

# Inconvenient History

A Quarterly Journal for Free Historical Inquiry

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VOLUME 9 · 2017

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# INCONVENIENT HISTORY

VOLUME NINE · 2017



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# Inconvenient History



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## EDITORIAL

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### The New INCONVENIENT HISTORY

#### Expanding Horizons

*By Germar Rudolf*

#### Abstract

INCONVENIENT HISTORY now carries material in a number of foreign languages, and we ask our readers to help us get non-English contributions translated into English *for parallel carriage*. INCONVENIENT HISTORY also allows video and audio files to be submitted alongside a transcript of their verbal contents. Unchanged is the type and style of content INCONVENIENT HISTORY covers.

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For years, I have sensed that there is a gap between what INCONVENIENT HISTORY is and what it could be. Being multilingual myself, I knew there is so much more material out there than ever makes it onto the pages of our fine revisionist online periodical. To begin with, there is a wide range of Italian, French and German contributions that deserve a broader audience, but since INCONVENIENT HISTORY was limited to English-language material only, hardly anything of it has ever made it beyond the narrow confines of its original language. The reason for this is that INCONVENIENT HISTORY has not had a pool of volunteers to ask for translations. Being a free online journal with basically no income at all, we cannot pay anyone for anything. But then again, from my past experience I know that there are plenty of talented, knowledgeable people who want to help, and who can do translations without asking to be paid. Yet in the past they got frustrated, too, because there was no organizational infrastructure that they could turn to in order to offer their assistance.

How do we connect these two loose ends?

We had to start somewhere. And here is what we have decided to do: First, we open up INCONVENIENT HISTORY to foreign-language contributions. Since we have a number of individuals on our advisory board with language skills, we will make use of them to review and edit incoming non-English contributions to make sure they meet our requirements. For



now, our new roster of languages we accept includes: Czech, English, French, German, Italian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Slovakian, Spanish.

The result of it you can see from this first issue of 2017: It has five contributions in English (six, if you count this editorial), three in Italian, two in French and one in German. Now, who the heck is supposed to be able to read all those? Well, I can. But that's no help to most of you, I understand. Our plan is, of course, to have all non-English submissions translated into English, and, once that is accomplished, to post them alongside the original paper. As long as that is not done, though, we decided that from now on every submitted paper has to come with an abstract of no more than 1,000 characters succinctly and accurately summarizing the item's contents. These abstracts should be in English, but if they are not, we can translate such short pieces on the fly, so to speak. This gives those who do not read any of the non-English papers at least a rough idea what they are all about.

Now we hope to find benefactors who will help us get all non-English papers translated into English. The first step of accomplishing this is actually to have put these papers out there in the first place. This way everyone can see that there is valuable material, some of it rather short, which is in need of tender loving care from volunteers with bilingual or multilingual skills.

Next, we need to tap into that unused reservoir of potential volunteers who will help us get these papers translated. To accomplish this, we have revamped CODOH's approach to finding, assigning and catering to our volunteers. That's been a bumpy road, though, because in order to make this work, we decided to include a volunteer section in our database which includes all relevant data about them, which keeps track of all the projects we define for them, and which records which volunteer is assigned to which project, and what progress each assignment is making. Because, truth be told: once you get beyond a few listed volunteers, if you're not organized, you lose track of things, and chaos and frustration will result for all involved. We've had that happen repeatedly in the past.

Hence, we've employed some of our programmers' brainpower to get this all set up. Admittedly, we've had a few glitches. For instance, in early February an app that was supposed to delete spam submissions deleted not the spam entries but those of our new volunteers. Bad. We're still recovering from that, and I hope that those who fell victim to this bug won't get demotivated by this mishap. To check whether your volunteer account was affected, please go to <http://codoh.com/login/> and check whether your account is still active and working. If it is not, then please get in touch with

CODOH so we can fix it (<http://codoh.com/contact-us/>). We truly apologize for this inconvenience!<sup>1</sup>

For all of you who haven't signed up as volunteers yet but who have any translation skills from any of the above languages into English, please be so kind as to consider signing up as a volunteer with CODOH here: <http://codoh.com/volunteer/>. It goes without saying that CODOH can use many more energetic individuals with skills other than just translating. If you have any other skills, like programming, data entry, editing & proofing, or you want to help us with marketing and outreach, with video production, and, and, and, please don't hesitate to get in touch with CODOH's volunteer manager, so that we can discuss where your talents and skills could be put to good use (<http://codoh.com/volunteer/>).

Another option to help us out with translations is to ask for sponsors. For instance, if we had sufficient funds to pay for translations, that would open up the option of hiring someone to do a professional job: fast, high-quality, and reliable. We have a few language geniuses with revisionist inclinations at hand, but none of them is willing or able to take on that workload without remuneration. Hence, if you are willing to chip in financially, please get in touch so we can discuss how to organize this.

There is another change to *INCONVENIENT HISTORY* which hasn't made it into this issue but might do so in the near future: we have expanded the kind of media we carry from just text to also include video and audio files. It's a big step into a new world for us, but in the age of gadgets and multimedia content, we think that including other media formats is important. More than ever, revisionism needs to use visual media to get its message out. We want to encourage this by accepting documentaries and other video and audio material which gets that message out to the new generation of screen aficionados. All submissions of video and audio files need to come with a transcript of what is said, because it is important to offer the spoken content as text, also so that we can easily have it translated and turned into subtitles in all kinds of languages, and maybe even to dub video and audio files in other languages.

The one thing that hasn't changed is the kind of contents we accept. The topics we cover are history, especially modern history, civil rights and their violation, with a focus on freedom of speech and of scientific inquiry, reporting on persons and institutions involved in historiography, or involved in censorship or the struggle against it. Although we prefer new and hitherto unpublished reports, reviews and research papers and documentaries, we

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<sup>1</sup> Editor's remark: CODOH's website was completely reorganized in early 2024. The former project fund-raising and volunteering system is currently not available.

will also consider republishing material of special merit. The style of papers, video or audio files submitted ought to be systematic in structure and objective in the approach to the topic covered. Factual statements ought to be supported with references to sources backing up the claims. Although that rule is somewhat relaxed for audio and video submissions, even they must refer to some sources where more information can be found. Opinions ought to be distinguishable from factual statements. Last but not least, please be aware that we do not accept any *ad-hominem* attacks, and absolutely no advocating for, and justification or condoning of, the violation of anyone's civil rights.

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## PAPERS

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### “Saint Joseph”: Was Stalin a Defender of the Church?

*By Kerry R. Bolton*

#### Abstract

The upsurge of nostalgia for Joseph Stalin in Russia is a remembrance of the greatness that Russia achieved during that era, and one which many Russians hope to see renewed. A notable seeming paradox is that this revival of Stalinism is related more to Russian messianic Slavophilism, which sees Russia as having a unique world-mission, than to Communism. The reconstituted Communist Party under Zyuganov is also notably of Stalinist orientation, and part of a patriotic resurgence that is inconsistent with the anti-national basis of Marxist dogma. The Russian Orthodox Church is the spiritual foundation of renewed Russian nationalism, although “nationalism” in the Western sense is here a misnomer, since the Russian outlook is universal, regardless of the ideological label. Orthodoxy and patriotism towards Holy Mother Russia are inseparable. There is a convergence of forces, and among this is the phenomenon of the Orthodox faithful embracing Stalin to the point of his being portrayed as a “Saint.” How is it possible that the person known to be the most-avid persecutor of the Church, could be portrayed in such a manner?

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#### Stalin Revival

In 2008 the Communist Party petitioned the Orthodox Church to canonize Stalin. That the Communist Party should approach the Church in this manner is itself significant.<sup>1</sup> Not surprisingly attitudes among the faithful towards this idealization of Stalin are mixed. Controversially, in 2008 a priest displayed a painting, “Matrona and Stalin” in his church in Saint Petersburg. The painting, by noted icon-artist Ilya Pivnik, depicts the alleged

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<sup>1</sup> Adrian Blomfield, “Could Joseph Stalin Be Made a Saint?,” *The Telegraph*, July 22, 2008; [www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/russia/2445683/Could-Josef-Stalin-be-made-a-saint.html](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/russia/2445683/Could-Josef-Stalin-be-made-a-saint.html)

meeting of Stalin with “the Blessed Eldress of Moscow,”<sup>2</sup> a canonized saint of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Stalin is said to have spoken with the holy woman before the Battle of Moscow.

In 2015 a monk priest prayed for Stalin and other World War II heroes as part of a military celebration that included an icon-style painting entitled “Sovereign Holy Mother.” This included Stalin and his generals, looked over from heaven by Mary, Christ and the saints.<sup>3</sup>

A calendar published in 2014, depicting Stalin throughout his life, including his time as a seminary student, was published by the Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius Monastery in Moscow. This is significant because the monastery is the center of Russian Orthodoxy, and was the seat of the Russian patriarch until 1983. The Monastery had been closed by the Bolsheviks but reopened by Stalin in 1945, and services resumed in 1946.

Mikhail Babkin, a noted Russian historian specializing in Russian Orthodox Church studies, commented:<sup>4</sup>

*“The link between the Moscow Patriarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church and Stalin remains close to sacred.”*

## Revolution Betrayed

Stalin is surely one of the most enigmatic of historical figures. Did any “anti-communist,” from Hitler to Ronald Reagan, pursue an anti-Marxist policy so thoroughly as the man who is both heralded and damned as a leader of the first Communist state and of the “world revolution”? Under Stalin, much Marxist doctrine was progressively purged from the USSR. For those on the “Right” whose ideology is a variation of economic reductionism (as is Marxism) any state that pursues a policy antithetical to the free market is anathema. For those looking beyond economics, there is much to be seen.

