qu'au début de la distillation. Or, dans l'essai classique c'est dès le début de la distillation en présence du réactif chromique que de l'acide cyanhydrique distillé et doit être décelé, tandis que dans ces cas il a fallu pour obtenir un faible résultat poursuivre cette action dans une solution se concentrant à mesure que l'on chauffait.

En laissant cette seule réserve, il est possible de conclure que l'acide cyanhydrique n'a pas été caractérisé dans aucun des produits remis.

Par ailleurs les recherches des poisons volatils susceptibles d'avoir été utilisées : dérivés chlorés, sulfochlorés, arseniés-organique, n'ont fourni aucun résultat positif. Ces recherches ont d'ailleurs été entreprises qu'à titre d'indication complémentaire, la déclaration de l'inculpé KRAMER ayant orienté particulièrement vers la détection des dérivés cyanés.

65

Conclusion

Dans les viscères conservés dans le liquide conservateur (alcool + formol) et remis aux fins d'analyse, il n'a pas été décelé de toxiques volatils, et particulièrement d'acide cyanhydrique [redacted].

Il convient de rappeler que ce toxique n'aurait pu, d'après les essais préliminaires, être décelé que s'il avait été présent à une dose supérieure à six milligrammes dans la prise d'essai.

Le 1er décembre 1945 R Fabre

Rudolf Höss: Tortured into Making His Confessions

John Wear

Rudolf Franz Ferdinand Höss (1901-1947) was the first of three successive commandants of Auschwitz, and later head of all the German concentration camps during World War II. Lt. Commander Whitney Harris, an American prosecutor at Nuremberg who spent three days interrogating Höss, described Höss as a "plain, little man" who reminded him of a "grocery clerk." Harris commented that, in appearance, Höss did not impress him as someone who murdered or could murder a million people.[1]

Höss has also been described by other people as one of the greatest mass murderers in world history.[2] Steven J. Paskuly, for example, writes:[3]

> *"By the judgment of history and by his own admission, Rudolf Höss is the greatest mass murderer of all time."*

On March 17, 1946, an article in the *New York Times* called Höss "probably the greatest individual killer in the history of the world."[4]

This article examines the life of Rudolf Höss, and whether he deserves to be called one of the greatest mass murderers in world history.

Early Life

Rudolf Höss was born in southwest Germany to a devout Catholic family in a wooded valley on the outskirts of Baden-Baden. His family moved to a larger house in the suburbs of Mannheim when Höss was six years old. Höss's father, who had served as an officer with the German armed forces in Africa, told Höss captivating stories about his military career in Africa. However, Höss was more attracted to becoming a missionary than a soldier fighting in foreign lands (pp. 5-8).

---

1 John W. Primomo, *Architect of Death at Auschwitz: A Biography of Rudolf Höss*, Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2020, pp. 1, 157, 198.

2 *Ibid*., p. 1.

3 Rudolf Höss, *Death Dealer: The Memoirs of the SS Commandant of Auschwitz*, Steven Paskuly (editor), Boston, Mass.: Da Capo Press, 1996, p. 19.

4 Thomas Harding, *Hanns and Rudolf: The True Story of the German Jew Who Tracked Down and Caught the Kommandant of Auschwitz*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 2013, p. 250. All subsequent page numbers in the text from there.

Höss learned about the traditions and principles of the Catholic Church from his father. His father took Höss to various holy sites in Switzerland and France, and swore an oath that his son would become a priest. Höss's education was planned with the sole purpose of preparing him for a religious life. However, the death of Höss's father allowed the 12-year-old Höss to forge his own path sooner than he might otherwise have been allowed (pp. 8-10).

A year after World War I broke out, Höss received permission from his mother to join the Red Cross as an auxiliary. Höss spent as much time as he could working in the Red Cross hospital, distributing tobacco, food and drink to the injured. Although he was horrified by the terrible traumas of modern warfare, Höss was nonetheless impressed by the wounded soldiers' bravery. Höss became resolute in his desire to fight for his country (p. 11).

In the summer of 1916, when he was just 14 years old, Höss left home, telling his mother that he intended to visit his grandparents. He contacted a local captain as soon as he was outside the city limits. Lying about his age, Höss enlisted in the German armed forces.[7]

After only two weeks of training, Höss and his regiment set off toward the Middle East to provide reinforcement to Turkish troops battling the British for control of the southeastern part of the Ottoman Empire. Höss experienced combat and discovered that he could kill, efficiently and quickly, in the heat of battle. Höss's regiment was next deployed to Palestine, where the battles were partly about destabilizing British control of the Suez Canal, and partly about capturing the venerated biblical cities (pp. 12-15).

Höss was wounded on three separate occasions in the coming months. However, none of these injuries prevented his participation in continued military action. For his wartime service, Höss was awarded the Iron Cross Second Class by the German government, the Iron Half Moon First Class by the Ottoman Empire for his efforts in Iraq and Palestine, and the Baden Service Medal by the city of Baden-Baden. The war had transformed Höss from an innocent young schoolboy into a toughened soldier. Höss was a fully grown man by the end of the war (pp. 15f.).

National Socialist

Höss's mother died while he was away at war. Höss made a decision not to become a Catholic priest, and instead left Mannheim to join the Freikorps in East Prussia. The Freikorps were volunteer units of German soldiers used to protect German borders and settle internal political disputes. Höss

belonged to the Freikorps Rossbach unit, which helped fight the spread of Communism and secure land for Germany on the Baltic Sea.[5]

Höss was associated with the Freikorps until 1921. At that time, he became an apprentice agriculturist on an estate in Silesia and Schleswig-Holstein. Höss made a complete break with the Catholic Church in 1922, and, later that year, he attended a reunion of Freikorps Rossbach volunteers in Munich, where he heard Adolf Hitler speak for the first time. Höss was so impressed with Hitler that he immediately joined the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP), as member 3,240.[6]

Höss got into legal trouble when he helped avenge the death of Freikorps leader Lt. Albert Leo Schlageter. Schlageter had blown up a bridge in response to a French invasion of the Ruhr, was tried and convicted by a French military court and, on May 26, 1923, executed by a French firing squad. Höss and other former Freikorps members soon abducted and murdered Walter Kadow, a former Freikorps soldier who they believed had betrayed Schlageter. While not admitting to any part he played in Kadow's murder, Höss said he was in complete agreement with Kadow's execution.[11]

Within a few days, one of the participants told the story of Kadow's murder to a newspaper. Höss was arrested for participation in Kadow's murder on June 28, 1923, and was tried and sentenced to 10 years of hard labor on March 15, 1924. He was transferred from Leipzig to a Prussian prison at Brandenburg. Although he otherwise would have qualified for early release, Höss, as a political prisoner, was told that he must serve his entire sentence. Fortunately, an unlikely arrangement allowed Höss to be set free on July 14, 1928, after serving over five years of his 10-year sentence.[7]

Upon his release from prison, Höss contacted the Artaman League, an agrarian movement which he described as a "community of young people of both sexes who had the interests of their country at heart." Within the Artaman League, Höss met his future wife, Hedwig Hensel, with whom he had five children. Höss during this time also became further acquainted with his future boss, Heinrich Himmler, whom he had first met while in the Freikorps.[8]

---

5 Primomo, *op. cit.*, pp. 33f.
6 *Ibid*., p. 35.
7 *Ibid*., pp. 35-37.
8 *Ibid*., pp. 37f.

SS Member

Despite the hardships, Höss enjoyed the extended hours and physical toil involved in being a farmer. Höss's supervisor suggested that they establish an SS stable on their Pomeranian farm. Since one had to belong to the SS to manage an SS stable, Höss applied for SS membership. Höss's application was accepted seven months after submission; he was allotted SS number 193616. As part of his induction, Höss had to swear allegiance to the SS, to SS Leader Heinrich Himmler, and, most important, he had to swear an oath of silence (pp. 59-61).

Himmler told Höss in 1934 that it was time for him to become a soldier again. He suggested that Höss be trained as a supervisor in the political prisoner camp at Dachau. After long consideration and much doubt, Höss accepted Himmler's offer and moved to Dachau. Höss was rapidly promoted at Dachau, becoming a company commander, or "block leader" after a year, and then later a second lieutenant. By 1938, Höss had proved to be an efficient and hard worker, and he was ready for his next promotion (pp. 61-69).

On August 1, 1938, four years after his arrival at Dachau, Höss was transferred to the Sachsenhausen Camp, where he became adjutant to the camp's commandant. For Höss, Sachsenhausen was a good place to be noticed by his superiors and to climb the political ladder. Working in Sachsenhausen enabled Höss to travel frequently to Berlin, where he could meet up with old Freikorps friends, and learn more about the inner workings of the National Socialist Party. As the camp's new adjutant, he also came into contact with the Gestapo and the SS administration in charge of the concentration camps (pp. 69f.).

Richard Glücks, the head of the Inspectorate of Concentration Camps, in April 1940 told Höss that Himmler wanted Höss to set up a new camp in Upper Silesia near the small town of Auschwitz. Höss accepted the offer. Höss at last had the opportunity to manage things on his own terms, to work hard, and to prove himself capable of running a large camp (pp. 96f.). Five other SS men and 30 Sachsenhausen internees were sent with Höss to begin work on the camp.[9]

Auschwitz Commandant

Höss's assignment was not an easy one. Höss wrote:[10]

---

[9] *Ibid*., p. 49.

[10] Höss, *op. cit.*, p. 118.



From left to right: Dr. Josef Mengele, Rudolf Höss, Josef Kramer, and an unidentified officer at the "Solahütte," the SS retreat outside of Auschwitz.

> *"In the shortest possible time, I was supposed to create a transition camp for 10,000 prisoners from the existing complex of well-preserved buildings. The buildings were filthy and teemed with lice, fleas, and other bugs, and as far as sanitation was concerned, practically nothing was available.* […] *It is much easier to establish a new camp than it is to take an unsuitable group of buildings and barracks without major remodeling and quickly create a useful concentration camp as I was originally ordered."*

Höss was not only dismayed by the camp's condition, but also by the lack of support from Berlin. His repeated requests to Richard Glücks for additional men were ignored. After a while, Höss resolved that he would do everything himself. Höss had to perform such tasks as driving hundreds of miles to the Polish border to purchase kettles for the kitchens, or traveling to western Czechoslovakia to buy bed frames and straw sacks. By the autumn of 1940, the construction of the Auschwitz main camp was complete (pp. 98f.).

On March 1, 1941, Himmler visited Auschwitz to inspect the camp and talk to Höss about his future plans. Himmler told Höss that he was to build a new camp which would be known as Birkenau, or Auschwitz II, and would be capable of housing over 100,000 prisoners. Himmler also said he wanted to build a synthetic-rubber plant near Birkenau for IG Farben, which would be staffed by an additional 10,000 prisoners. Himmler said

that the expansion of the camp must be accelerated by every available means (pp. 108-110).

Höss found the construction of Birkenau to be an enormously difficult task. He wrote:[11]

> *"The emphasis that Himmler put on the ruthless, quickest possible acceleration of the construction, while at the same time ignoring the existing and anticipated difficulties and abuses which I doubted could be eliminated, caught my attention even then.* […] *Now all this responsibility fell on my shoulders. From nothing and with nothing, I, together with my 'coworkers,' had to build an enormous enterprise in the quickest possible manner without any significant help from above because of the conditions at the time."*

On May 22, 1943, the head of Office Group C (Construction) of the SS's Economic and Administrative Main Office (*Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt*), SS-Brigadeführer and Major General of the Waffen-SS Dr. Ing. Kammler, visits Auschwitz to check on the construction progress of the various projects. In an internal report about this event, we read:[12]

> *"After welcoming remarks by the Brigadeführer, Ostubaf. Höss gave a brief report on the origin and purpose of the overall C*[oncentration]*C*[amp] *plant here.*
>
> *In 1940, after the evacuation of seven Polish villages, the Auschwitz Camp was built in the estuary triangle between the Vistula and the Sola by developing the grounds of an artillery barracks and many additions, conversions and new buildings, using large quantities of demolition materials. Originally intended as a quarantine camp, it later became a Reich camp and was thus given a new purpose. The border location between the Reich and the G.G. proved to be particularly favorable because of the ever-worsening situation, since the filling of the camp with manpower was guaranteed. In addition, the solution of the Jewish question was added in recent times, for which the prerequisite for the accommodation of initially 60,000 prisoners had to be created, which grew to 100,000 within a short time. The inmates of the camps were mainly intended for the large-scale industry growing in the neighborhood. The camp contains in its area of interest various armament factories, for which the labor force is to be provided on a regular basis.*
>
> *2.) Large-scale PoW camp*

[11] *Ibid.*, p. 125.

[12] Carlo Mattogno, *The Real Auschwitz Chronicle, Part 1: The History of the Auschwitz Camps Told by Authentic Wartime Documents*, Bargoed, Wales, UK: Castle Hill Publishers, 2023, pp. 298f.

> […] *Due to various epidemic dangers, however, it is currently essential to take special measures to improve the existing facilities.* […]
> *The garrison physician Hstuf. Dr. Wirths explained in addition that the great danger of epidemics could not be fought properly due to arrivals from the east and the low possibilities of control due to lack of water and lack of allotments for the necessary drainage facilities.*
> *In addition, there is the danger of the spread of the epidemics for the large industrial area through the contact of prisoners with civilian workers. The need for material for the new construction as well as for the maintenance is very great. The daily births of about 50 children in the Gypsy Camp, the treatment of 10,000 prisoners without the most primitive hygienic facilities, especially water, do not allow any alternative possibilities. For the most-necessary delousing facilities, the allotments are missing in order to be able to carry out a systematic and promising epidemic control. For the former small number of prisoners, the condition of the hygienic conditions was already bad; with the many new arrivals and the imminent increase to over 100,000, without the provision of contingencies, the danger of such outbreaks has grown in an unforeseeable way, and responsibility can hardly be borne."*

Note that this internal report contains not the slightest indication of anything sinister going on inside the camp. All focus is on accommodating the rising number of inmates, providing a slave-labor force for the surrounding industries, and improving the hygienic and sanitary conditions of the camp in order to *save* the inmates' lives. The "solution of the Jewish question" did evidently NOT require the creation of extermination facilities, which is not even hinted at in this report, let alone addressed explicitly, but the creation of accommodations, evidently in order to keep the incoming Jews alive and able to work.

Last War Years

On December 1, 1943, Höss was transferred to Sachsenhausen, where he started his new job as chief of *Amtsgruppe* D1 (First Division of Department D) of the Concentration Camp Inspectorate. He was now responsible for overseeing the operations of all of the German concentration camps. Höss spent the first few weeks of 1944 on a grand tour of the camps, becoming increasingly disturbed by what he saw. The camps were overcrowded and lacked basic sanitation, prisoners were forced to work long

hours in extremely harsh conditions, and food and water were often inadequate (pp. 159-162).

Höss set about issuing a set of orders to improve the efficiency of the camps when he returned to Berlin. He was ordered to return back to Auschwitz in May 1944 to make the camp ready for the arrival of the Hungarian Jews. Höss conducted an inventory of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camps and ordered major repairs be made to the crematoria and other facilities. At the end of the month, Höss was recalled to Berlin to resume his job as chief of *Amtsgruppe* (Office Group) D1 (pp. 164f.).

Höss continued to visit the camps under his purview during the latter half of 1944. In regard to Bergen-Belsen, where conditions had once been fairly reasonable, Höss wrote:[13]

> *"The camp presented a hopeless picture. The prisoner barracks and even the guard barracks were as totally run down as the work buildings. Sanitation conditions were much worse than at Auschwitz. As far as construction was concerned, nothing much could be done anymore, since it was the end of 1944.* […] *The conditions were so bad that even I have to describe them as horrible, even though I had gotten used to quite a bit at Auschwitz."*

Höss made his last visit to Bergen-Belsen in the middle of March 1945. With a population of 50,000 – many times the camp's capacity – Bergen-Belsen had reached a point of total horror. Typhus and other infectious diseases had spread rapidly, starvation was prevalent, and thousands of corpses were left unburied. Höss and Oswald Pohl were totally shaken when they saw the state the camp was in (pp. 168f.).

In April 1945, with the Red Army closing on Berlin and American and British troops already in Germany, it was clear to Höss and his colleagues that the war was coming to an end. Their plan was to head north towards the Baltic Sea, and then northwest towards the Danish border, where they would be far removed from the military storm fast enveloping central Germany. Höss was shocked when Himmler said in early May that the fight was over, and it was time for all of them to take on false identities. A few days later, Höss met a submarine commander in Flensburg who handed him the papers of Franz Lang, a junior seaman who had recently died (pp. 196-200).

---

[13] Höss, *op. cit.*, pp. 169f.

Capture

The British after the war attempted unsuccessfully for many months to find Höss. Frustrated by their inability to locate Höss, the British decided to intimidate his wife and their five children. On March 7, 1945, Jewish British Cpt. Howard Harvey Alexander arrested Höss's wife Hedwig and interrogated her in a prison cell, but she refused to reveal her husband's hiding place. Alexander then interrogated Höss's children, all minors (3 to 16 years old), who had been left behind alone on their farm. Not getting the answers he wanted, Alexander jailed them as well. Hedwig, however, still would not talk.[14]

Since their tactics of imprisonment and intimidation had failed, the British soldiers decided to use a new approach. A noisy old steam train was driven past the rear of the prison. Alexander burst into Hedwig's cell and informed her that this train was about to take her son to Siberia, and that she would never see him again. Waiting a few moments to let his message sink in, Alexander told Hedwig that she could prevent her son's deportation if she told him where her husband was living and under what alias. Alexander left Hedwig sitting on her cot with a piece of paper and a pencil. When Alexander returned 10 minutes later, Hedwig had written a note with Höss's location and his alias.[15]

A group of about 25 men were sent the night of March 11, 1946 to arrest Höss. Many of them were German Jews such as Alexander. Some had kept their original names, such as Kuditsch and Wiener; others had taken on British-sounding names, like Roberts, Cresswell and Shiffers. There were also English-born soldiers from Jewish families, such as Bernard Clarke and Karl Abrahams. Virtually all of these men were outraged and eager to take their revenge on Höss.[16]

In 1983, the anti-National-Socialist book *Legions of Death* by Rupert Butler documented that Sgt. Bernard Clarke and other British officers tortured Rudolf Höss into making his confession. The torture of Höss was exceptionally brutal. Neither Bernard Clarke nor Rupert Butler finds anything wrong or immoral in the torture of Höss. Neither of them seems to understand the importance of their revelations. Bernard Clarke and Rupert Butler prove that Höss's confession was obtained by torture.[17]

---

[14] Carlo Mattogno, *Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions*, Uckfield, UK: Castle Hill Publishers, 2017, p. 18.

[15] *Ibid*., pp. 18f.

[16] *Ibid*., p. 19.

[17] Robert Faurisson, "How the British Obtained the Confessions of Rudolf Höss," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 7, No. 4, Winter 1986-87, pp. 392-399.



"Rudolf Höss, after British arrest, March 1946." (Harding 2013b, p. 244; YVA, 1097/9, Item ID 82824).
Note the traces of physical abuse in his face.

Moritz von Schirmeister, a former associate of Joseph Goebbels, confirmed that Höss's confession was obtained by torture. At Nuremberg, von Schirmeister sat in the backseat of a car together with Höss, with whom he could speak freely during transit. He remembered Höss's following statement:[18]

> *"On the things he is accused of, he told me: 'Certainly, I signed a statement that I killed two and a half million Jews. But I could just as well have said that it was five million Jews. There are certain methods by which any confession can be obtained, whether it is true or not.'"*

British Pvt. Ken Jones confirmed that the British used sleep deprivation to break Höss. Jones stated:[19]

> *"We sat in the cell with him, night and day, armed with axe handles. Our job was to prod him every time he fell asleep to help break down his resistance. When Höss was taken out for exercise, he was made to wear only jeans and a thin cotton shirt in the bitter cold. After three days and nights without sleep, Höss finally broke down and made a full confession to the authorities."*

Nuremberg

The International Military Tribunal (IMT) began on November 20, 1945, four months before Höss's arrest. Whitney Harris, a young American prosecutor at the IMT, was desperate to find a high-ranking German willing to confirm what had taken place in the concentration camps. At Harris's request, the manacled Höss was transported 300 miles south to Nuremberg (pp. 248-251).

On April 1, 1946, Höss was taken to a small office to be interviewed by Harris. The three weeks in British captivity had taken their toll on Höss. Höss's eyes were bloodshot, his cheeks were unshaven and gaunt, and his frame appeared to be fragile. Expecting to meet a larger man, someone who exuded power and brutality, Harris instead observed that Höss was a shrunken man (p. 252).

While Höss waited in his cell to be called as a witness, he was visited by psychologist Dr. Gustave Gilbert, a New Yorker born to Jewish-Austrian immigrants. Gilbert wrote about Höss:[20]

---

[18] Mattogno, *op. cit.*, p. 16.
[19] *Ibid*., pp. 16f.
[20] Gustave M. Gilbert, *Nuremberg Diary*, New York: Farrar, Straus and Company, 1947, p. 260.

> *"In all of the discussions Höss is quite matter-of-fact and apathetic, shows some belated interest in the enormity of his crime, but gives the impression that it never would have occurred to him if somebody hadn't asked him. There is too much apathy to leave any suggestion of remorse and even the prospect of hanging does not unduly distress him. One gets the general impression of a man who is intellectually normal but with the schizoid apathy, insensitivity and lack of empathy that could hardly be more extreme in a frank psychotic."*

Dr. Gilbert later wrote after Höss's testimony at the IMT:[21]

> *"He gave his testimony in the same matter-of-fact, apathetic manner as he had related it to me in his cell."*

Maj. Leon Goldensohn, a U.S. Army psychiatrist, also remarked that "Höss looked blank and apathetic."[22] It is this author's opinion that Höss's "schizoid apathy" and "apathetic manner" were caused by his brutal torture by British soldiers. Höss was not usually described as apathetic before he was tortured.

On April 15, 1946, Höss appeared in court at the IMT. Ernst Kaltenbrunner's defense lawyer, Dr. Kurt Kauffmann, asked Höss a series of questions designed to prove that Kaltenbrunner had never visited Auschwitz. Höss affirmed that Kaltenbrunner had never visited Auschwitz, and that Kaltenbrunner didn't order the execution of Jews at this camp (p. 257).

U.S. prosecutor Col. John Amen next started reading from an affidavit Höss had signed in front of Whitney Harris on April 5, 1946. Höss's testimony at the IMT was probably the most important and striking evidence presented there of a German extermination program. Höss in his testimony said that more than two and a half million people were exterminated in the Auschwitz gas chambers, and that another 500,000 inmates had died there of other causes.[23] No defender of the Holocaust story today accepts these inflated figures, and other key portions of Höss's testimony at the IMT are widely acknowledged to be untrue.

Höss's testimony, however, was reported around the world. A *New York Times* article described it as the "crushing climax to the case." The *Times* in Britain said of Höss's signed testimony (pp. 259f.):

> *"Its dreadful implications must surpass any document ever penned."*

---

[21] *Ibid*., p. 264.

[22] Mattogno, *Commandant…*, *op. cit.*, pp. 119, 329.

[23] Telford Taylor, *The Anatomy of the Nuremberg Trials: A Personal Memoir*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992, p. 363.

Höss was regarded as the star prosecution witness at the IMT, and his testimony has become the framework for the official Holocaust story.[24]

Post-Nuremberg

While Höss was appearing as a witness at Nuremberg, the Polish government sent word that they intended to try Höss for crimes committed in their country. Höss was eventually transported to a tiny basement cell in a prison on the outskirts of Krakow. Dr. Jan Sehn, the leading investigator in the Polish war-crimes trials, asked Höss to write about Auschwitz's operations and many other war-related matters. Sehn eventually persuaded Höss to write his memoirs (pp. 262-267). Höss was also interrogated 13 times and fully answered all questions.[25]

Höss's trial began March 11, 1947, before the Supreme National Tribunal of Poland in Warsaw. Dr. Tadeusz Cyprian, the lead prosecutor, presented statements from a large number of camp inmates to prove Höss's guilt. By contrast, neither Höss nor his attorneys introduced any witnesses, relying entirely on the witnesses put forward by the prosecution. As he had done at Nuremberg, Höss remained stoic, answering all questions in a brief, precise manner, without emotions. Similar to Dr. Gustave Gilbert and Dr. Leon Goldensohn at Nuremberg, both Dr. Shen and Dr. Cyprian described Höss as being apathetic.[26]

Höss's trial ended on March 29, 1947. As expected, on April 2, 1947, Höss was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging. Höss was hanged on April 16, 1947, in front of the old crematorium at the Auschwitz main camp.[27]

Conclusion

In his well-researched book *Commandant of Auschwitz*, Carlo Mattogno documents that all of Höss's statements about the so-called Holocaust are false, contradictory and absurd. Mattogno writes that Höss's chronology of events is also fictitious, as are the events (such as gassings) he wove into them. Mattogno asks how Höss's fabrications can be explained?[28]

---

[24] Arthur R. Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry*, Newport Beach, Cal.: Institute for Historical Review, ninth printing, 1992, p. 101.

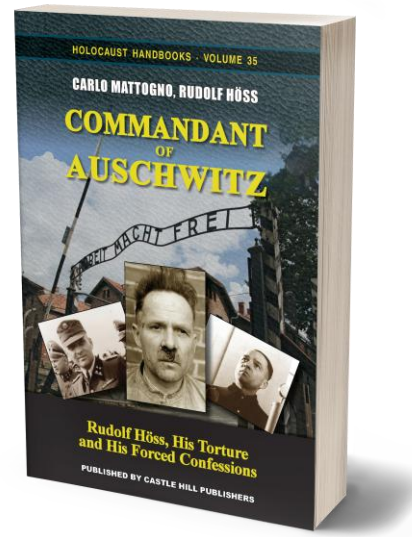
[25] Primomo, *op. cit.*, p. 163.

[26] *Ibid*., pp. 166f., 187.

[27] *Ibid*., pp. 167, 196.

[28] Mattogno, *Commandant…*, *op. cit.*, p. 325.

While Höss's first confession was extracted by torture, the same cannot be said of the many depositions he made during the subsequent final 13 months of his life. So why did Höss make so many false confessions? Certainly, fear for his family's safety was a factor in Höss's repeated false statements. Also, in this author's opinion, Höss was a thoroughly broken man. This is indicated by the numerous comments from psychologists about his "schizoid apathy."



Cover art of Mattogno's book on Rudolf Höss. Read or download it free of charge, or find out where you can buy a hard copy, at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com.

Carlo Mattogno provides an explanation why Höss repeatedly lied about Auschwitz:[29]

> *"To sum up, from his first interrogation, which he had signed without even knowing the contents, the British interrogators imposed upon Höss by way of torture the Auschwitz narrative outlined during the Belsen Trial, and Höss subsequently stuck to this version due to the well-founded fear of retaliation against his family, who remained hostages of the British occupational authorities. His broken psyche made him uniquely subservient to his inquisitors, who induced him to make ever increasing 'confessions' along with the growing amount of holocaust 'information' they fed him, but at the same time this prevented him from keeping control over the enormous mountain of lies he was piling up – much of which he probably did not even remember – because of the enormous amounts of contradictions they contain, as well as the many absurdities which are the most telling hallmarks of his lies.*
>
> *Initially, Höss was a coerced liar, but then he found a taste for the grandiloquent lie."*

* * *

A version of this article was originally published in the May/June 2025 issue of *The Barnes Review.*

[29] *Ibid*., p. 329.

Iconic Photo from the Auschwitz "Höcker-Album"

John Wear

The *Höcker-Album* is a photographic record of SS officials at Auschwitz-Birkenau.[1] One of the most iconic photos in this album shows German SS officers Josef Mengele, Rudolf Höss, Josef Kramer, and another unidentified SS man, with Höss visibly smiling, while another shows Josef Kramer, Josef Mengele, Richard Baer, Karl Höcker, and an unidentified officer.

A lady on an Unz.com discussion thread stated that these were all extremely evil men who were engaged in a program of mass murder against the Jews. She asked if we recognize any of these men. I certainly do recognize these men, and I discuss in this article the crimes and grave injustices committed against them after World War II.

Richard Baer

Richard Baer, the last commandant of Auschwitz, did not live to see the beginning of his trial in Frankfurt, Germany. He was arrested in December of 1960 in the vicinity of Hamburg. During his pretrial questioning, Baer refused any responsibility for the operation of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, stating:[2]

> *"I commanded only Camp I at Auschwitz* [*Stammlager*, Main Camp]. *I had nothing to do with the camps where the gassings took place. I had no influence over them. It was in Camp II, at Birkenau, that the gassings took place. That camp was not under my authority."*

It is correct that Baer was only in charge of the Auschwitz Main Camp, and only from May 1944 to January 1945. During the time he ran the camp, the Birkenau Camp, some two miles west of it, functioned as a separate, completely independent concentration camp. The two were merged again into one camp on 25 November 1944. Homicidal gassings claimed by the orthodoxy for the Auschwitz Main Camp are said to have ended in early 1942, and all such gassings are said to have stopped in September or October of 1944 due to a (non-existing) Himmler order, if we are to believe the

[1] https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/auschwitz-through-the-lens-of-the-ss-the-album

[2] Kogon, Eugen, Hermann Langbein, and Adalbert Rückerl *et al.* (eds.). *Nazi Mass Murder: A Documentary History of the Use of Poison Gas*, Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, 1993, p. 142.



From left to right: Dr. Josef Mengele, Rudolf Höss, Josef Kramer, and an unidentified officer at the "Solahütte," the SS retreat outside of Auschwitz.

Nuremberg testimony of Kurt Becher in this regard.[3] Hence, when the two camps merged again, gassings are said to have been over for good for quite some time.

Baer died in June 1963 under mysterious circumstances while being held in pretrial custody. An autopsy performed on Baer at the Frankfurt-am-Main University School of Medicine stated that the ingestion of an odorless, non-corrosive poison could not be ruled out as the cause of his death. There was no further probe into the cause of Baer's death, and Chief Public Prosecutor Fritz Bauer ordered his body cremated. Conveniently, the Auschwitz Trial in Frankfurt, Germany, began almost immediately after Baer's death. The statements Baer made during his pretrial interrogations were not read into the trial record. With Baer's death, the prosecutors at the Auschwitz Trial were able to attain their primary objective – to reinforce the gas-chamber myth and establish it as an unassailable historical fact.[4]

---

[3] IMT Document 3762-PS; *IMT*, Vol. 33, pp. 68f. Auschwitz Museum historian Danuta Czech erroneously placed the date when gassings stopped on 2 November 1944: Czech, Danuta, *Auschwitz Chronicle, 1939-1945.* Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1990, p. 743; on this see Mattogno, Carlo, *Mis-Chronicling Auschwitz: Danuta Czech's Flawed Methods, Lies and Deceptions in Her "Auschwitz Chronicle,"* Castle Hill Publishers, Bargoed, Wales, UK, 2022, pp. 274-277.

[4] Stäglich, Wilhelm, *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence*, Institute for Historical Review, 1990, pp. 238f.

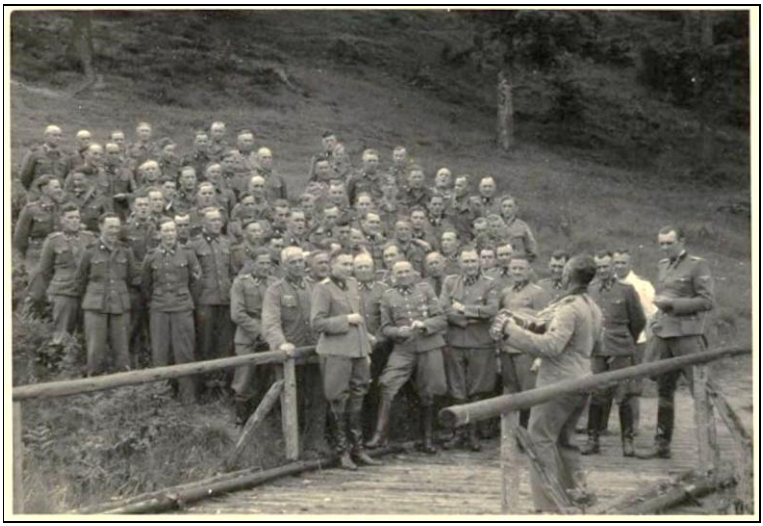


From left to right: Josef Kramer, Dr. Josef Mengele, Richard Baer, Karl Höcker and an unidentified officer at the "Solahütte," the SS retreat outside of Auschwitz.

It has been widely known ever since the illegal abduction of Adolf Eichmann in Argentina that the Israeli Mossad has immense capabilities. Given the fact that Chief Public Prosecutor Bauer was a Zionist Jew, which should have precluded him from heading the pretrial investigation, it is quite possible that the forces of international Jewry were able to murder Baer while he was in jail. If anyone knew the truth about the gas-chamber allegation, it was Baer, the last commandant of Auschwitz. Baer's untimely death prevented him from giving testimony that would have contradicted the official Holocaust narrative. Baer's death was certainly a relief for the promoters of the Auschwitz trial.[4]

Josef Mengele

Josef Mengele was not regarded as a principal war criminal immediately after World War II. After escaping from a U.S. prison camp in Bavaria, Mengele spent the next several years working under an assumed name as a farmhand in Germany. In the summer of 1949, Mengele headed for Argentina, where scores of Germans had found shelter. Since the Cold War in Europe had dampened enthusiasm for prosecuting war criminals, Mengele



A "sing-along" during a social gathering of the Auschwitz SS staff at the Solahütte retreat. The front row consists of. among others (left to right): Karl Höcker, Otto Moll, Rudolf Höss, Richard Baer, Josef Kramer, Franz Hössler, and Josef Mengele.

briefly in the 1950s felt safe from prosecution. Mengele even used his real name in 1958 to become co-owner of a successful pharmaceutical firm.[5]

Bowing to the pressure of world opinion, the German judiciary issued a warrant for Mengele's arrest in July 1959, and formally applied to Argentine authorities for his extradition. Mengele escaped arrest by moving in the spring of 1960 to Paraguay and then later to Brazil. A reward of $3 million was offered for Mengele's capture. With the Israeli secret police, Brazilian police, and numerous other Nazi hunters after him, Mengele became one of the most wanted men in the world.[6]

Mengele's only son, Rolf, secretly traveled to Brazil in 1977 to talk to his father about what had happened at Auschwitz during the war. Night after night Rolf asked his father about his time in Auschwitz. When Mengele had finally completed his statements, Rolf asked his father why, if he felt so sure of his innocence, he had not turned himself in. Rolf said that his father replied to this as follows:[7]

"There are no judges, only avengers."

---

5 Gutman, Israel and Berenbaum, Michael, *Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp*, Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1998, pp. 329f.

6 *Ibid*., pp. 330f.

7 Posner, Gerald L. and Ware, John, *Mengele: The Complete Story*, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1986, pp. 274, 278.



SS female auxiliaries of the Auschwitz Camp run down a ramp near the Solahütte retreat to the music of an accordion.

Rolf said that his father stated that he was not responsible for gassings at Auschwitz, and that twins in the camp owed their lives to him. Mengele said that he personally had never harmed anyone in his life. Sensing Rolf's incredulity, Mengele shouted at him:[8]

> *"Don't tell me you, my only son, believe what they write about me? On my mother's life I have never hurt anyone."*

Eventually, father and son agreed that no useful purpose would be served in pursuing their discussions. Rolf said that, unfortunately, he realized that his father "would never express any remorse or feeling of guilt in my presence."[9] What Rolf Mengele failed to realize is that his father felt no remorse because Mengele was not guilty of the crimes he was accused of committing at Auschwitz.

Mengele's statements to his son are supported by the evidence. Despite claims that Mengele performed cruel and lethal experiments on twins at Auschwitz, almost all of the twins Mengele enrolled in his research at Auschwitz survived the war. In fact, so many twins survived Mengele's research that, in 1984, they helped form an association titled Children of Auschwitz Nazi Deadly Experiment Survivors (CANDLE). This association's name is a misnomer, because if the experiments were deadly, how could there be so many survivors? Also, if young children unable to work had been immediately selected for gassing at Auschwitz as claimed by

[8] *Ibid*., p. 279.
[9] *Ibid*., pp. 279f.

"Holocaust" historians, how could so many children at Auschwitz survive the war?[10]

Carlo Mattogno has prepared a long list of children and twins at Auschwitz who survived the camp.[11] In addition to the fact that almost all of the twins at Auschwitz survived the camp, Mattogno's research provides the following reasons why Mengele did not commit his alleged crimes against twins at Auschwitz:

1. The archives of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum contain numerous documents signed by Dr. Mengele, but no document attests to Dr. Mengele's presumed crimes. No document shows that Mengele killed even one child, or that a child was ever killed on his order.
2. The surviving paperwork shows that Mengele's research was limited to anthropological and behavioral studies, and did not include any surgical or other intrusive procedures.
3. The twins enrolled in Mengele's program participated in the program for months on end, with none of them dying while under Mengele's care.[12]

Much of the evidence against Mengele derives from Jewish Hungarian physician Miklos Nyiszli, who published a book of memoirs shortly after World War II about his experiences at Auschwitz. These memoirs have been used by mainstream historians as the primary source of Mengele's alleged crimes at Auschwitz. Nyiszli's memoirs, however, contain numerous errors and weaknesses that call into question the veracity of his claims.[13]

Nyiszli made numerous false claims in his memoirs about the alleged homicidal gas chambers and crematoria at Birkenau. For example, Nyiszli wrote regarding a crematorium at Birkenau that "what is really impressive is the column of fire 8-10 meters high which gushes from its mouth between the lightning rods at its four corners."[14] As documented by many researchers, it is technically impossible for such huge flames to gush from crematoria.

---

[10] Rudolf, Germar, "Josef Mengele – the Creation of a Myth," *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 2017.

[11] Mattogno, Carlo and Nyiszli, Miklos, *An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Bestselling Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed*, Uckfield, UK: Castle Hill Publishers, 2020, pp. 391-407.

[12] Mattogno, Carlo, "Dr. Mengele's 'Medical Experiments' on Twins in the Birkenau Gypsy Camp," *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 5, No. 4, 2013.

[13] Mattogno, Carlo and Nyiszli, Miklos*, op. cit.*, pp. 9-16.

[14] *Ibid*., p. 22.

Nyiszli wrote about the aftermath of gassings at Birkenau:[15]

"The bodies do not lie all over the length and breadth of the room but rather in a single, story-high heap. The explanation for this is that the fallen gas granules first permeate the air layer above the concrete floor with their deadly vapors and only gradually saturate the higher layers of air in the room. This forces the unfortunate victims to trample each other, to climb over one another. In the higher layers the gas thus reaches them later. What a terrible struggle for life must take place there, and yet the time won is only one or two minutes in all!"

Nyiszli totally invented these gassings results. Since vapors of hydrogen cyanide are slightly lighter than air, the filling of the gas chambers with that gas would *not* take place from the floor to the ceiling, like a container is filled with water from bottom to top. The gassing victims would have no need to climb over one another to escape the poison gas.[12] Nyiszli also incorrectly wrote that the crematoria were located two kilometers from the Birkenau Camp. The crematoria were instead located inside the camp (*ibid.*).

Carlo Mattogno concludes (*ibid.*):

"Dr. Mengele's alleged crimes are not proven by any document. No document shows that Mengele ever killed even one single child, or that one single child was ever killed on his orders. The essential and sole witness, the one upon whose testimony the whole accusation was based, was an extraordinarily creative imposter. Dr. Mengele's closest collaborators, including the presumed essential witness, and at least 543 of his 'victims' were allowed to live: but how, then, are we to believe seriously in the fairy tale of the 'Angel of Death' of Auschwitz?"

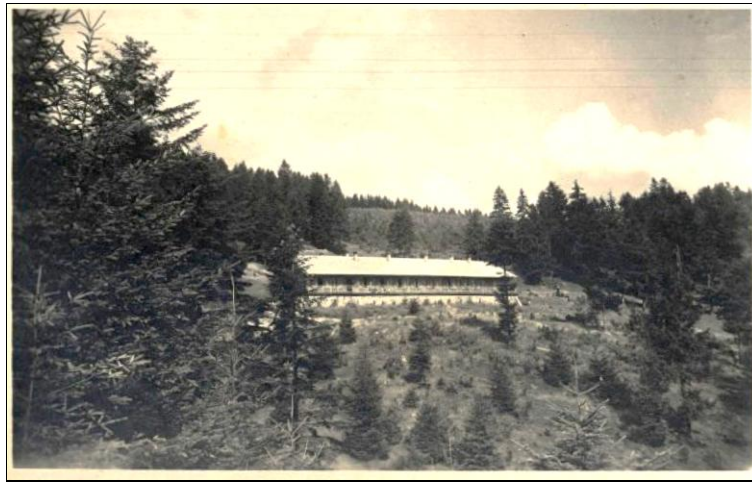
Josef Kramer

SS Capt. Josef Kramer was the commandant of Birkenau from May 8, 1944 to November 25, 1944, and of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp from December 1944 to its liberation by the British on April 15, 1945. Kramer was the principal defendant in the Belsen Trial conducted by the British in the autumn of 1945. This trial was concluded in November, just as the International Military Tribunal (IMT) was beginning. Kramer was hanged on December 13, 1945.[16]

---

[15] *Ibid*., p. 41.

[16] Butz, Robert, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century,* Newport Beach, Cal.: Institute for Historical Review, 1993, p. 175.



View of Solahütte, an SS retreat near Auschwitz.

Kramer's first statement to his British interrogators emphasized that he did not know of an extermination program at any of the German camps. Kramer said:[17]

> *"I have heard of the allegations of former prisoners in Auschwitz referring to a gas chamber there, the mass executions and whippings, the cruelty of the guards employed, and that all this took place either in my presence or with my knowledge. All I can say to all this is that it is untrue from beginning to end."*

We know that Kramer and other defendants at the Belsen Trial were tortured, sometimes to the point of begging to be put to death.[18] British journalist Alan Moorehead, for example, described the treatment of camp personnel at Bergen-Belsen after the British takeover of the camp:[19]

> *"As we approached the cells of the SS guards, the* [British] *sergeant's language became ferocious.* […] *The sergeant unbolted the first door and* […] *strode into the cell, jabbing a metal spike in front of him. 'Get up' he shouted. 'Get up. Get up, you dirty bastards.' There were half a dozen men lying or half lying on the floor. One or two were able to pull themselves erect at once. The man nearest me, his shirt and face splattered with blood, made two attempts before he got on to his knees and then gradually on to his feet. He stood with his arms stretched out in front of him, trembling violently.*

---

17 *Ibid*., pp. 176, 271.

18 Belgion, Montgomery, *Victors' Justice*, Hillsdale, Ill.: Henry Regnery, 1949, pp. 80f.

19 Moorehead, Alan, "*Belsen*" in Cyril Connolly (ed.), *The Golden Horizon*, London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1953, p. 105f.

> *'Come on. Get up' the sergeant shouted* [in the next cell]. *The man was lying in his blood on the floor, a massive figure with a heavy head and bedraggled beard… 'Why don't you kill me?' he whispered. 'Why don't you kill me? I can't stand it anymore.' The same phrases dribbled out of his lips over and over again. 'He's been saying that all morning, the dirty bastard,' the sergeant said."*

Kramer later changed his statement to his interrogators. Kramer's change was probably made either in response to his being tortured, or because his defense attorney advised him that he had told a story that could not be accepted by the court.[20] Regardless, Kramer did not receive a fair trial. His execution by hanging after the Belsen Trial was a foregone conclusion before the trial even began.

Rudolf Höss

Rudolf Höss was the first commandant of Auschwitz. Richard Glücks, the head of the Inspectorate of Concentration Camps, told Höss in April 1940 that Himmler wanted Höss to set up a new camp in Upper Silesia near the small town of Auschwitz. Höss accepted the offer. Höss appreciated the opportunity to manage things on his own terms, to work hard, and to prove himself capable of running a large camp.[21] Five other SS men and 30 Sachsenhausen internees were sent with Höss to begin work on Auschwitz Camp.[22]

On March 1, 1941, Himmler visited Auschwitz to inspect the camp and talk to Höss about his plans. Himmler told Höss that he was to build a new camp which would be known as Birkenau, or Auschwitz II, and would be capable of housing over 100,000 prisoners. Himmler also said he wanted to build a synthetic rubber plant near Birkenau for IG Farben, which would be staffed by an additional 10,000 prisoners. Himmler said that the expansion of the camp must be accelerated by every available means. Höss agreed to the assignment and fulfilled Himmler's ambitious plans.[23]

The British after the war attempted unsuccessfully for many months to find Höss. Frustrated by their inability to locate Höss, the British decided to intimidate his wife and their five children. On March 7, 1945, Jewish

[20] Butz, Arthur R., *op. cit*, pp. 189f.

[21] Harding, Thomas, *Hanns and Rudolf: The True Story of the German Jew Who Tracked Down and Caught the Kommandant of Auschwitz*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 2013, pp. 59-61.

[22] Primomo, John W., *Architect of Death at Auschwitz: A Biography of Rudolf Höss*, Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2020, p. 49.

[23] *Ibid*., pp. 108-110.

British Capt. Howard Harvey Alexander arrested Höss's wife Hedwig and interrogated her in a prison cell. However, she refused to reveal her husband's hiding place. Alexander then interrogated Höss's children, all minors (3 to 16 years old), who had been left behind alone on their farm. Not getting the answers he wanted, Alexander jailed them as well. Hedwig, however, still would not talk.[24]

Since their tactics of imprisonment and intimidation had failed, the British soldiers decided to use a new approach. A noisy old steam train was driven past the rear of the prison. Alexander burst into Hedwig's cell and informed her that this train was about to take her son to Siberia, and that she would never see him again. Waiting a few moments to let his message sink in, Alexander told Hedwig that she could prevent her son's deportation if she told him where her husband was living and under what alias. Alexander left Hedwig sitting on her cot with a piece of paper and a pencil. When Alexander returned 10 minutes later, Hedwig had written a note with Höss's location and his alias.[25]

A group of about 25 men were sent the night of March 11, 1946 to arrest Höss. Many of them were German Jews such as Alexander. Some had kept their original names, such as Kuditsch and Wiener; others had taken on British-sounding names, like Roberts, Cresswell and Shiffers. There were also English-born soldiers from Jewish families, such as Bernard Clarke and Karl Abrahams. Most of these men were outraged and eager to take their revenge on Höss.[26]

In 1983, the anti-National Socialist book *Legions of Death* by Rupert Butler documented that Sgt. Bernard Clarke and other British officers tortured Rudolf Höss into making his confession. The torture of Höss was exceptionally brutal. Neither Bernard Clarke nor Rupert Butler finds anything wrong or immoral in the torture of Höss. Neither of them seems to understand the importance of their revelations. Bernard Clarke and Rupert Butler prove that Höss's confession was obtained by torture.[27]

Moritz von Schirmeister, a former associate of Joseph Goebbels, confirmed that Höss's confession was obtained by torture. At Nuremberg, von Schirmeister sat in the backseat of a car together with Höss, with whom he

---

[24] Mattogno, Carlo, *Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions*, Uckfield, UK: Castle Hill Publishers, 2017, p. 18.

[25] *Ibid*., pp. 18f.

[26] *Ibid*., p. 19.

[27] Faurisson, Robert, "How the British Obtained the Confessions of Rudolf Höss," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 7, No. 4, Winter 1986-87, pp. 392-399.

could speak freely during transit. He remembered Höss's following statement:[28]

> *"On the things he is accused of, he told me: 'Certainly, I signed a statement that I killed two and a half million Jews. But I could just as well have said that it was 5 million Jews. There are certain methods by which any confession can be obtained, whether it is true or not.'"*

British Pvt. Ken Jones confirmed that the British used sleep deprivation to break Höss. Jones stated:[29]

> *"We sat in the cell with him, night and day, armed with axe handles. Our job was to prod him every time he fell asleep to help break down his resistance. When Höss was taken out for exercise, he was made to wear only jeans and a thin cotton shirt in the bitter cold. After three days and nights without sleep, Höss finally broke down and made a full confession to the authorities."*

The IMT began on November 20, 1945, four months before Höss's arrest. Whitney Harris, a young American prosecutor at the IMT, was desperate to find a high-ranking German willing to confirm what had taken place in the concentration camps. At Harris's request, the manacled Höss was transported 300 miles south to Nuremberg.[30]

On April 1, 1946, Höss was taken to a small office to be interviewed by Harris. The three weeks in British captivity had taken their toll on Höss. Höss's eyes were bloodshot, his cheeks were unshaven and gaunt, and his frame appeared to be fragile. Expecting to meet a larger man, someone who exuded power and brutality, Harris instead observed that Höss was a shrunken man.[31]

While Höss waited in his cell to be called as a witness, he was visited by psychologist Dr. Gustave Gilbert, a New Yorker born to Jewish-Austrian immigrants. Gilbert wrote about Höss:[32]

> *"In all of the discussions Höss is quite matter-of-fact and apathetic, shows some belated interest in the enormity of his crime, but gives the impression that it never would have occurred to him if somebody hadn't asked him. There is too much apathy to leave any suggestion of remorse and even the prospect of hanging does not unduly distress him. One gets the general impression of a man who is intellectually normal but*

---

28 Mattogno, Carlo, *Commandant*, *op. cit.*, p. 16.
29 *Ibid*., pp. 16f.
30 Harding, Thomas, *op. cit.*, pp. 248-251.
31 *Ibid*., p. 252.
32 Gilbert, Gustave M., *Nuremberg Diary*, New York: Farrar, Straus and Company, 1947, p. 260.

with the schizoid apathy, insensitivity and lack of empathy that could hardly be more extreme in a frank psychotic."

Dr. Gilbert later wrote after Höss's testimony at the IMT:[33]

"He gave his testimony in the same matter-of-fact, apathetic manner as he had related it to me in his cell."

Maj. Leon Goldensohn, a U.S. Army psychiatrist, also remarked that "Höss looked blank and apathetic."[34] It is this author's opinion that Höss's "schizoid apathy" and "apathetic manner" were caused by his brutal torture by British soldiers. Höss was not usually described as apathetic before he was tortured.

On April 15, 1946, Höss appeared in court at the IMT. Ernst Kaltenbrunner's defense lawyer, Dr. Kurt Kauffmann, asked Höss a series of questions designed to prove that Kaltenbrunner had never visited Auschwitz. Höss affirmed that Kaltenbrunner had never visited Auschwitz, and that Kaltenbrunner didn't order the execution of Jews at this camp.[35]

U.S. prosecutor Col. John Amen next started reading from an affidavit Höss had signed in front of Whitney Harris on April 5, 1946. Höss's testimony at the IMT was probably the most-important and -striking evidence presented there of a German extermination program. Höss in his testimony said that more than two and a half million people were exterminated in the Auschwitz gas chambers, and that another 500,000 inmates had died there of other causes.[36] No defender of the Holocaust story today accepts these inflated figures, and other key portions of Höss's testimony at the IMT are widely acknowledged to be untrue.

Höss's testimony, however, was reported around the world. A *New York Times* article described it as the "crushing climax to the case." The *Times* in Britain said of Höss's signed testimony:[37]

"Its dreadful implications must surpass any document ever penned."

Höss was regarded as the star prosecution witness at the IMT, and his testimony has become the framework for the official Holocaust story.[38]

Höss's trial in Poland after the IMT ended on March 29, 1947. As expected, on April 2, 1947, Höss was found guilty and sentenced to death by

---

[33] *Ibid*., p. 264.
[34] Mattogno, Carlo, *Commandant*, *op. cit.*, pp. 119, 329.
[35] Harding, Thomas, *op. cit.*, p. 257.
[36] Taylor, Telford, *The Anatomy of the Nuremberg Trials: A Personal Memoir*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992, p. 363.
[37] Harding, Thomas, *op. cit.*, pp. 259f.
[38] Butz, Arthur R., *op. cit.*, p. 101.

hanging. Höss was hanged on April 16, 1947, in front of the old crematorium at the Auschwitz main camp.[39]

Conclusion

All four of the SS officers in this iconic *Auschwitz Album* photo were subjected to heinous crimes and grave injustices by the Allies after the war. Josef Mengele was the only SS officer in this photo who was not executed by the Allies. However, to avoid execution, Mengele had to take on an assumed name and travel to Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil to avoid being captured by numerous Nazi hunters. Mengele also had the extremely unfair and pejorative label of the "Angel of Death" of Auschwitz forever attached to his name.

Rudolf Höss was subjected to brutal torture by Allied soldiers before making his famous testimony at the IMT. Höss later said in private to Moritz von Schirmeister:[40]

> *"Certainly, I signed a statement that I killed two and a half million Jews. But I could just as well have said that it was 5 million Jews. There are certain methods by which any confession can be obtained, whether it is true or not."*

The anti-National-Socialist book *Legions of Death* by Rupert Butler later documented that Sgt. Bernard Clarke and other British officers tortured Höss into making his famous confession. Even though he was tortured, Höss's testimony at the IMT became the most important and striking evidence presented of a German extermination program against the Jews. Höss was later hanged on April 16, 1947 for crimes he did not commit.

Richard Baer, the last commandant of Auschwitz, adamantly refused to confirm to his interrogators the existence of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz during World War II. Baer died in June 1963 under mysterious circumstances while being held in pretrial custody. With Baer's death the prosecutors at the Auschwitz trial were able to attain their primary objective – to reinforce the gas chamber myth.

According to Jewish historian Joseph Burg, this gas-chamber myth has been used to force multiple generations of Germans to pay reparations to Jewish survivors of the "Holocaust."[41]

---

[39] Primomo, John W., *op. cit.*, pp. 167, 196.

[40] Mattogno, Carlo, *Commandant*, *op. cit.*, p. 16.

[41] Kulaszka, Barbara, (ed.), *Did Six Million Really Die: Report of Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel*, Toronto: Samisdat Publishers Ltd., 1992, pp. 261f.

Josef Kramer's first statement to his British interrogators also emphasized that he did not know of an extermination program at any German camp during World War II. However, Kramer was forced to change his statement, and was predictably hanged at the end of the Belsen Trial. His British captors did not give Kramer a fair trial.

Auschwitz is known today as a hellacious camp in which approximately 1 million Jews were murdered as part of a German program of genocide against European Jewry. However, Auschwitz-Birkenau was actually a network of labor camps built to help the German war economy. These camps also housed specific groups of prisoners such as Gypsies, women with children, and the disabled. Auschwitz-Birkenau also served as a transit camp and, initially, as a prisoner-of-war camp.[42]

Auschwitz-Birkenau never served as an extermination camp in which the murder of Europe's Jews took place. Unfortunately, SS officers such as Richard Baer, Josef Kramer, and Rudolf Höss paid for this falsification of history with their lives, while Josef Mengele had to live the rest of his life as a hunted war criminal. They were among the many victims of the Allied program of genocide against Germans after World War II.[43]

[42] Stäglich, Wilhelm, *op. cit.*, pp. 1f.

[43] Wear, John, "The Genocide of the German People," *Inconvenient History,* Vol. 11, No. 1, 2019.

COMMENT

Revisionist Presentations at the 22nd Porcfest

Germar Rudolf

At the recommendation of my friend Jorge Besada, we both attended the 22nd Porcfest at Lancaster, NH, from June 16th to June 22, 2025. Porcfest is short for "Porcupine Freedom Festival", which is a yearly event organized by the "Free State Project" (FSP). This project is run by libertarians from all over the world. On their website, they state (www.fsp.org):

> *"By concentrating our efforts in one small state with a pre-existing pro-liberty culture, we are turning the tide against big government, and we're experiencing the benefits of expanded personal and economic freedoms."*

Sounds pretty good to me, but would it pass the HST Test, the Holocaust-Skeptics Tolerance Test? A couple months earlier, Jorge suggested finding out by not just attending Porcfest, but by giving presentations on what matters to us: free speech where it is most threatened.



Germar Rudolf, explaining and selling his books after his first presentation at the 22nd PorcFest, Lancaster, N.H., June 2025



Maximilian Maximum Max, relaxing on his couch, looking at the neighbor mowing the lawn.

I hesitated at first. Going camping for an entire week would take that week out of my work schedule, which I desperately needed for the various projects I am involved in (various translations of my *Holocaust Encyclopedia* [HolocaustEncyclopedia.com], finishing *Holocaust Handbook* Vol. 54,[1] and preparing instruction material for our new Holocaust Academy [HolocaustAcademy.com]). Giving presentations and selling some books would compensate for the time lost, but the question was on how we would be received. Would we present in front of empty chairs? Would people leave when hearing our take on things? Would they become hostile, aggressive, even violent? Would the organizers ban us from speaking, or even boot us out of the festival? With these thoughts in mind, I hesitatingly prepared two presentations, without believing too much in my wanting to present them, or them letting me do it…

We arrived at the campsite in upstate New Hampshire already a couple of days early, late on Saturday, and helped the lady running the venue where we both would speak (RV site #13) erecting her tents. My first presentation was on Wednesday, enough time to socialize and settle in. In fact, my severely traumatized puppy Max, who was afraid of anything that moved when we arrived – unknown people, bicycles, golf carts – went through the most amazing transformation. By Wednesday, he was cruising the large campsite – off leash – in search of play dates with other dogs, food scraps thrown to him or found on the ground, and in general to read the doggy newspaper (meaning sniffing all the scents this amazing world had to offer anywhere and everywhere). When we arrived, he ran into the woods, away from people, and wasn't seen for two hours. When we left, he didn't want to leave. That alone was worth it!

Then came Wednesday, my first presentation at 6pm at the FireSteel.com tent:[2]

---

1 https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-confessions-of-kurt-gerstein/

2 Watch it on Rumble at https://rumble.com/v6veig5 or on CODOH at https://codoh.com/library/document/revisionist-presentations-at-the-22nd-porcfest/



Posters of the two presentations given by G. Rudolf at the 2025 PorcFest.

"Censorship Leads to War and Genocide. Only Open Debate Can Bring Peace."

As you can see, I didn't get lynched. Nobody fled the scene. There was no protest, no hostility, no aggression, no violence, and we didn't get banned either. Quite to the contrary, there was applause at the end, as well as constructive discussion afterwards.

The same attitude was encountered the next day, same time and place, when I gave my second presentation:[3]

"Censorship in the Western World: Threat to the Free Marketplace of Ideas"

The core of this presentation on the highly problematic nature of Germany's legal system is based on a very theoretical documentary I produced back in 2017, titled "Germany, Country under the Rule of Law: Role Model or Illusion?", which is also posted on CODOH.com (see the poster below).[4]



[3] Watch it on Rumble at https://rumble.com/v6veig5

[4] https://codoh.com/library/document/germany-country-under-the-rule-of-law-role-model-or-illusion/

REVIEW

Revisionism Will Set Us Free

reviewed by John Wear

John Beaumont, *The Truth Will Set You Free: The Case for Holocaust Revisionism*, South Bend, Ind.: Fidelity Press, 2023; 349 pp. 6"×9" hardcover, ISBN 978-0-929891-32-3; https://www.fidelitypress.org/book-products/the-truth-will-set-you-free

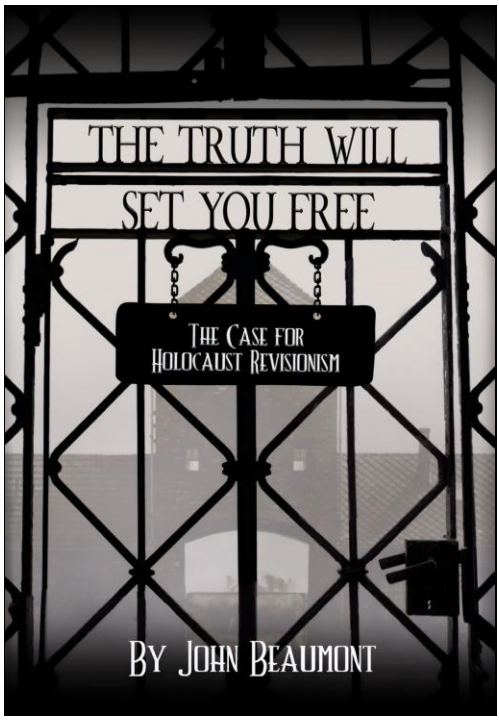
The book *The Truth Will Set You Free: The Case for Holocaust Revisionism* by John Beaumont is an excellent introduction to Holocaust revisionism. Beaumont writes that, until about the year 2013, he had accepted the traditional Holocaust story. His views began to change when a Jewish gentleman in New York within a short time of their meeting explained to him why Robert Faurisson was one of his heroes. After reading most of Faurisson's work, Beaumont became converted to the revisionist cause. Ironically, much of the further Holocaust revisionist material brought to Beaumont came from other Jews; for example, the film of Gilad Atzmon's interview with Faurisson (pp. 13f.; all page numbers given in this text are from Beaumont's book).

Beaumont writes that, sadly, despite the fine work done by scholars such as Robert Faurisson, Fred Leuchter, Germar Rudolf, Walter Lüftl, Carlo Mattogno, Jürgen Graf and other researchers, relatively few people in society are aware of the powerful evidence for revisionism. His book presents Holocaust revisionist information chronologically and concentrates on individual writers. Beaumont shows in his book that the revisionist thesis is proved beyond a reasonable doubt, the standard burden of proof required in criminal cases (pp. 14f.).

The Early Revisionists

Paul Rassinier was a French history teacher who was arrested during the war for passive Resistance activities, which included helping to smuggle Jews into neutral Switzerland. Rassinier stated that, although he suffered greatly during the war in the Buchenwald and Dora concentration camps,

he never saw any evidence of homicidal gas chambers or any program to exterminate the Jews. After reading sensationalized accounts that he knew were false, Rassinier felt it was his ethical duty to tell the truth about the camps, and refute the false claims being made in the world's press.



John Beaumont, The Truth Will Set You Free: The Case for Holocaust Revisionism

Rassinier wrote extensively about his own experiences and observations in the German camps. He began to research the entire issue of German genocide against the Jews during the war. Rassinier concluded that the death toll in the camps was far lower than alleged. He also concluded that the deaths in the camps were not caused by a German program of mass murder,[1] but rather primarily by the poor conditions of the camps attributable to the economic collapse of Germany during a devastating war. Rassinier had nothing to gain personally from taking his unpopular position, and after suffering greatly in the German concentration camps, he then suffered intense persecution in postwar France for his courageous writings after the war.

Paul Rassinier's writings helped to inspire an interest in Holocaust revisionism in other writers. One of these was Dr. Arthur Robert Butz, who in 1976 published a comprehensive analysis of the so-called Holocaust in his book *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, later sub-titled *The Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry*. Butz states in his book that "the simplest valid reason for being skeptical about the extermination claim is also the simplest conceivable reason: at the end of the war, they were still there."[2]

---

1 Rassinier, Paul, *The Holocaust Story and the Lies of Ulysses*, Costa Mesa, CA: The Institute for Historical Review, 1978.

2 Butz, Robert, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century,* Newport Beach, CA: Institute for Historical Review, 1993, p. 10.

Robert Faurisson wrote a review of Butz's book as to why the alleged extermination of the Jews did not happen (p. 39):

> *"*[I]*f, in the middle of Europe, in the space of three years, the Germans had killed so many millions of Jews, such an extraordinary phenomenon could not have gone unnoticed. But the Vatican did not perceive this awesome occurrence. The International Committee of the Red Cross did not see it. The German underground opposition did not mention it. The European Jews had no information on the subject and did not truly believe the vague, absurd, and cacophonous rumors circulating here and there of a physical extermination of industrial proportions. Jews overseas (United States, Palestine, international Jewish organizations) did not behave as if they themselves lent credence to the alarming accounts that they were disseminating, and nor did the Allied governments."*

Beaumont writes that Robert Faurisson did an immense amount of work in the cause of revisionism. Of great importance was Faurisson's study of American gas chambers, which used Zyklon B (hydrocyanic acid) to execute one man in American penitentiaries. Faurisson's research on gas chambers and Zyklon B took between three and four years of study. Faurisson stated why the alleged homicidal gas chambers never existed (pp. 48f.):

> *"Today's visitor to Auschwitz or Majdanek discovers, in the way of 'gas chambers,' facilities in which any gassings would have spelt catastrophe for the gassers and their entourage. A collective execution by gas, supposing that it was practicable, could not at all be likened either to a suicidal or to an accidental gassing. In order to gas a single convict at a time, with his wrists and ankles shackled, the Americans employ a special gas* [hydrogen cyanide] *within a small space, from which, after its use, it is extracted and subsequently neutralized. So then, how could 2,000 people (and even 3,000) be held in an enclosure of 210 square meters (!), at Auschwitz, for example, to have a common and powerful insecticide called Zyklon B poured onto them (!); finally, just after the victims' death, how could a team be sent, without gas masks, into that place saturated with hydrogen cyanide, in order to remove the corpses infused with cyanide?"*

The 1985 Zündel Trial

Beaumont includes in his book a chapter about the 1985 Ernst Zündel trial. This trial originated when Samisdat Publishers Ltd., under the signature of its president, Ernst Zündel, published in the early 1980s a 32-page booklet titled *Did Six Million Really Die?*. Sabina Citron, a founder of the Canadian Holocaust Remembrance Association, filed a criminal complaint against Ernst Zündel for the alleged criminal offense of "spreading false news" likely to cause racial and social intolerance. This charge was later assumed by the Canadian government and led to a lengthy jury trial in 1985.[3]

The booklet *Did Six Million Really Die?* unquestionably contained some errors. It was written hastily in the early 1970s by a young University of London graduate, Richard Verrall, who used the pseudonym "Richard Harwood." The booklet critiqued the weaknesses of the evidence and arguments provided in orthodox Holocaust literature, and gave the reader alternative views of what happened in the German camps during World War II. The booklet *Did Six Million Really Die?* did what polemical works are supposed to do by providing readers with an alternative view of the so-called Holocaust.[3]

The primary purpose of the prosecution of Ernst Zündel was to make sure that ordinary Canadians would not have access to the type of information contained in *Did Six Million Really Die?*. Zündel in his defense decided to put the "Holocaust" on trial. Indeed, Zündel forced pro-Holocaust historians to defend their position that Germany had a program of mass extermination against Jews during World War II.[4]

The prosecution in the 1985 Ernst Zündel trial counted on the testimony of carefully chosen survivors to prove the so-called Holocaust happened as described by mainstream historians. These survivors were supposed to testify that they had seen, with their own eyes, the carrying out of homicidal gassings. However, none of the prosecution's eyewitnesses was able to successfully describe any homicidal gassings at the German camps.[5]

Arnold Friedman, a 56-year-old Hungarian Jew, was touted as an eyewitness to the homicidal gassings at Auschwitz. Friedman testified that while in Auschwitz he saw "14-foot flames" shooting out of the crematorium chimneys. Douglas Christie, Zündel's defense attorney, showed Friedman scientific evidence that the crematoria at Auschwitz were designed not

[3] Kulaszka, Barbara, (ed.), *Did Six Million Really Die: Report of Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel*, Toronto: Samisdat Publishers Ltd., 1992, p. i.

[4] *Ibid*., p. iii.

[5] Faurisson, Robert, "The Zündel Trials (1985 and 1988)," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 8, No. 4, Winter 1988-89, pp. 419-421; https://codoh.com/library/document/the-zundel-trials-1985-and-1988/.

to give off either flames, ashes, or odors. Friedman eventually admitted that his testimony did not come from personal experience; he was simply repeating what others had told him.[6]

Rudolf Vrba, who had escaped from Auschwitz in April of 1944, was a world-famous eyewitness to the homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. Vrba was a coauthor of the War Refugee Board Report, and was the author of the book *I Cannot Forgive* (with Alan Bestic) published in 1964. Furthermore, Vrba had provided important eyewitness testimony at the Auschwitz Trial in Frankfurt in 1964.[7] The prosecution felt that Vrba could produce reliable and authentic testimony at the trial. Vrba was considered one of the most-important witnesses in support of the existence of gas chambers at Auschwitz.

However, Vrba confessed during his testimony at Zündel's trial that his book *I Cannot Forgive* was "an artistic picture […] not a document for the court." Vrba also testified that he had never actually witnessed anybody being gassed at Auschwitz, but had merely heard rumors. Furthermore, Vrba admitted that his written and pictorial descriptions of the Auschwitz crematory were mere guessing, based on "what I heard it might look like." Vrba proved to be an unreliable witness who could only cite hearsay evidence of the so-called Holocaust.[8]

All the other prosecution witnesses were discredited on cross-examination by Douglas Christie. Today, the evidence that the so-called Holocaust happened is based almost entirely on eyewitness testimony of "survivors." As the 1985 Ernst Zündel trial showed, such eyewitness testimony has consistently proved to be extremely unreliable.

Dr. Raul Hilberg was hired by the prosecution in the 1985 Zündel trial to testify as an expert on the "Holocaust." He commenced his study of the "Holocaust" in 1948. Hilberg's major work on the so-called Holocaust was *The Destruction of the European Jews*, which was first published in 1961, and reprinted many times.

When asked in 1983 how the extermination of European Jewry took place without an order, Hilberg replied:[9]

> *"What began in 1941 was a process of destruction not planned in advance, not organized centrally by any agency. There was no blueprint and there was no budget for destructive measures. They were taken step*

---

6 Hoffman II, Michael A., *The Great Holocaust Trial*, 3rd edition, Dresden, N.Y.: Wiswell Ruffin House, 1995, pp. 45-47.

7 Butz, *op. cit.*, p. 96.

8 Hoffman, *op. cit.* pp. 56-59.

9 De Wan, George, "The Holocaust in Perspective," *Newsday*: Long Island, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1983, Part II, p. 3.

> *by step, one step at a time. Thus, came about not so much a plan being carried out, but an incredible meeting of minds, a consensus-mind reading by a far-flung bureaucracy."*

On January 16, 1985, under cross-examination at the 1985 Zündel trial, Hilberg confirmed that he said these words.[10] Thus, Hilberg stated that the mass murder of European Jewry was not carried out by a plan or order, but rather by an incredible mind reading among far-flung German bureaucrats.

Douglas Christie asked Hilberg if he knew of one scientific report that substantiates that any single place was used as a gas chamber. Hilberg, after repeatedly asking for clarification of the question, eventually had to admit that he knew of no scientific report that proved the existence of a gas chamber in German camps during World War II.[11] Thus, the world's greatest pro-Holocaust expert admitted that there was no scientific evidence or even an autopsy report to back up the prosecution's incredible extermination claims.[12]

After Hilberg's testimony, spirits were understandably high at Zündel's headquarters. The prosecution witnesses and their "Holocaust" expert, who were supposed to make a fool of Zündel, had failed miserably in their testimony.[12]

Zündel now produced solid evidence in his defense, including eyewitnesses. Dr. Robert Faurisson, the leader of Zündel's defense team and a recognized expert on text and document criticism, was Zündel's first witness. Faurisson testified that there was not a single homicidal gas chamber in any of the German concentration camps. He stated:[13]

> *"If it* [proof of gassings] *had existed, we should have thousands of material* [proofs]. *We have not one proof."*

Dr. Russell Barton, an English physician who later became an American psychiatrist, testified that he entered Bergen-Belsen with British forces as a young medical student on May 2, 1945. Dr. Barton's first impression of the camp was one of horror: some inmates were dead and piled up outside the huts, others were in various stages of dying, disease and dehydration. Barton examined the camp's well-equipped kitchens, and found record books listing the food that had been cooked and distributed going back to 1942.

---

[10] See trial transcript, pp. 846-848. Also, Kulaszka, *op. cit.*, p. 24.
[11] Kulaszka, *op. cit.*, p. 39.
[12] Hoffman, *op. cit.*, p. 54.
[13] Rudolf, Germar (ed.), *The First Zündel Trial: The Court Transcript of the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel*, 1985, Uckfield, UK: Castle Hill Publishers, 2020, pp. 394-483.

Dr. Barton determined from his examination of the camp records that there had not been a deliberate policy of starvation at Bergen-Belsen.

Dr. Barton made inquiries with inmates, including Jewish doctors, who told him that Bergen-Belsen had not been too bad until the autumn of 1944. Then, as the Russian armies were advancing, the inmates said they had been given the choice of remaining in the camps about to be overrun by the Soviets, or being repatriated back to Germany. Many chose to return to Germany. As a result, from the autumn of 1944 to early 1945, some 53,000 people were moved into Bergen-Belsen, which had room for only 3,000 inmates. The overcrowding was extreme, and the staff at the camp resented it. Josef Kramer, the commandant of Bergen-Belsen, and Dr. Fritz Klein, the medical doctor at the camp, didn't know how to accommodate the huge influx of inmates. Dr. Barton testified that the horrific conditions at Bergen-Belsen were attributable to overcrowding and the collapse of the German economy at the end of the war rather than to an intentional program of extermination.[14]

Thies Christophersen was another witness who said that the alleged mass murder of Jews during the war never happened. Christophersen supervised about 300 workers at Auschwitz from January to December 1944. On numerous occasions during this period, he visited Birkenau, where allegedly hundreds of thousands of Jews were being gassed to death. In a memoir first published in Germany in 1973, *The Auschwitz Lie*, Christophersen wrote that, during the time he was at Auschwitz, he did not notice the slightest evidence of mass gassings. At the 1985 Zündel trial, he successfully answered numerous pointed questions by the prosecuting attorney about his experiences at Auschwitz.[15]

Dr. William B. Lindsey, a research chemist employed for 33 years by the DuPont Corporation, testified at the 1985 Ernst Zündel trial that he considered mass homicidal gassings in the camps to be technically impossible. Based on his on-site examination of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau, and Majdanek, Dr. Lindsey stated:[16]

> *"I have come to the conclusion that no one was willfully or purposefully killed with Zyklon B in this manner. I consider it absolutely impossible."*

Ditlieb Felderer, a revisionist researcher of Jewish descent, testified that he had conducted 27 separate visits to Auschwitz, where he snapped more than 30,000 color photographs, took soil samples and conducted infra-red

[14] *Ibid.*, pp. 483-495.
[15] *Ibid*., pp. 495-505.
[16] *Ibid*., pp. 505-521.

analysis of rooms and buildings. He examined the camp from top to bottom, and sneaked into areas which were off limits to tourists. Zündel testified that Felderer's photographs were important in the formation of his understanding of the alleged gas chambers at Auschwitz. However, none of Felderer's photographs was permitted to be offered as evidence by the judge in Zündel's trial.

Felderer testified that the real Zyklon-B rooms at Auschwitz were delousing chambers. These facilities were designed to save lives by fighting typhus through the fumigation of bedding and clothing. He said that faked or reconstructed exhibits were placed on the guided Auschwitz tour. These fake exhibits included the infamous "execution wall," which Felderer discovered did not have any bullet holes in the wall. Felderer described Auschwitz as it is now portrayed as being a "Hollywood set" which carries on Zionist and Communist propaganda.[17]

Zündel called numerous additional witnesses to testify in his defense. At the end of his trial, Zündel was questioned about his views of the "Holocaust." His testimony indicated that he had studied the subject quite extensively.

Unfortunately, regarding the booklet *Did Six Million Really Die?*, the jury found Zündel guilty of willfully promoting false news. Judge Hugh Locke sentenced Ernst Zündel to 15 months in prison, followed by three years of probation. While Zündel was free on bail, Judge Locke placed him under a judicial gag order forbidding him from writing or speaking about the "Holocaust."[18]

Christie appealed the court's decision. On January 23, 1987, Zündel's conviction was overturned by the five-judge Ontario Court of Appeals for two very important reasons. First, Locke had not allowed the defense any influence in the jury-selection process. Second, the jury had been misled by the judge on the very meaning of the trial. A second trial concerning only the booklet *Did Six Million Really Die?* was ordered by the court.[19]

The 1988 Zündel Trial

Beaumont also includes an entire chapter on Ernst Zündel's second trial, which began on January 18, 1988. Prior to the start of the trial, Crown Attorney John Pearson requested that the new judge, Ron Thomas, take judicial notice of the historical fact that the National Socialist regime of Adolf

[17] *Ibid*., pp. 521-533.
[18] *Ibid*., pp. 79, 81.
[19] *Ibid*., p. 16.

Hitler pursued a policy of extermination of Europe's Jews. Judge Thomas granted Pearson's request. The jury was directed by Thomas to accept as a fact that the "Holocaust" had occurred. Thus, in the 1988 Zündel trial, the judge by this ruling effectively determined the result of the case (pp. 100f.).

Not one "Holocaust survivor" entered the witness box in Zündel's second trial. The prosecution had apparently learned in the first trial that there were no credible witnesses to the existence and operation of German gas chambers. Despite objections by Douglas Christie, the judge in the second trial allowed Raul Hillberg's testimony from 1985 to be read to the jury, thereby enabling Hilberg to avoid cross-examination in Zündel's second trial.

Dr. Christopher Browning, a professor of history at Pacific Lutheran University, was called by the prosecution as their expert witness to replace Hilberg. Browning admitted in his testimony that, during his 17 years of research, he had never seen a homicidal gas chamber or a technical plan for a homicidal gas chamber. He had never seen an autopsy report for a supposedly gassed individual in any German concentration camp. Browning also could not provide any credible evidence that Hitler had ordered the extermination of the Jews. He was also unaware of the numerous tortures of Germans such as Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz, who had spoken of gassings (pp. 101-103).

Robert Faurisson provided extensive testimony at this trial as to the nonexistence of gas chambers in the German camps. Faurisson spoke of the very serious practical necessities that would be required for Germany to bring such a system into operation (p. 113):

> *"A gassing is not an improvisation. If the Germans had decided to gas millions of people, a complete overhaul of some very formidable machinery would have been absolutely essential. A general order, instructions, studies, commands, and plans would surely have been necessary also. Such items have never been found. Meetings of experts would have been necessary: of architects, chemists, doctors, and experts in a wide range of technical fields. Disbursements and allocation of funds would have been necessary."*

Bill M. Armontrout, the warden of Missouri State Penitentiary, confirmed at the 1988 Zündel trial the challenges of conducting homicidal gassings to kill people. He described the procedure used in Missouri after the execution of only one person in a homicidal gas chamber:[20]

[20] Kulaszka, *op. cit.*, p. 352.

> *"After the execution, the ammonia was released and the gas expelled out of the chamber. All staff and witnesses were removed from the area. The ventilation fan ran for approximately an hour before two officers equipped with Scott air-packs (self-contained breathing apparatus which firemen use to enter smoke-filled buildings) opened the hatch of the gas chamber and removed the lead bucket containing the cyanide residue. The two officers wore rubberized disposable clothing and long rubber gloves. They hosed down the condemned man's body in the chair, paying particular attention to the hair and the clothing because of the cyanide residue, then removed him and placed him on a gurney where further decontamination took place. The officers then hosed the entire inside of the gas chamber with regular cold water."*

Obviously, such a difficult and time-consuming procedure would not be an effective means of quickly executing hundreds of thousands of people as allegedly happened to the Jews at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

British historian David Irving also provided valuable testimony at the 1988 Zündel trial. Irving was asked: Do you consider it likely that an enterprise of the magnitude of the extermination of the Jews of Europe could be accomplished by the people [Germans], knowing the way they conducted business from their documents, without the existence of explicit orders and plans? David Irving testified:[21]

> *"Not only without existence of orders, but also without the existence of any written reference to it. I have to say that the German wartime civil servant was basically a cowardly animal and he would not do something that he considered to be criminal without getting a document clearing himself. He would get his superior to write a letter saying, 'On the Führer's orders, we are doing the following,' which is why there are letters showing Himmler saying, 'On the Führer's orders, we are deporting the Jews.' Which was the extent of the Führer's orders and which was the extent, to my mind, of the final solution. So, the documents don't exist where you expect to find them. Hitler's other crimes, the documents are there: the euthanasia order, the order to kill British commandos, the orders to lynch American airmen, the orders for the killing of the male population of Stalingrad if ever they occupied it. Hitler's other crimes, simple crimes, the documents are there where you expect to find them. And yet this biggest crime of all, there is no document* […]. *I think there would definitely have had to be orders and these orders would have been referred to in countless files of different minis-*

[21] *Ibid*., p. 370.

terial bodies. So, it would have been impossible for these documents to have been destroyed at the end of the war. There would always be carbon copies somewhere."

The highlight of the 1988 Zündel trial was Fred Leuchter's testimony. In every murder trial, the prosecution has the burden of proof to show the cause of death. Scientific evidence is usually the most-convincing evidence to show the cause of death, because scientific evidence can be verified in an objective manner. Incredibly, in the biggest and most-publicized murder trial of all time, the prosecution at the IMT produced no autopsy reports or expert reports on the existence and operation of the alleged homicidal gas chambers. Even in the Auschwitz Trial in Frankfurt in the mid-1960s and the Majdanek Trial in Düsseldorf in the late 1970s, the defense never requested a report on the alleged murder weapons, which have survived in part today. The prosecution in these trials relied almost exclusively on eyewitness testimony to convict the defendants of murder.[22]

It was not until the 1988 Zündel trial that a scientific study was conducted concerning the homicidal gas chambers allegedly used in the German camps. As part of his defense in this trial, Zündel commissioned the American gas-chamber expert Fred Leuchter to make a scientific examination of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek. The resulting *Leuchter Report* is the first scientific study of the alleged German homicidal gas chambers.[22]

Leuchter, who before this assignment had believed in the existence of the homicidal gas chambers and the German genocide of European Jewry, was perhaps the leading expert in the United States on the construction and use of execution equipment. Leuchter had designed and manufactured execution equipment of all types prior to this assignment, including electrocution systems, lethal-injection equipment, gallows and gas-chamber hardware. He had worked with most, if not all, of the states in the United States having capital punishment.[23]

As a result of his on-site examination of the alleged homicidal gas chambers, Fred Leuchter states:[24]

---

[22] Rudolf, Germar, "Some Technical and Chemical Considerations about the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz and Birkenau," in Gauss, Ernst (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of Truth and Memory,* Capshaw, AL: Thesis and Dissertations Press, 2000, p. 337.

[23] Leuchter, Fred A., "The Leuchter Report: The How and the Why," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 9, No. 2, Summer 1989, p. 133.

[24] Leuchter, Fred A., Faurisson, Robert, Rudolf, Germar, *The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition*, 5th edition, Uckfield, UK: Castle Hill Publishers, 2017, p. 56.

> *"After reviewing all of the material and inspecting all of the sites at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek, your author finds the evidence to be overwhelming. There were no execution gas chambers at any of these locations. It is the best engineering opinion of this author that the alleged gas chambers at the inspected sites could not have been, or now be, utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers."*

Douglas Christie, in his summation to the jury, stated that the prosecution had produced no technical or forensic evidence, no eyewitnesses and no "survivors." Christie noted that the defense had covered all these issues, eliciting historic revelations in the process (p. 133).

Based on Judge Thomas's ruling requiring the jury to accept as a fact that the "Holocaust" occurred, the jury found Zündel guilty of spreading false news. Zündel was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Fortunately, in 1992, Zündel's conviction was overturned by the Canadian Supreme Court, which ruled that the section of the Criminal Code that had been the grounds for Zündel's conviction was unconstitutional (*ibid.*).

Germar Rudolf

John Beaumont also devotes a lengthy chapter to the Revisionist work of Germar Rudolf. Like most Germans, Rudolf originally believed in the official Holocaust narrative. He began to question the "Holocaust" after reading Paul Rassiner's book *What Is Truth*. Rudolf became increasingly skeptical of the so-called Holocaust after reading the *Leuchter Report*. He decided to do original scientific work on his own (pp. 138-141).

Rudolf, a certified chemist, expanded on Leuchter's work by writing the *Rudolf Report* in the spring of 1992. The *Rudolf Report*, which has been updated and revised several times, focuses on the engineering and chemical aspects of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz and Birkenau. Rudolf observed in his on-site examinations that the delousing facilities at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek all have one thing in common: their walls are permeated with Prussian Blue. Not only the inner surfaces, but also the outside walls and the mortar between the bricks of the delousing chambers have Prussian Blue staining. Nothing of this sort can be observed in any of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz and Birkenau.

Rudolf also took samples from the alleged homicidal gas chambers and the delousing facilities at Auschwitz and Birkenau. Similar to Leuchter's samples, the alleged homicidal gas chambers exhibit only insignificant

traces of ferrocyanide residue on the same order of magnitude found in any other building. The samples from the delousing chambers, however, all show very high ferrocyanide residues. Rudolf determined that, if mass-execution gassings with hydrocyanic acid had taken place in the alleged homicidal gas chambers, the rooms in the alleged homicidal gas chambers would exhibit similar ferrocyanide residue as the delousing chambers. Therefore, Rudolf concluded that mass gassings with Zyklon B could not have occurred in the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz and Birkenau.[25]

Rudolf stated that the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau could not have been used to exterminate hundreds of thousands of people as described in pro-Holocaust literature for the following reasons:

1. they did not have escape-proof doors and windows;
2. they did not have panic-proof equipment;
3. they did not have technically gastight doors and shutters;
4. they had no provision to quickly release and distribute the poison gas; and
5. they had no effective devices to ventilate or otherwise render ineffective the poison gas after the execution.[26]

By contrast, Germany built highly sophisticated and expensive disinfestation facilities using Zyklon B to kill lice and save inmate lives. These disinfestation facilities:

1. had walls and ceilings covered with gastight coatings;
2. were equipped with massive steel doors and had *no* windows;
3. had technically gastight doors;
4. had devices to quickly release and distribute the poison gas; and
5. had effective devices to ventilate or otherwise render ineffective the poison gas after the gas procedure.

By one estimate, the SS at Auschwitz-Birkenau spent almost $1 billion in today's values to bring the typhus epidemics raging there under control.[27] An enormous amount of information exists concerning the German delous-

[25] Rudolf, "Some Technical …," *op. cit.*, pp. 363-371.

[26] Rudolf, Germar, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers – A Crime-Scene Investigation*, Uckfield, Great Britain: Castle Hill Publishers, 2017, pp. 174f.

[27] *Ibid*., pp. 175, 293.

ing facilities,[28] but no similar information exists regarding the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau.[29]

Additional evidence arguing against the existence of homicidal gas chambers is the roof of the semi-underground Morgue #1 of Crematorium II at Birkenau, which is said to have been the building's homicidal gas chamber. This roof remains intact to some degree today. Contrary to eyewitness testimony, that roof has no Zyklon-B-introduction holes. This has been acknowledged by pro-Holocaust researcher Robert Jan van Pelt. Since it is impossible to close holes measuring 70 x 70 cm from a concrete roof without leaving clearly visible traces, it is certain that no Zyklon-B-introduction holes ever existed at Crematorium II. Consequently, Zyklon B could not have been introduced through the roof of this morgue as alleged by pro-Holocaust supporters.[30]

Beaumont writes that Rudolf has written many articles and books on the so-called Holocaust. Probably Rudolf's most wide-ranging book is his *Lectures on the Holocaust: Controversial Issues Cross-Examined,* now in its expanded fourth edition published in 2023. Beaumont writes that this book is a remarkable work and is a powerful refutation of the official Holocaust story (p. 147).

Rudolf writes about so many topics in *Lectures on the Holocaust* that only a few topics can be mentioned here. Regarding the *Aktion Reinhardt* camps and Chelmno, Rudolf notes that witnesses have claimed that far more than homicidal gassings were used to execute people at these camps. For example, at Treblinka, various witnesses have alleged that mobile or stationary gas chambers, poison gas, quicklime, steam, electricity, machine guns, vacuum chambers, Zyklon B, and exhaust from Diesel or gasoline engines were used as murder weapons. Such a mish-mash of eyewitness testimony greatly reduces its credibility.[31]

Rudolf also notes that none of the *Aktion Reinhardt* camps had crematoria even though all the other important German camps had fixed or mobile cremation furnaces. The Germans even built a crematorium for a simple prisoner-of-war transit camp in Russia. Also, when it turned out that the Germans had bought too many cremation furnaces, camp leaders were all asked if such furnaces were needed in their camps. No one at Treblinka,

---

[28] Berg, Friedrich R., "Zyklon B and the German Delousing Chambers," *Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 7, No. 1, Spring 1986, pp. 73-94; https://codoh.com/library/document/zyklon-b-and-the-german-delousing-chambers/.

[29] Rudolf, Germar, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, p. 114.

[30] *Ibid*., pp. 143-147.

[31] Rudolf, Germar, *Lectures on the Holocaust: Controversial Issues Cross-Examined*, 4th edition, Bargoed, UK: Castle Hill Publishers, January 2023, p. 257.

Belzec, or Sobibór indicated any need for such cremation furnaces. This makes no sense if the *Aktion Reinhardt* camps were the extermination camps they are claimed to have been.[32]

According to Holocaust historians, the bodies of Jews gassed at the *Aktion Reinhardt* camps were first buried in mass graves. The bodies were later exhumed and burned in the open air.[33] This story lacks all credibility. First, it would have required a tremendous amount of work to bury hundreds of thousands of dead bodies in a few months at the *Aktion Reinhardt* camps. It would have then required an enormous amount of work to recover these buried bodies and place them on the open-air pyres to be cremated. Finally, it would have required an enormous amount of wood to burn the dead bodies on open-air pyres. The Germans were not so stupid as to have used such a labor-intensive and costly process when far better alternatives were available.