Trotsky lamented that Stalin was a “Bonapartist” who “betrayed the revolution.” The hatred of Stalin by Trotskyites and other Marxists was such that many became prominent Cold Warriors in the service of the USA, because they, like Trotsky’s widow Sedova, saw Stalin’s Russia as a bigger threat to world socialism than the USA.<sup>5</sup> Already in 1936 Trotsky

<sup>2</sup> “Matrona of Moscow, Orthodox Wiki, [https://orthodoxwiki.org/Matrona\\_of\\_Moscow](https://orthodoxwiki.org/Matrona_of_Moscow)

<sup>3</sup> “Russian Orthodox Church Outraged by Appearance of Stalin Icon,” *Sputnik News*, May 31, 2015; <https://sputniknews.com/russia/201505311022778000/>

<sup>4</sup> “Russian Orthodox Church Slammed for Stalin Calendar,” Radio Free Europe, January 8, 2014; [www.rferl.org/a/russia-stalin-calendar/25224022.html](http://www.rferl.org/a/russia-stalin-calendar/25224022.html)

<sup>5</sup> Natalia Sedova Trotsky, May 9, 1951, *Labor Action*, June 17, 1951, quoted in Bolton, *Stalin: The Enduring Legacy* (London: Black House Publishing, 2012), 117f.

had written *The Revolution Betrayed* in which he described how Stalinism had reversed many of the primary Marxist doctrines that had been implemented during the early years of Bolshevism. Stalin had also done a more thorough job of liquidating Bolsheviks than Hitler. This included the elimination of the Old Bolsheviks Association, the dismantling of the Comintern which he regarded as a nest of traitors, and the elimination of most of the leading Communist exiles who had sought refuge in the USSR from Hitlerism.<sup>6</sup> Trotskyites and other Marxists flocked to the CIA front, the Congress for Cultural Freedom, and they came to the fore in the fight against the USSR after World War II.<sup>7</sup> Their legacy is today's "neo-con" movement, and even without Stalin their bitterness towards Russia endures.

What incensed Trotsky most of all was Stalin's rehabilitation of family and of religion. One might regard Trotsky's primary motive in embracing Marxism as the destruction of those two institutions. The destruction of family and religion seems to be the *raison d'être* of Marxism for many revolutionaries. It was their psychological rationalization often arising from a deep personal hatred, projected onto Western civilization. Among those with such pathologies who embraced Marxism were Marx himself and Trotsky. In China Mao vented his hatred of the family on the Confucian heritage that honored parents.<sup>8</sup> Chapter 7 of *The Revolution Betrayed* is devoted to condemning Stalin's revival of family and religion.<sup>9</sup>

Why did Stalin "betray the revolution"? There are several hypotheses: (1) Stalin was being dialectical, and hence what he undertook was in accord with Marxist dialectics in both theory and practice. (2) Stalin was forced by pragmatism to reverse the Marxian doctrines of the early Bolshevik years as unworkable and self-destructive. If this is so, then one might ask whether Stalin would have seen Marxism as intrinsically flawed and not worthy of pursuing on any basis, whether pragmatically or dialectically? (3) Stalin was an agent of the *Okhrana*, Czarist secret police. If so, perhaps he was never committed to Marxism, but was swept along by history and obliged to work within the Bolshevik framework?<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Bolton, *ibid.*, 3-92.

<sup>7</sup> Frances Stonor Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War: The CIA and the World of Arts and Letters* (New York: The New Press, 1999). See also Bolton, *ibid.*, 34-38.

<sup>8</sup> Bolton, *The Psychotic Left* (Black House Publishing, 2013).

<sup>9</sup> Leon Trotsky, *The Revolution Betrayed* (1936), Chapter 7, "Family, Youth and Culture."

<sup>10</sup> Roman Brackman, *The Secret File of Joseph Stalin: A Hidden Life* (London: Frank Cass, 2001), 59-60.

## Stalin the Christian?

Much has been written about Stalin's days at the Tiflis seminary school where he studied for the priesthood. It is said that he soon became a rebellious, avid Marxist who rejected Christianity after reading Darwin. The most-widely held account is that he was expelled from seminary along with other students because of their revolutionary beliefs. This is questionable. The reason for his expulsion from the seminary seems to have been, rather, the result of a feud with a priest nicknamed "Black Spot." Montefiore provides the background, stating that "Soso" was not expelled for being a revolutionist, and remained in friendly contact with the seminary. The seminary regarded Soso as an excellent student, however Father Abashidze, "Black Spot," was determined to be rid of him. It was tuition fees that troubled Soso, and he appealed to the Rector:<sup>11</sup>

*"To Archimandrite Serafim, Very Reverend Rector of the Tiflis Orthodox Seminary from 2nd Grade student Josef Djugashvili: Your Reverence knows all about the pitiful circumstances of my mother who takes care of me. My father has not provided for me in three years. This is his way of punishing me for continuing my studies against his wishes... It is for this reason I am applying to Your Reverence for the second time. I beg you on my knees to help me and accept me on full public expense. Josef Djugashvili 25 August 1895."*

In 1899 "Black Spot" raised the school fees, "Soso" was unexpectedly invoiced 25 rubles for his tuition and left (he was not expelled). The seminary urged him to pursue a career in teaching, which he declined. There is also a question as to whether he was an informant in regard to the radical beliefs of other students.<sup>12</sup>

There are several anecdotes that attest to Stalin's personal views on Christ. Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva, according to her biographer Rosemary Sullivan, found *The Life of Christ* in her father's library when she was an adolescent. As an indoctrinated atheist she asked her father about the myth of Jesus. He replied that Jesus was no myth, but a real person and spent the day telling her about Christ from what he had learned at seminary.<sup>13</sup> Dr. Erik van Ree of Amsterdam University, an expert on Stalin, quotes him as stating in 1952 in regard to the suffering of soldiers: "Je-

<sup>11</sup> Montefiore, *Young Stalin* (London: Orion Publishing, 2007), 28.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> Rosemary Sullivan, *Stalin's Daughter: The Extraordinary and Tumultuous Life of Svetlana Alliluyeva* (Harper, 2015), 229.

sus Christ also suffered, and even carried his cross, and then he rose up to heaven. You, then, have to suffer too, in order to rise up to heaven.”<sup>14</sup>

Ilizarov, drawing on hitherto-closed Russian archives, quotes Stalin as refusing to accept atheist literature into his personal library, calling it “anti-religious waste-paper.” He addressed friends and comrades with Godly salutations, such as “May God give you New Year every day.”<sup>15</sup> To American envoy W. Averill Harriman he remarked:<sup>16</sup>

*“‘Only God can forgive.’ He maintained his friendship with old seminary friends who became priests, such as Peter Kapanadze. When he sent a gift of fish to Alexei Kosygin after the Second World War he included a handwritten note: ‘Comrade Kosygin, here are some presents for you from God! (I am an executor of His will).’”*

## Failure of Godless Crusade

Even in the mid-1930s when Trotsky wrote *The Revolution Betrayed*, in condemning the restoration of family life by Stalin, he claimed that already the state was withdrawing from the campaign against religion:<sup>17</sup>

*“Concern for the authority of the older generation, by the way, has already led to a change of policy in the matter of religion. The denial of God, his assistance and his miracles, was the sharpest wedge of all those which the revolutionary power drove between children and parents. Outstripping the development of culture, serious propaganda and scientific education, the struggle with the churches, under the leadership of people of the type of Yaroslavsky,<sup>18</sup> often degenerated into buffoonery and mischief. The storming of heaven, like the storming of the family, is now brought to a stop. The bureaucracy, concerned about their reputation for respectability, have ordered the young “godless” to surrender their fighting armor and sit down to their books. In relation to religion, there is gradually being established a regime of ironical neutrality. But that is only the first stage. It would not be difficult to predict the second and third, if the course of events depended only upon those in authority.”*

<sup>14</sup> Erik van Ree, *Political Thought of Joseph Stalin: A Study in Twentieth Century Revolutionary Patriotism* (London: Routledge Curzon, 2002) chapter 14, footnote 41.

<sup>15</sup> B. S. Ilizarov, *Secret Life of Stalin* (2004), 434.

<sup>16</sup> Stalin letter to Kosygin, 1948-10-22. Cited by Montefiore, *Young Stalin*, *op. cit.*

<sup>17</sup> Trotsky, *The Revolution Betrayed*, *op. cit.*, 7: 1.

<sup>18</sup> Head of the League of Militant Godless.



The League of Militant Godless had been established in 1925 as an organization theoretically independent of the Communist Party. Trotsky alluded to this under the leadership of Yaroslavskii as being largely a manifestation of “buffoonery,” and it is generally regarded as having had the opposite of its intended aims. Yaroslavskii commented that “when entire districts are declared Godless, in a region where there is nothing, no culture, no [antireligious] work--this is a joke.” In 1928 Anatolii Lunacharskii, minister of education, commented that “religion is like a nail; the harder you hit it, the deeper it goes into the wood.” That seems to have been the result of the Militant Godless’s campaigns. Daniel Peris shows from Soviet archives that entire districts of supposed organizational networks of the League of Militant Godless only existed on paper.<sup>19</sup> Peris calls the League “largely a house of cards,”<sup>20</sup> despite its claim of over 5,000,000 members, many of whom were simply trade unionists and members of party organs dragged into the League *en masse*.