It would have been enormously difficult, if not impossible, to cremate 870,000 bodies at Treblinka through open-air cremations. Germar Rudolf calculates that without wood between the corpse layers, each pyre of the fire grates would have been about nine meters high. With wood between the layers, each pyre would have been over 26 meters high. This would result in a total weight of over 700 metric tons per pyre for successful cremations. Even if the Germans had managed to build such a pile, it would be only a matter of time before the corpses fell over to one side, because fires never burn evenly. Realistically, a stable pile cannot be built that is higher than it is wide.[34]

Rudolf notes that all three of the *Aktion Reinhardt* camps were situated near the demarcation line between German- and Soviet-occupied Poland. This geographic fact indicates the likelihood that these camps served as transit camps for Jews to the east. The Soviets used broad-gauge railway tracks in contrast to the rest of Europe. Therefore, transports towards the east had to transfer their loads at this demarcation line from trains of the European gauge to those of the Russian gauge. This explains why so many witnesses talked about hygienic measures such as delousing and showering procedures at these camps, which today are often falsely regarded as deceptive measures preceding mass murder.[35]

Rudolf writes about the *Aktion Reinhardt* camps:[36]

---

[32] *Ibid*., p. 270.
[33] *Ibid*., p. 269.
[34] *Ibid*., pp. 271-273.
[35] *Ibid*., pp. 290f.
[36] *Ibid*., p. 279.

> *"Those claiming that a gigantic mass-murder operation unfolded have to deliver the kinds of evidence required in any murder case: primarily traces of the bodies, evidence of them having been murdered, and any kind of trace of the murder weapon."*

Official Holocaust historiography has produced no credible evidence of any of these.

Rudolf also writes extensively on the so-called "Holocaust by Bullets." The allegation is that the *Einsatzgruppen* and other German forces conducted a program of mass extermination against Jews using guns.

However, in addition to fighting partisans, Rudolf writes that the *Einsatzgruppen* had numerous tasks involving the reorganization of civilian life in the Soviet territories occupied by the Germans. In their reports, the *Einsatzgruppen* addressed such issues as morale, politics and administration, propaganda, cultural life, public health, church, economy, the food situation, agriculture, industry and trade, the resistance movements, as well as the Jews. The *Einsatzgruppen* were involved in a truly staggering range of tasks. The mass murder of Jews was clearly not the primary function of the *Einsatzgruppen* .[37]

Much of the documentation for the Holocaust by Bullets is based on the *Einsatzgruppen* reports. Rudolf notes, however, that even pro-Holocaust historians question the veracity of these reports. For example, German mainstream historian Peter Longerich comments on the possible exaggeration of Jews killed in the *Einsatzgruppen* reports:[38]

> *"Regarding the number of victims, it cannot be excluded that the accounting-style accuracy with which the Event Reports were written convey a false impression; it is possible that the exact number of people killed during the massacres was not recorded, and it seems conceivable that the figures given are exaggerated in order to polish the 'success record.'"*

Rudolf makes it clear that the alleged massacre of some 33,371 Jews at Babi Yar in September 1941 did not take place. He notes that the established version of this claimed event is that Jews were driven to the edge of Babi Yar and then shot and thrown into the ravine. Other sources claim that the Jews were murdered in a cemetery, in a forest, in the ravine itself, in a brickyard, in the city of Kiev, in gas vans or in the River Dnieper. The murder weapons were supposed to have been machine guns, submachine guns, automatic rifles, rifle butts, clubs, tanks, mines, hand grenades, gas

[37] *Ibid*., p. 325.
[38] *Ibid*., p. 331.

vans, bayonets and knives, live burial, drowning, injections and electrical shocks.[39] Such absurd and conflicting testimony greatly reduces the credibility of the eyewitness testimony.

Rudolf also discusses an air photo taken on September 26, 1943, by the German Air Force which fell into American hands at war's end. The photo was taken shortly after the corpses of Babi Yar were allegedly exhumed and cremated on gigantic pyres. The resolution of the photo is so good that distinct objects such as shrubs, trees and cars can be recognized. This photo shows nothing indicating that any recently terminated cataclysmic event took place such as the exhumation of 33,371 Jewish bodies. This photo proves that the Babi Yar massacre never took place.[40]

Beaumont correctly writes about Germar Rudolf (p. 216):

> *"Evidence, objectivity, and reasoned analysis are at the heart of his writings, which are massive in quantity and, it is submitted, excellent in quality, resulting in a very powerful case for revisionism."*

Walter Lüftl

Beaumont also includes a chapter in his book on Austrian engineer Walter Lüftl. In 1992, many Austrian and German newspapers reported the resignation of the president of the Federal Austrian Chamber of Engineers, Walter Lüftl, who stepped down from his position after voicing doubts about the Holocaust. There were demands that Lüftl be prosecuted, and allegations were made that he had expressed "Nazi" sentiments. Lüftl's alleged crime was that he had written a paper that confirmed Fred Leuchter's findings (pp. 220-222).

Lüftl states in his report that, although the hydrocyanic acid contained in Zyklon B can kill quickly and certainly, the handling requirements for Zyklon B rule out any significant use of Zyklon B for the mass killing of people. Lüftl states that, during the ventilation process after a gassing, Zyklon B would still retain approximately 92% of its hydrocyanic-acid content, and would thus continue releasing hydrocyanic-acid gas. Lüftl asks: How could the gas-chamber operators get rid of the remaining Zyklon B from the midst of dead corpses, without lengthy ventilation periods, and without causing mass deaths outside the gas chambers? Lüftl con-

[39] *Ibid*., p. 317.
[40] *Ibid*., p. 323.

cludes that, because of operational and time considerations, quasi-industrial killing using Zyklon B is impossible.[41]

Lüftl also states in his report that mass murder with Diesel exhaust gasses is an impossibility for reasons of time alone. Lüftl writes that this can be easily proven experimentally, even today, with a few brave men. Therefore, Lüftl concludes that the stories of gas chambers with Diesel engines and gas vans at places such as Treblinka can only be disinformation. In his report, Lüftl states:[42]

> *"The laws of nature apply both to Nazis and anti-fascists. Nobody can be killed with Diesel exhaust gas in the manner described* [in the Holocaust literature]*."*

Lüftl summarizes the evidence in his *Lüftl Report*:[43]

> *"An absolutely unbiased study of the problem must conclude that, by and large, the views of the so-called 'Revisionists' – the so-called 'deniers' – are far more in line with the laws of nature, logic, and technical realities than the accounts in Holocaust literature (in which, moreover, scientifically verifiable data is generally lacking). When, as an exception, verifiable data is given in the Holocaust literature, a critical examination of such data leads to absurd results (25 persons per square meter, and so forth).*
> *The decisive error in the Holocaust literature is the belief that the hydrocyanic acid contained in Zyklon B could be fully released in the alleged time span of 15-30 minutes required for the gassing, and that the carrier material would simultaneously and completely vaporize like a mothball. The (fact of the) residue of Zyklon B makes the Auschwitz extermination story ('Auschwitz-Mythos') obsolete."*

Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf

Beaumont writes that Carlo Mattogno is arguably the world's leading Holocaust-revisionist scholar. He has published dozens of books and numerous articles, more than any other Holocaust revisionist. The majority of Mattogno's books are very detailed specialist works about specific topics (p. 275).

By the early 1990s, Mattogno had obtained a relatively small amount of documentary evidence concerning Auschwitz and the so-called Holocaust.

[41] Lüftl, Walter, "The Lüftl Report," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 12, No. 4, Winter 1992-1993, pp. 395-401; https://codoh.com/library/document/the-luftl-report/.
[42] *Ibid.*, pp. 403-406, 419.
[43] Beaumont, *op. cit.*, pp. 229f.; see also Lüftl, *op. cit.*, p. 7.

His real breakthrough came in 1995, when he first gained access to the Moscow archives and made numerous tours of the archives of many eastern European countries in the company of polylinguist Jürgen Graf. To Mattogno's great surprise, the Auschwitz archives that he examined in Moscow were both "vast" (over 88,000 pages) and "meticulous." Everything one could think of was documented except one thing only – the construction and operation of the homicidal gas chambers. There was no mention of the homicidal gas chambers in the Moscow archives (p. 277).

Now having extensive documentation, Mattogno began a scientific investigation of many issues regarding Auschwitz and the alleged homicidal gas chambers. Mattogno's investigations include the issues of cremation at Auschwitz, open-air incinerations at Auschwitz, the alleged first gassing at Auschwitz, the bunkers of Auschwitz, the intentions held by the Germans with respect to the fate of the Jews, the healthcare in Auschwitz, the deliveries of coke, wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz, the unreliability of witnesses at Auschwitz, and the British intercepts of official radio transmissions from Auschwitz (pp. 277-286).

Mattogno has also done extensive research on the alleged crimes of Dr. Josef Mengele at Auschwitz, and has concluded that Mengele has been falsely accused of these crimes. Mattogno writes (p. 303):

> *"Dr. Mengele's alleged crimes are not substantiated by any document. No document shows that Mengele ever killed even one single child, or that one single child was ever killed on his orders. The crucial and sole witness, the one upon whose testimony the whole accusation is based, was an extraordinarily imaginative imposter. Dr. Mengele's closest collaborators, including this presumed crucial witness, and at least 543 of his 'victims' were allowed to live. But then, how could anyone seriously believe in the fable of the 'Angel of Death' of Auschwitz?"*

Jürgen Graf became acquainted with the revisionist view of the Holocaust in 1991. He soon published a couple of books which served as an introduction to Holocaust revisionism, but he was subsequently dismissed from his job for alleged unethical behavior. After obtaining a new job teaching German to foreign students at a private language school in Basel, Graf wrote another book about the unreliability of eyewitness reports about the alleged Auschwitz-Birkenau gas chambers. Graf at this time also met Carlo Mattogno, whom he began working with in close cooperation, translating many of Mattogno's writings and co-authoring several books (pp. 246f.).

Graf's fourth revisionist book was published in 1995. In July 1998, Graf and his editor Gerhard Förster went on trial in Baden, Switzerland, for

publication of Graf's Holocaust-revisionist views. It was claimed that Graf's books were a violation of the Swiss "anti-racism law." Graf was sentenced to 15 months in jail without probation, while Förster was sentenced to 12 months in jail. They were also fined large sums of money. Graf was dismissed from his teaching post after the trial, and his two appeals of the court's verdict were turned down. He moved to Moscow to avoid serving prison time in Switzerland (pp. 247f.).

Jürgen Graf writes about his trials in his efforts to get at the truth of the so-called Holocaust (p. 249):

> *"Revisionism has radically changed my life. Although my existence has become perilous and precarious, it is now more interesting and more meaningful than ever before as I know that I am fighting against something fundamentally evil. Discovering the truth about the holocaust was a singular intellectual adventure and opened my eyes. Having ascertained that the Jewish extermination and homicidal gas chamber story is but a monstrous hoax, I understood the true nature of the so-called 'Western democracy,' and I became aware of the fact that a hostile alien minority is the driving force behind the decadence and corruption corroding Western society. The holocaust is but the most extreme case of the lies the Jewish-run media are continuously poisoning the world with…"*

Conclusion

The Truth Will Set You Free: The Case for Holocaust Revisionism is an excellent introduction to the subject of the "Holocaust." John Beaumont has done extensive research on the subject, and effectively summarizes the work of the major Holocaust revisionists. I highly recommend Beaumont's book to anyone who wants to learn more about Holocaust revisionism and the fraudulent nature of the official Holocaust narrative.

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Holocaust: Refuted in Nuremberg

Germar Rudolf, *The Holocaust – Proven at Nuremberg? Reviewing the Evidence Presented at the IMT*, Armreg Ltd, London 2025, 176 pp. 5"×8", paperback, b&w illustrated, bibliography, index, ISBN: 978-1-83640-033-2. It can be purchased as paperback, audio book or eBook (ePub or PDF) from Armreg Ltd.

On the first Sunday of November 2024, YouTube podcaster Jake Shields hosted a debate between mainstream historian Prof. Dr. Michael G. Vann and Germar Rudolf in Shields's studio in Las Vegas.[1] Forty-five and a half minutes into the debate, Jake brought up the Nuremberg postwar trials, implying that these are the trials which, at least in the eyes of the general public, convincingly demonstrated that the Holocaust did indeed happen as commonly portrayed. Dr. Vann responded to this by saying:

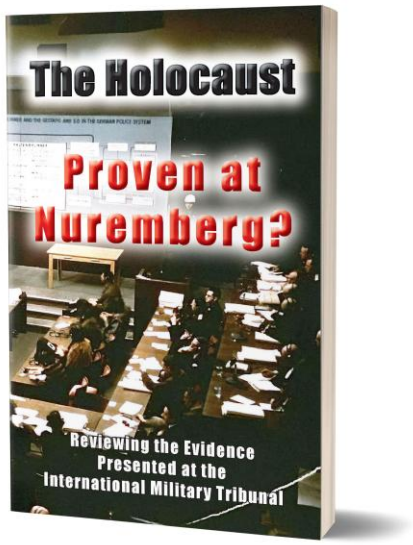
> *"I think that the Nuremberg trials provide all sorts of useful evidence for the Holocaust."*

It is certainly true that court verdicts look to the uninitiated spectator like the ultimate proof of a defendant's guilt, and thus for the veracity of the crimes claimed. In societies where the reliability and incorruptibility of the judiciary is one of the mainstays of our trust in governance, this attitude is understandable. Today, the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal enjoys indeed a very high reputation among mainstream scholars and media. But is this reputation deserved? Dr. Vann evidently thought so.

During that debate, Germar Rudolf tried to argue the opposite position, but a podcast with its question-and-answer format, catering to an audience with a short attention span, cannot be the right format to treat such a complex issue thoroughly and convincingly. Had Rudolf been able to cite a concise study proving his point, he would have done it. However, there was none. Hence, he did the best he could within the few minutes provided, but he managed to touch the subject only superficially.

That's when Rudolf realized that revisionism has a PR vulnerability here, a gap in our published argumentative fabric that needs to be closed. Hence, he decided right then and there to write a book on this topic that

[1] https://rumble.com/v5yo5kh



brings the most-pertinent revisionist arguments together in one coherent volume.

And here it is, ready to be pulled out of the sleeve the next time someone claims that the Nuremberg Trials provided all sorts of useful evidence for the Holocaust.

Such evidence presumably proves that the Third Reich had a plan to exterminate all Jews within its reach, that it implemented this plan as a conveyor-belt-style, high-tech operation, and that it succeeded in killing six million Jews.

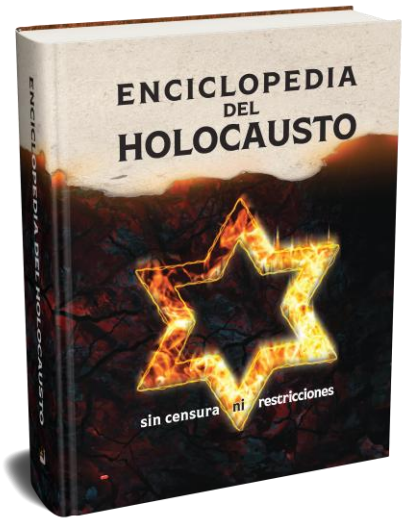
Rudolf's new book investigates this claim by critically reviewing the prosecution's evidence during the largest of the postwar trials, the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal, or IMT. First, he describes the political and legal setting for the trial: the victors' intentions, the trial's legality and legitimacy, the laws and rules created for it, as well as its actual implementation. Next, the prosecution's methods are scrutinized: the use of prior trials conducted under questionable circumstances, dubious expert reports, and testimonies as well as affidavits, many of them acquired under duress. Finally, an analysis of the principal evidence is provided: two film documentaries shown during the IMT, various witness statements, as well as several sets of documents cherry-picked by the prosecution.

In conclusion, Rudolf finds that *the truth* was the first victim not only of World War Two, but also of the Nuremberg Trials, whose primary objective was apparently to bury the truth "under a pile of historical rubbish." The actual truth seems to be that the Holocaust was something considerably different than what is portrayed today.

Miscellaneous Books

Enciclopedia del Holocausto

Armreg Ltd, London 2025, 702 pp. 8.5”×11”, hardcover, illustrated, bibliography, index, ISBN 978-1-83640-037-0 (color), 978-1-83640-038-7 (b&w)



As indicated in this issue’s editorial, Armreg has initiated an ambitious project to translate their *Holocaust Encyclopedia* into various languages. A German edition, created by another company, was issued already in late 2024. (See www.DerSchelm.com for details.) Since the author of this work also has a good grasp of Spanish and French, these languages logically were next in line. After a native Spanish speaker proofread the work, the author put his nose to the grindstone and churned out this Spanish edition within some six weeks. While there may not be a large market in the Hispanophone world for this kind of literature, that world is too large a world to be ignored. The book can be purchased as hardcover or eBook (PDF) from Armreg Ltd.



A Quarterly Journal for Free Historical Inquiry · Published by CODOH

VOLUME 17 · NUMBER 3 · 2025

EDITORIAL

Nous Sommes Charlie

Germar Rudolf

I didn't know of Charlie Kirk (pictured overleaf). I never watched, let alone attended any of his podcasts or debates, and I have not read a single piece of his writings. In fact, until a few days ago, I didn't even know his name. As far as I could figure out, he did not use his right to free speech to deny anyone else this essential civil liberty, or any other human right.

Freedom of speech is the core of our human existence. Our ability to exchange ideas ***peacefully***, to have a free marketplace of ideas where all kinds of ideas can be spread, debated and tested, and where ultimately the best ones can prevail, is the very foundation of our civilization. It is what sets us apart from the savage animal kingdom.

The emphasis is on a ***peaceful*** exchange of ideas.

We at CODOH have a principle written out on our "About Us" web page:

> *Our guiding principle is that freedom of speech is unlimited, as long as it does not advocate, promote, justify or condone the violation of anyone's civil rights and right to self-determination in the past, present or future – for those who work to deny others their civil rights or right to self-determination cannot expect to have their own civil rights and right to self-determination protected.*

Charlie Kirk was brutally murdered on September 10, 2025. Murder is the ultimate violation of a person's civil right to exist. There is no tolerance at CODOH for anyone who advocates, promotes, justifies or condones the violation of Charlie Kirk's civil right to exist – or anyone else's, for that matter. Or worse even, for those who perpetrate such ultimate violations. Because here at CODOH, we reject and decry any criminal action as defined by the criminal codes of the United States, for any purpose.

Learning what Charlie Kirk's views were, I disagree with quite a few of them, but I would have fought to preserve his right to express those views – and for his right to keep existing, and thus remain a good father to his children and a good husband to his wife. My heart goes out to them. I can feel their pain.



Going forward, I would hope that more organizations adopt such principles as we have at CODOH, because civility is the prerequisite for civilization.

I think that Charlie Kirk was a conservative libertarian. Freedom was at the heart of what he believed in. In the Web version of this article, we have posted a brief video clip showing how Charlie talked about his discovery of the libertarian Austrian School of Economics. I quote:[1]

"I grew up learning more curriculum and books and literature more on the left. And I discovered Milton Friedman. I discovered F.A. Hayek. I

[1] https://codoh.com/library/document/nous-sommes-charlie/

discovered Ludwig von Mises. I discovered what I consider the great thinkers of the Twentieth Century around free-market economics."

PAPERS

A Second Look at Kurt Gerstein

40th Anniversary of Henri Roques's PhD Thesis

Germar Rudolf

The following is a slightly edited extract from an updated edition of Henri Roques's 1985 PhD thesis on the 1945 "confessions" of SS Officer Kurt Gerstein regarding alleged mass gassings of Jewish deportees with Diesel-engine exhaust gases at the Bełżec and Treblinka camps. This thesis was published in an English translation in 1989, but had been out of print for several decades. For details on this new, expanded and updated edition titled *The 'Confessions' of Kurt Gerstein* (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Volume 54), see the book announcement at the end of this issue. Page numbers given in the text point to those of the book, not this issue of *Inconvenient History*. Print and eBook versions of the complete book are available from Armreg at armreg.co.uk.

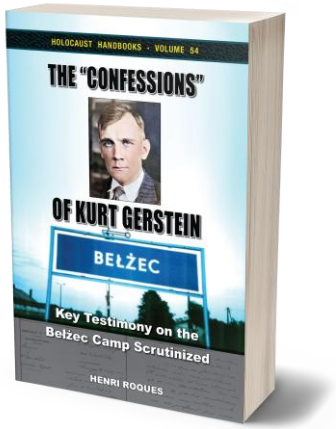
After the completion of his PhD thesis, Henri Roques wrote several pieces on the topic of his thesis, which are reprinted here in translation as Appendices V through XI. (Appendices I through IV are part of his original thesis.) Mr. Roques passed away on 16 March 2014. His legacy lives on, and we are proud to include his PhD thesis in our series *Holocaust Handbooks*, complementing Carlo Mattogno's comparative study of the testimonies of Kurt Gerstein and Rudolf Reder (Volume 43 of the series). Forty years have passed since the release of Dr. Roques's thesis. During those decades, both revisionist and orthodox researchers have gained new insights into the various topics addressed in this thesis, which I will subsequently summarize.

The Disappearing Diesel Engine

In the spring of 1984, *The Journal for Historical Review* published a paper by U.S. engineer Friedrich P. Berg headlined "The Diesel Gas Chambers: Myth within a Myth," (Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 15-46). In this paper, Berg argued that it would have been physically impossible to kill anyone with Diesel-

engine exhaust gases, because they do not contain enough carbon monoxide, the lethal component of combustion-engine exhaust gases.

Berg was a licensed engineer who, for most part of his professional life, was responsible for the environmental safety at a major U.S. airport. This included monitoring the air quality in tunnels and parking garages. As such, Berg was intimately familiar with the fact that, among all combustion engines, Diesel engines are the least to worry about when it comes to short-term exposure to their exhaust gases.



*Henri Roques, The "*Confessions" of Kurt Gerstein*, paperback, audio or ebook. Get it from Armreg Ltd at armreg.co.uk.*

Although Berg's paper had appeared roughly a year before Henri Roques submitted his PhD thesis to his supervisor for review, Roques made no reference to Berg's trail-blazing paper. While he mentions, when discussing the "Improbabilities and Oddities in Gerstein's 'Confessions,'" that Diesel-engine exhaust gases contain too little carbon monoxide to kill (see his Point 16 on page 208), this claim is not backed up by any reference.

Berg himself made a crucial mistake in his initial paper. While he was correct that Diesel-engine exhaust gases have relatively little carbon monoxide even under the worst circumstances, he ignored the fact that, under such circumstances, they also contain little oxygen. He should have combined the toxic effect of small amounts of carbon monoxide with the asphyxiating effect of low oxygen contents. He fixed that mistake in a later updated and expanded version of his paper, which is part of a revisionist anthology.[1]

So, is it possible to kill humans with Diesel-engine exhaust, or is it not? And if so, how long does it take? After all, Gerstein wrote that it took 32 minutes to kill everyone in the Bełżec gas chambers. Hence, not even Gerstein claimed that it was a quick way of mass-murdering people.

To answer this question with certainty would require extensive experiments on humans, which is of course impossible. The second-best way of addressing this question is by conducting experiments with animals. In his

[1] F.P. Berg, "Die Diesel-Gaskammern: Mythos im Mythos" in E. Gauss (ed.), *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*, Grabert, Tübingen 1994, pp. 321-345; in English, again updated and expanded, as, "Diesel Gas Chambers: Ideal for Torture – Absurd for Murder" in G. Rudolf, *Dissecting the Holocaust*, 4th ed., Armreg, London, 2024, pp. 421-462.

revised paper, Berg quotes an article published in 1957 in the *British Journal of Industrial Medicine*, which reports about exactly the type of experiments needed to figure this out.[2] It was conducted on rabbits, mice and guinea pigs, using the exhaust gases of a Diesel engine run under the worst possible circumstances. The animals were placed in the chamber already filled with the toxic Diesel fumes. Although these small mammals succumb faster to toxic gases than humans due to their smaller sizes and higher breathing rates, it still took more than three hours to kill them all. To achieve the same result with humans placed inside a chamber starting out with clean air would easily take twice that time.

On the other hand, documented cases of suicides with gasoline-engine exhaust show that this takes about 20 minutes,[3] which is much closer to the time Gerstein reported.

So, did Gerstein mistake a gasoline engine for a Diesel engine? Gerstein was a mining surveyor, and had gathered experience in the mining industry in his early years. Diesel engines were playing a pivotal role in the German mining industry since the 1920s, because, in contrast to gasoline engines, their relatively harmless exhaust gases could be released into mining tunnels and shafts without killing anyone.[4] It must be assumed that Gerstein was familiar with this fact, and that he also knew how to distinguish a Diesel from a gasoline engine. So why would he have insisted on a Diesel engine anyway, and not just once, as his account mentions a Diesel engine explicitly many times?

For decades, orthodox scholars stubbornly ignored revisionist research on the non-suitability of Diesel-engine exhaust gas for mass murder. That changed in 2011, when German toxicologist Achim Trunk, in a contribution to an orthodox anthology attempting to refute revisionist arguments, more or less embraced the revisionist stance and ditched Diesel-engine claims altogether, replacing them with gasoline engines instead.[5] He thus

---

2 R. E. Pattle, H. Stretch, F. Burgess, K. Sinclair, J.A.G. Edginton, "The Toxicity of Fumes from Diesel Engine under Four Different Running Conditions," *British Journal of Industrial Medicine*, Vol. 14, 1957, pp. 47-55.

3 N.G. Flanagan, D.G. Wootton, D.K. Goff, "An unusual case of carbon monoxide poisoning," *Medicine, Science, and the Law*, Vol. 18, No. 2, April 1978, pp. 117-119.

4 See Berg's elaborations on this in the latest, 2024 version of his paper (Rudolf, *Dissecting*, *op. cit.*). Cancer risks due to aerosols and particulate matters started causing concerns only many decades later. Since cancers takes years if not decades to kill, we ignore it here.

5 Achim Trunk, "Die todbringenden Gase," in: Günter Morsch, Bertrand Perz, (eds.), *Neue Studien zu nationalsozialistischen Massentötungen durch Giftgas: Historische Bedeutung, technische Entwicklung, revisionistische Leugnung*. Metropol, Berlin, 2011, pp. 23-49, here p. 32; "[…] serious research does not believe at all that Diesel engines were generally used at the 'Aktion Reinhardt' extermination camps."

jettisoned decades of orthodox insistence on Diesel engines laid down in numerous witness statements and court rulings, from the 1961 Jerusalem Eichmann Trial via the 1965 Munich Bełżec Trial, the 1964/65 and 1970 Düsseldorf Treblinka Trials, and the 1987 Jerusalem Demjanjuk Trial centering around claimed events at the Treblinka Camp. Trunk relegated to the memory hole all Diesel claims made during these key trials.

With regard to Bełżec, Trunk ignored Gerstein and switched over to the only other early witness testimony we have on Bełżec that contains a description of the killing mechanism:[6]

> *"The fact that gasoline engines were indeed employed in the 'Aktion Reinhardt' extermination camp is substantiated by reliable sources. Rudolf Reder for instance, one of the very rare survivors of the Bełżec extermination camps, speaks of a gasoline engine standing in a small room near the gas chambers."*

Rudolf Reder

This brings us to Rudolf Reder, who indeed mentioned "a gasoline engine standing in a small room near the gas chambers," as Dr. Trunk puts it ambiguously. Note that he did not claim that this engine's exhaust gases were used to kill the claimed victims. And indeed, in his various postwar declarations, Reder repeatedly and explicitly insisted that the exhaust gases of this engine were most definitely NOT used to kill the victims. As the camp's mechanic asked to repair the device, he must have known what he was talking about, right?

The problem with Reder is that he has been lying through his teeth with almost anything he wrote about his stay at Bełżec, as Italian historian Carlo Mattogno has shown in his already mentioned detailed comparative study.[7] Among other things, Reder claimed the following:

– He claimed that the camp covered an area of one square kilometer, and that the forest around it had been cut down to a radius of three kilometers, when in fact the camp wasn't even a tenth of this size, and air photos taken after the camp's closure show that the forest around it had not been cut down at all.
– He described the concrete-and-brick building containing six homicidal gas chambers as having measured some 100 m in length and width, hence 10,000 m² in surface area. That makes some 1,600 m² per cham-

[6] *Ibid.*, pp. 34f.

[7] Carlo Mattogno. *Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Bełżec Camp Analyzed*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2021, esp. pp. 7-88, 147-170.

ber. However, archeological research has not found any trace of a footprint or any remnants of such a building.
– He claimed that Jews from all over Europe arrived at Bełżec, although only Jews from Poland were deported there.
– He claimed that, on average, 10,000 to 20,000 deportees arrived daily during his four-month stay, which would result in 1.2 to 2.4 million deportees, although only just over 400,000 Jews were ever deported to Bełżec in total.
– He estimated the total number of Jews killed during his four-month stay at 3 million.



Rudolf Reder

– He claimed that mass graves with a total volume of some 600,000 m³ were dug inside the camp, although archeological research after the war has demonstrated that in total only some 20,000 m³ of soil were ever *disturbed* in the camp area or its immediate vicinity. Only an (unknown) fraction of this disturbed soil could have been caused by mass graves.
– Reder claimed that "thick blood burst out of the pits and flooded the whole surface," as if the blood of dead victims could explode out of their bodies and eject out of graves like geysers.
– He claimed that Himmler visited the camp in late 1942, although there is no trace of Himmler ever having set foot in that camp.
– In a camp where the old, sick and weak were allegedly constantly killed, the 61-year-old Reder miraculously survived for four months.
– Six times Reder told his story of how he managed to escape, each time with drastic contradictions to the others.

In a 2000 book, the orthodoxy's expert on the history of the Bełżec Camp, Polish scholar Michał Tregenza, concluded succinctly after reviewing Reder's and Gerstein's testimonies that these "eyewitness reports on the Bełżec Camp are to be considered unreliable".[8] With that indubitably being so, what is left to determine what type of engine was used at Bełżec, if any?

[8] Michael Tregenza, "Bełżec – Das vergessene Lager des Holocaust," in: Irmtrud Wojak, Peter Hayes (eds.), *"Arisierung" im Nationalsozialismus, Volksgemeinschaft, Raub und Gedächtnis*, Fritz Bauer Institut/Campus Verlag, Frankfurt on Main, 2000, pp. 242f.

Barking up the Wrong Tree

Claiming that, at Bełżec and Treblinka, gasoline engines were used instead of the attested-to Diesel engines merely shows that those switching away from the impossible don't know what they are doing.

During the years these camps are said to have operated as mass-murder centers employing toxic gases, Germany was awash with devices that could have killed the entire planet's population many times over. Having been cut off from almost all petroleum resources, Germany gradually switched over its transport fleet from liquid fuels to gaseous fuels using so-called wood-gas generators, also called producer-gas generators. These devices smoldered wet wood, coal or coke with a limited supply of oxygen, thus generating a gas with high amounts of carbon monoxide – between 18 and 35 percent! That was roughly 100 times more than Diesel engines could produce at best, and even many times more than gasoline engines could generate.

This combustible gas was the gaseous fuel that was then burned in a vehicle's engine. These gas generators were mounted on vans, trucks and buses, and even on some tanks. Hundreds of thousands of them were in operation everywhere in German-controlled areas.

They were being mass-produced, and the fuel to operate them was rather cheap and almost unlimited. The highly dangerous toxicity of their fuel gas was known to every driver operating such vehicles, and also to the political and military elites of the Third Reich, who pushed this technology with legislation and propaganda.

Had anyone ever considered killing people on a grand scale using carbon-monoxide fumes in remote areas, such as is claimed happened at Bełżec, Sobibór and Treblinka, these devices would have been perfect: they were cheap to acquire, fuel for them was abundant, their gas was extremely fast-acting, and they were easy to operate and maintain.[9]

In fact, in the early 1900s, the Germans developed a method to kill rodents (rats and mice) using a technology of this type. This Nocht-Giemsa method, named after its inventors Bernhard Nocht and Gustav Giemsa, was a rather common method before, during and after World War One to combat rodents in freight ships and storage facilities in harbors. It was later replaced by Zyklon B, which not only kills rodents, but also insects.[10]

---

[9] F.P. Berg goes into the details of this technology and its history in Chapter 9 of his paper on Diesel gas chambers in Rudolf, *Dissecting*, *op. cit.*

[10] Insects are not susceptible to carbon-monoxide poisoning. On the history of the Nocht-Giemsa method, see Jürgen Kalthoff, Martin Werner. *Die Händler des Zyklon B*, VSA-Verlag, Hamburg, 1998, pp. 31-36.

The reason why no one ever thought of using this technology for mass murder during World War Two is because no one ever thought of killing people in masses using toxic gases. It never happened.

The orthodoxy's attempt to excise Gerstein's failing Diesel engine from the historical record and replace it with a gasoline engine is therefore not only arbitrary, it is also foolish.

Of course, Gerstein's narrative contains the implicit admission that Diesel engines were no good. According to Gerstein, his primary task was to replace the engines with something that worked faster. Specifically, he was to replace it with hydrogen cyanide, as it was presumably used at the Auschwitz Camp with great success, or so the Holocaust orthodoxy contends. Let's therefore examine more-closely Gerstein's assertions on this chemical.

Zyklon B versus Bottled Hydrogen Cyanide

As Henri Roques correctly observed, Kurt Gerstein never mentioned the term "Zyklon B" in any of his confessions or associated writings (see p. 220). On the other hand, Gerstein attached to his confession 12 invoices for Zyklon B he had personally ordered. So it is clear that he knew the product and what it was used for. How can we explain this discrepancy?

Zyklon B was liquid hydrogen cyanide (HCN) absorbed on a carrier material – most commonly gypsum pellets – and packaged in iron cans. It was one of the most-commonly used pesticides in the world until the large-scale introduction of DDT in the early- to mid-1940s. It is still used to this day, albeit with only a niche market.

Zyklon B replaced other methods of releasing HCN for fumigations, among them most notably bottled liquid HCN. Releasing defined quantities of bottled HCN was difficult and, if not carefully monitored, could result in applying large overdoses. The problem with this is that mixtures of air with HCN are explosive on levels exceeding 5.6% of HCN. (See the illustrated case.) Moreover, liquid hydrogen in bottles or tanks can under certain circumstances undergo violent polymerization reactions, which can result in dangerous explosions of the transport containers. For that reason, liquid HCN was NOT filled in bottles for the end consumer anymore in Germany since the 1930s at the latest. Zyklon B had been invented *precisely* in order to circumvent these dangers.

So how did Gerstein manage to get 45 bottles of liquid HCN, containing either 100 kg or 260 kg of the poison? (Depending on which version we are inclined to believe, if any.)

45 bottles of HCN with a total of 100 or 260 kg of HCN result in just (100÷45=) 2.2 or (260÷45=) 5.8 kg of HCN per bottle. At room temperature, liquid HCN has a density of about 0.688 kg per liter,[11] which means the bottles Gerstein claims to have hauled each contained only some 3.2 or 8.4 liters, respectively. They would have been tiny. It can safely be excluded that such small bottles ever existed.



"How to get rid of termites," Life *magazine, 22 December 1947, p. 31. A house in the U.S. wrapped up for disinfestation with hydrogen cyanide piped in from an industrial-size steel bottle.*



Same scene, a short while later: The concentration of hydrogen cyanide used was too high. One single spark, and the entire house blew up.

The Kolin Factory near Prague where Gerstein claims to have picked up the bottles was one of the two factories that produced Zyklon B under a license of the DEGESCH Company. They filled liquid HCN into iron cans filled with gypsum pellets (this most-popular variant of Zyklon B was called "Erco"). They were *not* equipped – and probably not even allowed – to fill small steel bottles with that product.

In other words, Gerstein did NOT pick up 45 bottles at the Kolin Factory; he did NOT haul them across Poland in a truck; he did NOT bury them near the Bełżec Camp; and no one could hope to discover them there either.

Gerstein also claimed that the head of the DEGESCH Company, Dr. Gerhard Peters, had told him that they were filling liquid HCN in vials for the purpose of murdering people with this (see T I, p. 68; T II, p. 75). That never happened either.

[11] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydrogen_cyanide

So, did Gerstein simply pick up 45 cans of Zyklon B instead?

We know from the documentation of the Auschwitz Camp that the SS authorities in Oranienburg issued special permits to the camp to pick up by truck large quantities of Zyklon B directly from the manufacturer (in that case the *Dessauer Zuckerraffinerie GmbH*), rather than wait for the usually time-consuming order and delivery procedure. These permits were granted on 29 July and 26 August 1942,[12] when the camp was being ravaged by a typhus epidemic causing hundreds of inmates to die every day. This pesticide was desperately needed to kill the lice, which transmit the typhus pathogen.

Gerstein claims to have picked up HCN at Kolin right between these two dates. Is that a coincidence? It stands to reason that he knew about the Auschwitz Camp's desperate attempts in those weeks to get a lot of Zyklon B very quickly, and that they were allowed to drive to the manufacturer to pick it up there directly. Gerstein's probable knowledge of these events becomes clear when we zoom out a little more and consider…

Gerstein's Wartime Role

Kurt Gerstein may have been only a (second) lieutenant, but he was no small fry when it comes to his involvement in the claimed mass extermination of the Jews.

While Gerstein was no expert in mass killings, he was a recognized expert in the field of disinfection and disinfestation. In his confessions, he brags about how his colleagues considered him a genius due to his rapid successes (see T I, p. 61; T II, p. 69; T III, p. 77; T IV, p. 90).[13] There is some truth to it, because he was indeed so well qualified in such matters that, in the foreword to the Waffen-SS Hygiene Institute's book on disinfection and disinfestation (*Entkeimung und Entwesung*), the author Walter Dötzer expressed his gratitude to Gerstein:[14]

> *"I should express my thanks to SS-Obersturmführer (F) Dipl.-Ing.* [graduate engineer] *Gerstein at this point for his advice in all technical questions."*

Hence, when planning and constructing disinfestation facilities in the SS-run camps of the Third Reich, Gerstein was one of the authorities to go to.

[12] See Carlo Mattogno, *The Real Auschwitz Chronicle*, Part 1, Castle Hill Publishers, Bargoed, UK, 2023, pp. 132, 144.

[13] Editor's remark: T I through T VI refer to the various versions of Gerstein's "confessions, " as numbered and analyzed in Roques's thesis.

[14] Walter Dötzer, "*Entkeimung, Entwesung*." in Joachim Mrugowsky (ed.), *Arbeitsanweisungen für Klinik und Laboratorium des Hygiene-Instituts der Waffen-SS*, 2nd ed., Urban & Schwarzenberg, Berlin/Vienna 1943, p. II.

Furthermore, as the Zyklon-B invoices prove that Gerstein attached to his "confession," he was also centrally involved in the procurement and distribution of disinfestation agents to these camps, among them first and foremost Zyklon B. His success in that field, as he put it himself, enabled him "to lower the [camp's] death toll considerably," hence save the lives of tens of thousands of inmates.

The problem with this is that the Allied victors turned that narrative upside down at war's end. They rebranded Zyklon-B disinfestation chambers as homicidal gas chambers (Majdanek, Stutthof, Sachsenhausen), and turned the proven life-saving pesticide Zyklon B into a murder weapon. Anyone involved in the installation and operation of these chambers as well as in the manufacture and distribution of Zyklon B was in the hot seat after the war.

How dangerous this was can be seen by the fate of those personalities at the top of this manufacturing and distribution chain:

– Dr. Gerhard Peters, manager of the DEGESCH Company holding the patent to Zyklon B and the Zyklon-B standard fumigation chambers sold alongside it, was put on trial in 1948/49 in Frankfurt for his role in selling Zyklon B to the SS-operated German wartime camps. The indictment was precisely based on Kurt Gerstein's "confessions" as well as the Zyklon-B invoices attached to it by Gerstein, as well as other similar documents. Sentenced initially to five years imprisonment, Dr. Peters was ultimately acquitted of all charges during his appeal in 1955, with the court ruling wisely "that Gerstein is knowingly untruthful in many respects in this report." The verdict furthermore concluded that Gerstein had tried to minimize "his part in the implementation of the extermination program," and to make his alleged acts of sabotage appear very effective.[15]
– The top managers of the pest-control company Tesch & Stabenow that was in charge of all Zyklon-B deliveries to all German camps east of the Elbe River were put on trial by the British occupational authorities for their alleged complicity in the claimed Zyklon-B mass murders at Auschwitz. After a show trial in Hamburg in 1946 with false testimonies and misrepresented documents, the company's owner Bruno Tesch as well as his right-hand man Karl Weinbacher were sentenced to death

[15] See Carlo Mattogno, *Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein*, *op. cit.*, pp. 124-126.

and executed. Both insisted that they had been unaware of any homicide going on with their products, but they were not believed.[16]

– The Auschwitz garrison physician Dr. Eduard Wirths, who was in charge of all camp matters involving disinfection and disinfestation, hence was also responsible for the ordering and use of Zyklon B, was arrested after the war and accused of being responsible for the murder of four million inmates. He committed suicide shortly afterwards.[17]

Hence, had Gerstein fallen alive into British, Polish, Soviet or American hands, and had he not concocted a narrative portraying himself as a secret resister who tried to warn the world, his death sentence and execution would have been as certain as night follows day. Was Gerstein aware of this?

Allied propaganda on the alleged misuse of Zyklon B for mass-murderous purposes started in the summer of 1944 at the Majdanek Camp, and then expanded to the Auschwitz Camp in January/February of 1945. Gerstein wrote his narrative two months after that. Hence, it stands to reason that he knew he was going to be made a central villain of the Zyklon-B mass-murder narrative, because he *was* the central figure in the distribution of this poison to Germany's wartime camps. For the Allied propagandists, he would have been as central to that story as Adolf Eichmann was for the mass deportations to the alleged extermination camps.

Gerstein did the best he could to muddy the waters, distract from Zyklon B, Auschwitz and Majdanek, by never mentioning that product, by drawing attention to what was presumably happening at Bełżec and Treblinka precisely without the use of hydrogen cyanide, and by portraying himself as a saboteur and misunderstood martyr.

What really happened at Bełżec, if he ever went there, can be gleaned from Gerstein's and Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Pfannenstiel's actual field of expertise: hygiene. The second task Gerstein was told to tackle at Bełżec had to do with clothing disinfestation. If he ever went there, that's why he and Pfannenstiel were sent there. Plain and simple.

Majdanek

In his various confessions, Gerstein lists four extermination camps, three of them already in operation, but one only under construction: Majdanek, near

[16] See Chapter 1 and 3 in Carlo Mattogno, Friedrich Jansson, *The Neuengamme and Sachsenhausen Gas Chambers: With a Focus on British Investigations for the Tesch Trial*, 2nd ed., Armreg, London, 2024.

[17] See Part 3 on Dr. Wirths in: Carlo Mattogno, *Healthcare in Auschwitz: Medical Care and Special Treatment of Registered Inmates*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2016.

Lublin. He claims to have visited and "personally inspected thoroughly" this camp in addition to Bełżec and Treblinka (T III, see p. 78).

The Majdanek Camp is a good object to measure the credibility of Gerstein's testimony.[18]

In the summer of 1942, the German concentration- and prison-of-war camp Lublin was indeed under construction. However, it was never called Majdanek by the German authorities. This name is a diminutive of the Polish word Majdan, which is the first part of the name of a city district of Lublin, located right next to the camp: Majdan Tatarski. Hence, the local Polish population called the large camp "little Majdan – Majdanek."

Majdanek became the focus of Soviet wartime propaganda in July of 1944, after the Red Army had conquered the Lublin area. In a propaganda blitz of hitherto-unparalleled proportion, the Soviets, speaking of "Majdanek," claimed that 2 million prisoners had been murdered in that camp during the war, many of them in seven homicidal gas chambers using Zyklon B and bottled carbon monoxide. A Polish show trial later that year set the death toll at 1.7 million victims, and regurgitated the Soviet gas-chamber claims.

Since British and U.S. media outlets reported exhaustively in the summer of 1944 about the atrocities presumably committed at Majdanek, it stands to reason that German officials formerly involved in running this camp inevitably learned about these claims.

Over the years, the Majdanek Camp received large quantities of Zyklon B for disinfestation purposes in its various fumigation chambers. That Zyklon B was ordered via the SS sanitation headquarters in Berlin, meaning via Gerstein's office, just as was the case for Auschwitz. That Gerstein knew of the propaganda claims can be gleaned from the fact that he used the Polish nickname for this camp, as used by the Soviet propagandists, rather than the official German designation.

The problem with Majdanek is that its history has been drastically revised over the past eight decades. Its death toll has been reduced from 2 million down to 78,000, while the number of homicidal gas chambers claimed dropped from seven to merely two. More important, homicidal gassings are now claimed by the orthodoxy only as exceptional rather than common events, with at best a few thousand victims, and many of them not even Jews. Hence, the orthodoxy no longer claims that Majdanek was an extermination camp for the mass murder of Jews or anyone else.

---

[18] As source for subsequent statements on Majdanek, see Jürgen Graf, Carlo Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Majdanek*, 3rd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2016.

If we look *critically* at the anecdotal, documental and material evidence, however, it turns out that there were no homicidal gas chambers at Majdanek at all, and that no massacres of any kind were perpetrated there.

Whether we take today's drastically revised orthodox narrative as a yardstick or the revisionist version of history, the result is the same: Gerstein had no objective justification to include this camp as one among the claimed German wartime extermination camps, on par with Bełżec, Sobibór and Treblinka.

On the other hand, another location which the orthodoxy persistently includes in their litany of German wartime extermination camps on Polish soil is conspicuously missing in Gersteins "confessions": Chełmno. In contrast to all the others, that location had not played a significant role in Allied war propaganda as of the time Gerstein wrote his testimony. Investigation into that camp's history started only in June 1945.[19]

This all points to Gerstein's knowledge stemming not from his own experiences, but from Allied propaganda claims.

Gerstein's Fall from Grace

I already mentioned that the world's foremost orthodox expert on Bełżec, M. Tregenza, basically ditched Gerstein's account in 2000 as unreliable. The once-preeminent orthodox Holocaust scholar Raul Hilberg quoted Gerstein six times in his magnum opus, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, the latest edition of which appeared in 2003. A year prior to this release, Hilberg published another book titled *Sources of Holocaust Research: An Analysis* (Ivan R. Dee, Chicago, 2002). The book discusses a wide range of crucial evidence on the Holocaust, and is even at times critical about some of it. However, the reader will search in vain for the name of Kurt Gerstein. As Henri Roques shows in Appendix VII on French historian Alain Decaux, Tregenza and Hilberg aren't the only mainstream scholars who have ditched Gerstein altogether. In his letter exchange with French mainstream historian Prof. Dr. François Furet, his German colleague Prof. Dr. Ernst Nolte observed in 1996 that Kurt Gerstein is "no longer included in the bibliography of orthodox researchers" (see p. 472).[20] Gerstein has been quietly erased from the roster of witnesses the orthodoxy relies on. Dr. Roques's thesis is the root cause for this.

---

[19] For details on this camp, see Carlo Mattogno, *Chelmno: A German Camp in History and Propaganda*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2017.

[20] See p. 472; see also Ernst Nolte, François Furet, *Feindliche Nähe*, Herbig, Munich, 1998, pp. 74f.

The real dynamite of the present book is hidden in its very last Appendix, but it is rather understated, and it is not put in the context of a crucial statement in Gerstein's "confessions" that seems to have evaded everyone's attention. In all versions of his confessions, he describes how he ordered hydrogen cyanide from the DEGESCH Company in his own name, ostensibly in order to "be somewhat free about the disposition and to better make the toxic acid disappear" (T I, p. 68; similar in T II, III, V and VI). Right after this claim, he furthermore stated that he "never paid for the delivery" (*ibid.*). As a reason why he didn't pay, he claims in T II that he did this "to avoid reimbursement and to remind the SD of this stock" (see p. 75; similar in T III, see p. 85; T V, see p. 105; T VI, see p. 120).

The problem here is that, while the invoices were made out in his name, the invoice address was that of the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS in Berlin, and the delivery addresses were various concentration camps. Hence, DEGESCH knew well that Gerstein wasn't some private person who ordered large amounts of Zyklon B for himself (which wouldn't have been possible anyhow), but the Waffen-SS's main representative for the ordering of disinfestation devices and chemicals for the SS and Waffen-SS. As mentioned earlier, Gerstein was a well-recognized expert in his field, and most certainly known to Dr. Peters, the manager of DEGESCH. As Henri Roques explains in Appendix II, it took Dr. Peters almost three years to notice that Gerstein hadn't paid invoices totaling 17,000 Reichsmark (see. p. 383).

In that situation, not paying many invoices would have had the opposite effect of what Gerstein claims. Not only would DEGESCH have complained to Gerstein about these non-payments, but eventually also to his superiors and maybe even to judicial authorities. In other words, Gerstein risked attracting much more attention to the Zyklon-B orders in his name by not paying for them, than by simply paying for them, and letting these orders disappear in the large quantities of other Zyklon-B orders placed during the war.

17,000 Reichsmark doesn't sound like all that much, but it looks quite different when correcting it for inflation. At the outbreak of hostilities between the U.S. and Germany, the exchange rate between the two currencies was roughly 2.5 Reichsmark for a dollar.[21] If we use that rate, the 17,000 Reichsmarks equaled some 6,800 U.S. dollars. Corrected for inflation, this amounts to some 150,000 in 2025 U.S. dollars.[22]

[21] https://marcuse.faculty.history.ucsb.edu/projects/currency.htm
[22] https://www.in2013dollars.com/us/inflation/1940?amount=6800

So why did he not pay, if that could attract more attention rather than less?

That's where the revelations about Gerstein's behaviors during the war come into play. As Henri Roques explains in Appendix XI, Gerstein used the funds allocated to Zyklon-B purchases to buy scarce food items for himself. In that context, he even sent a subordinate to Paris to obtain luxury food items. Gerstein also somehow managed to obtain a rather expensive painting by French expressionist artist Henri Matisse: *Le Mur Rose*, which is currently valued at about a quarter million U.S. dollars.

In other words: Gerstein embezzled large amounts of government funds for his private luxurious lifestyle.

Now we understand why he made out these invoices in his name: This way, they wouldn't end up in the Hygiene Institute's accounting department, but on his desk, where he could intercept them. Since the money allocated for these orders had already been paid out to him, but then misappropriated for his personal needs, he could not allow the invoices to be presented for payment again, because then he would have been found out.

Embezzling large amounts of government funds was not a minor issue during these days. In fact, Himmler had repeatedly threatened any member of the SS and Waffen-SS with the death penalty for this kind of corruption. SS-Obersturmführer Gerstein must have been aware of this.

In his "confessions," he transmogrified his criminal activities into acts of sabotage and resistance, disgracefully wrapping them into an invented story that catered to the propaganda narrative then pushed by Allied authorities and the mass media.

Wilhelm Pfannenstiel

Later in this study, in the post-thesis Addendum to Appendix IV on Wilhelm Pfannenstiel (starting on p. 405), the reader will encounter a letter written by Dr. Pfannenstiel where he lays out his opinion why gassings with Diesel-engine exhaust gases would have been perfectly feasible within the time frame suggested by Gerstein in his "confessions."

Dr. Pfannenstiel was a physician. In his letter, he discusses engine mechanics and exhaust-gas toxicology.

Would you entrust your health assessment to your car mechanic?

If not, why would you trust a physician assessing your car's exhaust-gas features?

Pfannenstiel's "napkin" math on the ability to gas people with Diesel-engine exhaust gases is ludicrous for many reasons, the two most-evident of which are:

1. The claim that the air inside the chamber "must contain at least 17% gas to become toxic" is nonsense, because Diesel-engine exhaust is not toxic enough for the claimed execution time (32 minutes) even at 100% exhaust gas.
2. The amount of engine exhaust produced within a certain period of time does not result from the engine's maximum power output, and only to some degree from its fuel consumption, which would have been unknown to Pfannenstiel to begin with. The actual volume of gas mainly depends on the engine's displacement volume (unknown in this case) and the speed it is run on (revolutions per minute), which is also unknown.

The issue here is not so much to show that Pfannenstiel is wrong, but to what length of nonsensical arguments he was ready to go in order to uphold his own belief that Gerstein's account had a true core: Diesel-exhaust gassings happened. Right after the war, Pfannenstiel denied any knowledge of gassings, but after five years of illegal imprisonment due to Gerstein's "confessions" – which qualifies as torture in and of itself – he finally caved in and "confirmed" the essentials of Gerstein's narrative, which evidently was the precondition for getting released, because released he was shortly afterwards. On many occasions in courtrooms and public appearances, he was later asked *ad nauseam* to repeat his confirming story. For the sake of being left in peace, he did as he was expected to do. Then, two decades into this charade, Paul Rassinier showed up and threatened to overturn the peace Pfannenstiel had made with the orthodox narrative. Had Pfannenstiel reverted at that point to his initial stance, he would have faced renewed persecution and possibly prosecution for "denial."

Did Pfannenstiel end up believing in the core of Gerstein's story himself? Maybe. This wouldn't have been the first case of False-Memory Syndrome, and it most certainly wasn't the last.[23]

Supplement

By Yvonne Schleiter

A close collaborator of Professor Faurisson, who has followed the history of this Nantes thesis closely (having typed it, with its 12.50 m of tables, at a

[23] I have elaborated on the False-Memory Syndrome in the context of Holocaust witnesses in my *Lectures on the Holocaust*, 4th ed., Arnreg, London, 2024, pp. 363-374); see also Elisabeth Loftus, "Creating False Memories," *Scientific American*, Vol. 277, No. 3, 1997, pp. 70-75; *idem*, Katherine Ketcham, *The Myth of Repressed Memory*, St. Martin's Press, New York 1994; David F. Bjorklund (ed.), *False-Memory Creation in Children and Adults*, Lawrence Erlbaum Ass., Mahwah, N.J., 2000.

time when computers were not yet accessible), provides us with two pieces of information that do not appear in this book:

Genesis of the Thesis

Henri Roques was disgusted by the following incredible statement by 34 French historians, which appeared in *Le Monde* on 21 February 1979, and was largely based on the testimony of SS officer Kurt Gerstein:

> *"It is not necessary to ask oneself how, technically, such a mass murder was possible. It was technically possible because it took place. Such is the obligatory point of departure for all historic inquiry on the subject. It concerns us simply to recall this truth: there is not, there cannot be, any debate on the existence of the gas chambers."*

As a spontaneous reaction to this incredible statement, Henri Roques picked up the phone and (for the first time, it seems) called my brother Professor Dr. Robert Faurisson to tell him that he wanted to do something for him. It was then that the professor suggested to him to embark on a critical study of Gerstein's testimonies.

Defense of the Thesis

Henri Roques's thesis was largely finished by the end of 1983,[24] but Prof. Rougeot (1938-2021) could not bring himself to form a jury to defend it, having been dissuaded from doing so by his friend Joseph Rovan (1918-2004). But Prof. Rougeot didn't have the courage to tell Henri Roques that he wished to withdraw, and Henri Roques waited… and waited… An unbearable wait.

It was during a forum held at the Hotel Nikko in Paris at the end of 1984, where I had the opportunity to speak to Prof. Rougeot and Dominique Jamet, that I managed, with great difficulty, to corner Prof. Rougeot in the hotel's men's restroom (sic), and to get him to admit that he was no longer looking for a jury for this thesis and never would! I pointed out that he could have had the courage to say so earlier, and told him that Henri Roques had cancer. I remember the content of his despicable reply, which I'll summarize as follows: "Well, good for him!"

It was only then that Henri Roques realized that he couldn't wait any longer, and had the idea of turning to Prof. Rivière in Nantes, asking Rougeot to withdraw, much to the latter's relief.

---

[24] Editor's remark: This explains why Roques did not cite F.P. Berg's 1984 study on Diesel-engine exhaust gas.

The Long Road to World War II
Part One

Hadding Scott

The following is a partially revised text version of a program broadcast on 11 & 18 July 2025 (Friday) on 5130kHz at 9PM, 6160kHz at 10PM, and 7490kHz at 11PM New York Time, and on 12 & 19 July (Saturday) on 5130kHz at 11PM New York Time. Download an mp3 file of this show at https://codoh.com/wp-content/uploads/Long-Road-to-the-Second-World-War-Part-One.mp3 (right-click, and pick "Save Link As…" from context menu).

All broadcasts and podcasts by Hadding Scott's "Devil's Advocate Radio" are also accessible on X/Twitter @UnapprovedRadio (https://x.com/UnapprovedRadio).

Today I'm going to talk about the long background to the Second World War. The victors of the First World War, especially President Woodrow Wilson, had proclaimed the principle of self-determination for all peoples. That was a fine slogan for breaking up the Habsburg Empire, but it would tend only to strengthen Germany, because the German-speaking people of the former Habsburg Empire would wish to amalgamate with the German Reich after the Habsburg Empire fell apart.

Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf* begins with this yearning of the Austrian Germans to escape from the diverse Habsburg state and to unite with a truly German state with people like themselves. This was not a fixation peculiar to Adolf Hitler. The impulse toward German ethnic unity had been stirred as part of the reaction to Napoleon and had become conspicuous by 1848.

Pan-Germanism went hand-in-hand with hostility toward the Habsburg Dynasty, because this government was a barrier to pan-German unity. It was a barrier toward unification of all the German people in one state. Consequently, the downfall of the Habsburg Dynasty and the disintegration of the Habsburg Empire did not appear to Austrian Germans as an unmitigated evil.

It opened the possibility of unification with the German Reich. Because of Woodrow Wilson's rhetoric about self-determination of peoples, there

was some justification to hope for this positive outcome – if only the principle of self-determination would be applied to Germans in the same way as to other peoples.

The residual German populations of Austria mainly inhabited what we today call Austria, and the Sudeten Mountains slightly to the north. In 1919, these Austrian Germans and Sudeten Germans briefly existed in a single state that called itself German Austria. This German Austria, the German-speaking rump of the Habsburg Empire, was ruled not by right-wingers but by German-speaking Social-Democrats, who wanted immediate unification with the German state that was ruled from Berlin.



Hugo Preuß

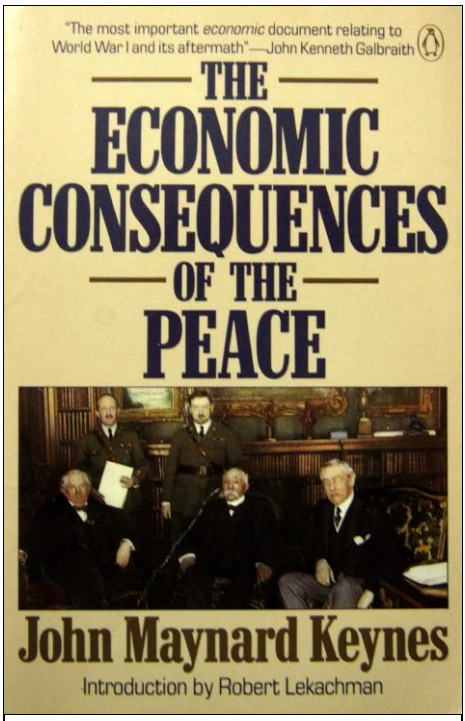
The Social-Democratic rulers in Berlin in 1918 and 1919 also generally welcomed unification of Germany and Austria. This was true even of Jewish Social-Democrats like Hugo Preuss, who drafted the constitution for the Weimar Republic. I get that information from a book called *The Anschluss Movement 1918-1919* by Alfred D. Low, who was a professor of history at Marquette University, and it was published by the American Philosophical Society in 1974.

Professor Low says:

> *"Only a handful of socialists and pacifists warned the nation against insisting on the immediate Anschluss. The majority of Social-Democrats and their leading newspaper, the* Vorwärts*, championed the cause of the Anschluss."*

It was even contemplated, in Berlin, to invite Austria to send representatives to the German constituent assembly in Berlin:

> *"In the cabinet session of December 31st, 1918, Hugo Preuss suggested in a debate on Alsace-Lorraine that Germany tell the Austrians that they are welcome too."*



John Maynard Keynes, The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, 1988 edition*

So, unification of Germany and Austria was mainstream in the Social-Democratic party that ruled Germany immediately after the First World War.

In 1918 and 1919, however, despite the complete willingness of the government in Vienna and the government in Berlin to fulfill this long-cherished dream of German unification with Austria, in spite of that, it did not happen because the principle of self-determination for Germans came into conflict with the French agenda of eliminating Germany as a challenge to French power on the European continent. Germany was to be weakened by carving chunks of German territory and population away from the German Reich and denying to former subjects of the Habsburg Empire their long-cherished wish for pan-German unity.

John Maynard Keynes, the most-influential economist of the 20th Century, who had participated in the British delegation at the Paris Peace Conference, explained in his book *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, the forces that shaped the post-war treaties that were so harsh to the Germans.

First, several months before the war ended, there was the idealistic talk of President Woodrow Wilson. President Wilson talked about "peace without victory" and "self-determination of peoples." When President Wilson arrived in Europe, he was regarded as a kind of living saint or prophet for having espoused essentially forgiveness and just treatment for all, as the basis for ending a horrendous four-year war.

President Wilson's rhetoric was highly consequential in ending the war. Keynes writes:

"The enemy had laid down his arms in reliance on a solemn compact as to the general character of the peace, the terms of which seemed to assure a settlement of justice and magnanimity, and a fair hope for a restoration of the broken current of life. To make assurance certain, the President was coming himself to set the seal on his work.

When President Wilson left Washington, he enjoyed a prestige and a moral influence throughout the world unequaled in history. His bold and measured words carried to the peoples of Europe above and beyond the voices of their own politicians. The enemy peoples trusted him to carry out the compact he had made with them, and the allied peoples acknowledged him not as a victor only but almost as a prophet.

How the crowds of the European capitals pressed about the carriage of the President! With what curiosity, anxiety, and hope we sought a glimpse of the features and bearing of the man of destiny who, coming from the West, was to bring the healing to the wounds of the ancient parent of his civilization and lay for us the foundations of the future!"

There was thus a boundless optimism for the future surrounding President Woodrow Wilson's idealistic statement of principles upon which an enduring peace should be built.

This mood and this expectation, however, did not last. Keynes continues:

"The disillusion was so complete that some of those who had trusted most hardly dare speak of it. Could it be true, they asked of those who returned from Paris, was the treaty really as bad as it seemed? What had happened to the President? What weakness or what misfortune had led to so extraordinary, so unlooked-for a betrayal?

Yet the causes were very ordinary and very human. The President was not a hero or a prophet. He was not even a philosopher, but a generously intentioned man with many of the weaknesses of other human beings.

The President was like a nonconformist minister, perhaps a Presbyterian. His thought and his temperament were essentially theological, not intellectual – with all the strength and weakness of that manner of thought."

Keynes says that Wilson lacked "that dominating intellectual equipment which would have been necessary" to cope with the kinds of people that he would encounter at the Peace Conference.

Keynes characterizes Wilson as "slow-minded" and "ill-informed." Furthermore, he had come unprepared:

> *"It was commonly believed at the commencement of the Paris Conference that the President had thought out, with the aid of a large body of advisers, a comprehensive scheme not only for the League of Nations, but for the embodiment of the Fourteen Points in an actual Treaty of Peace.*
>
> *But in fact the President had thought out nothing. When it came to practice, his ideas were nebulous and incomplete. He had no plan, no scheme, no constructive ideas whatsoever for clothing with the flesh of life the commandments which he had thundered from the White House."*

France and Britain, however, had brought their own very precise agendas to the Conference. The French agenda, under the leadership of Premier Georges Clemenceau, was most influential in determining the actual conditions that the victors imposed on the vanquished. Unlike President Wilson, and to some extent also unlike the British, Clemenceau had not the slightest impulse of generosity toward the defeated Germans.

Keynes explains the French motivation, starting with a short history lesson: "Before the Franco-German War …" – this is the war in 1870 and 1871 when Germany, under Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, defeated the French Empire and annexed Elsass-Lothringen – also known as Alsace-Lorraine in French – which was a region inhabited mainly by Germans, who had been under French rule for two centuries. But anyway, back to Keynes:

> *"Before the Franco-German War, the populations of France and Germany were approximately equal. But the coal and iron and shipping of Germany were in their infancy, and the wealth of France was greatly superior. Even after the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, there was no great discrepancy between the real resources of the two countries.*
>
> *But in the intervening period, the relative position had changed completely. By 1914, the population of Germany was nearly 70% in excess of that of France. She had become one of the first manufacturing and trading nations of the world.*
>
> *Her technical skill and her means for the production of future wealth were unequaled. France, on the other hand, had a stationary or declining population and, relative to the others, had fallen seriously behind in wealth and the power to produce it."*

So what happened was that in 1871, when France was still clearly the dominant power on the European continent, at least Western Europe, she was humiliated in war by what seemed at the time to be a much weaker power.

But then, in the decades that followed, that weaker power, Germany, became clearly the stronger power.

When the First World War came, Georges Clemenceau and other French jingoists not only wanted revenge for the humiliation of 1871; they wanted to restore the early French dominance in Europe. They wanted to make Germany weak in any way possible and to enrich France at Germany's expense.

This French ambition was entirely incompatible with the ideals espoused by Woodrow Wilson, the ideals that had persuaded the Germans to lay down their arms. The spirit that prevailed after the German surrender was not *peace without victory*, but rather *woe to the conquered*.

To win Woodrow Wilson's assent, however, the essentially anti-German Treaty of Versailles was in some ways misleadingly worded. Says Keynes:

> *"Then began the weaving of that web of sophistry and Jesuitical exegesis that was finally to clothe with insincerity, the language and substance of the whole Treaty. Thus, instead of saying that German-Austria is prohibited from uniting with Germany, the Treaty, with delicate draftsmanship, states that 'Germany acknowledges and will respect strictly the independence of Austria'."*

The Treaty of Versailles pretended to protect German-Austria from annexation to the German Reich, but this was a so-called protection that the post-war government in Vienna did not want. The Social-Democrats governing what was left of Austria had been clamoring for unity with Germany almost from the moment that the war had ended.

In fact, the movement for unity existed already in 1848. The guarantee of Austria's "independence" was not a measure to protect Austria. This was a measure to keep Germany weak by denying Austrians the right of self-determination – insofar as unity with Germany was precisely what they wanted.

The Treaty of Versailles portrayed the *denial* of German-Austrian self-determination as a *guarantee* of German-Austrian self-determination. That dishonest rhetoric, that perverse guarantee of so-called independence that France had thrust upon an unwilling Austria, was the beginning of dishonest rhetoric about Austria that continued in the ensuing years.

Adolf Hitler, who had been born in Austria and began *Mein Kampf* with a discussion of the yearning for unity with Germany that he and others in Austria had felt, in March 1938 cut the Gordian Knot and made the dream of Austrian unity with Germany into reality.

Of course, the annexation of Austria was a violation of the Treaty of Versailles, but that treaty was by all rights a dead duck. Violations of the Treaty of Versailles were already rampant even among the signatories other than Germany. An egregious example was the failure of all signatories other than Germany to disarm.

Not many people know that the Treaty of Versailles required powers other than Germany – France, Britain, Italy, Japan – to disarm. The victors as well as the vanquished had been supposed to reduce their armaments, but France especially did no such thing.

I learned about this from an old book written by a captain in the Royal Navy named Russell Grenfell. (Remember, a captain in the Navy is like a colonel in the army.) I remember bringing this up in a history class when I was an undergraduate. It was one of these *survey of modern history* classes, and the professor had never heard that the powers other than Germany were supposed to disarm.

Now, when I told that history professor years ago that the Allies were supposed to disarm and didn't do it, and the professor said that I was wrong, I brought the book with me to prove it to him, and he looked at it, and he just sort of shook his head and shrugged. He just sort of couldn't assimilate that information. But if you go back and look, it's actually a well-known fact that France and Britain were supposed to disarm and didn't do it.

I've confirmed this by looking at contemporary journalism. A report from the Associated Press of the 21st of March 1935 quotes former U.S. Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, who was famous for the Kellogg-Briand Pact that was supposed to outlaw aggressive war. Because Adolf Hitler had announced that Germany was about to rearm, former Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg said:

> *"I don't believe the nations of Europe are entirely free from blame in this situation. In the Versailles Treaty, they pledged themselves to disarm. If any of them have done so, I do not recall which and when. Of course, that is no excuse for Germany to violate her treaty agreements. But there is some truth in Hitler's statements, if I read them correctly, that the other nations have agreed to reduce armaments, and none of them has done so."*

And again, that's from the Associated Press, printed in the *Lewiston Evening Journal* on the 21st of March 1935.

Britain's former wartime Prime Minister David Lloyd George, from the First World War, also had something to say about the matter. He said:

> *"The signatories to Germany's Treaty of Versailles are in no position morally to enforce those parts of the treaty which they themselves have so flagrantly and defiantly broken. The British government, after the issue of its recent White Paper, has no right to complain at Germany's gesture, coming before the proposed Berlin conversations.*
> *We are now face to face with reality. We should regard recent developments, including the White Paper and France's decision to increase her army, and finally Hitler's declaration, as finally giving us a providential opportunity to clear up the whole mess."*

And that's again David Lloyd George. That was reported by United Press reporter Frederick Kuh, and it appeared in *The Pittsburgh Press* of the 18th of March 1935.

Hitler's decision to rearm should not have surprised anyone, and nobody should have found it incomprehensible, because, on March 23rd, 1933, Hitler said to the German Parliament:

> *"Germany has been waiting years for other nations to fulfill their promises to reduce armaments. We would gladly refrain from increasing our own if the others would agree to radical reduction of theirs."*

And that was reported by the Associated Press on the 24th of March 1933.

Already, Germany had waited 14 years for the victorious powers to comply with their own treaty, and it had not happened. After this statement in 1933, he waited two more years before finally going ahead and announcing that Germany would rearm.

There was from the very beginning some criticism of the Treaty of Versailles, even in France. The Socialist (but not Communist) grandson of Karl Marx, Jean Longuet, led the charge against the Treaty of Versailles in the French Chamber of Deputies, criticizing the treaty for its vengefulness in September 1919. Three years later, Longuet said:

> *"Although I was hooted then, I have noticed that a considerable number think the same now."*

That was in the *Berkeley Daily Gazette* of 27 October 1922. So, according to Jean Longuet, already in 1922 there was an observable, gradual change in attitudes toward the Treaty of Versailles even outside of Germany.

In Germany, discussion of the general injustice of the Treaty of Versailles, and especially Anglo-French hypocrisy in the implementation of it, seems to have erupted after Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was elected president of Germany on the 27th of April 1925.

The election of President Hindenburg had an effect on political discourse in Germany similar to the effect that Donald Trump had in the USA

in 2016. Suddenly there was open discussion of situations that had been quietly tolerated.

In May of 1925, Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann spoke to the Reichstag about the fact that, by that time, under the Treaty of Versailles, French occupation troops were supposed to have withdrawn from part of the Rhineland – the area around Cologne – but had not done so.

The *New York Times* reported on this speech delivered by Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann:

> *"Stresemann repeated the German contention, already advanced by him and other German statesmen, that not only Germany, but also the other nations, must disarm if the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty are really to be carried out. German disarmament, according to the unequivocal wording of the Versailles Treaty, is not an end in itself , but merely a preliminary toward general disarmament, declared Stresemann amid loud applause."*

And that was reported in the *New York Times* of 19 May 1925 by reporter T.R. Ybarra.

Stresemann complained that the victorious powers had exploited Germany's helplessness to commit further injustices against Germany, such as refusing to withdraw occupation troops from Cologne.

In the *Foreign Affairs* magazine published on the 17th of June 1925, appeared an article by Chancellor of Germany, Hans Luther, making the same points that Stresemann had made. The impulse toward undoing the Treaty of Versailles was already growing in 1925, while Hitler was still in prison. And the grievances were not only that the Treaty of Versailles itself was harsh and unjust, but also that the victors themselves were not abiding by it.

How could the Treaty of Versailles possibly be defended under those circumstances?

Perhaps the *coup de grâce* to the Treaty of Versailles came later in 1935, when Britain concluded a naval treaty allowing Germany to have a fleet limited to 35% of the strength of the British Royal Navy. This directly contradicted the Treaty of Versailles, which prohibited Germany from having any navy whatsoever. It is clear that the British government by 1935 had decided that the Treaty of Versailles should simply be ignored.

The unification of Austria with Germany was overwhelmingly popular with the people of Austria. If popularity confers legitimacy, then the subsumption of Austria into Germany was entirely legitimate. There were reports and there was film footage of crowds celebrating in the streets of

Austria over the achievement of unity with Germany after many decades of longing.

In spite of this, some hostile media and some politicians called this joyful union "the rape of Austria." This allegation that there had been a "rape of Austria" relied for its success on general ignorance of the true nature of the Austrian situation. In the English-speaking world, this presumption of ignorance seems to have been well-founded. Otherwise, Winston Churchill would not have dared to use the words the rape of Austria in his famous Finest Hour Speech two years later. Churchill himself, however, certainly knew that his words were dishonest.

Of course, there were some elements of Austria's population that were unhappy with the radical change of their political circumstances. Apart from Jews, who immediately gushed out of the country and caused a global Jewish refugee crisis when Austria came under Hitler's rule, it seems that the main constituency in Austria opposing Anschluss consisted of fanatical Catholics, who valued living in a clerical fascist state where Catholicism was the one and only official religion more highly than they valued German ethnic unity.

The Treaty of Saint-Germain prohibited the German-speaking rump of Austria from calling itself German-Austria. The abolition of the name German-Austria, replacing it with simply *Austria*, separated the country's identity from the people's German ethnicity.

Suppressing reminders of German ethnicity facilitated keeping German populations separate. The Sudeten Germans were separated not only from Germany but from German-Austria. Even worse, they were placed under Czech rule in the new, artificial country called Czechoslovakia. This was the most egregious possible violation of the principle of self-determination that Woodrow Wilson had espoused, because no way would these 3.7 million Germans have chosen to subject themselves to Czech rule instead of living in a state governed by and for ethnic Germans.

Czechoslovakia was a strange creation to come from the advocates of popular self-determination. It was essentially a Czech Empire where Czechs were not more than about half of the population, and Germans greatly outnumbered Slovaks. Within this Czech Empire, the most satisfied group was, of course, the Czechs, who dominated the other groups. Even the Slovaks, who were at least honored with being included in the country's name, were subordinated to the Czechs. In Slovakia, nearly everything was run by Czechs.

Figures quoted by R.H. Bruce Lockhart in the *Glasgow Herald* on the 11th of June 1924 indicated that Czechs were only about 43% of the popu-

lation, Germans 26%, and Slovaks 14%. And there were several other ethnic minorities in Czechoslovakia, including Ruthenians, Magyars, and Poles.

According to Lockhart, the relationship of the government of Czechoslovakia to the German minority in that country was always difficult:

> *"The most serious problem which Czechoslovakia has to solve, if she wishes to become something more than a geographical expression, is her relations with her large German minority population. They are a hard-working and highly intelligent race, and there is no doubt that both in the industrial development of Bohemia and in the sphere of technical knowledge, the Czechs owe much to their former masters.*
>
> *Even today, a large proportion of Bohemian industry is controlled and organized by German Bohemians. Unfortunately, the mentality of the German Bohemians is still under the influence of German Kultur and German imperialism. They prefer to regard the Czechoslovak state as a purely artificial creation of the Allies, which will endure only so long as French bayonets are able to support it.*
>
> *They are never tired of proclaiming their grievances or of announcing to the outside world fantastic tales of Czech oppression. These complaints have no real basis and are due to the psychological inability of the Germans to treat as equals a people whom they have always been accustomed to regard as inferiors."*

And that was in the *Glasgow Herald*, 11th of June, 1924: Bruce Lockhart.

Lockhart says that Czechoslovak chauvinists – those are actually the words that he used, Czechoslovak chauvinists – proposed to eliminate the possibility of ethnic separatism by colonizing Czechs in the purely German-speaking areas. In other words, eliminating purely German-speaking areas. This was a plan to make the Sudeten Germans as powerless as possible.

Lockhart stated already in 1924 that ethnic Germans in Czechoslovakia were conspicuous for their "grievances" and "fantastic tales of Czech oppression." Now, it has been customary to blame Adolf Hitler for sowing dissatisfaction among the ethnic Germans in other countries and essentially causing the inter-ethnic troubles in Czechoslovakia. But this is 1924. Contrary to what Anglo-American war propaganda has always alleged, Adolf Hitler and his movement did not cause these grievances and these reports of oppression by the German population of Czechoslovakia.

Lockhart tells us, "These complaints have no real basis," but that assertion seems to be gratuitous. How could he have known that the complaints had no real basis? He does not say.

And even if the Czechs were entirely innocent of any wrong against those ethnic Germans, the Sudeten Germans could nonetheless affirm, beyond dispute, that a great wrong had indeed been done to them when their promised right of self-determination had been trampled by those who placed them under Czech rule.

Those complaints of oppression were well known long before Adolf Hitler became chancellor of Germany. As the leader of the German people, Adolf Hitler took those complaints very seriously. In a speech of the 12th of September 1938, he mentioned the grievances and the oppression of the Sudeten Germans. "We have the right and the duty to protect our kinsmen in Czechoslovakia," he shouted, and was interrupted by a roar of applause.

Some of the foreign reporting on this speech by Adolf Hitler criticized him for using overly dramatic language. He used one description that was rendered in English as "these tortured creatures," which implies that physical attacks, perhaps, might have been the main concern that the Sudeten Germans had to endure. Now, it is certainly true that the Sudeten Germans were oppressed within Czechoslovakia, and the oppression increased as their manifestations of the desire to join Germany increased, but most of their grievances were in the form of plain, old ethnic discrimination, not as dramatic as being physically beaten up all the time.

One of the discriminations against the Germans that was especially stupid on the part of the Czechs was the failure to supply their 3.7 million Germans with a German-language radio station that would broadcast news for them in Czechoslovakia. The result of this is that the Germans in Czechoslovakia would listen to the stations from Germany, and the government of Czechoslovakia made no effort to maintain the loyalty of its German population with radio broadcasts in their language. Very stupid discrimination there on the part of the Czechs, clearly not trying to keep their German population happy.

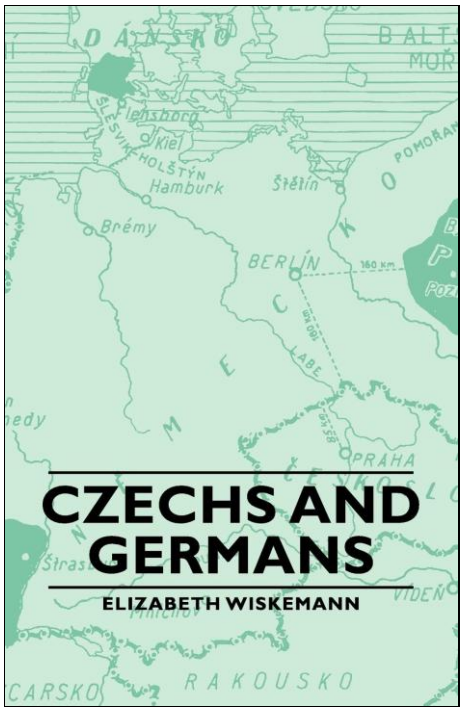
That's mentioned in a book called *Czechs and Germans* by Elizabeth Wiskeman, which was very influential in 1938 when it was published by Oxford University Press, and she gives many examples of discrimination against the Germans, even though her overall bias is actually pro-Czech. And the oppressiveness of the government in Prague increased as time went by.

This was not, however, merely a problem of Sudeten Germans. The Slovaks and the Ruthenes also were becoming restless. The foundation of

this state called Czechoslovakia had been the idea that Czechs and Slovaks were really one people, but this idea had already fallen apart, and because of that, the country itself was having difficulty holding itself together.

Mary Heimann, author of *Czechoslovakia: The State that Failed*, published by Yale University Press in 2009, explains:

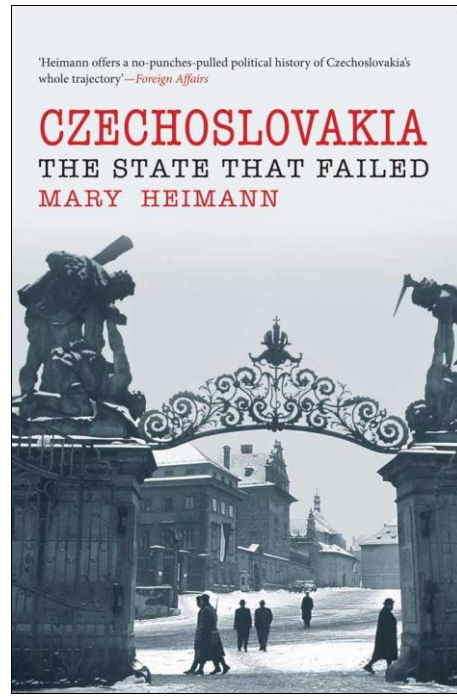
> *"You then got a new idea of Czech dominance, which by joining with the Slovaks could make a sort of Slav dominance over Germans and Hungarians, who are not Slav speakers.* […]
> *The problem, if you like, that Czechoslovakia was supposed to solve from a Czech point of view was that there were historic grounds for having the territory of Bohemia, what's today the territory of the Czech Republic, as a polity, but it was one-third German and two-thirds Czech speaking. So, in order to overcome the problem of such a large minority, they had to then join with the Slovaks, who had traditionally been in Hungary. They'd never been in Austria. So they were brought over, if you like, to make up numbers so that Czechs and Slovaks together could outnumber Germans and Hungarians. That was the idea.* […]
> *The idea was to try and forge out of two peoples this new idea, this idea of a Czechoslovak person, which didn't really work. So there were a few boom years at the start where people were keen to give it a go, but it rather fell back."*



Elisabeth Wiskemann, Czechs and Germans*, 2007 reprint*

The Slovaks were much more conservative and much more Catholic than the Czechs, and they also resented being dominated by the Czechs.

So the result was that these Slovaks, who had been brought into the creation of this new country, Czechoslovakia, in order to help the Czechs to



dominate the Germans, ended up having the opposite effect. They, along with the Germans, began to pull the country apart.

Hitler made some important statements and observations in that speech that were not widely reported. One of his observations was that Czechoslovakia was already falling apart, and clearly it was. So, the victors of the First World War created this new mini-empire called Czechoslovakia, after having espoused a principle of self-determination that was utterly corrosive to empires. Then they blamed Hitler and his propaganda when this creation of theirs began to fall apart. If only Hitler didn't keep bringing up the promise of self-determination of peoples, maybe the glaring contradiction between that Wilsonian ideal, and the French anti-German agenda that the post-war treaties embodied, would be forgotten.

A much greater factor than any such supposed propaganda coming from Hitler's Germany, I suspect, was the phenomenal recovery and success of Germany under Hitler's rule. It was called, at that time, the German Miracle. Of course, for ethnic Germans trapped in neighboring states that were not faring nearly so well, the famous success of the new Germany up until 1938 would only add to the preexisting desire for unification with their fellow Germans.

It was only the commitment of France to Czechoslovakia and Poland, and the helplessness of Germany from the end of the First World War until Adolf Hitler's chancellorship, that had allowed the upstart Czech and Polish empires to possess what were properly German territory.

More and more, however, this established French agenda of keeping Germany weak was looking like a bad idea, especially from the British perspective. Remember that the Anglo-German naval pact of 1935 was already a partial negation of the Treaty of Versailles.

It has often been said that the re-militarization of the Rhineland was the moment when Hitler should have been stopped. The lack of any military

response to this action is supposed to have emboldened Hitler so that he would proceed with further treaty violations. In fact, the Anglo-German naval pact of 1935 had preceded the re-militarization of the Rhineland, and because of the Anglo-German naval pact, Hitler already knew that Britain was no longer very interested in keeping Germany down. France, in turn, was unlikely to act without British support.

Why did this change in attitude toward Germany happen? Well, there was a new and much-more-frightening enemy in Europe. Consider that Britain's ruling party was the Conservative Party. Neville Chamberlain, and Stanley Baldwin before him, were Conservatives. Their new great focus of fear was the Soviet Union. Because of this, the old commitments to championing every claim of Czechoslovakia and Poland against Germany, and keeping Austria separate from Germany, had become obsolete. Keeping Germany weak no longer seemed to serve French national security and certainly not British national security, because a strong Germany was now needed as a bulwark against the Soviet Union.

By 1936, it was well understood that the two dominant powers in Europe were Germany and the Soviet Union, and that all other powers in Europe would have to align with one of those two major powers. H. R. Knickerbocker, a Pulitzer-Prize journalist, wrote this in a column of the 13th of May 1936. He said that Hitler clearly wanted no war with Britain or France. In fact, Hitler wanted to make sure that there would be no war with France, to the point that he had sought an alliance between Germany and France. After France rejected Hitler's proposal for an alliance, then he built the Siegfried Line of fortifications along the Rhine River as an alternative means of protecting Germany from any possible war with France.

Knickerbocker observed that the preexisting system of alliances that France had created after the First World War to contain Germany seemed to give the advantage to the Soviet Union, but Knickerbocker predicted that fear of Communism would cause these anti-German alliances to crumble. Whenever the anticipated war between Germany and the Soviet Union would come, it was important that Soviet victory be prevented, because this would likely cause the establishment of Communism all over Europe. This consideration would induce France to abandon her anti-German alliances, and Knickerbocker also suggests that it would induce Poland to side with Germany against the Soviet Union – which is what should have happened.

In the light of Knickerbocker's observations in 1936, it becomes evident what one of the motives for hyping and trying to maintain those old French guarantees to Czechoslovakia and Poland might have been. It looks

pretty clearly like an attempt to protect the Soviet Union. It was in the Soviet interest to keep this main competitor on the European continent, Germany, from becoming any stronger.

But the people who happened to be governing in Britain and in France in 1938 were not interested in favoring the Soviet Union over Germany. See, this is the real reason for what people call Neville Chamberlain's weakness. It was not exactly as portrayed.

The tragedy of Neville Chamberlain is that he, as a conservative anti-communist, was trying to do what would be best for Britain against the pressures of mass propaganda and even some people within his own party, foremost among them, of course, Winston Churchill, who had a very big mouth.

Now, Winston Churchill was an anti-Communist. He wrote a famous essay about the Jewish involvement in Bolshevism that's well known. It was published in 1920. But in the 1930s, Churchill and some other conservatives were part of a rebel faction in the Conservative Party that perversely magnified the supposed threat of Hitler's Germany beyond that of the Soviet Union.

Now, the case of Czechoslovakia – the Czechoslovak crisis and the resolution of it, the Munich Conference, followed by what happened after that – was really the turning point in Neville Chamberlain's ability to withstand the criticism from mass-propaganda, and from the rebel faction led by Winston Churchill.

And what really happened there is not what most people believe. There were really two documents signed at Munich. There was the Munich Pact, which simply described how the Sudetenland would be separated from the rest of Czechoslovakia. That was supposed to be accomplished in October 1938. And there was no violation of that. But there was also this Anglo-German Declaration, which was a little agreement that Neville Chamberlain had put in front of Adolf Hitler, that said that, if Germany and Britain in the future would have any disputes, they would negotiate.

And – there was no dispute. Essentially, the complaint against Hitler is that he took unilateral action – annexing Czechoslovakia! – instead of conferring with Britain, and that he simply invaded and annexed Czechoslovakia.

That's not what happened. What happened was that, after the Sudetenland was separated from Czechoslovakia, Slovakia and Czechia separated. The Slovaks decided to go their own way, and then Czechia was left by itself. And the president of Czechia flew to Berlin with his foreign minister. So, Adolf Hitler and Emil Hacha and their foreign ministers signed this

document that made Czechia, or the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, a protectorate of Germany.

And then the German troops rolled into Czechia. And this was widely misrepresented as simply a German act of aggression. It's not an act of aggression if they were invited in, which they essentially were.

But what happened was that the demagogues like Churchill and the hostile media in Britain portrayed this as a betrayal of "the Munich Agreement" and it embarrassed – it was used to embarrass – Neville Chamberlain. And at that point, Neville Chamberlain felt that he had to take a harder line against Germany. And that was what set Britain and Germany on the road to war.

Buchenwald Shrunken Heads and Human-Skin Objects Revisited

Germar Rudolf

Introduction

Shortly after the liberation of the Buchenwald Camp by U.S. armed forces in April 1945, U.S. occupational authorities staged a psychological warfare operation designed to reeducate the Germans and anyone sympathetic to them. They prepared a table on a camp square full of items claimed to be, or have been manufactured from, body parts of deceased or murdered inmates. Most prominent among them were two shrunken heads, each mounted on a small stand, a table lamp whose lampshade was claimed to have been made of human skin, and several pieces of tattooed skin, all of it presumably made from body parts of deceased (or murdered) inmates. German civilians from the nearby city of Weimar were forced to file by this table, with a U.S. official telling them gruesome stories on how these items came to be. These scenes were recorded on celluloid by U.S. cinematographers under the direction of famous movie maker Billy Wilder, who evidently was flown in for that occasion, something that required long-term planning.



Ill. 1: Collection of human-derived objects allegedly found in Buchenwald Camp, on display at a camp square after the camp's liberation by U.S. troops.[1]

[1] US Army Audio-Visual Agency SC 203584.

That scene was expertly analyzed and scrutinized by Denier Bud, aka Dean Irebodd, in his 2009 documentary *Buchenwald: A Dumb-Dumb Portrayal of Evil*.[2] In my book *Lectures on the Holocaust*, I discussed the Buchenwald lampshade and shrunken heads in some detail in Subchapter 2.7. titled "Jewish Soap, Lampshades, and Shrunken Heads" (pp. 90-99 in the 4th edition of 2023).[3] When discussing the claims about objects made of human skin, I relied mainly on U.S. researcher Arthur L. Smith's German-language book *Die "Hexe von Buchenwald": Der Fall Ilse Koch* (*The Witch of Buchenwald: The Case of Ilse Koch*, Böhlau, Cologne 1983). That book never appeared in the author's native language, maybe because the topic was too hot for American or British publishers. As I explained in my *Lectures*, the analyses carried out during the 20th Century all seem to have concluded that the material used to make objects that are claimed to have been retrieved at Buchenwald was not human in nature.

Scientific Progress

During the late 1940s, when U.S. authorities investigated the matter, DNA had not yet been discovered, and computers were virtually non-existent. Therefore, any study of material samples would have been limited to optical comparisons using microscopes. Since confirmed samples of tanned human skin processed to create leather objects were probably impossible to come by – other than those presumably made at Buchenwald – and because there was probably little to no experienced staff on hand to know what they are looking at, any microscopic comparison, if at all possible, was not likely to be very revealing either.

While DNA was well-known at the time when Smith did his research, DNA sequencing was very onerous and slow, and the amount of data needed to patch together fragmentary sequencing data of DNA or protein fragments was impossible to obtain. The technology of rapid mass sequencing, together with powerful computers and advanced software capable of processing the resulting flood of data, became a reality only in the first two decades of the 21st Century.

Another somewhat-exotic, if not to say grisly progress in this field of pathological study was made with the submission of a PhD thesis in 2013 that investigated and catalogued a considerable number of museum collec-

[2] https://holocausthandbooks.com/video/buchenwald/
[3] https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/lectures-on-the-holocaust/

tions of preserved tattooed skin around the globe.[4] In parallel with this development, more and more museums informed the public about their even-more-obscure collections by mentioning them on their websites, and certain websites with a focus on this topic mention the collections.[5] Therefore, researchers could reach out to museums to analyze those preserved samples of human skin, and comparisons were now possible as well. In other words, some 70+ years after the war, forensic experts for the first time had the tools to verify with a high degree of certainty whether claims of samples made from human skin were true or not.

So let's scrap all the old claims based mostly on speculation, and start over.

Dr. Benecke's Research

On the website of the Buchenwald Museum, we can read the following under the headline "Piece of a Lampshade":[6]

> *"On 21 April 1945, a British parliamentary delegation visited Buchenwald Concentration Camp to see the conditions in the liberated camp for themselves. Two of the MPs took objects from the pathology department home with them to present to the British public.*
> *Colonel William E. Williams, head of the 120th Evacuation Hospital, who was on medical duty with his unit in Buchenwald at the time, gave a member of parliament a piece from the upper section of the shade of the desk lamp that had already been displayed on the table with pathological specimens on 16 April. The same lampshade can be recognised*

---

4 Gemma Angel, *In the Skin: An Ethnographic-Historical Approach to a Museum Collection of Preserved Tattoos*, Dissertation, University College London, 2013; https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/id/eprint/1416295/3/Gemma_Angel_PhD_Vol_1.pdf.

5 A brief list of the sites I found after a quick internet search (last accessed on July 15, 2025):
https://cvltnation.com/dead-skin-living-art-the-museum-of-tattooed-skin/
https://www.vice.com/en/article/tattooed-skin-shows-exhibition-design-museum-portugal/
https://blogs.ucl.ac.uk/researchers-in-museums/tag/iconography/
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a2pfnk8lw44
https://cvltnation.com/dead-skin-new-art-polish-prison-tattoos-preserved/
https://www.vice.com/en/article/tattoos-diseases-and-skin-pickings-a-museum-explores-the-importance-of-skin/
https://www.vice.com/en/article/the-art-of-preserving-tattooed-skin-after-death-629/
https://www.timeout.com/tokyo/museums/bunshin-tattoo-museum

6 https://www.buchenwald.de/en/geschichte/themen/dossiers/menschliche-ueberreste/teil-eines-lampenschirms (last accessed on August 1, 2025).



Ill. 2: Office of the camp commandant Hermann Pister [at the Buchenwald Camp]*. In the background is a lampshade made of human skin, 1943. The same lampshade also stood on the desk of the first camp commandant Karl Otto Koch. © Besançon Museum.*

in a photo album, which the first camp commandant Karl Otto Koch had made in 1943, on his desk in the camp commandant's office.
The lampshade, which was also intended as evidence, was literally plundered within days. In a photo from 24 April 1945, only the frame of the lampshade remains.
The piece of the lampshade was later found in the parliamentarian's family estate. In the course of Dr. Myfanwy Lloyd's research, the family expressed the wish to hand over the object to the Buchenwald Memorial. The handover took place on 11 April 2023.
An expert report on the property was commissioned by the Buchenwald Memorial on 19 February 2024. The result is still pending."

I show all three images displayed on that webpage here (Ill. 2-4), with the Museum's own captions.

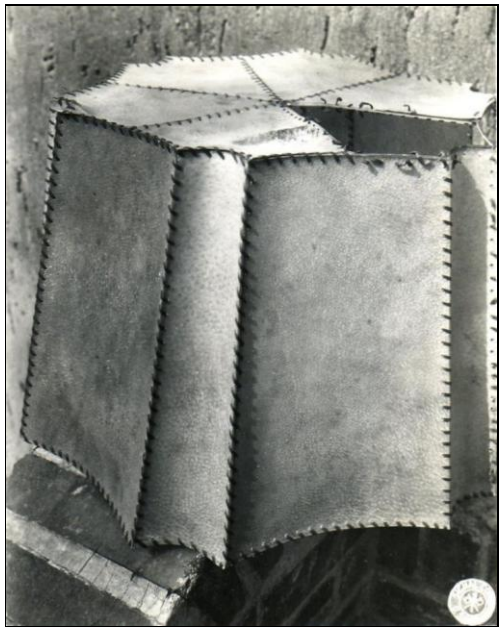
On another page of the Museum's website titled "Case for a Pocket Knife," we read:[7]

[7] https://www.buchenwald.de/en/geschichte/themen/dossiers/menschliche-ueberreste/taschenmesser-etui (last accessed on August 1, 2025).

"During his visit to the pathology department in April 1945, a British parliamentarian received two artefacts from its deputy prisoner chaplain, Dr. Kurt Sitte (1910-1993). These were a penknife case made from human skin and a small piece of human skin cut from the edge of a piece of tattooed skin.

Immediately after his return, the member of the British House of Commons asked the well-known British pathologist and forensic pathologist Sir Bernard Spilsbury to examine the two artefacts brought back from Buchenwald. After visual and microscopic examination, he came to the conclusion that both artefacts 'resemble human skin'.

In October 2022, the historian Dr. Myfanwy Lloyd contacted the Buchenwald Memorial. As part of her research into the work of the British parliamentary delegation that had visited the liberated Buchenwald concentration camp on 21 April 1945,



Ill. 3: Lampshade made of human skin from the office of [Buchenwald] *camp commander Karl Otto Koch, 1945 Photo: U.S. Signal Corps. Source: Arolsen Archive.*



Ill. 4: Piece of a lampshade made from human skin. Source: Buchenwald Memorial

she had come across the estate of the British politician at Christchurch College in Oxford, which included the two artefacts from Buchenwald. The archivist in charge signalled that the two objects should be handed over to the Buchenwald Memorial.

The two objects and the piece of the lampshade, as well as the accompanying documentation, were finally handed over on 11 April 2023.

An expert report on all three objects was commissioned by the Buchenwald Memorial on 19 February 2024. The result is still pending."

These texts were retrieved on July 15, 2025, and had been the same by the time this paper was posted. Note, however, that the final sentence on both webpages is false: The results are in.

The researcher asked to analyze the samples mentioned is Dr. Mark Benecke, a forensic criminologist based in Cologne, Germany. He presented the results of his research during the 77th Annual Conference of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Baltimore, on 20 February 2025. The presentation was recorded and then posted on YouTube at https://youtu.be/s1vYgoq5eCs. He also has a blog post on this on his personal website, although that is much less informative.[8] So far, there does not seem to have been published a scholarly article by Benecke presenting the facts of the case in a manner that makes it reproducible by others. He may just have submitted his results to the Museum, which probably paid for it and controls now what will happen with it.

The results of Dr. Benecke's research are as follows:

1. The shrunken head submitted was made of goat skin and hair.
2. The samples taken from the lampshade section and the pocketknife case were indeed made of skin from humans.
3. A heart showing a bullet wound is also human in nature.

Open Questions

Assuming that Dr. Benecke's findings are correct, there are several unresolved issues which need addressing before we jump to any conclusions:

Shrunken Heads

As the Buchenwald Museum reports on one of their Web pages, the shrunken head they had analyzed had been donated to their collection in 1985 by the son of a former Buchenwald inmate. That former inmate claimed to have received it from another former inmate who stated to have

[8] Mark Benecke, "Biologische Spuren KL Buchenwald," 21 March 2024.



Ill. 5: Left: two shrunken heads displayed at Buchenwald in 1945. Right: Shrunken head from Buchenwald archive analyzed in 2024.

found the head in the Buchenwald Camp's pathology department. Research showed, the Museum states on their Web page, that this last person had not been a Buchenwald inmate at all.

In other words, it all was a prank at best. The Museum knew all along that the head they handed over for analysis wasn't one of those put on display by U.S. forces in 1945. A simple comparison of the images of both confirms this, too, see the illustration.

The Buchenwald Museum states on the same Web page that they know where the two "original" shrunken heads displayed in 1945 (see Ill. 1) are currently located:

> *"The left head is now in the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Silver Spring/Maryland, the right one in the collection of the German Historical Museum in Berlin."*

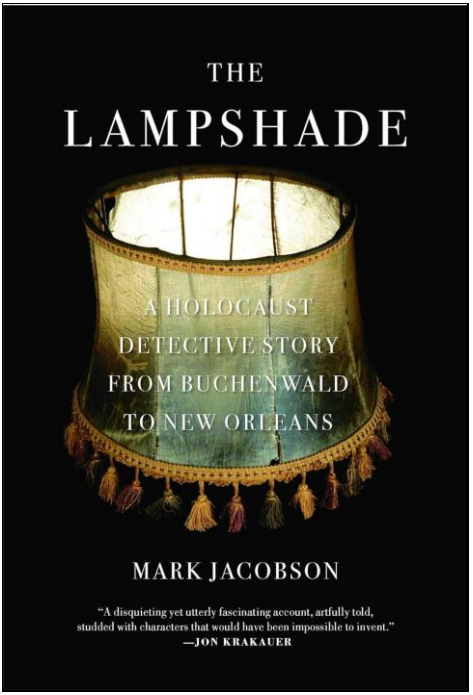
Analyzing these heads would have been far more important than the one donated in 1985, but there seems to be no initiative to do so. It could be that these heads are of human origin, indeed, but that would not prove that they have been prepared from the heads of deceased or killed Buchenwald inmates. I doubt that anyone in the pathology department of the Buchenwald Camp or anyone else for that matter had the knowledge and experience to prepare such shrunken heads. That's not exactly part of medical education in Germany. It could well be that these heads have been taken from the collection of some anthropological museum, and are in fact of Central or South American origin, as German revisionist Udo Walendy has claimed (without backing it up).[9] Supportive of this claim is the fact that the right head clearly has warpaint on its face in the tradition of indigenous peoples of the Americas. Granted, this body paint may have been applied

[9] Udo Walendy, *Historische Tatsachen*, No. 43, Verlag für Volkstum und Zeitgeschichtsforschung, Vlotho, 1990, p. 18.

after the creation of this head, as simple paint would have washed off the skin during the creation process, one step of which consists in boiling the head's skin in water. But why would anyone at Buchenwald have added warpaint to the head of a former Buchenwald inmate? Furthermore, the rather long hair on these heads, especially the right one, was not permitted for German concentration-camp inmates for hygienic reasons. In other words, if ever these heads were to be tested, clarification about their origin could be reached only if enough DNA could be extracted to verify not only that they are human in origin, but moreover what their ethnic background is.

Objects of Human Skin

In his presentation, Dr. Benecke briefly refers to a case of a different lampshade that was the center of attention in the U.S. in 2010.[10] I have described this case in some detail in my *Lectures*. That lamp was stolen from an abandoned house in New Orleans, which means that the manufacturing origin of its shade is completely unknown. The peddler who had stolen the lamp, managed to sell it for an excessively high price to a Jew by claiming that the shade was made "from the skin of a Jew." While older analytic data suggested that the lampshade was indeed made of human skin,[11] Dr. Benecke briefly mentions that it was actually made of calf hide. He did not state what this claim is based on, so we would have to take his word for it. This means that we



Ill. 6: The lampshade that drove its owner mad: Jacobson's obsession with a lampshade made of calf hide, but for him made of the skin of Jews murdered by the Nazis…

[10] Mainly due to the obsessive-compulsive reaction of lampshade's final owner: Mark Jacobson, *The Lampshade: A Holocaust Detective Story from Buchenwald to New Orleans*, Simon & Schuster, New York 2010.

[11] Robert Chalmers, "The lampshade that drives its owners mad: Strange truth behind 20th century's most disturbing object," *The Independent*, October 31, 2010.

have two contradictory analytical results on that lampshade. At best only one of them can be correct, and at least one is wrong, if not both. This opens the possibility that the analytical results for the objects Dr. Benecke investigated may be wrong, too. Either way, the research results need to be published in a way that other researchers can verify and perhaps replicate the results.

Another issue is the provenance of the samples Dr. Benecke analyzed. They were submitted from British sources with a claimed history that may or may not be accurate. The case of the planted false shrunken head teaches us that there are people with a sick mind who create and then try to sell to the public as genuine "Nazi objects" items for whatever reason. While the piece of lampshade seems to fit into the gap shown on a historic photo of the lampshade, there is no proof indicating the pocketknife case's origin. If it is confirmed that either or both objects were made of human skin, this still doesn't prove that the skin used was that of camp inmates. Furthermore, tattooed skin was not used for either of these items, which is the core of the entire lurid Buchenwald story: The commandant's wife Ilse Koch, so the tale has it, chose inmates with "pretty" tattoos (whatever that means), had them killed, and then had items fashioned from their tattooed skin. But no tattooed skin objects have ever been found. Without tattoos, the entire storyline collapses.

True Origins

We know the innocuous background of Buchenwald's human-skin scandal due to another PhD thesis dealing with this case, among other things:[12]

> *"Prof. Timm* [of the University of Jena] *assigned a topic for a PhD thesis in June 1940: 'A Contribution to the Issue of Tattoos' to the SS camp physician Erich Wagner on duty at Buchenwald. Already on November 22, 1940, Wagner submitted his finished PhD thesis.* […] *For his work, Wagner examined a total of 800 tattooed inmates of the Buchenwald Camp, which was to clarify questions about the reasons for incarceration, social background, the motives leading to the tattoos, and the kind of tattoo. In addition, Wagner wanted to study closer the link between 'tattoos and criminality'."*

One would think that such a study would have required taking photos of the tattoos concerned, but certainly not removing tattooed skin samples

[12] Christian Bode, *Zur Geschichte der Gerichtlichen Medizin an der Universität Jena im Zeitraum von 1901 bis 1945*, Dissertation, Universität Jena, 2007, p. 106.

from the bodies of deceased inmates – let alone killing inmates for that purpose. Other than anecdotal evidence from hearsay with its usual unreliability, nothing points to an inmate ever having been killed to retrieve and preserve a piece of tattooed skin. But there can be no doubt that pieces of tattooed skin, not processed or turned into any objects, were indeed recovered from the Buchenwald camp hospital's pathology department. Who decided to remove them from deceased-inmate bodies, and with what permission? The same can be asked about the heart with a bullet wound, evidently retrieved from an executed inmate or one shot while trying to flee.

All this raises the issue of the sizeable collections of tattooed skin that can be found in museums all over the planet. Some of these items are rather old. Reading through the various websites cited earlier and through Gemma Angel's PhD thesis on this topic gives the impression that, prior to the civil-rights movement of the 20th Century, it wasn't just living people who had only very limited rights. The bodies of dead people, in particular of people who died in prison while serving time, were often seen as objects at the disposal of whoever had custody of them. Taking pretty skin samples from bodies was evidently no big deal.

National-Socialist Germany isn't exactly known to have been a champion of civil rights – neither for the living nor for the dead. A deceased inmate and perceived enemy of the state was not granted the same respect as dead people are by law today.

While that may be so, there is also no doubt that the top echelons of the Third Reich strongly opposed the usage of body parts of deceased inmates for any purpose. When rumors of dead or murdered Jews having been processed into soap started circulating in late 1942, Heinrich Himmler himself issued an order to his subordinate Gestapo Chief Heinrich Müller that expressly prohibited the use of the bodies of deceased inmates for anything. They had to be either buried or cremated:[13]

> *"1. That such rumors* [of Jews turned into soap] *would be circulating in the world at some point does not surprise me, considering the great emigration movement of the Jews. We both know that the mortality rate is increased among Jews who are deployed for work.*
> *2. You must assure me that the bodies of these deceased Jews are either cremated or buried at every location, and that nothing else can happen to these bodies at any location.*

[13] Jens Hoffmann, *"Das kann man nicht erzählen": "Aktion 1005", wie die Nazis die Spuren ihrer Massenmorde in Osteuropa beseitigten*, KVV konkret, Hamburg, 2008, p. 84.

3. Let it be investigated immediately whether any misuse such as the one of Point 1) has occurred anywhere, which has probably been spread all over the world as a lie. Every such misuse is to be reported to me under SS oath."

We must also keep in mind that the German SS authorities investigated the Buchenwald Camp's commandant Karl-Otto Koch for several irregularities during the war. Koch got arrested in August 1942, and toward the end of the war he got executed, or rather lynched, by fellow SS men. Tolerating or supervising the manufacture of objects from the body parts of dead inmates was evidently not one of the charges, but it stands to reason that, had there been any reliable evidence to that effect – other than untrustworthy inmate rumors from hearsay – this would have been added to the list of infractions he was arrested for.

The SS judge in charge of the investigations into this case, Konrad Morgen, stated in an interview granted to U.S. historian John Toland many years after the war that he had been unable to find any objects made of human skin when searching Koch's home during the investigations against him.[14] Maybe Morgen simply looked in the wrong place, as the lampshade in question was presumably found in Koch's office inside the camp rather than in his home, and the collection of human skin was in the camp's hospital. But then again, how would Morgen have been able to determine what the lampshade was made of? Be that as it may, it is evident that, whatever was going on at Buchenwald, it found the strongest disapproval of the German wartime authorities, and their legal interventions in 1942 put an end to it.

It furthermore needs to be kept in mind that this episode had nothing to do with Jews. Buchenwald was not a camp for Jews. Jews were lodged in that camp in considerable numbers only starting in 1944, when more eastern ghettos and camps, Auschwitz among them, started getting evacuated. Whatever happened running up to Wagner's 1940 PhD thesis and under Commandant Koch's supervision until mid-1942 concerned inmates with a primarily criminal or political background (dissidents, resistance members, partisans etc.). Not that this makes it any better or worse, but Jews don't have any reason to claim this lurid chapter of camp history for themselves.

[14] John Toland, *Adolf Hitler*, Doubleday, New York, 1976, pp. 845f.

Soviet Photos of the Klooga Camp Revisited

Jan Kuras, Germar Rudolf

In the summer of 1999, Dr. Miroslav Dragan submitted a paper to me, in English, on a series of Soviet photos claiming to have been taken toward the end of World War Two at the Klooga Camp in Estonia, near the city of Tallinn. These photos are said to show pyres with dead people stacked in between wooden logs, ready to be incinerated. In his paper published under the pen name "Jan Kuras," Dr. Dragan posited that these photos were staged. He argued that several features indicate that the people between the wooden logs were actually pretty much alive, and were thus mere actors staging a scene for a propaganda op. His paper was published by me in a German translation in my German periodical *Quarterly Journal of Free Historical Research* (*Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 3, No. 3, 1999, pp. 278-283). As far as I know, the English original was never published anywhere. A few weeks ago, it was pointed out to me that one section of a Soviet propaganda movie shown during the IMT that deals with the Klooga Camp contains scenes that are very similar to the ones shown in the photos reproduced by Dr. Dragan. Since the Soviet film footage shows much more than the few photos located by Dr. Dragan, a reassessment of the issue is due.

Instead of summarizing Dr. Dragan's German article, I will publish here an English translation of his German paper (I have long since deleted the English original).

Soviet Image Forgeries

An Analysis of Soviet Photographs from the Klooga Camp in Estonia

By Jan Kuras

Introduction

Forging evidence, and especially photographic evidence, is a method that is far older than the Soviet Union. One example of this is the forged "photos" of alleged victims of anti-Jewish pogroms in Tsarist Russia, as published in the press in the USA and Europe.

Since its establishment, the Propaganda Ministry of the USSR was traditionally in Jewish hands, and the falsification of photographic documents

continued. During the Second World War, the so-called Sovinform Bureau, headed by Salomon Lozovsky, was responsible for disseminating fictitious Holocaust news and photographs to the Western media. The most-famous piece of evidence, but now considered a fake even by Jewish scholars, was the introduction of a few bars of soap by Colonel Smirnoff during the Nuremberg Tribunal as alleged proof of the Germans' use of Jewish corpses to make soap.[1] The last known example concerns the forgery of four German military identity cards from the Trawniki Camp as part of the Jerusalem criminal proceedings against John Demjanjuk. These were leaked to the Jerusalem court in the 1980s by the Jewish-American billionaire Armand Hammer, who received them from previously unknown persons in Moscow.[2]

This article proves that atrocity photos taken by the Soviets after the "liberation" of the first German camp called Klooga are in fact merely posed photographs with no evidential value. These first pictures circulated at the time are still regarded as genuine worldwide today and are printed or exhibited in various books and exhibitions on the Holocaust

A Short History of the Klooga Camp

Klooga was a large German labor camp near Tallinn (Reval), Estonia. It was established in the summer of 1943 and housed about 3,000 Jewish men and about the same number of Jewish women from the Vilnius and Kovno areas, as well as several hundred prisoners of war. The men's and women's sections of the camp were about 600 meters apart. The camp was guarded by German and Estonian members of the SS. The inmates of the camp worked in three shifts in cement, brick and timber factories as well as in the construction of fortifications for the Wehrmacht.

As usual, the survivors of this camp claim to have starved and worked themselves to death while receiving "200-250 g of bread, a cup of soup and a limited amount of water". What is forgotten is that these prisoners could not possibly have done strenuous work if they had not been properly nourished, as this requires a minimum amount of calories. The most-important and probably correct assertion of the survivors is that the Klooga Camp was filled with the former inmates of the Kovno and Vilna Ghettos. However, the standard historiography about these ghettos states that their inmates were all sent to the extermination camps and "gassed" there.

---

1 Cf. Mark Weber, "'Jewish soap'", *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 11, No. 2, 1991, pp. 217-227.

2 Cf. on this Dieter Lehner, *Du sollst nicht falsch Zeugnis geben*, Vohwinckel, Berg am See, undated.

The Klooga Camp was "liberated" by the Soviets on September 28, 1944. Eighty-five inmates are said to have successfully hidden shortly before the liberation and thus escaped the alleged massacre by the Germans, in which they are said to have killed all the other inmates a few days before the "liberation" of the camp. They told the Soviet inquisitors that the German and Estonian SS had begun to lead groups of inmates from the camp into a nearby forest for execution around noon on September 19, starting with the men's camp. Around 2,400 Jews and one hundred Soviet prisoners of war were killed in this massacre. A few days later, on September 28, when the Red Army "liberated" Klooga, they found the bodies of the murdered men piled up on pyres, ready for cremation.[3]

Photographic Material

Not one of the photographs shown so far shows a pyre being lit. The photographs we have received of these pyres are numbered below in the order in which we received them.

Photo No. 1 originally measures about 30 × 40 cm and was seen in 1989 on an information board at the entrance to the Treblinka II Camp. It bore the following inscription:[4]

> *"Burning of bodies of murdered victims on a pyre. The bodies of the murdered victims were cremated in Treblinka in a similar manner."*

Despite the size of the picture, its resolution was quite poor. Nevertheless, at least six people can be seen lying between layers of firewood. They are all, without exception, lying face down. One young man is pressing his thumb against his cheek and another next to him has a cap on his head.

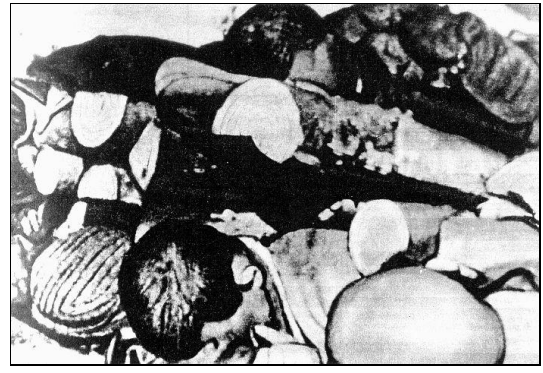


Photo No. 1

It must be considered extremely unusual that a man who has been shot or gassed and then placed on a funeral pyre still has his cap on his head. Secondly, one has to wonder why everyone is lying face down instead of in a random ar-

[3] On the "history" of the Klooga Camp, see the corresponding entry in E. Jäckel, P. Longerich, J.H. Schoeps (eds.), *Enzyklopädie des Holocaust*, Argon, Berlin 1993.

[4] Polish: "Palenie na stosach zwlok pomordowanych. Podobnie palono zwloki pomordowanych w Treblinka."

rangement, such as on the pyres of Dresden after the Allied terror attacks in mid-February 1945.



Photo No. 2

Puzzled by the origin of this photo, we made further inquiries. It turned out that the Polish photographer Henryk Rosochecki of 19 Swierkowa Street in the nearby town of Sokolow Podlaski owns the copyright to this photo, according to the stamp on the back of the picture, Photo No. 2. He told us that the photo depicts a funeral pyre at the Klooga Camp in Estonia.

In 1990, the four-volume Encyclopedia of the Holocaust was published in New York and Jerusalem. On page 897 there is a similar photo (No. 2) with the subtitle:

> *"Bodies of murdered prisoners in the Klooga Camp, piled up for cremation, found by Soviet troops in September 1944."*

This photo is also suspicious. It shows five people, all with their heads towards the camera. Here, too, they are all lying face down. One has laid his face on his cap on a log, apparently to make himself a little more comfortable. He is also holding the cap to his face. Another person in the bottom row is still wearing his cap on his head, as is the person to his left. Furthermore, neither the hands nor the fingers of these men show the slightest sign of rigor mortis (the victims are said to have been dead for nine days!) or, conversely, relaxation due to lack of muscle activity (if freshly murdered or successfully pretending to be dead). On closer inspection, it becomes apparent that the fingers and hands of the persons in question show tense muscles, a sure sign that these persons are alive and merely pretending to be dead for the camera. It appears that this photo depicts the same scene as Photo No. 1, only from a different perspective.

Deeply unsettled by this, we contacted the Israeli archive Yad Vashem in 1991 and received further copies of similar photos from the Klooga Camp, all of moderate resolution.

Photo No. 3 shows six people in two layers. It should be remembered that it is highly ineffective to burn corpses on such a low pyre, especially since the utilization of the heat from the burning increases with the height

of the pyre. In Dresden, the six- to seven-layer pyres burned for days. In the case of the Klooga Camp, the alleged pyres had only two layers of "corpses" because otherwise it would have been difficult for the actors in the lower layers to breathe, and because the risk of injury naturally increases with increasing load. In this picture, two people are lying on their backs, but their faces cannot be seen. Two people lying face down still have their caps on. One person (far right) is supporting himself with his right fist on a tree trunk to better bear the weight of the upper layer. His right arm clearly shows deliberate muscle tension. On the back of this picture is the stamp of the Vad Yashem Museum, but without an archive number.



Photo No. 3



Photo No. 4

Photo No. 1 appears to be a section of a photo that is very similar to Photo No. 4. In the latter, a group of people can also be seen behind the pyre. Due to the poor resolution, no further details about these people can be provided. At least six heads of the people lying on the pyre can be seen. They are all lying face down. The second man from the right has placed a cap between his face and the tree trunk to cushion himself and is holding it with his left hand, but probably with both hands, cf. Photo No. 2, which appears to show the same pyre from a different perspective.

The head of the man to his left is covered by a striped cap.

The head of the person further to the left in the upper position is covered by a light-colored cap. The thumb of his right hand is in opposition, which indicates muscle tension, i.e., that this person is alive. Here, too, the visible hands and fingers show no signs of *rigor mortis*. Rather, they are slender and adapt to their respective positions. Yad Vashem identifies this photo with Archive Number 16F01.

Photo No. 5 (Yad Vashem No. 19B07) shows a section of a pyre consisting of only one layer of "corpses". The resolution of the foreground is quite poor, but that of the background with the group of standing persons is reasonably good. It appears that the 2nd, 6th and 12th person counted from the left is smiling. The body language and facial expressions of the others are neutral. No one seems to be overwhelmed by the gruesome sight they are there to see. The smiling and neutral demeanor of these men is in stark contrast to the famous image of Omar Bradley and Dwight Eisenhower looking at a pyre of partially cremated corpses in the Ohrdruf Labor Camp.[5]

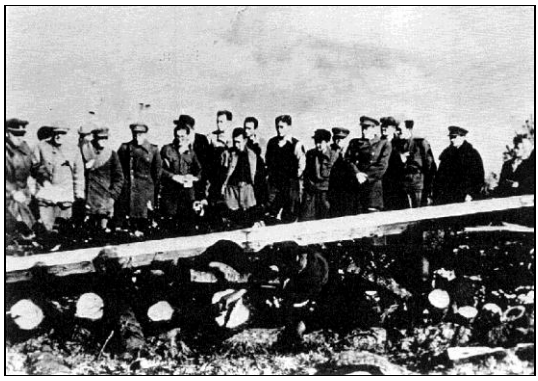


Photo No. 5

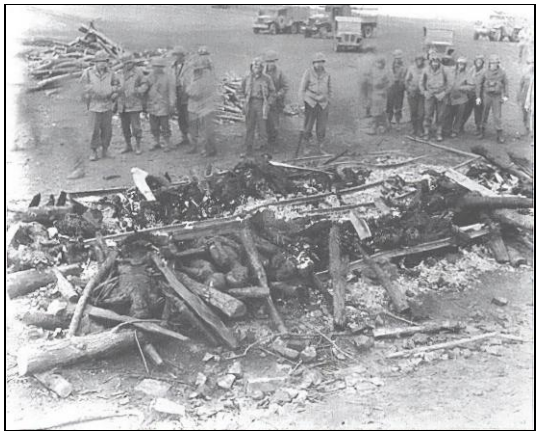


Photo No. 5a: Bradley & Eisenhower in Ohrdruf at a cremation pyre.

In 1988 Ernst Klee and Willi Dreßen published the book *Schöne Zeiten*.[6] On page 158 we found another photo of a "pyre" in the Klooga Camp, Photo No. 6, which is similar to Photo No. 3, but shows a number of people standing in the background.[7] The resolution is poor. The authors did not respond to our inquiry about the origin and authenticity of the picture. We are therefore unable to say whether these authors are fundamentally dishonest or simply afraid of being prosecuted for doubting the extent of the Holocaust in Germany.

---

5 Michael Berenbaum, *The World Must Know: The History of the Holocaust as Told in the United States Holocaust Museum*, ISBN O-316-09135-9, 11993, p. 7. Caption: "American soldiers in front of calcinated corpses of Ohrdruf concentration camp inmates. Ohrdruf, Germany, April 1945." National Archives, Washington, D.C. from: www2.ca.nizkor.org/ftp.cgi/camps/ohrdruf/images/ohrdruf-pyre.jpg (now inactive).

6 S. Fischer, Frankfurt; English: *The Good Old Days*, Free Press, New York 1991.

7 The authors also reproduce Photo No. 4 on the same page.

We found Photo No. 7 on the Internet.[8] From the trunk lying across the "pyre", this appears to be a variation of Photo No. 5, although this time the "pyre" is clearly in two layers. The first person from the left in the upper layer is wearing a cap on his head. The arms and hands of the first person in the lower layer show no traces of rigor mortis.



Photo No. 6



Photo No. 7

Comments

The impressive photo of O. Bradley and D. Eisenhower has become a kind of Holocaust icon. Every visitor to the US Holocaust Museum in Washington is greeted in the entrance hall by a gigantic enlargement of this picture. Nobody is smiling in this picture. Everyone present looks disgusted, if not by the horrific sight, then at least by the numbing stench of burnt flesh.

The situation is quite different in the Klooga Camp or even at the mass grave allegedly opened by the Soviets in Babi Yar at the end of the war.

During the German occupation, the Soviet underground reported extensively on the events in the Ukrainian capital Kiev, for example in *Krasnaya Zvezda* on November 21, 1941, and in September 1942, but Babi Yar was never mentioned. On August 8, 1943, this name appeared for the first time in the newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda*, at a time when the Soviets feared that the Germans, after their revelations about the Soviet mass graves in Katyn and Vinnytsa, would also open other mass graves in Ukraine containing political prisoners executed by the Soviets in the 1930s. When the Red Army finally "liberated" Kiev in November 1943, Western reporters were invited and told the most fantastic stories by Jewish survivors about alleged massacres. However, the *New York Times* reporter, W. Lawrence, rejected these stories at the time due to a lack of material evidence. He may have

[8] http://www.nizkor.org/ftp.cgi/orgs/german/einsatzgruppen/images/eg-06.jpg (now inactive); from: George St. George, *The Road to Babyi-Yar*, pp. 64f.

been presented with faked photos of this "massacre", but to no avail. The Associated Press reporters at the time completely ignored the stories about the massacres in the Babi Yar ravine.[9]

Consistently, Sovinform then later released only a few authentic photos of the Majdanek Camp (of which they claimed a victim count of 1,500,000) and not a single one of the Treblinka Camp "liberated" in August 1944, for which they claimed 3,500,000 victims.

Apparently, the Soviets did not allow any Western journalists to enter the Klooga Camp, which was liberated in September 1944, and see the "pyres" for themselves. Moreover, as far as we know, the Soviet pictures taken there were neither published by any Western newspaper nor printed in any Western book for decades.

It is therefore all the more galling that an archive as prestigious as the one at Yad Vashem has allowed these falsified pictures to be published even in encyclopedias for about a decade.

Critical Remarks Added in 2025

The photos reproduced by Dr. Dragan – all of them in rather poor quality resulting from the digitization process of low-quality photocopies of the published prints of already dubious quality… – are either stills from Soviet film footage taken at that camp, which was later incorporated in the documentary submitted to and shown at the IMT.[10] Or these are separate photos taken by photographers evidently observing the same scenes as the filming crew.

The footage covering the Klooga section of this documentary has plenty of scenes with evidently real dead bodies. Some scenes even show evidently partly burned corpses on partially burned pyres. If these scenes are genuinely showing scenes from inside the Klooga Camp as found by the Soviets when they captured the camp – and that is a big IF – then the pyres shown in the photos analyzed by Dr. Dragan seem to contain dead bodies, indeed.

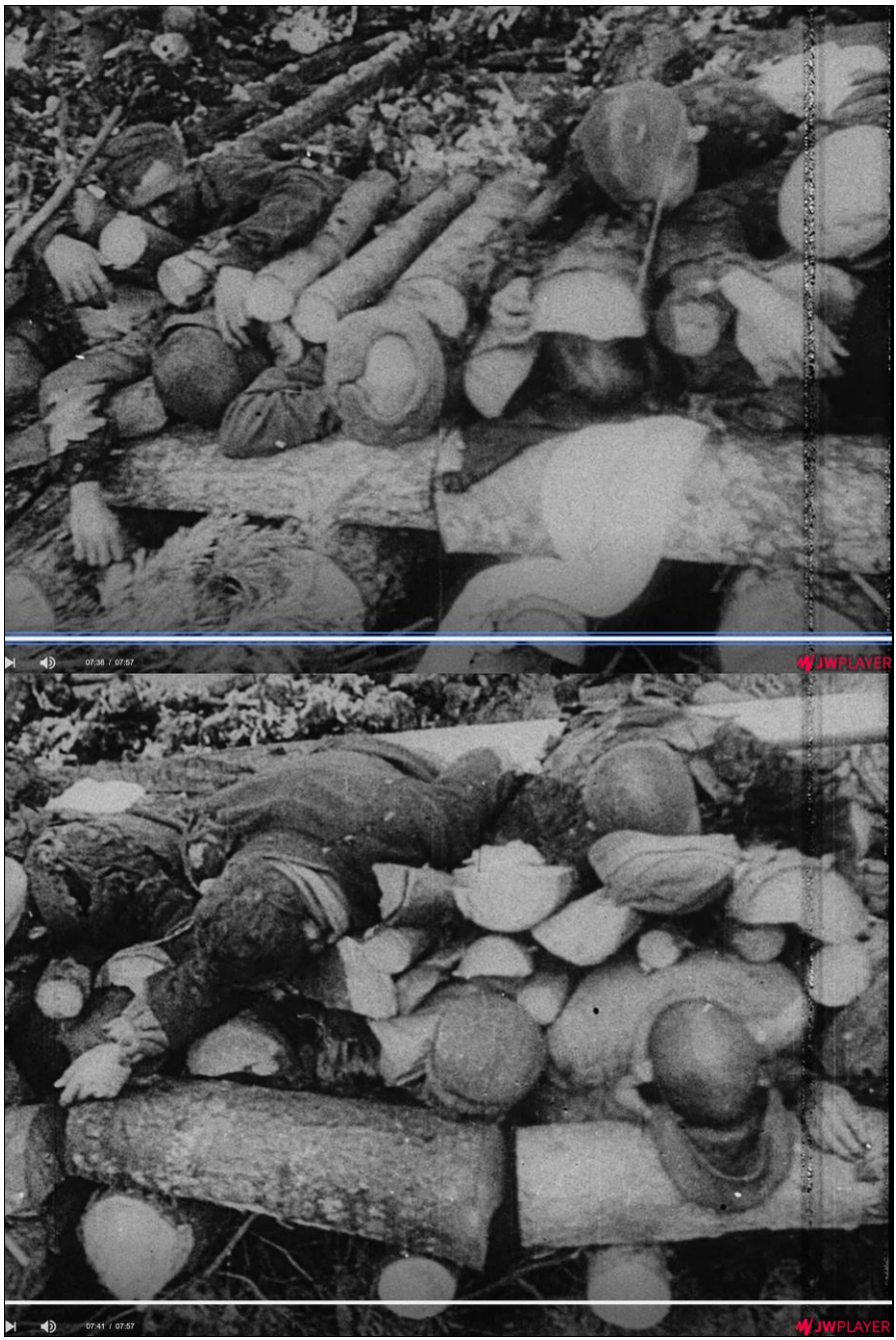
---

[9] See in more detail Marek Wolski (=Miroslav Dragan), "Le massacre de Babi Yar", *Revue d'Historie Révisionniste*, Vol. 6, 1992, pp. 47-58; see also Herbert Tiedemann, "Babi Jar: Kritische Fragen und Anmerkungen", in: Ernst Gauss (ed.), *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*, Grabert, Tübingen 1994, pp. 375-399; English as "Babi Yar: Critical Questions and Comments" in Germar Rudolf, *Dissecting the Holocaust*, 4th ed., Armreg Ltd, London 2024, pp. 497-525.

[10] USSR-81, *IMT*, Vol. 7, p. 601; the narration is in Russian; that's probably the reason why no transcript was included in the IMT documentation. The footage is available online at https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn616417; (USHMM record ID: RG-60.6951; Reel 4); the Klooga scene is on Reel 4, starting at 6 minutes 2 seconds.


06:36 / 07:57
JWPLAYER
06:49 / 07:57
JWPLAYER


07:30 / 07:57
JWPLAYER
07:34 / 07:57
JWPLAYER



Photos 8-13: Stills from Document USSR-81, Reel 6: 6:36, 6:49, 7:30, 7:34, 7:38, 7:41.

Photos 8-12 show stills from Reel 6 of IMT Document USSR-81, with time stamps in min:sec. Photo 8 (6:36) shows a close-up scene from Photo 2. Photo 9 (6:49) shows a scene presumably from the center of the pyre. Photo 10 shows in the far end of the pyre, in front of the group of people in the background, a large beam at the top. This large beam can be seen in Photo 13 on top of the people showing a similar section as Photo 8, only in frontal view (note the person holding a cap beneath his face). Photos 11 and 12 show scenes just prior to Photo 13, as the camera man pans the entire length of the pyre.

The screenshots have been chosen in such a way that they can be stitched together to show the entire width of the pyre, Photo 14 (with some perspective adjustments/distortions needed to make it fit). The pyre evidently burned down to a large degree in the center, but not on the sides where the cameraman is.

In other words, this is a real pyre that has burned down to a large degree in the center and some sides, but evidently not at one side. If nothing else, this also shows that such pyres burn unevenly and inefficiently, and thus were totally impractical for the disposal of thousands of bodies per day, as is claimed at some of the death camps.

There was no shortage of dead bodies in the entire area where Germans and their allies fought against the Soviets. Millions if not tens of millions died at the Eastern Front. Many of these bodies were left behind during the last



Photo 14: Stills 7:34, 7:38 and 7:41 stitched together, to show the entire side of the pyre.



Photo 15: Scene showing a person demonstrating how to lie down on a stack of logs (Reel 6, 7:19).

phase of the at-times-chaotic German retreat. There was moreover no shortage of deceased inmates in any German wartime camp toward the end of the conflict, mainly due to diseases and lack of food, water and medicine. Hence, it seems unreasonable to assume that the Soviets had to resort to living people when trying to film a pyre with dead bodies, ready for incineration. We can therefore safely reject Dr. Dragan's hypothesis of a staged scene with living people.

However, dead people rarely keep their hats on when dying, and they most certainly wouldn't stay on a corpse when it gets hauled to a pyre. It remains a fact that there are several persons visible who most definitely wear a hat or cap as they lie on the stack of logs. This requires either living people, which can be ruled out here, or someone having taken great care to put those caps and hats on the heads or beneath the faces of these dead inmates, which isn't likely, or that the persons were still alive when they arranged themselves on the wooden logs, but were then executed on the spot, and then burned. That would also explain why their limbs are adjusted to the situation they are in.

I cannot understand the Russian narration, but in one scene, we see a person demonstrating something by lying down on a stack of logs, possibly

as if to show how the victims had to arrange themselves, and were then shot (see Photo 15).

However, the theory that the victims were shot while lying on the pyre contradicts the mainstream narrative, according to which the inmates remaining shortly before the German retreat were shot in the surrounding woods, then placed on pyres and burned.[11] Those hats, caps and limbs tell a different story, though.

Either way, Dr. Dragan's thesis that the photos he analyzed were staged by living people and are therefore a forgery is evidently untenable. This misinterpretation was understandable, considering the scant imagery of low quality at his disposal.

[11] See the references cited in https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klooga_concentration_camp.

Jankiel Wiernik Exposed as Communist Propagandist

Thomas Olson

This article examines Jankiel Wiernik's activities in Warsaw, Poland, in the years preceding the Second World War. The claim that Jankiel Wiernik was not an experienced writer before recording his experience of the Treblinka Camp is called into question by newspaper reports from Warsaw and around Poland highlighting Wiernik's involvement in writing communist propaganda for a large underground printing ring. While it is acknowledged Wiernik was a member of the *Bund*,[1] conventional histories omit his participation in this secret communist printing operation in Warsaw.

Conventional biographies of Jankiel Wiernik claim that he was a carpenter (or building contractor or cabinetmaker) who had to be persuaded to write down an account of his year at the Treblinka II "extermination camp." Supposedly, he had difficulty describing his experience at Treblinka, as he was "not a man accustomed to using a pen."[2] However, several intriguing newspaper articles state that Wiernik was involved in communist underground activities in Warsaw since at least 1935. These sources imply he was literate enough to write communist proclamations, used multiple typewriters, and was in possession of equipment used to copy his and other writings.

Early in his adult life, he was already involved in subversive underground activities. From 1904, Wiernik was a member of the Jewish socialist *Bund* movement.[3] For this, he was sent to Siberia and served a term in the Tsarist Army.[4] Some time after his release, he settled in Warsaw, Poland.[5] What is left out of conventional histories of his life is his continued participation in communist underground activities in the 1930s.

1 General Jewish Labour Bund in Poland, a Jewish socialist party.

2 Bartoszewski, "Historia Jankiela Wiernika (I)."

3 Gordon-Levy, "Personal documents, letters, and testimonies from the estate of Yaakov Wiernik."

4 Shtokfish, *Sefer Wyszków*. p. 128.

5 Although not confirmed to be the same person as of the time of writing, a non-digitized record from 1913 of the Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych refers to the "residence ban in four provinces of the country for Adam Bardziński and Jankiel Wiernik who were found to be members of political organizations in the Petrograd Governorate."



GAZETA POWSZECHNA

Redaktor odpowiedzialny Kazimierz Piekarczyk. Nakładem i czcionkami Drukarni „Dziennika Poznańskiego" S. A. w Poznaniu. — Redakcja mieści się w Poznaniu przy ul. Pocztowej 9. Tel. Redakcji i Administracji 11-77, 16-56, 33-75, 33-90. W razie wypadków spowodowanych siłą wyższą, przeszkód w zakładzie, strajków lub t. p. innych nieprzewidzianych okoliczności. Wydawnictwo nie odpowiada za dostarczenie pisma.

Rok 18 Poznań, sobota, dnia 17 sierpnia 1935 r. Nr. 189

SZTAB PARTJI KOMUNISTYCZNEJ POD KLUCZEM
66 wywrotowców aresztowano w Warszawie

Warszawa. 16. S. — Po wykryciu 3-go sierpnia tajnej drukarni komunistycznej przy ulicy Leszno 24 pod sklepem szewca Rosenberga władze bezpieczeństwa w dalszym ciągu przeprowadzały rewizje i aresztowania.

Doprowadziły one wreszcie do likwidacji warszawskiej centrali „Mopru" „Agitpropu" i wydziału zawodowego K. P. P. oraz komitetów dzielnicowych kompartji.

Ogółem przeprowadono przeszło 100 rewizyj, *aresztowano 66 osób*, skonfiskowano olbrzymią ilość materjałów agitacyjnych, ulotek, broszur i książek w językach rosyjskim, polskim, francuskim, angielskim i żydowskim, dalej zabrano do akt olbrzymią korespondencję, odezwy centralnego komitetu, spisy notatki, kwity i książki rachunkowe. Pozatem znaleziono powielacze, przyrządy drukarskie przybory kancelaryjne i 3 maszyny do pisania, na których robiono woskówki do powielaczów i kopje na kalkach.

Pozatem w żydowskiej instytucji dobroczynnej „Dom Chleba" (Elektoralna 13) znaleziono 2 maszyny do pisania, na których pracownik „niewinnego" Domu Chleba Jankiel Wiernik pisał odezwy na kalkach, z których odezwy te odczytano przy śledztwie.

Między 66 aresztowanymi znajdują się wybitni komuniści, którzy od dłuższego czasu prowadzili wywrotową robotę we władzach centralnych kompartji.

Gazeta Powszechna *(Poznan), August 17, 1935, p. 2:*

COMMUNIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS UNDER LOCK AND KEY

66 subversives arrested in Warsaw

Warsaw. 16. 8. – After the discovery on August 3 of a secret Communist printing house at 24 Leszno Street under the store of the shoemaker Rosenberg, the security authorities continued to carry out searches and arrests. They finally led to the liquidation of the Warsaw headquarters of the "Mopru" [Russian] *"Agitprop" and the professional department of the K. P. P. (Communist Party of Poland), as well as the district committees of the communist party.*

In all, more than 100 searches were carried out, 66 people were arrested, a huge amount of agitational material, leaflets, pamphlets and books in Russian, Polish, French, English and Yiddish languages were confiscated, and a large amount of correspondence, proclamations of the central committee, lists of notes, receipts and account books were further taken for the files. In addition, duplicators, printing equipment, office supplies and 3 typewriters were found, used to make wax stencils for duplicators and carbon copies.

Besides, in the Jewish charitable institution "House of Bread" (Elektoralna 13) 2 typewriters were found, on which an employee of the "innocent" House of Bread, Jankiel Wiernik, wrote proclamations on carbon paper, which were read during the investigation.

Among the 66 arrested are prominent communists who had been carrying out subversive work in the communist party's central authorities for a long time.

On August 5, 1935, the Polish newspaper *Expres Zagłębia* reported on the Warsaw police investigation office discovering a secret communist printing press operating out of the basement of a local Jewish shoemaker's shop. According to the police, the operation was sophisticated, with the conspirators even stealing electricity. At the scene, three people involved with the printing operation were immediately arrested: Mendel Flank, Aron Cukiernia, and Lejb Erdpel. The owner of the shoe shop, Mordka Rosenberg, was also arrested.[6]

Over the next few weeks, a number of papers from across Poland reported on this ongoing investigation, which was expanded, eventually resulting in 66 arrests and over 100 searches. A large amount of propaganda material was seized, along with correspondence, account books and printing machinery, including presses, supplies and typewriters.[7] Several papers described the scale and importance of this underground operation.[8]

One of the locations searched in furtherance of the investigation was the Jewish *Dom Chleba* charitable society. According to *Gazeta Robotnicza* (August 16, 1935):[9]

> *"Two typewriters were found in the premises of the 'Dom Chleba' Charitable Society at Elektoralna Street No. 13, Apartment 6. Communist proclamations were written on these machines by a certain Jankiel Wiernik."*

The next day, *Glos Narodu* added the further detail that Wiernik was in possession of carbon copies with the text of "subversive proclamations, as well as letters sent to the PPS, CKW,[10] and the *Bund* regarding a unified front."[11] *Kurier Poznanski*, in an article on August 20, 1935, detailed the types of materials being written, published and reproduced:[12]

> *"During the searches, manuscripts, typescripts and recent reports from the 7th Congress of the Comintern, printed in Polish, Russian and French, were found. Furthermore, three typewriters with carbon paper*

---

6 *Expres Zagłębia*, "Discovery of a large secret communist printing house in Warsaw." In a short "Court Chronicle," *Gazeta Robotnicza* (June 9, 1936) reported that these four conspirators were sentenced to prison terms of four to nine years. Two of them were claimed to be illiterate and one was in charge of repairs for the printing press machines.

7 *Gazeta Powszechna*, "Communist Party Headquarters Under Lock and Key."

8 *Tygodnik Polityczny*, "What is a communist is a Jew," ("the MOPR headquarters and the Warsaw 'Agitprop' headquarters"). *Dzwon Niedzielny*, "From Poland," ("headquarters of the communist movement").

9 *Gazeta Robotnicza*, "Arrests."

10 PPS. CKW. Central Executive Committee of the Polish Socialist Party. (*Centralny Komitet Wykonawczy Polska Partia Socjalistyczna).*

11 *Glos Narodu*, "Liquidation of the communist movement in the capital."

12 *Kurier Poznanski*, "Jews at… Work."

> *inserted, ready for operation, were discovered as well as publications of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland in Yiddish and Polish."*

Several newspapers covering the full investigation listed over a dozen names of people who were arrested, although none state all 66, and even the papers that mention Jankiel Wiernik by name do not specifically identify him as one of those arrested. Hence, while we can say that the investigators concluded Wiernik was writing and copying communist materials on two typewriters at the Dom Chleba[13] charity organization, it would be speculation to say he was actually arrested at this time for his role.

So far in this article, it is also not confirmed that this is the same Jankiel Wiernik who surfaced years later, also in Warsaw, and wrote *One Year in Treblinka* in late 1943. After all, there could be multiple people named "Jankiel Wiernik" in a city as large as Warsaw.

However, evidence from a series of Warsaw telephone books suggests that this is one and the same Jankiel Wiernik. For the years 1935 through 1939, there is only one entry for a "Wiernik Jankiel Nusyn" with a profession of "*majst. ciesielski*" (master carpenter) living at 23 Wolynska Street.[14]

Wiernik himself confirms that he lived on this street. In the book *Walls around: The Plunder of Warsaw Jewry during World War II and Its Aftermath*, author Itamar Levin quotes from a "small book written secretly and published after [Wiernik] arrived in Israel". Wiernik stated in this book:[15]

> *"I stood in line opposite my house on Wolynska Street. From there we were taken to Zamenhof Street. Before my eyes, I saw Ukrainians dividing up the spoils. They were fighting amongst themselves, tallying up and sorting through the loot."*

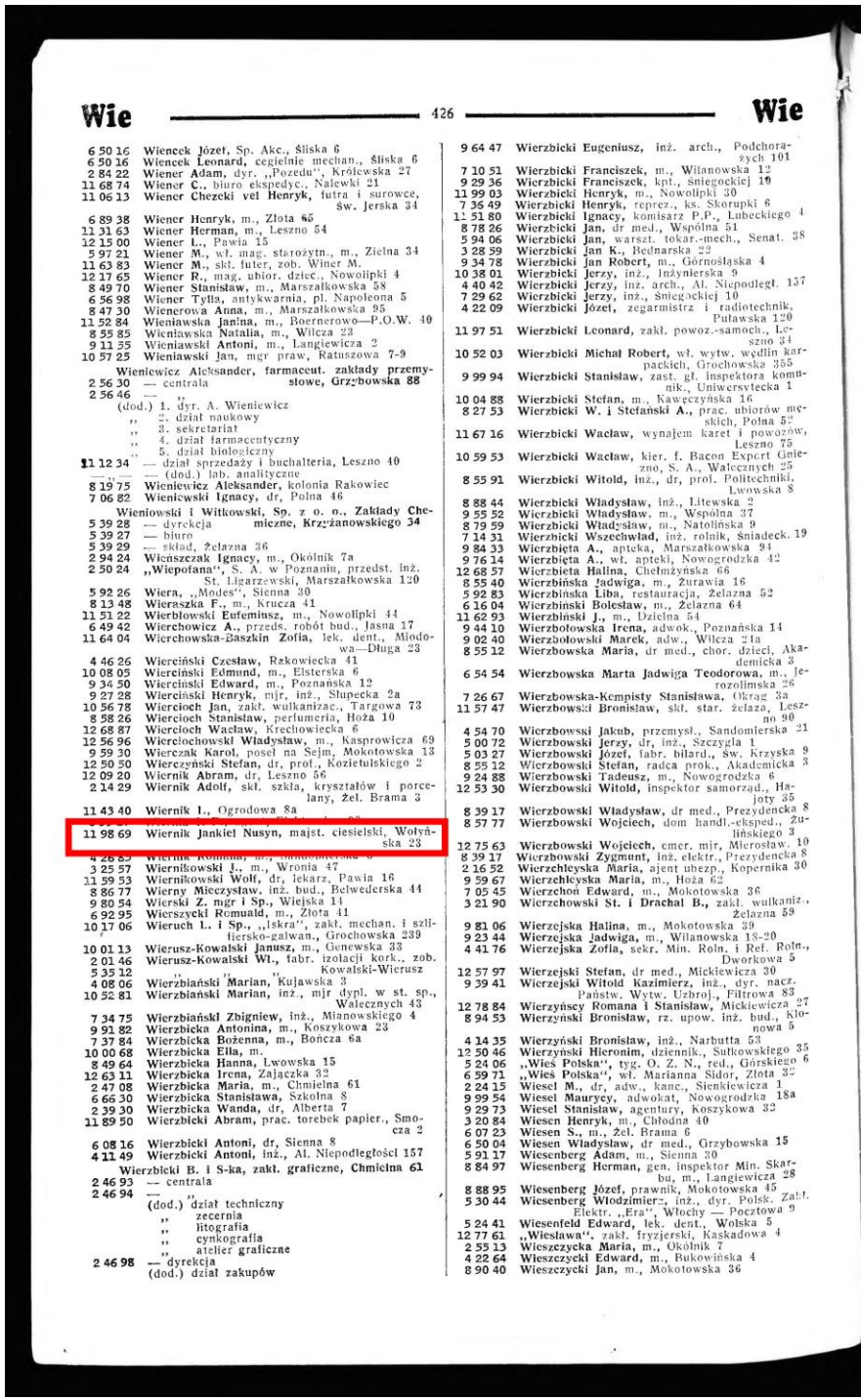
In all of Warsaw's telephone directories covering the years 1935-1939, no other "Jankiel Wiernik" or person with a similar first and last name is listed, and he maintained the same address for the entire period. By 1940, after the German occupation, Wiernik's name (or any of his later assumed names) can no longer be located in the *Telefonverzeichnis der Stadt Warschau* (*Telephone List of the City of Warsaw*) or the *Amtliches Fern-*

---

[13] Based on yearly financial summaries throughout the 1920s, Dom Chleba was a charity organization and soup kitchen, with over 80% of its yearly expenses going towards monetary and food support in the community. It was not itself a secret front for subversive communist activities.

[14] *Spis abonenntów… 1935-1936,* p. 302; *1937-1938,* p. 339; *1938-1939,* p. 377; *1939-1940,* p. 426.

[15] Itamar, *Walls Around*. p. 145.



Wie — 426 — **Wie**

6 50 16 **Wieneck Józef,** Sp. Akc., Śliska 6
6 50 16 **Wieneck Leonard,** cegielnie mechan., Śliska 6
2 84 22 **Wiener Adam,** dyr., „Pozedu", Królewska 27
11 68 74 **Wiener C.,** biuro ekspedyc., Nalewki 21
11 06 13 **Wiener Chezeki vel Henryk,** futra i surowce, Św. Jerska 34
6 89 38 **Wiener Henryk,** m., Złota 65
11 31 63 **Wiener Herman,** m., Leszno 54
12 15 00 **Wiener L.,** Pawia 15
5 97 21 **Wiener M.,** wł. mag. starożytn., m., Zielna 34
11 63 83 **Wiener M.,** skł. futer, zob. Winer M.
12 17 65 **Wiener R.,** mag. ubior. dziec., Nowolipki 4
8 49 70 **Wiener Stanisław,** m., Marszałkowska 58
6 56 98 **Wiener Tylla,** antykwarnia, pl. Napoleona 5
8 47 30 **Wienerowa Anna,** m., Marszałkowska 95
11 52 84 **Wieniawska Janina,** m., Boernerowo—P.O.W. 40
8 55 85 **Wieniawska Natalia,** m., Wilcza 23
9 11 55 **Wieniawski Antoni,** m., Langiewicza 2
10 57 25 **Wieniawski Jan,** mgr praw, Ratuszowa 7-9

Wieniewicz Aleksander, farmaceut. zakłady przemysłowe, Grzybowska 88

2 56 30 — centrala
2 56 46 — „
(dod.) 1. dyr. A. Wieniewicz
„ 2. dział naukowy
„ 3. sekretariat
„ 4. dział farmaceutyczny
„ 5. dział biologiczny
11 12 34 — dział sprzedaży i buchalteria, Leszno 40
— „ — (dod.) lab. analityczne
8 19 75 **Wieniewicz Aleksander,** kolonia Rakowiec
7 06 82 **Wieniewski Ignacy,** dr, Polna 46

Wieniowski i Witkowski, Sp. z o. o., Zakłady Chemiczne, Krzyżanowskiego 34

5 39 28 — dyrekcja
5 39 27 — biuro
5 39 29 — skład, Żelazna 36
2 94 24 **Wieńszczak Ignacy,** m., Okólnik 7a
2 50 24 **„Wiepofana",** S. A. w Poznaniu, przedst. inż. St. Ligarzewski, Marszałkowska 120
5 92 26 **Wiera, „Modes",** Sienna 30
8 13 48 **Wieraszka F.,** m., Krucza 41
11 51 22 **Wierblowski Eufemiusz,** m., Nowolipki 44
6 49 42 **Wierchowicz A.,** przeds. robót bud., Jasna 17
11 64 04 **Wierchowska-Baszkin Zofia,** lek. dent., Miodowa—Długa 23
4 46 26 **Wierciński Czesław,** Rzkowiecka 41
10 08 05 **Wiercinski Edmund,** m., Elsterska 6
9 34 50 **Wiercinski Edward,** m., Poznańska 12
9 27 28 **Wiercinski Henryk,** mjr, inż., Słupecka 2a
10 56 78 **Wiercioch Jan,** zakł. wulkanizac., Targowa 73
8 58 26 **Wiercioch Stanisław,** perfumeria, Hoża 10
12 68 87 **Wiercioch Wacław,** Krechowiecka 6
12 56 96 **Wierciochowski Władysław,** m., Kasprowicza 69
9 59 30 **Wierczak Karol,** poseł na Sejm, Mokotowska 13
12 50 50 **Wierczyński Stefan,** dr, prof., Kozietulskiego 2
12 09 20 **Wiernik Abram,** dr, Leszno 56
2 14 29 **Wiernik Adolf,** skł. szkła, kryształów i porcelany, Żel. Brama 3
11 43 40 **Wiernik I.,** Ogrodowa 8a
11 98 69 **Wiernik Jankiel Nusyn,** majst. ciesielski, Wolyńska 23
3 25 57 **Wiernikowski J.,** m., Wronia 47
11 59 53 **Wiernikowski Wolf,** dr, lekarz, Pawia 16
8 86 77 **Wierny Mieczysław,** inż. bud., Belwederska 44
9 80 54 **Wierski Z. mgr i Sp.,** Wiejska 14
6 92 95 **Wierszycki Romuald,** m., Złota 41
10 17 06 **Wieruch L. i Sp.,** „Iskra", zakł. mechan. i szlifiersko-galwan., Grochowska 239
10 01 13 **Wierusz-Kowalski Janusz,** m., Genewska 33
2 01 46 **Wierusz-Kowalski Wł.,** fabr. izolacji kork., zob. Kowalski-Wierusz
5 35 12 „ „ „
4 08 06 **Wierzbiański Marian,** Kujawska 3
10 52 81 **Wierzbiański Marian,** inż., mjr dypl. w st. sp., Waleczných 43
7 34 75 **Wierzbiański Zbigniew,** inż., Mianowskiego 4
9 91 82 **Wierzbicka Antonina,** m., Koszykowa 23
7 37 84 **Wierzbicka Bożenna,** m., Bończa 6a
10 00 68 **Wierzbicka Ella,** m.
8 49 64 **Wierzbicka Hanna,** Lwowska 15
12 63 11 **Wierzbicka Irena,** Zajączka 32
2 47 08 **Wierzbicka Maria,** m., Chmielna 61
6 66 30 **Wierzbicka Stanisława,** Szkolna 8
2 39 30 **Wierzbicka Wanda,** dr, Alberta 7
11 89 50 **Wierzbicki Abram,** prac. torebek papier., Smocza 2
6 08 16 **Wierzbicki Antoni, dr,** Sienna 8
4 11 49 **Wierzbicki Antoni,** inż., Al. Niepodległości 157

Wierzbicki B. i S-ka, zakł. graficzne, Chmielna 61

2 46 93 — centrala
2 46 94 — „
(dod.) dział techniczny
„ zecernia
„ litografia
„ cynkografia
„ atelier graficzne
2 46 98 — dyrekcja
(dod.) dział zakupów

9 64 47 **Wierzbicki Eugeniusz,** inż. arch., Podchorążych 101
7 10 51 **Wierzbicki Franciszek,** m., Witanowska 12
9 29 36 **Wierzbicki Franciszek,** kpt., Śniegockiej 10
11 99 03 **Wierzbicki Henryk,** m., Nowolipki 30
7 36 49 **Wierzbicki Henryk,** reprez., ks. Skorupki 6
12 51 80 **Wierzbicki Ignacy,** komisarz P.P., Lubeckiego 4
8 78 26 **Wierzbicki Jan,** dr med., Wspólna 51
5 94 06 **Wierzbicki Jan,** warszt. tokar.-mech., Senat. 38
3 28 59 **Wierzbicki Jan K.,** Bednarska 22
9 34 78 **Wierzbicki Jan Robert,** m., Górnośląska 4
10 38 01 **Wierzbicki Jerzy,** inż., Inżynierska 9
4 40 42 **Wierzbicki Jerzy,** inż. arch., Al. Niepodległ. 157
7 29 62 **Wierzbicki Jerzy,** inż., Śniegockiej 10
4 22 09 **Wierzbicki Józef,** zegarmistrz i radiotechnik, Puławska 120
11 97 51 **Wierzbicki Leonard,** zakł. powoz.-samoch., Leszno 34
10 52 03 **Wierzbicki Michał Robert,** wł. wytw. wędlin karpackich, Grochowska 355
9 99 94 **Wierzbicki Stanisław,** zast. gł. inspektora komunik., Uniwersytecka 1
10 04 88 **Wierzbicki Stefan,** m., Kawęczyńska 16
8 27 53 **Wierzbicki W. i Stefański A.,** prac. ubiorów męskich, Polna 52
11 67 16 **Wierzbicki Wacław,** wynajem karet i powozów, Leszno 75
10 59 53 **Wierzbicki Wacław,** kier. f. Bacon Expert Gniezno, S. A., Waleczných 25
8 55 91 **Wierzbicki Witold,** inż., dr, prof. Politechniki, Lwowska 8
8 88 44 **Wierzbicki Władysław,** inż., Litewska 2
9 55 52 **Wierzbicki Władysław,** m., Wspólna 37
8 79 59 **Wierzbicki Władysław,** m., Natolińska 9
7 14 31 **Wierzbicki Wszechwład,** inż. rolnik, Śniadeck. 19
9 84 33 **Wierzbięta A.,** apteka, Marszałkowska 94
9 76 14 **Wierzbięta A.,** wł. apteki, Nowogrodzka 42
12 68 57 **Wierzbięta Halina,** Chełmżyńska 66
8 55 40 **Wierzbińska Jadwiga,** m., Żurawia 16
5 92 83 **Wierzbińska Liba,** restauracja, Żelazna 52
6 16 04 **Wierzbiński Bolesław,** m., Żelazna 64
11 62 93 **Wierzbiński J.,** m., Dzielna 54
9 44 10 **Wierzbołowska Irena,** adwok., Poznańska 14
9 02 40 **Wierzbołowski Marek,** adw., Wilcza 21a
8 55 12 **Wierzbowska Maria,** dr med., chor. dzieci, Akademicka 3
6 54 54 **Wierzbowska Marta Jadwiga Teodorowa,** m., Jerozolimska 26
7 26 67 **Wierzbowska-Kempisty Stanisława,** Okrąg 3a
11 57 47 **Wierzbowski Bronisław,** skł. star. żelaza, Leszno 90
4 54 70 **Wierzbowski Jakub,** przemysł., Sandomierska 21
5 00 72 **Wierzbowski Jerzy,** dr, inż., Szczygla 1
5 03 27 **Wierzbowski Józef,** fabr. bilard., Św. Krzyska 9
8 55 12 **Wierzbowski Stefan,** radca prok., Akademicka 3
9 24 88 **Wierzbowski Tadeusz,** m., Nowogrodzka 6
12 53 30 **Wierzbowski Witold,** inspektor samorząd., Hoże 35
8 39 17 **Wierzbowski Władysław,** dr med., Prezydencka 8
8 57 77 **Wierzbowski Wojciech,** dom handl.-eksped., Żulińskiego 3
12 75 63 **Wierzbowski Wojciech,** emer. mir, Mierosław. 10
8 39 17 **Wierzbowski Zygmunt,** inż. elektr., Prezydencka 8
2 16 52 **Wierzchleyska Maria,** ajent ubezp., Kopernika 30
9 59 67 **Wierzchleyska Maria,** m., Hoża 62
7 05 45 **Wierzchoń Edward,** m., Mokotowska 36
3 21 90 **Wierzchowski St. i Drachal B.,** zakł. wulkaniz., Żelazna 59
9 81 06 **Wierzejska Halina,** m., Mokotowska 39
9 23 44 **Wierzejska Jadwiga,** m., Wilanowska 18-20
4 41 76 **Wierzejska Zofia,** sekr. Min. Roln. i Ref. Roln., Dworkowa 5
12 57 97 **Wierzejski Stefan,** dr med., Mickiewicza 30
9 39 41 **Wierzejski Witold Kazimierz,** inż., dyr. nacz. Państw. Wytw. Uzbroj., Filtrowa 83
12 78 84 **Wierzyńscy Romana i Stanisław,** Mickiewicza 27
8 94 53 **Wierzyński Bronisław,** rz. upow. inż. bud., Klonowa 5
4 14 35 **Wierzyński Bronisław,** inż., Narbutta 53
12 50 46 **Wierzyński Hieronim,** dziennik., Sułkowskiego 35
5 24 06 **„Wieś Polska",** tyg. O. Z. N., red., Górskiego 6
6 59 71 **„Wieś Polska",** wł. Marianna Sidor, Złota 32
2 24 15 **Wiesel M.,** dr, adw., kanc., Sienkiewicza 1
9 99 54 **Wiesel Maurycy,** adwokat, Nowogrodzka 18a
9 29 73 **Wiesel Stanisław,** agentury, Koszykowa 32
3 20 84 **Wiesen Henryk,** m., Chłodna 40
6 07 23 **Wiesen S.,** m., Żel. Brama 6
6 50 04 **Wiesen Władysław,** dr med., Grzybowska 15
5 91 17 **Wiesenberg Adam,** m., Sienna 30
8 84 97 **Wiesenberg Herman,** gen. inspektor Min. Skarbu, m., Langiewicza 28
8 88 95 **Wiesenberg Józef,** prawnik, Mokotowska 45
5 30 44 **Wiesenberg Włodzimierz,** inż., dyr. Polsk. Zakł. Elektr. „Era", Włochy — Pocztowa 9
5 24 41 **Wiesenfeld Edward,** lek. dent., Wolska 5
12 77 61 **„Wiesława",** zakł. fryzjerski, Kaskadowa 4
2 55 13 **Wieszczycka Maria,** m., Okólnik 7
4 22 64 **Wieszczycki Edward,** m., Bukowińska 4
8 90 40 **Wieszczycki Jan,** m., Mokotowska 36

Warsaw Phone Book 1939, with entry of Jankiel Wiernik

sprechbuch für das Generalgouvernement (*Official Telephone Directory for the General Government*) of 1942. His address of 23 Wolynska was located inside the boundaries of the Jewish ghetto the National Socialists established.[16]

Interestingly, the address listed on his *Generalgouvernmement Kennkarte* (ID Card; issued June 1, 1943 in Warsaw) of Towarowa 28 is located outside the Jewish ghetto's boundaries. This document identifies Wiernik as "Jan Smarzynski," an unemployed clerk of the Roman Catholic religion.[17] "Jan Smarzynski" is an assumed name, so the rest of the document may be a partial or complete forgery, including the June 1 date, when Wiernik was supposedly still in Treblinka and thus would have been unavailable to be issued an ID card in Warsaw.[18] The card, though, has his photograph and was in his possession, eventually being turned over by his estate to the Ghetto Fighters House Archives.

Participation in subversive communist movements was a theme throughout Wiernik's life, starting from the age of 24, when he joined the *Bund* movement. After his release from military service under the Tsar, he settled in Warsaw, where he was caught up in the investigation of a sophisticated communist underground printing operation which was writing, copying and distributing material in a variety of languages. Far from being nearly illiterate and unfamiliar with writing, he was the only person mentioned in newspaper articles as actually writing the communist proclamations, in addition to being in possession of common copying supplies like carbon paper. Finally, according to various telephone directories covering the years 1935-1939, no other person named "Jankiel Wiernik" ever registered an address or telephone in Warsaw, so we can rule out a separate subversive underground communist with the same name.

Bibliography

– Amtliches Fernsprechbuch für das Generalgouvernement. Urzędowa Książka Telefoniczna dla Generalnego Gubernatorstwa (Official Tele-

[16] *Online Warsaw Ghetto Map and Database*.

[17] Gordon-Levy, "Personal documents, letters, and testimonies from the estate of Yaakov Wiernik."

[18] However, this June 1 date corresponds to an earlier "version" of the escape from Treblinka by an anonymous author. In this account, it is claimed the breakout took place at the end of May, which would give Wiernik enough time to return to Warsaw to obtain a real ID under a false name on June 1, 1943. See Mattogno, *The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps*, p. 126, and "Ein Flüchtling aus Treblinka…". Both acknowledge the writer of this report is likely Wiernik.

phone Directory for the General Government). Deutschen Post Osten, 1942, p. 314. Radomska Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://bc.radom.pl/dlibra/docmetadata?id=1230.
– Bartoszewski, Władysław. "Historia Jankiela Wiernika (I).", *Polska* (Warsaw), No. 8, August 1964, p. 54; archived at https://web.archive.org/web/20140509083502/http://wladyslawbartoszewski.blox.pl/2006/10/Historia-Jankiela-Wiernika-I.html (May 9, 2014.).
– Bartoszewski, Władysław. "Historia Jankiela Wiernika (II)." *Polska* (Warsaw), No. 8, August 1964; archived at: https://web.archive.org/web/20140509104421/http://wladyslawbartoszewski.blox.pl/2006/10/Historia-Jankiela-Wiernika-II.html (May 9, 2014).
– *Dzwon Niedzielny* (Krakow). "*Z Polski*" ("From Poland"), August 25, 1935. Yr. 11, No. 35, pp. 571f. Jagiellonska Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://jbc.bj.uj.edu.pl/dlibra/publication/331167/edition/316603.
– "Ein Flüchtling aus Treblinka schildert vor dem 28. September 1943 die Zustände im Lager und seine Flucht während des Häftlingsaufstands." In: Klaus-Peter Friedrich (ed.), *Die Verfolgung und Ermordung der europäischen Juden durch das nationalsozialistische Deutschland 1933 – 1945. Band 9. Polen: Generalgouvernement August 1941 – 1945*, vol. 9. Oldenbourg Verlag, Munich, 2014, pp. 734-736.
– *Expres Zagłębia* (Sosnowiec). "*Wykrycie wielkiej tajnej drukarni komunistycznej w Warszawie*." ("Discovery of a large secret communist printing house in Warsaw"), August 5, 1935. Yr. 10, No. 211, p. 1. Slaska Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://sbc.org.pl/dlibra/publication/546612/edition/513207.
– *Gazeta Narodowa* (Częstochowa). "*Z KRAJU I ZE SWIATA*" ("From the Country and the World"), August 11, 1935. Yr. 4, No. 40 (222), p. 2. Slaska Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://sbc.org.pl/dlibra/publication/489992/edition/459080.
– *Gazeta Polska* (Koscian). "*Tajna drukarnia komunistyczna w Warszawie*" ("The communist printing house in Warsaw"), August 8, 1935. Yr. 39, No. 182, p. 2. Wielkopolska Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://www.wbc.poznan.pl/dlibra/publication/500323/edition/407621.
– *Gazeta Powszechna* (Poznan). "Sztab partji komunistycznej pod kluczem: 66 wywrotowców aresztowano w Warszawie" ("Communist Party Headquarters Under Lock and Key: 66 Subversives Arrested in Warsaw"), August 17, 1935. Yr. 18, No. 189, p. 2. Wielkopolska Bibli-

oteka Cyfrowa; https://www.wbc.poznan.pl/dlibra/publication/540304/edition/448297.
– *Gazeta Robotnicza* (Katowice). "*Aresztowania*" ("Arrests"), August 16, 1935. Yr. 40, No. 217, p. 3. Slaska Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://sbc.org.pl/dlibra/publication/153127/edition/143856.
– *Gazeta Robotnicza* (Katowice). "*Kronika sądowa*" ("Court Chronicle"), June 9, 1936. Yr. 41, No. 165, p. 3. Slaska Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://sbc.org.pl/dlibra/publication/155772/edition/146358.
– *Glos Narodu* (Krakow). "*Likwidowanie ruchu komunistycznego w stolicy*" ("Liquidation of the communist movement in the capital"), August 16, 1935. Yr. 42, No. 222, p. 1. Jagiellonska Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://jbc.bj.uj.edu.pl/dlibra/publication/176938/edition/168423.
– Gordon-Levy, Yael, ed. "Personal documents, letters, and testimonies from the estate of Yaakov Wiernik." 1943. Ghetto Fighters House Archives. https://www.infocenters.co.il/gfh/notebook_ext.asp?item=114833&site=gfh&lang=ENG&menu=1.
– Itamar, Levin. *Walls around: The Plunder of Warsaw Jewry during World War II and Its Aftermath*. Translated by Rachel Neiman. Praeger, Westport, Conn., 2004. https://archive.org/details/wallsaroundplund0000levi.
– *Kurier Poznanski* (Poznan). "*Żydzi przy… robocie*" ("Jews at… Work"), August 20, 1935. Yr. 30, No. 377, p. 4. Wielkopolska Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://www.wbc.poznan.pl/dlibra/publication/575468/edition/488194.
– Mattogno, Carlo. The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Bełżec: Black Propaganda, Archeological Research, Expected Material Evidence. 1st ed. Holocaust Handbooks 28. Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd, 2024. https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-operation-reinhardt-camps-treblinka-sobibor-belzec/.
– *Nasza Chodzież* (Chodziez). "*Tajna drukarnia w piwnicy*" ("Secret printing house in the basement"), August 7, 1935. Yr. 6, No. 180, p. 1. Wielkopolska Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://www.wbc.poznan.pl/dlibra/publication/522045/edition/428326.
– "On the ban on living in four provinces of the country for Adam Bardziński and Jankiel Wiernik, who were found to be members of political organizations in the Petrograd Governorate." 1913. Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych. https://www.szukajwarchiwach.gov.pl/en/jednostka/-/jednostka/17795797.

– Shtokfish, D, ed. *Sefer Wyszków*. (*Wyszków Memorial Book*). Wyszków Association of Former Residents in Israel and Abroad, 1964. https://www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/ybip/YBIP_Wyszkow.html.
– Spis abonenntów warszawskiej sieci telefonów polskiej akcyjnej spółki telefonicznej, rok 1935/36 (List of Subscribers of the Warsaw Telephone Network of the Polish Joint-Stock Telephone Company, 1935-1936). ZAKŁ. GRAF. „NOWOCZESNA SPÓŁKA WYDAWNICZA" S. A. MARSZAŁKOWSKA 3-5-7, 1935. Mazowiecka Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://mbc.cyfrowemazowsze.pl/dlibra/publication/edition/9883/.
– *Spis abonenntów warszawskiej sieci telefonów polskiej akcyjnej spółki telefonicznej, rok 1937/38* (as before). GRAPHIC PRINTING STUDIO "DOM PRASY" S. A. MARSZAŁKOWSKA 3-5-7, 1937. Mazowiecka Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://mbc.cyfrowemazowsze.pl/dlibra/publication/edition/9884/.
– *Spis abonenntów warszawskiej sieci telefonów polskiej akcyjnej spółki telefonicznej, rok 1938/39* (as before). GRAPHIC PRINTING STUDIO "DOM PRASY" S.A. MARSZAŁKOWSKA 3-5-Ï, 1938. Mazowiecka Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://mbc.cyfrowemazowsze.pl/dlibra/publication/edition/9885/.
– *Spis abonenntów warszawskiej sieci telefonów polskiej akcyjnej spółki telefonicznej, rok 1939/40* (as before). GRAPHIC PRINTING STUDIO "DOM PRASY" S.A., MARSZAŁKOWSKA 3/5/7, 1939. Mazowiecka Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://mbc.cyfrowemazowsze.pl/dlibra/publication/11896/edition/9887.
– Telefonverzeichnis der Stadt Warschau / Wykaz Czynnych Telefonów Warszawskiej Sieci 1940 (List of Active Telephones of the Warsaw Network 1940). Biuro Nowoczesnej Reklamy, 1940, p. 80. Mazowiecka Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://mbc.cyfrowemazowsze.pl/dlibra/publication/10871/edition/9821/.
– *Tygodnik Polityczny* (Warsaw). "*Co komunista – to zyd*" ("What is a communist is a Jew"), August 25, 1935. Yr. 1, No. 13, p. 7. Jagiellonska Biblioteka Cyfrowa. https://jbc.bj.uj.edu.pl/dlibra/publication/281292/edition/268849.

Does Poland Deserve War Reparations from Germany?

John Wear, Germar Rudolf

The November/December 2022 issue of *The Barnes Review* mentions that the Polish government has formally demanded $1.2 trillion from Germany "for the damages from the Nazi invasion and occupation during World War II."[1] This article examines whether Poland deserves to receive such reparations from Germany.

Polish Report

Poland released a report on September 1, 2022, titled "The Report on the Losses Sustained by Poland as a Result of German Aggression and Occupation During the Second World War, 1939–1945."[2] The foreword to this report states that it "is Poland's first and indispensable step on the road to obtain the reparations and due compensation which the Polish State has the right to claim for the devastation and injuries it suffered during the Second World War."

The introduction to this report states that:[3]

> *"*[It] *is the outcome of a project carried out by the Parliamentary Group for the Estimation of the Amount of Compensation due to Poland from Germany for Damage Caused during the Second World War. The Group was established by the Polish Sejm in its 8th term, on 29 September 2017, and consists of members of parliament and a team of experts."*

The introduction further states:[4]

> *"During the Second World War, Poland sustained the largest human and material losses of all European countries in relation to its total population and national assets. These losses were caused not only by German military operations, but above all, by a German policy of occupation motivated by the conviction of racial inferiority of the Polish population. The Germans exterminated people in the occupied territo-*

1 *The Barnes Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 6., Nov./Dec. 2022, p. 44.
2 www.instytutstratwojennych.pl.
3 *Ibid.*, p. 17.
4 *Ibid.*, pp. 17f.

ries in a deliberate and organized manner, and intensively exploited Polish society, both through forced labor and the willful devastation of property, including the complete destruction of Warsaw, Poland's capital city, along with thousands of Polish cities, towns, and villages."

Of course, the authors state that "the present report is undoubtedly an underestimate in all the areas it addresses, with its underlying principles rooted in the most conservative estimates possible."[5] The authors make it clear that Poland deserves far more compensation from Germany than they are requesting in this report.

The report also clearly states that German aggression was the sole cause of the war:[6]

"Poland was the first country to resist the territorial and political demands of the Third Reich, refusing to grant concessions to Germany which would have resulted in the loss of independence on the international arena and subordination to Berlin. Hitler decided to resolve the conflict which he himself had caused, by military means, and on 1 September 1939 the Wehrmacht invaded Poland without declaring war."

Thus, German military aggression is the primary reason why Poles in this report state that Germany owes reparations to Poland. We will examine why Germany attacked Poland on September 1, 1939.

Poland's Provocations

Polish Foreign Minister Józef Beck accepted an offer from Great Britain on March 30, 1939, that gave an unconditional unilateral guarantee of Poland's independence. The British Empire agreed to go to war as an ally of Poland if the Poles decided that war was necessary. In words drafted by British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain spoke in the House of Commons on March 31, 1939:[7]

"I now have to inform the House […] *that, in the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence and which the Polish government accordingly considered it vital to resist with their national forces, His Majesty's Government would feel themselves bound at once to lend the Polish government all support in their power. They have given the Polish government an assurance to that effect."*

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 25.

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 63.

[7] Barnett, Correlli, *The Collapse of British Power*, New York: William Morrow, 1972, p. 560; see also Taylor, A.J.P., *The Origins of the Second World War*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 1961, p. 211.

Great Britain's unprecedented "blank check" to Poland led to increasing violence and atrocities against the German minority in Poland. The book *Polish Acts of Atrocity against the German Minority in Poland* answers the question why the Polish government allowed such atrocities to happen:[8]

> *"The guarantee of assistance given Poland by the British government was the agent which lent impetus to Britain's policy of encirclement. It was designed to exploit the problem of Danzig and the Corridor to begin a war, desired and long-prepared by England, for the annihilation of Greater Germany. In Warsaw, moderation was no longer considered necessary, and the opinion held was that matters could be safely brought to a head. England was backing this diabolical game, having guaranteed the 'integrity' of the Polish state. The British assurance of assistance meant that Poland was to be the battering ram of Germany's enemies. Henceforth, Poland neglected no form of provocation of Germany and, in its blindness, dreamt of 'victorious battle at Berlin's gates.' Had it not been for the encouragement of the English war clique, which was stiffening Poland's attitude toward the Reich and whose promises led Warsaw to feel safe, the Polish government would hardly have let matters develop to the point where Polish soldiers and civilians would eventually interpret the slogan to extirpate all German influence as an incitement to the murder and bestial mutilation of human beings."*

American historian David Hoggan wrote that German-Polish relationships became strained by the increasing harshness with which the Polish authorities handled its German minority. More than 1 million ethnic Germans resided in Poland, and these Germans were the principal victims of the German-Polish crisis in the coming weeks. The Germans in Poland were subjected to increasing doses of violence from the dominant Poles. Ultimately, many thousands of Germans in Poland paid for this crisis with their lives. They were among the first victims of Britain's war policy against Germany.[9]

On August 14, 1939, the Polish authorities in East Upper Silesia launched a campaign of mass arrests against the German minority. The Poles then proceeded to close and confiscate the remaining German businesses, clubs, and welfare installations. The arrested Germans were forced to march toward the interior of Poland in prisoner columns. The various

---

[8] Shadewaldt, Hans, *Polish Acts of Atrocity Against the German Minority in Poland*, Berlin, and New York: German Library of Information, 2nd edition, 1940, pp. 75f.

[9] Hoggan, David L., *The Forced War: When Peaceful Revision Failed*, Costa Mesa, Cal.: Institute for Historical Review, 1989, pp. 260-262, 387.

German groups in Poland were frantic by this time, and they feared that the Poles would attempt the total extermination of the German minority in the event of war. Thousands of Germans were seeking to escape arrest by crossing the border into Germany. Some of the worst recent Polish atrocities included the mutilation of several Germans. The German government warned the Polish government not to regard their German minority as helpless hostages who could be butchered with impunity.[10]

William Lindsay White, an American journalist, recalled that there was no doubt among well-informed people that, by August 1939, horrible atrocities were being inflicted every day on the ethnic German minority of Poland. White said that a letter from the Polish government claiming that no persecution of the Germans in Poland was taking place had about as much validity as the civil liberties guaranteed by the 1936 constitution of the Soviet Union.[11]

Donald Day, a well-known *Chicago Tribune* correspondent, reported on the atrocious treatment the Poles had meted out to the ethnic Germans in Poland:[12]

> *"I traveled up to the Polish Corridor where the German authorities permitted me to interview the German refugees from many Polish cities and towns. The story was the same. Mass arrests and long marches along roads toward the interior of Poland. The railroads were crowded with troop movements. Those who fell by the wayside were shot. The Polish authorities seemed to have gone mad. I have been questioning people all my life, and I think I know how to make deductions from the exaggerated stories told by people who have passed through harrowing personal experiences. But even with generous allowance, the situation was plenty bad. To me the war seemed only a question of hours."*

David Hoggan wrote that the leaders of the German minority in Poland repeatedly appealed to the Polish government for mercy during this period, but to no avail. More than 80,000 German refugees had been forced to leave Poland by August 20, 1939, and virtually all other ethnic Germans in Poland were clamoring to leave to escape Polish atrocities.[13]

British Ambassador Nevile Henderson in Berlin was concentrating on obtaining recognition from Halifax of the cruel fate of the German minority in Poland. Henderson emphatically warned Halifax on August 24, 1939,

---

[10] *Ibid.*, pp. 452f.
[11] *Ibid.*, p. 554.
[12] Day, Donald, *Onward Christian Soldiers*, Newport Beach, Cal.: The Noontide Press, 2002, p. 56.
[13] Hoggan, David L., *op. cit.*, pp. 358, 382, 388, 391f., 479.

that German complaints about the treatment of the German minority in Poland were fully supported by the facts. Henderson knew that the Germans were prepared to negotiate, and he stated to Halifax that war between Poland and Germany was inevitable unless negotiations were resumed between the two countries. Henderson pleaded with Halifax that it would be contrary to Polish interests to attempt a full military occupation of Danzig, and he added a scathingly effective denunciation of Polish policy. What Henderson failed to realize was that Halifax was pursuing war for its own sake as an instrument of policy. Halifax desired the complete destruction of Germany.[14]

On August 25, 1939, Ambassador Henderson reported to Halifax the latest Polish atrocity at Bielitz, Upper Silesia. Henderson never relied on official German statements concerning these incidents, but instead based his reports on information he had received from neutral sources. The Poles continued to forcibly uproot the Germans of that area, and compelled them to march into the interior of Poland. Eight Germans were murdered and many more were injured during one of these actions. Henderson deplored the failure of the British government to exercise restraint over the Polish authorities.[15]

Hoggan wrote that Hitler was faced with a terrible dilemma. If Hitler did nothing, the Germans of Poland and Danzig would be abandoned to the cruelty and violence of a hostile Poland. If Hitler took effective action against the Poles, the British and French might declare war against Germany. Henderson feared that the Bielitz atrocity would be the final straw to prompt Hitler to invade Poland. Henderson, who strongly desired peace with Germany, deplored the failure of the British government to exercise restraint over the Polish authorities.[16]

Dutch historian Louis de Jong wrote that, by mid-August 1939, the Poles had proceeded to arrest hundreds of ethnic Germans. German printing shops and trade-union offices were closed, and numerous house-to-house searches took place. Eight ethnic Germans who had been arrested in Upper Silesia were shot to death on August 24 during their transport to an internment camp.[17]

---

[14] *Ibid.*, pp. 500f., 550.
[15] *Ibid.*, pp. 509f.
[16] *Ibid.*, p. 509
[17] De Jong, Louis, *The German Fifth Column in the Second World War*, New York: Howard Fertig, 1973, p. 37.

Hitler invaded Poland to end these atrocities against the German minority in Poland. American historian Harry Elmer Barnes agreed with Hoggan's analysis. Barnes wrote:[18]

> *"The primary responsibility for the outbreak of the German-Polish War was that of Poland and Britain, while for the transformation of the German-Polish conflict into a European War, Britain, guided by Halifax, was almost exclusively responsible."*

The Germans in Poland continued to experience an atmosphere of terror in the early part of September 1939. Throughout the country, the Germans had been told:[19]

> *"If war comes to Poland, you will all be hanged."*

This prophecy was later fulfilled in many cases.

Hitler had planned to offer to restore sovereignty to the Czech state and to western Poland as part of a peace proposal with Great Britain and France. German Minister of Foreign Affairs Joachim von Ribbentrop informed Soviet leaders Josef Stalin and Vyacheslav Molotov of Hitler's intention in a note on September 15, 1939. Stalin and Molotov, however, sought to stifle any action that might bring Germany and the Allies to the conference table. The Soviet leaders told Ribbentrop that they did not approve of the resurrection of the Polish state. Aware of Germany's dependency on Soviet trade, Hitler abandoned his plan to reestablish Polish statehood.[20]

Hitler's invasion of Poland was forced by the Polish government's intolerable treatment of its German population. Germany did not invade Poland for *Lebensraum* or any other malicious reason. Thus, the Polish government's report claiming that "Hitler decided to resolve the conflict which he himself had caused" ignores the numerous provocations and violence against the German minority in Poland that led to Germany's invasion of Poland.