According to a January 1937 census, despite the totalitarian character of the USSR, and a decade of atheist crusading, only 42.9% of respondents claimed to be “nonbelievers.” Peris suggests that where atheism was increasing this was not the result of Militant Godless campaigns, but a natural process of secularization caused by social and economic transformations.<sup>21</sup> The process of secularization has been just as widespread in Western liberal societies under the impress of the social and economic developments of capitalism.

The Bolshevik terror against the Church started in 1918. Already there had been a series of murders against the faithful, prompting Patriarch Tikhon to proclaim his anathema on the Bolsheviks on January 19, 1918. The 1918 law separating church and state enabled nationalized church property to be turned over to registered communes of believers; hence it became a widespread practice to use Soviet laws to regain church property for the faithful.<sup>22</sup> The resistance of believers to Bolshevik efforts at the eradication of religion was not passive; years after the Civil War, into the early 1930s, thousands of believers could be readily mobilized to confront local anti-religious efforts. Atheist agitators were faced with violence and

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<sup>19</sup> Daniel Peris, *Storming the Heavens: The Soviet League of the Militant Godless* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1998), 114.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, 87.

even death. Atheist clubs were attacked and ransacked. Clergy and believers even took over leadership of anti-religious clubs.<sup>23</sup>

In 1922 anti-Church actions intensified. A “Resolution of the All-Union Central Executive Committee” (ACEC) ordered the removal of church valuables.<sup>24</sup> All valuables under 200 years old, such as bells, gold icon frames, and silver plates, had to be melted down. The Alexander Nevsky Lavra in St. Petersburg was plundered. These actions were undertaken on the pretext of funding famine relief. In 1922 Trotsky complained that *Pravda* and *Izvestiya* were not giving sufficient attention to the anti-religious struggle in their columns.<sup>25</sup> Had Trotsky triumphed in the leadership struggle against Stalin it is certain that he would have pursued the anti-Christian offensive to its completion.

Interestingly, believers often appealed to higher authorities, and in particular to Mikhail Kalinin, confidant of Stalin until Kalinin’s death in 1946, and head of state as chairman of the Supreme Soviet, to get decisions overturned, to the frustration of atheists.<sup>26</sup> In 1930 Kalinin ordered an investigation into reports of arbitrary methods being used against the faithful.<sup>27</sup> William Husband states: “At no time before 1932 did the Bolsheviks feel they controlled the situation... During the second half of the 1920s, organs in Nizhnii Novgorod continued to encounter no shortage of religious groups that effectively circulated anti-Soviet political materials, and similar reports that legal organizations served as fronts for oppositional activity reached party leaders from other locales as well”<sup>28</sup> William Husband concludes in regard to the conflict between believers and Bolsheviks:<sup>29</sup>

*“This battle of competing visions of truth and reality produced lessons of experience for all involved, but no definitive victor. Bolshevism proved to be no single-minded monolith determined to eradicate religion as an end in itself and at all cost. Despite the countless antireligious resolutions routinely passed at all levels of party and state work, the promotion of atheism was chronically underfunded, neglected by the very organs designated to carry it out, and left to amateurs and the*

<sup>23</sup> William B. Husband, “Soviet Atheism and Russian Orthodox Strategies of Resistance 1917-1932,” *Journal of Modern History*, Vol. 70, No. 1, 74-107;

<https://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/21678/HusbandWilliamHistory.SovietAtheismRussian.pdf?sequence=19>.

<sup>24</sup> Resolution of the ACEC from February 23, 1922.

<sup>25</sup> L. Trotsky, communique of May 14, 1922, cited by F. Corley, *Religion in the Soviet Union: An Archival Reader* (London: Macmillan, 1996), 32.

<sup>26</sup> Husband *op. cit.*, 89.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, 90-91.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, 86.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 106-107.

*least talented cadres. High officials made a sustained effort to maintain Soviet law and restrain crude attacks at the regional and local levels, but in the process they created avenues through and around Soviet policy [...]*”

The dichotomy between the Soviet State and the Church is not as simple as “Godless Bolshevism versus the Faith.” The Church, an integral part of the Czarist state, was a counter-revolutionary force. The Orthodox Church was also a mainstay of “patriotism” and of the notion of “Holy Mother Russia” with a world messianic mission. This mission is to remold a new humanity according to Christian brotherhood, and sees Russia as the *Katechon*, the means by which the unleashing of the Antichrist is being delayed. The German-Latvian scholar Walter Schubart wrote a once-influential book, *Russia and Western Man*, wherein he described this world mission, and noted even then (1938) that the world-revolutionary mission of the USSR was a very Russian application of Marxism, and that the Bolshevik dogma would become increasingly reshaped into something far removed from the imported Marxist dogma.<sup>30</sup> Trotsky and the Bolshevik and other Marxist opposition against Stalin saw this already happening at the same time.

Corley comments that “had it really had the desire, as Albania later did, the Soviet state could have extinguished all open expressions of religious faith. ... Issuing decrees and writing long reports was often a substitute for action which probably would have been only barely effective. Only in certain cases did the state resort to repression.” Corley comments that these reports could even be impartial and scholarly.<sup>31</sup>

## Revival of the Orthodox Church

In June 1941, with the attack of Germany on Russia, Stalin is said to have had a nervous breakdown and to have secluded himself in his *dacha* for three days. Another theory is that he was testing the loyalty of his confidants to see whether they would accept his resignation.<sup>32</sup> Others claim that he retired to meditate and pray. At the same time Metropolitan Elias Karam of Lebanon was also praying for three days on the fate of Russia. He sent a telegram to Stalin asking that for Russia to be saved the Kremlin churches must be opened, and that a procession of the cross should carry the Kazan

<sup>30</sup> Walter Schubart, *Russia and Western Man* ([1938] English ed. New York: Frederick Ungar, 1950).

<sup>31</sup> F. Corley, *op. cit.*, 2

<sup>32</sup> Simon Sebag Montefiore, *Stalin: The Court of the Red Tsar* (Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 2003), Part 7, Chapter 33.

Icon of the Mother of God, the holiest icon of the Russian Orthodox Church. The icon was carried around Leningrad and Moscow, was with the Russian troops at Stalingrad, and a prayer service was held prior to the battle. The icon was taken to all the crucial points of the frontline. The priests carrying the icon led the troops under intense fire. The presence of the icon had an intense impact on the troops; even the skeptics.<sup>33</sup>

On September 4 1943, the exiled Metropolitan Sergei and two other metropolitans were summoned to the Kremlin to meet with Stalin. He told them he had decided to restore the patriarchate, reopen churches and seminaries, and resume the publication of *The Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate*. Stalin reminisced at length about his time at seminary. As for his intentions to restore the patriarchate and churches, he said to Sergei, “Your Grace, that’s all I can do for you now.”<sup>34</sup> Daniela Kalkandijeva opines that, with the setting up of Moscow as the center of world Orthodoxy at Stalin’s suggestion, it would nonetheless “be wrong to think that the church was just a pawn on Stalin’s chessboard.”<sup>35</sup>

The churches were already being reopened in 1941. This was not merely a strategy caused by the German invasion, to mobilize the Russian masses. In 1938 the Communist party declared that the faithful were also loyal Soviet subjects. Further, in a reversal of Bolshevik dogma, the party and the Soviet Academy of Sciences stated that the Church had provided a “progressive role” in Russian history. In 1941 even Yaroslavskii, head of the Militant Godless, criticized those who still regarded the millions of faithful as superstitious fools.<sup>36</sup>

The 1943 meeting with Sergei formalized the process. He was elected patriarch by the synod that year. The Council of the Russian Orthodox Church, headed by NKVD Colonel G.G. Karpov was established. Karpov, who had been responsible for the repression of religion during the 1930s, now worked for state support for the church.

In November 1943, the Council of People’s Commissars adopted Decree No. 1325, “On the Procedure for Opening Churches.” In 1944, 206 churches were opened; in 1945, 510. The Orthodox Church flourished. On Easter night 1944 the thirty churches in Moscow were attended by 120,000

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<sup>33</sup> Lyubov Tsarevskaya, “The Wonderworking Icon of Kazan of the Most Holy Mother of God,” *Voices from Russia*, January 15, 2008; <https://02varvara.wordpress.com/2008/01/15/the-wonderworking-icon-of-kazan-of-the-most-holy-mother-of-god/>

<sup>34</sup> Montefiore, *Young Stalin*, *op. cit.*, 36.

<sup>35</sup> Daniela Kalkandijeva, *The Russian Orthodox Church, 1917-1948: From Decline to Resurrection* (New York: Routledge, 2015), 180-181.

<sup>36</sup> Denis R. Janz, *World Christianity and Marxism*, (Oxford University Press, 1998), 38.

worshippers. Attendance throughout Russia was overflowing. Worshippers included many Soviet officers. Even Communist party functionaries and NKVD agents had their children baptized. By April 1946 the number of functioning Orthodox churches in the USSR had tripled to 10,437. By early 1949 there were 14,477 in the USSR. By January 1948, 85 monasteries and convents, institutions hitherto all closed, had been opened. In 1945 Kalinin replied to a question from *Komsomol skaia pravda* that the State was “not at war” with the Church, while alluding to atheist education. Balzer comments that “postwar atheism was to a greater degree a nod to the tradition that had arisen in the first years of Soviet power, rather than a policy objective.”<sup>37</sup>

Had Stalin been pursuing a dialectical measure with the ultimate goal remaining the liquidation of Christianity, he certainly made matters very difficult by overseeing the baptisms of so many Soviet subjects.