Polish Expulsions of Germans

The Polish report states that Poland has not received fair compensation from Germany:[21]

---

[18] Barnes, Harry Elmer, *Barnes against the Blackout*, Costa Mesa, Cal.: The Institute for Historical Review, 1991, p. 222.
[19] Hoggan, David L., *op. cit.*, p. 390.
[20] Tedor, Richard, *Hitler's Revolution*, Chicago: 2013, pp. 160f.
[21] www.instytutstratwojennych.pl., p. 503.

> *"Following the Potsdam Conference, it was decided that Germany will 'be compelled to compensate to the greatest possible extent for the loss and suffering that she has caused to the United Nations and for which the German people cannot escape responsibility.' This provision has not been implemented to this day in respect of Poland. After the Potsdam Conference, the Paris Peace Treaties were signed in 1946. It concerned reparations for the countries of Western and Eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa, but it did not include the Polish state."*

The Polish report fails to mention that, at the conclusion of the Potsdam Conference on August 2, 1945, the Western allies agreed to "the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland." Since the Allied victors had defined "Germany" in their various agreements as territories belonging to that country as of December 31, 1937, this "transfer agreement" should have concerned exclusively Germans living within the 1937 boundaries of Poland. Hence, it should *not* have included the Germans who had lived for centuries in southern East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia. The potential transfer of these territories to Poland was supposed to be done during a peace treaty, which never came to pass. In the meantime, those territories were merely put under temporary Polish administration (and Soviet administration for northern East Prussia).

Yet still, the Poles simply pretended that this "transfer agreement" also included Germany's eastern provinces. In fact, they didn't even wait for a decision by the victorious powers to be made in this regard. For more than three months *prior* to the Potsdam Agreement, the Polish government was already expelling German citizens from what it then called the "Recovered Territories." That term itself is highly misleading. In fact, Poland had no historical claim whatsoever to two of the three Prussian provinces it took over after World War II: (southern) East Prussia and Silesia.

While Polish noblemen HAD ruled Silesia since the late 900s, they slowly lost control of it due to peaceful and very successful German settlement activities on both sides of the Oder River since the 12th century. As a result, in the Treaty of Trentschin of 1335, the Polish king relinquished Silesia "for all eternity" to the Bohemian King. Silesia thus became part of the Holy Roman Empire of German Nation. It became a Prussian Province in 1763, after Fredrick the Great's successful war of conquest against the Habsburg monarchy, which had ruled the Holy Roman Empire since 1438.

Prussia and the Baltic territories north of it, hence today's Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, were conquered starting in the early 13th Century by the Teutonic Knights as a result of a *request* to the Pope by a Polish nobleman,

Konrad of Masovia, who had unsuccessfully tried to conquer, subjugate and Christianize the Prussian heathens for decades. The State of the Teutonic Order deteriorated in the 15th Century, and became a secularized, yet Lutheran dutchy in 1525. It was inherited in 1618 by the Hohenzollerns of Brandenburg, who renamed their country the Kingdom of Prussia in 1701 (because the other German kings wouldn't allow Brandenburg to become a Kingdom).

The history of Pomerania is a mix of various conquests by the Teutonic Order, Poland, Sweden and Brandenburg-Prussia, which had little effect on the ethnic composition, which was always mixed German and Slavic/ Polish.

But whatever the deep history of these provinces may have been, population transfers, a euphemism for ethnic cleansing, which is genocide in today's understanding of the term, requires the affected population's consent to be legal. It goes without saying that such a consent was never requested in this case, nor could it have happened. If every country in the world conquered territories of adjacent countries and transferred populations because they could claim that they, in some more-or-less-distant past, controlled certain parts of a neighboring country, then all hell would break loose all over the planet. History can help us understand the world we live in, but it cannot be a justification for ethnic cleansing and genocide.

While the expulsions of the Germans from their ancestral homes in East Germany and Poland were cruel and disorganized, they were neither spontaneous nor accidental. Instead, the expulsions were carried out according to a premeditated strategy devised by the Polish government well before the end of the war.[22] The extreme suffering, death and confiscation of property inflicted on ethnic Germans expelled from Poland and East Germany and the east-German provinces after World War II is not mentioned in the Polish report. These German expellees have never been compensated for their suffering and loss of property.

Poland relied almost exclusively on the use of terror to transport the indigenous German population from their homelands westward across the Oder-Neisse line, which was to become Germany's new eastern border. Except in a very few instances, deportations as a result of mob actions did not cause the German expulsions. Rather, the so-called "wild expulsions" were carried out primarily by troops, police and militia acting under orders and policies originating at the highest levels of the Polish government. So chaotic was the process of expelling the German majority from their home-

[22] Douglas, R. M., *Orderly and Humane: The Expulsion of the Germans after the Second World War*, New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 2012, p. 93.



Shaded area: Germany up to the end of World War One. Dark grey (green in color): German territories lost after both world wars. Hence, some 50% of today's Polish territories used to be German, with the vast majority of it populated mainly by Germans. When will Poland compensate Germany for these losses?

land in East Germany that many foreign observers, and even many people from the expelling countries themselves, mistook the violent events of the late spring and summer of 1945 as a spontaneous process from beneath. The expelling Polish government was more than happy to allow this myth of the "wild expulsions" to grow, since this myth enabled them to disclaim responsibility for the atrocities that were essential components of the expulsions.[23]

The worst of the violence in East Germany occurred between mid-June and mid-July 1945, particularly in the districts bordering the Oder-Neisse demarcation line, which were designated by the Polish Army Command as a military settlement area. The commander of the Polish Second Army ex-

[23] *Ibid.*, pp. 94f.

pressed on June 24, 1945, the Polish position on the rapid transfer of the Germans:[24]

> *"We are transferring the Germans out of Polish territory* [meaning East Germany] *and we are acting thereby in accordance with directives from Moscow. We are behaving with the Germans as they behaved with us. Many already have forgotten how they treated our children, women, and old people. The Czechs knew how to act so that the Germans fled from their territory of their own volition.*
>
> *One must perform one's tasks in such a harsh and decisive manner that the Germanic vermin do not hide in their houses but rather will flee from us of their own volition and then* [once] *in their own land will thank God that they were lucky enough to save their heads. We do not forget Germans always will be Germans."*

The Germans who were forced to resettle were usually allowed to take only 20 kilograms of baggage with them, and were escorted to the demarcation line by squads of Polish soldiers. In late June 1945, at least 40,000 Germans were expelled within a few days. One commentator describes what this meant to the Germans living near the Oder-Neisse line:[25]

> *"The evacuation of individual localities usually began in the early morning hours. The population, torn from their sleep, had scarcely 15 to 20 minutes to snatch the most necessary belongings, or else they were driven directly onto the street without any ceremony. Smaller localities and villages were evacuated at gunpoint by small numbers of soldiers, frequently only a squad or a platoon. Due to the proximity of the border, for the sake of simplicity the Germans were marched on foot to the nearest bridge over the river, driven over to the Soviet side* [i.e., into the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany] *and there left to their own fate."*

The German expellees were frequently robbed by members of the Polish militia and military units that carried out the expulsions. Food supply became an acute problem, and the uprooted Germans were often destitute and exhausted when they arrived in the Soviet Occupation Zone. The German expellees became easy prey for Soviet occupation troops, who often stole the few belongings the Germans had brought with them. Some Germans were beaten and raped, forced to perform humiliating acts, and some were randomly killed.[26]

---

[24] Bessel, Richard, *Germany 1945: From War to Peace*, London: Harper Perennial, 2010, pp. 214f.

[25] *Ibid.*, p. 215.

[26] *Ibid.*, pp. 216f.

The traffic of Germans across the Oder-Neisse line was not all in a single direction. At the end of the war, many hundreds of thousands of Germans from East Germany who had fled the Red Army's advance to the west now tried to return to their homes. The returning Germans did not understand that there was not going to be a return home. The alarming spectacle of the terrorized and uprooted population in East Germany increased in the weeks after V-E Day, and was one of the factors spurring newly installed local Polish authorities to quickly proceed with "wild expulsions" of the German natives. Polish soldiers and government officials used aggressive and often violent measures to prevent the unwanted Germans from returning to their homes.[27]

However great the hazards and miseries of life on the road that were in store for the German expellees, they were usually preferable to the expulsion trains the Polish authorities began to operate. Taking up to two weeks to reach Berlin, the trains were typically not provisioned, and lacked the most basic amenities. As a result, the death rate on the trains soared. One passenger wrote:[28]

> *"In our freight wagon there were about 98 people, and it is no exaggeration to say that we were squeezed against each other like sardines in a can. When we reached Allenstein, people started to die, and had to be deposited along the side of the rails. One or more dead bodies greeted us every morning of our journey after that; they just had to be abandoned on the embankments. There must have been many, many bodies left lying along the track.* […]
> *The train spent more time stopping than moving. It took us more than 14 days to reach the Russian occupation zone. We rarely traveled at night.* […] *After a few days, we had no more to eat. Sometimes, by begging the Polish driver, we were able to get a little warm water drawn from the engine.* […] *The nights were unbearable because of the overcrowding. We could neither keep upright nor sit down, much less lie down. We were so tightly squeezed together that it was impossible not to jostle each other occasionally. Recriminations and quarrels erupted, even attempts to exchange blows in the middle of this human scrum. The very sick suffered the worst. Typhus was widespread throughout the entire transport, and the number of deaths grew with each passing day. You can well imagine the state of hygiene that prevailed in the wagon."*

[27] Douglas, R. M., *op. cit.*, p. 103.
[28] *Ibid.*, pp. 109f.

A German priest who witnessed the arrival of German expellees at the border described what he saw:[29]

> *"The people – men, women, and children all mixed together – were tightly packed in the railway cars, these cattle wagons themselves being locked from the outside. For days on end, the people were transported like this, and in Görlitz, the wagons were opened for the first time. I have seen with my own eyes that out of one wagon alone 10 corpses were taken and thrown into coffins which had been kept on hand. I noted further that several persons had become deranged.* […] *The people were covered in excrement, which led me to believe that they were squeezed together so tightly that there was no longer any possibility for them to relieve themselves at a designated place."*

Several observers compared the fate of the German expellees to the victims of the German concentration camps. Major Stephen Terrell of the Parachute Regiment stated:[30]

> *"Even a cursory visit to the hospitals in Berlin, where some of these people have dragged themselves, is an experience which would make the sights in the Concentration Camps appear normal."*

Adrian Kanaar, a British military doctor working in a Berlin medical facility, reported on an expellee train from Poland in which 75 had died on the journey due to overcrowding. Although Kanaar had just completed a stint as a medical officer at the Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp, what he witnessed of the expellees' plight so distressed him that he declared his willingness to face a court martial if necessary for making the facts known to the press. Kanaar declared that he had not "spent six years in the army to see a tyranny established which is as bad as the Nazis."[31]

However, while the conditions reigning at Bergen-Belsen and other camps at war's end were a result of *force majeure*, of the ineluctable collapse of Germany at war's end, the scenes unfolding in East Germany were created deliberately.

Gerald Gardiner, later to become lord chancellor of Great Britain, had been a member of a volunteer ambulance unit working with concentration-camp survivors. Gardiner stated regarding the expellee trains arriving in the late summer and autumn of 1945 from East Germany:[32]

---

[29] Davies, Norman and Moorhouse, Roger, *Microcosm*, London: Pimlico, 2003, p. 422.
[30] Douglas, R. M., *op. cit.*, p. 117.
[31] *Ibid.*, pp. 117f.
[32] *Ibid.*, p. 118.

> *"The removal of the dead in carts from the railway stations was a grim reminder of what I saw in early days in Belsen."*

An eyewitness report of the arrival in Berlin of a train which had left East Germany with 1,000 German expellees aboard reads:[33]

> *"Nine hundred and nine men, women, and children dragged themselves and their luggage from a Russian railway train at Leherte station today, after 11 days traveling in boxcars from Poland.*
> *Red Army soldiers lifted 91 corpses from the train, while relatives shrieked and sobbed as their bodies were piled in American lend-lease trucks and driven off for interment in a pit near a concentration camp.*
> *The refugee train was like a macabre Noah's Ark. Every car was jammed with Germans.* […] *the families carry all their earthly belongings in sacks, bags and tin trucks.* […] *Nursing infants suffer the most, as their mothers are unable to feed them, and frequently go insane as they watch their offspring slowly die before their eyes. Today four screaming, violently insane mothers were bound with rope to prevent them from clawing other passengers.*
> *'Many women try to carry off their dead babies with them,' a Russian railway official said. 'We search the bundles whenever we discover a weeping woman, to make sure she is not carrying an infant corpse with her.'"*

Conditions for Germans after the war were so bad in East Germany and Poland that many Germans saw no other option than to leave these areas. Food ration cards were progressively withdrawn from the entire German population in East Germany after the war. Like their parents, German children found that they were entitled to no rations at all. The head of the Commissariat of Stettin-Stolzenhagen, then renamed to Szczecin-Stołczyn by the new Polish authorities, proudly reported that, since the end of November 1945, even German children under the age of two had their milk allocation withdrawn from them.

Polish laws designed to protect German children were typically never enforced. For example, a directive issued in April 1945 by the Polish Ministry of Public Security specifying that nobody under the age of 13 was to be detained was never followed. More than two years later, the Polish Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare was complaining that the regulations against imprisoning children in camps continued to be "completely ig-

[33] Wales, Henry, *Chicago Tribune Press Service*, Nov. 18, 1945.

nored." German children were illegally detained in Polish internment camps as late as August 1949.[34]

Polish-Run Camps

Many of the Germans in East Germany and Poland were also sent to the former German concentration camps. In March 1945, the Polish military command declared that the entire German people shared the blame for starting World War II. Over 105,000 Germans were sent to labor camps before their expulsion from East Germany. The Polish authorities soon converted concentration camps such as Auschwitz-Birkenau, Lamsdorf (then renamed to Łambinowice by the Poles) and others into internment and labor camps. In fact, the liberation of the last surviving Jewish inmates of the Auschwitz Main Camp and the arrival of the first ethnic Germans were separated by less than two weeks.

When the camps in Poland were finally closed, it is estimated that as many as 50% of the inmates, mostly women and children, had died from ill-treatment, malnutrition and diseases.[35]

Many Germans were also tortured prior to entering the Polish-run camps. For example, Tuviah Friedman was a Polish Jew who survived the German concentration camps. Friedman by his own admission beat up to 20 German prisoners a day to obtain confessions and weed out SS officers. Friedman stated:[36]

> *"It gave me satisfaction. I wanted to see if they would cry or beg for mercy."*

In a confidential report concerning the Polish concentration camps filed with the Foreign Office, R.W. F. Bashford wrote:[37]

> *"*[T]*he concentration camps were not dismantled, but rather taken over by new owners. Mostly they are run by Polish militia. In Świętochłowice, prisoners who are not starved or whipped to death are made to stand, night after night, in cold water up to their necks, until they perish. In Breslau there are cellars from which, day and night, the screams of victims can be heard."*

[34] Douglas, R. M., *op. cit.*, pp. 233f., 236.

[35] Merten, Ulrich, *Forgotten Voices: The Expulsion of the Germans from Eastern Europe after World War II*, New Brunswick and London: Transaction Publishers, 2012, pp. 9, 65.

[36] Stover, Eric, Peskin, Victor, and Koenig, Alexa, *Hiding in Plain Sight: The Pursuit of War Criminals from Nuremberg to the War on Terror*, Oakland, Cal.: University of California Press, 2016, pp. 70f.

[37] Public Record Office, FO 371/46990.

Lamsdorf in Upper Silesia was initially built by Germany to house Allied prisoners of war. This camp's postwar population of 8,064 Germans was decimated through starvation, disease, hard labor and physical mistreatment. A surviving German doctor at Lamsdorf recorded the deaths of 6,488 German inmates in the camp after the war, including 628 children.[38]

A report submitted to the U.S. Senate dated August 28, 1945, reads:[39]

> *"In 'Y'* [code for a camp, from the original document]*, Upper Silesia, an evacuation camp has been prepared which holds at present 1,000 people.* […] *A great part of the people are suffering from symptoms of starvation; there are cases of tuberculosis and always new cases of typhoid.* […] *Two people seriously ill with syphilis have been dealt with in a very simple way: They were shot.* […] *Yesterday a woman from 'K'* [another camp] *was shot and a child wounded."*

Zgoda, which had been a satellite camp of Auschwitz during the war, was reopened by the Polish Security Service as a punishment and labor camp. Thousands of Germans in Poland were arrested and sent to Zgoda for labor duties. The prisoners were denied adequate food and medical care, the overcrowded barrack buildings were crawling with lice, and beatings were a common occurrence. The camp director, Salomon Morel, told the prisoners at the gate that he would show them what Auschwitz had meant. A man named Günther Wollny, who had the misfortune of being an inmate in both Auschwitz and Zgoda, later stated:[40]

> *"I'd rather be 10 years in a German camp than one day in a Polish one."*

A notable element of the postwar Polish camp system was the prevalence of sexual assault as well as ritualized sexual humiliation and punishment suffered by the female inmates. The practice at Jaworzno, as reported by Antoni Białecki of the local Office of Public Security, was to "take ethnically German women at gunpoint home at night and rape them." The camp functioned as a sexual supermarket for its 170-strong militia guard contingent.

The sexual humiliation of female prisoners in the Polish camp at Potulice had become an institutionalized practice by the end of 1945. Many of the women were sexually abused and beaten, and some of the punishments

---

[38] De Zayas, Alfred-Maurice, *Nemesis at Potsdam: The Anglo-Americans and the Expulsion of the Germans*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1977, pp. 125f.

[39] "Evacuation and Concentration Camps in Silesia" in *Congressional Record*, Senate, Aug. 2, 1945, Annex A-4778/79.

[40] Lowe, Keith, *Savage Continent: Europe in the Aftermath of World War II*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 2012, pp. 135-137.

resulted in horrific injuries. The sexual exploitation of women in Polish-run camps contrasts to the experience of women in German-run concentration camps. Rape or other forms of sexual mistreatment was an extremely rare occurrence at German concentration camps and severely punished by the authorities if detected.[41]

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) attempted to send a delegation to investigate the atrocities reported in the Polish camps. It was not until July 17, 1947, when most Germans had either died or had been discharged from the camps, that ICRC officials were finally allowed to inspect a Polish camp. Yet even at this late date there were still some camps the ICRC was not allowed to investigate.[42]

Jewish journalist John Sack confirmed the torture and murder of German prisoners in postwar Polish camps operated by the Office of State Security. Most of the camps were staffed and run by Jews, with help from Poles, Czechs, Russians and concentration-camp survivors. Virtually the entire personnel at these camps were eager to take revenge on the defeated Germans. In three years after the war, Sack estimates that from 60,000 to 80,000 Germans died in the Office's camps.[43]

Efforts to bring perpetrators in Polish camps to justice were largely unsuccessful. Czesław Gęborski, director of the camp at Lamsdorf, was indicted by Polish authorities in 1956 for wanton brutality against the German prisoners. Gęborski admitted at his trial that his only goal in taking the job was "to exact revenge" on the Germans. On October 4, 1945, Gęborski ordered his guards to shoot down anyone trying to escape a fire that engulfed one of the barracks buildings; a minimum of 48 prisoners were killed that day. The guards at Lamsdorf also routinely beat the German prisoners and stole from them. German prisoners in Lamsdorf died of hunger and diseases in droves; guards recalled scenes of children begging for scraps of food and crusts of bread. Gęborski was found not guilty despite strong evidence of his criminal acts.[44]

---

41 Douglas, R. M., *op. cit.*, pp. 141f.

42 International Committee of the Red Cross, *Report of its Activities During the Second World War*, Geneva: 1948, Vol. 1, pp. 334 et seq.

43 Sack, John, *An Eye for an Eye*, 4th edition, New York: Basic Books, 2000, p. 114.

44 Naimark, Norman M., *Fires of Hatred: Ethnic Cleansing in Twentieth-Century Europe*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2001, p. 130.

Poland's Stunted Development

The Polish report on losses sustained due to German aggression during World War II states:[45]

> *"Poland and its people are still suffering from the negative effects of the Second World War on the country's population, economy, infrastructure, and the progress it has been able to make in scholarship, education, and culture.* […] *Today, Poland's status in terms of civilizational growth in Europe and worldwide would have been completely different, had it not been for the Second World War and its aftereffects. For several generations following their wartime decimation, the people of Poland have been forced to undertake a huge effort to raise their country from ruins and restore it in the aftermath of the war."*

The Polish report is correct that Poland has faced stunted economic growth and development after World War II. However, most of this has been caused by the Soviet Union's control of Poland in that period. Had Poland decided after World War One to live in peaceful cooperation with Germany rather than on a war footing trying to conquer as much German territory as possible, that cooperation would have led to a very prosperous and happy Poland. This failed policy of genocidal enmity toward Germany is the root cause of Poland's stunted development.

World War II was supposedly fought to stop fascist aggression and to create democratic institutions in the liberated nations of Europe. However, within a remarkably short period after the end of the war, the Soviet Union ruthlessly subjected Poland and other Eastern European nations to its totalitarian control. The Red Army brought Moscow-trained secret policemen into every Soviet-occupied country, put local communists in control of the national media, and dismantled youth groups and other civic organizations. The Soviets also brutally arrested, murdered and deported people whom they believed to be anti-Soviet, and enforced a policy of ethnic cleansing.[46]

On March 5, 1946, less than 10 months after the defeat of Germany, Winston Churchill made his dramatic Iron Curtain speech in Fulton, Missouri. Churchill stated in this speech:[46]

> *"A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory.* […] *The Communist parties, which were very small in all these Eastern states of Europe, have been raised to pre-eminence and power*

[45] www.instytutstratwojennych.pl, p. 19.

[46] Applebaum, Anne, *Iron Curtain: The Crushing of Eastern Europe*, New York: Doubleday, 2012, pp. 192f.

far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control."

Churchill thus acknowledged that the Soviet Union was obtaining control of Poland and other Eastern European nations. A war allegedly fought for democracy and freedom for Poland had turned into a nightmare for the people of the Eastern European nations.

Like other Eastern European countries, Poland faced major economic hardships and arrested development after the Second World War. This was caused primarily by the Soviet Union's control of Poland after the war rather than by the destruction of Poland during the war.

Poland furthermore claims that Germany's wartime policy led to the death of some five to six million Poles. That is an outrageous lie based on a statistical trick that tallies the population losses on the territories today controlled by Poland. However, the massive loss of population in that territory was the result of Poland's expulsion of the indigenous GERMAN population from East Germany, which now forms the western part of Poland.[47]

Germany's Stunted Development

If German politicians had some gumption, they could turn the Polish argument of "stunted development" against Poland. Fact is that Poland controls some 25% of what used to be indisputably German territories. They could and did exploit all its natural riches, and took control of the highly developed and industrialized province of Silesia, which was moreover Germany's breadbasket.

Germany, on the other hand, has been deprived since 1946 of 25% of its GDP, which used to be contributed to the total German economy by East Germany. If we were to tally the losses which Germany suffered due to Poland taking control of 25% of Germany's territories and GDP-producing lands and industries, then the situation would look as follows:

– Let us assume that Germany was deprived of 25% of its annual GDP due to the loss of the 25% of its territory that Poland took.
– This means that the German GDP could and should have been a third higher than what it actually is. In fact, prior to the reunification of West and Central Germany, West-German GDP data were produced on only 50% of Germany's original territory. Hence, the GDP figures of that era could have been 50% higher, had Germany controlled its former eastern

[47] Müller, Otward, "Polish Population Losses during World War Two," *The Revisionist*, Vol. 1, No. 2, 2003, pp. 151-156; https://codoh.com/library/document/polish-population-losses-during-world-war-two/.

territories. Hence, Germany had the following losses of GDP due to Poland's occupation and exclusive usage of Germany's Eastern Territories:[48]

German Economic Losses Due to Inability of Using 25% of Its Territory (Development, Forestry, Raw Materials, Agriculture, Industry)			
YEAR	(WEST) GERMAN GDP [TRILLION USD]	FRACTION LOST	OWED [TRILLION USD]
2024	4.660	1/3	1.553
2023	4.526	1/3	1.509
2022	4.164	1/3	1.388
2021	4.348	1/3	1.449
2020	3.940	1/3	1.313
2019	3.957	1/3	1.319
2018	4.052	1/3	1.351
2017	3.763	1/3	1.254
2016	3.538	1/3	1.179
2015	3.424	1/3	1.141
2014	3.966	1/3	1.322
2013	3.808	1/3	1.269
2012	3.598	1/3	1.199
2011	3.825	1/3	1.275
2010	3.468	1/3	1.156
2009	3.480	1/3	1.160
2008	3.809	1/3	1.270
2007	3.484	1/3	1.161
2006	3.046	1/3	1.015
2005	2.893	1/3	0.964
2004	2.852	1/3	0.951
2003	2.535	1/3	0.845
2002	2.102	1/3	0.701
2001	1.966	1/3	0.655
2000	1.967	1/3	0.656
1999	2.214	1/3	0.738
1998	2.248	1/3	0.749
1997	2.219	1/3	0.740
1996	2.507	1/3	0.836
1995	2.593	1/3	0.864
1994	2.215	1/3	0.738
1993	2.079	1/3	0.693
1992	2.141	1/3	0.714

[48] German GDP Data 1960-2023: https://www.macrotrends.net/global-metrics/countries/deu/germany/gdp-gross-domestic-product; German GDP Data 2024 from Google AI; West German GDP data for the 1950s: calculated backward with 8% annual growth during this decade acc. to Google AI.

YEAR	(WEST) GERMAN GDP [TRILLION USD]	FRACTION LOST	OWED [TRILLION USD]
1991	1.876	1/3	0.625
1990	1.778	1/3	0.593
1989	1.404	1/2	0.702
1988	1.406	1/2	0.703
1987	1.303	1/2	0.652
1986	1.050	1/2	0.525
1985	0.735	1/2	0.368
1984	0.728	1/2	0.364
1983	0.774	1/2	0.387
1982	0.779	1/2	0.390
1981	0.803	1/2	0.402
1980	0.954	1/2	0.477
1979	0.885	1/2	0.442
1978	0.743	1/2	0.372
1977	0.603	1/2	0.301
1976	0.522	1/2	0.261
1975	0.492	1/2	0.246
1974	0.447	1/2	0.223
1973	0.400	1/2	0.200
1972	0.301	1/2	0.150
1971	0.251	1/2	0.125
1970	0.217	1/2	0.108
1969	0.178	1/2	0.089
1968	0.157	1/2	0.078
1967	0.145	1/2	0.073
1966	0.143	1/2	0.072
1965	0.135	1/2	0.067
1964	0.123	1/2	0.062
1963	0.112	1/2	0.056
1962	0.106	1/2	0.053
1961	0.097	1/2	0.048
1960	0.085	1/2	0.042
1959	0.078	1/2	0.039
1958	0.073	1/2	0.036
1957	0.067	1/2	0.034
1956	0.062	1/2	0.031
1955	0.058	1/2	0.029
1954	0.053	1/2	0.027
1953	0.049	1/2	0.025
1952	0.046	1/2	0.023
1951	0.042	1/2	0.021
1950	0.039	1/2	0.020
Total	**125.685**		**44.669**

Hence, the argument could be made that Poland owes Germany some 44 trillion US dollars for their continued use and exploitation of German territory, and that clock keeps on ticking. Of course, it can be argued that additional territories do not automatically equate to additional GDP, as much depends on the human capital available. In that case, one should consider the 2.1 million victims of the expulsion of Germans from their ancestral homelands, most of them from East Germany. Most of them died as a result of Polish postwar policies.

Either way, we don't think that Poland would come out winning in case of a total and honest accounting of who owes whom how much.

And this does not even take into account the unfathomable economic and psychological damage done to Germany and the German people due to postwar Holocaust propaganda, much of which was created and spread in its current form by Polish authorities in the immediate postwar years.[49]

Conclusion

Poland does not have a legitimate claim for reparations from Germany. The Polish report published in 2022 states that Germany was solely responsible for starting World War II. In reality, Poland in 1939 committed numerous acts of violence against its ethnic German minority, causing Germany to invade Poland to end these atrocities.

If Poland has a legitimate claim to reparations for the death and destruction that occurred in Poland during World War II, then Germans who were expelled from Poland and East Germany also have legitimate claims for the deaths of their family members after the war. German expellees from Poland and East Germany also had their real estate and most of their personal property either stolen or destroyed by the Allies. German expellees have never been compensated for these losses. Instead, they were forced to live in abject poverty in the rump of Germany, while paying reparations to Jewish survivors of the so-called Holocaust. Moreover, the entire German nation was deprived of some of its potential economic prosperity due to the loss of a quarter of its territory. Most of these German losses were Poland's gain.

For the sake of peace and understanding, Germans and Poles should let these matters rest for eternity and try to live together from now on peacefully, respectfully and cooperatively as good neighbors.

---

[49] On this, see Rudolf, Germar, *Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story*, 2nd ed., Armreg, London, 2025.

* * *

A shorter version of this article was originally published in the March/ April 2024 issue of *The Barnes Review*

COMMENTS

In Defense of Liberty

Gottfried Dietze

Prelude

In the spring of 1993, Germar Rudolf's expert report on *The Chemistry of Auschwitz*, as it is called these days,[1] was published by the defense team of one of the defendants for whom it had been prepared. As a result, the German legal authorities started a criminal investigation against Rudolf. Unfazed by this persecution through prosecution, Rudolf kept publishing further works on the Holocaust, its revision and related topics. Most prominently, he issued the first German edition of the mighty anthology *Dissecting the Holocaust* in late November 1994,[2] which was to become the fundament upon which the colossal series *Holocaust Handbooks* was to be erected.[3] Needless to say, the German authorities were displeased. They initiated new criminal proceedings against Rudolf for this book as well, and for a growing list of cases after that, a few of which shall be mentioned here.

The next case was launched in early 1995 for a paper in which Rudolf critiqued the chemical study of three Polish authors surrounding masonry samples taken from delousing facilities as well as alleged homicidal gas chambers at the former Auschwitz Camp. It was first published in the bimonthly periodical of the same publishing outlet – Grabert of the southwest German city of Tübingen – which had also published *Dissecting the Holocaust* (*Deutschland in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 22-26). After having suffered a major police raid and confiscation of office equipment in March 1995 for *Dissecting*, Grabert's offices were again raided by the police a short while later for that very article. Rudolf himself was informed only in writing that a new criminal investigation had been initiated against him. That was the last time anything Rudolf had written was touched by Grabert. When Rudolf tried to publish a revealing exchange of letters he had had with the lead scientist of the Polish authors, Grabert declined, but a little outlet in Berlin called *Verlag der Freunde*, run

1 https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-chemistry-of-auschwitz/
2 https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/dissecting-the-holocaust/
3 https://holocausthandbooks.com/

by Peter Töpfer, volunteered to publish it in their periodical called *Sleipnir* (Issue No. 3 of 1995, pp. 29-33). Shortly afterwards, Mr. Töpfer also received a confiscatory visit from the German police, while Rudolf once more received only a letter from the local district attorney announcing the new case against him. A revised version of both papers about the three Polish chemists is now included as the chapter titled "Polish Pseudo-Scientists" in Volume 18 of the Holocaust Handbooks, titled *Auschwitz Lies* (on pp. 47-88 of the 4th edition of 2017).[4]

That was still not the end of it. In the years 1994 and 1996, Rudolf had several articles published in the small right-wing periodical *Staatsbriefe*, which was mainly a platform for political discussions. This periodical was published and edited by Munich historian Dr. Hans-Dietrich Sander. CODOH has translated three of its articles, which are available in the CODOH online library as follows:

– "Freedom of Science as a Fundamental Human Right";[5] original: "Die Freiheit der Wissenschaft als Grund- und Menschenrecht," *Staatsbriefe*, Vol. 5, No. 11, 1994, pp. 27-29.[6]
– "On the Causes of Hostility towards Jews";[7] original: "Zu den Ursachen der Judenfeindschaft," *Staatsbriefe*, Vol. 6, No. 8-9, 1995, pp. 56-63.[8]
– "Semitic Revisionism";[9] original: "Semitischer Revisionismus," *Staatsbriefe*, Vol. 6, No. 11, 1995, pp. 25-27.[10]

The last paper on this list, plus a brief satirical paper on absurd Holocaust claims written by a third person under the pen name "Ole Caust," led to criminal investigations against both Rudolf for his paper and Dr. Sander as the publisher of both. In a valiant attempt to defend himself against this onslaught on the inalienable civil right to freedom of expression as enshrined in the UN Charter of Human Rights, Dr. Sander managed to obtain the support of Prof. Dr.Dr.Dr. Gottfried Dietze, who had been teaching political science at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore since 1954. In defense of Dr. Sander, Prof. Dr. Dietze issued a statement on October 11, 1996,[11] which is reproduced below in English translation.

Before we let you read it, however, Dr. Dietze needs to be properly introduced. Dietze was born in 1922 in Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany, but grew

4 https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/auschwitz-lies/
5 https://codoh.com/library/document/freedom-of-science-as-a-fundamental-human-right/
6 https://web.archive.org/web/D/Staatsbriefe/Rudolf5_11.html
7 https://codoh.com/library/document/on-the-causes-of-hostility-towards-jews/
8 https://web.archive.org/web/vho.org/D/Staatsbriefe/Rudolf6_89.html
9 https://codoh.com/library/document/semitic-revisionism/
10 https://web.archive.org/web/vho.org/D/Rudolf6_11.html
11 https://codoh.com/wp-content/uploads/ih-17-3-DietzeStatement.pdf

up in Silesia (Prussia). After the war, he studied law, politics and philosophy at various German universities, graduating in 1949 under Walter Jellinek, professor of constitutional law, with a PhD thesis on civil rights. He then moved on to the United States, where he first enrolled at Harvard, but then switched to Princeton, where he earned his second PhD, this one in political science on the term of "free government," which was later published as a rather influential book titled *The Federalist*.[12] He then received another PhD in law (actually, SJD) from the University of Virginia on property rights. He joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins in 1954, where he taught "comparative government" for more than 50 years until his passing. As a staunch conservative libertarian, Dietze became friends with Friedrich August von Hayek, the Nobel-Prize-winning leading thinker of the Austrian School of Economics. He also became personal friends with Dr. Joseph Ratzinger, the later Pope Benedict XVI. Dietze's many books include:

– *Natural Law in the Modern European Constitutions* (1956)
– *Judicial Review in Europe* (1957)
– *The Federal Republic of Germany* (1958)
– *The Federalist* (1960),
– *In Defense of Property* (1963)
– *Essays on the American Constitution* (1964)
– *Magna Carta and Property* (1965)
– *America's Political Dilemma* (1968)
– *Youth, University and Democracy* (1970)
– *Champions of Freedom* (1976, co-editor)
– *Liberalism Proper and Proper Liberalism* (1984).

Dietze remained interested and invested in the fate of his native Germany. In his later years, he became increasingly worried about the deterioration of civil rights in Germany, and the rise of an all-powerful, censoring state suppressing dissent and critique. His experience of this kind of oppressive government during the Third Reich had led him on his long journey of intellectually defending and justifying liberty. He was pained to see it all go for naught, in particular after Germany's reunification in 1990. One early book addressing this issue appeared only in German: *Der Hitler-Komplex* (1990), which addresses modern Germany's paralyzing trauma and paranoia about the Hitler years. In later years, he joined the ranks of authors writing in Dr. Sander's *Staatsbriefe*, calling there for Germany's liberation from its current oppressive *Zeitgeist*, for instance in his article "Liberation in the Luther Year, Anno Domini 1996?" ("*Befreiung im Lutherjahr, Anno*

[12] https://www.findbookprices.com/isbn/9780801860911/

Domini 1996?"; see the next article in this issue), which is a mighty roar to finally end the seemingly never-ending, self-denigrating and self-destructive German Guilt Trip. We have translated this piece and added it to CODOH's online library as well.[13]

Reading through the prosecution's effusions on Dr. Sander's alleged thought crimes, Dr. Dietze became utterly disillusioned about Germany's current political system. In a letter to Dr. Sander's defense lawyer, he wrote (see its reproduction in the appendix):

> *"As I glean from the indictment, there exists in Germany a political justice. I never shied away from expressing my concerns about this in German literature and in letters. But I do not want to do this in America, and have never expressed myself critically about Germany here. This country is teeming with attacks on Germany and the Germans, and any critical remarks would not help them."*

He also informed Dr. Sander's lawyer that he had cancelled his lecture on "German Political Thought and Government", replacing it with a neutral one on "Comparative Government", so that he would not maneuver himself into a situation where he has to make critical remarks about Germany.

We at CODOH do not think that staying silent in the face of persecution and oppression is the proper way to act. Germany has *not* learned the proper lessons from its past, and this needs to be made clear.

* * *



THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
Baltimore, MD 21218-2685

Department of
Political Science

October 11, 1996

Mr.
Dr. von Waldstein, Attorney at Law
Augustaanlage 21-23
68165 Mannheim

Reg. No.: 0111/96/40/T/AB
Criminal case Dr. Sander

Dear Dr. von Waldstein,

In the following, I would like to submit my statement requested by you on October 1, 1996.

[13] The German original is archived at https://web.archive.org/web/vho.org/D/Staatsbriefe/Dietze7_9-10.html.

Summary

1. Article 130 of the German Penal Code is incompatible with Western civilizational concepts of freedom of expression (including and *a fortiori* the right to express scientifically acquired views) and strikes them in the face in a manner reminiscent of the Hitler dictatorship.
2. Since the Basic Law [Germany's surrogate constitution] was conceived as a reaction against the Third Reich as a Western constitution, the German Federal Constitutional Court, which the Basic Law appointed to preserve it, should review whether this article is in line with the Basic Law.
3. If this is the case, I consider the charges to be unfounded, since the publications at issue are academic in nature and, due to both their content and their small readership, cannot constitute incitement to hatred.
4. Prior to a conviction, it should be examined whether prosecutions make any sense at all, since history has shown that opinions cannot be suppressed, and that banning them helps their dissemination. Moreover, such persecutions create martyrs, as was the case under National Socialism, and many may want to become martyrs.

* * *

1. Freedom of expression occupies a prominent place among human rights. It deserves far-reaching protection, which may only be duly restricted in exceptional cases. If we get to the bottom of it, its extraordinary position among fundamental rights becomes clear. This freedom reflects the recognition under public law of another freedom that stands out among all the freedoms of the individual in that it cannot be subjected to any restrictions by governments: freedom of thought. This is what constitutes being human. *Cogito ergo sum* – I think, therefore I am. Perhaps German philosopher Immanuel Kant was thinking of this when he remarked in "What Is Enlightenment?" that the sprout for which nature cares most tenderly is the "inclination and vocation to t h i n k freely." This tender concern provides people with absolute immunity from the forces around them. With their own thoughts come their own opinions, and no one has power over them. Since this cannot be said of any other human right, freedom of thought appears to be the most-natural of all fundamental rights, *the* human right in and of itself.

   This right may give pleasure and comfort, and certainly has often done so. But one can follow Kant's view in "What does it mean to orient oneself in thought?" and say that it does not mean all that much if one cannot express what one thinks inside to the outside world. Free-

dom of expression thus appears as a confirmation of the human right in and of itself, elevating it above all other fundamental rights.

Such a priority is evident in well-known classical documents. The Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution gives freedom of expression a privileged place at its beginning, and this preference was reemphasized by Chief Justice Stone in 1930 (U.S. v. Carolene Products Co., 304 U.S. 144, 152) because of its necessity to the democratic process, so much so that free expression has since been called a "preferred freedom." In John Stuart Mill's essay "On Liberty", freedom of expression comes first, even if it should open the door to heresies in the face of common views (common in democracies). Let me quote two passages from this probably best-known essay on liberty:

> *"Popular opinions, on subjects not palpable to sense, are often true, but seldom or never the whole truth. They are a part of the truth; sometimes a greater, sometimes a smaller part, but exaggerated, distorted, and disjointed from the truths by which they ought to be accompanied and limited. Heretical opinions, on the other hand, are generally some of these suppressed and neglected truths, bursting the bonds which kept them down, and either seeking reconciliation with the truth contained in the common opinion, or* [con]*fronting it as enemies, and setting themselves up, with similar exclusiveness, as the whole truth. The latter case is hitherto the most frequent, as, in the human mind, one-sidedness has always been the rule, and many-sidedness the exception. Hence, even in revolutions of opinion, one part of the truth usually sets while another arises. Even progress, which ought to superadd, for the most part only substitutes, one partial and incomplete truth for another; improvement consisting chiefly in this, that the new fragment of truth is more wanted, more adapted to the needs of time, than that which it displaces. Such being the partial character of prevailing opinions, even when resting on a true foundation, every opinion which embodies somewhat of the portion of truth which the common opinion omits, ought to be considered precious, with whatever amount of error and confusion that truth may be blended… We have now recognised the necessity to the mental well-being of mankind (on which all their other well-being depends) of freedom of opinion, and freedom of the expression of opinion, on four distinct grounds; which we will now briefly recapitulate.*
>
> *First, if any opinion is compelled to silence, that opinion may, for aught we can certainly know, be true. To deny this is to assume our own infallibility. Secondly, though the silenced opinion be an error, it*

> *may, and very commonly does, contain a portion of the truth; and since the general or prevailing opinion on any subject is rarely or never the whole truth, it is only by the collision of adverse opinions that the remainder of the truth has any chance of being supplied. Thirdly, even if the received opinion be not only true, but the whole truth; unless it is suffered to be, and actually is, vigorously and earnestly contested, it will, by most of those who receive it, be held in the manner of a prejudice, with little comprehension of feeling of its rational grounds. And not only this, but, fourthly, the meaning of the doctrine itself will be in danger of being lost, or enfeebled, and deprived of its vital effect on the character and conduct; the dogma becoming a mere formal profession, inefficacious for good, but cumbering the ground, and preventing the growth of any real and heartfelt conviction, from reason or personal experience."* "On Liberty and Representative Government" (R.B. McCallum (ed.), Oxford 1946, pp. 40f., 46f.)

Freedom of expression existed not only for the benefit of individual citizens, but also for the good of the government. Kant also saw this. According to him, the inclination and vocation to think freely "affects the mindset of the people (whereby they gradually become more capable of acting freely) and finally even the principles of the government, which itself finds it beneficial to treat man, who now is more than a machine, in accordance with his dignity." The serf becomes a citizen.

It will now be objected that the far-reaching protection of the expression of opinion has always been restricted in America and England as well. That is true, but it was duly limited to the protection of other individuals, e.g. from insult and defamation, and served the cause of peace. If one further interprets the view expressed by Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1919 in the Schenck case that, exceptionally, Congress could, despite the absolute prohibition against doing so, pass laws restricting the right of free speech protected by the First Amendment, it can be answered that Holmes allowed exceptions only in the case of a "clear and present danger" in which, according to him, the United States found itself during the war.

No such danger existed when Article 130 was passed in Germany [the 1994 Amendment]. Nor does it exist today. I consider democracy in the Federal Republic of Germany to be established and secure, and I tend to agree with Chancellor Kohl when he said that we didn't need any extra lessons. This article should not have been passed, and we

should have followed the well-known words of the author of the American Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson. In his inaugural address as the newly elected president, he expressed his delight that the previous election campaign had demonstrated free debate. He added that erroneous opinions should be tolerated where reason is free to combat them. It seems to me that the drafting of Article 130 was motivated less by reason than by feelings of guilt about the Third Reich, which shows that many Germans have not yet freed themselves from Hitler. When Mill published his essay dedicated to Wilhelm von Humboldt, he did not attack laws restricting freedom of expression. These no longer existed in England in his day, which was one of the reasons why Marx went there. Mill opposed Victorian morality and its condemnation of some views. Therefore, Article 130 takes us back to a time when there were not just moral but legal prohibitions on free speech, a time before Mill and the American fathers of the Constitution. It is a step back into police-state intolerance. It is reminiscent of Rousseau's statement that man is born free but everywhere lives in chains. It goes beyond the framework of the classical constitutional state created as a reaction to the police state. It is treading on the slippery ground of a mere power-drunk constitutional state, a state that in its day prompted National Socialists to present their state as a constitutional state as well.

2. The outrageous monstrosity with which Article 130 opposes the long-cherished and nurtured legal protection of the expression of opinion, and thus disregards the framework of what is generally recognized, raises the question of whether it also falls outside the framework of Germany's constitution, the Basic Law, and must be declared unconstitutional. The creation of the Basic Law was a welcome decision against the National-Socialist power state. Efforts at the time to prevent a relapse into a dictatorship are understandable, even if they restricted fundamental rights in this respect. In view of the fact that there is no danger of such a relapse, it is doubtful whether a provision such as Article 130 of the German Criminal Code is justified almost half a century later, and I would like to answer in the negative. But I am merely giving an opinion here, and am not a judge. Therefore, the question, serious and far-reaching as it is, should be decided by the German Federal Constitutional Court, whose creation as guardian of the classical constitutional state created in the Basic Law I have often welcomed, even if I did not like some of its decisions.
3. If Article 130 is deemed to be constitutional, I consider a prosecution on the basis of this provision to be unfounded in the present case. In-

citement to hatred requires aggressive behavior. However, the periodical in question, *Staatsbriefe* (*State Letters*), is defensive in nature. They defend Germany against attacks from within and without, and there is certainly much to be done and to be uncovered. They are not so much addressed to the people in Schopenhauer's sense, and for this reason alone their contributions cannot be incitement to hatred. They are addressed to a select small circle, similar to that which Kant had in mind in his essay on Enlightenment. The *Staatsbriefe* are academically oriented and, if I remember correctly, Dr. Sander left the editorship of another nationally oriented periodical because it was not academic enough for him, and he founded the *Staatsbriefe*, to which I, who only ever published in academic journals, was happy to contribute because of their academic character, and will continue to do so, all the more so as the *Staatsbriefe* have come under fire. For if freedom of expression should not be restricted, then certainly not the free expression of scientific opinions, since the latter come about through the search for truth. *Veritas vos liberabit* [Truth will set you free].

4. The principle just mentioned is not only the motto of Johns Hopkins University, but also of the University of Freiburg im Breisgau. Its universal recognition has led not only to the recognition of the freedom of science, but also of the freedom of expression *per se*. Since the desire for freedom is insatiable, it will never be possible to suppress opinions in the long term, no matter how much of the truth or how little of it they may contain. Suppression of human rights has always led to the struggle for these rights and finally to their recognition. It therefore seems pointless to suppress opinions. Since such suppressions have shown, especially in modern times, that there is a real appetite for them, we should keep our hands off them. In Germany, the application of Article 130 is likely to cause more bad blood than the opinions it criminalizes. German criminal law should not create martyrs.

Yours sincerely
Gottfried Dietze

* * *

This statement, together with several other documents, was submitted to the German court handling Dr. Sander's case, with a motion to suspend the trial and have the German Constitutional High Court assess whether the law under which Dr. Sander was being prosecuted is unconstitutional. That motion was denied.

* * *



Dr.Dr.Dr. Gottfried Dietze: A life committed to Liberty and Civil Rights

Gottfried Dietze, born in Kemberg, Saxony-Anhalt, in 1922, studied foreign studies, law, philosophy and politics in Berlin, Göttingen, Hamburg, California and Harvard. He got a PhD in law from Heidelberg University, with a dissertation on human rights written under Walter Jellinek. As a Jew, Walter Jellinek was not allowed to teach in the Third Reich. He helped Dr. Dietze to his professorship at Johns Hopkins University, as did former Reich Chancellor Brüning, who was Dr. Dietze's advisor at Harvard. Dietze earned his second Ph.D. at Princeton with a dissertation on the concept of "free government" in America, written under Alpheus T. Mason. His third PhD title is an S.J.D. (*Scientiae Juridicae Doctor*, or Doctor of Juridical Science) from the University of Virginia with a comparative-law dissertation on property. Dietze taught comparative government at Johns Hopkins University from 1954 until his passing in July 2006. See also:

– https://mises.org/mises-daily/who-was-gottfried-dietze
– https://www.historynewsnetwork.org/blog/29199
– https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gottfried_Dietze

* * *

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
Baltimore, MD 21218-2685

Department of
Political Science

Anlage Nr 1

7. März 1997

Herrn
Dr. von Waldstein
Postfach 12 15 32
68066 Mannheim

Strafsache Dr. Sander

Sehr geehrter Herr von Waldstein,
vom 26.2.
im Anschluß an mein Schreiben darf ich mitteilen, daß ich infolge der Ungewißheit des Ausgangs obiger Strafsache meine Vorlesung "German Political Thought and Government" für das kommende Semester abgesagt habe. Ich habe sie durch "Comparative Government" ersetzt, wo ich dann die Option haben werde, bei einem ungünstigen Ausgang der Strafsache für Dr. Sander die Behandlung Deutschlands durch die eines anderen Landes zu ersetzen. So kann ich vermeiden, mich auf Anfragen von seiten der Studenten kritisch über Deutschland äußern zu müssen.

Wie ich der Anklage entnehme, gibt es in Deutschland offenbar eine politische Justiz. Ich habe mich auch nie gescheut, darüber in deutscher Literatur und auch in Briefen meine Bedenken zu äußern. In Amerika möchte ich das nicht tun, und habe mich hier auch niemals kritisch über Deutschland geäußert. Hier wimmelt es nur so von Angriffen auf Deutschland und die Deutschen und irgendwelche kritischen Äußerungen würden denen nur helfen. Erst vorgestern erlebte ich, wie dem deutschen Botschafter in einem Seminar hier verfängliche Fragen gestellt wurden, die Kritiken an Deutschland anzeigten, die er aber vorzüglich parierte.

Ich darf Ihnen nochmals versichern, daß ich nicht verstehe, wie man jemand wegen Äußerungen in einer wissenschaftlichen Zeitschrift wie den Staatsbriefen verfolgen kann wegen Volksverhetzung und Verunglimpfung des Andenkens Verstorbener. Da hätte man ja auch all die verfolgen müssen, die sich abfällig über deutsche Gefallene äußern oder, wie Herzog in Dresden, die Zahl der dort Umgekommenen recht niedrig angaben. Ich drängte seinerzeit Mr. Deaver, der Reagans Besuch in Bitburg arrangierte, Reagan müsse unbedingt dorthin und ich trug wohl dazu bei, daß er dorthin ging ohne Rücksicht darauf, wer auf dem Friedhof lag.

Mit allen guten wünschen und freundlichem Gruß

Ihr

Gottfried Dietze

Phone: 410-516-7540 *FAX: 410-516-5515*

Letter by Dr. Gottfried Dietze, March 7, 1997

Liberation in the Luther Year, Anno Domini 1996?

Gottfried Dietze

The exact opposite of liberation could be claimed here, starting from America and overzealously seconded by the German media. In the land of the free, the home of the brave, as the American national anthem says, a clear line of development from Luther to Hitler was seen, as so often before. Although such a line has often been proven untenable, it has resurfaced in an anti-German manner.

With little regard for the fact that the Reformation was a predominantly libertarian movement, paving the way for liberal revolutions in England, America and France, and pioneering the currents known as liberalism, Luther's support of authoritarian princes to promote the Reformation was presented as the beginning of German authoritarian thought, which then reached its consistent climax in Hitler's totalitarianism, when it should not be assumed that someone who courageously defied the emperor and pope in Worms would lower himself to the status of a "princely servant" of petty German rulers!

This view, shared by President Franklin Roosevelt, among others, was also rampant in 1996. Accusations against the behavior of Germans under Hitler have accumulated in growing proportions. The terrible things that happened under him were no longer blamed on a small number of his supporters. The regular Wehrmacht was also blamed for many things, and finally the entire German people. This is obviously seen as the final solution to the shifting of blame for Hitler's final solution. People have even gone so far as to claim that the desire to murder is in the blood of the Germans in order to slowly bleed them dry because they are no longer satisfied with continuous blackmail.

It seems to be of little concern that such attributions are vulgar moves. The lust for revenge pursuant to the thesis "From Luther to Hitler" seems to know no bounds. It can be countered by the forgiveness thesis "From Luther to Schiller to Nietzsche", which is based on Christian charity.

The reformer, named by Thomas Carlyle in liberal England in the liberal century among the highly revered heroes of history, and counted by Thomas Mann in the year of the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany on the occasion of the 200th birthday of Goethe alongside the latter and Bismarck among the "three mighty men" of Germany, was shown on a

German stamp as an Augustinian monk on the 450th anniversary of his death. This was a good choice, which testified to something important.

It was the Augustinian monk Luther who chastised, scourged and bloodied himself out of a sense of guilt, and took all this pain upon himself to prevent his soul from bleeding out. And it was the Augustinian monk who, after dark, painful, agonizing doubts about divine grace, stormed out into the world with his experience in the tower and, as the Wittenberg Nightingale, extended the Augustinian doctrine, which provided for a gradual, piecemeal forgiveness of sins through Christian faith, in a magnificently liberal manner to the point where he accepted a one-off, all-inclusive forgiveness of all sins through faith in Jesus Christ, so that it might be day for mankind.

Luther's redeeming act apparently appealed to Schiller, who, according to Hayek's *Constitution of Liberty*, "probably contributed more than almost anyone else to spreading liberal ideas in Germany". In his Jena academic inaugural address, he praised the "intrepid Augustinian monk" and, at the beginning of the 19th Century, came out with lines in the "Bride of Messina", which immediately preceded his great Swiss freedom play, that encourage us to say of feelings of guilt over the Hitler regime: "Let them go, they have no profit!" Right at the beginning it says: "Obeying necessity, not one's own instinct." This has often been repeated. Like so much of Schiller, it is a winged word with a value of its own, so that it can also be evaluated and utilized outside of its context.

Most of the Germans who feel guilty about the Third Reich do so, I believe, out of necessity, not their own instinct. For I cannot imagine that many would allow themselves to be overcome by such feelings in a nation in which the idea of liberty played an important role for centuries and has not yet died out even in today's federalism, and of which Hegel said that its love of freedom had long prevented its unity.

In its distress after the lost war, the German people felt compelled to entertain such feelings, whether in an honest or a hypocritical way, whether it compelled itself in its distress or was compelled by others. So it is to be hoped that the growing desire for freedom predicted by Hegel and the actual growth of human freedoms throughout the world will lead to a time when, mindful of Christian grace, people will obey their own liberal instincts rather than imposed, intrusive need.

The last lines of "The Bride of Messina" should make this easier: "Life is not the greatest good / But the greatest evil is guilt." As the play does not seem to have been intended solely for theatrical effect, it was probably these words that caused young people at the Weimar premiere to shout a

cheer for the poet, something quite unseemly in the Duke's house at the time, which Schiller tried to curb and for which their leader was reprimanded by the police.

In relation to the evil deeds of the Third Reich, these words say that the lives of many victims were not taken as the cost of the greatest good, but that (and this word is to be noted!) the guilt based on the murders is the greatest evil. The guilt of an evil deed is worse than the deed itself.

So, at any rate, Schiller, who had already written in the "Maid of Orleans": "Life is the only good of the wicked." Moreover, if you only read the last, clearly emphasized words of both lines, you come to the clear statement "no guilt". In view of Schiller's condemnation of all evils, this means that there should be no guilt because of them, and no one should be found guilty.

This coincides, at least legally, with the statute of limitations for crimes committed under Hitler according to the German penal code adopted in the 19th Century, which also remained valid in the Third Reich. But even if one sees the law as merely an ethical minimum and affirms guilt for misdeeds in the Third Reich on moral or ethical grounds, the concluding lines can be seen as an encouragement to dispose of this guilt as well and to bring about a closure to the discussions of what happened under Hitler. In France too, as François Mitterand emphasized, unpleasant events in French history were no longer discussed after twenty years.

This coincides with Nietzsche, who, writing at the *fin de siècle*, framed the liberal century with Schiller. In his essay "On the Boon and Bane of History for Life", he states right at the beginning: "It is possible to live almost without memory, as the animal does; but it is quite impossible to live at all without forgetting. Or, to explain myself even more simply about my subject: there is a degree of insomnia, of rumination, of historical sense, in which the living are damaged and ultimately perish, be they persons or people or a culture."

Germans could finally take these words to heart so that they as individuals, their people and their culture, do not finally perish.

The thesis "From Luther to Schiller to Nietzsche" calls on them to reject the view that redemption lies in remembrance, which was made fashionable in order to prolong German feelings of guilt. For not only is this view un-Christian, and Christian thinking should be given more consideration again in a predominantly Christian nation. It is also logically untenable, because the remembrance of evil is more likely to generate feelings of guilt than redemption.

In view of the comments made here by Luther, Schiller and Nietzsche, one really has to ask oneself what would have seemed worse to these great Germans: the evil deeds under Hitler's dictatorship, where they shied away from applying the principle of *inter arma silent leges*; or constant recriminations against Germans, which for many observers have already increased in quality and quantity *ad nauseam* for fifty years, and which, if they continue, are likely to lead to the hemorrhaging of the German people and its culture over the coming decades – a people of 80 million!

Luther's translation in Jeremiah 22.10 reads: "Weep not for the dead, neither mourn for them: but weep for him that goeth away; for he shall never return to see his fatherland." Lamenting over the dead would probably have seemed particularly reprehensible to Luther, Schiller and Nietzsche if it was aimed at any advantage, any hoped-for and calculated gain. And they would probably have mourned the Germans who had to go on being accused, to remain prisoners of guilt and not to return to their free fatherland. But defiantly, all three would certainly have wanted to prevent their compatriots from being burdened with guilt in good conscience with the words:

"Und wenn die Welt voll Teufel wär',
und wollt' uns gar verschlingen:
So fürchten wir uns nicht so sehr.
Es soll ihr nicht gelingen!"

"Even if the world were full of devils
and wanted to devour us:
We shall not fear so much.
It shall not succeed!"

* * *

Originally published in German as "Befreiung im Lutherjahr, Anno Domini 1996?" in *Staatsbriefe* Vol. 7, No. 9-10, 1996, pp. 34f.; archived at https://web.archive.org/web/vho.org/D/Staatsbriefe/Dietze7_9-10.html

Alfred Schäfer Once More Arrested in Germany

Monika Schaefer

Dear Friends,

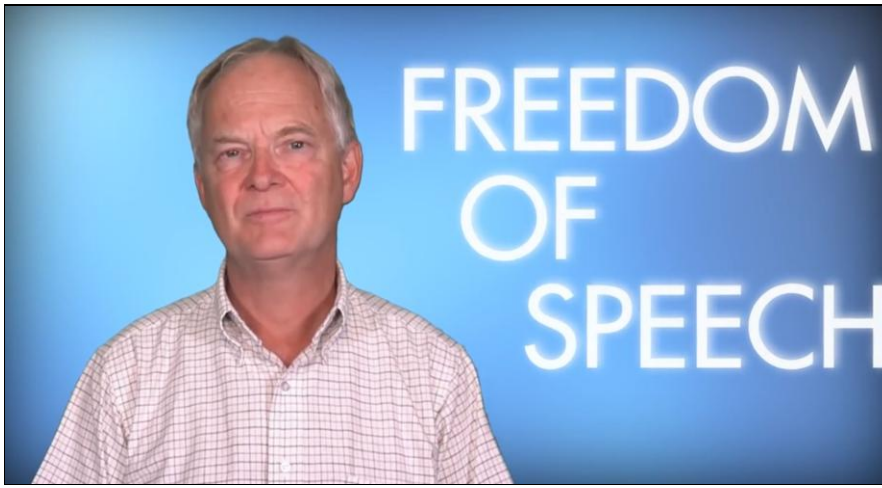
Today, July 7th, 2025, the German police went to my brother's home in Tutzing, Starnberger See, Bavaria, and took him away in handcuffs. He is in a police cell tonight at Fürstenfeldbruck, Germany, the same place I spent my first night after being arrested in 2018. Tomorrow he will be brought to jail, not sure yet which one, possibly Stadelheim in Munich, the same one where he was first imprisoned in 2018, while I was in the women's prison next door.

What brought this on? A brief synopsis:

There was a "friends of Alfred Schaefer" gathering on April 27, 2024, in Augsburg, where Alfred was going to speak, Sylvia Stolz was also there to speak, and quite a few attendees were gathered. Just when they were about to begin, a large number of police vehicles appeared, and out poured about 100 officers to storm the peaceful gathering. The police pulled each and every individual out from the group, interrogating, searching, etc. This went on for hours. At the end of the day, everyone went home, bodies and possessions intact. Nobody was arrested, and no items were stolen/seized/confiscated.

Nearly a year later, Alfred received one of those yellow envelopes in the mail, which he recognized even before opening as coming from the state prosecutor. He had received quite a few of those yellow envelopes by then. This one was a court summons to answer to the charges being laid in relation to the aforementioned event. Court was to happen on April 25, 2025. Along with this invitation (in Germany, these court summons are literally in the form of an "invitation"), there was a warning that, if he did not show up, then they would be obliged to issue an arrest warrant. Lovely invitation, right?

Charges were relating to things that Alfred said while the police were doing their raid in Augsburg the year before. Alfred is in the habit of educating the police officers while being engaged by them. He was charged for saying, "At least I am not as dangerous as the Negroes who are raping our women" (just noticing patterns?) and another charge for saying "…the Jews raping 3-year old girls…" (as permitted by their holy book, the Talmud). The document goes on to say that both those statements could be



Alfred Schäfer, 2016, during a free-speech promotion video for CODOH

heard by all in the room, and that, in making these statements, Alfred was inciting rejection and hatred of Jews and "*dunkelhäutige Personen*," translating to "dark-skinned persons." Furthermore, their document said that the statements of the accused serve to incite the political climate among the population, jeopardize general confidence in legal security as well as peaceful co-existence. (Does the raid on a peaceful gathering by 100 police officers inspire confidence in the legal security of the people? Just wondering – MS.)

The third charge related to an item in Alfred's "Visitenkarte", the equivalent of a business card, but in Alfred's case it consists of an envelope containing various materials, including 9/11 truth info, plus some pertinent memes and articles. The charge was for what was pictured in an article published in *The Fitzhugh* weekly newspaper in Jasper, Alberta, Canada, on November 1, 2018, just in time for my return to my hometown after having served my prison sentence in Germany. To give me a warm welcome back home, the article was titled: "*RACIST FILTH: Schaefers sentenced in Germany*." That prominent article contained a photo of Alfred doing the straight-arm Roman salute. The caption under the photo was:

> *"Alfred Schaefer gives the Nazi salute in court in Germany as Jasper resident Monika Schaefer looks on. Both were convicted of incitement to hatred in October."*

That third charge was for having and distributing the article with the image of himself doing that salute.

After receiving the yellow envelope with the charges and court summons, Alfred did what he had been doing during the last year and a half,

ever since getting out of jail the second time: He wrote them a polite letter, explaining exactly and in great detail and perfect German why he would decline their invitation. He had help with these letters from an extremely well-versed and intelligent friend and supporter. I cannot spell it all out here and now, but suffice it to say that Alfred explained the utter illegitimacy of not only the documents they sent, the charges and such, but also the illegitimacy of the entire state. Not to mention that these summons they sent are NEVER signed. Who, exactly, was taking responsibility?

Well, the court date came and went, and Alfred went on quite merrily with his life, continuing his educational endeavors, both on-line and in person with anyone and everyone he met, whether on the train, out-and-about or in gatherings. He also enjoyed home activities such as yard work and cutting firewood and fixing things – he has always been quite the handyman. But from today, July 7th, 2025, he is a prisoner of war for the third time.

I will post his mailing address as soon as I know where he will be, on the "political prisoners" page on TruthAndJusticeForGermans.com and FreeSpeechMonika.com websites. In the meantime, PLEASE DO **NOT** email Alfred, or try any on-line correspondence with him, as I know with 100% certainty that, while in jail, he has ZERO access to computers, internet, email, social media etc. It will only clog everything up for when he comes back out again, making it very difficult to even access his accounts then. Believe me, we both have experience with that.

Alfred will be making the best of his time – of that I am certain. We are in a war, and he will not be sitting idle on the sidelines. I cannot help but think of his space-capsule analogy from last time. He said he felt like he left earth for a while in a tiny space capsule (jail), and came back a few years later to a changed landscape. And while he was there, he received (I believe it was) 13 lottery wins. What were these lottery wins, you ask? Experiences that he had in prison that he could ONLY have had there, each of which gave him enormous gifts of teachings, deep insights, strength or indescribable euphoria. That does not mean it was fun and games. No. For example, the deepest insights came at the darkest of times for him. His optimism and his spirit is infectious. Ultimately, we will win this war, and Alfred knows it.

I am sending this out to quite a few people, and decided to put all recipients on bcc (blind copy), as I don't want to have to decide whose address is okay to show and whose is not. I apologize if some of you receive it twice or more, if you happen to be on another's mailing list. I will inevita-

bly miss some folks on this mail-out, but I am confident this message will make the rounds.

With love, respect and solidarity,

Monika Schaefer

* * *

Monika Schaefer (born 1959) is a Canadian native raised by German parents. In the mid-2000s, Monika became convinced, together with her brother Alfred, that Holocaust revisionism is correct. She has since been prosecuted and sentenced by the German judiciary for iconoclastic statements about the orthodox Holocaust narrative.

REVIEW

Jazz in Concentration Camps

reviewed by Eberhard Wardin

Milan Kuna, *Musik an der Grenze des Lebens: Musikerinnen und Musiker aus böhmischen Ländern in nationalsozialistischen Konzentrationslagern und Gefängnissen* (*Music at the Edge of Life: Musicians from Bohemia in Nazi Concentration Camps and Prisons*), 2nd ed., Zweitausendeins, Frankfurt on Main 1998, 407 pages, numerous illustrations.

Against the wildly romantic granite backdrop of the quarry in the decommissioned Mauthausen Concentration Camp,[1] which nevertheless has been lavishly preserved at taxpayers' expense, spectacular concert events took place in the early 2000s – notably, the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra un-

[1] According to Parliamentary Inquiry Response No. 2582/AB to 2666/J of the XVIII. Legislative Period, the Republic of Austria spent no less than 73,255,261 schillings (some 7 million dollars at that time) on the "Mauthausen Public Memorial and Museum" from 1980 to 1992. According to the current Minister of the Interior, Ernst Strasser (Austrian People's Party ÖVP), the current annual budget for the Nazi relic under his responsibility will be increased from 10 to 14 million schillings. In January 2002, however, the memorial was spun off from the state administration to become a public-law institution. The aim is to generate profits from the 200,000 annual visitors to the concentration camp through "more service and customer orientation" and to raise money from sponsors. The institution will also have a supervisory board. The mandates can be used to curry favors and lure patrons. The minister wants to invest a total of 60 million schillings on the concentration camp by 2003. Half of this will already be spent in 2001 to develop Mauthausen into the "Austrian Center for Prevention of Nazi Recidivism". The buildings, many of which are still authentic, are to be preserved and the museum refurbished in order to turn Mauthausen into a "vaccination against all forms of right-wing radicalism and man-hating". The "vaccine" comes from the communist-contaminated "Documentation Archive of Austrian Resistance" in Vienna, from the "Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial" in Jerusalem and from similar institutions around the world. A generous contemporary-witness program with concentration-camp veterans from all over Europe is also planned. As only a few of these contemporary witnesses are still alive, the "Mauthausen Camp Community" says that the utmost haste is required. The young association "Mauthausen aktiv Österreich" is dedicated to the future maintenance of the concentration-camp tradition, with the motto: "Never forget. Never again". It was founded in December 1997 on the joint initiative of the trade-union youth and the Catholic youth by the Austrian Trade Union Federation and the Austrian Bishops' Conference with the cooperation of the Jewish Community. "Particular importance is attached to the preservation of the camp – especially the gas chamber, the only one that has survived", according to the Austrian daily newpaper *Oberösterreichische Nachrichten* of December 27, 2000.

der Sir Simon Rattle performed Beethoven's Ninth as a way of coping with Austria's Nazi past. The gimmicky jazz musician Joe Zawinul ("It would be completely presumptuous to try to create authenticity") had his politically correct but musically gruesome *Mauthausen Cantata* created with massive technical and multimedia amplification to mark the 60th anniversary of the start of construction of the concentration camp. But none of the onlookers who turned up for the loud Zawinul magic had the slightest idea that music had long been in the air when the camp was still full of prisoners six decades ago. The following review of a report compiled by Czech jazz fan and internationally recognized musicologist Professor Milan Kuna, based on a diligent evaluation of extensive authentic records, refers exclusively to the musical part of camp life.[2] It therefore cannot deal with the inhuman aspects of the concentration camps, which are already well-known.

Concentration-camp music was mostly made by Czechs, and sounded much more harmonious than Zawinul's cacophony'.[3] "The occasions and opportunities on which music was played were just as varied as the music that was made," Professor Kuna notes in his valuable contribution to establishing the truth. "The fact that so many inmates were so often involved with music is surprising and has hardly been noticed until now," the music professor marvels (p. 351). So even in the concentration camp, there were moments of humanity, such as those provided by music. Musical life in the camps, about which there is a wealth of literature,[4] strengthened the pris-

[2] Milan Kuna, *Musik an der Grenze des Lebens. Musikerinnen und Musiker aus böhmischen Ländern in nationalsozialistischen Konzentrationslagern und Gefängnissen*, 2nd ed., Zweitausendeins, Frankfurt on Main 1998, 407 pages, numerous illustrations. The author was involved in the preparation of the exhibition "Art in Theresienstadt 1941-1945", which took place in 1972/73 at the memorial there, and also designed the later exhibition "Music in Concentration Camps" in Courtyard IV of the "Small Fortress of Theresienstadt" in 1982, including a catalog (pp. 13, 38f.). Another exhibition on this subject was held in Beraun in Bohemia in 1985.

[3] The "music collage" by Zawinul, which is also available on CD, contains the barking of dogs and the sound of trains, scraps of Hitler speeches, military marching steps and electronically distorted cries for help. At the performance in Mauthausen, the various noise elements, accompanied by a colorful staccato of light from spotlights, were amplified with 30,000 watts and presented to the visitors via individually controlled sound columns, which were attached to a 150 by 150 meter structure, which let the sound "sweep across the quarry like waves, and spill over the heads of the audience". The concept for this techno memorial opus was invented, according to Zawinul himself, "around a fictitious inmate" (*Der Standard*, 10 Aug. 1998, p. 5; *News* No. 32/1998, pp. 104f.), who was both politically correct and extremely skillful in his secondary exploitation of the suffering of the Nazi victims.

[4] Guido Fackler, Martin Weinman, *Musik und bildende Kunst in nationalsozialistischen Lagern*, which is an annotated bibliography; see esp. Sect. II: Sources and documents, with information on song collections, memoir literature, biographies, documentation,



oners' morale, and therefore made a significant contribution to overcoming the misery of internment.

In August 1942, "Gestapo-Müller" from the Reich Security Main Office ordered all concentration-camp commanders to organize a musical band in each main camp. The prisoners who volunteered for this were allowed to choose their instruments from camp stocks, or have them sent to them by their relatives. The concentration-camp inmate Kunc, who owned a music shop in Moravian Ostrava, wrote home when a missing instrument was needed, which his wife promptly sent to Buchenwald (p. 269). What was missing elsewhere was bought[5] or, as was sometimes the case in Mauthausen, made by the prisoners themselves (p. 40). In Flossenbürg, the enterprising violin virtuoso Karel Volšanský was able to finance the purchase by "reselling, in the inmate blocks at a mark-up, tinned black pudding, which had expired and which he had acquired from the SS" (p. 68).

At first, it was mostly Gypsies who volunteered to play music in the camps. Soon, however, Czechs gradually infiltrated the orchestras, who, as members of a people who were not only hard-working but also musical, managed to outplay the vagrants, and then hold the music book firmly in their fists until the end.

The orchestras gave public concerts on the roll-call square. They accompanied the prisoners with their melodious music, as the prisoners marched in columns through the camp gates to work early in the morning, and returned to the camp at the end of the day. However, the bands also performed for higher and highest-ranking visitors: Himmler was welcomed to Mauthausen in January 1945 with Wagner's *Wedding March* from *Lo-*

Sect. III: Historiography, Sect. IV: Discography, and Sect. V: Archives/Initiatives with information on institutions with relevant special archives and collections as well as new contact addresses of initiatives dealing with the subject, as an appendix to the book by Milan Kuna, *Musik an der Grenze des Lebens*, pp. 385-400.

[5] Invoice for musical instruments from the company Hermann Müller from Halle a.d. Saale for the Buchenwald Commandant's Office dated February 20, 1941 in the amount of RM 2,693.85, paid by check from the Thuringian State Bank in Weimar, on p. 50.

hengrin and Julius Fučik's *Florentine March*, and at an even-later visitation with Suppé's *Leichte Kavallerie* and Schubert's *Unvollendeter*, both of which were favorite melodies of Mauthausen's Camp Commandant Franz Ziereis (p. 87). The camp celebration of the 60th birthday of the later CSSR president Antonin Zápotocký in Sachsenhausen was accompanied by music (p. 124, note 16 on p. 364), as was the funeral service for Ernst Thälmann, the former leader of Germany's erstwhile Communist Party, on August 18, 1944 in Buchenwald (pp. 263ff.).

"Being recognized as a musician in the camp brought minor advantages," Kuna announces. Although the orchestras were organized as work detachments, they were always assigned to lighter work when they weren't making music. Not only did they entertain their members' fellow inmates, but they also basked in the favor of the hierarchy:

> *"At Auschwitz, Camp Commandant Kramer could burst into tears when the orchestra sang Schumann's* Träumerei*."*

The artistic Camp Commandant Maria Mendel, on the other hand, preferred to melt away to passages from Puccini's *Madame Butterfly*:[6]

> *"And when the conductor of her orchestra, Alma Rosé, died of blood poisoning, she laid flowers on her grave – the Jewess."*

The commandant of the Flossenbürg Camp mutated into a gentle lamb when the camp music delighted him with his favorite song *Warum hat die Eule so geheult?* (*Why Did the Owl Hoot so Much?*, p. 70). In Sachsenhausen, on the other hand, the camp commandant attached great importance to the fact that the citizens living near the camp could also hear the prisoners' choir (p. 24):

> *"This was to prove that the camps were not as cruel and harsh as the enemy propaganda tried to make the German population believe."*

The bands ranged from vocal and instrumental music to classical music, lounge music, jazz and twelve-tone music (p. 351):

> *"Pop music was sung, operas were performed, and even an opera was composed in a prison cell."*

The Buchenwald song composed by the Viennese cabaret artist Hermann Leopoldi before his release into exile in the US, to which Fritz "Beda" Löhner, the author of many Lehár libretti, wrote the lyrics, was written at the

[6] Alma Rosé, violinist of world renown, daughter of the leader of the Vienna Rosé Quartet and niece of the composer Gustav Mahler, was married to the Czech violin virtuoso Váša Přihoda (pp. 98, 101).

request of the camp administration and, despite its anti-fascist appeal, also appealed to the SS.[7]

The Buchenwald band, originally made up of Gypsies and Jehovah's Witnesses, was revamped by the Czech virtuoso Vlastimil Louda (1890-1971). With the approval of the highest authorities, the bandleader ordered sheet music from Bohemian music dealers for pieces that were not allowed to be played in Bohemia (p. 54). No fewer than 27 concerts took place in the cinema hall with its 1,000 seats in 1943/44. They not only indulged in *Memories of Buchenwald*, a camp composition by Ondřej Volráb; the program also included cabaret performances and short satirical theatrical sketches, folk dances and acrobatic interludes, pantomimes and recitations, Parisian revue scenes and potpourris of well-known opera, operetta and pop tunes. However, loyal leftists preferred to march to the Marxist "May Devotion" in the washroom (p. 155):

> *"The writer Bruno Apitz and a French comrade first played the revolutionary song Brüder, zur Sonne, zur Freiheit (Brothers, to the sun, to freedom) on a violin and a cello. Above them hung a banner with the slogan 'Der Kampfmai 1944 – Allen zum Trotz' ('Battle May 1944 – Despite everything'). The communist Robert Siewert gave a speech, and at the end, the Internationale rang out from 72 throats and in various languages."*

The pantomimes of the "Bohema" showed risky exuberance during the variety show on New Year's Eve 1944: they let a decrepit greyhead, representing the past year, plunge into the pit. On the stroke of twelve, however, a lively boy in a Russian costume jumped onto the stage. He was supposed to symbolize the new year with the longed-for liberation by the approaching Soviets. The SS in the hall, however, behaved impassively and put on a good face (pp. 61f.).

In Dachau, the oldest German concentration camp of all time, the music band was even a separate work detachment. The members rehearsed every day, received a bread allowance for this, and delighted visitors from outside with German marches and light music. Standard pieces included Franz Liszt's *Second Hungarian Rhapsody* and the overtures to Offenbach's *Orpheus in the Underworld*, Rossini's *Thieving Magpie* and Suppé's *Poet*

[7] Notes on pp. 65f. Both Leopoldi and Löhner were Jews. So as not to risk rejection by the SS on racial grounds, the Buchenwald song was passed off to the camp administration as a composition by the head of the camp's post office, an Aryan conférencier. After his return from exile in the US, Hermann Leopoldi acknowledged the joint authorship of the Buchenwald hymn on the occasion of Fritz Löhner's 100th birthday (Franz Janiczek, *Von "Ausgerechnet Bananen" bis zum Buchenwald-Lied*, Österr. Tagebuch, June 1983, cited in Kuna, p. 359).

and Peasant. Strauss waltzes were also played. The inmate Josef Ulc had composed several dances in the camp, including a tango and two polkas, which were usually played as encores. A German, a Yugoslavian and a Czech choir coexisted in Dachau. The German choir was conducted by the Pole Kaczmarek, had two Czech members, and otherwise consisted mainly of inmate foremen.

Church music in Dachau, where the prisoners of clerical rank were concentrated,[8] was cultivated by a 40-strong choir. It had been set up by the Reverend Josef Moosbauer from the Linz Diocese, but he then handed over the leadership to Karl Schammel, the former director of the seminary of the Olomouc Diocese in Freudenthal. At Christmas 1944, mass was read by Father Josef Plojhar, whose sermons already had a recognizable anti-fascist touch in the camp (p. 135), and who later prostituted himself to the Prague Communists as a CSR minister and "peace priest" against the will of the Vatican. Christmas carols were sung in several European languages in front of the crib in the Dachau chapel. There was less piety in the Kaufering Subcamp "when men from all over Europe began to sing – French, Dutch, Germans, Poles, Yugoslavs, Greeks, we Czechs and who knows, everyone sang the *Internationale* in their mother tongue…", reports Fryd (p. 154).

Things were more peaceful in Mauthausen, where Gypsies would hang out when an inmate foreman was celebrating his birthday or the SS were having fun. The virtuoso king from the Mathias Cellar in Budapest was the prima donna for the celebrities. He made music based on *Csárdás* rhythms.

---

[8] The Holy See had diplomatically pushed through with the Reich government that the concentration camp prisoners of clerical rank were to be assembled in Dachau, where they were to be kept busy with light work only, and allowed to have church services daily "as they had done recently in the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp", with the necessary service accoutrements and accessories at their disposal (Cardinal Secretary of State Maglione on February 18, 1941, in: Biet/Martini/Graham/ Schneider (ed.), *Le Saint Siège et la Guerre en Europe*, Juin 1940 – Juin 1941, Vatican City 1967 [*Actes et Documents du Saint Siège relatifs à la Seconde Guerre Mondiale* = ADSS 4], Doc. 265, p. 396, Nuncio Orsenigo to Cardinal Secretary of State Maglione on 13 Nov. 1940, including verbal note from the Foreign Office, in: *idem* (ed.), *Le Saint Siège et la Situation religieuse en Pologne et dans les Pays Baltes 1939-1945*, *Premiere Partie 1939-1941*, Vatican City 1967 [ADSS 3], Doc. 223, pp. 328f, illustration of the altar cross of the "Priesterblock" chapel with Auxiliary Bishop Johann Neuhäusler, *Zwischen Kreuz und Hakenkreuz. Der Kampf des Nationalsozialismus gegen die katholische Kirche und der kirchliche Widerstand II*, Munich 1946, p. 439). In camp jargon, this benefit was called the "little concordat" (see Georg May, *Kirche und Nationalsozialismus, Kollaboration oder Widerstand?* Siebnach 2000 [Schriften des lnitiativkreises katholischer Laien und Priester in der Diözese Augsburg 27], p. 84). According to a list as of March 15, 1945, there were 1497 Catholic clergy in the Dachau Concentration Camp, 791 of whom were of Polish nationality (Johann Neuhäusler, *Zwischen Kreuz und Hakenkreuz I*, p. 349).

The most-popular orchestra was that of Frantisek Šnábt from Kladno, who played the Mauthausen March *Four Pairs of White Horses*, but whose repertoire also included German pieces such as the popular *Engelland* song, Herms Riet's no-less-popular *Erika*, and international pieces such as the Olivieri earworm *Komm zurück, ich warte auf dich* (*Come back, I'm Awaiting You*; Italian "*Tornerai*", French "*J'attendrai*"), which was circulating on the continent at the time, and Vejvoda's well-known polka *Rosamunde*, which is still popular today in Germany.

A large camp orchestra, formed in September 1942 under Georg Streitwolf, performed *Prussian Gloria* and other marches. The Big Band's open-air concerts were of a popular nature, while classical music was performed in closed blocks. While Lehar's *Merry Widow* was performed on stage in 1943, the following year the *White Horse Inn* was given a new twist: "Rudolf Dudak took on the role of the landlady. He played her so convincingly that the SS suspected a woman in the camp." At the New Year's Eve Fair in 1944, the musicians blowing from the tower of the camp gate risked their lips freezing and cracking on the mouthpieces of the fanfares in the severe night frost. Nina Jirsiková's dance interludes, which were "among the most-moving performances" that "took place in the Nazi concentration camps", were highly entertaining. The Prague artist danced to the humming melodies of a choir led by Anna Kvapilová in the Czech blocks of the Ravensbrück Women's Camp. A Dutch student who looked like an alabaster statue "danced with burning candles on the palm of her hand and held the lights evenly vertically, no matter how she moved her limbs and body" (pp. 108ff.).

A highlight of self-organized camp life in Ravensbrück was the musically accompanied performance of the epic poem *The May* ('Maj') by Karel Hynek Mácha (1810-1836), the text of which the skillful Anna Kvapilová had sent to her in an original way (p. 109):

> *"When it was permitted to receive parcels from relatives, she hinted to her relatives in a letter what she needed, and found in the next consignments that arrived for her all the foodstuffs packed into the pages of Mácha's work.* […] *After six months, the complete text was smuggled into the camp."*

But the female prisoners did not only indulge in fine art (p. 111):

> *"From around the middle of 1944, the international committee of imprisoned women was already active in Ravensbrück, providing political training for all left-wing forces, and organizing celebrations to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution* […]*."*

Under the watchful eye of the concentration-camp commandant, five hundred Russian partisan women marched in rows of five, a Red Army battle song on their red lips (pp. 111f.):

> *"Everyone froze, but the women marched on as if they were on Red Square in Moscow and not in a Nazi concentration camp* […]. *The Soviet girls marched past the trellis of the other imprisoned women. Thousands of heads cocked up, thousands of hands applauded. The Red Army women sang the partisan song. The whole camp street sang along, in all the languages of the subjugated peoples of Europe."*

One of the most-astonishing chapters in the real-life concentration camp was jazz. As is well known, the Nazis had banned what they called "nigger jazz" as "alien to the race".[9] "It seems all the more incredible that jazz music could be made in German concentration camps, as if the SS men and camp administrations knew nothing of the racist and chauvinistic maxims of Nazi cultural policy," marvels Kuna, who was made an honorary citizen of New Orleans, the birthplace of jazz (p. 266). In fact, prisoner jazz was not only tolerated, but appreciated by SS men. The guards were unmoved by the brown boycott, and the inmates were therefore able to play whatever hot music their saxophones could produce to their hearts' content. In Buchenwald, too, they jazzed as hard as they could. The combo there was called *Rhythmus* and consisted of 14 men. The French communist Lours "Marco" Markovitch also set the tone musically and mastered the tenor saxophone and clarinet, while his compatriot Ives Dariet, known under the stage name Jean Roland, wrote the arrangements. Finn Jacobsen from Denmark and Lena from the Netherlands played the trumpet. These rhythm boys with John Verden on drums, the Russian Nikolaj on guitar and Herbert Goldschmied on piano practiced "Etudes" by Duke Ellington, Cole Porter, Glenn Miller ("In the Mood"), W.C. Handy and Irving Berlin. In addition, there were the most-popular tunes by jazz geniuses from Louis Armstrong to Artie Shaw and Fats Waller (pp. 270f.). Apart from larger

[9] The "ban on nigger jazz" was announced by Reich broadcasting director Eugen Hadamovsky at the directors' conference in Munich on October 12, 1935, but only applied internally for the radio stations. The "nigger jazz", it was said, was "finally eliminated from German radio as of today" (*Völkischer Beobachter* of October 13, 1935, reprinted in: *Das Dritte Reich*, Hamburg 1975, p. 387). But the Frankfurt sociologist and music critic Theodor Wiesengrund-Adorno (1903-1969) was also a fanatical jazz despiser who, despite his Jewish descent, hoped in vain that the Nazi regime would ban the music he hated before he emigrated to England in 1934 (Michael H. Kater, *Different Drummers. Jazz in the Culture of Nazi Germany*; German: *Jazz im Nationalsozialismus*, Munich 1998 [dtv 30666], p. 72).

entertainment concerts in the cinema hall, the jazz musicians wandered from block to block in small, changing line-ups (p. 272):

> *"On such occasions, for example, they were able to play Glenn Miller's 'In the Mood,' which had not yet been heard almost anywhere in occupied Europe."*

"In order for the Buchenwald jazz orchestra to make music, influential inmates had to provide talented musicians with jobs that gave them the time and energy to make music," Kuna reconstructs. Professor Herbert Weidlich, who had been imprisoned in Buchenwald since 1942 and who rendered outstanding services to the cultivation of jazz in the concentration camp, was responsible for organizing the work in a manner appropriate to jazz. Weidlich made full use of his function and held a protective hand over the gifted performers. As he emphasizes, his "*Arbeitseinteilungskommando*" (labor assignment unit) also played "a significant part in the anti-fascist resistance" (p. 268).

There were young Czechs in Sachsenhausen who had taken part in banned student demonstrations. These Sing-Sing-Boys sang pop songs by Jaroslav Ježek that were banned in the Third Reich because of their lyrics (pp. 122ff.). However, the choir disbanded without replacement when the boys were allowed to return home in the course of 1942.

There was cultivated Czech jazz in Mauthausen: Dr. Jaroslav Tobiašek, a barber with a doctorate, who belonged to the large camp orchestra but was also the driving force behind the mini-jazz band, successfully defended himself against the rivalry of the conductor Rumbauer, who regarded the combo as competition and had repeatedly thrown obstacles in the way of the ensemble. The members of the jazz band came from all over Europe; the saxophonist was Rudolf Dudak.

Jazz was even celebrated in Bistritz near Beneschau, a small concentration camp southwest of Prague: Pianists Kopecký, Manci and Zschok strummed Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue* and *An American in Paris*, while Fischer's dance orchestra performed compositions by Cole Porter, Duke Ellington, Charlie Chaplin and Irving Berlin. There were also all kinds of songs, sung by Pospíšil, Sobeský or the camp caruso Kabourek (p. 278).

Even in the ominous Auschwitz, several ensembles competed in jazz, including the swing combo "The Merry Five"[10] and the legendary girls' orchestra, to which the vocalist Fania Fénelon has set a literary monument.[11] The saxophonist Henryk Eisenman from Lodz and other musicians,

[10] Michael H. Kater, *Gewagtes Spiel*, p. 326.

[11] Fania Fénéton, *Sursis pour l'orchestre. Temoignage recueilli par Marcelle Routier*, Paris 1976, German: *Das Mädchenorchester von Auschwitz*, Frankfurt a. Main 1980; paper-

who were well-versed in jazz, kept close contact with SS *Unterscharführer* Pery Broad, employed at the camp's political department, the camp Gestapo: The 24-year-old son of a German mother and a Brazilian merchant took part in the sessions himself, "swinging with expert ease on a multi-register accordion".[12]

In the jazz sector in Theresienstadt, the Weiss Quintet competed with Erich Vogel's Dixieland orchestra. Bedřich Weiss, known as Fricek, had already attracted the attention of Prague audiences in the 1930s as one of the most-distinguished jazz musicians, and was now completing his *Doctor Swing* in the camp. Not only did he outwardly resemble Benny Goodman, who was denigrated by the National Socialists as a "swing Jew",[13] he also played in that style. Under the aegis of the talented German-Jewish pianist Martin Roman, the two existing bands merged to reach top form as the Ghetto Swingers. The renowned Roman, a Goodman fan like Weiss, had emigrated from Berlin to Amsterdam for racial reasons, and had accompanied the famous Americans Coleman Hawkins, Lionel Hampton and Louis Armstrong on tour before 1940. Roman also toured with the Parisian Gypsy baron Django Reinhardt (today he would be politically correct to call him a Roma baron). Taken from the Dutch Westerbork Camp to Theresienstadt, he took over the artistic direction, and arranged around thirty new compositions with Weiss. Gershwin's *I Got Rhythm* became the signature tune. The tenor Fredy Haber and a feminine trio in the style of the Andrews Sisters acted as vocalists.[14]

The Ghetto Swingers, who performed in the Café am Marktplatz, also played jazz in the film *Der Führer schenkt den Juden eine Stadt* (*The Füh-*

back, 5th ed., Munich 1986 (dtv 1706). However, the author accuses Fania Fénélon of doing injustice to the virtuoso Arma Rosé, who delighted the Czech women at a farewell evening with a Bach sonata for violin as well as Monti's *Csárdás* and Sarasate's *Zigeunerweisen*, and ascribing unpleasant characteristics to her after her death. Furthermore, Fania Fénéton simply ignored two other musicians from Bohemia, namely the singer Lotte Lebedová, who enjoyed singing operetta melodies, chansons and various hits with her good, trained soubrette voice, as well as the communist guitarist and lyricist Margot Anzenbacherová, or distorted their image in an almost insulting way (pp. 98ff.).