In 1947, the Metropolitan Elias (Karam) of Lebanon made a triumphal visit to the Soviet Union. He was presented with an especially crafted cross from the state.

In 1946, the department of external relations of the Church, headed by Metropolitan Nicholas Yarushevich, was established. In July 1948, an international meeting of Orthodox churches was held in Moscow. The historian of the Russian Church, Johann Chrysostomus, commented:<sup>38</sup>

*“The Moscow Conference of the Orthodox Churches was to demonstrate the leading role of Moscow in world Orthodoxy. On this question the wishes of the Patriarchate and the Soviet government coincided, and both sides attached exceptional importance to the holding of this conference. Although the conference addressed a letter to Christians throughout the world, the attention of the conference organizers was centered on world Orthodoxy. It was to show itself as the moral force on which the Eastern bloc rested, contrary to other churches in the countries of the free world.”*

## Requiem Masses for Stalin

Requiem masses were said for Stalin on his death in 1953. Patriarch Alexy stated in the patriarchal cathedral on the day of Stalin’s funeral:<sup>39</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Marjorie Mandelstam Balzer (ed.), *Religion and Politics in Russia: A Reader* (New York: Routledge, 2010), 8-9.

<sup>38</sup> Johann Chrysostomus, *Kirchengeschichte Russland der neuesten Zeit*, Munich-Salzburg, 1965-68, vol. 3, 119.

<sup>39</sup> Magazine *Metropolitan Patriarchate*, No. 4, 1953.

*“We, who gathered to pray for him, cannot pass in silence on his always benevolent, sympathizing attitude to our church needs. Any question which we addressed to him, was not rejected by him; he satisfied all our requests. And a lot that is good and useful, thanks to his high authority, has been done for our Church by our Government. The memory of him for us is unforgettable, and our Russian Orthodox Church, mourning over his leaving us, escorting him to his last journey.*

*In these sad days for us, from different directions of our Fatherland from bishops, clergy and believers, and from heads and representatives of Churches, as orthodox and heterodox, from abroad, I receive a mass of telegrams telling of prayers for him and consoling us on the occasion of this sad loss. We prayed for him when the message about his serious illness had come. And now, when he is no more, we pray for his immortal soul. Yesterday our special delegation ... placed a wreath on his coffin and bowed on behalf of the Russian Orthodox Church to his dear body. The prayer, fulfilled with Christian love, reaches God... And to our loved and unforgettable Joseph Vissarionovich we devoutly, with deep, passionate love proclaim his eternal memory.”*

Stalin’s family held a requiem, arranged by Vasily Stalin, in the Church of the Resurrection of Slovoushchy. A State requiem was held at the Elohovskiy Cathedral, led by patriarch Alexy. This was the first time requiems had been held for a Soviet leader.<sup>40</sup> The honor guard at the coffin during Stalin’s funeral included Metropolitan Nicholas, Archbishop Nikon, and archpriest Nikolai Kolchitsky.<sup>41</sup>

With de-Stalinization, the atheistic campaign resumed under Khrushchev, and those “soft on religion” were regarded as “Stalinists.”

In 1958, with Khrushchev’s position consolidated, the monasteries started to be closed, and those that remained were heavily taxed to raise the cost of religious accoutrements. The objections of Patriarch Alexy I were ignored. Karpov was removed from his position in 1960. That year the Communist Party Central Committee issued a declaration that “The struggle against religion must not only be continued, but it must be enhanced by all possible means.”<sup>42</sup>

<sup>40</sup> “How Stalin Died”, documentary film, Russia, 2008, director Sergey Kostin.

<sup>41</sup> *Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate*, No. 3, 1953. See: “Generalissimo Stalin Funeral,” Youtube, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TXP9JLa6zs](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TXP9JLa6zs) (19:57).

<sup>42</sup> “On the aims of party propoganda in the contemporary conditions,” Communist Party CC, January 9, 1960, quoted by Dimitry V. Pospelovskiy, *Soviet Antireligious Campaigns and Persecutions: Volume 2 of A History of Soviet Atheism in Theory and Practice, and the Believer* (London: Macmillan 1988), 127.

The original Bolshevik formulae of Trotsky and Lenin of storming heaven had been re-established. Again, churches were blown up, priests arrested, seminaries closed. Believers were registered, and subjected to dismissal from jobs and denied university entrance and careers. Priests were attacked. Atheist displays toured the USSR.

During the 1960s, thousands of churches that had been opened during the war were destroyed. In 1959 there had been 13,372 functioning churches; by 1963, 8,314, and 18 monasteries and convents remained. An active atheist campaign was resumed. However, in 1967 60,000,000 Soviet citizens still stated they were believers, and many more retained icons in their households.<sup>43</sup>

On October 7, 1964, the USSR gave Israel land in Jerusalem that had been owned by the Russian State and the Orthodox Church since the 19<sup>th</sup> century in exchange for several tons of rotting oranges.<sup>44</sup> Precisely a week later, on the Day of the Virgin, Khrushchev was deposed. A moderated policy was assumed.

Archbishop Anthony (Marchenko), returning after the war from emigration, wrote of the world-mission of Russian Orthodoxy in the journal of the Moscow patriarchate:<sup>45</sup>

*“Our native church life... fulfils not only its inner, ideological mission concerning the religious-moral education of our people, but also, which is most important, reveals its world-historical vocation, uniting the whole Orthodox world and all Slavonic peoples under the single common church-national slogan of Cyril and Methodius’ great and undying idea. “Moscow – the Third Rome” remains as before the symbol of the universal collective idea, contraposed to the Papacy with its striving for spiritual autocracy, its episcopal aristocratism and its maniacal dreams of ruling the earth. The visit to Moscow by the Eastern Patriarchs, the visit to the Holy Land by His Holiness Patriarch Alexis, the coming to Moscow of a delegation from the Orthodox Czech Church and, as a result, the appointing of a Russian Orthodox Exarch there testify to an exceptional revival in the Orthodox Ecumenical Catholic Church under the actual leadership of Russian Orthodoxy: “Moscow is the third Rome, and a fourth there will not be” as our forefather said in the days of Ivan III [...]”*

<sup>43</sup> Balzar, *op. cit.*, 9-10.

<sup>44</sup> This was given back to Russia by Israel in 2008 as a goodwill gesture. See: Vladimir Putin and the Holy Land, *The Economist*, May 16 2013, [www.economist.com/news/europe/21573600-warmer-relations-israel-do-not-stop-russia-backing-syria-and-iran-vladimir-putin-and-holy](http://www.economist.com/news/europe/21573600-warmer-relations-israel-do-not-stop-russia-backing-syria-and-iran-vladimir-putin-and-holy)

<sup>45</sup> Archbishop Anthony, *Zhurnal Moskovskoy Patriarkhii*, No. 9, 1946, 54-55.

This centuries-old world messianic mission of “Moscow the Third Rome,” or the *Katechon* resisting the Antichrist, has become again the state outlook under Putin.<sup>46</sup>

Bolshevism took messianic forms, as an integral part of the Russian character, and was united with Orthodoxy by Stalin. Contemporary conservative scholars such as Oswald Spengler and Walter Schubart foresaw this reassertion of Russian character even under Bolshevism. Spengler foresaw that Bolshevism would clear the way for Russia to “some day awaken between ‘Europe’ and East Asia. It is more a beginning than an end.” Beyond the superficiality of Marxist dogma lives the Russian peasantry, which will “become conscious of its own will, which points in a wholly different direction.”<sup>47</sup> Schubart saw that “even the Bolsheviks” are imbued with the Russian messianic idea, and that their world revolution “unconsciously continues to maintain an old tradition – a fact which proves that the pull of the Russian soil is stronger than any cleverly devised artificial program.”<sup>48</sup> This perhaps provides the explanation as to why Stalin reversed the Marxist doctrines and policies that had been inaugurated under Lenin; and that explanation is deeper than Stalinist pragmatism. Had Trotsky assumed leadership rather than Stalin the result would have been a messianism of an entirely different, and perhaps irremediable, type.

## Conclusion

Did Stalin consider Russia to be “The Third Rome” rather than the center of world proletarian revolution? Was his revival of Orthodoxy during the war something more than war strategy? He had dissolved the Comintern, and seen Moscow as the world center of Orthodoxy. He released priests and liquidated “Old Bolsheviks.” The revival of the family, outlawing abortion, and honoring motherhood complemented the revival of the Church. After the war the Orthodox revival did not abate; to the contrary. Why was it that Stalin did not revert, at least in stages, to the atheist campaign? Khrushchev undertook the task within several years of Stalin’s death. Anecdotally there are suggestions that Stalin had a religious epiphany. Another possibility is that Stalin never rejected Christianity. The widely stated stories of his being expelled from seminary for revolutionary ac-

<sup>46</sup> Maria Engström, “Contemporary Russian Messianism and New Russian Foreign Policy,” *Journal of Contemporary Security Policy*, November 20, 2014; [www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13523260.2014.965888](http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13523260.2014.965888)

<sup>47</sup> Spengler, “The two faces of Russia and Germany’s Eastern problems,” address, February 14, 1922; first published in *Politische Schriften*, Munich, 1932.