12 During the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial of 1964/65, the jazz fan who, as a member of the SS, had made contact with Werner Daniels' illegal Wehrmacht jazz information circle in the fall of 1941 and had contributed a story about the Jewish musicians Benny Goodman and Artie Shaw (recte Arthur Arshawsky) to its forbidden mailings, was labeled a killer and sadist and sentenced to four years in prison for "aiding and abetting murder" (Michael H. Kater, *Gewagtes Spiel*, p. 327 Hans Laternser, *Die andere Seite im Auschwitz-Prozeß 1963/65. Reden eines Verteidigers*, Stuttgart 1966, pp. 436f. and passim).

13 *Illustrierter Beobachter* No. 26/1944, quoted in Michael H. Kater, *Gewagtes Spiel*, p. 330 and note 100 on p. 434.

14 Milan Kuna, *Musik an der Grenze des Lebens*, pp. 274ff. Michael H. Kater, *Gewagtes Spiel*, pp. 322ff.

rer Gifts a City to the Jews), in which the brilliant Kurt Gerron captured the showcase concentration camp on celluloid for PR purposes.[15] The band members, who warmed up the film sequence with a swing arrangement of the *Bugle Call Rag*, wore blue blazers decorated with the Star of David. A subsequent scene featured the Karel Ančerl String Chamber Orchestra playing tried-and-tested classics.[16]

Art and culture flourished at the highest level under Jewish self-administration: Smetana's *Bartered Bride* was the first opera to be performed after the camp was established, and another work by the composer was *The Kiss*. This was followed by Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro*, *Bastien and Bastienne* and *The Magic Flute*. The children's opera *Brundibár*, composed by Hans Krása, was wonderful.[17] The performance of Verdi's *Requiem*, often repeated by conductor Rafael Schächter, was religiously controversial and a thorn in the side of the orthodox (pp. 196ff.). The nightclub pianist Carlo S. Taube processed his feelings into a symphony. This culminated in the distortion of the *Song of the Germans*, which he maliciously allowed to disintegrate into appalling dissonances (pp. 215f.). The Theresienstadt City Orchestra was conducted by Peter Deutsch, who had previously conducted the Royal Danish Orchestra. Highlights included various waltzes by Strauss, several marches by Kmoch, a song potpourri by Karel Vacek, and finally the Bohemian folk tune *Schaffers Annerl*, also known as *Andulka Šafářová* (p. 224).

"Isn't all this a miracle?" asked the musical Willi Mahler in his diary under the impression of the Great Festival Concert of June 25, 1944.

> *"The German soldier is losing the battle for his existence in the west, south and in Eastern Europe, and the Jews, enclosed in the quiet atmosphere of Terezín, have the opportunity to listen to promenade concerts of their band, and on top of that on the orders of the German leadership of our settlement?"* (p. 225)

But the closer the Red Army came, the more cheekily the Czechs wrote (p. 292):

> *"*[…] *in the end we will all laugh when everyone shits on Germany."*

[15] On the Theresienstadt film, see Milan Kuna, *Musik an der Grenze des Lebens*, pp. 276ff. The film was sent to Berlin for editing, but it was never completed. Czech and Israeli archives have copies (Michael H. Kater, *Gewagtes Spiel*, p. 325f.).

[16] Michael H. Kater, *Gewagtes Spiel*, p. 325.

[17] The plot of the children's opera contains a hidden polemic against Adolf Hitler: in the role of the organ grinder Brundibár, the villain, who was born in Braunau am Inn, steals the show and money from two poor children who try their luck as street singers, but is then defeated by his initially powerless victims, who had allied themselves against him with each and everyone in the happy ending of the war of the singers (pp. 208f.).

However, the Prague musician Karel Hašler (*Our Czech Song*) never got the chance: he was murdered in Mauthausen by one or more of his fellow prisoners (pp. 286f.). Only his instrument saved the life of saxophonist Rudolf Dudák when a US soldier shot at victims of fascism in flight (note 11 on p. 357):

> *"The attack took place in broad daylight, while the camp band was playing music on the roll-call square. The musicians scattered to seek cover from the ricochets. Luckily, Rudolf Dudák was carrying his saxophone on a strap around his neck so that the instrument covered his stomach. A bullet grazed the metal, slid off like from a steel helmet, and Dudak escaped with his life."*

Emil František Burian, a Marxist music maker from Prague, was one of the prisoners who was evacuated from Neuengamme to the luxury steamer *Cap Arcona* just before the end of the war, to be handed over to the British conquerors at sea. Looking back on the conditions in the concentration camp on the outskirts of Hamburg, Kuna says (pp. 308f.):

> *"Amazingly, Christmas was always celebrated at Neuengamme. There was a large Christmas tree in the roll-call area, decorated with colorful light bulbs. What a paradox: the symbol of a peaceful and contemplative Advent season in the concentration camp! In the stone block opposite the kitchen, Christmas events were held in the large hall, which could seat 500 people, and was attended by prisoners from all over Europe. From 1941, Jaromir Erben sang Dvorák's Durch die Fremde sind wir gezogen (We have traveled through foreign lands) here at Christmas – Burian premiered his own work for the Christmas celebrations,* […] *the 'Song from the Hollow.'"*

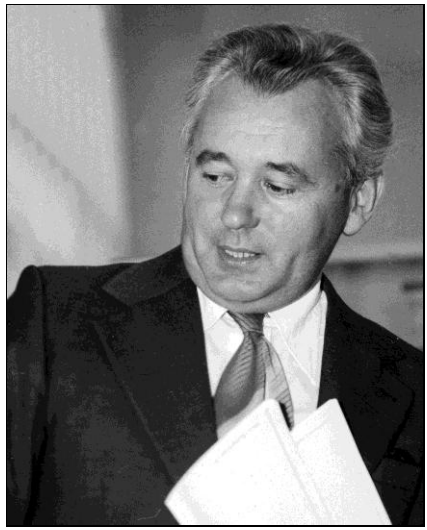
While still on board, Burian composed loyal songs in which he praised the Reds to the heavens. Although the Allies already had victory in their pockets, on the afternoon of May 3, 1945, at the behest of Harris, British aircraft attacked with bombs and on-board weapons the *Cap Arcona* and its sister ships *Deutschland* and *Thielbeck*, which were also overcrowded with evacuated camp inmates:[18]

[18] See pp. 308ff. Burian turned his experience into a "novelistic report": *Trosečníci z Gap Arcony* [*The Shipwrecked of Cap Arcona*], Prague 1945, and his fellow sufferer and survivor Ladislav Vozábal in the book *Prezil jsem Cap Arconu* [*I Survived Cap Arcona*], Budweis 1980. Cf. also Günter Schwarberg: *Angriffsziel "Cap Arcona"*, Göttingen 1998 (Steidl TB 116), and book review in *AULA* 9/2000, pp. 44. Persons and the media, who only apply a "proper employment policy" when it comes to coming to terms with the past when it is a matter of publicizing German atrocities, lapse into morbid mourning shyness in the face of the Cap Arcona victims, since the massacre cannot be exploited to the detriment of Germany. Kuna's attempt to place the blame for this crime on the Ger-

> *"The ships went up in flames and were sunk within an hour. People jumped into the water, and the airmen shot at anything that moved with machine guns. Those who were not burned or shot were in danger of being swept away by the sinking ships. Out of 7500 people, only 500 were able to save themselves who had not lost their orientation in the shock of the icy cold water* […]*."*

Burian's effusions also disappeared in the flood, but their author was one of the few who managed to stay afloat and finally landed, exhausted and hypothermic, on the Baltic Sea coast, on the Low German beach, after hours of struggling and straining.

* * *



Professor Dr. phil. Milan Kuna, born in 1932 in Zditz (Czech: Zdice) southwest of Beraun in Central Bohemia, studied musicology at the University of Prague, worked for many years as a music critic, and has published many musicological studies and books. His most-important works include those on movie themes (1969), on the conductor Václav Talich (1980), on the composer Friedrich Smetana (1975), on Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky's stays in Prague (1980) and on experimental research into music interpretation (*Zeit und Musik*, 1982). In addition to studies on Antonin Dvorák, between 1986 and 1998, he produced a critical edition of the composer's correspondence and documents in ten volumes. His book *Prague in Music History* was published

man side as well, on the grounds that the Nazis had "crammed all the prisoners of this camp who could have betrayed their crimes" onto ships that were "ideal targets for air raids" (p. 309), does not appear to hold water. It would have been up to the noble Allies alone to refuse the hypothetical favor to the evil Nazis and let the prisoners live, especially on the eve of the partial surrender in the northwest, when there could no longer have been any military necessity for air raids on whatever targets. What prompted the German authorities to embark the prisoners can only be guessed at and is beyond the reviewer's knowledge. It is possible that the measure was motivated by the desire to prevent anarchic excesses against the civilian population, which were feared in the event that thousands of prisoners were suddenly released by the Allies. It should never be forgotten that not only political and racial persecutees were imprisoned in the concentration camps, but also many professional criminals and other dangerous criminal elements for the protection of the general public.

in 1997 in English and French translations. Kuna's work Composers of the World has already gone through seven editions in several countries, and was recently published as a CD-ROM with music. Professor Kuna worked at the Institute of Musicology of the Prague Academy of Sciences. Guest lectures have taken him to Russia, Finland, Germany and the USA. There he was awarded honorary citizenship of New Orleans in Louisiana, where jazz originated around 1900. Kuna has been researching the fate of Bohemian musicians in German concentration camps and prisons for quite some time. His book *Musik an der Grenze des Lebens* conveys the experience that man cannot live without music if he is to preserve the awareness of his dignity.

BOOK AND VIDEO ANNOUNCEMENTS

A Classic Revisionist Book – Finally Back in Print!

The "Confessions" of Kurt Gerstein

Authored by Henri Roques

Henri Roques, *The 'Confessions' of Kurt Gerstein: Key Testimony on the Bełżec Camp Scrutinized*, 2nd, expanded and updated edition, Armreg Ltd., London, 2025, 542 pages, 9"×6" paperback, ISBN: 978-1-83640-034-9.

This is Volume 54 of our flagship series *Holocaust Handbooks*. The eBook version is accessible free of charge at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com. It can be obtained as print, audio and eBook from Armreg Ltd, armreg.co.uk/. A chapter from this book is featured as the first article in this issue of INCONVENIENT HISTORY.

In their golden years of the late 1970s to the late 1990s, the Institute for Historical Review (IHR) prided itself for publishing a number of Holocaust-revisionist books, many of which are now classics:

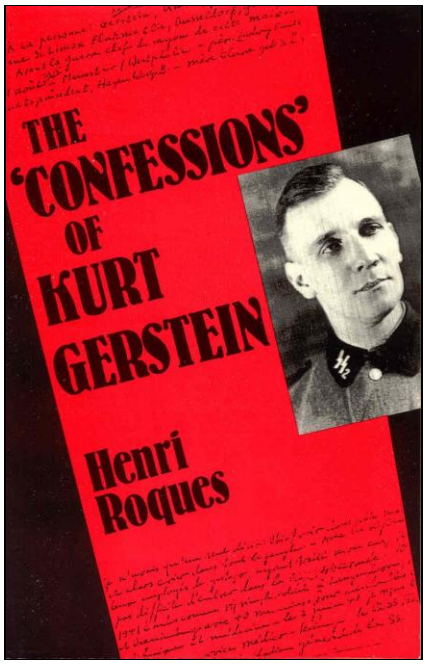
– Arthur Butz's *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* (1977),[1]
– Walter Sanning's *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry* (1983),[2]
– Wilhelm Stäglich's *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence* (1986),[3]
– Paul Rassinier's *Debunking the Genocide Myth* (1978; now as *Ulysses's Lie*),[4]
– and last but not least: Henri Roques's *The "Confessions of Kurt Gerstein* (1989).[5]

If you go to the IHR's book store,[6] you will find none of them. The IHR simply let these books go out of print over the past decades, and never made any effort to issue new editions. It is as if Holocaust revisionism has been erased from the IHR's legacy. The only book still sold by them is

1 https://armreg.co.uk/product/the-hoax-of-the-twentieth-century-the-case-against-the-presumed-extermination-of-european-jewry/
2 https://armreg.co.uk/product/the-dissolution-of-eastern-european-jewry-3rd-ed-of-2023/
3 https://armreg.co.uk/product/auschwitz-a-judge-looks-at-the-evidence/
4 https://armreg.co.uk/product/ulyssess-lie/
5 https://armreg.co.uk/product/the-confessions-of-kurt-gerstein/
6 https://ihr-store.com/ihrstore/index.php

Roger Garaudy's *The Founding Myths of Modern Israel*,[7] which deals with Holocaust revisionism only in one chapter (and not even very expertly).

To prevent these books from disappearing into the memory hole, Castle Hill Publishers (CHP) stepped in and, starting in 2003 with Dr. Butz's *Hoax*, republished most of these books. When Armreg Ltd took over the CHP roster of books in early 2024, we continued this effort of keeping legacy books in print, among them those originally published by the IHR. We are grateful for the amicable cooperation of the IHR's director Mark Weber to bring all these books back to life by issuing us the necessary licenses without charging us for them.



Cover of the 1989 IHR edition of Roques's PhD thesis.

The next book on our to-do list was Henri Roque's 1985 PhD thesis *The "Confessions" of Kurt Gerstein*.[5] For this, we also received a generous license from the IHR. However, well into the project, I increasingly realized that the IHR's 1989 English edition had too many flaws to proceed with our project as planned. In particular, it contained a lengthy "Afterword" by the translator which is peppered with unfounded claims and speculations as well as numerous false assertions, making me cringe repeatedly when reading it. Although I already had invested a lot of time into this project, I decided that a new approach was needed. First, I contacted a French publishing outlet who I hoped has access to the French original of Roques's thesis. We got lucky in this regard, but then noticed that the IHR's translation of the core text is not always accurate. Hence, back to Square One I went: We received permission to translate from scratch the current French edition, issued in 2020. It has a much-more-pertinent foreword by Roques's lawyer, no spurious afterword, and numerous additional appendices, written by Roques himself, tracking the impact which Roques's thesis had in the realm of Holocaust historiography.

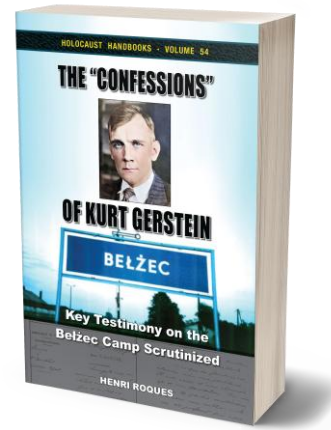
[7] https://ihr-store.com/ihrstore/index.php?main_page=product_info&cPath=7&products_id=55

Furthermore, I took the liberty to append a chapter to the thesis titled "40 Years later – 2025", in which I put Roques's thesis in the context of research done in that field during the past 40 years since the thesis was written. You can read this chapter in this issue of INCONVENIENT HISTORY, here titled "A Second Look at Kurt Gerstein," starting on page 257.

Due to the many at-times-expansive appendices, the resulting work far exceeds the volume originally projected, but I think it is ultimately worth it. As you will discover when reading the book's foreword and many appendices, Roques's thesis – inspired by Paul Rassinier and Robert Faurisson – played a crucial role in the development of Holocaust revisionism. This is especially true for France, where it caused a public "scandal" lasting 3 (three!) years. The book also includes a personal note by Dr. Robert Faurisson's sister Yvonne Schleiter, who typed Roques's PhD thesis, and helped him also in other ways to get this job across the finish line. But read it all for yourself. Here now the publishers' description of the book:

* * *

The "confessions" of SS officer Kurt Gerstein, written right at the end of World War II, were for many decades the mainstay upon which the Holocaust orthodoxy erected their narrative about what presumably transpired at a camp near the eastern Polish town of Belzec. In his texts, Gerstein described that, during a two-day visit to the camp in the summer of 1942, he saw how thousands of Jews were crammed into small gas chambers, at a packing density of 30 people per square meter. After almost three hours of waiting, they were allegedly executed using Diesel-engine exhaust gas. Gerstein insisted on having seen veritable mountains of the victims' shoes and clothes up to 40 meters high, and tallied the total death toll of Belzec and the other extermination camps in Poland at some 20 million.



*Henri Roques, The "*Confessions" of Kurt Gerstein*, paperback, audio or ebook. Get it from Armreg Ltd at armreg.co.uk.*

These and other improbabilities, plus the fact that mainstream scholars quoted Gerstein differently, induced skeptical researcher Henri Roques to gather all available original documents and subject them to critical scrutiny. The resulting PhD thesis was ultimately defended in 1985 at Nantes University in France. In his thesis, Roques presents the complete texts of

the six different versions of Gerstein's "confessions" known to date, plus a wide array of related documents. He tracks these documents' authenticity, highlights differences between the six "confession" versions, and assesses their veracity. In conclusion, Roques confirms that at least two of the "confessions" are authentic, but that their factual claims are highly dubious and in many instances demonstrably untrue.

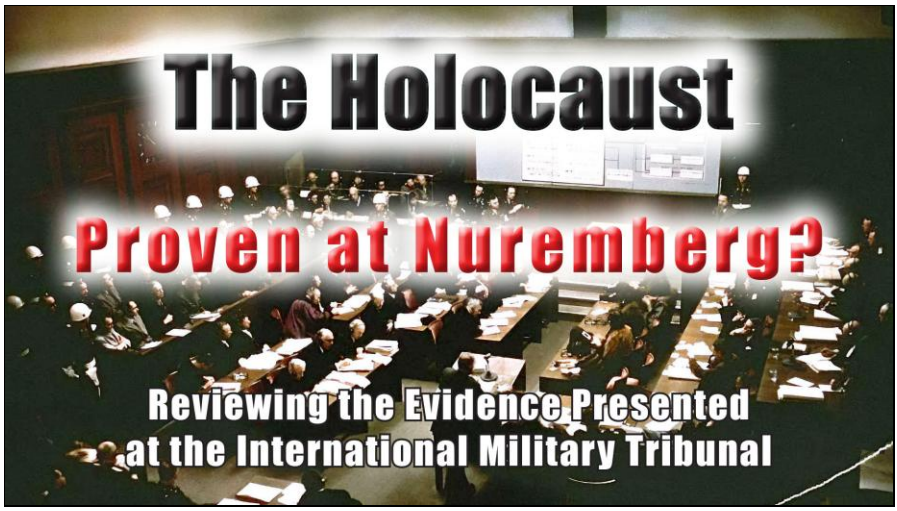
Roques's thesis, which was inspired by French fathers of revisionism Paul Rassinier and Robert Faurisson, led to a scandal in France that lasted some three years. It resulted in Roques's PhD title getting revoked, and the French parliament prohibiting Holocaust skepticism in 1990. In several appendices, the present book chronicles these events, as well as the considerable ripple effects Roques's thesis had both in mainstream and revisionist historiography.

Documentary on the Nuremberg IMT

Produced by Germar Rudolf

Germar Rudolf, *The Holocaust: Proven at Nuremberg? Reviewing the Evidence Presented at the International Military Tribunal*, London: Armreg Ltd, 1 hr 11 min, HD (1920×1080), mp3 of 575 MB, released in September 2025. This is Volume 14 of our video series *Holocaust Documentaries*, accessible free of charge at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com.

In late July of 2025, Sony Picture Classics announced a new docu-drama, titled *Nuremberg: The World Will Bear Witness*. The movie was announced to be released on November 7, 2025, in the United States. Just two months earlier, in May, Armreg had released my book on the IMT. (See the book announcement in Issue No. 2 of this volume of INCONVENIENT HISTORY.) In order to forestall the typical propaganda coming from Hollywood, I immediately sprang to action in order to turn my book into a documentary. This way, anyone wanting to learn what the Nuremberg IMT was really all about could easily be directed to this documentary. I went to work on August 4, and wrapped up the video on September 16. The description is very similar to that of the book, because they are two children of the same brain:



* * *

Orthodox scholars and mainstream media claim that the trials conducted by the victorious powers of World War Two provide all sorts of useful evidence demonstrating that "the Holocaust" happened. By this, they assert that the Third Reich had a plan to exterminate all Jews within its reach, that it implemented this plan as a conveyor-belt-style, high-tech operation, and that it succeeded in killing six million Jews.

The present documentary, based on the book of the same title,[8] investigates this claim by critically reviewing the prosecution's evidence during the largest of the postwar trials, the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal, or IMT. First, the political and legal setting for the trial are investigated: the victors' intentions, the trial's legality and legitimacy, the laws and rules created for it, as well as its actual implementation. Next, the prosecution's methods are scrutinized: the use of prior trials conducted under questionable circumstances, dubious expert reports, and testimonies and affidavits acquired under duress. Finally, an analysis of the most-important pieces of evidence: two documentaries shown during the IMT, various witness statements and affidavits, as well as several sets of documents cherry-picked by the prosecution.

The documentary concludes that *truth* was the first victim not only of World War Two, but also of the Nuremberg IMT, whose primary objective was to bury the truth under a pile of historical rubbish.

[8] https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-holocaust-proven-at-nuremberg/

We also have a 54-minute version of this video for venues that have time slots of an hour.[9]

The video can be watched at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com,[10] on Rumble (rumble.com/v72ildm) and on Bitchute (bitchute.com/video/tQqCB1e9mN3r)

Miscellaneous Books

Holocaust Pocketbooks

"Why aren't these excellent books included in the series Holocaust Handbooks? It would be so important to make them freely accessible to the entire world!"

For months, my friend Jorge Besada kept pestering me about this. He was talking about books written by me or Carlo Mattogno that do not contain new research, but rather are brief summaries of revisionist arguments, or which focus on merely related issues. I kept them out of the *Holocaust Handbooks*, which are to focus on forensic and archival deep dives, or thorough introductions into the entire field (such as Volumes 15, *Lectures*; 31, *Breaking the Spell*; and 32, *Debating the Holocaust*).

Of course, there are exceptions, such as Volume 42, which is an introduction, update and refutation of Jean-Claude Pressac's anti-revisionist arguments as presented in his 1989 *magnum opus*.[11] But that has historical reasons, because that book was originally planned as a mere introduction to a reprint of Pressac's oversize book giant. That project never came to pass for several reasons, so I issued the introduction as a stand-alone book, meager as it may be with its 110 pages of text.

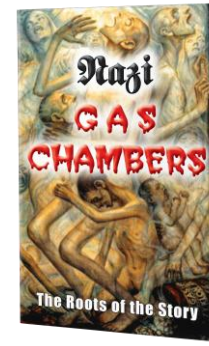
While I resisted the pressure to include these books into the series, I finally caved end of June this year by making their contents accessible free of charge for the entire world to read. As valuable as the *Holocaust Handbooks* are, most of them don't make it easy for neophytes to quickly get the gist of what the revisionist arguments are. So, I created an informal parallel series, baptized it "Holocaust Pocketbooks" for their usually smaller or thinner size, and posted their eBook and, where applicable, audio versions at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com.

---

9 https://holocausthandbooks.com/wp-content/uploads/IMT-54min-hb27.mp4

10 https://holocausthandbooks.com/video/the-holocaust-proven-at-nuremberg/

11 Jean-Claude Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*. The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York, 1989



This, of course, undermines the financial viability of the books' publishing company, Armreg Ltd, which pays my salary. But, hey, if I were in it for the money, I would never have touched revisionism with a ten-foot pole. This magnanimous move will not help me make ends meet, but it will push the world closer to a paradigm shift, or so I delude myself.

Here are the books affected by this, accessible since late June of 2025 at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com under menu option Books > Holocaust Pocketbooks:

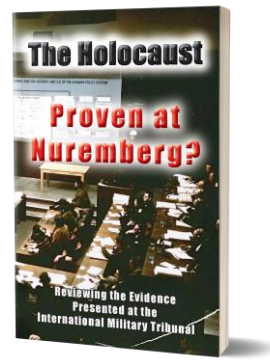
– *Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story.* Tracing how today's gas-chamber lore evolved, revealing who wrote the narrative told to this day by the mainstream. 3rd ed., 154 pp., 8″×5″, ill., bibl., index.
– *The Holocaust: Proven at Nuremberg? Reviewing the Evidence Presented at the International Military Tribunal*. Documentation of the Allied "International" Military Tribunal's crooked procedural rules and phony evidence to "prove" a preordained "truth." 2nd ed., 196 pp., 8″×5″, ill., bibl., index.
– *Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust": How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*. Point-by-point rebuttal of Deborah Lipstadt's bestseller of that title, meant to refute Holocaust skepticism. This book exposes Lipstadt's incompetence, ignorance, disingenuity and mendacity. 3rd ed., 202 pp., 9″×6″, ill., bibl., index.
– *Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda. Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas Chamber" Propaganda Lie.* Exposing a plethora of false claims once spread by mainstream media and scholars on the Auschwitz Camp, but today admitted to have been propaganda lies. Followed by brief explanations on why today's revised narrative is just as implausible. 2nd ed., 138 pp., 9″×6″, ill., bibl., index.
– *Bungled: "Denying History"*. Point-by-point rebuttal of Dr. Michael Shermer's and Alex Grobman's book of that title, meant to refute Holocaust skepticism. This book exposes these scholars' incompetence, ignorance and disingenuity. 2nd ed., 172 pp., 9″×6″, ill., bibl., index.
– *The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech*. Documentation of how Amazon leads the charge of corporate America to destroy free speech by way of banning books disliked by The Lobby. See also the movie of the same title.[12] 3rd ed., 160 pp., 9″×6″, color ill., bibl.

[12] https://holocausthandbooks.com/video/the-day-amazon-murdered-free-speech/

– *Auschwitz – Forensically Examined*. A concise summary of the most-important results of forensic research on Auschwitz from 1945 to today, as well as their reception by Western societies. 2nd ed., 128 pp., 8″×5″, ill., bibl., index.

May our reward be in heaven…

G. Rudolf, *The Holocaust – Proven at Nuremberg?* 2nd edition



Research connected with the creation of the documentary of the same title (see the announcement earlier in this issue) revealed several flaws in the book version, which were promptly corrected. The book was moreover slightly expanded, counting no 196 instead of 176 pages. The print edition can be purchased at armreg.co.uk, while the eBook and audio versions of this new edition are accessible free of charge at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com.



A Quarterly Journal for Free Historical Inquiry · Published by CODOH

VOLUME 17 · NUMBER 4 · 2025

EDITORIAL

Holocaust Summit

Germar Rudolf

Conferences by and for historical revisionists used to be a common occurrence during the 1980s and 1990s. They were launched concurrently with the creation of the Institute for Historical Review (IHR) in California in 1978, but then petered out in the early 2000s, with the IHR going dormant around that time. The second organization which was competing with the IHR since the mid-1990s, Willis Carto's *The Barnes Review*, organized several such conferences in the late 1990s and early 2000s, but that came to an end as well. The last revisionist conference of note took place not in the U.S., but in Iran's capital Tehran in 2006. I did not participate in it, because at that time I was breathing sieved air in Germany. Since that memorable event, no revisionist convention has taken place anywhere.

Meanwhile, especially Holocaust revisionism grew by leaps and bounds. The output of literature and documentaries in the first two decades of the 21st Century dwarfed anything that had been seen in the 20th Century. Clearly, a need for gatherings where like-minded people could exchange their views and insights must have been there. But there was no person or organization catering to this need.

Some 10 years ago or so, over a span of a few years, I was on occasion approached by a supporter or customer who suggested that *I* should organize such a sorely needed revisionist conference. With my track record of productivity and involvement in various revisionist organizations, I seemed to be the perfect person in a position to pull this off.

While I found this assessment flattering, I was in no position to accomplish such a feat. First of all, my domestic situation made this borderline impossible. After my deportation from the U.S. in 2005, my subsequent long-term incarceration in Germany for my research, and the continuing ban from returning to my U.S. family after having served my time, my U.S. wife was adamant that she would not tolerate any activities of mine that could expose me – and our family in extension – to any more dangers. In plain English, I had a truce agreement with my wife: she'd try to be a

caring mate, and I in turn would keep my head below the parapet. So, no conference or any other public stunt. Period.

Even if I had not been bound by my marital promises, organizing a revisionist conference would have been borderline impossible for financial and logistical reasons. I moreover would not have had the support staff needed. But even had I had the financial, logistical and staffing resources needed, renting a venue for people to convene is risky, when the traditional enemy of free speech and freedom of assembly works incessantly to sabotage such an event. They have a history of bullying venues into cancelling contracts days or hours before a convention starts. Hence, a second venue nearby as "Plan B" must be rented, doubling the overhead costs. Add to this the danger of such an event being disrupted or its attendees physically attacked by antifa and other violent groups of the usual suspects. All things considered, I wouldn't have touched such a project with a ten-foot pole, even if I hadn't had family constraints.

COVID 19 changed all that. With all the bad things that happened in the wake of it, one good thing evolved from it as well: events moved into the virtual space; hardware, software, bandwidth, equipment, habits and customs all followed suit. The post-COVID world is radically different than what we had before. Now, people not only have the technical means to convene online; they are used to it. The new generation has grown up with it. It's part of everyday life.

In addition, and sadly so, my marriage fell apart in 2022/23. I moved out and started having my own life. Furthermore, I got very lucky recently by finding a partner who supports what I am doing. Hence, I no longer have to abide by some truce agreement (that had been rather lopsided all along anyhow).

So, what's the excuse now not to have a conference – online?

This past summer, I visited two friends of mine in the eastern part of Upstate New York. They are a sister couple, staunch supporters of mine, and one of them also a dear friend who helped me out greatly in the recent past with my private predicaments. During my visit, they made a bold suggestion: In the wake of the Gaza genocide and the concomitant Zionist lies and manipulations, the world is now much more open-minded about Holocaust skepticism than ever before. It is the perfect moment to bring our ideas to the world's attention by having – a Holocaust Summit. That's the title they suggested.

Not having any excuse to say NO, I said – YESSSSS! So we sat down, drafted an initial message to the world, and once I got back home, I reserved the domain name: www.HolocaustSummit.com. Go visit it and see

where it leads you! As a date, we initially considered the WWI armistice day, but then decided to use the International Holocaust Remembrance Day, 27 January of 2026. That's when the Red Army conquered the most notorious of the German wartime camps – Auschwitz. And that's why the United Nations' General Assembly adopted a resolution in 2005 declaring this day to be the only internationally observed religious holiday.

2026 will put an end to the 20-year draught of not having had any revisionist convention since the 2006 Theran conference.

Here is the text we drafted (with some later edits):

www.HolocaustSummit.com HA

2026 Holocaust Summit

Independent · Fearless · Uncensored · Unconstrained

Tackling the Most-Harmful Ideology
Undermining Peace, Truth and Freedom Worldwide

It is with great enthusiasm that the newly created Holocaust Academy announces the 2026 Holocaust Summit. The purpose of the Holocaust Summit is to give all those who are concerned about the dogmatization and political misuse of Holocaust historiography a forum to present their research results, opinions and views to an online community.

The use and misuse of the Holocaust Dogma for belligerent and atrocious politics in the Middle East, and for the suppression of freedom of speech in Western countries, has become increasingly apparent to millions around the globe. Never before have the masses been so receptive for critical, skeptical views on how history is misused and distorted for political ends. The number of people willing to challenge the West's last standing taboo has skyrocketed. The general public is ready to confront openly and unabashedly the orthodox Holocaust narrative. Therefore, the time for a conference is now ripe.

Our live-streamed virtual conference will begin on January 27th, 2026, a date chosen for a watershed event that contributed to the formation of the Holocaust Dogma, the "liberation" of Auschwitz.

Submissions for presentations are requested for the following three topics:

Holocaust and History: Taboo between Dogma and Dissent.
For this section, papers should focus on the actual historical record: on the various ways this event has been defined by historians; on findings – new and old – correcting the established record and our understanding of it; on how Holocaust historiography has been revised over time by both orthodox and skeptic scholars.

Holocaust and Politics: History as a Weapon
For this section, papers should focus on the use and misuse of the Holocaust for political ends: to immunize fashionable minorities from critique, push certain political agendas, instigate wars, and excuse or even deny ongoing genocides.

Holocaust and Human Rights: History as a Muzzle
For this section, papers should focus on the misuse of the Holocaust to disenfranchise unfashionable minorities, limit free speech, burn books, incarcerate dissidents. Papers are welcome on individual fates of dissidents, on situations in specific countries, on general issues of civil rights threatened by historical taboos, and on the creation of "satellite taboos" with subsequent censorship metastasizing from the central Holocaust taboo.

After the event, we plan on publishing the "2026 Holocaust Summit Proceedings" (as paperback and a free eBook edition) with all presentations included.

* * *

Editor's Note: As this Volume 17 of INCONVENIENT HISTORY is getting prepared for a print edition, the originally planned date of the Holocaust Summit had to be moved due to interferences by the traditional enemies of free speech. That story will be told in detail in the first issues of the next volume.

PAPERS

The Soviet Black Book: Truth or Black Propaganda?

By George Cyprianis

Introduction

Immediately after the October-7 Hamas attack on Israel, both the Israeli government and the Israeli media reported the horrific, ghastly story that 40 Israeli babies had been decapitated by the attackers. But the truth, as we now know, is that none was. Thanks to the Internet, the story was quickly debunked and abandoned. What should be surprising, though, is the fact that the Israeli propaganda apparatus had the nerve to put out such a bald-faced lie. Had they been lying like this for a long time? Was this type of fabricated atrocity story a tried-and-true, go-to strategy of Zionists? Was this just the latest example of Zionists engaging in over-the-top atrocity tales to get the international community to aid and abet their own atrocities, like we've just witnessed in Gaza?

A significant element of how the modern State of Israel came into existence is based on the claimed greatest atrocity in the history of mankind: the Holocaust. Most people today mistakenly believe that Zionism, the movement to create a Jewish state in Palestine, began with the Holocaust. That's not actually the case. Zionists had been lobbying to get international support for a Jewish state in Palestine for a half century by then. It was, however, only after the horror stories about a Jewish genocide came out after WWII that the international community felt compelled to lend their support. Could it be that the Holocaust is the 40-beheaded-babies atrocity story writ large at a time when the Big Lie was a lot easier to pull off?

Professor Dr. Robert Faurisson once wrote the following:[1]

> *"Three of the best-known works on the Second World War are General Eisenhower's* Crusade in Europe *(Doubleday* [Country Life Press]*, New York 1948), Winston Churchill's* The Second World War *(6 vol., Cassell, London 1948-1954), and the* Mémoires de guerre *of General de Gaulle (3 vol., Plon, Paris 1954-1959). In these three works not the least mention of the Nazi gas chambers is to be found.[1]"*

[1] https://robert-faurisson.com/history/the-detail-of-jean-marie-le-pen/

And in his footnote:

> *"*Crusade in Europe *by Eisenhower (1948) is a book of 559 pages; the six volumes of* The Second World War *by Churchill (1948-1954) total 4,448 pages, and de Gaulle's* Mémoires de guerre *(three volumes, 1954-1959), 2,054, making for an overall mass of 7,061 pages (not including the introductory parts) published from 1948 to 1959, in which one will find no mention either of Nazi 'gas chambers', a 'genocide' of the Jews or the 'six million' Jewish victims of the war."*

If this is true, it should make one wonder, did these bigger-than-life champions who defeated Hitler not believe in the Holocaust themselves back then? And if so, why not?

Jewish Princeton historian Dr. Arno Mayer, who began his academic career in 1952, lamented in the late 1980s:[2]

> *"Sources for the study of the gas chambers are at once rare and unreliable."*

This is surprising, considering there are few historical "facts" more believed in than the Nazi gas chambers of WWII. How can it be, if we believe Professor Mayer, that their universally unquestioned existence has so little evidence to back it up?

Second, why did it take this noted Holocaust historian, who started his academic career seven years after the war, another 30 some years to make this observation? The answer to these questions can be found in the fact that the Holocaust, if there was one, took place behind the "Iron Curtain."

There appears to be a split among orthodox Holocaust historians as to whether or not any of the Nazi concentration camps inside Germany and Austria had homicidal gas chambers, but even so, the number of Jews alleged to have been killed in them is negligible when compared to the number of Jews alleged to have been gassed in camps on Polish soil. The alleged gassing of Jews in six camps in Poland accounts for the vast, vast majority of alleged Jewish gassing deaths. Also, the alleged mass shootings of Jews, which supposedly happened mostly in Ukraine and Russia, account for the vast, vast majority of alleged executions of Jews by means other than gassing. For the geographically and historically challenged, this means that nobody from the West – no American, no Brit and no Frenchman – ever saw any first-hand evidence of the Holocaust or its aftermath; at least not until some 40 years after the war. At war's end, all of Poland was in the hands of the Soviets, and no Western historian or scientist was

[2] Arno J. Mayer *Why Did the Heavens Not Darken?*, Pantheon, New York, 1988/1990, p. 362.

able to freely and independently investigate the six so-called death camps in Poland: Auschwitz, Bełżec, Chełmno, Majdanek, Sobibór and Treblinka. And nobody from the West was able to investigate the alleged mass-execution sites in Ukraine and Russia. By the time the Western Allies finally did get a chance to critically examine these camps and alleged mass shooting sites decades later, there was apparently little interest in doing so. By then, the Holocaust was so thoroughly ensconced in our common knowledge by books like *The Diary of Anne Frank* and movies like *Schindler's List* that no one dared to investigate it further, at least not critically. By then, discovering facts that didn't line up with the established Holocaust narrative would have been considered, at best, in poor taste and, at worst, anti-Jewish. Contesting this narrative eventually became illegal in most Western countries, punishable by fines and imprisonment. This includes our neighbor Canada.

As for the camps liberated by the British and Americans inside Germany – such as Bergen-Belsen and Buchenwald, two of the more-notorious – the Western Allies were able to thoroughly investigate them, and come to the conclusion that the gassing stories weren't true there. Dr. Charles Larson, a leading forensic pathologist assigned to the US Army's Judge Advocate General's Department as part of a U.S. War Crimes Investigation Team, after doing thousands of autopsies in 20 different camps, concluded that the vast majority of the deaths in the camps were due to disease, in particular typhus, and that not one of them was due to poison gas.[3] Therefore, it would seem the Holocaust story is primarily one of Soviet origin.

Already before war's end, in November 1944 the Soviets announced in a press release that they were about to publish a large book containing predominantly witness accounts presumably proving "the German massacre of approximately six million European Jews" mainly in the Soviet Union and Poland.[4] Some of the evidence contained in it was presented by Soviet prosecutors during the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal after the war. Early excerpts were published since late 1944, with a Yiddish edition appearing in New York in 1946. The Russian and English editions, however, were suppressed by Stalin due to his increasing anti-Zionist and anti-Jewish stance after the war. Stalin evidently did not want to see the Jewish role as primary victims of war atrocities emphasized. The first complete

[3] John D. McCallum, *Crime Doctor: Dr. Charles P. Larson, World's Foremost Medical-Detective, Reports from His Crime File*, Writing Works, Mercer Island, Wash., 1978; Jane Floerchinger, "Concentration Camp Conditions Killed Most Inmates, Doctor Says," *The Wichita Eagle*, 1 April 1980, p. 4C.

[4] Henry Shapiro, "Prints Volume on Atrocities against Jews", *Youngstown Vindicator* (Ohio), Nov. 27, 1944.

English edition, titled *The Black Book*, was published only in 1981. The following is a critical look at this book. Just how believable are its eyewitness accounts?

But before we get started, let's take a look at the authors. The primary authors/editors of *The Black Book* were Ilya Ehrenburg and Vasily Grossman. These two gentlemen just happened to be the number one and number two highest-ranking and most-prolific Soviet propagandists during the war. They also happened to be Jewish. In fact, over 80% of the contributors to the book were Jewish, twenty-four out of the twenty-nine. Here is a complete list of them with their occupations:

– Ilya Ehrenburg – top Soviet war-time propagandist – Jewish
– Vasily Grossman – top Soviet war-time propagandist – Jewish
– Margarita Aliger – Soviet poet and journalist – Jewish
– Abraham Derman – Soviet writer – Jewish
– Vera Inber – Soviet writer and poet related to Leon Trotsky – Jewish
– Pavel Antokolsky – Soviet poet and theater director – Jewish
– Vagram Apresian – Russian correspondent and novelist – Armenian
– Osip Cherny – Soviet writer, musicologist and conductor – Jewish
– Ruvim Frayerman – Soviet writer, poet, essayist and journalist – Jewish
– Yefim Gekhtman – Soviet war correspondent for the newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* – Jewish
– Valery Gerasimov – Soviet writer married to Jewish writer Boris M. Levin – likely Jewish
– Vasily Ilyenkov – award-winning novelist and teacher – Russian
– Leyb Goldberg – writer, publisher and member of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee – Jewish
– Yakov Iosade – Soviet, profession unknown – Jewish
– Vsevolod Ivanov – writer, dramatist, journalist and war correspondent – Russian
– Veniamin Kaverin – dramatist and screenwriter – Russian
– Leyb/Lev Kvitko – Yiddish poet and member of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee – Jewish
– Rakhil Kovnator – Soviet writer – Jewish
– Vladimir Lidin (Gomberg) – Soviet fiction writer and memoirist – Jewish
– Bernard Mark – worked for the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee – Jewish
– Georgy Munblit – Soviet writer and literary critic – Jewish
– Girsh/Hirsh Osherovich – Yiddish writer – Jewish
– Lev Ozerov – Soviet poet, translator and essayist – Jewish
– Ovady Savich – foreign correspondent and translator – Jewish

– Lidia Seifullen – journalist, playwright, novelist, and short-story writer – Russian
– Viktor Shklovsky – Soviet literary theorist, critic, writer, and pamphleteer – half Jewish
– Abraham Sutzkever – acclaimed Yiddish poet – Jewish
– lya Trainin – Soviet jurist – Jewish
– Meyer Yelin – Soviet writer – Jewish

Ostensibly, the contributors to the book simply transcribed the accounts of eyewitnesses, nothing more. But it's possible, perhaps likely, that the contributors' anti-German bias, both as Soviets and as Jews, led them to embellish the accounts significantly, if not make them up out of whole cloth. On top of that, there was the Zionist movement which was coming close to achieving its ultimate goal with the help of the British. A Jewish proto-state already existed in Palestine under the British Mandate, and all it needed to become a full-fledged state was international recognition and a larger Jewish population. What better way to obtain both than to make the claim that the Jewish population of Europe had just been nearly annihilated?

Ilya Ehrenburg, shown on the right, who either wrote or edited a third of the book himself, was the most-prominent and -prolific Soviet writer of anti-German propaganda during the war. Among his many talents was stirring up hate for the Germans and feelings of patriotism in the soldiers of the Red Army. Here's an example of his work:[5]



Ilya Ehrenburg

> *"From now on, the word 'German' is the worst curse. From now on, the word 'German' will only cause us to empty the magazine of our weapon. We have nothing to discuss. We will not get excited. We will kill. If you have not killed at least one German in the course of a day, then that day has been wasted for you. If you believe your neighbor will kill the German instead of you, then you have not recognized the danger. If you fail to kill a German, he will kill you. He will arrest your family, and torture them in his cursed Germany. If you cannot kill a*

[5] Ilya Ehrenburg, "Ubej!," 1942, quoted from Joachim Hoffman, *Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945: Planning, Realization and Documentation*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2015, pp. 235f.

> *German with a bullet, then kill him with your bayonet. If your section is quiet and there is no fighting, then kill a German before battle. If you permit the Germans to live, the Germans will hang the Russian men and rape the Russian women. If you have already killed a German, then kill a second one – to us, there is nothing more joyous than German corpses. Don't count the days. Don't count the kilometers. Count only one thing: the Germans you have killed! Kill the Germans! Your aged mother begs this of you. Kill the Germans! Your children beg this of you. Kill the Germans! The earth of your homeland calls out to you. Don't fail! Don't make a mistake! Kill!"*

This isn't my idea of great writing; among other things, it indicates a peculiar naiveté about the nature of combat. He suggests killing a German while "there is no fighting," hence "before the battle." Was he suggesting Russian soldiers just wander off *en masse* looking for a German to kill rather than manning their posts? By the way, the word "kill" can be found no less than fifteen times in the above quote. But as outrageous as this passage is, he nonetheless managed to top it with the following racist, hate-filled rant where he encouraged Soviet soldiers to rape and kill German women and not spare the pregnant:[6]

> *"Kill! Kill! In the German race there is nothing but evil; not one among the living, not one among the yet unborn but is evil! Follow the precepts of Comrade Stalin. Stamp out the fascist beast once and for all in its lair! Use force and break the racial pride of these German women. Take them as your lawful booty. Kill! As you storm onward, kill, you gallant soldiers of the Red Army."*

And this is the guy – a guy who, when he was 23 years old, didn't take up arms to defend his country during WWI, yet bravely exhorted the next generation of Russian males to commit war crimes in WWII – who is primarily responsible for the contents of the book upon which much of our belief in the Holocaust is based. In addition to being the top Soviet propagandist, Ehrenburg was a Zionist. In a book of verses titled "I Am Alive" (1911) he wrote an explicitly Zionist poem titled "To the Jewish People" which urged European Jews to return to the "Land of Israel." He also wrote an article in *Pravda* on September 21, 1948, in which he asserted that the Jews had a moral and political right to a state of their own.[7] Lastly, upon

---

[6] I. Ehrenburg, leaflet distributed to Red Army, October 1944; quoted acc. to. Prit Buttar, *Battleground Prussia: The Assault on Germany's Eastern Front 1944–45*, Osprey Publishing, Oxford, 2010, p. 110.

[7] See https://encyclopedia.yivo.org/article/1303.

retirement, he had his private archives transferred to Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust Remembrance Center**.**

One more piece of background before getting into the book. The words "partisan" or "partisans" can be found in *The Black Book* 175 times. This is so, because a very important and bloody war within a war took place behind the German lines on the Eastern Front. Over half a million partisans, including some 20,000 to 30,000 Jews, were involved. These irregular forces raised from the local populations in German-occupied Eastern Europe derailed trains, raided arms depots, disrupted communications, ambushed convoys, and in a myriad of other ways sabotaged German supply lines and weakened the German war effort. They were, the book holds, brave patriotic citizens of Poland, Russia, Yugoslavia and many other German-occupied countries in Eastern Europe who did their part to defeat Nazi Germany.

To help deal with these partisans as well as to administer civilian life in the areas conquered by the German army, the Germans formed four small specialized units called *Einsatzgruppen*. All the units combined totaled approximately 3,000 men (including drivers, interpreters, clerical staff and administrators), and the region they were responsible for was almost as large as the United States east of the Mississippi. Mainstream Holocaust historians claim that these German units served no military or governing function, but rather were formed for the sole purpose of rounding up, executing and disposing of as many Jews as they could. Revisionist historians, on the other hand, believe Soviet propagandists used the German executions of tens of thousands of partisans, including Jews, to create a myth about a "Holocaust by Bullets."[8]

If I may make one final comment regarding the Holocaust itself. The German government, the Nazis, did believe that Jews, on the whole, had a detrimental impact on German society, and that some had betrayed Germany at the end of WWI. So, the Nazis instituted a plan to expel them not just from Germany but from all of Europe. In the process, the Germans put a large number of Jews in concentration camps after the war with the Soviet Union had broken out, and a large number of them perished in those camps, especially toward the end of the war, when Allied bombing and strafing made supplying the camps with food, medicine and other necessities extremely difficult. It was unquestionably a major human tragedy and unquestionably the fault of the Germans. However, for Soviet Jews like

[8] For a skeptical review of extant evidence on the *Einsatzgruppen*'s activities, see Mattogno, Carlo 2022c. *The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories*, 2 vols., 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2022.

Ehrenberg and his crew, who doubtless despised Hitler and the Nazis for their anti-Jewish policies and wanted to see them utterly discredited and destroyed, and for those with Zionist sympathies like Ehrenberg, who may have seen the fog of war and Hitler's camps as a perfect opportunity to garner sympathy for their people – the Jews, not the Russians – and to prove the necessity for a Jewish homeland, there may have been an irresistible temptation to exaggerate the story of what happened to the Jews during the war. Maybe they felt what they needed was, as one of the contributors writes on page 168 of *The Black Book*, "the most fantastic slaughter in world history" – the Holocaust.

Now to the book. The following are excerpts taken from *The Black Book*, followed by my own take on them. By the way, I've been told that it is a fool's errand trying to change the minds of people who've been indoctrinated into a particular belief from an early age. That may well be. Nonetheless, in the face of the genocide that just took place in Gaza, I believe one must try.

The Black Book

1. Alleged German Atrocities behind the Eastern Front & the "Holocaust by Bullets"

> Page 3: *"On September 22 an enormously powerful explosion awakened Kievans. Smoke and a smell of burning were coming from the direction of Kreshchatik Street. People on the streets abutting Kreshchatik Street were driven by the Germans to move straight into the fire."*

Is this even possible? People will do anything to avoid fire, including jumping out of a high-rise office building. So if you tried to push them individually into a fire you'd have quite a fight on your hands, not to mention you'd very likely get burned yourself. So, to actually get the people to enter the fire, the Germans would have to have rounded up and contained somehow hundreds of Jews, creating a tightly packed crowd where the ones in the back, driven on by bayonets, perhaps, could have pushed those in the front into the fire. Even then, how realistic is this? Would the people in the back being prodded on by bayonets have been able to push the rest of the crowd forward, a crowd not particularly interested in getting any closer to the fire? Or would those in the back have just fallen from their bayonet wounds? And even if the crowd was moved forward, wouldn't

those in the front as they neared the fire have reacted to the heat by dropping to the ground or something to avoid being pushed any closer? And wouldn't that have created a pileup as those behind them fell over them, a pileup that would have prevented any further movement in the direction of the fire? Or, assuming there were other homes or businesses on Kreshchatik Street, a fair assumption, wouldn't those toward the front, those nearest the fire, have attempted to escape by breaking a window or kicking in a door and entering one of them? There wouldn't have been any Germans in the front to stop them.

The "witness' makes it sound so easy, but I can't imagine a harder way to kill people than trying to herd them into a blazing inferno. Even if it were possible, why would the Germans have bothered? Why expend all that time and energy when there's a war on? Why not just shoot them? Could it be the author was looking for something a bit more sensational?

If we look at real history, here is what happened in Kiev after the German occupation:[9]

> *"On September 24, the Hotel Continental was blown up, along with the headquarters of the rear area of the German 6th Army. On September 25, a conflagration of the downtown area of Kiev, around Khreshchatyk Street, continued to spread. Mines had destroyed almost all public buildings – after the German forces had moved in. By the end of September, a Soviet mining map had been found which showed about 50 objects readied for remote-controlled detonation. In addition, an enormous quantity of mines, explosives and 'Molotov Cocktails' had also been discovered. Most of the city center had burned down and some 50,000 persons were homeless. Hundreds of German soldiers had been killed fighting the fires. Many organized saboteurs and partisans were left behind in the city abandoned by the Soviets; Kiev was still a battlefield."*

The subsequent retaliatory massacre of more than 33,000 local Jews in a ravine called Babi Yar on Kiev's outskirts is said to have happened at the end of September 1941. There, Jews are said to have been simply shot, not driven into a fire, if we believe today's mainstream narrative.[10] Today's mainstream narrative knows nothing of Kiev residents having been driven into the city center's conflagration.

* * *

[9] G. Rudolf (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust*, 4th ed., Armreg Ltd, London, 2024, p. 497.

[10] However, that narrative stands on very shaky foundations; see the entry on "Babi Yar" in the *Holocaust Encyclopedia*: https://holocaustencyclopedia.com/location/other-crime-scene/babi-yar.

> Page 8: *"The man picked up the boy. Mikhasev walked up to them, and the man looked at her and asked: 'Are you a Jew?' 'My husband is Jewish.' 'You should leave if you're not Jewish,' he said. 'Wait here and we'll leave together.' He picked up the boy again, kissed his eyes, and said farewell to his wife and mother-in-law. Then he said something abrupt and commanding in German, and the guard moved aside the board. The man was a Russified German and had accompanied his wife, son and mother-in-law to Babi Yar. Mrs. Mikhasev left with him."*

This passage is a bit confusing without some context. Babi Yar is the site of the largest and most-famous alleged mass shooting. "The man" referred to here is not Jewish but is married to a Jewish woman, and "Mikhasev" is not Jewish but is married to a Jewish man. They have both accompanied their Jewish spouses and children to the alleged mass-murder site. The man somehow senses that Mikhasev is in the same situation he's in, a non-Jew with Jewish family members, warns her, and then leaves with her. So, this man just dropped off his Jewish wife and half-Jewish son to be shot and buried in a mass grave by the Germans, and then simply leaves with another woman who did the same to her Jewish family members. Does this sound at all likely to you that a mother and a father would be more concerned about their own survival than that of their spouses and especially their children?

* * *

> Page 8: *"From the direction of Babi Yar could be heard the barking of many dogs, the crackle of automatic-rifle fire, and the cries of the dying. The crowd moved toward them, and the road was packed. Loud speakers bellowed dance melodies which drowned out the screams of the victims."*

Considering automatic-rifle fire is significantly louder than screams, 160 decibels vs 100, why would the Germans have focused on drowning out the screams? Anyone who had actually witnessed such an event would have referenced the loud gunfire, not the screams.

* * *

> Page 8: *"The following is the testimony of those who miraculously escaped: Nesya Elgort (40 Saksagansky Street) was moving toward the ravine pressing her trembling son Ilya to her naked body. Carrying her son in her arms, she walked up to the edge of the ravine. In only partial control of her senses, she heard the shooting and the death cries, and she fell. Untouched by the bullets, she lay under a heap of warm bloody*

> *bodies. All around hundreds and thousands of bodies lay piled on top of each other. The bodies of old men rested on the bodies of children who lay on the bodies of their dead mothers. 'It is now difficult for me to understand how I got out of that ravine of death,' Nesya Elgort recalled, 'but I crawled out, driven by an instinct for self-preservation. That evening I found myself in the Podol district with my son Ilya beside me. Truly, I cannot understand what miracle saved my son. It was as if he became part of me and didn't leave me for one second."*

This is a typical Holocaust survivor tale. It's very dramatic, inspiring even, but very short on details. And the word miracle is invariably employed, as it is in this story, to make up for the lack of a sensical explanation for their escape.

* * *

> Page 11: *"On August 18, 1943, the Germans took three hundred prisoners from the Syrets Camp and shackled them in leg irons. Everyone in camp realized that some particularly important job lay ahead.* […] *On August 19 the prisoners were led from the bunkers and taken under heavy guard to Babi Yar. There they were issued shovels. It was only then that the prisoners realized that they had been assigned the terrible job of digging up the bodies of the Jews shot by the Germans at the end of September, 1941."*

According to establishment history, the Germans allegedly massacred 100,000 Jews, more than 33,000 of them in September 1941, by shooting them at Babi Yar. The main problem with this story is the total lack of physical evidence at the scene. The Germans allegedly buried all the victims in a mass grave, came back two years later, when the front was close to Kiev once more, and exhumed and cremated the alleged victims, and lastly somehow hid the ashes and inevitably only partially burned remains of bodies and firewood, amounting to millions of pounds. In other words, when the Red Army arrived at the scene, it supposedly looked as if nothing untoward had happened there.

Next is shown a picture of the supposed massacre found on Wikipedia's Babi Yar page. It's a photo of a German soldier casually chatting with two local women, one of them holding a child. In the background, dozens of men work in a huge ravine with shovels. This ravine, by the way, is a natural feature of the landscape caused by erosion, not man-made. Now, since this picture must have been taken by the Germans – the Wikipedia entry identifies the workers as Soviet POWs – was it the Germans' intention to document their own war crime with this photo? That seems to me to be an



odd thing for them to do. But even if that was their intention, they couldn't have done a worse job. Not much incriminating evidence to see here. Where are the ashes? Where is the mass grave?

Contrast this picture with the pictures below taken by the Germans of a Russian massacre. When the Germans invaded Russia, locals took them to a mass grave in the Katyn Forest where several years before the Soviet NKVD had shot and buried some 4,000 of the more than 22,000 Polish officers and members of the Polish intelligentsia killed on Stalin's order. Here we see decaying bodies in a mass grave and others laid out on the ground. Above, all we saw was Russian POWs mucking about in a gully.





Katyn mass graves

* * *

Page 11: *"Since the bodies had been lying in the ground for a long time, they had fused together and had to be separated with poles. From 4:00 A.M. till late at night Vladimir Davydov and his comrades labored in Babi Yar. The Germans forced the prisoners to burn what was left of the bodies."*

If you're in a hurry to get rid of evidence of a war crime before the Red Army arrives, why bother to separate the bodies, with poles of all things, and exhume them one at a time? If the Germans had been in such a hurry and the task was "particularly important," wouldn't they have employed steamshovels or bulldozers? Poles? Incidentally, this story was related by Lev Ozerov, a poet, who probably didn't have a clue about such things.

The excavation with subsequent cremation on huge pyres is said to have happened in September of 1943, when the Red Army was closing in on Kiev. The Germans were losing the war. They were short of men, trucks, food, arms, munitions and fuel, and they were under constant bombardment by the Red Army. How did they manage to collect the gigantic quantities of wood required to burn 100,000 bodies – up to 25,000 metric tons

of it!?! And with which vehicles and fuel did they manage to transport this all to Babi Yar?[11]

Monitoring the front, a German aircraft took a high-resolution photo of the area at the tail end of this alleged burning frenzy, with Babi Yar in full view. It shows … nothing noteworthy.[12]



Babi Yar, German Air Photo of Sept. 1943

[11] See the entry on "Lumberjacks" in the *Holocaust Encyclopedia*: https://holocaustencyclopedia.com/technology/lumberjacks/.

[12] See G. Rudolf (ed.), *Air-Photo Evidence: World-War-Two Photos of Alleged Mass-Murder Sites Analyzed*, 6th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2020, pp. 153-156.

* * *

> Page 12: *"At dawn on September 29, 1943 – exactly two years after the mass murder of Kiev's Jews – Germany's new victims rushed from their earthen bunkers toward the cemetery wall with a shout of 'Hurrah!' Caught totally by surprise by the sudden escape, the SS men failed to open fire immediately with their machine guns. They did kill 280 persons. Vladimir Davydov and eleven other persons managed to climb the wall and escape."*

Is it just me, or does it make no sense whatsoever to shout "Hurrah!" when trying to escape at dawn while most of your captors are presumably still asleep? Maybe if the escapees hadn't shouted "Hurrah!" more than 4% of them would have made it out alive. Or maybe this is just another example of poor storytelling where theatrics took precedence over common sense.

* * *

> Page 18: *"The terrible wails of women and the crying of children wakened the entire town. People living on the most distant streets woke up and listened in horror to the groans of thousands of people – groans that fused into a single wail and shook the soul."*

Does this sound like a factual account of an actual event or a blatant propaganda appeal to emotion? We owe this bit of poetic genius – "groans that fused into a single wail" – to Peter Sellers look-a-like Vasily Grossman, pictured below in all his Red Army uniformed splendor.



Even this picture looks faked for dramatic effect. I guarantee you Grossman was never within 100 miles of anything smoking. Note how clean his uniform looks, how clean-shaven he is.

* * *

> Page 21: *"We have information about two children who actually stood at the edge of these open graves and were miraculously saved.*
> *One of them was a ten-year-old boy by the name of Garik; he was the son of the engineer Nuzhny. His father, mother, and six-year-old sister were executed. When Garik was brought together with his mother and sister to the edge of the pit, his mother, wanting to save him, shouted:*
> *'This boy is Russian. He's my neighbor's son. He's Russian, Russian!'*
> *An SS man shoved the boy aside, and he lay hiding in the bushes until darkness."*

First of all, had the Germans actually been engaged in mass murder, had they been as vile as the alleged eyewitnesses portray them, what are the odds they would have bothered to listen to this woman, much less have believed her story? Second, German soldiers during the war didn't care much for Russians either. The Red Army fought under the black flag, meaning no quarter was given. The Soviet Union was not a signatory to any convention related to the conduct of armies toward prisoners of war and civilians. Suffice it to say, claiming her son was Russian probably wouldn't have made any difference. I wonder what would have been going through the daughter's mind had this actually happened. What am I, chopped liver?

* * *

> Page 22: *"The second person to leave the place of execution was ten-year-old Khaim Roitman. His father, mother, and younger brother, Boris, were killed before his very eyes. When the German raised his submachine gun, Khaim, who was already standing at the edge of the pit, said to him: 'Look, a watch!' He pointed at a piece of glass that was glistening not far away. When the German bent down to pick up the object, Khaim took off at a run."*

Taken in by the oldest trick in the book: made you look! If this really happened, this German was the most gullible soldier ever, and this kid the fastest ever. What are the odds?

* * *

> Page 26: *"One SS man attempted to pick up by the ear a boy with ringworm on his head. The trick did not work, and the boy fell to the ground. The German ripped off the boy's pants, and in his hatred crushed his genitals with his heel. 'Try reproducing now,' he said to the laughter of the other soldiers."*

Trust me, no man could possibly have laughed at that. Any man who saw that would have his face fixed in a permanent wince. This story was "prepared for publication" by Vladimir Lidin, a Jewish fiction writer. This was, no doubt, some of his best, if cringiest, work.

* * *

> Page 33: *"The men were led away, and the women, children, and elderly were put on trucks and taken to the forest. It was a clear sunny day.* […] *On that bloody Friday, 360 people were murdered. The German-Hungarian bandits tore the children to shreds and threw them into the pit."*

"Tore the children to shreds"? What does that mean? How do you do that? Are Jewish children made of paper mâché? And how could this supposed eyewitness have known the exact number of victims? Three hundred and sixty is rather specific for such a large number.

* * *

> Page 37: *"In the spring of 1942 all the Jews were killed. The Germans took them just outside the village, stripped them, and shot them. The children were put in cages and hauled away on carts. They were buried alive."*

Burying children alive seems to be a major theme with these Soviet writers. Could the Germans have really been that heartless? So heartless they'd rather bury screaming children alive than simply shoot them? According to establishment Holocaust historians, the reason the German higher-ups came up with the idea of using gas chambers for the "final solution" in the first place was that mass shootings on the Eastern Front were destroying German troop morale. So, according to orthodox historians, shooting people really got to German soldiers but, according to this witness, burying children alive didn't? The homicidal-gas-chamber solution to flagging German troop morale is itself Soviet propaganda, as you'll see.

* * *

> Page 38: *"The Germans were economizing on bullets; they stood people four deep and then shot. The living were buried alive. Before being*

thrown into the pit, small children were ripped to shreds. That's how they killed my little Niusenka."

There are online debates about whether a 9-mm round can pass clean through a person. The consensus is that it can, but not always. So, the odds that the smaller German Mauser 8-mm round could have passed through two people, much less three and entered a fourth, would be virtually nil. Especially when you consider that the bullet needs to go in a straight line, and bullets that enter bodies have a tendency to hit bone and ricochet.

Now, if you're thinking the Germans might not have cared about killing or even wounding the people in the back rows, that they were OK with burying them alive, how would that have worked exactly? Imagine you're in the pit, but unwounded or barely wounded, and the Germans are shooting more people into the pit and shoveling dirt on them. What would you do? You'd do your best to wiggle out to avoid being smothered, of course. And to avoid being smothered, you'd have to keep moving until the Germans stopped. Then you would wait for the Germans to go home and either run, walk or limp away. Now, imagine a quarter or more of the people in the pit with you are doing the same thing. Does this seem like the way the efficient Germans would have operated, playing a macabre version of Whac-A-Mole?

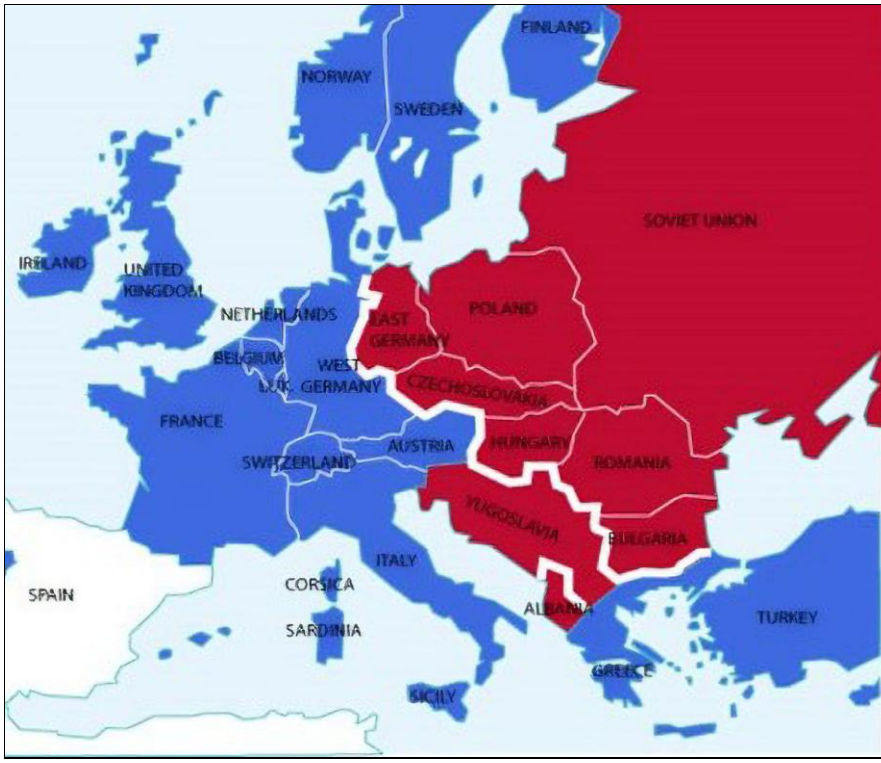
* * *

Page 80: *"The Rumanians and Germans tried out the strength of their bayonets on small children. A mother was breast feeding her baby when a Rumanian soldier ripped it away from her with his bayonet and flung it into the pit of the dead."*

This is a ripoff of a WWI anti-German atrocity story that was debunked after that war.

The truth is Romanians, like most East Europeans – Hungarians, Ukrainians, Latvians and Finns – were more afraid of the Soviets than they were of the Germans, as evidenced by the roughly two million who fought with or for the German army against the Russians. The Nazis were considered the lesser of two evils by many in Eastern Europe, and for good reason. The map overleaf shows the countries in red (or dark grey) that the Russians took over at the end of the war. The map does not include: Ukraine, Moldova, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, which the Soviets took over at the outset of the war. All told, the Soviets took over 13 Eastern European countries.

Great Britain, also fearing further Soviet expansion, came up with a plan called "Operation Unthinkable" that involved Great Britain, the Unit-



Map of Cold-War Europe

ed States and France attacking the Red Army after the defeat of Germany. It was only shelved when they realized the Soviet troops outnumbered them three to one. Oops!

* * *

> Page 85: *"The next day we were all thrown in the river. By giving our tormentors our last things, we bought ourselves the right to come out of the water. Many died later from pneumonia."*

So, to get Jews to hand over their valuables, the Germans and Romanians threw them into a river. That makes sense. They couldn't have just pointed a gun at them. You'll note as you read on how fond the Germans were, apparently, of throwing Jews.

* * *

> Page 87: *"No lead was wasted on the children. Their heads were crushed against posts and trees, and they were thrown alive into the bonfires which had been prepared specifically for this purpose. The*

mothers were not killed immediately but were pushed aside so that their maternal hearts could bleed at the sight of their children dying."

Reading atrocity stories like this one, especially as sick as this one, one after another, it's easy to start believing there has to be some truth to them, despite how gratuitous the violence is and how contrived the circumstances described are. To avoid falling into this trap, it helps to keep reminding yourself that the source was Ilya Ehrenberg, the top propagandist in Soviet Russia, who promoted the raping and killing of German women, and his handpicked staff of writers, each no doubt trying to outdo the others with the utter gruesomeness of their tales to please their editor.

* * *

Page 88: *"The village of Gradovka is located in the steppes of the Odessa oblast, not far from the railroad station Koiosovka.* […] *At the edge of the village he saw three ovens used by the peasants to burn limestone.* […]
People were stripped naked before the ovens, lined up at the very edge of the shaft, and shot at point-blank range with submachine guns. […]
The bodies fell into the oven shafts.
When a shaft was full to the brim, kerosene was poured into it. Bundles of straw had been placed in the corners in advance. Fat melted from the bodies and fed the flame."

This would not have worked; at least, not as described. Bodies don't burn on their own. You can't tuck in some straw, douse the bodies with an accelerant and expect human fat to do the rest. Human bodies are two thirds water. It requires a lot of energy to burn them to ashes. An amount of coke, coal or wood exceeding the weight of the claimed victims would have to have been placed in the furnace. The "eyewitness" claim that mere bundles of straw in the corners sufficed is totally absurd. This account was prepared by poet Vera Inber, who likely knew nothing about such matters and banked on her readers not knowing either.[13]

* * *

Page 109: *"The Fascists tormented and beat people until blood flowed and forced them to lick the floor with their tongues and clean windows with a chicken feather."*

[13] Since the features of the claimed limestone kilns are unknown, any attempt to calculate or estimate the fuel needed would be futile. But basically no fuel at all, just some straw kindling and starter liquid, wouldn't have done the trick.

I can understand beating, even floor licking, maybe, but cleaning windows with a chicken feather? Is the idea that the Germans were so diabolically sadistic they gave the Jewish inmates a tool so totally inadequate for the task they were given that it drove them mad with frustration? Or did the Soviet propagandists decide to have a laugh and test the limits of our gullibility.

* * *

> Page 109: *"The Jews were lined up in a row and forced to beat each other."*

These early stories have nothing to do with genocide. They seem mainly intended to establish how mean the Germans were. But I'm not buying this one; sounds like a Monty-Python skit.

* * *

> Page 114: *"Under the direct supervision of Katzmann, Himmler's pupils practiced particular refinements of torture in addition to the normal program. Among these unusual measures were 'races' and 'boards,' which were normally conducted on Sundays.*

'Races' consisted of making victims run 300-400 meters nonstop while SS men on both sides attempted to trip the runner by sticking out their feet. If the runner tripped, he was taken 'beyond the wire' and shot. There were many of these victims, since the camp prisoners were barely able to drag their swollen tortured feet.

The torture called 'boards' consisted of the following: on Sundays, exhausted from heavy daily work, the Jews were made to carry logs intended for barracks construction from one site to another. Each person was required to carry 150 kilograms (330 pounds) on his shoulders. Anyone who could not hold up under that weight was killed by an SS bullet."

The "witness" says the prisoners were barely able to walk, "drag their swollen tortured feet." So, how would it have been possible for them to run the length of three to four football fields, with people on either side of them trying to trip them? I'm thinking it wouldn't. How would it have been possible for them, "exhausted from heavy daily work," to carry 330 pounds – the weight of two average adult men back then – any distance at all? I'm thinking here as well, it wouldn't have been possible. So, the eyewitness's claim that many of the inmates failed these tests and were shot has to be the understatement of the century. Were this a true story, everyone would have been shot.

The lesson here is, when you're making up an atrocity story, exaggeration is not always your friend. A more-recent example of this sort of exaggeration backfiring was a study done by US Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) researchers who claimed to have cataloged some 42,500 Nazi ghettos and camps in which Jews were held against their will during the war. The March 1, 2013 headline in the *New York Times* about the study proclaimed, "The Holocaust Just Got More Shocking." No doubt, that's what they were going for. But I'm thinking it just got more ludicrous. In the United States, which imprisons more people than any other country in the world, there are around 6,100 correctional facilities: 98 federal prisons, 1,566 state prisons, 3,116 local jails and 1,323 juvenile correctional facilities. Yet the USHMM would have us believe the Germans, in the middle of fighting a war on two fronts, found the time and the manpower to confine Jews to seven times that number of different sites. On top of how crazy this claim is, it goes completely against the extermination narrative. If the German plan was to exterminate the Jews, what would have been the point of scattering them all over the place? Wasn't the idea to concentrate the Jews in ghettos and *concentration* camps?

* * *

Page 127: *"At night we come out of our hiding place to look through the cracks in the roof at blazing Lokietek Street.*
The voice of a dying boy can be heard at the far end of the street:
'Ple-e-e-ease, one more bullet, ple-e-e-ease!'"

The story of a dying Jewish boy pleading with the Germans to put him out of his misery is powerful stuff, but how likely is it? Would a boy in severe pain ask for death rather than help? Would a boy understand his circumstance well enough to know not to expect help, to know that death was his only relief? They say that, when young soldiers are severely injured or out of their minds with fear, they cry for their mothers, not a bullet.

* * *

Page 168: *"In the center sat Richter, the head of the ghetto, who had been rewarded by Hitler with the Iron Cross.* […] *Not far from this devilish throne stood a specially constructed speaker's platform. The Fascists forced Ioffe, the composer who had been a member of the Jewish ghetto committee, to speak from this platform. Deceived by Richter, Ioffe began to calm the frantic crowd, saying that today the Germans would only conduct a registration and exchange identity badges. He had hardly finished talking when covered trucks with gassing equip-*

ment drove into the square from all directions. Ioffe immediately realized what this meant and shouted 'gassing trucks'; the terrible phrase passed like lightning through the frantic crowd:

'Comrades! I was deceived. They're going to kill you. This is a pogrom!'

The insane crowd scattered, seeking salvation from the terrible death. Confusion reigned, people rushed back and forth, and an infinity of six-pointed stars flashed by."

The Soviets began working on *The Black Book* no later than late 1944, some five or six months before the war ended. Yet this witness/contributor had already determined that what was done to the Jews during the war was "the most fantastic slaughter in world history." How could he possibly have known that? Maybe he just slipped up and said out loud the conclusion the readers of the book were supposed to draw from all its horror stories.

"Devilish throne," check. Over-the-top poetic license, "an infinity of six-pointed stars," referring to the Jewish Star of David, check.

It's ironic that the Soviets included "gassing trucks," usually called gas vans, in their Holocaust atrocity stories, because it was they who invented them. In fact, according to Wikipedia, it was a Soviet Jew by the name of Isai Davidovich Berg who was the first to employ them in 1937. Talk about projection. The following quote comes from Wikipedia, not exactly a bastion of alternative historical perspectives:[14]

"During the Great Purge in the Soviet Union, NKVD officer Isaj D. Berg used a specially adapted airtight van for gassing prisoners to death on an experimental basis. The prisoners were gassed on the way to Butovo, a phony firing range, where the NKVD executed its prisoners and buried them. According to testimony given by NKVD officer Nikolai Kharitonov in 1956, Isaj Berg had been instrumental in the production of gas vans. Berg had become chief of the administrative economic department in Moscow's NKVD in the summer of 1937. In October 1937 he was charged with the supervision of the Butovo firing range. Berg had to prepare Butovo for the mass execution of people from greater Moscow and to ensure that these executions would take place smoothly. According to testimony given by Fjodor Tschesnokov, a member of Berg's execution team, in 1956, trucks were used, which were equipped with valves through which the gas could be directed inside the vehicles."

[14] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gas_van

* * *

> Page 199: *"In the square the doomed people were forced to strip naked and were then driven out into a field. There was a large barn there which the Germans set on fire. The people were driven into the flames. The sight of children burning alive was terrible!*
> *Twelve-year-old Sarra Katsovich struggled with all her might for her life; the girl had a great thirst for life. The dying child ran out of the burning barn, and the policemen pushed her back into the flame and shouted to her: 'Well, my beauty, you got your savior, Stalin!'"*

This passage makes no sense. Why would the Germans set a barn on fire, and only afterwards attempt to drive the Jews into its flames? It's ridiculous. If they'd been so inclined, the Germans would have driven the Jews into the barn first, locked it, and then set the barn on fire. And how could the policemen in the story have gotten close enough to the flames of the barn to push the Jews, including the girl who supposedly tried to run away, into them? Not only that, I would think it's not enough just to push someone into a fire, you would have to hold them there as well. Pushing people into flames isn't a thing, unless you want to get severely burned yourself. It sure paints a horrific picture, though. Did you note the Stalin plug?

* * *

> Page 203: *"A young German was walking down Romashev-Rov Lane. He was carrying a year-old baby pinioned on his bayonet. The baby was still crying weakly. And the German was singing."*

Classic atrocity propaganda reminiscent of that used against the Germans in WWI, as false as it is disturbing.

* * *

> Page 204: *"There were about two hundred of them. Bearded, bent-over old men were walking in front, followed by boys of 12-15 years; then several men who were dragging cripples and the ill.* […] *They were led to the steep face of the mountain and were forced to crawl up it. The old men lost their grip and fell down. They were urged on with bayonets. Later I heard bursts of machine-gun fire. A half hour later the Germans left the mountain; they were singing."*

More of the same; this time with a perverse Seven Dwarfs theme.

* * *

> Page 205: *"I witnessed many things. I saw the ghetto in Orsha. It was even more terrible than that of Minsk. Freezing old women rummaged*

among the corpses. Girls, bruised and swollen from hunger, asked: 'When will they come for us?' Death seemed a relief to them. Twenty old Jewish carpenters who did not wish to surrender themselves into the hands of the executioners gathered at the home of Eli Gofstein on Pushkin Street, poured kerosene on the house, and burned themselves alive. Their charred bodies lay there unburied […]*."*

Even if these old carpenters were suicidal, how likely is it they would have chosen such a gruesome way to die? I understand that members of trade unions can develop close ties, but 20 members all agreeing to commit suicide together by fire? And would they all have just abandoned their wives to the "executioners"? I'm also thinking the fact that it's carpenters choosing to die by the destruction of a house, the very thing they spent their lives building, is meant to make us feel an additional measure of angst.

* * *

Page 210: *"The Story of Doctor Olga Goldfayn – At the last minute, just before the* [railroad] *car was to be sealed, I jumped out onto the tracks. My 'badge' was covered with a large kerchief. I walked quickly down a street, came to a garden, and walked along a fence into a field. After that I walked only through fields, since there were Gestapo men on the road."*



German wartime railroad box car

I have to give this story three raised eyebrows. If you look closely at the picture of a boxcar (above), you'll notice that it's a bit of a drop from the floor of the boxcar to the ground. Jumping from a railroad car is no easy

feat. If the doctor was lucky enough to jump just when all the Germans had their backs turned, she would have hit the ground fairly hard, rolled probably and had to pick herself up and dust herself off, all without anyone noticing. And what are the odds that all the Germans had their backs turned, of all times, just before the car was to be sealed? Then there's the large kerchief. If a large kerchief is all it took for a Jew to hide from the Germans, how did the Germans manage to catch so many? Maybe it's another Holocaust miracle.

* * *

> Page 213: *"In the July heat the people were not given water or bread for five days; then they were all shot. One Jew survived and he said that, when he crawled out of the grave, there were many living and half-living people left, since only the first rows had been struck by the bullets. When the Germans began to fill in the graves with earth and hot lime, many were still alive."*

This story is pretty much the same as the one we saw on page 38, except that this time the Germans weren't trying to save on bullets, they were just sloppy. I'm thinking now that this is an attempt by the writer to explain how witnesses could possibly have survived a mass shooting.

When the Soviets, as mentioned above, conducted their mass shooting of thousands of Poles in the Katyn Forest and elsewhere in 1940, not one slipped through their fingers. There were no survivors to tell the tale. Rather, it was local peasants who exposed the massacre. The very-controlled manner in which mass shootings are conducted doesn't result in survivors. So, to make sense of a surviving witness, the writer here improvises by claiming that the victims were lined up by the Germans in rows, and that some in the back weren't even shot.

I think we're supposed to infer that, when the people in the front row were shot, they were propelled backward into the people behind them, who in turn fell into the pit before they could be shot as well. But would this have happened? The problem with this claim is that people don't get knocked backward when they're shot. That's a Hollywood thing. The following is a quote from a medical forensics website:[15]

> *"However, if the bullet strikes another body part such as the chest, abdomen, head, arms, etc., would the person fall down or be catapulted backwards Terminator style? Most likely they would not.*

[15] https://godoymedical.net/falling-when-shot-factual-or-fiction/, referring to the MythBusters episode "Brown Note" (February 16, 2005) and revisited in "MythBusters Revisited" (October 12, 2005).

> *In 2005, a TV show called Myth Busters put this theory to the test. They fired a .50 caliber sniper rifle, which is a really big gun, at a dummy that was similar in size to the average adult male. When they shot the dummy, it was only knocked back 2.5 inches, not several feet."*

So, had the Germans opened fire on rows of people with their smaller 8-mm Mauser bullets, the first row would have simply dropped to the ground exposing the second, still standing row to gunfire, and so on. I'm not saying mass shootings didn't occur. The war between the Germans and the partisans was a dirty one: I merely say that, if anyone did actually survive a mass shooting, it couldn't have happened like this. Therefore, it's safe to assume that this story was made up by someone claiming to be an eyewitness or by the Soviet writer/contributor himself.

* * *

> Page 217: *"In order to conceal all traces of the crimes committed in the Bronnaya Gora region, the Germans shot the entire civilian population inhabiting the territory of the military supply depots (more than 1,000 persons)."*

The strange thing about these massacre claims is how eager we were and still are to believe them, despite the lack of any corroborative physical evidence, and despite the fact that at that time we didn't trust the Soviets to give us the correct time of day. Despite our grave distrust of the Soviets back then, they could point at any field, gully, street or building and claim the Germans committed all manner of heinous crimes there, and we just took their word for it.[16] Well, maybe not Churchill, Eisenhower or de Gaulle.

* * *

> Page 222: *"People were put in trucks and taken away to Kartus-Bereza. There enormous pits had been dug in the clay. The children were thrown in alive and killed with grenades; the adults were buried alive."*

This is a bit of a twist. The stories are usually that the Germans buried the children alive because they didn't want to waste ammunition on them. Here they supposedly used ammunition, grenades no less, on the children while they buried the adults alive. I'm hard-pressed to find the logic in this story. Why would the Germans have bothered to segregate the adults and children? Why would they have used grenades on the children rather than

[16] On the lack of any tangible evidence regarding the claimed massacres at Bronnaya Gora, see the respective entry in the *Holocaust Encyclopedia* at https://holocaustencyclopedia.com/location/other-crime-scene/bronnaya-gora/.

cheaper bullets? And how exactly did the Germans manage to bury the adults alive? Did they shoot each one in the leg so they couldn't climb out? If you're going to do that, why not just shoot them in the head? It doesn't take any longer. Or maybe they went through the time-consuming task of tying them all up first. The stories apparently don't have to make sense as long as they're sensational.

* * *

> Page 254: *"Two days later four old Jews came to the* [German] *police station. They had tried to escape death but had not found refuge. Shmuilo, who was seventy years old, said: 'You can kill us.' The old men were led to a barn and beaten with an iron rod. When they lost consciousness, they were rubbed with snow to revive them. Then a rope was attached to the right foot of each of them, and the end was thrown across a rafter. Upon command, the policemen lifted the old men two meters above the ground and dropped them. Finally, they were shot."*

This is part of a story told by a Jewish woman named Fanya. She told of how, after surviving a mass shooting in the town of Shamova, she walked all night and reached a group of partisans. Well, here she's back where she started somehow, in Shamova, and inside the very barn chosen by the Germans, just in time to bear witness to the pointlessly extravagant murder of four old Jews who, incidentally, asked to be murdered? I'd say you can't make this stuff up, but apparently you can.

By the way, why the specificity with regard to which foot the rope was attached to? It may have something to do with the propaganda axiom that detail adds to a story's credibility.

* * *

> Page 275: *"We were pressed up to the very edge of the pit and fell into it. At that moment shots rang out, and those who had fallen immediately began to be covered with earth. I said good-bye to my wife. As we stood, embracing each other, a bullet struck her in the head, and the blood spurted in my face. I picked her up and began to look for a place to lay her down. At that moment, however, I myself was knocked off my feet, and other people fell on top of me.*
>
> *I lay unconscious for a long time. My first sensation was that the hot mass on which I lay was swaying. I did not understand where I was or what had happened. I was being crushed by the weight on top of me. I wanted to wipe off my face, but I did not know where my hand was. Suddenly I opened my eyes and saw the stars gleaming very high above*

> *me. I recalled everything, gathered up my strength, and pushed away the earth that was covering me."*

A few things strike me as odd about this story. Despite falling onto a swaying "hot mass" and people being shot and falling into the pit behind them, this man and his wife still managed to stand up and embrace? That's a strange thing to do when bullets are flying all around. He says he felt a crushing weight on top of him, which I think it's fair to assume are the bodies that allegedly fell on top of him and knocked him unconscious. But then he says that all he had to do to escape the pit was to push away some soil. Really? And with bodies and earth crushing him, how was it that the first thing he saw when he opened his eyes was the stars in the night sky? Finally, after lying "unconscious for a long time" with the Germans presumably continuing to shoot people and shovel dirt into the pit, how is it that he didn't suffocate?

This story was "prepared" by Lev Kvitko, a writer of Yiddish poetry for children. I'm thinking you'd have to be a child to believe it.

There are over 100 more pages of stories related to the alleged mass shootings, but they're no more convincing. So, let's skip ahead to the eyewitness accounts of events that are said to have occurred inside German camps.

2. The Camps

> Page 83: *"A youth, little more than a boy, he had been in many death camps, and he described them in detail. His essays give us a clear picture of the hell of this chain of camps that stretched from the Black Sea to the Bug River: Sortirovochnaya, Berezovka, Sirotskoye, Domanevka, and Bogdanovka. Rozhetsky wrote: 'I want each letter of these names to be burned into our brains. These names must not be forgotten. These were death camps, where the Fascists destroyed innocent people simply because they were Jews.'"*

A youth, presumably Jewish, "had been in many death camps." Wait, what?

This author refers to these five camps as "death camps," but it isn't claimed that any of them had homicidal gas chambers like the so-called death camps in Poland. For these camps, the claimed method of execution was hanging from gallows or shooting. Perhaps it's because the method of killing claimed for these camps is so pedestrian that we've never heard of them. Everyone has heard of Auschwitz. Who ever heard of Domanevka?

* * *

> Page 84: *"In Berezovka the doors opened with a squeak, and we were blinded by the bonfires. I saw people running, engulfed in flame. There was a distinct smell of gasoline; they were burning people alive."*

I take it back. They allegedly also did this, if you can believe it. I'm surprised this story didn't put Berezovka on the map. By the way, you won't find this story in Yad Vashem or the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, or anywhere else. Could it be establishment historians don't buy this story either?

* * *

> Page 131: *"In the fall of 1942 Yakov found himself in a concentration camp near Lvov* [probably the Janowska-Road Labor Camp]. *The commandant of this camp never sent any Jews to be shot. He would approach the doomed person, speak of planned improvements and the humanity of the Fuhrer and, when the person began to believe that he would be saved, the commandant would strangle him. He was nicknamed "the strangler." He had a special glass booth built on a tower so that Jews could die in it before everyone's eyes."*

Now we're getting into serious super-villain territory. A glass booth on top of a prison tower built by a homicidal exhibitionist. I think we have a winner for the most-creatively outlandish atrocity tale of the Holocaust. It gets my vote anyway.

* * *

> Page 386: *"In the Khorol* [PoW] *camp.* […] *At five o'clock in the morning we were awakened for breakfast. Thousands of people immediately lined up in rows. The putrid liquid swill (in comparison with it the thin camp soup seemed tasty) was given out slowly. As a result, many had to eat 'breakfast' late at night."*

Nutrition in the camps was bad enough, especially toward the end of the war when the German population had very little to eat themselves. There was no need to make up an absurd story like this. The breakfast line was so long and so slow that "many" of the prisoners didn't get served until late at night? Does this make sense to anyone? A lot of prisoners did nothing but stand in line all day, getting their meal just in time to eat it and go back to bed?

This story gets even more bizarre when you consider that the meal in question is referred to as breakfast, implying there was either a lunch and or a dinner served as well. It is known that at Auschwitz and the other now infamous so-called "death camps," prisoners were served three meals a

day. So, if this camp was no different, why would anyone still be standing in the breakfast line at night when they could have just moved over and stood in front of the lunch line and been served much sooner? It's comical.

I think this absurd tale is an example of a Holocaust-style atrocity story being applied to the mundane, Germans making inmates suffer by having them stand in a chow line longer than any people has ever had to in human history. It doesn't quite translate. It's also another example of how exaggeration can be a fickle mistress for propagandists.

* * *

> Page 386: *"Almost every day, and sometimes several times a day, the camp commandant came to watch the food being dispensed. He would spur his horse and cut into the line. Many people were killed under the hooves of his horse."*

No Nazi camp story would be complete without a psychopathic commandant. I would think that the prisoners would have caught on to his game after a while, and would have been prepared to scatter at a moment's notice. Fool me once, shame on you. Fool me twice, shame on me. Fool me "several times a day," I'm a moron. We know this didn't happen, because people simply aren't this stupid.

Bełżec

> Page 117: *"The railroad personnel who worked on the trains carrying the doomed victims, however, told their friends and relatives of how the Jews were being massacred in Belzec.*
> *Jews were led into an enormous hall which held up to one thousand persons. The floors and walls of the hall were electrically wired and without insulation. As soon as the hall was filled with naked people, the Germans switched on a strong electrical current.*
> *This was an enormous electric chair – something that no criminal imagination could ever have invented."*

No, but a Soviet propagandist could. This one didn't make it past the orthodox Holocaust censors either. According to the current orthodox Holocaust historiography, the method of mass killing at Belzec was, of course, gas chambers, like all the other so-called "death camps" in Poland. Despite it having been entered into evidence by the Soviet prosecutors at Nurem-

berg, no historian today stands by this electrified-floor story. It gets an A+ for creativity, though.[17]

* * *

> Page 117: *"In a different area of the Belzec camp was a soap works. The Germans selected the plumpest individuals, killed them, and boiled them down for soap. 'Jewish soap' was printed on the labels. Izraelevich Rozenstrauch, a bank clerk from Lvov, actually held a bar in his hands, and he was one of the witnesses who provided us with this testimony.*

The Gestapo thugs never denied the existence of this 'production process.' Whenever they wanted to frighten a Jew, they would say to him: 'We'll make soap out of you.'"

Another wartime atrocity story that, although people continue to repeat it to this day, is no longer part of the orthodox Holocaust story. It was too absurd a claim for even the most-ardent guardians of Holocaust lore to defend. The bars of soap used in the camps had the letters RIF stamped on them. The propagandist storytellers claimed RIF stood for *Rein Jüdisches Fett* (Pure Jewish Fat). The truth is that RIF stood for *Reichsstelle für Industrielle Fette und Waschmittel* (Reich Office for Industrial Fats and Detergents). Ironically, it was a poor-grade soap with little fat of any kind in it.[18]

Treblinka

> Page 402: *"We know Svidersky, the one-eyed German from Odessa, known as the 'hammer expert,' because of his consummate skill at killing without firearms. Within the space of a few minutes, he hammered to death fifteen children between the ages of eight and thirteen declared unfit for work. We know the skinny SS man known as 'old Preifi,' a gloomy and morose individual who looked like a Gypsy. 'Old Preifi' amused himself by hunting down camp inmates who would steal to the garbage dump to pick up potato peelings. He would pounce on his victim and force his jaws apart so that he could shoot him in the mouth."*

There actually was a guard named Franz Swidersky at Treblinka I, a labor camp just south of the so-called death camp, Treblinka II, and he was accused of killing prisoners with a mallet. But considering what he's accused

[17] On the evolution of the Bełżec narrative, see the respective entry in the Holocaust Encyclopedia at https://holocaustencyclopedia.com/instruments/camp/pure-extermination-camp/belzec/.

[18] See the entry on "Soap, from Jewish Corpses" in the Holocaust Encyclopedia at https://holocaustencyclopedia.com/absurdities/soap-from-jewish-corpses/.

of here, I find it rather strange he wasn't brought to trial until 1971, 26 years after the war was over and 25 years after his crime was published in a book. Also, nobody currently claims he did what this author says he did. But even supposing he did, it wouldn't be evidence of a German plan of genocide. As mentioned above, he was a guard in the labor camp, not the "death camp."

As for "Old Preifi," he's not mentioned anywhere in either the US Holocaust Memorial Museum website or Israel's Yad Vashem website. But, again, even if the story were true, it wouldn't be relevant in terms of proving there was a Nazi program of genocide.

* * *

> Page 402: *"We know the names of the professional murderers Schwarz and Ledecke who relieved the monotony of their existence by shooting at prisoners returning from work.*

They killed twenty to forty people every day."

This also supposedly happened in Treblinka 1, the labor camp. So, if these two guys were picking off that many workers, around 900 a month, I'm thinking the commandant, villainous though he may have been, wouldn't have been too happy about it. You can't get much work out of dead people. And which guards would have been stuck with the task of disposing of the bodies every day? Disposing of twenty to forty bodies a day would have been a lot of work for someone. I'm thinking they also would have had a bone to pick with these two. Lastly, the prisoners, would they have been demoralized to the point that they lost all sense of self-preservation and would just walk into gunfire every day like zombies?

* * *

> Page 404: *"No less than 150 persons, and in most cases, 180 to 200, were crowded into each car. They were given nothing to drink throughout the journey, which sometimes lasted two or three days. People suffered so from thirst that many were reduced to drinking their own urine."*

There are several big problems with this story about the train that took the Jews to the alleged Treblinka "death camp." One, it is difficult to pee when you're dehydrated because your tissues soak up and hold onto any available water like a sponge. And two, drinking it would only further dehydrate you and possibly make you nauseous. Your urine contains salt and urea, a waste product produced by your kidneys. And the urine of a dehydrated person is going to have much higher concentrations of both. So, it's highly

doubtful that any, much less "many," of the inmates engaged in this behavior. By the way, urine has 85 or so species of bacteria in it, including some that cause nausea.

* * *

> Page 407: *"As many as 20,000 people passed through Treblinka every day. Days when only six or seven thousand left the station building were rare."*

Between 6,000 and 20,000 is quite a spread. It doesn't give us much to work with in terms of calculating the average number of people this "witness" claims the Germans gassed per day in Treblinka. But I think it's safe to assume, since he said up to twenty thousand and six or seven thousand was rare, that the so-called witness wanted us to believe the average was at least 10,000 a day. Well, the Treblinka gassing operation allegedly started on July 23, 1942 and didn't end until sometime in early October of the following year. That's around 440 days. If we subtract 40 days to account for the Germans taking time to get up to speed and another 40 for the operation to wind down, I think that's reasonable, that leaves us with around 360 days of gassing 10,000 Jews per day. That comes to 3,600,000 victims. That's nearly three million more than the current official estimates of between 750,000 and 850,000. Looking at the numbers from another perspective, if we start with the official total, let's split the difference, 800,000, then divide by the number of days the camp operated at full capacity, 360, the number of people gassed per day would have been 2,222, not 10,000 or more.

This huge discrepancy is concerning, considering the only reason we have an "official" estimate of the number of Treblinka deaths, any deaths at all for that matter, is because there were witnesses, or people claiming to be. There was virtually no physical evidence whatsoever found after the war because, unlike the German excavation of the mass graves in the Katyn Forest in 1943, the Russians suspiciously never bothered to gather any evidence at all at the time, and Western researchers decades later found precious little.[19] So, absent any significant supporting physical evidence, why should we believe in an atrocity story where the historians and a major alleged eyewitness aren't on the same page, not even the same book.

* * *

[19] See the section on "Forensic Findings" in the entry on Treblinka in the *Holocaust Encyclopedia* at https://holocaustencyclopedia.com/instruments/camp/pure-extermination-camp/treblinka#Forensic.

> Page 411: *"Inside the women's bathhouse was a hairdressers' department. As soon as they were undressed the women lined up to have their hair clipped off. Old women lost their wigs. For some inexplicable, psychological reason their final haircut, according to the testimony of the hairdressers themselves, had a reassuring effect on the women; it seemed to convince them that they really were about to take a bath."*

A famous Treblinka "eyewitness" named Abraham Bomba claims to have worked as a barber there. He says they used scissors to cut the women's hair in under two minutes. Putting aside the questionable reassurance value of being given a quickie haircut while seated stark naked in a crowded barracks, why would Treblinka be the only "death camp" that thought it necessary? In all the other concentration camps, so-called death camp or not, both the men and the women had their heads shaved, a much-easier and faster procedure. Also, this story is contradicted by another "survivor" who says he "shaved" heads at Treblinka. See him interviewed as part of the USC Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation in the documentary, "The Jewish Gas Chamber Hoax" on Rumble.[20] Incidentally, heads were shaved in all camps to reduce the incidence of typhus-carrying head lice, not to humiliate the inmates as we've been led to infer. So, shaving the inmates' hair would have been consistent with the belief that Treblinka was just a transit camp where the Jews were showered and deloused before being transited on to labor camps. This would have been necessary, because there was a typhus epidemic raging in Europe during the war.

* * *

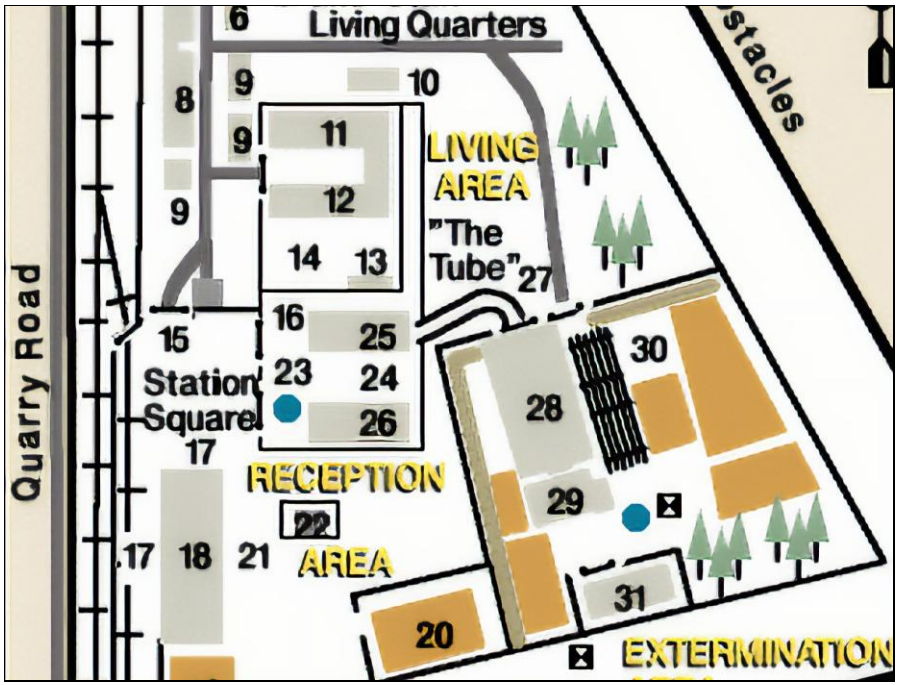
> Page 411: *"The women usually calmed down after the haircut. Nearly all of them passed out of the dressing-room carrying a piece of soap and a folded towel."*

As you'll see, this statement and the one that follows present a problem for the "witness." Also, wouldn't the ingenious Germans have found a less-onerous and cheaper way to keep the shower ruse going than supplying everyone with a bar of soap and a clean "folded" towel?

* * *

> Page 411: *"The next stage in the procedure began. The naked people were lined up at a window through which they were told to hand over their documents and valuables.* […] *When the final act of robbing the living corpses was over, the attitude of the Germans to their victims un-*

[20] It's posted multiple times by various users, e.g., https://rumble.com/v56jhky; https://rumble.com/v5joam9; https://rumble.com/v6t2syz; https://rumble.com/v4syrv2.



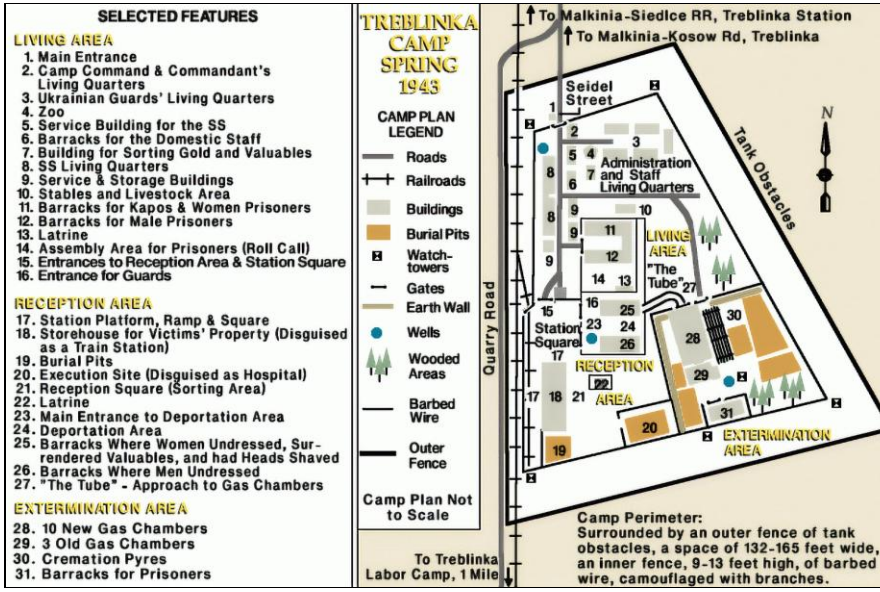
Treblinka Camp Map, Section

derwent a sharp change. Rings were torn off unwilling fingers, and earrings wrenched out of ears […] *switching over suddenly to senseless and inexplicable brutality. These naked men and women who had been stripped of everything.* […] *Suddenly the soap and towel were knocked out of their hands* […]*."*

The "window" spoken of here was to a booth. Problem, where is the booth? It's nowhere to be found. The witness's description makes it sound like the booth was encountered by the prisoners after they left the barracks, soap and towel in hand. But if you look at the layout of the camp above, you won't find it anywhere. In fact, you won't find it on any known drawing or model of the Treblinka Camp. The outline of the camp shown below shows the undressing barracks, 25 and 26, the pathway, 27, to the alleged gas-chamber building, 28, but no booth.

Maybe the booth was inside the undressing barracks. A directory of the camp overleaf, taken from a Harvard history course webpage, indicates that was the case. Feature 25 is described as, "Barracks Where Women Undressed, Surrendered Valuables, and had Heads Shaved."

Notice it says "Heads Shaved," not haircut. Also notice Feature 26 which says, "Barracks where men undressed." I guess Jewish men weren't



Treblinka Camp Map

entrusted with valuables. By the way, the men would have had their heads shaved, too.

If you're tempted to think this solves the mystery, it doesn't. It leads to a contradiction on the part of the "witness." The witness said the women left the barracks with soap and towel in hand, but also said the soap and towels were "knocked out of their hands" at the booth. If the booth was inside the barracks, these two statements are contradictory.

Let's examine it a little further. If the booth was inside the women's barracks and if, as the author claims, it was at the booth where the Germans became abusive and took back the soap and towel, wouldn't that have been the end for the shower ruse? And not just for the people who'd gone past the booth, but for all those still waiting in line who would have been able to clearly see and hear what was happening at the booth. So, the jig would have been up for quite some time, depending on how long it took for all the prisoners to be processed past the booth. Imagine you're standing in line to turn in your valuables behind several hundred other women. And every woman in front of you gets manhandled by the guards at the booth. How would that not have instilled fear bordering on panic? The Germans took the time to give all the women a haircut, supposedly to calm them down, and then minutes later provided them with a show guaranteed to scare the crap out of them? It doesn't make any sense.

The logic behind the shower-ruse story was to explain how it was possible that millions of Jews supposedly walked with their children into homicidal gas chambers without the slightest fuss. So, for the German ruse to have worked, it would have to have been maintained right up to the last second, right up until the prisoners walked into the gas chamber and stood under the alleged fake shower heads. Otherwise, what would have been the point of the fake shower heads? But in this witness's account of Treblinka, the victims would have known well in advance that they weren't being taken to a shower.

* * *

> Page 411: *"The journey from the booth to the place of execution* [the alleged gas chambers] t*ook between 120 and 180 seconds. Hurried forward by blows, deafened by shouts…"*

According to the "witness," the abuse of the inmates intensified the moment they left the barracks. He refers to there being a two-to-three-minute journey to the gas chambers, "hurried forward by blows, deafened by shouts…"

The storytellers love to comment on how fiendishly clever the Germans were. Does this story support that assessment? My guess is this is a case of conflicting themes. The propagandists wanted their readers to come away with two major impressions of the Holocaust: one, that the Germans callously, violently and relentlessly tormented their Jewish prisoners; and two, that the Germans cleverly and fiendishly tricked their Jewish prisoners into walking passively to their deaths. The problem is that they simply don't work together. You can have one or the other, but not both. Here, the propagandists were trying to have their cake and eat it too. So far, they've gotten away with it.

* * *

> Page 412: *"Experience has shown that when stripped a man loses his power of resistance and ceases to resist his fate; having lost his clothes, he seems to lose his instinct of self-preservation and accepts what happens to him as the inevitable. He who a moment before wished passionately to live becomes passive and apathetic. In order to make doubly sure, however, the SS employed at the last stage of their gruesome death conveyor a monstrous method of stunning their victims, of reducing them to a state of complete mental paralysis."*

Here, the Soviet propagandist has found a sinister explanation for why the prisoners were made to undress at the camp. It was to rob the men of their

will to resist. Maybe. Or perhaps the reason was that Treblinka was a transit camp where prisoners were sent to be cleaned up and deloused, have their lice-infested clothing exchanged for a clean prison uniform, and were assigned and transported on to one of the many labor camps the Germans created in Poland. Again, go to Rumble and watch the documentary, "The Jewish Gas Chamber Hoax," to see actual Jewish "survivors" describing their very brief stays in Treblinka before being sent on to other camps. By the way, they all say they were given a shower – with water.

* * *

> Page 413: *"Smirking and grimacing, a fiend in human shape whose name was Sukhomil ran alongside shouting in deliberately distorted German: 'Now then, lads, faster, faster! Your bath water is cooling. Schneller, Kinder, schneller!' And bursting into loud guffaws, the creature danced in a frenzy of delight. The victims moved on in silence with upraised arms between the two rows of guards, who beat them with rifle butts and rubber truncheons as they went by."*

Once again, the Germans, if you believe the storyteller, made their utter hostility toward the prisoners glaringly obvious at this point. The events claimed here allegedly took place on the pathway from the undressing barracks to the alleged gas-chamber building. After claiming that the Germans gave the female deportees haircuts to keep them calm, the Germans now supposedly made them run a gauntlet of guards who brutally attacked them? By the way, I would doubt the prisoners, who supposedly were fending off or absorbing blows from the guards as they ran to the alleged gas chamber, would have taken any notice whatsoever of a "fiend in human shape" taunting them. It lends a surreal touch to the story, but, once again, doesn't make a lot of sense.

This is atrocity propaganda. Treblinka did exist. Jews were taken there against their will. And they did have their possessions taken from them. But I suggest the rest is fabricated. And I'm simply pointing out the internal inconsistencies and obvious flaws in the stories that demonstrate this. Remember, these stories are the only evidence we have of the Holocaust.

* * *

> Page 414: *"The tall one held a massive piece of gas piping about a meter long and a whip. The second carried a saber. At this moment the SS men released the dogs who in obedience to careful training threw themselves on the crowd and dug their teeth into the bare flesh of the doomed people. With savage cries the SS men brought their rifle butts*

down on the women who stood rooted to the spot with terror. Inside the building Schmidt's men drove the victims into the gas chambers."

Why would the Germans supposedly have relied on a shower ruse at all, if the plan all along was to sic dogs on the prisoners and bludgeon them into the gas chambers? Again, what was the point of the fake shower heads? It doesn't make any sense whatsoever.

* * *

Page 415: *"There are stories of little girls of ten who comforted their sobbing parents, of a little boy who on entering the gas chamber shouted: "The Russians will avenge us, mama, don't cry!"*

This is hearsay, "There are stories…" The person who told this story was not claiming to be an eyewitness. That aside, it's been my experience that the sobbing and comforting works the other way around. And I seriously doubt a little boy would face his imminent demise with such aplomb and political awareness. Also, according to Israel's Holocaust museum, Yad Vashem, there were no Russian Jews in Treblinka. So why would a little boy from some other country, it would most likely have been Poland, have called for the Russians to avenge his family, when the Russians had invaded Poland only a few years before? Sounds more like Russian propaganda to me.

* * *

Page 415: *"Inhabitants of the village of Wulka* [Wólka Okrąglik]*, the settlement nearest to Treblinka, say that sometimes the shrieks of the women being murdered were so terrible that the whole village would run for miles into the forest to get away from the piercing cries that rent the air. Presently the screaming would subside only to break out again as terrible and soul-searing as before.* […] *This was repeated three or four times a day."*

Does this story sound plausible? For one thing, this, too, would have to be hearsay, because an "eyewitness" interned in Treblinka couldn't also attest to what went on in Wólka Okrąglik. Secondly, why wouldn't the residents of that village have put cotton in their ears or found some other solution less disruptive to their daily lives? The story of a whole village running for miles into the woods three or four times a day is absurd on its face.

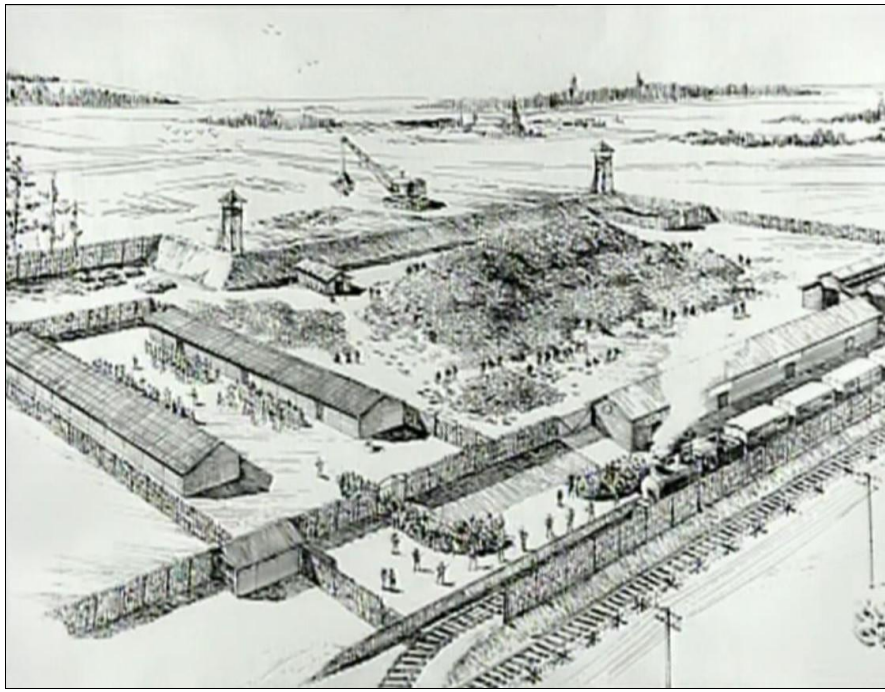
* * *

Page 416: *"In the beginning there were three small gas chambers. While these were under construction several trainloads of victims ar-*

rived and the killing was done with axes, hammers and truncheons. This was done to prevent the surrounding population from suspecting the nature of the Treblinka work."

I assume he means they beat them to death rather than shot them so the neighbors wouldn't hear the gunshots. As mentioned before, gunshots are significantly louder than screams. However, the "witness" just got done mentioning the terrible effect "the piercing cries*"* had on the poor residents of Wólka Okrąglik. Hence, it would seem the cat was already out of the bag in terms of hiding "the nature of the Treblinka work."

Putting aside the fact that the strategy clearly wouldn't have worked according to the "witness's" own testimony, how difficult would it have been for the Germans to do this? With roughly 100 camp guards, they would have been outnumbered by around 20 or 30 to 1 by the people coming off each train. And since, in the witness's story, the alleged gas chambers weren't finished, the Germans would have to have done it somewhere else. If we take a look at the drawing of the camp below, there are four possibilities: in the square just outside the camp gate, between the undressing barracks, inside the barracks, or in the area where the deportees' belongings were stored.



Artist's rendering of Treblinka Camp

The square outside the camp gate would have been unworkable, because the deportees would have scattered in all directions as soon as the carnage commenced, and it likely would have taken days for the guards to round them all up. And, while contained, the area where people's belongings were allegedly stored appears too roomy. The guards would have become completely exhausted chasing the prisoners around in circles in an area with so much room to run. Then there's the area between the undressing barracks. It's a much-smaller area and appears in the drawing to be contained. But beyond what is shown in the drawing was a path that led to the alleged killing area, which was quite large. Therefore, outside the barracks would have been problematic as well. This means that we are left with inside the barracks as the place where the guards could reasonably have committed such an atrocity.

What would that have looked like: fifty guards and somewhere around 1,500 prisoners packed in each barracks? Ordinarily, according to the story, all the women and children went into the barracks on the left, and all the men into the barracks on the right. But if this is a true story, the Germans would probably not have done it that way in this case. Fifty guards against over 1,000 men, admittedly of all ages and unarmed, still probably would not have ended well for the guards. Even if the guards somehow emerged victorious, some would have undoubtedly been killed, and all the others would have come out battered, bruised and completely spent. So, let's assume they kept the men, women and children together, putting half the men in one barracks and half in the other. But even then, 50 guards beating around 1,500 people to death would be a daunting task, to say the least. And in defense of their wives, mothers and children, the male prisoners in this scenario would probably have fought back with even greater ferocity.

And what about the cleanup afterwards? After killing all these people by hand, the bruised and exhausted guards who still remained standing would have had to drag roughly 3,000 bodies, including those of some of their comrades, from the barracks to the burial pits some three quarters of a mile away. And, finally, they would have to have mopped up all the blood left behind in both barracks, which, incidentally, would have to have been huge to accommodate up to 2,000 prisoners at a time. Do you really think the Germans would have put themselves through such an ordeal for "several trainloads of victims," just to prevent a few nearby farmers from hearing gunfire?

Lastly, considering the size and barbarity of such an event, doesn't it seem strange that the author of this chapter, none other than Vasily Gross-

man himself, offers it as a mere aside with none of the gory details that we're used to seeing in the book? The average contributor to the book, much less the number two propagandist in Russia, could have had a field day with this story: babies and mothers being chopped up with axes, screaming and blood everywhere.

* * *

> Page 416: *"The new gas chambers, of which there were ten in all, were symmetrically placed on the two sides of a wide concrete-floored corridor. Like the old three, they each had two doors, one from the corridor for the live victims, and another in the back wall to provide an outlet for the corpses. The latter led to platforms running on both sides of the building. Narrow-gauge tracks led up to the platforms. The corpses were first emptied out on the platforms and then loaded into waggonettes to be carried to the huge burial pits the excavators dug day and night."*

Orthodox Holocaust historians decided not to go with waggonettes at Treblinka. The official story is that two workers at a time dragged each body to the burial pits. The waggonettes actually make more sense, but other "eyewitnesses" say the scientifically advanced Germans chose the far-less-efficient, pre-invention-of-the-wheel method of dragging. And according to an alleged eyewitness, some of the burial pits were up to a quarter of a mile away! Again, there is no evidence that these burial pits even existed. It's purely a matter of eyewitness credibility. How likely or even possible are the claims they made? Taking two workers to drag one body a quarter of a mile would have been way too slow a process to keep up with the thousands of prisoners claimed to have been gassed to death at the camp each day.

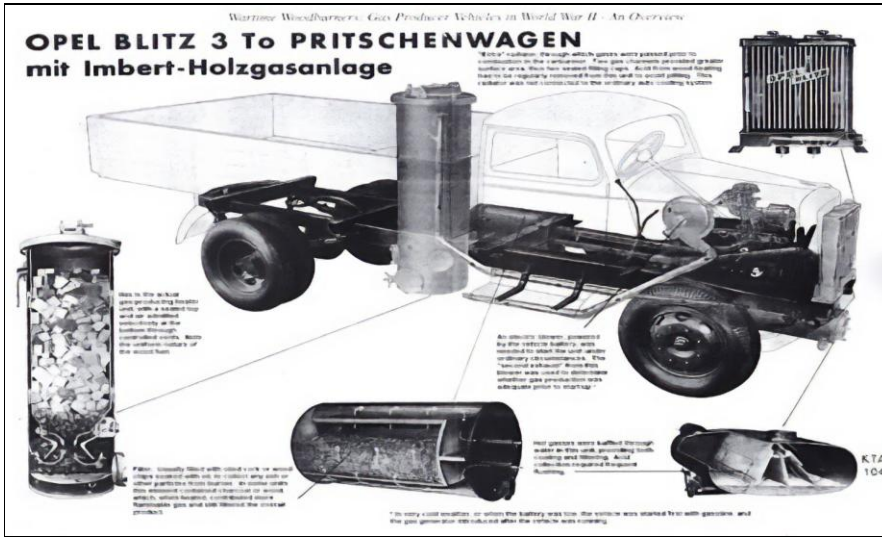
* * *

> Page 417: *"Various means were employed to effect this mass slaughter. One of them was by forcing the exhaust fumes from the engine of a heavy tank that served as the Treblinka power station into the chambers. These fumes contained two to three per cent of carbon-monoxide* […]*."*

The orthodox Holocaust story is that the Germans employed a captured Russian tank to gas the Jews at Treblinka. The claim is that the carbon monoxide in the tank's Diesel exhaust did the job. That the exhaust fumes in the witness's story would have been Diesel can be shown not just by the fact that most WWII Russian tanks ran on Diesel, but also by the fact that

the electric generators of all German camp "power stations" were driven by Diesel motors as well. Once again, here you have the propagandist taking advantage of an unsophisticated readership. The propagandist puts Diesel fuel in his story due to the fact that people are more likely to think it's deadly because it's smellier and smokier than gasoline-engine exhaust. And he claims it came from a tank, because a tank is a big scary machine associated with death and destruction. The only problem is that there's too much oxygen and not enough carbon monoxide in Diesel exhaust to kill in the manner described. The exhaust from a regular gasoline combustion engine has 28 times more carbon monoxide in it than Diesel-engine exhaust. Hence, if the Germans had wanted to use an engine to gas Jews to death, they wouldn't have used a Diesel one, especially not a Russian one that they wouldn't have had spare parts for.

Actually, had the Germans really gassed Jews at Treblinka, they wouldn't have used a gasoline engine either. Due to the shortage of gasoline during the war, many cars and trucks in continental Europe were converted to run on wood, believe it or not. Here is a diagram of one:



Opel Blitz pickup truck with wood-gas generator

The moist wood smoldered with very little oxygen, creating what was called producer gas. This gas was very rich in carbon monoxide. It was well-known in Europe during the war as a particularly dangerous fuel. This gas, before it was fed into the engine of a vehicle, had 100 times more carbon monoxide in it than Diesel exhaust, and was thus 100 times deadlier.

Had they actually wanted to gas the Jews at Treblinka, the Germans would have used a simple producer-gas device, not a Diesel or a gasoline engine. The Soviet propagandists were writers, not engineers.

* * *

> Page 418: *"The second method, and one that was the most widely used, was pumping air out of the chambers with suction pumps until the victims were dead. As in the case of the first method, death was caused by depriving the victims of oxygen."*

This is not part of the current orthodox story either. No historian currently claims this was done, much-less "widely." The storytellers, not being engineers or scientists, weren't aware, apparently, that wooden or brick-and-mortar structures implode when you attempt to create a vacuum in them.

* * *

> Page 418: *"The third method, used less but nevertheless used, was murder with steam. This method, too, aimed at depriving the organism of oxygen, for the steam was used to expel the air from the chambers."*

Again, this is not part of the current orthodox story. Nobody now claims the Germans did this. But during the war, it was all the rage. The Polish government in exile in London published a report, allegedly based on eyewitness accounts, which described the steaming process in detail. The Poles even submitted an expert report to that effect to the Soviet prosecutors at the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal, who promptly introduced it as evidence,[21] although when doing so, they didn't mention the murder method, because claims in this regard were simply too contradictory.

* * *

> Page 419: *"People who worked here told me that the faces of the corpses had turned yellow and that about 70% bled slightly at the nose and the mouth. Physiologists can no doubt explain this."*

Actually, a physiologist would not be able to explain that, because people who die from carbon-monoxide poisoning turn cherry red, not yellow. The picture overleaf shows an example.

Also, carbon-monoxide poisoning does not cause bleeding from the nose and mouth. However, bleeding from the nose and mouth was caused by several war gases deployed during the First World War, which is the most-probable source of these tales.

---

[21] Document PS-3311, *IMT*, Vol. 32, pp. 154-158.



Pink skin-discoloration of victim of carbon-monoxide poisoning

* * *

Page 420: *"Himmler ordered all the buried corpses to be burned, every single one of them, and the ashes and residue to be carried out of the camp and strewn over the fields and roads. Inasmuch as there were already millions of corpses in the ground this seemed an incredibly difficult task."*

This would have been an absurdly difficult task, had it actually happened. On all the drawings and models of Treblinka based on supposed eyewitness descriptions, the burial pits appear too small and too few in number to provide all the space that would have been required for the approximately 700,000 bodies that orthodox historians currently claim were buried in the camp. But even if we grant that they were sufficient, just try to imagine the immensity of this task. The alleged burial pits were described as 33 ft deep. Imagine raising to the surface hundreds of thousands of bodies from each pit. And after accomplishing that feat, where would they have gotten enough dirt to fill in the graves? The dirt that would have been excavated to create the pits would have been exposed to wind and rain for several years. Much of it would have been washed or blown away. Yet somehow the Germans allegedly managed to refill the pits so perfectly, even defying the inevitable settling of the soil, that the Russians couldn't even make out the pits' outlines?

Then there is the fantastic amount of wood that would have been required. According to empirical research, it takes roughly ten times the mass of freshly chopped wood to burn a certain amount of body mass on open-

air pyres,[22] and that's only if the body is placed directly on top of the wood, so it doesn't lose contact with the source of the heat. It takes considerably more when the body is placed like a piece of barbecue meat on a fixed grate – as is claimed for Treblinka, Bełżec and Sobibór – that doesn't move with the pile of wood as it shrinks. But let's put that aside. If taking into account that possibly a third of the alleged bodies would have been children, and that most bodies had been buried for several months before being exhumed and burned, hence losing some of their body mass, then we can assume an average body mass of, say, 80 pounds. This means a requirement of freshly chopped wood of some 800 pounds for an open-air pyre cremation. At 800,000 victims in total – according to the story, 100,000 victims were never buried – that's 640 million pounds of fresh wood cut down, transported, and arranged beneath the pyres. It would also have meant the dispersal (vanishing) of roughly 50 million pounds of wood ash and over 4 million pounds of human ashes. Curiously, the Russian army never found any sign of ashes when they arrived, at least none that they bothered to save as evidence. And as for the few Western scientists who went there more recently, specifically to find evidence to defend the orthodox narrative, they found very little in the way of human remains, and found some of them in areas of the camp where they shouldn't have been, based on eyewitness accounts. For more info, watch the documentary "The Treblinka Archeological Hoax" on BitChute or Rumble.[23] It's no longer available on Google-owned YouTube.

* * *

> Page 420: *"True, it was observed that the bodies of the women burned better, whereupon efforts were made to burn the male corpses by throwing them in with the women."*

That women burn better than men is a myth based on the slightly higher percentage of body fat women naturally have on average compared to men. But according to modern commercial cremation Web pages, there's no significant difference between the sexes in terms of how fast their bodies burn. This is just another example of a storyteller adding detail to his story

[22] Germar Rudolf, "Open-Air Pyre Cremations Revisited," *Inconvenient History*, 2024, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 261-270; https://codoh.com/library/document/open-air-pyre-cremations-revisited/. See also the entry on "Open-Air Incinerations" in the Holocaust Encyclopedia at https://holocaustencyclopedia.com/instruments/tool/open-air-incinerations/

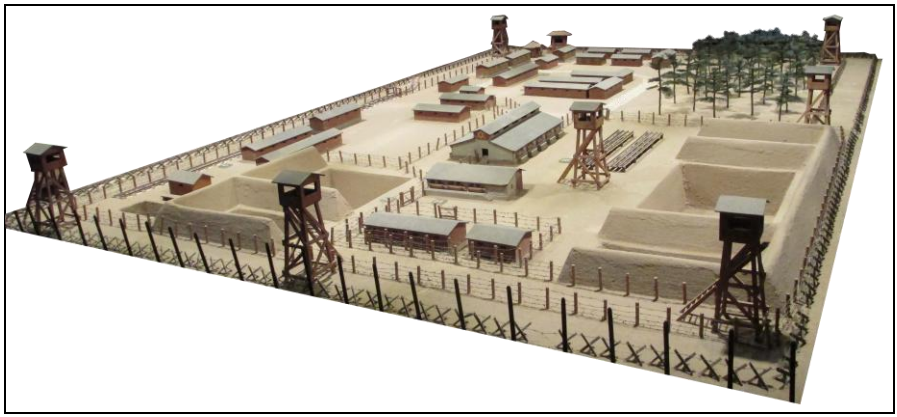
[23] Apart from the sources mentioned in the previous footnote, see also the entries on Treblinka in the *Holocaust Encyclopedia* at https://holocaustencyclopedia.com/instruments/camp/pure-extermination-camp/treblinka/.

to make it sound more authentic and getting burned, no pun intended. By the way, since when did the Germans allegedly burn the men separately from the women? There is no mention of the alleged victims being buried separately. Did the Germans somehow exhume them separately? Anybody see the point of segregating the genders after death? Keep in mind I'm talking about the dead in the fake story. In real life, the people who were sent to Treblinka were not gassed and cremated, but rather were deloused and shipped out to labor camps.

* * *

> Page 421: *"*[…] *the largest crematorium in the world could never have handled such a gigantic number of corpses in so short a time as was required at Treblinka. The excavator dug a pit 250-300 meters long, 20-25 meters wide and 5 meters deep. Three rows of reinforced concrete pillars 100-20 cm. high were installed lengthwise in the pit to support steel beams that were laid along them. Rails were then laid crosswise across these beams at intervals of five to seven centimeters. The result was the grating of a titanic firebox. A new narrow-gauge railway was laid from the burial pits to the furnace pit. Soon afterwards a second and then a third furnace of like dimensions were set up."*

Below is a picture of a model of Treblinka that was made after the war with the help of alleged eyewitnesses. It sits in a Holocaust museum in Israel. Note the two cremation pyres just behind the guard tower in the center of the picture. They are clearly above ground and, although it doesn't look like it, another witness claimed they were around 100 feet long. Perhaps the model isn't exactly to scale. The orthodox story is that these were the only pyres at Treblinka.



Model of Treblinka Camp according to some eyewitness accounts

Does this model remotely match the description given by the "eyewitness" in the above account? The "eyewitness" claimed there were three pyres placed in three pits each five meters deep and each approximately as long as three football fields. It also refers to a narrow-gauge railway from the burial pits to the pyres. I'm not seeing any of this. The big squarish pits in the picture are the alleged burial pits.

Aside from the fact that this "eyewitness'" description doesn't remotely coincide with the museum model, it also couldn't possibly have worked. The "eyewitness" described the pits as being 5 meters deep. That's a little over 16 feet deep. The concrete pillars sunk in the bottom of the pits are described as a little under four feet high. If you add another foot or so for the beams and the cross rails, the cremation pyre is still more than 10 feet below ground. He further claims the pits were 20-25 meters (between 65 and 82 feet) wide. Both the depth and the width of the pits would have made them unworkable for cremation.

Starting with the width, according to the story, workers had to place the bodies on the pyres by hand. But, according to this witness's story, that would have been impractical, if not impossible. How would the workers have managed in any reasonable time frame to carry bodies some 40 feet across a grid of rails? In other words, how could they have managed to place bodies at the center of a pit "20-25 meters wide" without stumbling or turning an ankle traversing rails placed only slightly less far apart than the width of the human foot?

And, as for the depth of the pit, how would they have removed the tons of human and wood ash left over after each cremation? The pyre itself, the lattice of beams and rails, and the dimensions of the pit would have precluded the use of heavy machinery, such as an excavator. Therefore, they would have to have lowered workers with shovels into the pit. How many hours would it have taken for the ashes left over in the pit and the rails to cool down enough after a cremation for the workers to enter? How efficient would the workers have been toiling beneath a grid of rails only four feet off the floor of the pit, while inhaling all the ash dust they would have stirred up? Also, how would they have managed to get the hundreds of tons of wood needed for each cremation under the grid and piled up evenly across the roughly 24,000 square-foot floor of each pit? The workers would have had to distribute hundreds of tons of wood for each cremation while crawling on all fours and navigating around "[t]hree rows of reinforced concrete pillars." Lastly, why didn't the Soviet writer who prepared this story for the book ask the "eyewitness" these fairly obvious and trou-

bling questions? Could it be that there never was an eyewitness to begin with?

* * *

> Page 422: *"They picked out the women and children and took them not to the gas chambers but to the cremation ovens. They forced the mothers, half crazed with terror, to lead their children between the red-hot bars on which thousands of dead bodies writhed and squirmed from the heat, twisting and turning as though alive; where the bellies of dead women with child burst open from the heat and still-born infants burned up inside rent wombs. This spectacle was enough to rob the strongest man of his reason, but the Germans knew that its effect on a mother would be a thousand times worse."*

Here the Germans are apparently taking precious time out of their day to go the extra-sadistic mile to scare the hell out of Jewish children and their mothers before killing them. And for some reason, the pyres in this story are no longer below ground level. I wonder if they are still three-football-fields long. Could anyone walk that distance between "red-hot bars" without fainting? Self-proclaimed survivor Chil Rajchman (Yechiel Reichman) wrote in his book *Treblinka: A Survivor's Memory* that the flames coming from the pyres were so hot that you couldn't come within 50 meters of them. Yet this witness claimed that mothers with their children managed to walk between them.

* * *

> Page 430: *"Millions of people had been murdered here by the Germans. This dreadful black road cut through the Treblinka field. It was black because, for three kilometers, it was covered with human ashes. Tons of ashes had been brought here in carts. Eleven thirteen-year-old prisoners shoveled the ashes along the road. They were called 'the children from the black road.'"*

Why 13-year-olds rather than adults? Weren't all the young immediately gassed? And why would anyone take note of the exact number? Eleven? And why scatter ashes "along the road"? Why not spread the ashes somewhere they wouldn't be so easily discovered, like in the "Treblinka field" or in the forest next to the camp? Could it be because the term "Black Forest" was already taken?

Auschwitz

> Page 477: *"As we neared Auschwitz-Oswiecim, we saw a number of people working on the road. This raised our spirits a little: it meant that this was not a death factory and that people were living here. We had not yet learned that the Germans made special use of prisoners on back-breaking jobs, making conditions unbearable so that they would die faster."*

Die faster than in a gas chamber? Auschwitz was not just a huge concentration camp; it was a huge industrial park. The camp was surrounded by dozens of factories where the prisoners of the camp worked making munitions, artificial rubber and many other products for the German war effort. The Germans needed these workers, and would not have wanted them dead.

* * *

> Page 479: *"At the same time many people were dying. The death rate was as high as 300-350 people a day. Epidemics of typhus and dysentery raged, and lice swarmed over us."*

This was the real Holocaust. Most people believe in the orthodox Holocaust story, in the gas chambers, because they've watched the ghastly films taken by the Allies at the end of the war showing hundreds of emaciated bodies being bulldozed into mass graves by British liberators. But it's these very films that disprove the orthodox Holocaust narrative. Both typhus and dysentery, which were big problems in the camps, caused their victims to waste away as evidenced by the emaciated bodies of the dead we've all seen in the films. Gassing people to death, on the other hand, doesn't. So the poor souls in the Allied films were victims of disease, not victims of homicidal gas chambers. These films weren't even taken at a concentration camp where homicidal gas chambers are alleged to have been present. They were taken at Bergen-Belsen where, as mentioned before, orthodox historians now say there were no homicidal gas chambers.

It was diseases, typhus in particular, that killed the vast majority of concentration-camp inmates, particularly toward the end of the war when Germany was out of medicine and nearly out of food. Typhus is spread by lice that infest clothing and bedding, which is the real reason there were gas chambers in the camps – delousing gas chambers! They were for exterminating lice, not people. Lice also like to infest the human scalp, which is why all the inmates had their heads shaved regularly. It wasn't to dehumanize the inmates, as we've been led to believe, but rather to keep them alive, healthy and working for the German war effort.

* * *

> Page 480: *"They did not like the fact that we had too little to keep us occupied, so it was decided to use us for hard labor. Four and five times a day we had to walk a distance of three kilometers and bring back heavy rocks which were used by the other women's units to pave the camp.* […] *Women from all the blocks who were not working in specific places were gathered together.* […] *We were herded to the place where the rocks were."*

This is interesting. The orthodox story is that, if the Germans didn't need an inmate's labor, the inmate was sent straight to the gas chamber. But here we have a supposed instance where rather than exterminate excess laborers, the Germans found make-work for them to do: sending women on a trek to retrieve what few small rocks they could carry back. So, this story, surely intended to make the Germans look wicked, actually makes them appear less so.

* * *

> Page 483: *"The new arrivals could hardly understand where they were being taken. Meanwhile, they were taken to the crematorium. There they were undressed in a large hall, given a piece of soap and a towel and, although told they were going to the bathhouse, they were, in fact, herded into the gas chamber."*

This, in a nutshell, is the orthodox story of the Holocaust. There is no physical evidence that this ever happened. And as you've already seen, the so-called eyewitness accounts leave much to be desired.

* * *

> Page 489: *"Hunger and typhus raged in the camp. There was not a dugout in which several people would not die in a single day; they would die at work, too. And even now it makes me shudder to think of the so-called hospital, that is, the dugout into which the typhus victims were thrown. None of the sick people who landed there could even hope to survive, despite all the efforts of Doctor Gordon, a most noble man who did everything he could to save the sick, doomed people."*

The first part of this account is true, as discussed above. But that's all that is. According to the most-famous survivor of Auschwitz, Elie Wiesel, both he and his father were successfully treated in "the so-called hospital."

Wiesel, who was the Johnny Appleseed of Holocaust propaganda during his life, criss-crossing the United States lecturing on his time in Auschwitz, once made the following rather curious comment about the

truthfulness of his writings in an exchange he had in Tel Aviv with the Hasidic teacher of his childhood, twenty years after he had last seen him in Hungary during the war:[24]

> *"'What are you writing?' the Rebbe asked. 'Stories,' I said. He wanted to know what kind of stories: true stories. 'About people you knew?' Yes, about people I might have known. 'About things that happened?' Yes, about things that happened or could have happened. 'But they did not?' No, not all of them did. In fact, some were invented from almost the beginning to almost the end. The Rebbe leaned forward as if to measure me up and said with more sorrow than anger: 'That means that you are writing lies!' I did not answer immediately. The scolded child within me had nothing to say in his defense. Yet, I had to justify myself. 'Things are not that simple, Rebbe. Some events do take place but are not true; others are – although they never occurred.'"*

That sounds to me like an admission that he played fast and loose with the facts when he wrote his books. By the way, in his most-famous book, *Night*" written shortly after the war, Wiesel failed to mention anything about gas chambers in Auschwitz. He did, however, describe German guards throwing Jewish babies alive into a pit of fire right next to the railway ramp. For some reason, his bestselling book has been able to exist, unchallenged by mainstream historians, up to this very day despite the fact that no orthodox Holocaust historian apparently believes his pit-of-fire story.[25] Maybe this is one of those events that are true "though they never occurred." It's the Holocaust. It's all good.

One more comment regarding the ever-suffering Mr. Wiesel: he was apparently a racist and a hater. In his 1968 book *Legends of Our Time*, he had the following to say about the Germans:[26]

> *"Every Jew, somewhere in his being, should set apart a zone of hate – healthy, virile hate – for what the German personifies and for what persists in the Germans. To do otherwise would be a betrayal of the dead."*

This is literally hate speech.

* * *

[24] Elie Wiesel in *Legends of Our Time*, Schocken Books, New York, 1982, p. viii (Introduction).

[25] For a critical biography of Wiesel, including his various tall tales, see Warren B. Routledge, *Elie Wiesel: Saint of the Holocaust*, 3rd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2020.

[26] Elie Wiesel, "An Appointment with Hate," *Commentary*, December 1962. This article was later reprinted as Chapter 12, "Appointment with Hate,"in *Legends of Our Time*, *op. cit*., starting on p. 142.

> Page 491: *"The selection began. The sick and the weak were led off to where the bodies of the dead were. The men who looked healthy were put into a special group. All the rest – the women, the elderly, the children – were put into vehicles and taken away. That is the way I parted with my wife and children forever, without saying good-bye, without realizing that they were being taken to their deaths"*

Thanks to eyewitness accounts taken by Steven Spielberg's USC Shoah Foundation, we know that women and children that arrived at Auschwitz were not sent to homicidal gas chambers, but rather survived the camp. Many of the "survivors" interviewed by the foundation were in fact women, and some had even been small children during the war. The most famous victim of the Holocaust, Anne Frank, and her sister, Margot, two girls in their early teens, both survived Auschwitz, only to die at the very end of the war from typhus after being transferred to Bergen-Belsen.

Interesting side note: In an interview on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the occupation of Auschwitz by the Red Army on January 27, 1945, Anne Frank's stepsister Eva Schloss revealed that the footage later shown by the Soviets, claimed to be about the liberation of Auschwitz, had nothing to do with it. What had puzzled her is the fact that no snow can be seen in any of the Soviet film footage or photos, while she remembers that the snow on the ground at that time was several feet high. Using her connections with the Russian embassy, she got them to admit that the footage and pictures shown were taken much later, and not even at Auschwitz.[27]

* * *

> Page 492: *"Roll call (Appell) lasted two-three hours in the morning, before work, and the same amount of time in the evening."*

Here's another example of how the Soviet authors of these stories often went overboard in an effort to make every aspect of concentration-camp life look absolutely miserable. Do you really think the Germans would have tied up their laborers for up to six hours a day like this? That's up to six hours a day that the inmates of Auschwitz could have been in the factories that surrounded the camp, manufacturing desperately needed ammunition and other war materiel for the Germans.

* * *

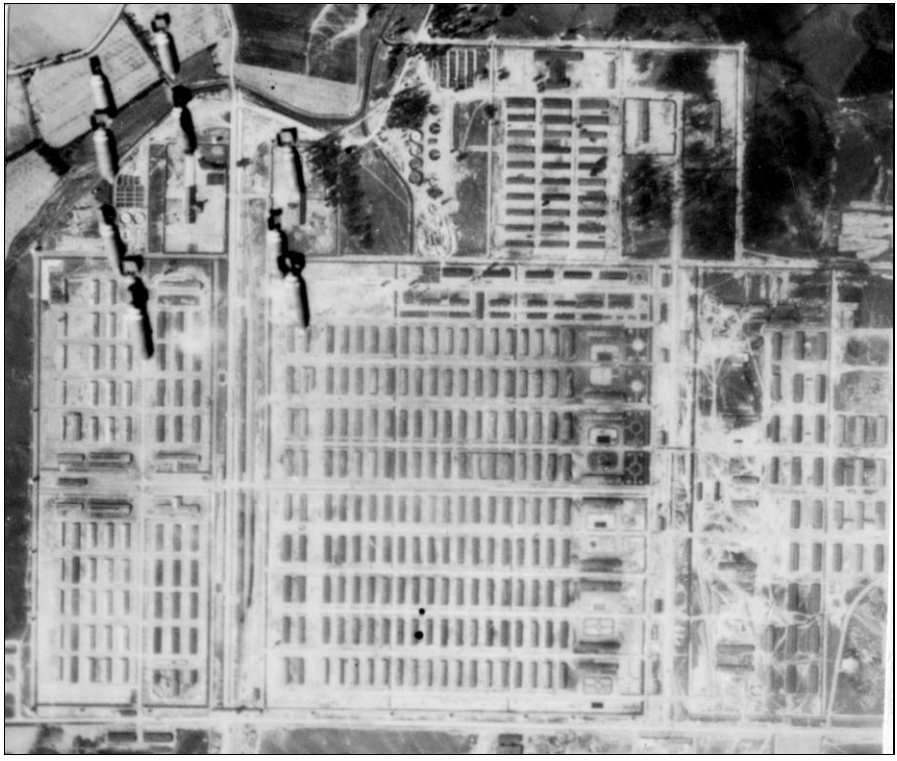
> Page 496: *"In June, 1945, I was assigned as a mechanic to a factory located seven-eight kilometers from Auschwitz. All together, there were*

[27] Eva Schloss, Piers Morgen, "Good Morning Britain," 27 January 2020; https://youtu.be/4-JM6ChF-Fw?t=280s.

two thousand six hundred prisoners working at the factory, and of them approximately one thousand three hundred were men; the rest were women."

This is a roundabout way of saying half the workers in the factory were women. As mentioned before, Auschwitz was surrounded by factories in which the concentration-camp inmates, including women, were put to work by the Germans.

Below is an aerial photo of Auschwitz-Birkenau taken by the Allies in September of 1944. Note the dozens of long rows of dark rectangles in the picture. Those were the barracks the inmates lived in. Ask yourself, if Auschwitz-Birkenau was an extermination camp, why so many barracks?



Auschwitz Air Photo, Sept. 13, 1944

* * *

Page 498: *"The gas chambers at that time* [July 1944] *'processed' between twenty and twenty-six thousand people every day."*

Even if we take the smaller number of 20,000, this is an absurd claim within the orthodox Holocaust narrative. According to orthodox Holocaust his-

torians, the alleged homicidal gas chambers in Auschwitz were in operation for 20 months, give or take. If the Germans gassed 20,000 people a day for just the month of July 1944, it would have amounted to 620,000 people. And since the historians claim approximately 1.1 million people total died in Auschwitz during the war, including from disease, this means that during the other 19 months of operation, Auschwitz only gassed a little over 25,000 people per month. So, what got into the Germans in July of 1944 that they gassed nearly 25 times more people than they normally did?

So-called witnesses – there were a number of them[28] – who made claims of specific numbers of Jews being gassed, are inherently suspect. They would have had no way of making even remotely accurate estimates of the number. On the other hand, if you're making the whole thing up, why not go for it? Most people won't think to question you. By the way, the official numbers aren't to be trusted either, because, once again, there is no physical evidence whatsoever that anyone at all was gassed to death in a German concentration camp.

* * *

> Page 502: *"I am discharged now. I am home in Ostrino.* […] *I've decided to live in another town. The Soviet motherland has given me this opportunity. I am not a bad craftsman, I'll work. One must live! We will live!"*

Aaand cut! That's a wrap. Good job, everybody! Vodka's on me!

By the way, the orthodox Holocaust story is that Russian Jews were rounded up and shot into mass graves. So why would this survivor of a concentration camp refer to the Soviet Union as the "motherland?"

Full disclosure: *The Black Book* wasn't the only source of concentration-camp horror stories. After the war, many more Jewish "eyewitnesses" came forward to testify at a number of trials of the Germans, the most-famous being the trials conducted at Nuremberg. They told similar harrowing stories about gassings at the six "death camps" in Poland, and mass shootings in Russia and Ukraine. These stories were consistent with those we've just reviewed, hundreds of thousands of Jews gassed to death in gas chambers disguised as shower rooms, and thousands shot and buried in mass graves. And like the stories you've just seen, these stories were fraught with contradictions, lack of corroborative evidence and plenty of outright absurdities as well – such as, Jews being gassed in a gas chamber

[28] On Auschwitz, see in particular volumes 35, 37, 41, 44, 45 and 46 of the series *Holocaust Handbooks* (www.HolocaustHadündbooks.com) where many of these witness account are cited and scrutinized.

with a row of large, easily breakable glass windows at Majdanek, as was claimed during the immediate postwar time. Here's a picture of it:



Majdanek Shower Room, with row of windows

For obvious reasons, orthodox historians no longer say this room was anything other than what it appears to be, a simple shower room. They've come to similar conclusion about four other alleged gas chambers at Majdanek. So, over the decades since war's end, the official or orthodox number of gas chambers in Majdanek has been reduced from seven to just two. In other words, orthodox historians today believe that either the Soviets or the survivors of the camp lied about five of them. My question is, if they lied about five of them, why would historians today not think they lied about all of them?

But the strangest testimony came from Jewish "eyewitnesses" who were liberated from camps in Germany that were known from the start not to have had a gas chamber in them, such as Bergen-Belsen and Flossenbürg. Curiously, these "survivors" told the exact same gassing story.

Lastly, in his book *Resistance in Auschwitz*, Jewish-communist organizer Bruno Baum wrote:[29]

[29] Bruno Baum, *Widerstand in Auschwitz*, VVN-Verlag, Berlin/Potsdam, 1949, p. 34.

> *"I believe it is no exaggeration if I say that the biggest part of Auschwitz propaganda, which was spread in the world around that time, has been written by us in the camp."*

Enough said.

Missing Passages of "A Year in Treblinka"
Censorship? Plagiarism?

Thomas Olson

This paper utilizes developing technology to produce a new English translation of Jankiel Wiernik's *A Year in Treblinka* and critically compares it to the 1979 English translation published by Alexander Donat. It particularly focuses on the passages that Donat selectively omitted. By comparing the texts, it highlights discrepancies and explores the implications of these alterations. It also discusses Donat's apparent plagiarism of the first English edition. Furthermore, the paper situates Donat's work within a larger discourse on uncredited-source plagiarism among Holocaust historians, illustrating a concerning trend of misattributed sources and lack of transparency in historical documentation. Ultimately, this research calls for a reevaluation of the narratives that have shaped our understanding of Holocaust testimonies, emphasizing the benefit of fidelity to original accounts. For the first time in English, rediscover the passages that Donat didn't want you to read.

A Year in Treblinka is one of the first and most-important eyewitness accounts of the Treblinka "death camp." This short book is attributed to Jankiel Wiernik, with at least three English translations appearing since 1944.[1] However, all of these translations are largely based on the edition published by the American Representation of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland (hereafter "first English edition").[2] The most-widely cited translation is from Alexander Donat's anthology *The Death Camp Treblinka: A Documentary*, published in 1979.

Due to the scarcity of the Polish version, of which only 2,000 copies were reportedly printed, these English translations have been the most ac-

[1] The only version with Wiernik's hand-printed name is a three-page manuscript containing at least two people's handwriting which contains several mentions of chlorine gas poisonings, which is not in the published versions of the work. Wiernik, "A Year in Treblinka, Typescript & Manuscript." See our transcription and translation of it here, with the scans of the three original pages attached at the end: https://codoh.com/wp-content/uploads/JankielWiernik-YearInTreblinka-OriginalManuscript.pdf. The three handwritten pages and our AI-assisted English translation of them are reproduced at the end of this paper.

[2] A copy of the published version with the handwritten draft of the translation is available in the archives of the Center for Jewish History (CJH). Wiernik, *One Year in Treblinka.* CJH, Box 28, Folder 490 (RG 1436).

cessible versions of the book. However, no English translator has pointed out that there are numerous passages missing and altered from the original Polish. With several copies of the Polish *Rok w Treblince* (*A Year in Treblinka*) now available online, access has never been easier to view the original. Using relatively recent text-extraction and translation technology, we compare Donat's translation to a new AI-assisted English translation of the Polish text, with a few remarks about the first English edition.

Method

The text from scanned pages of the Polish *Rok w Treblince* was extracted with a digital tool. The extracted text included all Polish diacritical marks. The full extraction was then proofread and corrected.

Three published copies of *Rok w Treblince* were consulted, as well as the pre-publication typescript:

- Primary copy: Center for Jewish History, Identifier RG 1436.
- Second copy: Ghetto Fighters House Archives, Registry No. 11261collec, pp. 1-13.
- Third copy: Center for Jewish History, Identifier: RG 720.
- Typescript: Ghetto Fighters House Archives, Registry No. 11261collec, pp. 14-35.[1]

Due to the age and condition of the primary copy that was used, the extraction contained various defects, including corrupted or missing words and formatting errors. All of the published copies were used to identify and correct these. In instances where typos are present in the published version, the typescript was consulted to identify the original intent of the author. Missing and unclear punctuation was also examined and corrected.

After this process was completed, the entire Polish transcript was AI translated. This translation was also proofread and corrected, comparing with both the Polish versions and the English translations. Further corrections to the Polish versions and AI-assisted translation were made in consultation with the various copies, other translation software, and a Polish-English dictionary.[3]

The AI translation was placed in a document with the first English edition and the Donat translation, with the three translations arranged in parallel columns for easier comparison. Because the original Polish version does not include as many paragraph breaks nor any chapter headings, it was

[3] The Polish text was translated using Google Translate, with certain phrases double-checked using DeepL, and some spot-checking using Translate.com.

broken up, so that its flow matched the Donat and first English editions, which are nearly matched in this regard.

The entire AI translation was proofread again, comparing it to the two English translations, and additional corrections were made in consultation with the Polish documents. The final result is posted at the end of the online version of this paper.[4]

General Remarks on the English Translations

The first English edition is missing many passages from the Polish, although they are included in the handwritten draft translation. While this could be "self-censorship," it is more likely due to the constraints of publishing the work in a small booklet with a page limitation. There are also a sizable number of typos, further indicating it may have been rushed for publication. The first English edition breaks up the Polish text into more paragraphs, and adds chapter headings.

Many of the omitted passages are restored by Donat in his translation in *The Death Camp Treblinka*. However, Donat's translation does not need to be compared closely to the first English edition because of how similar they are. Donat was not the original translator for the American Representation of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland, but the version published in his book is so close as to constitute plagiarism. The sentence structure is nearly identical, and many passages are word-for-word matches. The paragraph breaks are nearly identical throughout, and he reproduces chapter headings in the exact same places (other than one missing chapter heading). These cannot be explained by reference to the Polish, because the sentence structure between the Polish and English varies significantly in places, in addition to having fewer paragraphs and no chapters.

An example from the first chapter shows how close the translations are. Page numbers are indicated in parentheses.

First English (5)	**Donat (148)**
Today I am a homeless old man without a roof over my head, without a family, without any next of kin. I talk to myself. I answer my own questions. I am a nomad. It is with a sense of fear that I pass through hu-	Today I am a homeless old man without a roof over my head, without a family, without any next of kin. I keep talking to myself. I answer my own questions. I am a nomad. It is with a sense of fear that I pass

[4] Direct access: https://codoh.com/wp-content/uploads/JankielWiernik-AYearInTreblinka-EnglishAITranslation.pdf

man settlements.	through places of human habitation.

This similarity persists throughout Donat's work. A couple of additional examples are presented to illustrate this. The first from Chapter VIII/Chapter IX:[5]

First English (27)	**Donat (169)**
We began to suffer greatly from the cold and they started issuing blankets to us. In my absence from Camp No. 2, a carpentry shop had been installed. A baker from Warsaw functioned as its foreman.	We began to suffer greatly from the cold and they started issuing blankets to us. While I had been away from Camp No. 2, a carpentry shop had been installed there. A baker from Warsaw served as its foreman.

Finally, an example from Chapter XII:

First English (40)	**Donat (182)**
I continued working in Camp No. 1, returning to Camp No. 2 for the night. I was constructing an enclosure of birchwood a low fence around the flower garden where animals and birds were also kept. It was a quiet, pretty spot. Wooden benches were scattered around for the convenience of the Germans and Ukrainians. But, alas, that serene spot was the seat of infamous plotting, the only topic of which undoubtedly was how to torture us, the helpless wretches.	I continued working at Camp No. 1, returning to Camp No. 2 each night. I was constructing a Birchwood enclosure, a low fence around the flower garden where domesticated animals and birds were also kept. It was a quiet, pretty spot. Wooden benches had been placed there for the convenience of the Germans and Ukrainians. But alas, that serene spot was the seat of infamous plotting, the only theme of which undoubtedly was how to torture us, the hopeless wretches.

Due to the fact that Donat's translation is more complete and due to its near-identical similarity to the first English edition, we will be comparing the new AI-assisted translation only to Donat.

Passages Missing from Donat's Version

For the analysis below, complete paragraphs are reproduced from Donat to provide the full context, and to make identifying the passages easier. This

[5] Donat does not include a Chapter IX. He skips from VIII to X. The first English edition has a Chapter VIII, IX, and X.

way, the omitted passages can be placed into their proper contexts, and a fair comparison can be made between the versions. Page-number references are included in parentheses.

Passages left out by Donat are highlighted by underscoring them. These are all the passages we identified that have been completely left out of Donat's translation. There are also several passages where the meaning was altered, most of which are not included here. In many of these cases, the alteration was not material to the overall sense of the paragraph or book.

Chapter II

AI Translation	**Donat (149)**
On the street, the "Scharführer" was lining everyone up in ranks. They were gathered without distinction of gender or age. The "Scharführer" performed his work with passion. His face beamed with a smile. Slim and supple, he bustled everywhere. <u>He watched us, sorted us.</u> His gaze swept over everyone. With a sadistic smile, he looked at the great work of his great homeland, which in one fell swoop will tear off the head of the harmful hydra. My gaze falls on his face.	In the street one of the leaders arranged the people in ranks, without any distinction as to age or sex, performing his task with glee, a satisfied smile on his face. Agile and quick of movement, he was here, there and everywhere. He looked us over appraisingly, his eyes darting up and down the ranks. With a sadistic sneer he contemplated the great accomplishment of his mighty Fatherland which, at one stroke, would chop off the head of the loathsome serpent.

While Donat's translation of "He looked us over appraisingly" could be argued as roughly accurate, it fails to convey the more active sense of the "sorting." It scarcely needs to be pointed out that any mention of "sorting" or "selection" by the Germans is noteworthy. The original Polish sentence is "Oglądał nas, sortował."

AI Translation	**Donat (150)**
Amidst boundless torment, we reached Małkinia. We stood there all night. Ukrainians boarded the wagon and demanded valuables. Everyone gave to save their lives for a short time. Unfortunately, I had nothing. Firstly, I had left home unexpected-	Amidst untold agonies, we finally reached Malkinia, where our train stopped for the night. Ukrainian guards came into our car and demanded our valuables. Everyone who had any surrendered them just to gain a little longer lease on life.

ly, and secondly, I had sold everything during the war to stay afloat because I wasn't earning any money. In the morning, the train departed and we arrived at Treblinka station. I noticed a train passing by, carrying ragged, half-naked, starving people. They spoke to us, but we couldn't understand them.	Unfortunately, I had nothing of value because I had left my home unexpectedly and because I had been unemployed and had gradually sold all my possessions in order to keep going. The next morning our train started to move again. We saw a train passing by filled with tattered, half-naked, starved people. They were trying to say something to us, but we could not understand what they were saying.

Donat leaves out the information that the train had traveled south from Małkinia to the Treblinka train station where the author witnesses the train of people passing. By leaving out this passage, Donat creates geographical confusion, implying this happened further north, possibly when the train was still at or near Małkinia. If Wiernik[6] witnessed a train full of half-naked people traveling north, a likely scenario is that they were leaving the Treblinka area after surviving the "bathhouses." The implication is that he may be responsible for identifying several thousand hitherto-unknown survivors of this "death camp," of which it is generally assumed fewer than 100 people survived, most of them escaping during the inmate uprising of August 2, 1943. Coincidentally, if Wiernik ever wondered "where did they go?" about that train full of people, he would be considered a proto-Holocaust revisionist.

Chapter IV

AI Translation	**Donat (154-155)**
We were led into the forest and ordered to dismantle barbed wire barriers and cut down trees. Kostenko and Andreyev were very gentle. They ignored our work. Nikolay, on the other hand, urged us on with a whip and shouted. Among all the chosen ones, there were no true professionals, but since they didn't want to	We were marched to the woods and were ordered to dismantle the barbed wire fences and cut timber. Kostenko and Andreyev were very gentle. Nikolay, however, used the whip freely. Truth to tell, there were no real specialists among those who had been picked for the construction gang. They had simply reported as

[6] Due to the draft being written by numerous people, there is some dispute as to whether Wiernik can be considered the "author" of *Rok w Treblince*. For the purposes of this analysis, we refer to Wiernik as the author.

work with corpses, they posed as carpenters. These were ridiculed and given unstinting beatings.	"carpenters" because they did not want to be put to work handling corpses. They were continuously whipped and humiliated.

AI Translation	**Donat (155)**
That day, we were again surrounded by Germans. And there were about 700 people. Among the Germans, Franz and his dog. Suddenly, he asked with a smile: "Who knows German?" About 50 people stepped forward. He ordered them to step out of line and form separate groups. He did all this with a smile. This so that he could not be suspected of anything. They were kidnapped and never returned to us. They were not on the list of the living either. Among what torment and torture they died, no pen can describe. We survived again at this job and in the same conditions for a few days. I worked together with one colleague the whole time, and strangely, fate spared us. Perhaps because we were both professionals, or perhaps because we were destined to see the torments and corpses of so many of our brothers. They gave me and my colleague boxes for lime. Andreyev guarded us. My friend was a good craftsman and also listened to my advice. The "watchman" liked the work. He showed us much kindness. He even brought us a piece of bread each. This was a great thing for us. We were dying of hunger. People, saving themselves from another death, which I will describe, were	On that particular day there were many Germans around, and we were about 700. Franz was there, too, with his dog. All of a sudden he asked, with a smile on his face, whether any of us knew German. Approximately 50 men stepped forward. He ordered them all out and form a separate group, smiling all the while to allay our suspicions. The men who admitted knowing German were taken away and never came back. Their names did not appear on the list of survivors and no pen will ever be able to describe the tortures under which they died. Again, a few days went by. We worked at the same assignment and lived under the same conditions. All this time I was working with one of my colleagues and fate was strangely kind to us. Perhaps it was because we were both specialists in our trade, or because we had been destined to witness the sufferings of our brethren, to look at their tortured corpses, and to live to tell the tale. Our bosses gave me and my colleague boxes for lime. Andreyev supervised us. Our guard considered our work satisfactory. He showed us considerable kindness and even gave each one of us a piece of bread, which was quite a treat since we were practically starving to death.

creaking with hunger, turning yellow, and collapsing. Our work group grew larger. New workers arrived. They began digging the foundation for a building. What this building was supposed to be, none of us knew. In the yard stood a single wooden building, surrounded on all sides by a high fence. Its purpose was a mystery to everyone.	Some people who had been spared from another form of death, which I shall discuss later on, would become yellow and swollen from hunger and finally drop dead. Our group of workers grew; additional workers arrived. The foundations were dug for some sort of building. No one knew what kind of a building this would be. There was in the courtyard one wooden building surrounded by a tall fence. The function of this building was a secret.

Chapter V

AI Translation	**Donat (156)**
The Treblinka camp was divided into two parts. Camp No. 1 had a railway siding and a ramp for unloading live transports. There was also a large square where the belongings of those arriving were stored. Foreign Jews brought the most with them. There was also a field hospital ("lazaret") there, 30×6×21 meters long, where two men worked. They wore white aprons and red crosses on their shoulders. They were considered doctors. They selected the elderly and sick from the transports and seated them on a long bench, facing the grave. Germans and Ukrainians stood behind them. They shot the victim in the neck. The corpse fell directly into the grave. When a large number of corpses had accumulated, they were gathered and set on fire. They burned with living flames.	Camp Treblinka was divided into two sections. In Camp No. 1 there was a railroad siding and a platform for unloading the human cargo, and also a wide open space, where the baggage of the new arrivals was piled up. Jews from foreign countries brought considerable luggage with them. Camp No. 1 also contained what was called the lazaret (infirmary), a long building measuring 30 x 2 meters. Two men were working there. They wore white aprons and had red crosses on their sleeves; they posed as doctors. They selected from the transports the elderly and the ill, and made them sit on a long bench facing an open ditch. Behind the bench, Germans and Ukrainians were lined up and they shot the victims in the neck. The corpses toppled right into the ditch. After a number of corpses had accumulated, they were piled up and set on fire.

Donat leaves out the extra measurement of the "lazaret," as well as the more evocative phrasing at the end of the paragraph. Donat consistently omits such poetic language.

AI Translation	**Donat (157)**
Camp No. 2 was completely different. It had a 30×10 meter workers' barracks, a laundry, a small laboratory, quarters for 17 women, a guardhouse, and a well. In addition, there were 13 gas chambers for the victims, which I will describe in detail. Around these buildings was a barbed-wire fence. Behind the fence was a 3×3-meter ditch. Beyond the ditch was a second barbed-wire fence. Both fences reached a height of three meters. Between these fences was a steel-wire barbed wire fence. Ukrainians stood guard all around. The entire camp was surrounded by a four-meter-high barbed-wire fence. The fence was decorated with fir trees. The square had four four-story observation towers and six single-story observation towers.	Camp No. 2 was entirely different. It contained a barrack for the workers, 30 x 10 meters, a laundry, a small laboratory, quarters for 17 women, a guard station and a well. In addition there were 13 chambers in which inmates were gassed. All of these buildings were surrounded by a barbed wire fence. Beyond this enclosure, there was a ditch of 3 x 3 meters and, along the outer rim of the ditch, another barbed wire fence. Both of these enclosures were about 3 meters high, and there were steel wire entanglements between them. Ukrainians stood on guard along the wire enclosure. The entire camp (Camps 1 and 2) was surrounded by a barbed wire fence 4 meters high, camouflaged by saplings. Four watchtowers stood in the camp yard, each of them four stories high; there were also six one-storied observation towers.

Here, Donat redacts Wiernik's promise to describe the gas chambers in detail.

AI Translation	**Donat (157-158)**
The doors of each room on the side of Camp No. 2 (2.50 x 1.80) opened only outward from the bottom upwards using iron supports and were closed with iron hooks placed on the doorframes and wooden latches. Victims were admitted through the door	Each chamber had a door facing Camp No. 2 (1.80 by 2.50 meters), which could be opened only from the outside by lifting it with iron supports and was closed by iron hooks set into the sash frames, and by wooden bolts. The victims were led

on the corridor side. The door on the side of Camp No. 2 was used to remove gassed corpses. Along the chamber was a power plant, almost the same size as the chambers, but higher by the difference in the height of the ramp. This power plant supplied electricity to the first and second camps. In the power plant stood an engine from a Soviet tank, used to pump gas into the chambers. The gas was introduced by connecting the engine to the intake pipes. The speed of the victims' death depended on the amount of exhaust gas introduced.	into the chambers through the doors leading from the corridor, while the remains of the gassed victims were dragged out through the doors facing Camp No. 2. The power plant operated alongside these chambers, supplying Camps 1 and 2 with electric current. A motor taken from a dismantled Soviet tank stood in the power plant. This motor was used to pump the gas, which was let into the chambers by connecting the motor with the inflow pipes. The speed with which death overcame the helpless victims depended on the quantity of combustion gas admitted into the chamber at one time.

AI Translation	**Donat (158-159)**
Between 450 and 500 people were let into the 25-square-meter chamber. It was terribly cramped. They stood side by side. Children were carried in, thinking they would avoid extermination. On the way to their deaths, they were beaten and pushed with rifle butts and gas pipes. Dogs were set on them. The dogs barked, bit, and lunged at their victims. So, screaming, trying to avoid the blows and the dogs, everyone threw themselves into the embrace of death and ran into the chamber. The stronger ones pushed the weaker ones. The noise lasted only a short time. The door slammed shut. The chamber was full. They turned on the engine and connected it to the intake pipes. In 25 minutes at most, everyone was lying in a row. They didn't even lie	Between 450 and 500 persons were crowded into a chamber measuring 25 square meters. Parents carried their children in their arms in the vain hope that this would save their children from death. On the way to their doom, they were pushed and beaten with rifle butts and with Ivan's gas pipe. Dogs were set upon them, barking, biting and tearing at them. To escape the blows and the dogs, the crowd rushed to its death, pushing into the chamber, the stronger ones shoving the weaker ones ahead of them. The bedlam lasted only a short while, for soon the doors were slammed shut. The chamber was filled, the motor turned on and connected with the inflow pipes and, within 25 minutes at the most, all lay stretched out dead or, to

down, because there was nowhere else to lie. They simply fell into each other's arms and stood.	be more accurate, were standing up dead. Since there was not an inch of free space, they just leaned against each other.

In Chapter VII, Donat's translation states, "As I have already indicated, there was not much space in the gas chambers." However, the above is the previous indication of the cramped nature of the chambers, a passage Donat omits for no good reason.

AI Translation	**Donat (159)**
Ten to twelve thousand people were gassed daily. We constructed a narrow track and transported people to their graves on a platform. But it was impossible to keep up, so two men were dragged on belts. That evening, I experienced another difficult moment.	Between ten and twelve thousand people were gassed each day. We built a narrow-gauge track and drove the corpses to the ditches on the rolling platform.

Here, Donat omits the inconvenient fact that the narrow-gauge rail transportation the crew built in response to the large number of corpses was so poorly planned that they had recourse to dragging corpses by hand.

AI Translation	**Donat (160)**
At the entrance to Camp No. 2 are single-story observation towers. The towers were accessed by ladders. The victims were tortured by these ladders. Their legs were placed between the rungs, and the capo held their heads down so that the victim could not move. He vented his rage on the unfortunate, inflicting severe blows. Among the least severe scourges were 25 lashes. I saw it for the first time in the evening. The moon and searchlights illuminated the horrific massacre of the half-dead and the corpses lying beside them. The groans of the tortured mingled with the whistling of the lashes as	A one-storied watchtower stood at the entrance of Camp No. 2. It was ascended by means of ladders, and these ladders were used to torture some of the victims. Legs were placed between the rungs and the overseer held the victim's head down in such a way that the poor devil couldn't move while he was beaten savagely, the minimum punishment being 25 lashes. I saw that scene for the first time in the evening. The moon and the reflector lights shed an eerie light upon that appalling massacre of the living, as well as upon the corpses that were strewn all over the place. The moans of the tortured

they fell on their backs.	mingling with the swishing of the whips made an infernal noise.

Chapter VII

AI Translation	**Donat (162-163)**
During my time working in Camp No. 1, I saw everything: how our brothers were led to the gas chambers and the terrible trials they endured before their deaths. This was the period when the transports arrived. When the train arrived, women and children were immediately herded into the barracks. Men were left in the yard. Women and children were ordered to undress. Naive women took out towels and soap, hoping they would bathe. The torturers demanded order and tidiness, beating and torturing. Children cried. Adults moaned and screamed. Nothing helped; the whip was stronger. It weakened some, and revived others. After everything was sorted, the women and girls entered the barracks.	While I was working in Camp No. 1 many transports arrived. Each time a new transport came, the women and children were herded into the barracks at once, while the men were kept in the yard. The men were ordered to undress, while the women, naively anticipating a chance to take a shower, unpacked towels and soap. The brutal guards, however, shouted orders for quiet, and kicked and dealt out blows. The children cried, while the grownups moaned and screamed. This made things even worse; the whipping only became more cruel.

Here, Donat removes more evocative phrasing from the original. The conventional biography of Wiernik is that he was unused to writing and had to be persuaded to pick up a pen and write his account of Treblinka. Of course, we now know that Wiernik had experience writing and copying communist propaganda as far back as 1935.[7]

There is also a contradiction in that the women and children were "immediately" herded into the barracks earlier in the paragraph, but only "after everything was sorted" later in the paragraph. Donat unilaterally decides which one is correct and omits the contradictory account.

Wiernik does not explain how some of the victims being whipped, beaten and tortured could have been "revived" by this, and Donat wisely leaves

[7] Olson, "Jankiel Wiernik Exposed as Communist Propagandist."

out this strange observation. The original Polish sentence is "Usłabia jednych, cuci drugich."

AI Translation	**Donat (164)**
Victims were often let into the chambers all night long, without the motor running. The cramped conditions and suffocation took their toll, killing a larger percentage amidst the terrible torture. But many remained alive, mostly children, resistant. These survived after being thrown from the chambers. But all were finished off by a German revolver. The worst part was standing naked in the biting cold, awaiting their turn for a cruel death. However, the gas chambers were no less horrific.	Often people were kept in the gas chambers overnight with the motor not turned on at all. Overcrowding and lack of air killed many of them in a very painful way. However, many survived the ordeal of such nights; particularly the children showed a remarkable degree of resistance. They were still alive when they were dragged out of the chambers in the morning, but revolvers used by the Germans made short work of them…

It almost makes one wonder why the Germans constructed non-lethal, survivable gas chambers when "standing naked in the biting cold" was no less horrific. By contrast, there is no wonder why Donat omits this snippet of atrocity propaganda.

AI Translation	**Donat (164)**
The executioners welcomed the foreign transports with genuine joy: apparently, they reacted to these deportations there. So as not to arouse suspicion about what they were doing to the unfortunates, they were transported on passenger trains, and allowed to take everything they needed with them. These people arrived elegantly dressed. They brought with them loads of food and clothing. The train had attendants and even a dining car. They carried plenty of fat, coffee, tea, and so on. But the stark reality suddenly appeared before them. They were	The German fiends were particularly pleased when transports of victims from foreign countries arrived. Such deportations probably caused great indignation abroad. Lest suspicion arise about what was in store for the deportees, these victims from abroad were transported in passenger trains and permitted to take along whatever they needed. These people were well dressed and brought considerable amounts of food and wearing apparel with them. During the journey they had service and even a dining car in the trains. But on their arrival in Treblinka they were faced with stark

pulled from the cars, and everything proceeded in the same manner as I have already described. The next day, there was no trace of them. All that remained were clothes, food, and labor – the hard work of burying the corpses.	reality. They were dragged from the trains and subjected to the same procedure as that described above. The next day they had vanished from the scene; all that remained of them was their clothing, their food supplies, and the macabre task of burying them.

AI Translation	**Donat (164)**
The number of transports increased with each passing day, as there were now 13 gas chambers. Sometimes up to 20,000 were gassed daily. All we could hear were screams, cries, and moans. People remained at work and, for now, alive; on the days the transports arrived, they didn't eat and cried constantly. The weaker and more sensitive suffered nervous breakdowns and committed suicide, mostly among the intelligentsia. Those who did so, when they returned to the barracks after working with the corpses, their ears still full of the screams and moans of the victims – they hanged themselves at night. There were at least 15 to 20 such incidents a day.	The number of transports grew daily, and there were periods when as many as 30,000 people were gassed in one day, with all 13 gas chambers in operation. All we heard was shouts, cries and moans. Those who were left alive to do the work around the camps could neither eat nor control their tears on days when these transports arrived. The less resistant among us, especially the more intelligent, suffered nervous breakdowns and hanged themselves when they returned to the barracks at night after having handled the corpses all day, their ears still ringing with the cries and moans of the victims. Such suicides occurred at the rate of 15 to 20 a day.

There is no omission here, but Donat inflates the original 20,000 gassed per day to 30,000.

Chapter VIII

AI Translation	**Donat (165-166)**
There were frequent reactions. I will describe one such incident. One of the girls stepped out of line. Naked, she jumped over a three-meter-high barbed wire fence and began to run towards us. The Ukrainians noticed	On one occasion a girl fell out of line. Nude as she was, she leaped over a barbed wire fence three meters high, and tried to escape in our direction. The Ukrainians noticed this and started to pursue her. One of

this and gave chase. The first one gave chase, but because he was too close, he couldn't shoot. She snatched his rifle. It was difficult for them to shoot at all, as there were guards all around, making it easy to injure someone. But their blood ran cold. A shot was fired, killing a Ukrainian, and in her fury, she struggled with the others. A second shot was fired, wounding another Ukrainian, ripping off his arm (after healing, he remained in our camp and was there until the last moment). Finally, they caught her. She paid dearly for all this. She was beaten, bruised, spat on, kicked, and then killed. This is our nameless heroine.	them almost reached her but he was too close to her to shoot, and she wrenched the rifle from his hands. It wasn't easy to open fire since there were guards all around and there was the danger that one of the guards might be hit. But as the girl held the gun, it went off and killed one of the Ukrainians. The Ukrainians were furious. In her fury, the girl struggled with his comrades. She managed to fire another shot, which hit another Ukrainian, whose arm subsequently had to be amputated. At last they seized her. She paid dearly for her courage. She was beaten, bruised, spat upon, kicked and finally killed. She was our nameless heroine.

Donat's translation suggests that the nude woman's act of defiance was an outlier, whose defiance turned her into a hero. In the original, though, Wiernik states that it is just one example of the "frequent" attempts at escape or resistance. Wiernik does not describe how many people were included in the Treblinka pantheon of nameless heroes.

Donat also removes the passage implying that the medical facilities at the "death camp" were sufficient for the treatment and long-term recovery of an amputee.

AI Translation	**Donat (167)**
Secondly, one event knocked them out of grace and into the arms of death. Among them were goldsmiths, sorting precious metals. And there were countless of them. Full crates. A separate barracks was assigned to sorting and stacking. There was no special guard. They gained each other's trust. Where would they take them? Even if they had appropriated anything, it too would eventually become German property.	Among these men there were jewelers who appraised the articles of precious metal which the deportees had brought with them. There was quite a lot of this. The sorting and classifying was done in a separate barrack to which no special guard had been assigned, for there was no reason to expect that these men would be able to steal any of the loot. Where would they dispose of their pilferings? Eventually, whatever they might

	manage to steal would only get back to the Germans again.

Wiernik's book suggests that the jewelers were to be freed from Treblinka when the camp's purpose had ended. Donat removes the passage highlighting that the deciding factor in the decision to kill them was the Ukrainian guards' lust for gold.

AI Translation	**Donat (167)**
When they noticed that the Jews were working with gold almost unchecked, they began to force them to steal. The Jews were forced to steal diamonds and gold and turn them over. If they hadn't, they would have been killed by them. Day after day, a gang of Ukrainians carried off valuables from the treasury. A German noticed this, and naturally, the Jews were punished. They were searched, and gold and other valuables were found. They couldn't confess that they were doing this under pressure, because it would have been of little use anyway. The torture began. The golden dream of freedom for the caged bird was over. They were now worse off than the other workers. Naturally, after this incident, only half of them remained. There had been 150 of them before. Those who survived suffered hunger and misery. And their suffering was no ordinary one either.	When the Ukrainians noticed that the Jews were handling the gold under practically no control, they began coercing them to steal. The Jews were compelled to deliver diamonds and gold to the Ukrainian guards or else be killed. Day after day, a gang of Ukrainians took valuables from the room where the valuables of the deportees were kept. One of the Germans noticed this and of course it was the Jews who had to pay the penalty. They were searched, and the search disclosed gold and precious stones on their persons. They could not claim that they had stolen these articles under duress; the Germans would not have believed their story. They were tortured and now they were worse off than the camp laborers. Only half of them- there had been 150 of them were left alive. Those who survived suffered starvation, misery and incredible tortures.

This is yet another flowery passage from an author who supposedly needed help and encouragement from his friends to write this book. It also follows from the previous reference to the jewelers expecting to be freed from the camp once it closed.

AI Translation	**Donat (167)**
The entire square was strewn with	The entire yard was littered with a

piles of various items. It's understandable that millions of people left behind millions of different clothes, underwear, and so on. Everyone believed they were going to be mistreated, but not to die, so they took with them the best, the most necessary things. The backpacks were full, the suitcases and sacks were full. The food was exquisite. Whatever your heart desired was in the square in Treblinka. All in huge quantities. As I passed, I noticed a full pile of fountain pens, real coffee, tea, and so on. The camp yard was strewn with candy. Foreign transports brought in a lot of fat. These people truly believed they would continue to live.	variety of articles, for all these people left behind millions of items of wearing apparel and so forth. Since they had all assumed that they were merely going to be resettled at an unknown place and not sent to their death, they had taken their best and most essential possessions with them. The camp yard in Treblinka was filled with everything one's heart might desire. There was everything in plenty. As I passed, I saw a profusion of fountain pens and real tea and coffee. The ground was literally strewn with candy. Transports of people from abroad had come well supplied with fats. All the deportees had been fully confident that they were going to survive.

Chapter IX

In Donat's book, the heading for Chapter IX is entirely missing. He skips from VIII (p. 165) straight to X (p. 173). So in this case, we follow the first English edition's Chapter IX, although the actual text can be found in Chapter VIII of Donat's book.

AI Translation	**Donat (169)**
The "Hauptsturmführer" and both commandants ordered me to build a laundry, a laboratory, and quarters for 15 women. These buildings were to be constructed of old materials. Jewish buildings were being demolished nearby. I recognized this from the house numbers. I selected workers and began working. I brought some of the raw timber from the forest. Time at work flew by. Day after day, it slipped away. The sight of everything became commonplace. I	The Hauptsturmführer and the two commandants ordered me to build a laundry, a laboratory and accommodations for 15 women. All of these structures were to be built from old materials. Jewish-owned buildings in the vicinity were being dismantled at the time. I could tell them by their house numbers. I selected my crew and began to work. I brought in some of the new lumber from the woods myself. Time flew fast on the job.

became indifferent.	

This is another example of Wiernik's self-reflection, utilizing poetic language to psychoanalyze his mental state over time. It is omitted by Donat.

AI Translation	**Donat (170)**
An attempt to burn the corpses began, but it failed. It turned out that women burned better than men. So, women were used as kindling. Since it was hard work, competition began between groups – Who would burn more? Records were kept, and the number of those burned was recorded daily. Despite this, the results were very poor. They poured gasoline on the corpses, and burned them that way. It cost too much, and the results were poor. The men almost refused to burn themselves. When a plane was spotted in the air, work stopped, and the pulled-out corpses were covered with Christmas trees to avoid being noticed from the air.	Work was begun to cremate the dead. It turned out that bodies of women burned more easily than those of men. Accordingly, the bodies of women were used for kindling the fires. Since cremation was hard work, rivalry set in between the labor details as to which of them would be able to cremate the largest number of bodies. Bulletin boards were rigged up and daily scores were recorded. Nevertheless, the results were very poor. The corpses were soaked in gasoline. This entailed considerable expense and the results were inadequate; the male corpses simply would not burn. Whenever an airplane was sighted overhead, all work was stopped, the corpses were covered with foliage as camouflage against aerial observation.

Although it is clear from the text that this first attempt at open-air cremations failed, the Polish makes it explicit. Both works indicate that "the results were poor" later in the same paragraph.

The Polish text uses the word "choinkami" several times to refer to the type of trees used around the camp, which is the Polish word for "Christmas trees," although it could also refer to a fir or spruce. The English translations use "foliage" or "saplings."

AI Translation	**Donat (170)**
Then, one day, an Oberscharführer with an SS insignia arrived at the camp and ordered a veritable hell. He was a man of about 45, average height, always smiling. His favorite	Then, one day, an Oberscharführer wearing an SS badge arrived at the camp and introduced a veritable inferno. He was about 45 years old, of medium height, with a perpetual

word – "tadellos" So that's how he got the nickname "tadellos." His rather gentle face didn't express what was hidden in his vile soul. He found true satisfaction in this as he watched the burning corpses. This flame was the most precious thing to him. He caressed it with his eyes, lay beside it, and smiled. He spoke to it.	smile on his face. His favorite word was "tadellos [perfect]" and that is how he got the by-name Tadellos. His face looked kind and did not show the depraved soul behind it. He got pure pleasure watching the corpses burn; the sight of the flames licking at the bodies was precious to him, and he would literally caress the scene with his eyes.