<sup>48</sup> Schubart, *op. cit.*, 188.



tivities after having been converted to atheism by reading Darwin, are uncertain. Stalin as a supposedly feared dictator personally intervened to moderate and eventually reverse the atheist campaign. The German invasion gave him the justification to accelerate this to the point where the Church resumed its traditional role as the moral and spiritual foundation of the Russian State.

# Kula's Columns Revisited

By *Germar Rudolf*

## Abstract

Since 2000 at the latest, the former Polish Auschwitz inmate Michał Kula has been quoted by mainstream Holocaust historian as the key witness describing how exactly Zyklon B was introduced in the homicidal gas chambers claimed to have existed in the Crematoria II and III located in the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp. This paper analyzes several of Kula's postwar statements in this regard in order to accurately recreate what Kula described, to assess whether his claims are technically feasible, and whether Kula's statements about other aspects are historically accurate. It is demonstrated that Kula's claims are untrue in many regards, that he has changed his story repeatedly, and that his claims are technically nonsensical.

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In 2002, during David Irving "Real History" Conference in Cincinnati, the late Dr. Robert Countess presented a physical representation of "Kula's Kolumns," as he called them.<sup>1</sup> Since the year 2000, these columns have been at the center of a controversy about how exactly the insecticide Zyklon B is supposed to have been introduced into the Morgues #1 of Crematoria II and III at Auschwitz, where, the orthodox Auschwitz narrative has it, up to 400,000 human beings are said to have been poisoned to death. These morgues are sometimes referred to as "the absolute center of human suffering," so when preparing the upcoming new edition of my expert report, I considered it important to shed some more light onto these devices.

The Auschwitz orthodoxy claims that four holes had been chiseled through the roof of the morgues in question. While some witnesses have claimed that the Zyklon B was simply dumped through those holes, other have claimed that some more or less sophisticated devices were installed beneath those holes.

The most prominent proponent of this hypothesis is Dutch historian of architecture Dr. Robert van Pelt, who in his book about Auschwitz published several construction drawings of these devices he himself had pre-

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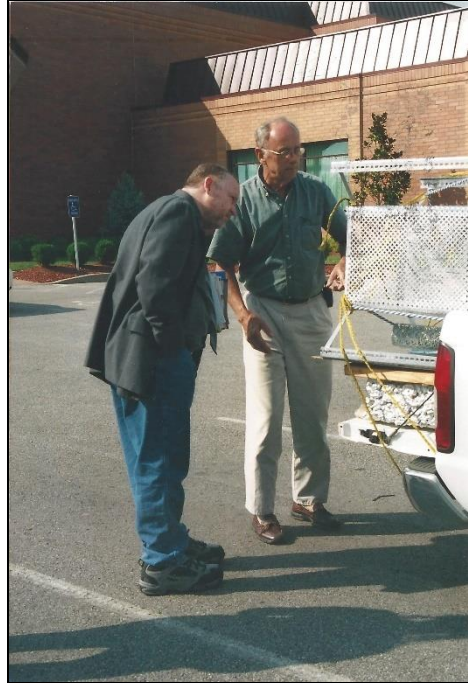
<sup>1</sup> See Robert H. Countess, "The Kula Kolumn – Exactitude in Action," *The Revisionist* 2(1) (2004), pp. 56-61; <https://codoh.com/library/document/the-kula-kolumn-exactitude-in-action/>

pared.<sup>2</sup> Inspired by this, Dr. Countess built a model which he presented at the above-mentioned conference, see Illustrations 1f.

The issue was rekindled last year when a life-size model of the “Kula Kolumn,” built following van Pelt’s drawings, was exhibited at the Venice Biennale, an international exhibition on architecture. It featured prominently in an article by the *New York Times* about that exhibition,<sup>3</sup> including a photo of the device, see Illustration 3.

Van Pelt wasn’t the first to prepared construction drawings of these columns. That honor goes to the late French historian Jean-Claude Pressac, who had published his own drawings in his 1989 *opus magnum*.<sup>4</sup> Both authors have based their drawings on a postwar testimony by Michał Kula – hence the name of the columns. Kula was a Polish Auschwitz inmate who testified right after the war a number of times about what he claimed to have experienced at Auschwitz.

In addition to Kula’s statements, there are, to my knowledge, four other witnesses claiming such columns: Miklos Nyiszli, Charles S. Bendel, Filip Müller and Josef Erber. While Müller’s and Josef Erber’s descriptions stem from the late 1970 and early 1980s, respectively, Bendel’s and Nyiszli’s descriptions are very superficial. All these descriptions contradict one an-



**Illustration 1:** Dr. Countess is unloading his “Kula Kolumn” at the Cincinnati conference building in summer of 2002, with Charles Provan inspecting it.

<sup>2</sup> Robert J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz. Evidence from the Irving Trial*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington/Indianapolis 2002, pp. 194, 208.

<sup>3</sup> Jennifer Schuessler, “‘The Evidence Room’: Architects Examine the Horrors of Auschwitz,” *New York Times*, June 14, 2016; [www.nytimes.com/2016/06/15/arts/design/the-evidence-room-architects-examine-the-horrors-of-auschwitz.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2016/06/15/arts/design/the-evidence-room-architects-examine-the-horrors-of-auschwitz.html)

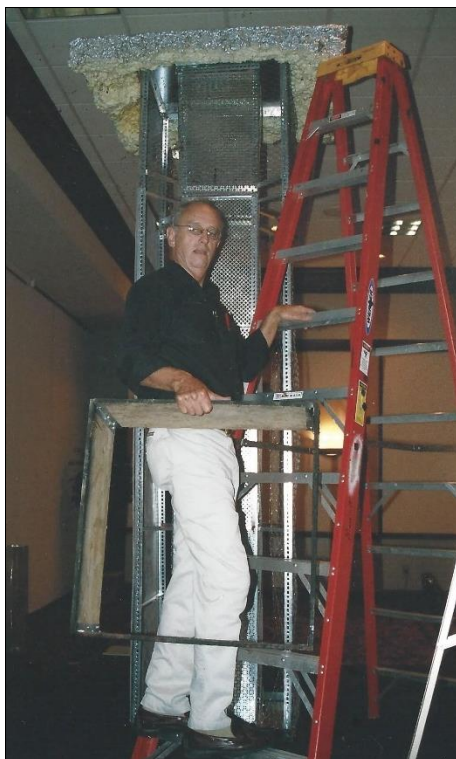
<sup>4</sup> Jean-Claude Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989, p. 487.

other to some degree or another.<sup>5</sup> Since Kula is the only witness who described them early and in detail, I will focus on him here.

As far as I know, Kula testified at least three times after the war, first during the pre-trial investigations leading up to the show trial against former Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Höss, then during that very trial, and finally during the trial against the Auschwitz camp garrison. Pressac and van Pelt merely considered Kula's first testimony. However, in order to assess the accuracy of his testimony and his trustworthiness as a truthful witness, all of his testimonies need to be considered.

During his first deposition, Kula gave a very detailed description of these columns, so detailed, in fact, that he must have been involved in the columns' manufacture, if they existed in the first place. Here is Kula's statement from his deposition made prior to the trial against the former Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Höss:<sup>6</sup>

*"Among other things, the fake showers intended for the gas chambers and the wire-mesh columns to pour the contents of the Zyklon cans into the gas chambers were manufactured in the metal workshop. This column was about 3 meters high, with a square section of about 70 cm [wide]. This column was composed of three mesh works inserted one inside the other. The outer screen was made from wire three millimeters*



**Illustration 2:** Dr. Countess is setting up his "Kula Column" in the conference room in Cincinnati, summer 2002.

<sup>5</sup> For quotes and a critique of these testimonies see Carlo Mattogno, "The Elusive Holes of Death", in Gernar Rudolf, Carlo Mattogno, *Auschwitz Lies*, 3rd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2016, pp. 285, 287-291.

<sup>6</sup> Files of the Höss Trial, Vol. 2, pp. 99f.; cf. Document 9 in the appendix to the upcoming new edition of my expert report, Gernar Rudolf, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers – A Crime-Scene Investigation*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2017.

thick, fastened to angle irons of 50 by 10 millimeters. Such corner posts were on each corner of the column and were connected at the top and the bottom by an angle iron of the same type. The openings of the wire mesh were 45 millimeters in square. The second screen was made in the same manner, and constructed within the first column [screen] at a distance of 150 millimeters from the first. The openings of this wire mesh were some 25 millimeters in square. In the corners these screens were connected to each other by iron struts. The third part of this column could be moved. It was an empty column of thin galvanized sheet metal with a square cross-section of about 150 mm, which ended in the upper part with a cone and below with a flat square base. At a distance of some 25 millimeters, thin sheet metal corners were soldered to the corners of this column supported by sheet metal brackets. On these corners was mounted a thin mesh with openings of about one millimeter in square. This mesh ended at the bottom of the cone, and from there, extending the meshwork, ran a sheet-metal casing for the entire height up to the top of the cone. The content of a Zyklon can was poured from above in the distributor cone, which allowed for an equal distribution of the Zyklon to all four sides of the column. After the evaporation of the gas, the entire central column was extracted and the evaporated [depleted] silica [carrier] removed.”

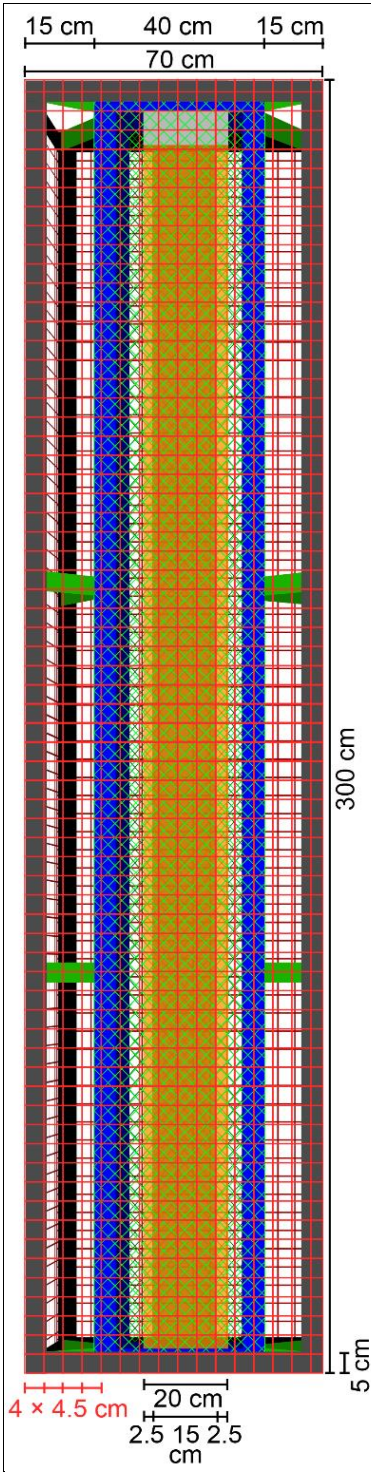


**Illustration 3:** A Kula column freely interpreted by Robert van Pelt, exhibited at the Venice Architecture Biennale in 2016 (photo by Gianni Cipriano).

It doesn't cast a favorable light on Kula's credibility that the showers were actually real, as Mattogno has demonstrated abundantly.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Carlo Mattogno, *The Real Case for Auschwitz*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015, pp. 148-157.





**Illustration 4:** Author's drawing of the "Zyklon-B-introduction columns" as described by Michał Kula in his pre-trial deposition. Black: 5-cm-wide corner irons of the outer column, 70 cm wide; red: 3-mm-thick wire mesh with mesh size 4.5 cm; green: outer column connected by struts (green; number of sets my guess) at the corners to the middle column (blue), made of the same corner irons, 15 cm away from the outer screen (column width: 40 cm); wire mesh with mesh size 2,5 cm (light green); orange: inner column, 20 cm wide, with fine wire mesh of mesh size 0.1 cm, 2,5 cm away from the inner sheet-metal column of 15 cm width (ochre). At the top end of the fly screen is the sheet metal extension covering the distributor cone (light grey). See the next Illustration for a close-up view of the top part of the inner column.

Kula was working in the inmate metalworking shop at Auschwitz, about whose activities a vast number of documents survived the war. No document about the creation of columns as described by Kula is among them, though. In fact, there is neither any material nor documentary evidence that these columns ever existed.<sup>8</sup> Kula himself must have anticipated this objection, because in the same testimony he claimed that work done for the crematoria were not registered presumably due to their alleged secret, criminal auspices. This, too, is untrue, as there is an abundance of work orders for items needed for the crematoria.<sup>9</sup>

Now to Kula's next testimony. During the Höss Trial itself, he testified on the 5th day of that trial, where he stated the following:<sup>10</sup>

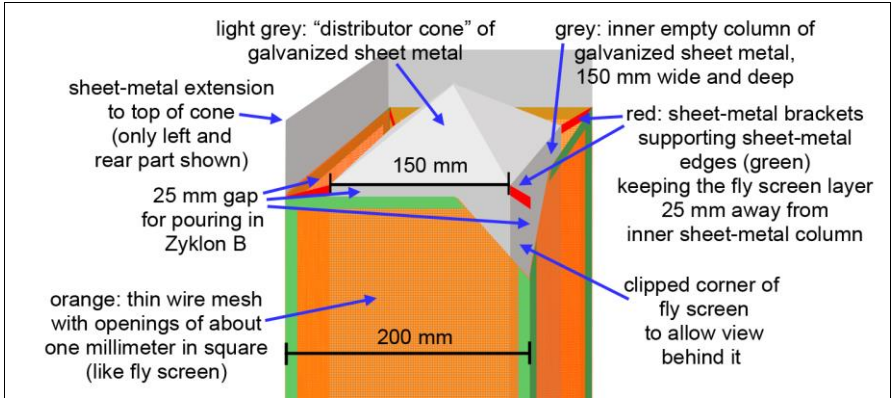
*“On Höss’s order, the gassing columns that were used for the gassing were made by the metalworking shop. The columns were 2 meters and a half high, the inner space 150 square mm in diameter, the following [layer<sup>11</sup>] at a distance of 30 mm, the third 15 mm away. The wire mesh used was like those used for windows, green in color; between the wire mesh and the sheet metal there was a distance of 15 mm. All this was about 1 meter and a half tall. At the mouth of this network was a so-called distribution cone. 7 pieces of these columns were made. The columns were installed in the gas chamber right next to the opening through which the can of gas was thrown in. This column was installed beneath this opening, the gas was poured directly onto the distribution cone. The cone was to uniformly distribute the gas into these four slots of 15 mm between the sheet metal and the netting, since that increased the gas evaporation surface. That way the victims could be killed more rapidly. [Question:] What did such a gas chamber look like? In one crematorium, it was calculated for 2,500 men, in the other, smaller one [gas chamber] in the same crematorium for 1,500. The workers of the metalworking shop, inmates, had built this chamber. The chamber was higher than 2 meters, at the top were closed rectangular channels;*

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 83-93.

<sup>9</sup> See for instance the many references to such work orders in the book just quoted, plus Carlo Mattogno, “The Crematoria Ovens of Auschwitz and Birkenau,” in: Germar Rudolf, *Dissecting the Holocaust*, 2nd ed., Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2003, pp. 373-412, C. Mattogno, Franco Deana, *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015.

<sup>10</sup> Höss Trial, Vol. 25, p. 498; see Document 10 in the appendix to the upcoming new edition of my expert report.

<sup>11</sup> “następna” is an adjective in the nominative feminine singular that could refer only to “średnicy” (diameter), the only feminine noun in the sentence, but that makes no sense. The witness obviously referred to the next wire-mesh layer of the column (“siatka” = netting; “warstwa” = layer; both feminine).



**Illustration 5:** Schematic drawing of the top part of the innermost column of the introduction device initially described by Kula. The width of the sheet-metal corners (green) and the height of the “distributor cone” and hence also of the sheet-metal extensions reaching to the height of the cone’s top are my assumptions.

*these were the air-extraction openings through which fans expelled the gas. Zyklon is lighter than air; hence it dissipates quickly after the gassing. Makeshift [fake] showers were made so that the whole thing looked like a bath. Lamps were lit, the concrete floor was always wet. After a homicidal gassing, inmates of the Sonderkommando cleaned the concrete [floor]. These were Jewish inmates who were assigned to doing that work. Every three months, the Sonderkommando was exterminated, gassed, yet not at Auschwitz, but somewhere in the vicinity of Gleiwitz instead. The leader of this unit was Hauptscharführer Moll, [...]*”

This passage is riddled with untrue statements.

1. As just mentioned, the showers and thus the bathing facilities were real.
2. The claimed capacity of 2,500 men for the alleged homicidal gas chamber, which has a surface area of some 200 m<sup>2</sup>, is physically impossible (see Paragraph 7.3.2.1.1. in my expert report for details).
3. There were not two gas chambers of different sizes in that crematorium, but allegedly only one (Morgue #1).
4. The inmates of the metalworking shop had nothing to do with the construction of the crematoria, of which the gas chambers are said to have been integral parts. These inmates merely provided numerous iron fittings.
5. Even according to the orthodox narrative, nobody was ever gassed “in the vicinity of Gleiwitz.”



Since Kula was not a member of the *Sonderkommando*, one wonders what the source of his “knowledge” about the gas chambers and their operation is anyway. It probably is mere hearsay or rumor “knowledge,” which indicates that Kula’s testimony has been “cross-pollinated” by other witnesses.

Most important is, however, that he completely changed the dimension of the Zyklon-B-introduction columns. That should be the first-hand, reliable and thus immutable aspect of his testimony. According to his first, pre-trial deposition, the column was 3 meters high, which he changed to 2.50 meters during the trial. While the inner core measures 150 mm wide in both testimonies, the column described in his testimony during the trial was only (15+30+150+30+15=) 240 mm wide in total, compared to the 700 mm of his pre-trial statement. These are obviously two entirely different objects he is describing. While one can confuse 3 m with 2.5 m, confusing 70 cm with 24 cm is not likely. Hence Kula has adjusted his statement. I’ll get to the probable reason for this later.

To fully assess the reliability of Kula as a witness, it is worthwhile to also consider his last testimony known to me, which he gave during the trial against the Auschwitz camp garrison a few months after the Höss Trial. During that testimony, he did not mention the columns at all. But among other things, he stated the following:<sup>12</sup>

*“Then they began to build gigantic crematoria. They were set up so that the victims could not understand where they were taken. Each crematorium had two gas chambers, one for 1,500 and one for 2,000 people. There was a special concrete ski-jump [skocznie, meaning chute] on which the people were thrown from the truck, [whose load bed] tipped automatically, and in this way the people were falling into the gas chambers.”*

This is a unique testimony, indeed. Although I do have words to characterize it, I will refrain from using them here. Evidently, with each opportunity to tell his tales, Kula’s claims became increasingly eccentric.