Donat tones down Tadellos's insane pyromania to a simple sadistic glee as he revels in the fire of the burning corpses. Tadellos lounging next to these pyres also contradicts the later comparison of them to volcanoes, spewing fire and lava, too dangerous to approach.

AI Translation	**Donat (171)**
The burning of the corpses was a resounding success. Because the Germans were pressed for time, they began building new grates, increasing the number of corpses, and burning 10,000 to 12,000 corpses at a time. A veritable inferno ensued. Looking at it from a distance, it looked as if a volcano had erupted, lifting the earth's crust, and spewing fire and lava. It hissed, sputtered, and crackled all around. Up close, the smoke, fire, and heat were unbearable. This went on for quite a while. There were approximately 3.5 million corpses.	The cremation of the corpses proved an unqualified success. Because they were in a hurry, the Germans built additional fire grates and augmented the crews serving them, so that from 10,000 to 12,000 corpses were cremated at one time. The result was one huge inferno, which from the distance looked like a volcano breaking through the earth's crust to belch forth fire and lava. The pyres sizzled and crackled. The smoke and heat made it impossible to remain close by. It lasted a long time because there were more than half a million dead to dispose of.

Previously, Donat had inflated 20,000 gassing victims per day to 30,000. In this case, he does the opposite, reducing 3.5 million total corpses to "more than half a million." Three to 3.5 million were the most-common estimates attributed to the witnesses interrogated during the 1944 Soviet investigation of Treblinka, where the Red Army had already translated Wiernik's book before starting interrogations. By 1979, when Donat pub-

lished his book, the 3.5-million death toll for Treblinka had been significantly reduced.

Chapter X

AI Translation	Donat
I have worked through the winter, seen the suffering and death of millions, and have already lived to see the first warm rays of the sun.	

This passage is entirely missing from both the first English edition and Donat's translation. It is possibly the most flowery passage in the entire work. It should be placed between the bottom of page 173 and the top of page 174 of *The Death Camp Treblinka*. In the Polish original, this sentence appears as its own paragraph.

AI Translation	Donat (174)
It was April 1943. Transports from Warsaw began arriving. We were told that 600 people from Warsaw remained working in Camp No. 1, which turned out to be true. Typhus was rampant in the first camp at the time. Those who were ill were killed. Three women and one man arrived from the Warsaw transport. This man was the husband of one of the women. They treated these Warsaw transports particularly harshly. Even more so over women than over men. Women and children were selected, brought to the fire, and when the robbers had had their fill of the terrified women and children, they would kill them at the stake and burn them. Such frolics with women and children from these transports were commonplace. Women would faint and be dragged almost dead. In panic, children would throw themselves into their mothers' arms. Women	In April, 1943, transports began to come in from Warsaw. We were told that 600 men in Warsaw were working in Camp No. 1; this report turned out to be based on fact. At the time a typhus epidemic was raging in Camp No. 1. Those who got sick were killed. Three women and one man from the Warsaw transport came to us. The man was the husband of one of the three women. The Warsaw people were treated with exceptional brutality, the women even more harshly than the men. Women with children were separated from the others, led up to the fires and, after the murderers had had their fill of watching the terror-stricken women and children, they killed them right by the pyre and threw them into the flames. This happened quite frequently. The women fainted from fear and the brutes dragged them to the fire half dead. Panic-stricken, the

begged for mercy, closing their eyes in fear, forgetting for a moment where they were. The robbers would contort their faces with satisfaction and hold their victims in suspense for a long, long time. While they were killing some women and children, others were already standing, waiting their turn. More than once, the executioners would tear a crying child from its mother's arms and throw it alive into the fire. They would laugh. At the same time, they urged mothers to heroically jump into the fire after their children, and mocked their cowardice. I experienced thousands of such terrible, horrifying images.	children clung to their mothers. The women begged for mercy, with eyes closed so as to shut out the grisly scene, but their tormentors only leered at them and kept their victims in agonizing suspense for minutes on end. While one batch of women and children were being killed, others were left standing around, waiting their turn. Time and time again children were snatched from their mothers' arms and tossed into the flames alive, while their tormentors laughed, urging the mothers to be brave and jump into the fire after their children and mocking the women for being cowards.

Yet another evocative image is redacted by Donat.

Chapter XII

AI Translation	**Donat (180)**
I had been working in the first camp for a long time, and in the evenings I returned to the second. Now I could communicate confidently and easily with the insurgents from the first camp. I was less guarded than the others and treated well. It seemed that the Ukrainians often gave me something to keep, knowing they wouldn't search me. The boss himself brought me food and made sure I didn't share it with anyone. I never flattered them. When I spoke to Franz, I didn't take off my hat. He would have killed anyone else; he often whispered in my ear in German: "When you talk to me – re-	For quite some time I had been working in Camp No. 1, returning every evening to Camp No. 2. This gave me a chance to make contact with the insurgents in Camp No. 1. I was watched less than the others and also treated better. Time and again, the Ukrainian guards entrusted some of their possessions to me for safekeeping because they knew I would not be searched. My superior bought me food himself and saw to it that I did not share it with anyone else. I never acted obsequious toward the Germans. I never took off my cap when I talked to Franz. Had it been another inmate, he would have killed

member, you have to take off your hat." In these conditions, I was able to move around almost freely and discuss everything. I also had a few people with me.	him on the spot. But all he did was whisper to me in German, "When you talk to me, remember to take off your cap." Under these circumstances, I had almost complete freedom of movement and an opportunity to make all the necessary arrangements.

AI Translation	**Donat (180)**
It had been a long time since transports arrived at Treblinka. Then, one day, while I was working at the gate, I noticed a different mood among the German and Ukrainian crew: a "Sztabsscharführer" in his 50s, short, stocky, with a thug's face, he even drove out a few times in a car. At this point, the gate opened, and they brought in about 1,000 Gypsies (this was the third transport of Gypsies) – about 200 men, the rest women and children. Behind them on horse-drawn carts – all their belongings. Dirty rags, torn bedding, and other wretched things. They arrived almost unguarded. Only two Ukrainians in German uniforms led them. The two who arrived with them were also unaware of the whole truth. They wanted to settle everything formally and receive a receipt. They weren't even allowed into the camp. Their demands were accepted with a sarcastic smile. Incidentally, they learned from the Ukrainians that they had brought victims to the death camp. They turned pale, disbelieving, and once again banged on the gate. Then the "Sztabsscharführer" came out and handed them a sealed	No transports had been coming to Treblinka for quite some time. Then, one day, as I was busy working near the gate, I noticed quite a different spirit among the German garrison and the Ukrainian guards. The Stabscharführer, a man of about 50, short, stocky and with a vicious face, left the camp several times by car. Then the gate flew open and about 1,000 Gypsies were marched in. This was the third transport of Gypsies to arrive at Treblinka. They were followed by several wagons carrying all their possessions: filthy tatters, torn bedclothes and other junk. They arrived almost unescorted except for two Ukrainians wearing German uniforms, who were not fully aware of what it all meant. They were sticklers for formality and even demanded a receipt, but they were not even admitted into the camp and their insistence on a receipt was met with sarcastic smiles. They learned on the sly from our Ukrainians that they had just delivered a batch of new victims to a death camp. They paled visibly and again knocked on the gate demanding admittance, whereupon the Stabscharführer came out

envelope. With that, they departed. The Gypsies, like everyone else, were rounded up and burned. They were from Basarabia.	and handed them a sealed envelope which they took and departed. The Gypsies, who had come from Bessarabia, were gassed just like all the others and then cremated.

The published version of *Rok w Treblince* says "they brought in about 100 Gypsies," 200 of which were men. This makes no sense, and is a typo. The typescript states 1,000 Gypsies arrived, containing about 200 men. Donat omits the passage defining the distribution between men, women and children, although he uses the correct 1,000 figure for the total number of Gypsies.

Chapter XIV

AI Translation	**Donat (186)**
I'm already in camp no. 1. I look around anxiously. Will I be able to accomplish such a huge task? I have three more men with me. The warehouse was guarded by a Jew, about 50 years old, wearing glasses. I don't know anything about him, as he was in camp no. 1. He was one of the conspirators. My three assistants were talking to the German boss, and I was supposedly selecting boards. I deliberately distanced myself from everyone and kept selecting. Suddenly I hear someone whispering in my ear: "Today, definitively, 5:30 p. m." I turn around indifferently and see the Jew guarding the boards in front of me. He repeats it to me again and adds: "There will be a password." I rub my eyes and can't believe it.	Presently I found myself in Camp No. 1 and nervously looked around, appraising our chances. Three other men were with me. The storage shed was guarded by a Jew about 50 years of age, wearing spectacles. Because he was an inmate of Camp No. 1, I knew nothing about him, but he was a participant in the conspiracy. My three helpers engaged the German superior in a conversation to divert his attention, while I pretended to be selecting boards. I deliberately went away from the others, continuing to select boards. Suddenly, someone whispered in my ear: "Today, at 5:30 p.m." I turned around casually and saw the Jewish guard of the storage shed before me. He repeated these words and added: "There will be a signal."

It is a mystery why Wiernik expresses confusion here, as he has been involved in the conspiracy to revolt and escape the camp for some time. It is a major theme in the latter part of the book. Wisely, Donat omits Wiernik's inexplicable confusion.

Additionally, the phrase "There will be a password" conveys a quite different meaning than Donat's "There will be a signal." The Polish published version and the typescript also slightly differ from each other in this passage.

– Published: Powtarza mi to jeszcze raz i dodaje – "będzie hasło". [He repeats it to me again and adds, "There will be a password."]
– Typescript: Powtarza mi to jeszcze raz i daje nasze hasło. [He repeats it to me again and gives me our password.]

"There will be a signal" makes more sense, but doesn't match the original. "Password" and "signal" are different words in Polish, and the word for "password" is used.

AI Translation	**Donat (187)**
We all jumped up. Everyone quickly rushed to their previously assigned task. They would carry out everything conscientiously. Among the difficult tasks was: getting the Ukrainians down from the observation towers. If they had started hurling bullets at us from above, we wouldn't have escaped alive. They had a mad passion for gold and were constantly trading with Jews. When the shot rang out, one of the traders approached the tower and showed the Ukrainian a gold coin. He completely forgot he was at his post, left his guard, and hurried down the mountain to extort the treasure from the Jew. Two other Jews were already waiting for him at the side. They caught him suddenly, finished him off, and took his weapons. The guards in the towers were also quickly dispatched.	We leaped to our feet. Everyone fell to his prearranged task and performed it with meticulous care. Among the most difficult tasks was to lure the Ukrainians from the watchtowers. Once they began shooting at us from above, we would have no chance of escaping alive. We knew that gold held an immense attraction for them, and they had been doing business with the Jews all the time. So, when the shot rang out, one of the Jews sneaked up to the tower and showed the Ukrainian guard a gold coin. The Ukrainian completely forgot that he was on guard duty. He dropped his machine gun and hastily clambered down to pry the piece of gold from the Jew. They grabbed him, finished him off and took his revolver. The guards in the other towers were also dispatched quickly.

This passage is in the first English edition as "Two other Jews were lying in wait for him, a little to the side," but is not included in Donat's version. This makes Donat's translation less clear, as he refers "one of the Jews" tricking the Ukrainian to come down from the guard tower, upon which

"they grabbed him." The original specifies this is two other Jews (so three total involved in the ambush), where Donat leaves the "they" ambiguous.

AI Translation	**Donat (188)**
Suddenly, I heard a bang and at the same moment I felt a sharp pain in my left shoulder blade. I turned around, and in front of me was the watchman from the Treblinka penal camp. He was aiming his gun at me again. A 9mm automatic. I knew weapons well. I noticed the gun had jammed. I took advantage of this moment and deliberately slowed my pace. I pulled an axe from my belt. The Ukrainian ran up to me and shouted in Ukrainian: "Stop, or I'll shoot." I approached him and sliced his left chest open with the axe. He fell at my feet screaming, "You… you mother…"	Then I heard a shot; in the same instant I felt a sharp pain in my left shoulder. I turned around and saw a guard from the Treblinka Penal Camp. He again aimed his pistol at me. I knew something about firearms and I noticed that the weapon had jammed. I took advantage of this and deliberately slowed down. I pulled the ax from my belt. My pursuer – a Ukrainian guard – ran up to me yelling in Ukrainian: "Stop or I'll shoot!" I came up close to him and struck him with my ax across the left side of his chest. Yelling: "Yoh tvayu mat" [you motherfucker!] he collapsed at my feet.

It is not clear what type of gun Wiernik is referring to, and Donat removes the reference to it. Wiernik's vague reference also contradicts the next sentence where he claims to "know weapons well."

Donat also explains the Ukrainian's dying utterance as "Yoh tvayu mat." The published Polish version only says "J.. twaju m…" while the typescript has "J…Twoju mat." The first English edition simply refers to the utterance as "a vile oath" with no direct translation, despite claiming to be a "verbatim translation" in the introduction.

Conclusions

In the introduction to *The Death Camp Treblinka: A Documentary*, Donat writes that the eyewitness accounts contained therein are "undramatized, unadorned, without fabrications and hollow verbiage. The nightmare of Treblinka's hell is portrayed in simple words" (p. 15). For his plagiarized translation of Wiernik's book, this is only partially true, because Donat deliberately excised passages that were dramatized, adorned, with fabrications and hollow verbiage. In fact, many of the phrases and sentences

Donat chose to leave out can best be described as dramatized, hollow verbiage.

This calls into question the accuracy of the other translated works in Donat's book. In the book, no one is credited as the translator of any single work, with only Alexander Donat listed as Editor of the entire work. If he did not do the translations himself, he certainly took responsibility for their veracity, including omissions such as the ones explored here. Carlo Mattogno has explored some discrepancies between Donat's version of Samuel Willenberg's "I Survived Treblinka," excerpts of which are also included in *The Death Camp Treblinka*.[8]

All of this raises several questions. What harm does it do to Wiernik's account if the passages are left in? Donat added back in many of the passages excluded from the first English edition. Why did he not publish a complete translation of "One Year in Treblinka"? How did he decide which passages to restore and which to keep out?

Regarding Jankiel Wiernik himself, there is no indication he was aware of these redactions for any English version, let alone approved them. Based on the anachronisms, technical impossibilities and biological absurdities in the text itself, Wiernik's credibility has been on shaky ground for decades. Adding back in the omitted passages makes his account no more credible, although more poetic and evocative, which only contradicts the conventional story that he was "a man not familiar with the pen."[9]

In a broader context, uncredited-source plagiarism seems to be a trend with mainstream Holocaust historians. In *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt": An Analysis and Refutation of Factitious "Evidence," Deceptions and Flawed Argumentation of the "Holocaust Controversies" Bloggers*, Mattogno highlights dozens of instances of authors citing "primary" sources without acknowledging they have been lifted from secondary sources (books, online forums, etc.) without reference to the actual primary-source document.[10] In addition, someone plagiarized the map included in the first English edition of Wiernik's *A Year in Treblinka*, whether Wiernik himself or the publishers, who simply traced an earlier map and presented it as Wiernik's with alterations.[11] The translation of "One Year in Treblinka" by Donat never mentions how heavily he drew upon the work

[8] Mattogno, *The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps*. p. 131f.

[9] Władysław Bartoszewski, "Historia Jankiela Wiernika (I)."

[10] Mattogno et al., *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt," Vol. I*, vol. 1; Mattogno et al., *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt," Vol. II*, vol. 2. Words like "plagiarism," "plagiarist," "plagiarizes," and related show up over 300 times in the book.

[11] Mattogno and Graf, *Treblinka*. pp. 71f.

done by the American Representation of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland.

Finally, a note on the technology utilized for this comparison. The software used to extract the text from the Polish PDF file has only existed since 2021, yet is able to output text with a high degree of accuracy, including Polish diacritical marks. What would have taken the author of this paper weeks to transcribe *Rok w Treblince* manually took only a few moments, with potentially fewer transcription mistakes. The process of proofreading and correcting must still be done by humans, but the current state of text-extraction software opens new possibilities for comparing original documents to the translations that have been the only widely available editions for decades.

Bibliography

– Mattogno, Carlo, Thomas Kues, and Jürgen Graf. *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt": An Analysis and Refutation of Factitious "Evidence," Deceptions and Flawed Argumentation of the "Holocaust Controversies" Bloggers*. 2nd, slightly corrected edition, Vol. 1. Castle Hill Publishers, 2015.
– Mattogno, Carlo, Thomas Kues, and Jürgen Graf. *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt": An Analysis and Refutation of Factitious "Evidence," Deceptions and Flawed Argumentation of the "Holocaust Controversies" Bloggers.* 2nd, slightly corrected edition. Vol. 2. Castle Hill Publishers, 2015.
– Mattogno, Carlo, and Jürgen Graf. *Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?* 4th ed., Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 8. Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd, 2024. https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/treblinka/.
– Mattogno, Carlo. *The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Bełżec: Black Propaganda, Archeological Research, Expected Material Evidence.* 1st ed. Holocaust Handbooks 28. Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd, 2024. https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-operation-reinhardt-camps-treblinka-sobibor-belzec/.
– Olson, Thomas. "Jankiel Wiernik Exposed as Communist Propagandist." *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (2025). https://codoh.com/library/document/jankiel-wiernik-exposed-as-communist-propagandist/.

– Wiernik, Jankiel. *A Year in Treblinka: An Inmate Who Escaped Tells the Day-To-Day Facts of One Year of His Torturous Experiences*. First American. American Representation of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland, 1944. Center for Jewish History (Box 28, Folder 490 (RG 1436)). https://digipres.cjh.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE18582620.
– Wiernik, Jankiel. "Rok w Treblince." Typescript, Manuscript. Warsaw, 1944. 11261collec. Ghetto Fighters House Archives. http://www.infocenters.co.il/gfh/notebook_ext.asp?item=41584&site=gfh&lang=ENG&menu=1.
Contains the copy used for secondary evaluation and the typescript.
– Wiernik, Jankiel. "One Year in Treblinka." In: *The Death Camp Treblinka: A Documentary*, translated by Alexander Donat. Holocaust Library, 1979.
– Wiernik, Jankiel. *Rok w Treblince*. Polish. Nakładem Komisji Koordynacyjnej, 1944. Center for Jewish History (Box 28, Folder 489 (RG 1436)). https://digipres.cjh.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE18582590.
Contains the primary copy used for evaluation. In general, it is the best scan and best-preserved copy of the work.
– Wiernik, Jankiel. *Rok w Treblince*. Polish. Nakładem Komisji Koordynacyjnej, 1944. Center for Jewish History (Julian (Yehiel) Hirszhaut Papers RG 720). https://digipres.cjh.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE2948516.
Contains the third copy used for evaluation. It is in generally poor shape.
– Władysław Bartoszewski. "Historia Jankiela Wiernika (I)." May 9, 2014. https://web.archive.org/web/20140509083502/http://wladyslawbartoszewski.blox.pl/2006/10/Historia-Jankiela-Wiernika-I.html.

Appendix: Wiernik's Three-Page Manuscript

Accounts of a Jewish refugee from Treblinka, Jankiel Wiernik, residing in Warsaw at 23 Wołyńska Street, aged 53.

On August 23, 1942, I was transported to Treblinka along with a large transport of Jews from Warsaw. On the way, the train stopped briefly in Małkinia, from where it was directed onto a special side track to Treblinka. In Treblinka, the train stopped at a ramp. Before the ramp, we saw a group of Ukrainians and Jewish laborers. The laborers tried to warn us, shouting in Hebrew, "Wajiwrach" (run away). None of us suspected that we were being led to our deaths. Meanwhile, the Ukrainians were driving everyone out of the wagons into the square, using whips and bayonets. In the square, we immediately noticed large signs stating that jewelry and all valuables should be deposited in a specially marked place. Immediately upon arrival, we were divided into two groups: men on the right, and women and children on the left. Wooden barracks stood on both sides of the square. After being led to the barracks, everyone was ordered to undress and prepare for a bath. The clothes were then taken away from the camp on the same train. Then the Germans announced that the old and sick would go to the "lazaretu" *["infirmary"]*. A number of people volunteered for this, but I only learned later what the "bath" and "lazaret" actually meant.

Fortunately, I didn't undress too quickly. My friend, who worked as a gravedigger in the camp, explained the truth to me: you don't come back from the baths. I then sneaked out of the barracks into the yard and mingled with a group of workers who were heading to the ramp. A newly arrived transport from Międzyrzec was being unloaded at the ramp. The corpses accounted for 80% of the cargo. The cause of death was chlorine released into the wagons by the Germans. We carried the corpses to the yard. The work lasted until evening. Three hundred workers reported for the evening roll call. We sat in a semicircle. A German officer inspected each of us. He sent 150 to the left, and the rest, including me, to the right. We were given drinking water and told to lie down on the ground to sleep. After a while, we heard intense gunfire; they were shooting at those 150 people on the left. I worked for three days burying the corpses. The mass grave was 100 meters long, 25 meters wide, and 15 meters deep (100m x 25m x 15 = 37,500 m^3). A gravedigger who lost his glasses was shot by the Germans and thrown into the grave along with the corpses. The places of the gravediggers who were killed were filled with people from the daily transports. Roll calls of the workers took place three times a day. Everyone

was searched; if gold, jewelry, a knife, or pieces of iron were found on someone, the person received 25 lashes and was then sent to the "infirmary." On the third day of my stay in the camp, during the evening roll call, which, as usual, was combined with a selection process, the Germans ordered all bricklayers, carpenters, and joiners to report. I reported myself as a carpenter. A group of 150 workers was assembled and given the task of building 10 new gas chambers. This work was supervised by a Ukrainian man whose name I did not know. While working, I had the opportunity to move freely around the camp and observe everything closely.

The Treblinka camp consists of three parts. Treblinka I – the ramp, the area where the victims were unloaded and then buried. This area is bordered on the left and right by wooden barracks. The right side was for men, the left for women and children. There was a camp kitchen for all the personnel, which also housed rooms for the orchestra, a games room, and barracks for the German and Ukrainian guards. Jewish laborers also lived in this area. The "infirmary," located nearby, was simply a bench at the edge of a mass grave. The old and sick were placed on the bench, facing the grave, and shot in the back of the neck. The camp was guarded by special watchtowers where Ukrainian guards with machine guns stood guard.

Treblinka II – a death camp, a complex of buildings containing 13 gas chambers (baths). Each gas chamber was 2 meters high, 7 meters long, and 7 meters wide. On one side, there was a normal entrance door. On the opposite side, there was a hatch that opened after the people were gassed; the corpses were also removed through this hatch. *[Second handwriting starts here.]* On the roof, there was a safety hatch, used in case of killing people with chlorine. After throwing in the appropriate amount of chlorine, the hatch was sealed hermetically. In Treblinka II, during my time there, we built a laundry, a kitchen, and a house in the Zakopane style (?) for the camp commandant. Treblinka II is separated from Treblinka I by deep ditches and dense barbed wire fences.

Treblinka III – a penal camp for Poles and Jews located 4 km from Treblinka II. I have never been to Treblinka III.

The staff of the Treblinka I and II camps numbered 1000 people, of whom 250 were present at the site (50 SS officers, 200 Ukrainians); I don't know their names. The camp commandant, an Obersturmführer, had the nickname "Doll," and his deputy, an Untersturmführer, was named Franc. I only knew two of the Ukrainians, Ivan and Nikolai. They were the two worst.

The Germans, wanting to avoid resistance from the victims, who were already exhausted from the journey, beatings, and thirst, selected from the

arriving transport those who volunteered to work in the camp, for tasks such as bringing water, etc., in order to isolate the active elements and then to lead the entire helpless mass along the well-known, predetermined path to death. The men, women, and children, stripped naked, were driven from the square along the only road between the ditches and barracks connecting Treblinka I and Treblinka II. Along the way, the Germans took infants from their mothers and smashed their heads against stones, and I myself saw Ukrainians cutting off women's breasts or piercing their genitals with bayonets. As many people as possible were crammed into the gas chambers. Then, the gas chamber was connected to a Soviet tank engine with a hose, and gas was pumped in. Death took place in 15-20 minutes. The transports that arrived in the evening were killed using a safety hatch; chlorine was poured onto the crowded mass of people. The hatch was then closed for the entire night. Death took from 10 to 12 hours. It happened quite often that people were pulled out of the chamber alive; children were the most resistant to the chlorine. They were buried alive. Around August 27th, there was a break in the transports for about 8 days. This time was used to bury the corpses. A special machine, a so-called excavator, dug the pits, and the corpses were covered with a thin layer of earth. After 8 days, larger transports began arriving again. *[illegible]* 20 thousand *[illegible]* people per day. Transports arrived from Krakow*[?]*, Częstochowa, France, the Netherlands and Belgium and Z *[illegible]* The Jews arrived in Pullman cars, and their luggage was transported in special freight cars. *[Here the handwriting changes again.]* Transports in such large quantities continued until the end of December. In January there was some respite. Transports arrived once or twice a week. In February, Himmler was in Treblinka and ordered the corpses to be exhumed and burned. We tried several times to build a crematorium. However, the corpses did not burn. Only a specially brought-in SS man from Sobibor constructed the open-air crematorium: two brick supports were built, on which iron bars were placed. Rags and wood soaked in gasoline were set on fire on the ground. The corpses were placed on the iron bars. We dumped the ashes into pits, and a special machine mixed them with the soil. Some body parts that did not burn completely were crushed with special tools and then scattered in the field. We planted lupins throughout the entire area.

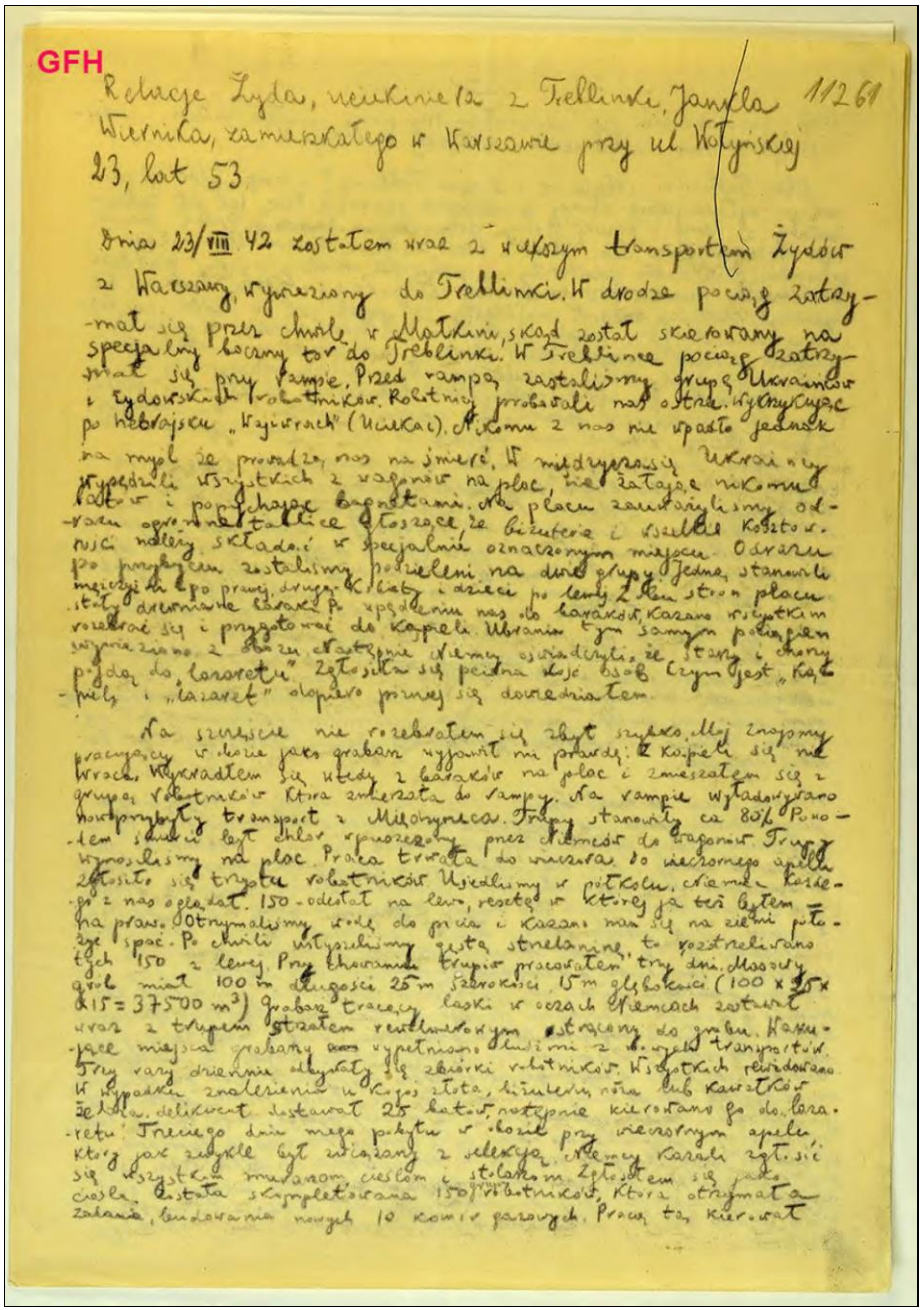
In April and May, smaller transports of 1,500 people each arrived. These included Jews from the General Government and transports of Bulgarian Jews. Transports from the final operation in Warsaw also arrived. At the end of May, two transports of Poles arrived, probably from Gęsiówka.

[Here the handwriting changes for the final time.] Young people from the transport from Grodno resisted and killed an SS man. All the Jews were shot. At the end of July, a transport of 300 Jews arrived; I don't know exactly whether they came from Hanover or were supposed to go there. In any case, they were Warsaw Jews. They were brought to Treblinka III in passenger cars, and in the evening they were taken to the death camp. These Jews resisted.

According to my calculations, approximately 3,000,000 Jews died in Treblinka. We survived all of this. Every night there were 20-30 suicides among the workers. The Germans especially tormented the Jewish intelligentsia. They deliberately chose them as gravediggers so they could witness the death of their nation*[?]*. Whenever the Germans felt like it, a Jewish orchestra consisting of fifteen people, led by Arthur Gold, had to entertain them. They were also forced to organize boxing matches. These were our forms of entertainment. Sometimes a Ukrainian guard would choose a worker and nail his ear to the wall with a nail.

After receiving the first news of resistance in Warsaw and seeing how Jews in Treblinka were resisting in individual instances, the idea of rebellion arose among us. 1800 workers were *[in agreement with?]* our uprising. Engineer Galewski from Łódź was at the head of it. We organized ourselves into groups of five. Each group of five had its own task, its own Ukrainian or German target. The signal to begin the fight was to be a pistol shot.

On August 2nd, 1943, at 5:30 PM, the signal was given. Some groups set fire to buildings and gas chambers, others cut the wires and cleared a path for those escaping. I belonged to the group that attacked an SS man. We killed him with axes. We took his rifle, but we didn't have any ammunition*[?]* for it. We killed about 60 Germans and Ukrainians. Then we fled to the surrounding forests. The remaining Germans organized a pursuit. I killed the Ukrainian who was chasing me with an axe when his revolver jammed. All the Jews escaped, how many *[illegible]* I don't know. The local SS gendarmerie from Sokołów, Kossów (Kosów), and Sterdyń participated in the pursuit. Only later*[?]*, in the forest, did I learn from a rebellious boy that I was 30 km from Treblinka.

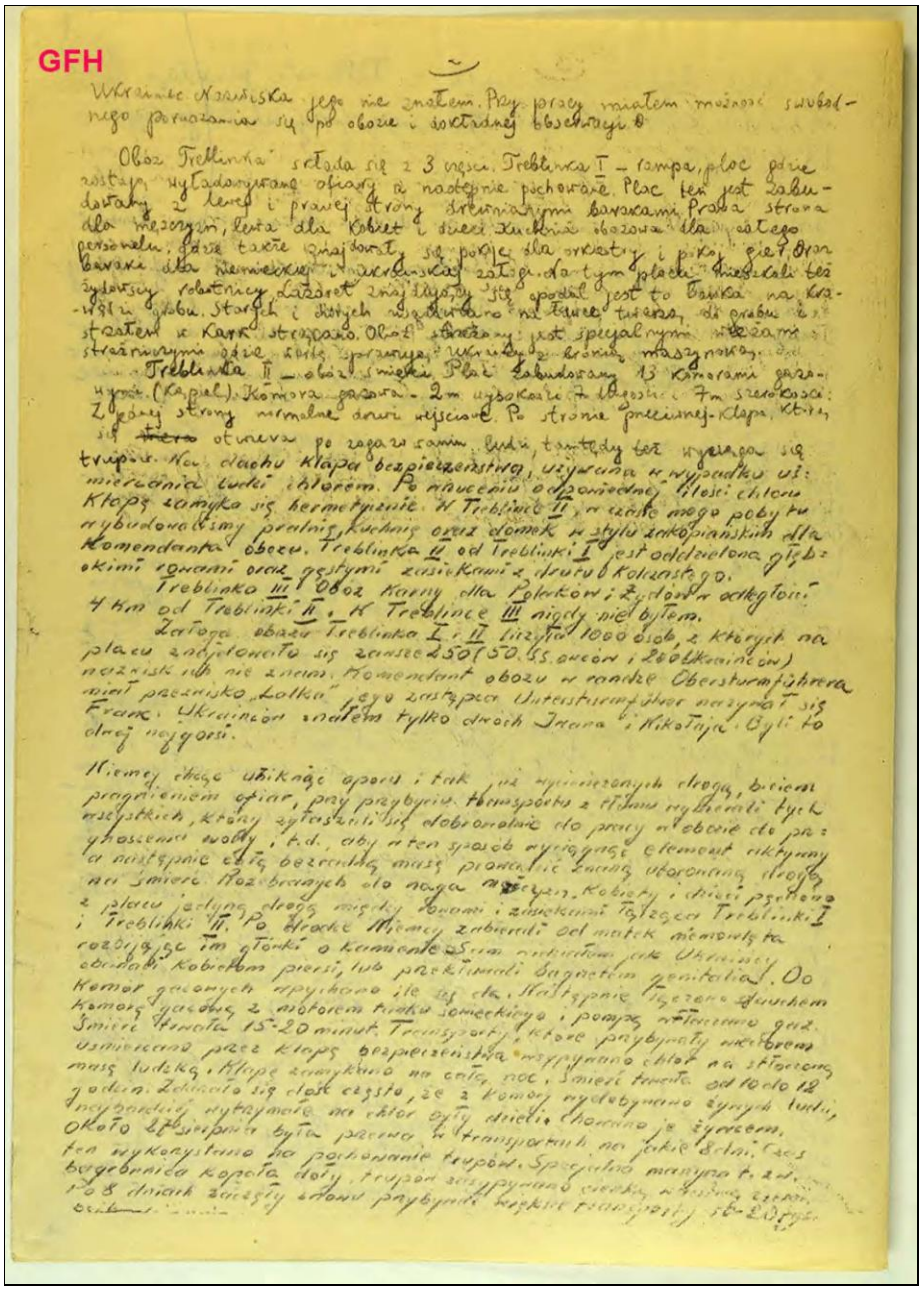

GFH

Relacje Żyda, rzekomo z Treblinki, Jankla 11261
Wiernika, zamieszkałego w Warszawie przy ul Kotyńskiej
23, lat 53

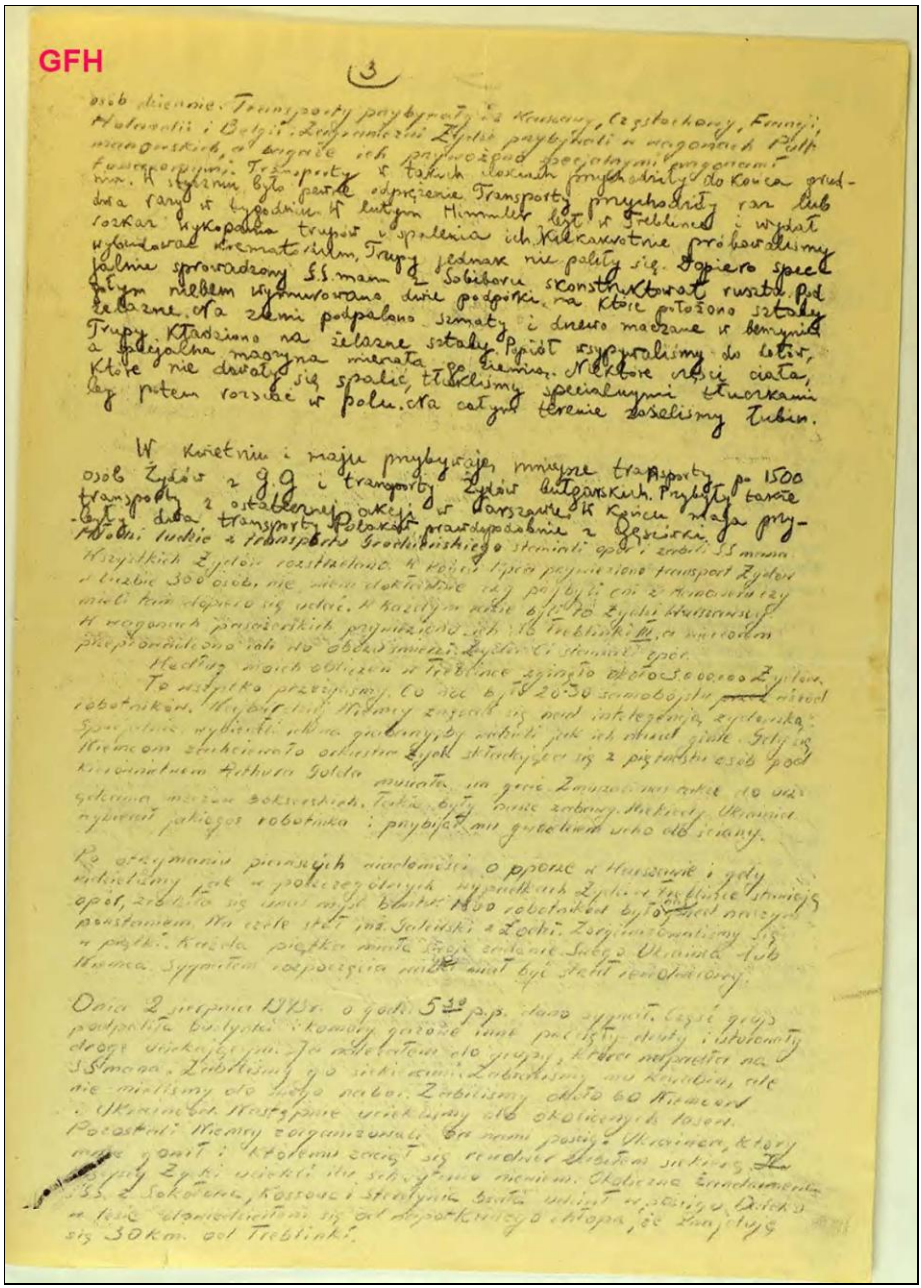
Dnia 23/VIII 42 zostałem wraz z innymi transportem Żydów
z Warszawy, wywiezionymi do Treblinki. W drodze powyżej zatrzy-
-mał się przez chwilę w Małkini, skąd został skierowany na
specjalny bocznicowy tor do Treblinki. W Treblince pociąg zatrzy-
-mał się przy rampie. Przed rampą zastaliśmy grupę Ukraińców
i żydowskich robotników. Robotnicy próbowali nas ostrzec, wykrzykując
po hebrajsku „Kajiwrach" (Uciekaj). Nikomu z nas nie spadło jednak
na myśl że prowadzą nas na śmierć. W międzyczasie Ukraińcy
wyprowadzili wszystkich z wagonów na plac, nie zatrzymując nikomu
bagaży i pozostawiając bagażami. Na placu zauważyliśmy od-
-dział oprowadzający tłoczących się biżuterię i wszelkie kosztow-
-ności należy składać w specjalnie oznaczonym miejscu. Odprawie
po przyjściu zostaliśmy podzieleni na dwie grupy. Jedna, stanowiła
mniejszą część po prawej, druga, kilkaset, i dzieci po lewej stronie placu
-stały drewniane baraki. Po wydaniu nas do baraków, kazano rozebrać
się i przygotować do kąpieli. Ubraniu tym samym polecono
zajmować się. Z drugiej strony dowiedzieliśmy się, że stamtąd
pójdą do „lazaretu". Zgłosiła się pełna liczba osób czyli jest „kąt
-piel i „lazaret" dopiero później się dowiedziałem.

Na szczęście nie rozebrałem się zbyt szybko. Mój znajomy
pracujący w obozie jako grabarz ujawnił mi prawdę: z kąpieli się nie
wraca. Wyrzuciłem się wtedy z baraków na plac i zmieszałem się z
grupą robotników która zmierzała do rampy. Na rampie wyładowywano
kontynuowany transport z Międzyrzeca. Trzeci stanowiły ca 80% Pono-
-dem składu był chlor wprowadzony przez chemików do wagonów. Trupy
wynosiliśmy na plac. Praca trwała do wieczora, do nieznanego apelu
zgłosiło się trzystu robotników. Wyedliśmy w pięciu, ciemna kara-
-ga z nas oglądał. 150 - odesłał na lewo, resztę w której ja też byłem
ha prawo. Otrzymaliśmy wódkę do picia i kazano nam się na ziemi po-
-łożyć spać. Po chwili usłyszeliśmy gęsta strzelaninę, to rozstrzeliwano
tych 150 z lewej. Przy likwidacji trupów pracowałem trzy dni. Masowy
grób miał 100 m długości 25 m szerokości 15 m głębokości (100 x 25 x
x 15 = 37500 m³) Grabarz tracący łaski w oczach Niemców zostawał
wraz z trupem strzałem rewolwerowym ostrzelany do grobu. Kaźdy
-pracę miejsca grabarzy ani wypełniano. Ludźmi z dalszych transportów.
Trzy razy dziennie odbywały się zbiórki robotników. W bloczkach rejestrowano
W wypadku znalezienia u kogoś złota, biżuterii, nóża lub karabinu
żelaza, delikwent dostawał 25 batów, następnie kierowano go do bara-
-retu. Trzeciego dnia mego pobytu w obozie przy wieczornym apelu
który jak zwykle był odbierany z selekcją, Niemcy Karali zgł. się
się wszystkich murarzom, cieślom i stolarzom. Zgłosiłem się jako
cieśla. Ustawiła się skompletowana 150 robotników, która otrzymała
zadanie, budowania nowych 10 komór gazowych. Pracę tą, kierował

First page of the three-page manuscript on Treblinka, attributed to Wiernik, but written in at least two different handwritings by at least two different authors. The text mentions chlorine as the killing agent, not engine-exhaust gas.



Second page of the three-page manuscript on Treblinka, attributed to Wiernik, but clearly written in two different handwriting styles.



Third page of the three-page manuscript on Treblinka, attributed to Wiernik, but clearly written in two different handwriting styles.

Julius Streicher: Unjustly Hanged at Nuremberg

Twenty Years as a Fake Auschwitz Survivor

By John Wear

Julius Streicher (1885-1946) was the most despised defendant at the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg. Virtually nobody liked him, and even his co-defendants shunned him. Contemporaries inside and outside of Germany typically portrayed him as a monster.[1] Rebecca West, for example, commented about Streicher:[2]

> *"He is a dirty old man of the sort that gives trouble in parks, and a sane Germany would have sent him to an asylum long ago."*

American psychologist Dr. Gustave Gilbert wrote about Streicher:[3]

> *"A quarter of an hour with this perverted mind is about all one can stand at one time, and the line never varies: World Jewry and circumcision serve as the channels for projecting his own lascivious thoughts and aggressions into a pornographic anti-Semitism which could get official support only in Hitlerite Germany."*

This article examines the life and career of Julius Streicher, and whether he should have been hanged at Nuremberg.

Early Years

Julius Streicher's early life did not suggest that he would die almost universally despised. He was born in the strongly Catholic Bavarian village of Fleinhausen, Germany, the ninth child of the village schoolmaster. Streicher finished his basic education at age 13, and then completed a five-year course at a teacher-training institute. He began teaching in January 1904 at the bottom of the teacher hierarchy, filling in as a substitute teacher as needed.[4]

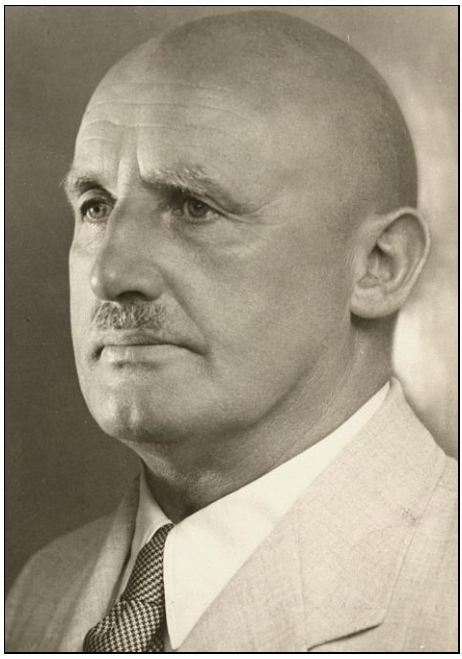
---

1 Showalter, Dennis E., *Little Man, What Now?:* Der Stürmer *in the Weimar Republic*, Haden: Conn.: Archon Books, 1982, p. 20.

2 Dimsdale, Joel E., *Anatomy of Malice: The Enigma of the Nazi War Criminals*, New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 2016, p. 104.

3 Gilbert, G. M., *Nuremberg Diary*, New York: Farrar, Straus and Company, 1947, pp. 125f.

4 Bytwerk, Randall L., *Julius Streicher: The Man Who Persuaded a Nation to Hate Jews*, New York: Stein and Day, 1983, pp. 2f. All page numbers in the text from there, until noted otherwise.



Julius Streicher

Streicher was sufficiently established by 1907 to take a year's leave from teaching to serve as an army volunteer. He resumed teaching in 1908 after completing his army service, and in 1909 accepted a teaching job in the Nuremberg school system. Streicher became politically active in Nuremberg, working for the Democratic Party by addressing meetings outside of Nuremberg. He also married Kunigunde Roth in 1913, and seemed ready to settle down to a comfortable life (pp. 3-5).

Streicher's life took an abrupt turn when World War I began. He promptly reenlisted in the army, becoming the first man in his company to win the Iron Cross. Fighting in numerous dangerous missions in France, Romania, and Italy, Streicher added the Iron Cross, First Class to his growing list of decorations. With the end of the war in November 1918, Streicher was demobilized and returned immediately to Nuremberg (pp. 5f.).

World War I left the citizens of Nuremberg and the whole German nation confused and disoriented. To German civilians, it was incredible that Germany was now subject to the Allied will. Streicher returned to his teaching job in Nuremberg, and began reading an enormous amount of anti-Jewish material. By the end of 1919, he found a cogent explanation for the turmoil Germany was suffering: The Jews, Streicher concluded, were the cause of Germany's problems. This conviction would govern the remaining years of his life (pp. 6-8).

Political Activist

Streicher joined the *Deutschsozialistische Partei* (DSP) in January 1920, and, by April 1920, he was the Nuremberg delegate to its first national convention. He also began publishing the first issue of the DSP newspaper on June 4, 1920. Realizing he would not significantly influence the direc-

tion the DSP was taking, Streicher decided to join the newly formed right-wing group the *Deutsche Werkgemeinschaft* (German Working Community) in the fall of 1921. Streicher convinced this group to hold its first mass meeting in Nuremberg on April 4, 1922, where he outlined the new organization's platform (pp. 9-13).

After becoming disenchanted with the *Deutsche Werkgemeinschaft*, on October 20, 1922, 2,000 of Streicher's supporters gathered to establish the Nuremberg group of the National Socialist party. Hitler spoke at the rally, expressing appreciation for Streicher's work. Since Hitler had previously limited his party to the Munich area, Streicher's political base in Nuremberg was of critical importance to National Socialism's early growth (pp. 15f.).

Streicher played a role in Hitler's Beer Hall Putsch of November 8-9, 1923. Upon reaching the beer hall in Munich where Hitler's revolution was in progress, Streicher immediately joined in. He returned to Nuremberg on an evening train immediately after the failed putsch. The police decided to arrest Streicher, and he was suspended from his teaching position at Nuremberg on November 12. Streicher instituted legal appeals that continued until he was permanently suspended in 1928. The court, however, decided Streicher had been a good teacher before the putsch, so he received a pension of two-thirds of his salary (pp. 17-19).

Freed from his teaching duties, Streicher devoted full time to promoting Hitler's movement. He decided to run for the Nuremberg city council, securing easy victory in the fall 1924 elections. Streicher was also appointed the National Socialist gauleiter (regional leader) for Franconia after Hitler's release from prison. Public speaking was one of Streicher's most valuable skills, and he made numerous effective speeches promoting and raising money for Hitler's programs. Hitler once said of Streicher, "If all gauleiters were as efficient in raising money as my old fighting comrade Julius Streicher, half my worries would disappear immediately" (pp. 19-25).

Der Stürmer

Streicher's newspaper *Der Stürmer* was first published on April 20, 1923. Its initial targets were Streicher's local party enemies. After a four-month hiatus, *Der Stürmer* reappeared again in Nuremberg in March 1924. Hitler developed a growing personal fondness for the paper, since its articles and cartoons reflected his virulent anti-Jewish sentiments.[5]

[5] Showalter, Dennis E., *Little Man, What Now?: op. cit.*, pp. 29, 31, 40.

Streicher's long experience as a primary-school teacher had taught him that a wide gap existed between the educated classes and the mass of Germans. While the German masses were more than functionally literate, their reading skills, available time and intellectual energy were limited. Streicher said that a man returning home from a day's work had neither the will nor the energy for heavy reading. Thus, *Der Stürmer*'s articles and cartoons were presented in a simple and easily comprehensible manner.[6]

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, Streicher was one of the most-flattered editors in Germany. Other anti-Jewish papers started and stopped, merged and disappeared with notable regularity in town after town throughout Germany. However, *Der Stürmer* remained popular. This journalistic phenomenon baffled the Bavarian authorities, who considered the newspaper to be one of the major reasons for the growth of both National Socialism and of Streicher's power within the movement.[7]

Der Stürmer was already one of the most-popular National-Socialist publications when Hitler took power, selling about 25,000 copies weekly. By the mid-1930s it was selling hundreds of thousands of copies weekly, reaching about 500,000 copies in 1935. Although *Der Stürmer* lacked the status as an official party paper, praise from numerous National-Socialist leaders greatly helped its circulation. The success of the paper also allowed Streicher to broaden his activity by publishing several anti-Jewish books (pp. 57-61).

With the general tightening of censorship that accompanied World War II, proofs of each *Der Stürmer* issue were sent to Berlin before publication. The publication's circulation also dropped sharply after 1940, partly because of the disappearance of Jews from everyday life in Germany. Since by the war years most Jews had either emigrated or had been removed to the East, large numbers of Germans lost whatever interest they had in the Jewish question. The last issue of the publication appeared in February 1945. This issue, which had a very limited audience, denounced the invading Allies as tools of the international Jewish conspiracy (pp. 62f.).

War Years

Hitler was virtually inaccessible to Streicher by 1939. Two events caused Streicher to completely lose the shield of Hitler's long-standing loyalty and protection. First, on October 9, 1939, Streicher attended a meeting of *Gauleiters* at Hitler's headquarters in which Hitler outlined further war plans.

[6] *Ibid*., p. 57.
[7] *Ibid*., p. 71.

Streicher carelessly disclosed the confidential information he learned at this meeting to a few party comrades, and later to a larger assembly at a political meeting in Nuremberg.[8]

Second, Streicher brought on the wrath of almost the entire army general staff a few weeks later when he made an impromptu speech at the Nuremberg *Kulturvereinshalle*, while attending an "evening of comradeship" for German war veterans. Taking exception to some of the comments made by the previous speakers, Streicher stated emphatically that sole credit for the recent military triumphs in Poland was due to Hitler. Streicher also charged that the previous Great War had been lost because of inept military leaders. At the insistence of some ranking military leaders, Streicher was forced to apologize publicly and publish a retraction of his insulting words (pp. 280f.).

It was apparent that Hitler had lost his patience with Streicher, and in late December 1939, Hermann Göring began legal proceedings against Streicher. The formal hearing took place in Munich and began on February 13, 1940. On February 16, Streicher was found guilty of the principal charge that he had profited from illicit financial dealings in the confiscation of Jewish property. The official opinion stated simply that Streicher was "unfit for leadership." Hitler's reaction to the court's findings was to order Streicher to cease all functions as a *Gauleiter* and make no further public speeches. Streicher was, however, still allowed to publish *Der Stürmer* (pp. 281-283).

Having been removed as Franconian *Gauleiter*, Streicher quietly moved to the Pleikershof Farm 20 miles from Nuremberg. While Streicher was genuinely interested in the crops and animals on the farm, his principal concern remained *Der Stürmer*. Before and after the United States' entry into the war against Germany, Streicher published numerous articles documenting the Jewish control of American politics and financial affairs. Throughout the war years, Streicher's favorite target was American President Franklin Roosevelt, who he always called "the Jew Rosenfeld" (pp. 284, 286-288).

Streicher's wife, Kunigunde, suffered from major mental and emotional problems during this period. She was committed in early 1939 to a mental sanatorium in Rottermünster, where she died during the mid-years of the war. Streicher developed a close relationship with Adele Tappe, who was employed as his secretary at Pleikershof. The two were married on March

[8] Varga, William P., *The Number One Nazi Jew-Baiter*, New York: Carlton Press, Inc., 1981, pp. 277, 279f. All page numbers in the text from there.

30, 1945, probably by a local civil service official in a simple ceremony (pp. 284f., 293).

The newlyweds left Pleikershof and headed towards the Tyrolian Alps, eventually finding refuge as paying guests at a farm near the town of Weidring. Streicher posed as an artist, partially disguising himself with the growth of a white beard. Maj. Henry Blitt, a Jewish-American officer, recognized Streicher and placed him under arrest on May 23. Adele was also arrested, and the two were jailed in various locations and forced to undergo official interrogations. Julius Streicher was later moved to a prison cell in the compound of Nuremberg's Palace of Justice, where he faced trial as a major war criminal at the IMT (pp. 293f., 300).

IMT

The indictments of the German defendants at the IMT were served on October 19, 1945. Dr. Gilbert asked the defendants to make a brief statement about their indictments. Streicher answered, "This trial is a triumph of World Jewry!"[9] Streicher later said: "This so-called indictment is *reine wurst* – pure baloney – they must have their victims. I am suspicious of such international justice. International Jewry is a better description."[10]

Only weeks before the IMT started, the American interrogating officer Col. Brundage expressed concern about the lack of substantive evidence against Streicher. Brundage identified the difficulty of linking Streicher's actions with the offense of conspiracy under Count One of the IMT indictment. It was clear to Brundage that Streicher's actions did not meet the required level of criminal participation in a common plan or conspiracy, as a leader, organizer, instigator or an accomplice.[11]

Brundage, during interrogations in November 1945, attempted to establish that Streicher had influenced Hitler on the Jewish question, and encouraged Hitler's anti-Jewish prejudice. However, no documentary or other substantive evidence existed establishing that Streicher had indirectly influenced the attitude and policies of Hitler and future anti-Jewish actions of the National-Socialist regime.[12]

---

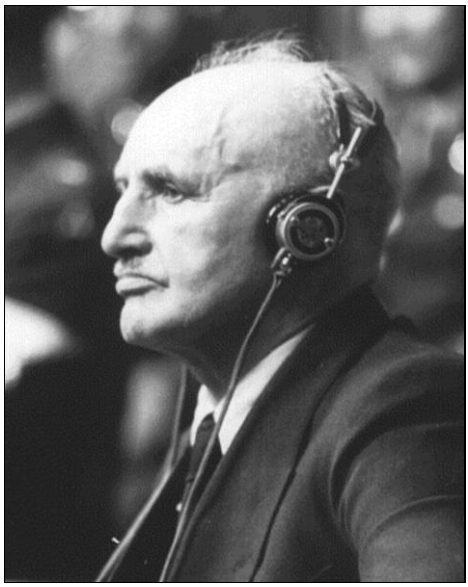
9 Gilbert, G. M., *Nuremberg Diary*, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

10 Dimsdale, Joel E., *Anatomy of Malice: The Enigma of the Nazi War Criminals*, New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 2016, p. 105.

11 Eastwood, Margaret, *The Nuremberg Trial of Julius Streicher: The Crime of "Incitement to Genocide,"* Queenston, Ontario: The Edwin Mellen Press, 2011, p. 31.

12 *Ibid*., p. 43.

Streicher thought the IMT was a farce. He said to American psychiatrist Leon Goldensohn:[13]



Julius Streicher during the IMT

> *"My conviction is and always has been, since the beginning of this trial, that in the final analysis it doesn't matter what defense arguments are given because the minds of the judges were made up in advance, and nothing the defense lawyers or the defendants and their witnesses can say could possibly change anything. This is not a normal trial. It's an international political trial and as such is highly irregular.*
>
> *It is a trial within a nation but a trial of victors against the vanquished. Even before the trials started, the victors who are our judges were quite convinced that we were guilty and that we should all pay the price."*

Streicher also claimed at the IMT that he had been tortured and beaten up by Allied soldiers. American prosecutor Robert Jackson moved to strike this testimony from the record, since otherwise "the court would have had to conduct an investigation."[14]

The legal issues in Streicher's case were unique. Since Streicher had been forbidden from making speeches and had been placed under house arrest starting in 1940, it was difficult for the tribunal to prove that he had conspired to start the war or commit war crimes. Instead, the tribunal accused him of fulminating race hatred for so long and so effectively that this constituted crimes against humanity. Streicher's numerous writings and speeches were presented as evidence of his incitements to violence.[15]

Streicher presented his defense on April 26, 1946. Streicher's bluntness and combative nature made a bad impression on the tribunal. For example,

---

[13] Gellately, Robert (editor), *The Nuremberg Interviews: Conducted by Leon Goldensohn*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2004, p. 260.

[14] Butz, Arthur R., *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry,* Newport Beach, Cal.: Institute for Historical Review, Ninth printing, 1993, p. 189.

[15] Dimsdale, Joel E., *Anatomy of Malice*, *op. cit.*, pp. 106f.

when the prosecution asked whether he thought he had promoted race hatred by writing that Jews were "a nation of bloodsuckers and extortionists," Streicher responded:[16]

> *"It is not preaching hatred. It is just a statement of facts."*

Streicher was found not guilty of Count One of the IMT indictment, which was participation in a common plan or conspiracy to commit crimes against peace. However, the court found Streicher guilty under Count Four of the IMT indictment, which involved crimes against humanity. The court in its opinion stated that Streicher, for his 25 years of speaking, writing and preaching hatred against the Jews, was widely known as "Jew-Baiter Number One." It claimed that Streicher's incitement to murder and extermination, at the time when Jews were being killed in the East, constituted crimes against humanity.[17]

Streicher was hanged at Nuremberg on October 16, 1946. When the noose was slipped over his head, he yelled "Heil Hitler! Heil Hitler!" He also shouted at the witnesses: "Purim Festival 1946!" and "The Bolsheviks will hang you all one day." When the black hood was placed over his head, Streicher said his last words: "Adele – my dear wife."[18]

Conclusion

American prosecutor Telford Taylor wrote about Streicher and the defendants at the IMT:[19]

> *"The preceding defendants had all been buried under documents undeniably establishing their monstrous guilt. But Streicher had had nothing to do with military decisions and had been a political nonentity since 1940. Virtually all of his Nazism had gone into anti-Semitism, most of it embodied in his journal, Der Stuermer. Beyond question he had been an important force in sowing the seeds of the anti-Jewish atrocities, but was that a crime under international law?* […W]*as the publication of a German newspaper in Germany, no matter how scurrilous, an international crime?"*

---

16 *Ibid*., p. 107.

17 Dalton, Thomas, *Streicher, Rosenberg, and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts*, Uckfield, UK: Castle Hill Publishers, 2020, pp. 267f., 270.

18 *Ibid*., pp. 278-279; Varga, William P., *The Number One Nazi Jew-Baiter*, New York: Carlton Press, Inc., 1981, p. 327.

19 Taylor, Telford, *The Anatomy of the Nuremberg Trials: A Personal Memoir*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992, p. 264.

The answer to Taylor's questions is that Streicher did not commit any crimes under international law.

Taylor did conclude that it was legally defensible for the tribunal to convict Streicher under Count Four of the indictment. However, Taylor was critical of the tribunal's opinion:[20]

> *"I cannot justify the Tribunal's failure to mention other facts, such as that, from 1940 until the end of the war, Streicher was living on his farm in forced seclusion, and his connection with Der Stuermer was his only 'outside' source of information, that the paper's circulation had dwindled to about 15,000 copies during most of the war, that he had no connection with Himmler, or any contact with those in Poland or the Soviet Union who were perpetrating the atrocities, and that publication of a newspaper, however maddening and unconscionable it may be, should be touched with criminal accusations only with the greatest caution."*

Julius Streicher was improperly convicted and hanged at Nuremberg. While he was disliked by almost everyone, including his fellow IMT defendants, he committed no crimes under international law. Streicher never should have been executed solely for making anti-Jewish statements that he sincerely believed in.

* * *

A version of this article was originally published in the May/June 2023 issue of *The Barnes Review*.

[20] *Ibid*., p. 590.

The Internment of Japanese American Civilians

John Wear

A true aspect of the Holocaust story is that Jews were sent to concentration camps, forced to live in ghettos, conscripted for labor, stripped of their rights, and suffered extreme hardships. Unfortunately, many Jews died from mostly "natural" causes in the German camps during World War II. This article documents that many of the same hardships inflicted on Jews during World War II were also inflicted on Japanese Americans during and after the war.

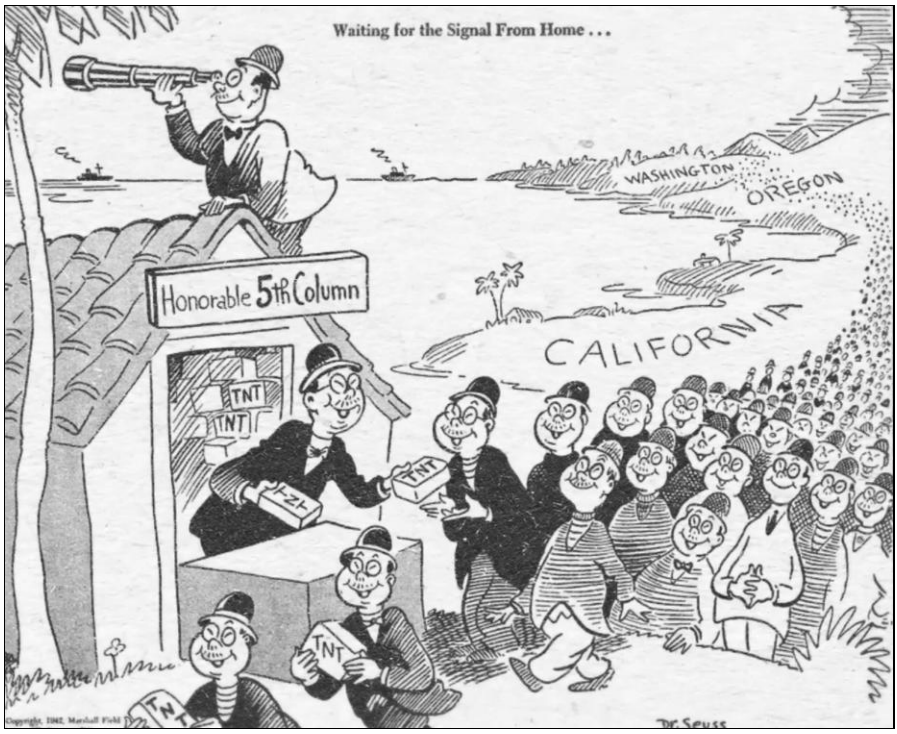
Historical Background

The first Japanese arrived in California in 1869, and were initially welcomed as a form of cheaper labor than even the Chinese. Through hard work, they soon saved enough to purchase land, mostly in the form of farms, small hotels and other commercial real estate. By 1940, the 535,000 acres of Japanese farms, typically situated on California's most-fertile land, raised 41% of the state's staple "truck" crops, such as celery, carrots, onions, lettuce and tomatoes. The success of the Japanese in California soon resulted in so much xenophobia that California passed the Alien Land Law in 1913, which prevented non-citizens from buying any more land.[1]

The impressive ascendancy of the Japanese ended almost immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack. Police soon began arresting everyone who looked Japanese in the Los Angeles district known as Little Tokyo. The U.S. Treasury also froze Japanese bank accounts the next day, and seized all Japanese-owned banks and businesses. Even Japanese-language schools were closed two days after the attack. Fueled by reports of intercepts of communications among Japanese diplomats that allegedly discussed the recruitment of Japanese spies, the paranoia in California and across the nation reached fever pitch. The American public called for extreme actions against Japanese Americans.[1]

Japan had become the nation of the enemy. This enemy had struck without warning, allegedly as part of a well-planned military offensive. From Vancouver to San Diego, Americans on the Pacific Coast and throughout the nation trembled in anticipation of what might happen next.

[1] Russo, Gus, *Supermob, How Sidney Korshak and His Criminal Associates Became America's Hidden Power Brokers*, New York: Bloomsbury, 2006, p. 101.



Anti-Japanese wartime cartoon drawn by famous child-book author Dr. Seuss.

Many Americans began almost immediately to insist that, as a matter of revenge or safety, or both, persons of the Japanese race should be locked up without trial or any evidence against them.[2]

Many West Coast newspapers also began using inappropriate and offensive language in identifying Japanese Americans. These include not only the word "Japs," but also the words "Nips," "mad dogs," and "yellow vermin." Newspapers and magazines nationwide ran false stories about Japanese-American spy rings, alleging that the FBI had confiscated navy signal flags, illegal radios and ammunition from Japanese-American homes.[3]

The Hearst and McClatchy newspapers especially began an openly racist campaign, running inflammatory editorials and news columns that pro-

[2] Daniels, Roger, *Asian America: Chinese and Japanese in the United States since 1850*, Seattle, Wash.: University of Washington Press, 1988, p. 199.

[3] Bahr, Diana Meyers, *The Unquiet Nisei: An Oral History of the Life of Sue Kunitomi Embrey*, New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2007, p. 40.

duced a sense of outrage among white Californians against Japanese Americans. Henry McLemore wrote in his syndicated column:[4]

> *"I am for immediate removal of every Japanese* […] *to a point deep in the interior. I don't mean a nice part of the interior either. Herd 'em up, pack 'em off and give 'em the inside room in the badlands. Let 'em be pinched, hurt, hungry and dead up against it.* […] *Personally I hate the Japanese. And that goes for all of them."*

The American government had found an easy scapegoat in Japanese Americans, who had somehow become responsible for the Pearl Harbor attack.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which gave the secretary of war the power to exclude any persons from designated areas in order to secure national defense objectives against sabotage and espionage. This order mandated the detention of people believed to be a possible danger, especially the West-Coast Japanese. Virtually all 120,000 West-Coast Japanese were placed in temporary facilities, and given less than two weeks to arrange for the sale of their property before being transported to concentration camps in isolated areas of the country. These Japanese Americans would spend the next three and a half years in concentration camps.[5]

The Japanese Americans were given only 48 hours to leave their homes for transport to temporary holding stations. After a few days of detention, the Japanese were ordered onto transport buses with no room for their few salvaged belongings. The U.S. government then delivered the Japanese to relocation centers in desolate interior regions of the country, where they were housed in hastily built barracks surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by soldiers in watch towers.[6]

Although military justification was the main reason given for the evacuation and internment of Japanese Americans, government intelligence determined that the Japanese were not likely to be a national security threat. Chicago businessman Curtis B. Munson worked as a special representative of the State Department to gather intelligence material on Japanese living in the United States. He spoke with Naval Intelligence, British Intelligence and FBI agents. Based upon his investigation, commonly referred to as the Munson Report, he wrote:[7]

---

4 Tateishi, John, *And Justice for All: An Oral History of the Japanese American Detention Centers*, New York: Random House, 1984, p. xvi.

5 Russo, Gus, *Supermob*, *op. cit.*, p. 102.

6 *Ibid*., p. 103.

7 Ng, Wendy, *Japanese American Internment during World War II*, Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2002, p. 14.



Japanese Americans lining up for "voluntary" deportation, April 1942.

> *"There will be no uprising of Japanese.* […] *For the most part the local Japanese are loyal to the United States or, at worst, hope that by remaining quiet they can avoid concentration camps or irresponsible mobs. We do not believe that they would be at least any more disloyal than any other racial group in the United States with whom we went to war."*

Munson concluded in his report that the Japanese living in the United States would not be a threat to national security.

Japanese-American Incarceration

Ten concentration camps, referred to as Relocation Centers, were constructed in California, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming and Arkansas. During the war, they became the permanent homes for Japanese Americans who had previously lived in Oregon, Washington, California and Arizona.[8]

The sites of these 10 Japanese-American concentration camps were chosen precisely because they had little strategic importance. They were all located in desolate environments distant from major towns and cities. The U.S. government went out of its way to use land in particularly remote are-

[8] Castelnuovo, Shirley, *Soldiers of Conscience: Japanese American Military Resisters in World War II*, Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2008, p. 4.

as of the country. Most of the Japanese incarceration sites are hard to locate and are not well marked; they are often difficult to find even with directions.[9]

The majority of Japanese Americans housed in these compounds – about 77,000 out of 120,000 – were United States citizens referred to as Nisei, born and raised in this country. However, some were resident aliens, known as Issei. The Issei were first-generation Japanese immigrants who had chosen to live in the United States, but who were not allowed naturalization by federal statutes. Denied fundamental rights guaranteed to all Americans, Japanese Americans became prisoners in their own country.[10]

Life in the camps was crowded and unpleasant, with privacy being almost impossible. Former internee Mine Okubo said:[11]

> *"*[…] *the incomplete partitions in the* [latrine] *stalls and the barracks made a single symphony of yours and your neighbors' loves, hates and joys. One had to get used to snores, baby-crying, family troubles.* […] *The sewage system was poor,* [and] *the stench from the stagnant sewage was terrible."*

The outbuildings were also communal and lacking privacy. The overcrowded barracks were, moreover, poorly built structures equipped with only the most rudimentary fittings. A block manager at Poston, California, reported in October of 1942 that, four months after opening, the barracks still lacked anything resembling real floors, ceilings and wall coverings to keep out the elements. He said there was "unbearable heat in the barracks; dust and soot all over everything; flies, crickets, dragonflies etc., buzzing in and out the open windows and doors." These flagrant violations of housing standards were not a temporary phenomenon; many of these same problems remained in 1944.[12]

The Japanese detainees sometimes endured temperatures as low as 35 degrees below zero Fahrenheit in winter and 115 degrees above in summer. In the Arizona camps, dust storms regularly sent sand through wide cracks in the poorly constructed barracks. A visiting journalist to the Manzanar barracks in California wrote that, "on dusty days, one might just as well be

---

9 Alinder, Jasimine, *Moving Images: Photography and the Japanese American Incarceration*, Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2009, p. 9.

10 Tateishi, John, *And Justice for All*, *op. cit.*, pp. xiii-xiv.

11 Zurlo, Tony, *The Japanese Americans*, Farmington Hill, Mich.: Lucent Books, 2003, p. 60.

12 Park, Yoosun, *Facilitating Injustice: The Complicity of Social Workers in the Forced Removal and Incarceration of Japanese Americans, 1941-1946*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2020, p. 208.



Wartime mugshots of Japanese Americans, treated like criminals without due process.

outside as inside." Outside the barracks, internees faced the additional hazards of rattlesnakes and other poisonous wildlife.[13]

The U.S. government told Americans that the Japanese detention centers had nothing in common with the concentration camps in Germany. The Army public relations agency continually referred to the Japanese camps as "resettlement camps," while the U.S. State Department denied that the camps were concentration camps. Rather, the State Department described the camps as communities in which the Japanese may organize their social and economic life in safety and security under the protection of the central authorities of the United States.[14]

It is true that Japanese in American-run camps never experienced the starvation and horrific conditions experienced by inmates in the German camps toward the end of World War II. However, contrary to publicized claims, no researcher has been able to document a German policy of ex-

[13] Russo, Gus, *Supermob*, *op. cit.*, p. 104.

[14] Weber, Mark, "The Japanese Camps in California," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Spring 1981, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 45-58. See https://codoh.com/library/document/the-japanese-camps-in-california/.

termination through starvation or the use of poison gas in German camps. The virtual collapse of Germany's food, transport and public-health systems, and the extreme overcrowding in the German camps, all caused by Germany's cataclysmic loss of the war, led to the catastrophic conditions that existed in these camps toward the end of the war.[14]

The War Relocation Authority (WRA), a U.S. government agency created to handle the internment of Japanese Americans, tried to make the camps self-supporting. Thus, the food eaten at the camps was mostly homegrown by Japanese field laborers who worked 48 hours per week for minimal wages on camp farms. Some internees took advantage of their past work experience to work as carpenters, roofers, and brickmakers, while other internees worked in professional jobs such as doctors and teachers. WRA regional offices in cities such as Salt Lake City, Cleveland, New York and Chicago also had representatives who attempted to find work for Japanese Americans to enable them to be released early from the internment camps.[15]

Economic Loss and Discrimination

Most West-Coast communities initially were opposed to the return of Japanese Americans. Because of this hostile atmosphere, thousands of Japanese internees decided to move away from the West Coast upon release from the camps. About 53,000 Japanese Americans, 45% of the population, had moved east by 1949. WRA representatives helped the Japanese find housing and jobs, and encouraged them to get involved in community groups.[16]

The WRA in its *Final Report* concluded that the handling of Japanese-American evacuee property was poorly done. Japanese Americans lost much in the initial days after the Pearl Harbor attack through panic sales, and more property was sacrificed, as fear and hysteria mounted. Responsibility for safeguarding evacuee property "bounced from agency to agency," before it came to rest with the WRA. Initial losses were compounded by vandalism and the indifference of local officials to protect Japanese property. The WRA's report concluded that "wartime handling of evacuee property is a sorry part of the war record."[17]

---

15 Zurlo, Tony, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

16 *Ibid*., pp. 71f.

17 Taylor, Sandra C. (editor), *Japanese Americans: From Relocation to Redress*, Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1986, p. 163.



Deportation-truck convoy, with Japanese Americans on the way to their wartime detention centers, meaning concentration camps.

Once Executive Order 9066 was issued, Japanese Americans grew increasingly fearful, and sacrificed even more of their possessions in haste. Given mere days to sell their property and all the belongings they could not carry, Japanese Americans faced an extreme buyer's market for their property. One Japanese victim stated:

> *"It is difficult to describe the feeling of despair and humiliation experienced by all of us as we watched the Caucasians coming to look over our possessions and offering such nominal amounts knowing we had no recourse but to accept what they were offering."*

The army also forced Japanese Americans to sell, give away or euthanize family pets.[18]

Numerous agricultural groups unfairly made substantial profits through the mass removal of Japanese farmers. Japanese farmers were about to harvest many of their crops when the orders to evacuate arrived. Since the American government needed these crops, the military stated that crop neglect or damage would be considered an act of sabotage. Thus, not only did Japanese farmers lose the benefits of their months of hard work, but they were also forced to continue working until the final moment of evacuation

[18] Russo, Gus, *Supermob*, *op. cit.*, pp. 104f.

to support a government that was forcibly removing them from their farms.[19]

Some representatives of agricultural groups acknowledged that the internment of Japanese American farmers was motivated as much by economic greed as by military security. For example, the managing secretary of the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association at the time stated:[20]

> *"We're charged with wanting to get rid of the Japs for selfish reasons. We might as well be honest. We do. It's a question of whether the white man lives on the Pacific or the brown man.* […] *If all the Japs were removed tomorrow, we'd never miss them in two weeks, because the white farmers can take over and produce everything the Jap grows. And we don't want them back when the war ends either."*

An estimated 75% of Japanese who had been removed from the West Coast lost all their property. Virtually everyone else lost something. Many Japanese who had stored their property in churches or warehouses returned to discover that their property had been pillaged or vandalized. In some cases, unscrupulous whites took advantage of the anti-Japanese climate to claim property left in their custody, remain on property they had been assigned to watch, or keep for themselves profits the Japanese had made during the war.[21]

Conclusion

The relocation and incarceration of Japanese Americans is today widely considered to be unjust. A 1981 report by the Presidential Commission on the Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians stated:[22]

> *"The promulgation of Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity, and the decisions which followed from it* […] *were not driven by analysis of military conditions. The broad historical causes which shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership.* […] *A grave injustice was done to American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who, without in-*

---

[19] Nagata, Donna K., Legacy of Injustice: Exploring the Cross-Generational Impact of the Japanese American Internment, New York: Plenum Press, 1993, pp. 17-19.

[20] *Ibid*., p. 18.

[21] Robinson, Greg, *A Tragedy of Democracy: Japanese Confinement in North America,* New York: Columbia University Press, 2009, p. 257.

[22] Daniels, Roger, *Prisoners Without Trial: Japanese Americans in World War II*, New York: Hill and Wang, 2004, pp. 3f.



Wartime communal lunch at a mess barracks inside a U.S. concentration camp for Japanese Americans.

> *dividual review or any probative evidence against them, were excluded, removed, and detained by the United States during World War II."*

Most people acknowledge that the relocation of Japanese Americans was wrong. As U.S. President Gerald R. Ford stated on February 19, 1976:[23]

> *"We know now what we should have known then – not only was* [that] *evacuation wrong, but Japanese Americans were and are loyal Americans."*

In the late 1960s, small groups of Japanese Americans began campaigning for some kind of compensation for the wrongs done to them and their people during World War II. They sometimes used the word "reparations," but the softer term "redress" prevailed.[24]

Japanese Americans eventually obtained some redress for their lost property and incarceration. In the summer of 1988**,** after numerous attempts to bring legislation to the floor of Congress to obtain a vote, H.R. 442 was finally passed by Congress. This law was signed by President

[23] Daniels, Roger*, Asian America*, *op. cit.*, p. 201.

[24] Daniels, Roger, Taylor, Sandra C., Kitano, Harry H. L. (editors), *Japanese Americans: From Relocation to Redress*, Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1986, p. 188.

Ronald Reagan during the last months of his presidency. It established a fund of $1.2 billion from which surviving Japanese Americans affected by Executive Order 9066 would receive a one-time $20,000 tax-free payment. The remainder of the money was awarded for educational and other programs to a new nonprofit body, the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund. An apology and the first redress checks were sent to former Japanese inmates during President George H. W. Bush's administration.[25]

* * *

A version of this article was originally published in the September/October 2024 issue of *The Barnes Review*. The illustrations are stills taken from the January 2022 Vox "Darkroom" documentary "Why the US photographed its own WWII concentration camps," posted online at https://youtu.be/waOUNwZA4aQ

[25] Robinson, Greg, *A Tragedy of Democracy*, *op. cit.*, pp. 299f.

The Economic Fallacies Underpinning Hitler's Disastrous Views

Jorge Besada

Ludwig von Mises wrote:[1]

> *"It is ideas that group men into fighting factions, that press the weapons into their hands, and that determine against whom and for whom the weapons shall be used. It is they alone, and not arms, that, in the last analysis, turn the scales."*

Regardless of all the suffering men like Hitler, Stalin, and Mao caused, it is vitally important to understand that they were fellow humans, like any others, who absorbed a complex set of ideas that led them to act the way they did. Although we no longer see people as being possessed by evil spirits, or heretics to be tortured or burned at the stake, many people still see these men as non-humans, maniacal creatures that just commit "irrational evil," thus overlooking what really matters – the ideas they held. Therefore, we understandably keep repeating the same fallacies and their consequences. Let us briefly try to understand some of the actual fallacies which led to Hitler's disastrous views and actions.

Let's begin by briefly summarizing how the modern socioeconomic order has arisen during the last 300 years, and the vital role that increasing freedom and "economic competition" played. For this, I quote my previous article, "How Austrian Economists Repeatedly Saved Civilization":[2]

> *"Until the late 1700s, most people lived in small, nearly self-sufficient farming towns. As technology improved (engines and factories) the rate at which mankind could transform raw materials into wealth was rapidly increasing in cities. A growing class of businessmen-entrepreneurs-capitalists were constantly innovating and due to people's 'freedom to trade' their private property only for things they deemed superior alternatives, entrepreneurs also had to copy the innovations of competitors thus inadvertently creating and spreading superior information, turning cities and eventually the entire planet into supercomputers that were constantly reordering mankind in increasingly productive and technologically advanced states.*

[1] https://cdn.mises.org/Liberalism%20In%20the%20Classical%20Tradition_3.pdf#page=74
[2] https://mises.org/mises-wire/how-austrian-economists-repeatedly-saved-civilization



Competition between increasingly wealthy and productive factories and entrepreneurs motivated them to pay increasing amounts of wealth for labor relative to what people could earn in farms, causing people to move to cities, quickly leading to massively complex metropolises and steadily increasing living standards for everyone.

These changes – what we could refer to as the emergence or evolution of modern capitalism – were not the deliberate design of people, they were, as Carl Menger writes: 'the unintended result of individual human efforts (pursuing individual interests) without a common will directed toward their establishment,' or, in the words of Adam Ferguson: 'indeed the result of human action, but not the execution of any human design.'

Since these changes were unintended, their benefits were not widely understood. Ignorance of how competing private-sector companies were the creators and spreaders of superior information and subsequent social order led to some common errors. Erroneously and resentfully seeing the growing fortunes of some entrepreneurs and investors as exploitation of laborers – among numerous other fallacies led to the rapid spread of a new erroneous ideology-mythology – socialism.

Misguided ideologues and resentful masses increasingly thought that private companies led to unfair differences in wealth and exploitation, and that abolishing them or having them managed by a competition-immune coercive bureaucracy of experts, in other words, the state or government or the 'public sector' would be better for society. Naive intellectuals would describe these increasingly popular fallacies-myths in a manner that was bound to go viral and that is sort of what happened with Karl Marx and his bite-sized 'Communist Manifesto' where he famously writes: 'the theory of the Communists may be summed up in the single sentence: Abolition of private property.'"

Hitler was one of those "misguided ideologues" who did not understand the vital role freedom and emerging private-sector businesses and their competition played in both generating and spreading superior information, as well as using profit-loss calculation to ensure they were ordering society in a manner where more wealth (sales revenue) was produced than con-

sumed (costs), thus being a profitable wealth-increasing order. This, of course, made Hitler a socialist, a National Socialist (Nazi). These economic fallacies he shared with other leading socialist-minded figures of his time like Mussolini, Stalin, and FDR.

The Soviet competition-immune bureaucracy owned and generated all the information that attempted to order production. The Nazis allowed private ownership in name, but, as Mises explains in his treatise *Human Action*,[3]

> *"*[…] *in all their activities they are bound to obey unconditionally the orders issued by the government's supreme office of production management* […]. *This is socialism under the outward guise of the terminology of capitalism. Some labels of the capitalistic market economy are retained, but they signify something entirely different from what they mean in the market economy."*

Thus, as with the Soviets, all information needed to coordinate and order production emerged and was coerced from a competition-immune bureaucracy, leading to – per Mises – *Planned Chaos*.[4]

Hitler, being a man of his time – like other major racists like Churchill and Roosevelt – also fooled himself into believing that race or tiny biological differences within humans were a vital factor for socioeconomic prosperity. It was culture-software, the above-summarized emergence of capitalism and related social institutions like private property, money, finance-banking, the rule of law, etc., not "hardware" (blue eyes, white skin, etc.), which was the main factor in the rapid relative socioeconomic advancement Europeans had enjoyed paving the way for their misguided imperialism of the time. The cultural – not biological – evolutionary process which has created capitalism is much, much faster than the slow genetic biological evolution, thus rendering slight genetic differences between races and populations largely irrelevant. As Hayek writes:[5]

> *"*[…] *biological evolution would have been far too slow to alter or replace man's innate responses in the course of the ten or twenty thousand years during which civilisation has developed.* […] *Thus it hardly seems possible that civilisation and culture are genetically determined and transmitted. They have to be learnt by all alike through tradition."*

As numerous great free-market thinkers like Mises, Robert Higgs,[6] and Ralph Raico[7] have shown, during the last couple thousand years different

[3] https://cdn.mises.org/Human%20Action_3.pdf#page=750
[4] https://mises.org/library/book/planned-chaos
[5] https://www.mises.at/static/literatur/Buch/hayek-the-fatal-conceit.pdf#page=15
[6] https://mises.org/library/rise-west

groups of people, in widely dispersed locations like the Middle East, Asia, and Europe, traded the sort of title for most-socio-economically advanced places. Mises makes this point and criticizes people who erroneously focus on race:[8]

> *"But it is by all means an unsatisfactory answer to say that a genius owes his greatness to his ancestry or to his race. The question is precisely why such a man differs from his brothers and from the other members of his race.*
>
> *It is a little bit less faulty to attribute the great achievements of the white race to racial superiority. Yet this is no more than a vague hypothesis which is at variance with the fact that the early foundations of civilization were laid by peoples of other races. We cannot know whether or not at a later date other races will supplant Western civilization."*

Hiter's anti-Jewish fallacies significantly grew from misinterpreting inadvertent Jewish overrepresentation in the horrific Bolshevik revolution and resulting Soviet Communist calamity, with some deliberate malicious plot masterminded by Jews and/or tied to their "race." Jewish author Yuri Slezkine writes in his excellent book *The Jewish Century*:[9]

> *"At the First All-Russian Congress of Soviets in June 1917, at least 31 percent of Bolshevik delegates (and 37 percent of Unified Social Democrats) were Jews."*

Jews – at least in Lenin's Russia – were, on average, better-educated, thus inadvertently rising to the top of the disastrous ideological bureaucracy, which required the better-educated to coerce the rest. Lenin mentions how:[10]

> *"Jewish intelligentsia members in the Russian cities was of great importance to the revolution* […]. *It was only thanks to this pool of a rational and literate labor force that we succeeded in taking over the state apparatus."*

Unfortunately, ethnic Jews were also over-represented in the tyrannical Soviet secret police. Slezkine again:[11]

> *"In 1923, at the time of the creation of the OGPU (the Cheka's successor), Jews made up 15.5 percent of all 'leading' officials and 50 percent*

---

7 https://mises.org/library/european-miracle-0

8 https://cdn.mises.org/Human%20Action_3.pdf#page=127

9 https://ia801006.us.archive.org/20/items/RedpillCollection/The%20Jewish%20Century%20-%20Yuri%20Slezkine.pdf#page=160.

10 *Ibid.*, p. 203.

11 *Ibid.*, p. 162.

> *of the top brass (4 out of 8 members of the Collegium's Secretariat). 'Socially alien' Jews were well represented among Cheka-OGPU prisoners, too, but Leonard Schapiro is probably justified in generalizing (especially about the territory of the former Pale) that 'anyone who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Cheka stood a very good chance of finding himself confronted with and possibly shot by a Jewish investigator.'"*

In just 13 years – from 1927-1940 – the Soviet secret police destroyed 29,084 Christian Orthodox Churches,[12] leaving less than 500, while killing an estimated 80,000-100,000 priests.[13] This erroneously made it seem to naïve thinkers like Hitler – and sadly many to this day – that "the Jews" were purposely annihilating Christianity due to sheer malice instead of just being over-represented in a disastrous ideology.

Bottom line, per Mises:[14]

"We must substitute better ideas for wrong ideas."

[12] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persecution_of_Christians_in_the_Soviet_Union
[13] https://x.com/i/grok/share/QVJULs5EF8c2wWNYWc4wVECP0
[14] https://thequotablemises.com/books/economic-policy.pdf

REVIEW

John Charmley and the Story of Winston Churchill

reviewed by Ron Unz

John Charmley, *Churchill: The End of Glory. A Political Biography*, Hartcourt Brace, San Diego, Cal., January 1993; 742 pp. 6"×9.5", ISBN 978-01511-7881-0.

For more than thirty years, I'd occasionally come across harsh attacks against a British historian named John Charmley[1] for writing a highly critical biography of Winston Churchill, the famed British leader, and that was about the only thing I knew of that author. I'd always vaguely wondered exactly what he'd said about Churchill that had infuriated so many others, and whether his criticism had been warranted, but never had enough of an interest in the topic to investigate it.

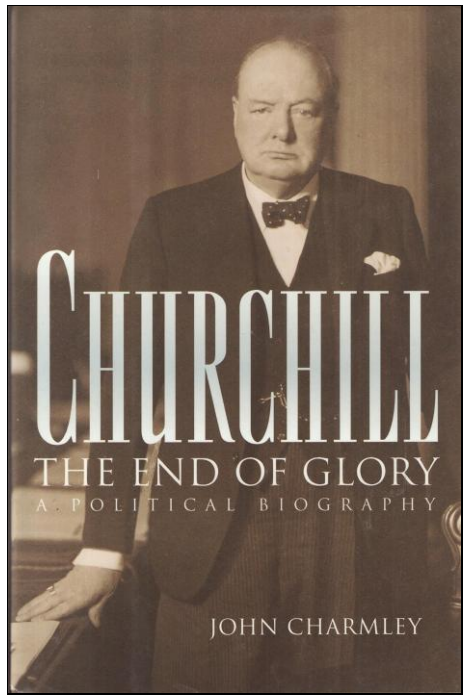
Then a year or two ago, I finally got around to ordering *Churchill: The End of Glory* from Amazon, with a mint copy of his original hardcover edition offered at an extremely attractive price, less than half that of the subsequent paperback version. Unfortunately, the doorstop-sized 750 page tome hardly struck me as casual reading, so it just ended up in a pile of my other books, where it quietly sat for the next eighteen months.