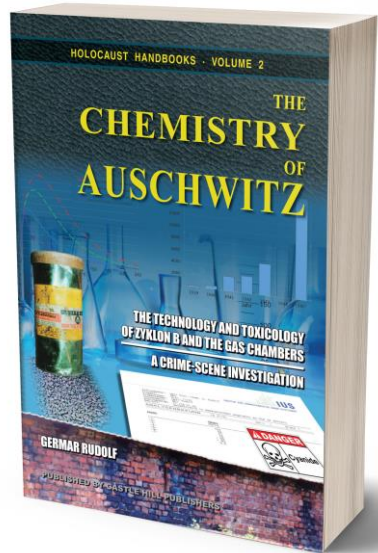
Since his first description of the introduction column is more-detailed and was made earlier, orthodox scholars have relied on it. As mentioned before, both Pressac and van Pelt have prepared drawings of these columns based on Kula’s initial description. Neither of them is without flaws. For instance, Pressac got the dimensions of the inner column wrong and changed its design, while van Pelt’s translation of Kula’s testimony is erroneous, and though the data supplied in Kula’s testimony is rather meager, van Pelt uses it to make five different, very detailed drawings – some of it

<sup>12</sup> AGK, NTN 162, p. 46; see Document 11 in the appendix to the upcoming new edition of my expert report.

necessarily based on his own conjecture. In order to get a more-realistic depiction of what Kula described in his first testimony, I created my own drawings, see Illustrations 4f. I have added only those features in them that Kula specifically mentioned. For instance, Kula did not say anything about any cross-bracing of the column, which would have been indispensable to make the device sturdy enough to withstand a panicking crowd.

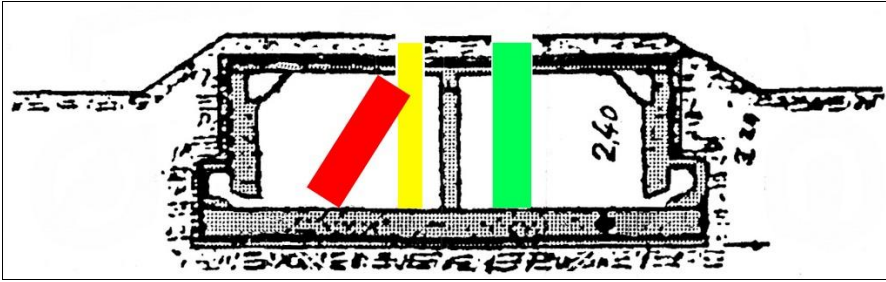
Van Pelt recognized this deficiency, hence the model created based upon his drawing as exhibited during the 2016 Venice Biennale (see Illustration 3) shows tacit “corrections” to Kula’s claims: van Pelt’s column has cross braces dividing the column into three sections of roughly equal height. To reinforce the device further, van Pelt’s model also has much thicker wires on the outer layer – some 8 mm rather than the meager 3 mm claimed by Kula. In addition, van Pelt has reduced the width of the center column

from the 40 cm claimed by Kula to some 30 cm. In fact, he should have reduced it even further than that, for the innermost, removable column with a claimed width of 20 cm needed a guide so it would not get accidentally stuck with one of its corners in the wire mesh of the middle column when accidentally lowered slightly tilted. The angle irons forming the corners of the middle column actually could have had no other purpose than to function as guide rails for the inner column when moving in and out. The middle column’s wire mesh was utterly superfluous and a waste. However, Kula claimed that the middle column was 40 cm wide, while the innermost was 20 cm wide. Hence it was a total mismatch. The situation is different for Kula’s second description, which has an equal clearance between each layer of just 15 mm.



*This is a slightly adapted extract of the upcoming book The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers – A Crime-Scene Investigation by GERMAR RUDOLF (all color print, 442 pp. 6”x9”). The book is to be released in early March 2017.*

*[Get the current edition from Armreg Ltd.](#)*



**Illustration 6:** Cross section through Morgue #1 of Crematories II and III (Pressac 1989, p. 329). Green: column according to Kula – theoretically installable from the top only, but too short and too wide; yellow: middle column according to van Pelt – installable from the top, but also too short; red: outer column according to van Pelt, which had to be assembled on the spot from its components.

Van Pelt also reduced the height of the outer column to considerably less than 3 meters as initially claimed by Kula. The reason for that is probably because there are no holes in the roof of the morgue in question measuring 70 cm × 70 cm into which Kula's columns could have fit. The largest hole in that roof was only 50 cm wide in 1991, to which I will get further below. Hence van Pelt simply let the outer layer of his column end at the morgue's ceiling and let only the smaller middle column protrude through the roof. This lack of holes of the required size proves categorically that Kula's initially described columns cannot have been installed. That may also be the reason why Kula reduced the height down to 2.50 m in his testimony during the trial (although the ceiling in that room was only 2.40 m high).

Illustration 6 illustrates the issues involved. The green rectangle depicts Kula's column, first design, with a huge, gaping hole needed to install it. The red, tilted rectangle shows a column of 2.40 m in height and 70 cm wide, as posited by van Pelt. Since it would have been impossible to carry it in one piece into that room and install it, it would have been necessary to assemble it from its components right on the spot. The yellow rectangle depicts Kula's middle column, 40 cm wide, which could have been inserted through a hole of that size.

At 3 m high, these columns were therefore either too tall or not tall enough, because the combined height of the room, the roof's thickness and the layer of soil on top of this roof was 3.10 m.<sup>13</sup> Hence, in order to let an

<sup>13</sup> The thickness of the concrete roof and the layer of soil are shown in various blue prints; cf. Mattogno 2016b, p. 364; 2015a, pp. 89-91.



**Illustration 7:** Anchoring bolts in Kula's column according to van Pelt. Section enlargement of Illustration 3.

introduction column protrude noticeably from the soil, it had to be considerably longer than that (3.50 m and more).

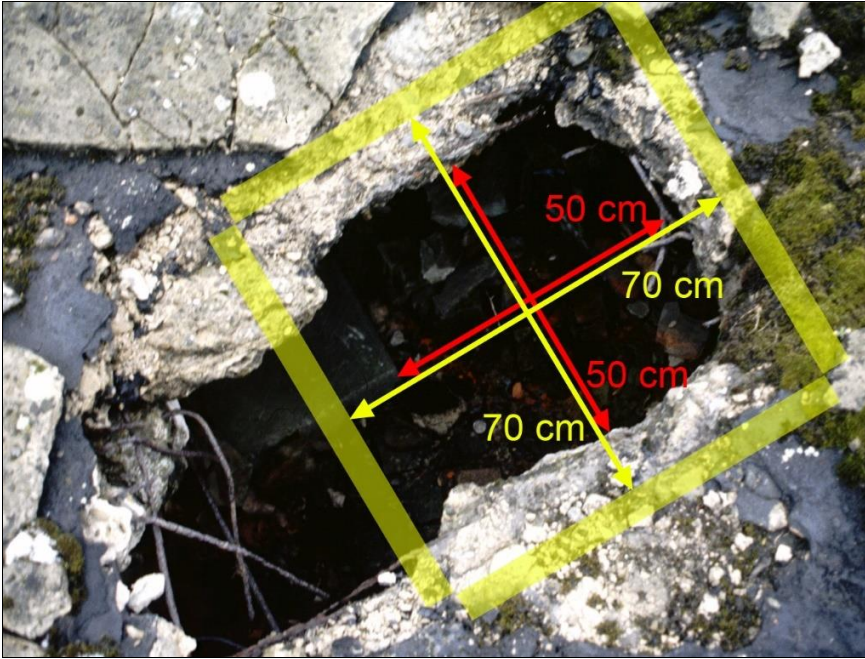
In other words: Kula's columns, first design, would have been way too long to fit into the room, too short to stick out of the soil, and too wide to fit through any hole in that roof. Someone must have figured that out, because when testifying in court several months later, Kula's column had shrunk to almost a fitting height and to a slender width of almost only a third of Kula's first design.

It goes without saying that these columns, if they existed, had to be securely anchored into the concrete of the ceiling and floor with a hoop iron in order to prevent the panicking crowd inside to trample them down. This can be illustrated for the hole shown in Illustration 8. Van Pelt and Keren *et al.*<sup>14</sup> posit that this was the northern-most introduction hole into which Kula's columns were mounted. In his version of Kula's column, van Pelt even added the bolts with which the outer part of the column would have been anchored into the ceiling, see Illustration 7.

Illustration 8 shows a top view of this hole as it looked like in 2007 when Dr. Fredrick Töben visited the camp. Its maximum width is indicated by the red arrows (50 cm). Kula's column, first design, is said to have had a square side length of 70 cm (yellow arrows). The semi-transparent yellow rectangles indicate the area where van Pelt's bolts required to anchor the columns in the ceiling would have been located. It should therefore be possible to find remnants of some of these anchoring points in the concrete still today, but as I said before, there is no trace of them.

On top of that, I also posit that Kula's column could not have worked as he claimed. Kula initially stated that the Zyklon B gypsum granules were poured into the narrow space of 2.5 cm between the inner column's sheet metal core and its outer screen. Already pouring the pellets into that narrow space could have led to clogging anywhere along the height of the column.