But with those book-piles growing disturbingly high, I finally decided to whittle them down a bit, and a book as thick as Charmley's seemed like a good contribution to that effort. So I finally got around to reading it a few days ago, along with more than a dozen of the reviews and other articles it had generated, all of which helped refresh my memory of the half-forgotten controversy provoked by its 1993 release.

As Charmley explained on the first page of his text, he devoted 15 years to the book and since he was only 37 when it was released, he must have embarked upon that massive research project near the very beginning of his scholarly career, although he also published four other academic books on related subjects along the way.

The bulk of the massive text was a very detailed and solid presentation of Churchill's political career prior to his 1940 elevation to Number 10

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Charmley



Downing Street, and I found its material quite informative in that regard though sometimes a bit dull.

I'd certainly known that in 1915 Churchill had been driven from the British Cabinet for the terrible Gallipoli disaster that he'd engineered, but I'd had the mistaken impression that his political career had been blighted during the many years that followed. Instead, I discovered that he'd soon returned to office in 1917, and then spent nearly all of the next dozen years in government, holding a variety of highly important positions, many of them near the very top of the political ladder, though his record in these posts was often regarded as less than successful.

Ironically enough, it was instead Prime Minister David Lloyd George – Britain's victorious leader of the First World War – who was forced out in 1922 and never once regained a government position during the remaining two decades of his life.

The reason for Lloyd George's political eclipse was the complete collapse of his British Liberal Party, reduced to a mere shadow of its previous standing. Its place on the political spectrum was largely usurped by Britain's newly risen socialists of the Labour Party, which held power alone or in coalition during most of the 1920s.

The key factor behind the replacement of the Liberals had been the massive expansion of the British franchise in early 1918, removing property qualifications for voting and therefore tripling the size of the electorate, allowing the large working-class to finally play a central role in elections. Much of that working-class voted Labour, and the Liberals disappeared as a result.

Another important factor was the severe political backlash against the horrific human losses that Britain had suffered during the war, with most of the electorate now considering Britain's involvement to have been a disastrous mistake that they blamed upon the Liberals who had governed during

those years. It's certainly more than coincidental that some of the most important early Labour leaders such as E.D. Morel had been ardent anti-war activists, even suffering years of harsh wartime imprisonment for their views. As a Cabinet member, Churchill had been notorious for his bellicosity, and in the 1922 elections he lost his parliamentary seat to Morel, with Churchill forced to spend the next couple of years out of politics.

The Charmley biography was tremendously rich in detail, and if I'd read it a decade ago, I surely would have missed many of its most telling and almost hidden elements, items that seemed to similarly escape the notice of all the many distinguished reviewers.

For example, on p. 383 the author devoted two half-sentences to a somewhat cryptic reference to what was almost certainly the central turning point of World War II. But since that story has suffered near-total suppression for 85 years by virtually all Western historians, I doubt if even one reader in a hundred picked up on that item:

> *"At the Supreme War Council on 28 March* […] *Chamberlain had put forward a number of plans for offensive operations. These included a scheme of Churchill's* […] *and a plan for attacking the Baku oilfields in Russia from which Germany obtained much of her oil* […] *attacking the Baku fields, although a more attractive prospect, involved the risk of war with Russia."*

That extremely brief mention refers to the very serious plans that the Allies – the British and French – made during the early months of 1940 to launch a massive attack against Stalin's Soviet Union. Code named "Operation Pike,"[2] they intended to use their Middle Eastern airbases to unleash the largest strategic bombing offensive in the history of the world against the Soviet oil fields of Baku, while they also made diplomatic efforts to enlist the Turks and perhaps the Iranians into joining the Allied attack against the USSR.

As the declassified documents eventually showed, the Allies mistakenly regarded the Soviets as Hitler's weak and vulnerable ally, constituting the "soft underbelly" of the powerful German war machine. They incorrectly believed that several weeks of aerial bombardment would be sufficient to totally destroy the Soviet oil facilities, thereby cutting Germany off from its main supply of that vital commodity. Furthermore, the heavily mechanized nature of Soviet agriculture would mean that the loss of those oil supplies might well produce a huge Soviet famine, perhaps leading to the political collapse of Stalin's regime.

[2] Ron Unz, "American Pravda: How Hitler Saved the Allies," May 13, 2019; https://www.unz.com/runz/american-pravda-how-hitler-saved-the-allies/.

However, all these supposed facts were entirely wrong. Little if any of Germany's oil came from the USSR, and as the world would quickly discover the following year, Soviet military might was enormously strong and resilient rather than feeble. Moreover, vastly larger and more-advanced strategic bombing attacks against oil fields later in the war eventually demonstrated that those facilities were far less-fragile and -easily destroyed than the Allied leaders had originally believed.

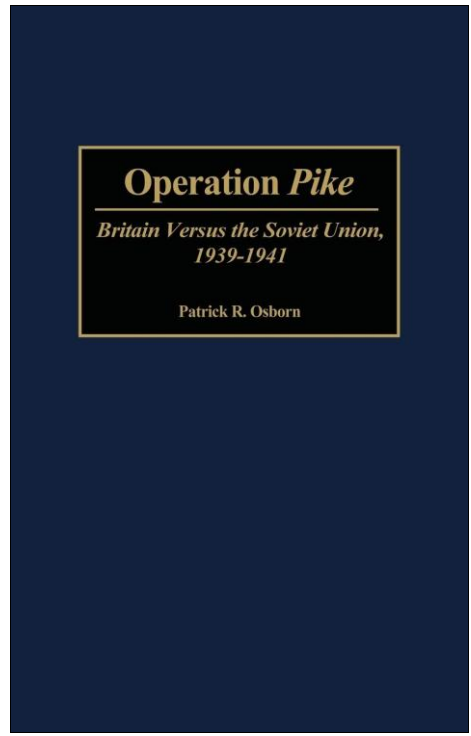
But wartime military decisions are taken based upon existing beliefs rather than produced in 20/20 hindsight. Not only would an all-out Allied attack against the USSR during the first few months of 1940 have certainly failed, but it would have had catastrophic strategic consequences, bringing the Soviets directly into the war as Hitler's outright military ally and thereby almost certainly ensuring a rapid Allied defeat.

By the end of this preparatory period, unmarked Allied spotter-planes were regularly violating Soviet airspace, drawing up the last-minute list of targets for the bombing offensive that was about to be unleashed, while the attack was only canceled after Hitler's panzer divisions swept through France in May 1940 and knocked that country out of the war. Thus, as I explained in a 2019 article,[2] Hitler's attack had inadvertently saved the Allies from a monumental strategic disaster.

Once the victorious Germans occupied the Paris area, they were fortunate enough to capture all the secret documents, and achieved a major propaganda coup by publishing these in facsimile and translation, so that all knowledgeable individuals soon knew that the Allies had been on the very verge of attacking the Soviets. This crucial fact, omitted from virtually all subsequent Western histories, also helps to explain why Stalin remained so distrustful of Churchill's diplomatic efforts the following year in the months preceding Hitler's Operation Barbarossa.

Furthermore, some of the most-far-reaching political consequences of a 1940 Allied attack upon the Soviet Union would have been totally unknown to the British and French leaders then planning it. Although they were certainly aware of the powerful Soviet-aligned Communist movements present in their own countries, only many years later did it become clear that the top leadership of the Roosevelt Administration was honeycombed by numerous agents fully loyal to Stalin, with the final proof awaiting the release of the Venona Decrypts in the 1990s.[3] So, if the Allies had suddenly gone to war against the Soviets, the fierce opposition of those influential individuals would have greatly reduced any future prospects of

[3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venona_project



substantial American military assistance, let alone eventual intervention in the European conflict on the Allied side.

By any measure, the notion of a 1940 Allied attack against the neutral USSR would have been such a monumental blunder that it probably represented the single most-embarrassing element of World War II, and a near-absolute blanket of silence quickly descended upon those facts, excluding them from virtually all subsequent Western histories. The first detailed coverage of that pivotal wartime turning point came in 2000 when historian Patrick Osborn published *Operation Pike*, an academic monograph based upon declassified government archives that appeared in a respected military history series.

Prior to that, I think the most-extensive coverage in any Western book had been found in the 1955 wartime memoirs of prominent Anglo-French journalist Sisley Huddleston,[4] which had causally mentioned the story in a couple of pages, whence I happened to discover it.[2] The whole notion that the Allies had planned to attack the USSR in 1940 and that historical facts of such astonishing importance could have remained totally concealed for generations struck me as so implausible that I assumed the elderly Huddleston was merely delusional until I carefully investigated the issue and confirmed the reality of his remarkable claims.

Charmley only devoted about fifty words to this important topic, but I think that is fifty words more than the vast majority of other Western historians have allocated during the last eighty years, and his extremely brief mention convinced me of a couple of things. First, he was obviously aware of Operation Pike and its importance, but deliberately chose to completely downplay it, seeking to avoid academic controversy. And by absurdly stating that a massive Allied bombing offensive against the USSR "involved the risk of war with Russia" he seemed equally confident that virtually

[4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sisley_Huddleston

none of his readers was aware of the true facts, or would criticize such a ridiculous characterization of the situation.

Charmley's very-weighty book was a serious scholarly tome that his publishers had hardly expected to sell well, with their initial print-run limited to just 1,500 copies. Presumably they thought it might attract a few favorable reviews and then vanish into the remainder bins, or at best be lucky enough to land a spot on some academic reading lists.

But all of that dramatically changed when upon its release it received a strong endorsement in the *Times of London* by Alan Clark, a prominent historian and former minister in Margaret Thatcher's government.[5] Clark distilled and pungently amplified some of Charmley's arguments into a particularly explosive form and thereby set off an enormous media firestorm.

Charmley had simply pointed out that by any reasonable standard, Britain had come out of World War II a gigantic loser – losing all its overseas economic holdings and financial reserves acquired over generations, losing the Empire that it had successfully created over two centuries, and losing its place in the world, reduced from a leading global power to merely being a midsize, forlorn, and semi-bankrupt island nation located on the periphery of Europe.

It was obvious that this sort of "triumph" seemed difficult to distinguish from disastrous failure, and all of it had occurred on Churchill's political watch, mostly traceable to his own decisions and efforts. All things considered, there surely must have been better choices available.

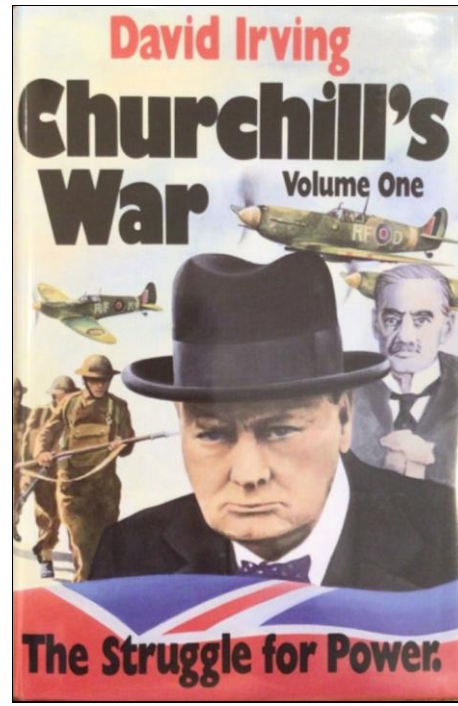
Indeed, as Charmley explained, Britain had some excellent options for avoiding that disastrous war or quickly making peace to minimize its consequences, while Churchill and his bombastic rhetoric had been a crucial factor preventing any of this.

As the renowned Oxford historian A.J.P. Taylor had pointed out in his famous 1961 bestseller,[6] the British could have avoided getting itself entangled in the German-Polish boundary dispute over Danzig that led Britain to declare war in 1939. Charmley reported that after Poland's swift defeat in a lightning campaign of a few weeks, Britain could have made peace with Germany on very-generous terms, while after France's May

---

5 "Outrage at Clark's attack on Churchill," *The Independent*, Jan. 2, 1993; https://www.the-independent.com/news/uk/outrage-at-clark-s-attack-on-churchill-1476408.html. On Clark, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_Clark.

6 Ron Unz, "The True History of World War II," June 2, 2025; https://www.unz.com/runz/the-true-history-of-world-war-ii/#the-origins-of-world-war-ii-according-to-a-j-p-taylor



1940 military collapse, she could have once again accepted the extremely generous offer of peace that Hitler had eagerly extended.

Any one of those decisions would have led to a safe and secure Britain, saved from bankruptcy and still possessing most or all of its Empire, while avoiding an outcome that killed tens of millions and left half of Europe in the hands of Stalin's greatly expanded Soviet Empire.

Towards the end of his work, Charmley noted that for decades Churchill and his admirers had brandished the cry of "appeasement" and "Munich" to denounce and smite their opponents. Yet by any reasonable standard, Churchill had followed exactly these same sorts of appeasement policies with regard to Stalin's USSR towards the end of the war, with "Yalta" serving as its symbolic culmination. Under Churchill's strong pressure, Britain had gone to war to protect Poland from giving way in a very minor German boundary dispute, but the ultimate result had been that Poland lost half of its entire territory to Stalin, and also spent nearly the next half-century under total Soviet domination and control.

Charmley had generally made these arguments obliquely, spreading them out across hundreds of pages of his very-detailed text, where they might have easily sat completely unnoticed. But Clark packed them all together into just a few blistering paragraphs, and thereby provoked an enormous media firestorm that severely singed Charmley but also made his book a huge if controversial success, selling out within 24 hours and leading to several additional print-runs.

However, I suspect that part of the reason behind both Clark's very-pugnacious review and the thunderous reaction it provoked may have been the shadow of an entirely different book.

Five years earlier, renowned independent historian David Irving had published the first seminal volume of his masterwork *Churchill's War*,[7] a

[7] http://www.fpp.co.uk/books/Churchill/1/index.html (inaccessible on Jan. 31 , 2026).

text very nervously ignored by most of the academic community but that had attracted strong sales.

In that book, Irving had explicitly and forcefully made exactly the same sort of arguments that Clark credited to Charmley, also taking them much farther. Unlike most other mainstream academics, Charmley had been willing to cite Irving's work, but he only did so to a very limited extent and often rather dismissively.

Meanwhile, Clark was surely aware of Irving's historical analysis and its total boycott by the media. The *Times of London* might consider Irving just too hot to handle, but Clark correctly assumed they would publish his strong endorsement of the work by a respectable mainstream historian such as Charmley, thereby allowing him to get some of those same controversial ideas into widespread popular circulation while doing so in much-safer fashion. And Irving's bitter ideological enemies probably understood exactly the game that was being played and reacted with outrage. So the history war nominally fought over Charmley's writing may have also served as a proxy-war fought over Irving's.

During his worldwide book tour a few years earlier, Irving had delivered some riveting public lectures summarizing his analysis of Churchill's personal history and Churchill's role in World War II.[8] Watching any of these would easily explain the enormous public controversy that erupted when Charmley cautiously made some similar points along those lines.

My suspicions regarding Clark's surreptitious media strategy became much stronger once I investigated his background. Although I'd vaguely remembered his name from his Thatcherite days of the 1980s, I quickly discovered that he was actually a far-more-controversial figure than I'd ever imagined and he also seemed to have had some concealed connections with Irving.

My casual efforts to find any contemporaneous public association between Clark and Irving came up completely dry. Upon his 1999 death Clark was very-widely praised and eulogized by figures all across the political spectrum, not merely from within his own Thatcherite camp but also notably by Labour Prime Minister Tony Blair. Indeed, he was sufficiently prominent that a few years later, his political career became the subject of a six-part BBC miniseries starring John Hurt.[9]

---

[8] "Churchill's War – David Irving,", Toronto, Canada, 1986; https://www.bitchute.com/video/C9z1fCgUn5If/.

[9] *The Alan Clark Diaries*, BBC Four, 2004, 6 episodes dramatizing the diaries of the British politician Alan Clark; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Alan_Clark_Diaries

However, after his death far-more-controversial aspects of Clark's true views soon got into public circulation. The media began reporting that throughout his entire life he'd regularly told his friends and associates that he was a deeply committed Nazi and a great admirer of Adolf Hitler and his policies, which he regarded as the best system for running a country. The second volume of his personal diaries, posthumously published the year after his death, seemingly confirmed all these remarkable claims:

> *"'Yes, I told him, I was a Nazi. I really believed it to be the ideal system, and that it was a disaster for the Anglo-Saxon races and for the world that it was extinguished.' When Johnson questioned whether he was serious, Clark confirmed he was: 'Oh yes, I told him, I was completely committed to the whole philosophy.'"*

Even just a few months after Clark's death, the *Guardian* quoted Irving as describing the huge admiration for Hitler that Clark had expressed to the historian at the time of the latter's 1991 book party for *Hitler's War*.[10]

So what are we to make of all of Clark's numerous and very forthright declarations of support for Hitler and the Nazis, issued both in word and in print? Perhaps as some have suggested, they were merely made tongue-in-cheek, but then again, perhaps not. At the very least, this evidence certainly suggests the sincerity of his published arguments that Britain should have made peace with Hitler and thereby saved itself from the disastrous consequences of the war.

In considering Irving's book, I think his most-astonishing revelations had been Churchill's desperate financial position throughout much of the 1930s and its direct political consequences. As I summarized these matters earlier this year:[6]

> *"In 1987 Irving published the first volume of Churchill's War, and his exhaustive archival research produced dramatic revelations regarding the character of that historic figure, demonstrating the latter's tremendous venality and corruption. Churchill was a huge spendthrift who lived lavishly and often far beyond his financial means, employing an army of dozens of personal servants at his large country estate despite frequently lacking any regular and assured sources of income to maintain them. This predicament naturally put him at the mercy of those individuals willing to support his sumptuous lifestyle in exchange for determining his political activities. And somewhat similar pecuniary means were also used to secure the backing of a network of other elect-*

[10] "The World According to Irving," *The Guardian*, 18 March 2000; https://www.theguardian.com/books/2000/mar/19/world.irving

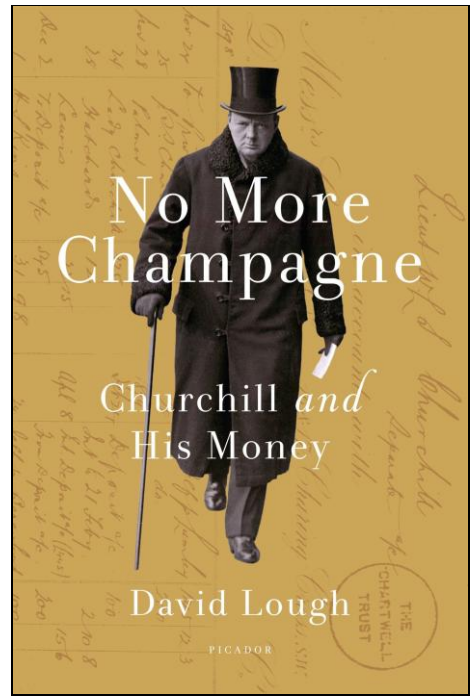
ed representatives from across all the British parties, who became Churchill's close allies in that project.

To put things in plain language, during the years leading up to the Second World War, both Churchill and numerous other fellow British MPs were regularly receiving sizable financial stipends – cash bribes – from Jewish and Czech sources in exchange for promoting a policy of extreme hostility toward the German government and actually advocating for war. The sums involved were quite considerable, with the Czech government alone probably making payments that amounted to tens of millions of dollars in present-day money to British elected officials, publishers, and journalists working to overturn the official peace policy of their existing government. A particularly notable instance occurred in early 1938 when Churchill suddenly lost all his accumulated wealth in a foolish gamble on the American stock-market, and was soon forced to put his beloved country estate up for sale to avoid personal bankruptcy, only to quickly be bailed out by a foreign Jewish millionaire intent upon promoting a war against Germany. Indeed, the early stages of Churchill's sordid involvement in this activity were recounted in a chapter that Irving aptly entitled 'The Hired Help.'

Ironically enough, German Intelligence learned of this massive bribery of British parliamentarians, and passed the information along to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who was horrified to discover the corrupt motives of his fierce political opponents, but apparently remained too much of a gentleman to have them arrested and prosecuted. I'm no expert in the British laws of that era, but for elected officials to do the bidding of foreigners on matters of war and peace in exchange for huge secret payments seems almost a textbook example of treason to me, and I think that Churchill's timely execution might surely have saved tens of millions of lives…

During the late 1930s, Churchill and his clique of similarly bought-and-paid-for political allies had endlessly attacked and denounced Chamberlain's government for its peace policy, and he regularly made the wildest sort of unsubstantiated accusations, claiming that the Germans were undertaking a huge military build-up aimed against Britain. Such roiling charges were often widely echoed by a media heavily influenced by Jewish interests, doing much to poison the state of German-British relations."

Published five years later, Charmley's book mentioned at least some of Irving's remarkable facts, but treated them in rather skeptical and dismissive fashion. However, nearly three decades later, Irving's ground-



breaking work was all fully confirmed and even extended by a different author: David Lough in his book *No More Champagne: Churchill and His Money*.

Irving's 1987 book on Churchill had laid bare his subject's extremely lavish lifestyle as well as his lack of any solid income, along with the terrible political consequences of that dangerous combination of factors. This shocking historical picture was fully confirmed in 2015 by a noted financial expert whose own book focused entirely on Churchill's tangled finances, and did so with full cooperative access to his subject's family archives. The story told by David Lough in *No More Champagne* was actually far more extreme than what had been described by Irving almost three decades earlier, with the author even suggesting that Churchill's financial risk-taking was almost unprecedented for anyone in public or private life.

For example, at the very beginning of his book, Lough explained that Churchill became prime minister on May 10, 1940, the same day that German forces began their invasion of the Low Countries and France. But aside from those terrible military and political challenges, Britain's new wartime leader faced an entirely different crisis as well. He found himself unable to cover his personal bills, debt interest, or tax payments, all of which were due at the end of the month, thereby forcing him to desperately obtain a huge secret payment from the same Austrian Jewish businessman who had previously rescued him financially. Stories like this may reveal the hidden side of larger geopolitical developments, which sometimes only come to light many decades later.

Those same two or three pages of Charmley's book also cited a few of the very-well-informed contemporaneous British sources who had publicly argued that Jewish money and Jewish media influence were together driving Britain into its very-ill-conceived war against Nazi Germany.

The author's sole rejoinder to those widespread claims was to note that in the aftermath of the "revelations from the Nazi death camps" even merely considering such a possibility has been regarded as tantamount to anti-Semitism and rendered almost totally unacceptable in respectable circles.

Interestingly enough, those half-dozen words constitute the only reference to any aspect of the Holocaust found anywhere across Charmley's 750 pages of text. Indeed, that mention was so brief and fleeting it was easy to miss, and some of the reviewers attacking Charmley denounced his book for allegedly avoiding any mention of the Holocaust whatsoever.

Yet when directed against a lengthy book about Churchill, such criticism seems strangely ironic. Consider the interesting point made by French academic Robert Faurrisson, a leading Holocaust denier, just a few years later:[11]

> *"Eisenhower's* Crusade in Europe *is a book of 559 pages; the six volumes of Churchill's* Second World War *total 4,448 pages; and de Gaulle's three-volume* Mémoires de guerre *is 2,054 pages. In this mass of writing, which altogether totals 7,061 pages (not including the introductory parts), published from 1948 to 1959, one will find no mention either of Nazi 'gas chambers,' a 'genocide' of the Jews, or of 'six million' Jewish victims of the war."*

Indeed, across the nearly 4,500 pages of Churchill's massive history of the Second World War, we can only find a vague sentence or two that might be identified with the facts of what we now call the Holocaust.

I think the obvious reason for Churchill's extremely strange reticence was that he knew perfectly well that the stories were all propaganda-nonsense and he assumed that much like the anti-German atrocity-hoaxes of the First World War, they would soon collapse in shame and embarrassment.

His six massive volumes on the Second World War were intended to secure his place in history for decades or generations rather than merely the next few years, and he feared that any mention of the Holocaust would completely destroy his future credibility and leave him an object of permanent ridicule. The equally striking omissions in the works of Eisenhower and De Gaulle probably had exactly the same explanation.

Similarly, when Charmley released his Churchill biography in 1993, the Holocaust myth seemed to be tottering and many expected its imminent collapse.

---

[11] Robert Faurisson, "The Detail," *The Journal of Historical Review*, March-April 1998 (Vol. 17, No. 2), pp. 19f..; https://ihr.org/journal/v17n2p19_faurisson-html.



Screenshot of Germar Rudolf's and Jorge Besada's interview with Dr. Ron Unz, October 17, 2025.

Until the late 1980s, Irving had never questioned the Holocaust story, but had only been surprised to discover the lack of any evidence that Hitler himself had known of those death camps or authorized their operation. But after being called as an expert witness in Canada's trial against Ernst Zündel in the late 1980s, he had become convinced by the chemical evidence of the *Leuchter Report* that the gas chambers were merely mythical.[12]

The fall of Communism had finally opened all those alleged extermination camps to Western visitors, and the year before Charmley's book appeared, the official Auschwitz death toll had been reduced by roughly 3 million,[13] obviously raising huge doubts about all those long-accepted figures. So, much like Churchill, Charmley probably felt that he was protecting himself by absolutely minimizing any references he made to a historical myth that seemed likely to soon evaporate.

The same year that Charmley published his book, the Auschwitz research analysis of a young German chemist named Germar Rudolf[14] was reported in the media, with his "Rudolf Report" confirming and extending the findings of the existing *Leuchter Report*. Despite severe legal suppression over the three decades that followed, even including years of imprisonment, Rudolf has become the foremost publisher and distributor of such

12 https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-leuchter-reports/
13 "Fixing the numbers at Auschwitz", *Chicago Tribune,* May 7, 1992; https://www.chicagotribune.com/1992/05/07/fixing-the-numbers-at-auschwitz/.
14 https://germarrudolf.com/

Holocaust-related material, writing or editing a long series of *Holocaust Handbooks* now conveniently available on the Internet.[15]

On Friday, October 17, 2025, I was interviewed for nearly three hours on these Holocaust issues and some related topics by Rudolf and one of his supporters, and I thought the discussion was interesting and quite informative, certainly worth watching. Watch it on Rumble (rumble.com/v70illo), X[16] or CODOH.com.[17]

* * *

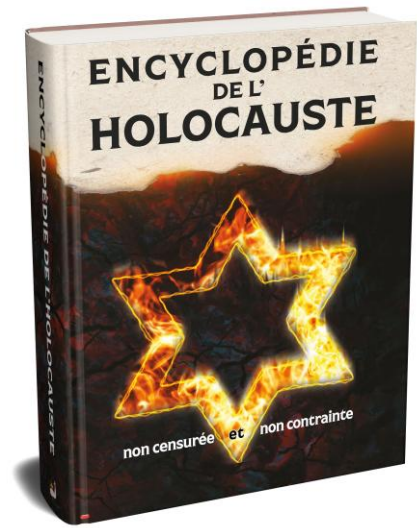
This article originally appeared on October 20, 2025 at
www.unz.com/runz/john-charmley-and-the-story-of-winston-churchill/

[15] https://holocausthandbooks.com/handbooks/
[16] https://x.com/hayekian/status/1979751153542861185
[17] https://codoh.com/library/document/interview-with-ron-unz/

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

Encyclopédie de l'Holocauste

Armreg Ltd, London 2025, 700 pp. 8.5"×11", hardcover, illustrated, bibliography, index, ISBN 978-1-83640-040-0 (color), 978-1-83640-041-7 (b&w)



As indicated in the editorial of Issue No. 2 of this volume of INCONVENIENT HISTORY, Armreg has initiated an ambitious project to translate their *Holocaust Encyclopedia* into various languages. A German edition, created by another company, was issued already in late 2024. (See DerSchelm.com for details.) Since the author of this work also has a good grasp of Spanish and French, these languages logically were next in line. As reported the Book Announcements of Issue 2 of this volume of INCONVENIENT HISTORY, the Spanish edition appeared in May of this year. In November, the French edition saw the light of day, which was quite positively received by the sizeable French revisionist community. The book can be purchased as hardcover or eBook (PDF) from Armreg Ltd.

PODCASTS

Too Many to Mention

In continuation of last year's series of podcast appearances – see the editorial to Issue No. 4 of last year's volume – Germar Rudolf has given many interviews during 2025, too many to mention here. INCONVENIENT HISTORY is moreover not the venue to elaborate in more detail about these social-media activities. Those interested in watching any or all of Rudolf's numerous recorded discussions are best advised to go to his personal website, where he has archived them all, neatly sorted by month (see the "Archive of Posts" on the right-hand navigation column of his website www.GermarRudolf.com).

Two exceptions are perhaps worth mentioning, both accessible on Rudolf's website by picking the "Archive of Posts" entry for October 2025:

1. An interview Rudolf and his friend Jorge Besada conducted with U.S. entrepreneur Dr. Ron Unz on October 17, 2025 (2 hrs 42 min).
2. Rudolf's second interview by Jake Shields on October 29, 2025 (2 hrs 25 min; see poster below).



Jake Shields and Germar Rudolf on Shields's "Fight Back" podcast, Episode 126, October 29, 2025

HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS

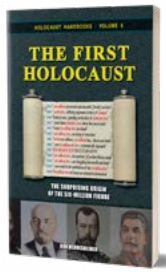
This ambitious, growing series addresses various aspects of the "Holocaust" of the WWII era. Most of them are based on decades of research from archives all over the world. They are heavily referenced. In contrast to most other works on this issue, the tomes of this series approach its topic with profound academic scrutiny and a critical attitude. Any Holocaust researcher ignoring this series will remain oblivious to some of the most important research in the field. These books are designed to both convince the common reader as well as academics. The following books have appeared so far, or are about to be released.

SECTION ONE:
General Overviews of the Holocaust

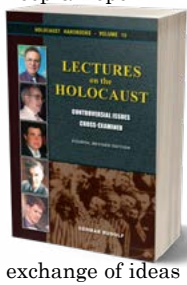


Pictured above are the first 54 volumes of scientific studies that comprise the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. Check www.HolocaustHandbooks.com for updates.

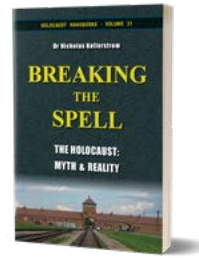
The First Holocaust. The Surprising Origin of the Six-Million Figure. By Don Heddesheimer. This compact but substantive study documents propaganda spread prior to, during and after the FIRST World War that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation. The magic number of suffering and dying Jews was 6 million back then as well. The book details how these Jewish fund-raising operations in America raised vast sums in the name of feeding suffering Polish and Russian Jews but actually funneled much of the money to Zionist and Communist groups. 6th ed., 206 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#6)



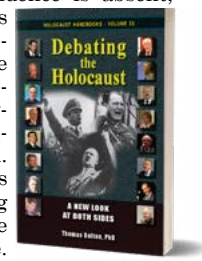
Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. This book first explains why "the Holocaust" is an important topic, and that it is essential to keep an open mind about it. It then tells how many mainstream scholars expressed doubts and subsequently fell from grace. Next, the physical traces and documents about the various claimed crime scenes and murder weapons are discussed. After that, the reliability of witness testimony is examined. Finally, the author argues for a free exchange of ideas on this topic. This book gives the most-comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the critical research into the Holocaust. With its dialogue style, it is easy to read, and it can even be used as an encyclopedic compendium. 4th ed., 597 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index.(#15)



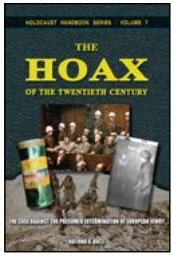
Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality. By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, British Intelligence analysts cracked the German "Enigma" code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, encrypted radio communications between German concentration camps and the Berlin headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data refutes the orthodox "Holocaust" narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics. Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these intercepts and a wide array of mostly unchallenged corroborating evidence to show that "witness statements" supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the Nazi "Holocaust" has been written by the victors with ulterior motives. It is distorted, exaggerated and largely wrong. With a foreword by Prof. Dr. James Fetzer. 7th ed., 286 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index. (#31)

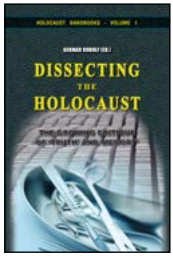


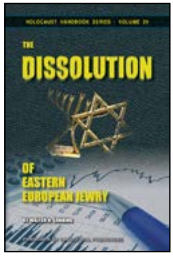
Debating the Holocaust. A New Look at Both Sides. By Thomas Dalton. Mainstream historians insist that there cannot be, may not be, any debate about the Holocaust. But ignoring it does not make this controversy go away. Traditional scholars admit that there was neither a budget, a plan, nor an order for the Holocaust; that the key camps have all but vanished, and so have any human remains; that material and unequivocal documentary evidence is absent; and that there are serious problems with survivor testimonies. Dalton juxtaposes the traditional Holocaust narrative with revisionist challenges and then analyzes the mainstream's responses to them. He reveals the weaknesses of both sides, while declaring revisionism the winner of the current state of the debate.

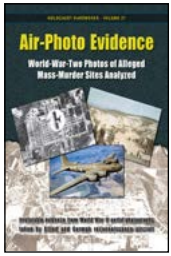


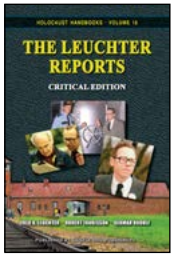
ISSN 1529-7748 · All books are 6"×9" paperbacks

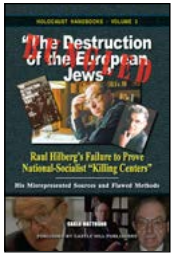












4th ed., 342 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#32)

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry. By Arthur R. Butz. The first writer to analyze the entire Holocaust complex in a precise scientific manner. This book exhibits the overwhelming force of arguments accumulated by the mid-1970s. Butz's two main arguments are: 1. All major entities hostile to Germany must have known what was happening to the Jews under German authority. They acted during the war as if no mass slaughter was occurring. 2. All the evidence adduced to prove any mass slaughter has a dual interpretation, while only the innocuous one can be proven to be correct. This book continues to be a major historical reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This edition has numerous supplements with new information gathered over the last 50 years. 6th ed., 596 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#7)

Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory.' Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific techniques and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of some 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the "Holocaust." It reads as excitingly as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians and scientists are proven. This is the intellectual adventure of the 21st Century. Be part of it! 4th ed., 611 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#1)

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry. By Walter N. Sanning. Six Million Jews died in the Holocaust. Sanning did not take that number at face value, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other things. The book is based mainly on Jewish, Zionist and mainstream sources. It concludes that a sizeable share of the Jews found missing during local censuses after the Second World War, which were so far counted as "Holocaust victims," had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. 3rd ed., foreword by A.R. Butz, epilogue by Germar Rudolf, and an update by the author containing new insights; 264 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography (#29).

Air-Photo Evidence: World-War-Two Photos of Alleged Mass-Murder Sites Analyzed. By Germar Rudolf (editor). During World War Two both German and Allied reconnaissance aircraft took countless air photos of places of tactical and strategic interest in Europe. These photos are prime evidence for the investigation of the Holocaust. Air photos of locations like Auschwitz, Majdanek, Treblinka, Babi Yar etc. permit an insight into what did or did not happen there. The author has unearthed many pertinent photos and has thoroughly analyzed them. This book is full of air-photo reproductions and schematic drawings explaining them. According to the author, these images refute many of the atrocity claims made by witnesses in connection with events in the German sphere of influence. 6th edition; with a contribution by Carlo Mattogno. 167 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index (#27).

The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition. By Fred Leuchter, Robert Faurisson and Germar Rudolf. Between 1988 and 1991, U.S. expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four reports on whether the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world-famous. Based on various arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated could never have been "utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers." The second report deals with gas-chamber claims for the camps Dachau, Mauthausen and Hartheim, while the third reviews design criteria and operation procedures of execution gas chambers in the U.S. The fourth report reviews Pressac's 1989 tome about Auschwitz. 4th ed., 252 pages, b&w illustrations. (#16)

Bungled: "The Destruction of the European Jews". Raul Hilberg's Failure to Prove National-Socialist "Killing Centers." By Carlo Mattogno. Raul Hilberg's magnum opus *The Destruction of the European Jews* is an orthodox standard work on the Holocaust. But how does Hilberg support his thesis that Jews were murdered *en masse*? He rips documents out of their context, distorts their content, misinterprets their meaning, and ignores entire archives. He only refers to "useful" witnesses, quotes fragments out of context, and conceals the fact that his witnesses are lying through their teeth. Lies and deceits permeate Hil-

berg's book, 302 pages, bibliography, index. (#3)

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings about the Third Reich claim state it was difficult for Jews to flee from Nazi persecution. The truth is that Jewish emigration was welcomed by the German authorities. Emigration was not some kind of wild flight, but rather a lawfully determined and regulated matter. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. She shows that German and Jewish authorities worked closely together. Jews interested in emigrating received detailed advice and offers of help from both sides. 2nd ed., 130 pages, index. (#12)

Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography. By Carlo Mattogno. Neither increased media propaganda or political pressure nor judicial persecution can stifle revisionism. Hence, in early 2011, the Holocaust Orthodoxy published a 400-page book (in German) claiming to refute "revisionist propaganda," trying again to prove "once and for all" that there were homicidal gas chambers at the camps of Dachau, Natzweiler, Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück, Neuengamme, Stutthof… you name them. Mattogno shows with his detailed analysis of this work of propaganda that mainstream Holocaust hagiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 2nd ed., 280 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#25)

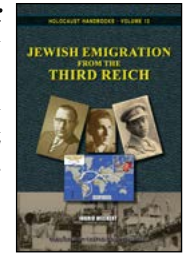
SECTION TWO:
Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

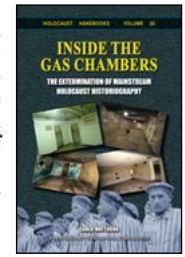
The Dachau Gas Chamber. By Carlo Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at the infamous Dachau Camp could have been operational. Could these gas chambers have fulfilled their alleged function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians? Or does the evidence point to an entirely different purpose? This study reviews witness reports and finds that many claims are nonsense or technically impossible. As many layers of confounding misunderstandings and misrepresentations are peeled away, we discover the core of what the truth was concerning the existence of these gas chambers. 154 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#49)

Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, Diesel-exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit camp. 3rd ed., 384 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#8)

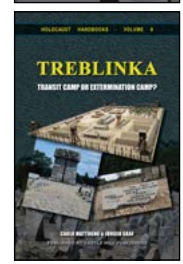
Belzec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec Camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: Diesel-exhaust gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus, the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are critically reviewed. 142 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#9)

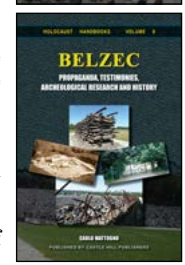
Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp are analyzed that started in 2000-2001 and carried on until 2018. The book also documents the general National-Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." In conclusion, Sobibór emerges not as a "pure extermination camp", but as a transit camp from where Jews were deported to the occupied eastern territories. 2nd ed., 460 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)

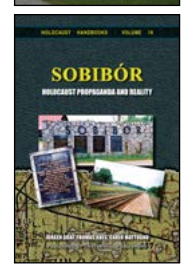


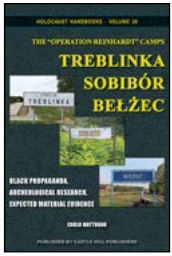




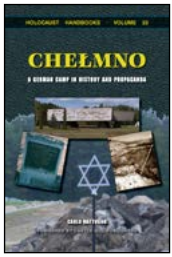




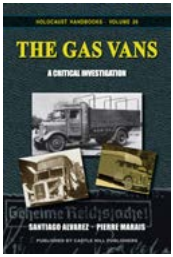




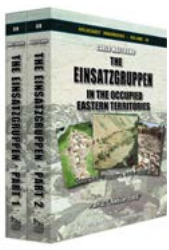
The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Bełżec. By Carlo Mattogno. This study has its first focus on witness testimonies recorded during World War II and the immediate post-war era, many of them discussed here for the first time, thus demonstrating how the myth of the "extermination camps" was created. The second part of this book brings us up to speed with the various archeological efforts made by mainstream scholars in their attempt to prove that the myth is true. The third part compares the findings of the second part with what we ought to expect, and reveals the chasm between facts and myth. 402 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index. (#28)



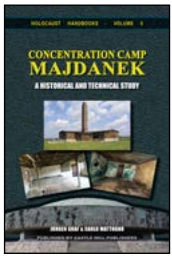
Chelmno: A Camp in History & Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. At Chełmno, huge masses of Jewish prisoners are said to have been gassed in "gas vans" or shot (claims vary from 10,000 to 1.3 million victims). This study covers the subject from every angle, undermining the orthodox claims about the camp with an overwhelmingly effective body of evidence. Eyewitness statements, gas wagons as extermination weapons, forensics reports and excavations, German documents – all come under Mattogno's scrutiny. Here are the uncensored facts about Chełmno, not the propaganda. This is a complementary volume to the book on *The Gas Vans* (#26). 2nd ed., 188 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography. (#23)



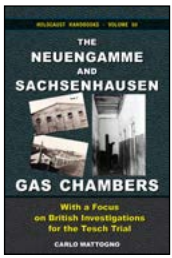
The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation. By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. Did the Nazis use mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people? Are witness statements believable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? In order to get to the truth of the matter, Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents and photos about this topic; he has analyzed a huge amount of witness statements as published in the literature and as presented in more than 30 trials held over the decades in Germany, Poland and Israel; and he has examined the claims made in the pertinent mainstream literature. The result of his research is mind-boggling. Note: This book and Mattogno's book on Chelmno were edited in parallel to make sure they are consistent and not repetitive. 2nd ed., 412 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#26)



The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories: Genesis, Missions and Actions. By C. Mattogno. Before invading the Soviet Union, the German authorities set up special units meant to secure the area behind the German front. Orthodox historians claim that these units called *Einsatzgruppen* primarily engaged in rounding up and mass-murdering Jews. This study sheds a critical light onto this topic by reviewing all the pertinent sources as well as material traces. It reveals on the one hand that original war-time documents do not fully support the orthodox genocidal narrative, and on the other that most post-"liberation" sources such as testimonies and forensic reports are steeped in Soviet atrocity propaganda and are thus utterly unreliable. In addition, material traces of the claimed massacres are rare due to an attitude of collusion by governments and Jewish lobby groups. 2nd ed.., 2 vols., 864 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#39)



Concentration Camp Majdanek. A Historical and Technical Study. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. At war's end, the Soviets claimed that up to two million Jews were murdered at the Majdanek Camp in seven gas chambers. Over the decades, however, the Majdanek Museum reduced the death toll three times to currently 78,000, and admitted that there were "only" two gas chambers. By exhaustively researching primary sources, the authors expertly dissect and repudiate the myth of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. They also critically investigated the legend of mass executions of Jews in tank trenches and prove it groundless. Again they have produced a standard work of methodical investigation which authentic historiography cannot ignore. 3rd ed., 358 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#5)



The Neuengamme and Sachsenhausen Gas Chambers. By Carlo Mattogno and Friedrich Jansson. The Neuengamme Camp near Hamburg, and the Sachsenhausen Camp north of Berlin allegedly had homicidal gas chambers for the mass gassing of inmates. The evaluation of many postwar interrogation protocols on this topic exposes inconsistencies, discrepancies and contradictions. British interrogating techniques are revealed as manipulative, threatening and mendacious. Finally, technical absurdities of gas-chambers and mass-gassing claims unmask these tales as a mere regurgitation of hearsay stories from other

camps, among them foremost Auschwitz. 2nd ed., 238 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#50)

Concentration Camp Stutthof and Its Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. Orthodox historians claim that the Stutthof Camp near Danzig, East Prussia, served as a "makeshift" extermination camp in 1944, where inmates were killed in a gas chamber. Based mainly on archival resources, this study thoroughly debunks this view and shows that Stutthof was in fact a center for the organization of German forced labor toward the end of World War II. The claimed gas chamber was a mere delousing facility. 4th ed., 170 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#4)

SECTION THREE: Auschwitz Studies

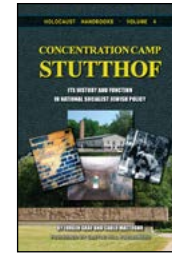
The Making of the Auschwitz Myth: Auschwitz in British Intercepts, Polish Underground Reports and Postwar Testimonies (1941-1947). By Carlo Mattogno. Using messages sent by the Polish underground to London, SS radio messages sent to and from Auschwitz that were intercepted and decrypted by the British, and a plethora of witness statements made during the war and in the immediate postwar period, the author shows how exactly the myth of mass murder in Auschwitz gas chambers was created, and how it was turned subsequently into "history" by intellectually corrupt scholars who cherry-picked claims that fit into their agenda and ignored or actively covered up literally thousands of lies of "witnesses" to make their narrative look credible. 2nd edition, 514 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#41)

The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted a book titled *The Case for Auschwitz*, in which van Pelt laid out his case for the existence of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. This book is a scholarly response to Prof. van Pelt—and Jean-Claude Pressac, upon whose books van Pelt's study is largely based. Mattogno lists all the evidence van Pelt adduces, and shows one by one that van Pelt misrepresented and misinterpreted every single one of them. This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

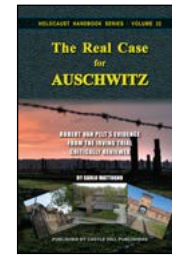
Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf, with contributions by Serge Thion, Robert Faurisson and Carlo Mattogno. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute revisionist findings with the "technical" method. For this he was praised by the mainstream, and they proclaimed victory over the "revisionists." In his book, Pressac's works and claims are shown to be unscientific in nature, as he never substantiates what he claims, and historically false, because he systematically misrepresents, misinterprets and misunderstands German wartime documents. 2nd ed., 226 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary bibliography, index. (#14)

Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers: An Introduction and Update. By Germar Rudolf. Pressac's 1989 oversize book of the same title was a trail blazer. Its many document repros are valuable, but Pressac's annotations are now outdated. This book summarizes the most pertinent research results on Auschwitz gained during the past 30 years. With many references to Pressac's epic tome, it serves as an update and correction to it, whether you own an original hard copy of it, read it online, borrow it from a library, purchase a reprint, or are just interested in such a summary in general. 144 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography. (#42)

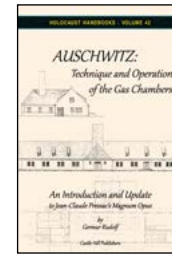
The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers – A Crime-Scene Investigation. By Germar Rudolf. This study documents forensic research on Auschwitz, where material traces reign supreme. Most of the claimed crime scenes – the claimed homicidal gas chambers – are still accessible to forensic examination to some degree. This book addresses questions such as: How were these gas chambers configured? How did they operate? In addition, the infamous Zyklon B is examined in detail. What exactly was it? How did it kill? Did it leave traces in masonry that can be found still today? Indeed, it should have, the author concludes, but several sets of analyses show no trace of it. The author also discusses in depth similar forensic research conducted by other scholars. 4th ed., 454 pages, more than 120 color and over 100 b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#2)

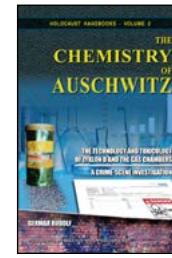


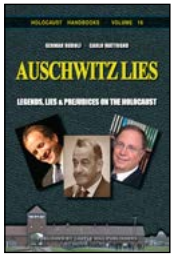


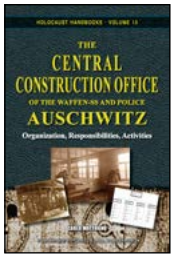


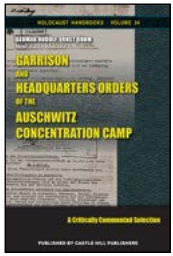


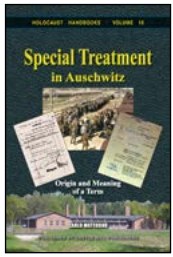


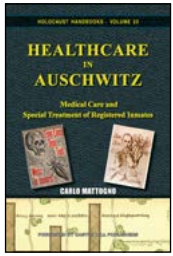


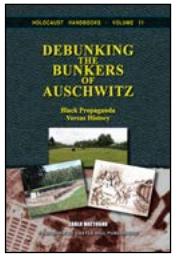












Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation" of revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers (attacking Leuchter's famous report, #16), Polish chemist Dr. J. Markiewicz and U.S. chemist Dr. Richard Green (taking on Rudolf's chemical research), Dr. John Zimmerman (tackling Mattogno on cremation issues), Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman (trying to prove it all), as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal (who turned cracks into architectural features), are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. 4th ed., 420 pages, b&w illustrations, index. (#18)

Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office. By Carlo Mattogno. When Russian authorities granted access to their archives in the early 1990s, the files of the Auschwitz Central Construction Office, stored in Moscow, attracted the attention of scholars researching the history of this camp. This important office was responsible for the planning and construction of the Auschwitz camp complex, including the crematories which are said to have contained the "gas chambers." This study sheds light into this hitherto hidden aspect of this camp's history, but also provides a deep understanding of the organization, tasks, and procedures of this office. 2nd ed., 188 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, index. (#13)

Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Camp. By Germar Rudolf and Ernst Böhm. A large number of the orders issued by the various commanders of the Auschwitz Camp have been preserved. They reveal the true nature of the camp with all its daily events. There is not a trace in them pointing at anything sinister going on. Quite to the contrary, many orders are in insurmountable contradiction to claims that prisoners were mass murdered, such as the children of SS men playing with inmates, SS men taking friends for a sight-seeing tour through the camp, or having a romantic stroll with their lovers around the camp grounds. This is a selection of the most pertinent of these orders together with comments putting them into their proper historical context. 185 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index (#34)

Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like "special treatment," "special action," and others have been interpreted as code words for mass murder. But that is not always true. This study focuses on documents about Auschwitz, showing that, while "special" had many different meanings, not a single one meant "execution." Hence the practice of deciphering an alleged "code language" by assigning homicidal meaning to harmless documents – a key component of mainstream historiography – is untenable. 2nd ed., 166 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#10)

Healthcare at Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno. In extension of the above study on *Special Treatment in Auschwitz*, this study proves the extent to which the German authorities at Auschwitz tried to provide health care for the inmates. Part 1 of this book analyzes the inmates' living conditions and the various sanitary and medical measures implemented. It documents the vast construction efforts to build a huge inmate hospital insinde the Auschwity-Birkenau Camp. Part 2 explores what happened to registered inmates who were "selected" or subject to "special treatment" while disabled or sick. This study shows that a lot was tried to cure these inmates, especially under the aegis of Garrison Physician Dr. Wirths. Part 3 is dedicated to this very Dr. Wirths. The reality of this caring philanthropist refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. 398 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#33)

Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. The "bunkers" at Auschwitz-Birkenau, two former farmhouses just outside the camp's perimeter, are claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz specifically equipped for this purpose. They supposedly went into operation during the first half of 1942, with thousands of Jews sent straight from deportation trains to these "gas chambers." However, documents clearly show that all inmates sent to Auschwity during that time were properly admitted to the camp. No mass murder on arrival can have happened. With the help of other wartime files as well as air photos taken by Allied reconnaissance aircraft in 1944, this study shows that these homicidal "bunkers" never existed, how the rumors about them evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups in the camp, and how this propaganda was transformed into a false reality by "historians." 2nd ed.,

292 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#11)

Auschwitz: The First Gassing. Rumor and Reality. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941 in a basement. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other about the event's location, date, the kind of victims and their number, and many more aspects, which makes it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow to this legend and prove without a shadow of a doubt that this legendary event never happened. 4th ed., 262 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#20)

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study analyzes witness statements and hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Where witnesses speak of gassings, they are either very vague or, if specific, contradict one another and are refuted by documented and material facts. The author also exposes the fraudulent attempts of mainstream historians to convert the witnesses' black propaganda into "truth" by means of selective quotes, omissions, and distortions. Mattogno proves that this building's morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked as such. 2nd ed., 152 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#21)

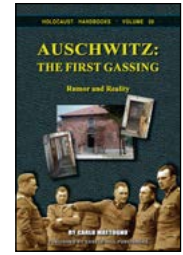
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated on huge pyres lit in trenches. The sky was filled with thick smoke, if we believe witnesses. This book examines many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using air photos, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A new Appendix contains 3 papers on groundwater levels and cattle mass burnings. 2nd ed., 202 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#17)

The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors establish the nature and capacity of these cremation furnaces, showing that these devices were inferior makeshift versions, and that their capacity was lower than normal. The Auschwitz crematoria were not facilities of mass destruction, but installations barely managing to handle the victims among the inmates who died of various epidemics. 2nd ed., 3 vols., 1201 pages, b&w and color illustrations (vols 2 & 3), bibliography, index, glossary. (#24)

Curated Lies: The Auschwitz Museum's Misrepresentations, Distortions and Deceptions. By Carlo Mattogno. Revisionist research results have put the Polish Auschwitz Museum under enormous pressure to answer this challenge. They've answered. This book analyzes their answer. It first exposes the many tricks and lies used by the museum to bamboozle millions of visitors every year regarding its most valued asset, the "gas chamber" in the Main Camp. Next, it reveals how the museum's historians mislead and lie through their teeth about documents in their archives. A long string of completely innocuous documents is mistranslated and misrepresented to make it look like they prove the existence of homicidal gas chambers. 2nd ed., 259 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#38)

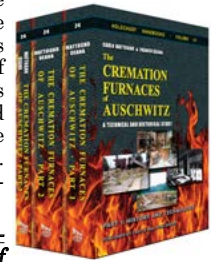
Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz: Neither Proof Nor Trace for the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno. Researchers from the Auschwitz Museum tried to prove the reality of mass extermination by pointing to documents about deliveries of wood and coke as well as Zyklon B to the Auschwitz Camp. If put into the actual historical and technical context, however, as is done by this study, these documents prove the exact opposite of what those orthodox researchers claim. This study exposes the mendacious tricks with which these museum officials once more deceive the trusting public. 184 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#40)

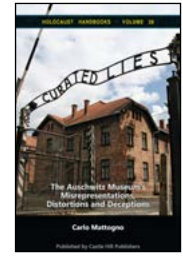
Mis-Chronicling Auschwitz. Danuta Czech's Flawed Methods, Lies and Deceptions in Her "Auschwitz Chronicle". By Carlo Mattogno. The *Auschwitz Chronicle* is a reference book for the history of the Auschwitz

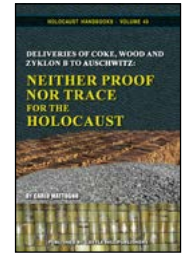


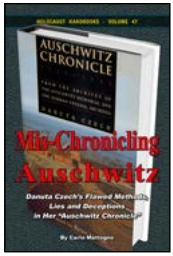




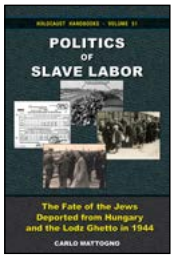


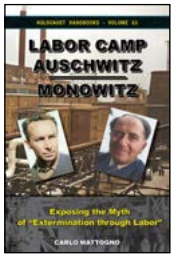


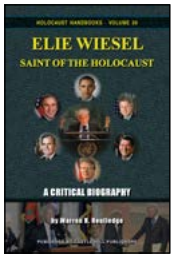


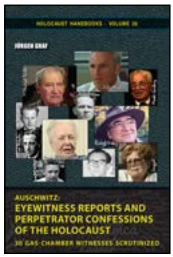












Camp. It was published in 1990 by Danuta Czech, one of the Auschwitz Museum's most prolific and impactful historians. Analyzing this almost 1,000-page long tome one entry at a time, Mattogno has compiled a long list of misrepresentations, outright lies and deceptions contained in it. They all aim at creating the otherwise unsubstantiated claim that homicidal gas chambers and lethal injections were used at Auschwitz for mass-murdering inmates. This literary mega-fraud needs to be retired from the ranks of Auschwitz sources. 324 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#47)

The Real Auschwitz Chronicle. By Carlo Mattogno. Nagging is easy. We actually did a better job! That which is missing in Czech's *Chronicle* is included here: day after day of the camp's history, documents are presented showing that it could not have been an extermination camp: tens of thousands of sick and injured inmates were cared for medically with huge efforts, and the camp authorities tried hard to improve the initially catastrophic hygienic conditions. Part Two contains data on transports, camp occupancy and mortality figures. For the first time, we find out what this camps' real death toll was. 2 vols., 906 pp., b&w illustrations (Vol. 2), bibliography, index. (#48)

Politics of Slave Labor: The Fate of the Jews Deported from Hungary and the Lodz Ghetto in 1944. By Carlo Mattogno. The deportation of the Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz in May-July 1944 is said to have been the pinnacle of this camp's extermination frenzy, topped off in August of that year by the extermination of Jews deported from the Lodz Ghetto. This book gathers and explains all the evidence available on both events. In painstaking research, the author proves almost on a person-by-person level what the fate was of many of the Jews deported from Hungary or the Lodz Ghetto. He demonstrates that these Jews were deported to serve as slave laborers in the Third Reich's collapsing war economy. There is no trace of any extermination of any of these Jews. 338 pp., b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#51)

Labor Camp Auschwitz-Monowitz: Exposing the Myth of "Extermination through Labor". By Carlo Mattogno. The Monowitz Camp near Auschwitz was the Third Reich's largest and arguably most infamous forced-labor camp. After the war, it was the focus of one of the Nuremberg Military Tribunals. This trial concluded that tenth of thousands of inmates in that camp were systematically worked to death. This book analyzes pivotal documents to reconstruct the Monowitz Camp's history, then juxtaposes this with over 140 witness testimonies presented at that Nuremberg trial. While the orthodox Monowitz narrative is dominated by a few hand-picked witness claims, the present study finally puts the history of the Monowitz Camp on a solid documental basis, supported by many testimonies. It rings in the end of the "extermination through labor" paradigm. 358 pp., bibliography, index. (#53)

SECTION FOUR: Witness Critique

Elie Wiesel, Saint of the Holocaust: A Critical Biography. By Warren B. Routledge. An analyzis of several of Wiesel's texts, foremost his camp autobiography *Night*, proving that much of what Wiesel claimed can never have happened. It shows how Zionist control has allowed Wiesel to force leaders of many nations, the U.N. and even popes to genuflect before Wiesel as symbolic acts of subordination to World Jewry, while at the same time forcing school children to submit to Holocaust brainwashing. This study also shows how parallel to this abuse of power, critical reactions to it increased as well. While Catholics jumped on the Holocaust band wagon, the number of Jews rejecting certain aspect of the Holocaust narrative and its abuse grew as well. This first unauthorized biography of Wiesel exposes both his personal deceits and the whole myth of "the six million." 3rd ed., 458 pages, b&w illustration, bibliography, index. (#30)

Auschwitz: Eyewitness Reports and Perpetrator Confessions. By Jürgen Graf. The traditional narrative of what transpired at the infamous Auschwitz camp during WWII rests almost exclusively on witness testimony from former inmates as well as erstwhile camp officials. This study critically scrutinizes the 30 most important of these witness statements by checking them for internal coherence, and by comparing them with one another as well as with other evidence such as wartime documents, air photos, forensic research results, and material traces. The result is devastating for the traditional narrative. 372 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#36)

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions. By Carlo Mattogno & Rudolf Höss. From 1940 to 1943, Rudolf Höss was the commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. After the war, he was captured by the British. In the following 13 months until his execution, he made 85 depositions of various kinds, confessing his involvement in the "Holocaust." This study first reveals how the British tortured him to extract various "confessions." Next, all of Höss's depositions are analyzed by checking his claims for internal consistency and comparing them with established historical facts. The results are eye-opening… 2nd ed., 411 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#35)

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed. By Miklos Nyiszli & Carlo Mattogno. Nyiszli, a Hungarian physician, ended up at Auschwitz in 1944 as Dr. Mengele's assistant. After the war he wrote a book and several other writings describing what he claimed to have experienced. To this day some traditional historians take his accounts seriously, while others reject them as grotesque lies and exaggerations. This study presents and analyzes Nyiszli's writings and skillfully separates truth from fabulous fabrication. 2nd ed., 484 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#37)

The "Confessions" of Kurt Gerstein: Key Testimony on the Bełżec Camp Scrutinized. By Henri Roques. This classic PhD thesis critically examines the iconic witness statements by a former SS officer about the alleged Belzec extermination camp. After years of polemicizing against Roques's thesis, the Holocaust orthodoxy ultimately had to declare defeat and dropped Gerstein's fables as untrustworthy. This book contains the original thesis, and a thorough documentation on the repercussions it had. Newly translated, greatly expanded 2nd ed., 542 pp., b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#54)

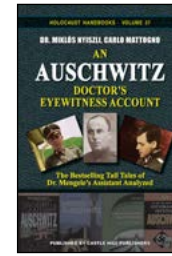
Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Bełżec Camp Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. Only two witnesses have ever testified substantially about the alleged Belzec Extermination Camp: The survivor Rudolf Reder and the SS officer Kurt Gerstein. Gerstein's testimonies have been a hotspot of revisionist critique for decades (see the previous book, #54). It is now discredited even among orthodox historians. They use Reder's testimony to fill the void, yet his testimonies are just as absurd. This study thoroughly scrutinizes Reder's various statements, critically revisits Gerstein's various depositions, and then compares these two testimonies which are at once similar in some respects, but incompatible in others. 216 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#43)

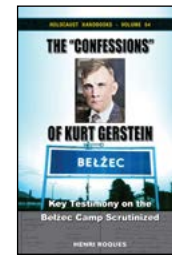
Sonderkommando Auschwitz I: Nine Eyewitness Testimonies Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. The 1979 book *Auschwitz Inferno* by alleged former Auschwitz "Sonderkommando" member Filip Müller has a great influence on the perception of Auschwitz by the public and by historians. This book critically analyzes Müller's various post-war statements, which are full of exaggerations, falsehoods and plagiarized text passages. Also scrutinized are the testimonies of eight other claimed former *Sonderkommando* members: D. Paisikovic, S. Jankowski, H. Mandelbaum, L. Nagraba, J. Rosenblum, A. Pilo, D. Fliamenbaum and S. Karolinskij. 304 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#44)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz II: The False Testimonies by Henryk Tauber and Szlama Dragon. By Carlo Mattogno. Auschwitz survivor and former member of the so-called "Sonderkommando" Henryk Tauber is one of the most important witnesses about the alleged gas chambers inside the crematoria at Auschwitz, because right at the war's end, he made several extremely detailed depositions about it. The same is true for Szlama Dragon, only he claims to have worked at the so-called "bunkers" of Birkenau, two makeshift gas chambers just outside the camp perimeter. This study thoroughly scrutinizes these two key testimonies. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#45)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz III: They Wept Crocodile Tears. A Critical Analysis of Late Witness Testimonies. By Carlo Mattogno. This book focuses on the critical analysis of witness testimonies on the alleged Auschwitz gas chambers recorded or published in the 1990s and early 2000s, such as J. Sackar, A. Dragon,







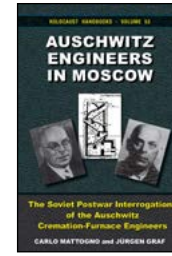




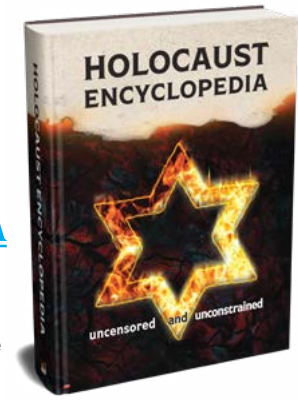
For current prices and availability, and to learn more, go to www.HolocaustHandbooks.com – for example by simply scanning the QR code on the right.

J. Gabai, S. Chasan, L. Cohen and S. Venezia, among others. 232 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#46)

Auschwitz Engineers in Moscow: The Soviet Postwar Interrogations of the Auschwitz Cremation-Furnace Engineers. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. After the war, the Soviets arrested four leading engineers of the Topf Company. Among other things, they had planned and supervised the construction of the Auschwitz cremation furnaces and the ventilation systems of the rooms said to have served as homicidal gas chambers. Between 1946 and 1948, Soviet officials conducted numerous interrogations with them. This work analyzes them by putting them into the context of the vast documentation on these and related facilities. The appendix contains all translated interrogation protocols. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#52)



Three decades of unflagging archival and forensic research by the world's most knowledgeable, courageous and prodigious Holocaust scholars have finally coalesced into a reference book that makes all this knowledge readily accessible to everyone:



HOLOCAUST ENCYCLOPEDIA

uncensored and unconstrained

Hardcover, available in b&w or color, 646 pages, 8.5"×11"; as eBook (ePub or PDF) and eBook + audio (ePub + mp3); more than 350 illustrations in 591 entries; introduction, bibliography, index. **Online at www.NukeBook.org**

We all know the basics of "The Holocaust." But what about the details? Websites and printed encyclopedias can help us there. Take the 4-volume encyclopedia by Israel's Yad Vashem Center: The Encyclopedia of the Holocaust (1990). For every significant crime scene, it presents a condensed narrative of Israel's finest Holocaust scholars. However, it contains not one entry about witnesses and their stories, even though they are the foundation of our knowledge. When a murder is committed, the murder weapon and the crime's traces are of crucial importance. Yet Yad Vashem's encyclopedia has no entries explaining scientific findings on these matters – not one.

This is where the present encyclopedia steps in. It not only summarizes and explains the many pieces that make up the larger Holocaust picture. It also reveals the evidence that confirms or contradicts certain notions. Nearly 300 entries present the essence of important witness accounts, and they are subjected to source criticism. This enables us to decide which witness claims are credible.

For all major crime scenes, the sometimes-conflicting claims are presented. We learn how our knowledge has changed over time, and what evidence shores up the currently valid narrative of places such as Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibór, Treblinka, Dachau and Bergen-Belsen and many more.

Other entries discuss tools and mechanisms allegedly used for the mass murders, and how the crimes' traces were erased, if at all. A few entries discuss toxicological issues surrounding the various lethal gases claimed to have been used.

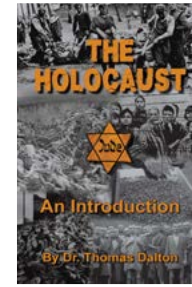
This encyclopedia has multiple entries on some common claims about aspects of the Holocaust, including a list of "Who said it?" This way we can quickly find proof for these claims.

Finally, several entries address factors that have influenced the creation of the Holocaust narrative, and how we perceive it today. This includes entries on psychological warfare and wartime propaganda; on conditions prevailing during investigations and trials of alleged Holocaust perpetrators; on censorship against historical dissidents; on the religious dimension of the Holocaust narrative; and on motives of all sides involved in creating and spreading their diverse Holocaust narratives.

In this important volume, now with 591 entries, you will discover many astounding aspects of the Holocaust narrative that you did not even know exist.

Books on History, the Holocaust and Free Speech

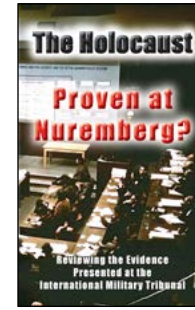
Please check out the books available from ARMREG that are not part of the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. For changes, prices and availabilities, visit us online at www.ARMREG.co.uk.



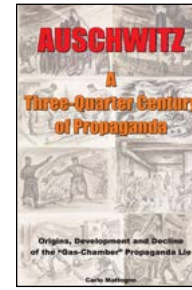
The Holocaust: An Introduction. By Thomas Dalton. The Holocaust was perhaps the greatest crime of the 20th Century. Six million Jews, we are told, died by gassing, shooting, and deprivation. But: Where did the six-million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from major death camps? Why haven't we found even a fraction of the six million bodies, or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? In a sense, the Holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let's explore the evidence, and see where it leads. 128 pp. pb, 6"×9", ill., bibl., index.



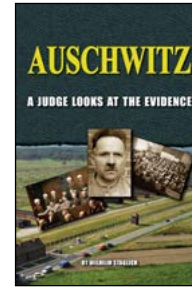
Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story. By Germar Rudolf. Nazi gas chambers are the iconic core of the Holocaust narrative. Millions of Jews were killed in them with poison gas, we are told. However, if we dig deeper, we find early accounts that tell a different story: steam, vacuum and electrocution chambers, murder with chlorinated lime in trains, or with toxic fluids. How did we get from these bizarre claims to what we are told today? This book reveals who cleansed the historical record to create an apparently consistent and coherent narrative, and which methods were used in the process. 3rd ed. 2026, 154 pp. pb, 5"×8", ill., bibl., index.



The Holocaust: Proven at Nuremberg? Reviewing the Evidence Presented at the International Military Tribunal. By Germar Rudolf. Was the Holocaust incontrovertibly proven at the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal (IMT)? This book scrutinizes the history, laws and rules that defined the IMT, and studies the procedures applied. The author then looks into how evidence was created for this trial. This is followed by a critical analysis of a broad variety of evidence presented during the trial in support of the claim that the Nazis murdered 6 million Jews during the Holocaust: two documentaries, many witness statements, sets of documents, and numerous forensic reports. The author finds that the truth was the first victim not only of World War Two, but also of the Nuremberg trials. 2nd ed., 196 pp. pb, 5"×8", ill., bibl., index.



Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. Wild rumors were circulating about Auschwitz during WWII: Germans testing war gases; mass murder in electrocution chambers, with gas showers or pneumatic hammers; living people sent on conveyor belts into furnaces; grease and soap made of the victims. Nothing of it was true. When the Soviets captured Auschwitz in early 1945, they reported that 4 million inmates were killed on electrocution conveyor belts discharging their load directly into furnaces. That wasn't true either. After the war, "witnesses" and "experts" added more claims: mass murder with gas bombs, gas chambers made of canvas; crematoria burning 400 million victims… Again, none of it was true. This book gives an overview of the many rumors and lies about Auschwitz today rejected as untrue, and exposes the ridiculous methods that turned some claims into "history," although they are just as untrue. 125 pp. pb, 6"×9", ill., bibl., index, b&w ill.



Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence. By Wilhelm Stäglich. Auschwitz is the epicenter of the Holocaust, where more people are said to have been murdered than anywhere else. The most important evidence for this claim was presented during two trials: the International Military Tribunal of 1945/46, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965. In this book, Wilhelm Stäglich, a former German judge, reveals the incredibly scandalous way in which Allied victors and German courts bent and broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Stäglich also exposes the superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities and discrepancies of the historical record. 3rd edition 2015, 422 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

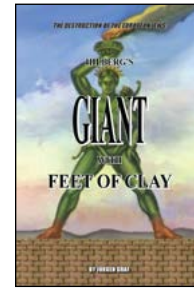
Hilberg's Giant with Feet of Clay. By Jürgen Graf. Raul Hilberg's epochal work *The Destruction of the European Jews* is considered a standard work on the Holocaust. The critical reader might ask: what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, to be carried out in the legendary gas chambers? And what evidence supports his estimate of 5.1 million Jewish victims? Jürgen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg's evidence, and examines the results in the light of revisionist historiography. The results of Graf's critical analysis are devastating for Hilberg. Graf's analysis is the first comprehensive and systematic examination of the leading spokesperson for the orthodox version of the Jewish fate during the Third Reich. 3rd edition 2022, 182 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

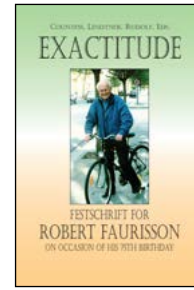
Exactitude: Festschrift for Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson. By R.H. Countess, C. Lindtner, G. Rudolf (eds.)_Faurisson probably deserves the title of the most-courageous intellectual of the 20th and the early 21st Century. With bravery and steadfastness, he challenged the dark forces of historical and political fraud with his unrelenting exposure of their lies and hoaxes surrounding the orthodox Holocaust narrative. This Festschrift is dedicated to him by some of his closest friends in his struggle for exactitude in historiography and his life-long struggle not only for historical and political, but also for individual justice. It describes and celebrates the man and his work, dedicated to accuracy and marked by insubmission. 146 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

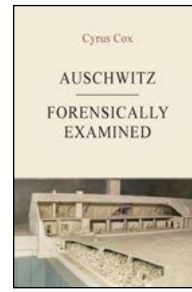
Auschwitz – Forensically Examined. By Cyrus Cox. Modern forensic crime-scene investigations can reveal a lot about the Holocaust. This booklet condenses the most-important findings of Auschwitz forensics into an easy read. Section One reviews forensic investigations conducted so far. Second Two summarizes the most-important results of these studies. The main arguments focus on two topics: 1. The poison allegedly used for mass murder: Zyklon B. Did it leave traces in masonry? Can it still be detected? 2. Mass cremations: Did the crematoria of Auschwitz have the claimed huge capacity? Do wartime air photos confirm witness statements on huge smoking pyres? This book gives the answers, together with many references to source material and further reading. Section Three reports on how the establishment has reacted to these research results. 2nd ed., 128 pp. pb., 5"×8" b&w ill., bibl., index.

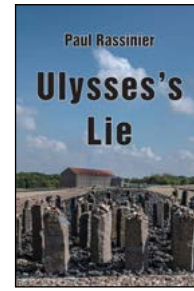
Ulysses's Lie. By Paul Rassiner. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassinier, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. In the first part of this book, Rassinier recounts the horrific detention and labor conditions to which thousands of prisoners were exposed. He reveals how the SS resorted to inmates to run the camp, and that, in return, the inmate leadership resorted to violence and terror to harass their fellow inmates without need. In the second part, Rassinier analyzes the writings of former fellow prisoners: Alfred Untereiner, Jean-Paul Renard, Robert Ploton, Louis Martin-Chauffier, David Rousset and Eugen Kogon. He reveals how these authors lied and distorted the truth in order to conceal from the public that, in the world of concentration camps, it was largely the inmate leadership who were responsible for the terror and mass deaths of their fellow inmates. First complete English edition, including Rassinier's prologue, Albert Paraz's preface, and press reviews. 270 pp, 6"×9" pb, bibl, index.

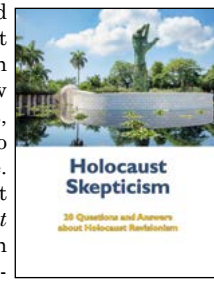
Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Qs & As about Holocaust Revisionism. By Germar Rudolf. This 20-page brochure introduces the novice to the concept of Holocaust revisionism, and answers 20 tough questions, among them: What does Holocaust revisionism claim? Why should I take Holocaust revisionism more seriously than the claim that the earth is flat? How about the testimonies by survivors and confessions by perpetrators? What about the pictures of corpse piles in the camps? Why does it matter how many Jews were killed by the Nazis, since even 1,000 would have been too many? … Glossy full-color brochure. PDF file free of charge available at www.armreg.co.uk. This item is *not* copyright-protected. Hence, you can do with it whatever you want: down-











load, post, email, print, multiply, hand out, sell, drop it accidentally in a bookstore… 20 pp., 8.5"×11", full-color throughout.

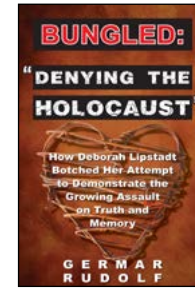
Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust" How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory. By Germar Rudolf. With her book *Denying the Holocaust*, Deborah Lipstadt tried to show the flawed methods and extremist motives of "Holocaust deniers." This book demonstrates that Dr. Lipstadt clearly has neither understood the principles of science and scholarship, nor has she any clue about the historical topics she is writing about. She misquotes, mistranslates, misrepresents, misinterprets and makes a plethora of wild claims without backing them up. Rather than dealing thoroughly with factual arguments, Lipstadt's book is full of *ad hominem* attacks on her opponents. It is an exercise in anti-intellectual pseudo-scientific arguments, an exhibition of ideological radicalism that rejects anything which contradicts its preset conclusions. **F for FAIL.** 2nd ed., 224 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: "Denying History". How M. Shermer and A. Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened. By Carolus Magnus (C. Mattogno). *Skeptic Magazine* editor Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book claiming to be "a thorough and thoughtful answer to all the claims of the Holocaust deniers." As this book shows, however, Shermer and Grobman completely ignored almost all the "claims" made in the more than 10,000 pages of more-recent cutting-edge revisionist research. They ignored the known unreliability of their cherry-picked evidence, and piled falsifications, contortions and omissions upon fallacious interpretations. They merely "demolished" a ridiculous parody of revisionism, dooming their project to failure. 162 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

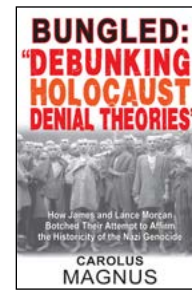
Bungled: "Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories". How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide. By Carolus Magnus. The novelists and movie-makers James and Lance Morcan have produced a book "to end [Holocaust] denial once and for all" by disproving "the various arguments Holocaust deniers use to try to discredit wartime records." It's a lie. First, the Morcans completely ignored the vast amount of recent scholarly studies published by revisionists. Instead, they engage in shadowboxing, creating some imaginary, bogus "revisionist" scarecrow which they then tear to pieces. In addition, their knowledge of the matter is dismal, and their arguments are pitifully inadequate. 144 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

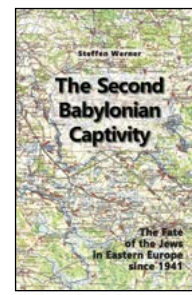
The Second Babylonian Captivity: The Fate of the Jews in Eastern Europe since 1941. By Steffen Werner. "But if they were not murdered, where did the six million deported Jews end up?" This objection demands a well-founded response. While researching an entirely different topic, Werner stumbled upon peculiar demographic data of Belorussia. Years of research subsequently revealed more evidence which eventually allowed him to propose: The Third Reich did indeed deport many of the Jews of Europe to Eastern Europe in order to settle them there "in the swamp." This book shows what really happened to the Jews deported to the East by the National Socialists, how they have fared since. It provides context for hitherto-obscure historical events and obviates extreme claims such as genocide and gas chambers. With a preface by Germar Rudolf. 190 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill., bibl., index

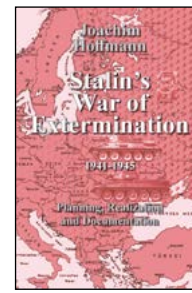
Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. A documentation of the Red Army's grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, as ordered by Stalin. Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe to initiate the "World Revolution." He prepared an attack which was unparalleled in history. The Germans preempted Stalin's invasion, but underestimated the Red Army's strength. This book shows how Stalin and his henchman used violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army, and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited to unlimited hatred against everything German, and gives











the reader an unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers reached German soil: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture and mass murder… 428 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn World. By Udo Walendy. Mainstream historians insist that Germany was the main, if not the sole culprit for unleashing WWII in Europe. In the present book, this myth is refuted. A great number of documents on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before the war and a wealth of literature, such as memoirs of leading politicians of the time, enable Walendy's present mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war. This book has been published only after an intensive study of sources, taking the greatest care to minimize speculation and inference. The present edition has been translated completely anew from the German original, and has been slightly revised. 500 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl., b&w ill.

The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech. By Germar Rudolf. Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They dominate the U.S. and several foreign markets. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy every title that was in print and was legal to sell. However, in early 2017, a series of anonymous bomb threats against Jewish community centers occurred in the U.S., fueling a campaign by Jewish groups to coax Amazon into banning revisionist writings. On March 6, 2017, Amazon caved in and banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust. In April 2017, an Israeli Jew was arrested for having placed the fake bomb threats. But Amazon kept its new censorship policy: They next culled any literature critical of Jews or Judaism; then they enforced these bans at all its subsidiaries, such as AbeBooks and The Book Depository; then they banned books other pressure groups don't like; finally, they bullied Ingram, who has a book-distribution monopoly in the US, to enforce the same rules by banning from the entire world-wide book market all books Amazon doesn't like… 3rd ed., 158 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., color illustrations throughout.

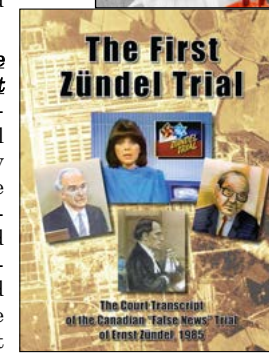
The First Zündel Trial: The Transcript. In the early 1980s, Ernst Zündel, a German living in Toronto, was indicted for allegedly spreading "false news" by selling copies of Harwood's brochure *Did Six Million Really Die?,* which challenged the accuracy of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. When the case went to court in 1985, so-called Holocaust experts and "eyewitnesses" of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz were cross-examined for the first time in history by a competent and skeptical legal team. The results were absolutely devastating for the Holocaust orthodoxy. For decades, these mind-boggling trial transcripts were hidden from public view. Now, for the first time, they have been published in print in this new book – unabridged and unedited. 820 pp. pb, 8.5"×11"

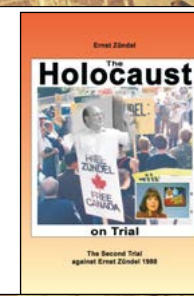
The Holocaust on Trial: The Second Trial against Ernst Zündel 1988. By Ernst Zündel. In 1988, the appeal trial of Ernst Zündel for "knowingly spreading false news about the Holocaust" took place in Toronto. This book is introduced by a brief autobiographic summary of Zündel's early life, and an overview of the evidence introduced during the First Zündel Trial. This is followed by a detailed summary of the testimonies of all the witnesses who testified during the Second Zündel Trial. This was the most-comprehensive and -competent argument ever fought in a court of law over the Holocaust. The arguments presented have fueled revisionism like no other event before, in particular Fred Leuchter's expert report on the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek, and the testimony of British historian David Irving. Critically annotated edition with a foreword by Germar Rudolf. 410 pp. pb, 6"×9", index.

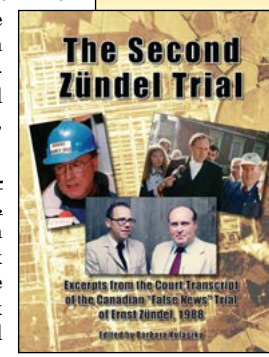
The Second Zündel Trial: Excerpts from the Transcript. By Barbara Kulaszka (ed.). In contrast to Ernst Zündel's book *The Holocaust on Trial* (see earlier description), this book focuses entirely on the Second











Zündel Trial by exclusively quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing the entire trial transcript… 498 pp. pb, 8.5"×11", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Confessions of a Holocaust Revisionist. By Bradly R. Smith. This first autobiographical book of the founder of the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust interweaves two strands of Smith's early involvement in Holocaust revisionism. The first spans the early years of his conversion in 1979 and 1980, while the other covers his increasingly deep revisionist engagements during the mid-1980s. It chronicles the budding of what was to become the world's most effective campaign for an open debate on the West's last standing taboo subject. 4th ed. 2024, 132 pp. pb, 6"×9."

Break His Bones: The Private Life of a Holocaust Revisionist. By Bradly R. Smith. Initially, *Confessions* (see previous book) was announced as Part 1. *Bones* is Part 2 of Smith's confessions. It picks up where *Confessions* left off in 1987. First released in 2002, this book covers 15 more years of Smith's personal account of his incessant lobbying for a free market of ideas, a free press, no censorship and intellectual freedom for all regarding the orthodox Holocaust narrative and its skeptical scrutiny. Includes an appendix with eulogies of his many friends. 2nd ed. 2024, 326 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

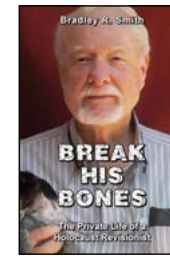
Resistance Is Obligatory! By Germar Rudolf. In 2005, Rudolf, dissident publisher of revisionist literature, was kidnapped by the U.S. government and deported to Germany. There a a show trial was staged. Rudolf was not permitted to defend his historical opinions. Yet he defended himself anyway: Rudolf gave a 7-day speechproving that only the revisionists are scholarly in their approach, whereas the Holocaust orthodoxy is merely pseudo-scientific. He then explained why it is everyone's obligation to resist, without violence, a government which throws peaceful dissidents into dungeons. When Rudolf tried to publish his defence speech as a book, the public prosecutor initiated a new criminal investigation against him. After his probation time ended in 2011, he dared publish this speech anyway… 2nd ed. 2016, 378 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

Hunting Germar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-Day Witch Hunt. By Germar Rudolf. German-born revisionist activist, author and publisher Germar Rudolf describes which events made him convert from a Holocaust believer to a Holocaust skeptic, quickly rising to a leading personality within the revisionist movement. This in turn unleashed a tsunami of persecution against him: lost his job, denied his PhD exam, destruction of his family, driven into exile, slandered by the mass media, literally hunted, caught, put on a show trial where filing motions to introduce evidence is illegal under the threat of further prosecution, and finally locked up in prison for years for nothing else than his peaceful yet controversial scholarly writings. In several essays, Rudolf takes the reader on a journey through an absurd world of government and societal persecution which most of us could never even fathom actually exists in a "Western democracy"… 304 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

The Book of the Shulchan Aruch. By Erich Bischoff. Most people have heard of the Talmud-that compendium of Jewish laws. The Talmud, however, is vast and largely inscrutable. Fortunately, back in the mid-1500s, a Jewish rabbi created a condensed version of it: the Shulchan Aruch. A fair number of passages in it discuss non-Jews. The laws of Judaism hold Gentiles in very low regard; they can be cheated, lied to, abused, even killed, if it serves Jewish interests. Bischoff, an expert in Jewish religious law, wrote a summary and analysis of this book. He shows us many dark corners of the Jewish religion. 152 pp. pb, 6"x9".

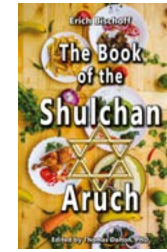
Hitler's Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs, Foreign Affairs. By Richard Tedor. Defying all boycotts, Adolf Hitler transformed Germany from a bankrupt state to the powerhouse of Europe within just four years, thus becoming Germany's most popular leader ever. How was this possible? This study tears apart the dense web of calumny surrounding this controversial figure. It draws on nearly 200 published German sources, many from the Nazi era, as well as documents from British, U.S., and Soviet archives that describe not only what Hitler did but, more importantly, why he did it. These sources also reveal the true war objectives of











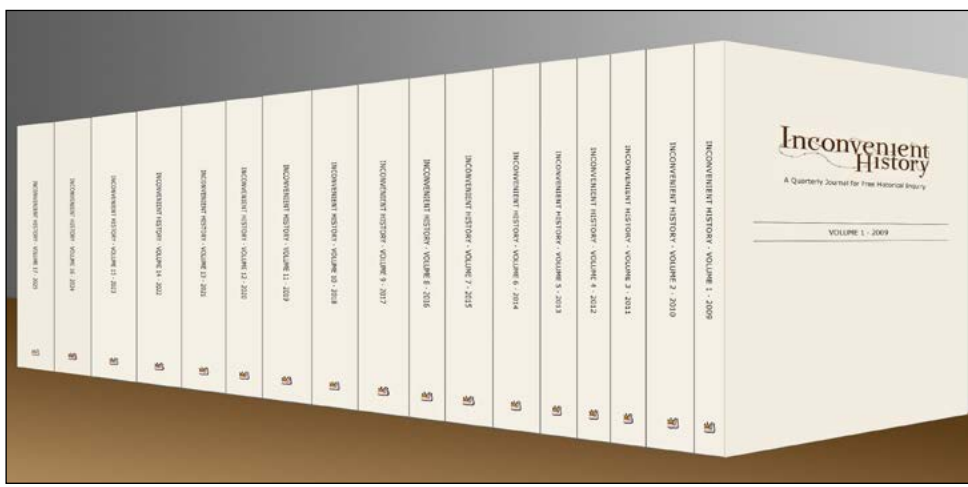


the democracies – a taboo subject for orthodox historians – and the resulting world war against Germany. This book is aimed at anyone who feels that something is missing from conventional accounts. 2nd ed., 309 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

Inconvenient History, Annual Volumes. Since 2009, the revisionist online journal *Inconvenient History* has been the main publishing platform for authors of the revisionist school of historical thought. *Inconvenient History* seeks to maintain the true spirit of the historical revisionist movement; a movement that was established primarily to foster peace through an objective understanding of the causes of modern warfare. Now considered a revisionist collector's item, this beautiful set of softbound books contains all the hard-hitting revisionist scholarship revealing the truth on several inconvenient moments in our recent history. Get single volumes or the complete set at a discount. Various page ranges, pb, 6"×9", illustrated. See the table below for each volume's number of articles, page count, eBook file size and number of illustrations.

IH Volume	Articles†	Pages	eBook File Size [MB]	Illustrations*
Volume 1, 2009	11	308	4.2	17
Volume 2, 2010	16	580	6.8	34
Volume 3, 2011	17	464	10.2	61
Volume 4, 2012	19	416	7.75	72
Volume 5, 2013	17	464	9.2	64
Volume 6, 2014	20	568	10.8	86
Volume 7, 2015	17	496	8.6	60
Volume 8, 2016	19	374	8.2	69
Volume 9, 2017	28	568	14.8	127
Volume 10, 2018	25	538	14.1	138
Volume 11, 2019	33	582	12.6	104
Volume 12, 2020	34	448	8.7	72
Volume 13, 2021	28	564	16.8	121
Volume 14, 2022	25	592	15.7	150
Volume 15, 2023	24	636	17.1	150
Volume 16, 2024	33	562	14	147
Volume 17, 2025	19	548	17.1	165
All Volumes:	385	8,708	196.65	1,637

† Not counting editorials, reviews and book announcements.
* Rendered in black & white in print edition, but color in eBook edition, if a color illustration was available.



For current prices and availability, visit www.ARMREG.co.uk
Academic Research Media Review Eduction Group Ltd (ARMREG)
66 Paul Street, London, EC2A 4NE, UK