<sup>14</sup> Daniel Keren, Jamie McCarthy, Harry W. Mazal, "The Ruins of the Gas Chambers: A Forensic Investigation of Crematoria at Auschwitz I and Auschwitz-Birkenau," *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, 9(1) (2004), pp. 68-103.



*Illustration 8: Top view of the hole in the roof of Morgue #1 of Crematorium II, entry to the still accessible part of the morgue. Maximum width: 50 cm (red); Kula's introduction columns allegedly had a square side length of 70 cm (yellow arrows). These would have had to be bolted to the ceiling somewhere along the semi-transparent yellow rectangles. Some of the anchoring points should still be visible today, but there aren't any. © of the photo: 1997 Fredrick Töben.*

Even if that did not happen, it is safe to say that the gypsum pellets would have gotten very wet. There are two reasons for this.

First because the room it was inserted into is said to have been filled with people. They would have produced an atmosphere saturated with water. This humidity would have condensed on anything colder than the air those people exhaled. In addition to this, in the case under investigation here, hydrogen cyanide would have evaporated vigorously from the carrier, withdrawing considerable amounts of energy from it, hence cooling it down. This would have led to the condensation of large quantities of air humidity onto the pellets.

Wet gypsum tends to stick and clump together. Getting this wet gypsum, which would have stuck to the screen while still releasing poisonous hydrogen cyanide, out of the inner column would have been rather difficult. Pounding the screen to get the pellets out would quickly have ruined that flimsy inner column. In brief, it would have been a mess.

The situation gets even worse when we consider Kula's second description, where this space has shrunk to a mere 15 mm. It wouldn't even have been possible to get the Zyklon-B granules to fall down such a narrow gap without getting stuck and clogging the whole thing, let alone clean it out afterwards with moist, clumped-together gypsum sticking to the screen.

There is more to that story, but I will refrain from discussing it here. The interested reader can consult my expert report about that. At the end of it all, it boils down to the simple fact that Michał Kula, having made numerous false claims and having changed his testimony repeatedly, is an untrustworthy witness. In addition, the solution he suggested as to how Zyklon B was introduced into those morgues is simply impracticable and an insult to every engineer's and architect's intelligence – naturally bearing in mind the fact that the ruins of Crematorium II clearly prove that no such columns were ever installed anyway, if they ever existed in the first place.

# Zyklon B Deliveries to Auschwitz

## Neither Proof nor Trace

*By Carlo Mattogno*

### Abstract

Already during the Nuremberg postwar trials, the huge amount of Zyklon B deliveries to the infamous Auschwitz Camp were seen as evidence for homicidal activities on a large scale in that camp. Revisionists, on the other hand, have maintained that this insecticide was used only to combat vermin in the struggle against epidemics. In a 2011 article, Piotr Setkiewicz, currently the research director of the Auschwitz Museum, tried to dispel this revisionist claim as a myth by attempting to prove that the amount of Zyklon B delivered cannot be explained merely with the use for fumigations. The following paper, which is an excerpt from an upcoming book, analyzes the Auschwitz Museum's hypothesis and juxtaposes it to the documented facts. It shows not only that Setkiewicz grossly miscalculated the amount of Zyklon B delivered, but also misrepresented the amount of Zyklon B the camp would have needed to successfully suppress the typhus epidemic raging inside the Auschwitz camp for some two years.

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### Introduction

In 2011, an important article was published by Piotr Setkiewicz, director of the Research Center at the Auschwitz Museum, which bears the title "The Supply of Materials to the Crematoria and Gas Chambers at Auschwitz: Coke, Wood, Zyklon." His exposition far surpasses all previous discussions on the topic by orthodox Holocaust historians (especially the rather frivolous one by van Pelt 2002), and also raises what appear to be certain not insignificant problems. It therefore deserves to be examined more carefully.

Setkiewicz highlights the lack of documentary evidence in relation to the alleged mass extermination at Auschwitz, noting:

*"The extensive research carried out in recent years on this important documentation has contributed to the sum of knowledge on the subject of the gas chambers and crematoria at Auschwitz, but it has not helped to resolve all contentious issues,"*



so that, regardless of the testimonies, the confessions, and the few documents,

*“our direct knowledge of the full extent of the Extermination is derived mainly from the obvious conclusion that if on any given day many more prisoners were brought into the camp than were registered, then the remaining number were undoubtedly killed.”* (Setkiewicz 2011, p. 48)

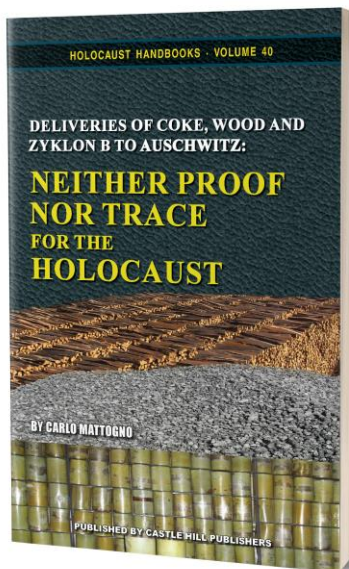
This is, however, only the same dubious method used by Danuta Czech in the preparation of her *Auschwitz Chronicle* (Czech 1989). Yet Setkiewicz wants to go beyond this by analyzing documents previously ignored by the Auschwitz Museum which should provide new evidence.

In fact, his article is an indirect response to the revisionist arguments, especially with regard to supplies of coke to the crematoria of Auschwitz-Birkenau; it is an indirect response to such an extent that the revisionist arguments are never explicitly mentioned.

In response I have written a study is a *direct* response to Setkiewicz’s arguments, objections and explanations, each of which I have analyze individually and then as a whole. This book is currently being translated into English and is slated to appear under the title [\*Auschwitz: Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B – Neither Proof Nor Trace for the Holocaust\*](#) later this year as Volume 40 of the prestigious series [\*Holocaust Handbooks\*](#). Below is Chapter III of my response dealing directly with the issue of Zyklon B deliveries to the Auschwitz Camp.

## The Deliveries and What They Mean

In his section about Zyklon B deliveries of his above-mentioned article, Setkiewicz summarizes the origin of the use of Zyklon B at Auschwitz for



*This is a slightly adapted extract of the upcoming book Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz: Neither Proof Nor Trace for the Holocaust by Carlo Mattogno. [Buy it from Armeg Ltd.](#)*



the purpose of disinfestation. I quote his remarks and complete them where appropriate.

*“Zyklon B [Setkiewicz always writes “Cyklon”] was used for the first time at Auschwitz for the fumigation of the SS guard building between July 5 and 11, 1940.”*

The document mentioned by him states in this regard:<sup>1</sup>

*“Building No. 54, designated for accommodating the guard detail, was fumigated against pests and diseases.”*

Setkiewicz continues:

*“Subsequently, other buildings in the area of the camp were disinfected<sup>[2]</sup> that way, including inmate dwelling barracks as well as the offices and barracks of the SS.*

*It results from the deposition of the former inmate Zdzisław Michalak that the Entwesungskammer [fumigation chamber] commando was established at the end of August 1941. It consisted of about 20 prisoners, who were initially employed to disinfest Blocks No. 1-9. These were designated for camp section for Soviet prisoners of war. That section was established more than a month later. The members of the commando later disinfested other blocks, but in mid-November they were permanently assigned a new job – at the disinfection [sic] chambers located at the so-called ‘Kanada I’ area.*

*We have a fairly accurate description of the disinfection of residential premises and the offices in the ‘staff building’ (Stabsgebäude) carried out at the end of January 1942. As results from the content of the instructions issued by Commander Höss, extraordinary prudence was maintained during its implementation: On the morning of January 22, the cracks in the windows had already been sealed with strips of paper (to seal them), and the inhabitants of the building had been transferred to other blocks for the night. The SS were ordered to leave any dirty clothes in their rooms. After taking a bath, they would get some clean underwear. They were forbidden to bring along ‘clothes, luggage, bags of documents etc.,’ in order to avoid the danger of reintroducing the epidemic. The actual ‘gassing’ (Vergasung) of the buildings lasted three days, until Tuesday January 27. Detailed instructions for disinfecting the prisoners’ barracks (at Birkenau) have also been preserved in two*

<sup>1</sup> *Tätigkeitsbericht vom 5. Juli bis 11. Juli 1940* by Bauleiter August Schlachter of 12 July 1940. RGVA, 502-1-214, p. 97.

<sup>2</sup> In the Polish text “dezynfekowano.” Setkiewicz repeatedly uses terms related to disinfection (*dezynfekcja*) instead of those related to disinfestation (*dezynsekcja*).

*other orders by the camp commander issued in 1943: one took place on July 24 and 25 the Camp Sector Bla (Women's Camp), the other on July 31 and August 1 in Sector BIIId (Men's Camp)."*

Setkiewicz then mentions the fumigation of the Main Camp on August 12, 1942, and adds:

*"Probably due to a gas poisoning accident that took place during this event, the camp commander issued an order on that same day that, for five hours after the opening of fumigated premises, the SS men were not allowed to approach them by less than 15 meters without wearing a gas mask." (pp. 68f.)*

He refers to the "special order" (*Sonderbefehl*) of 12 August 1942, with which the commandant of Auschwitz imparted the following directive:<sup>3</sup>

*"A case of indisposition with slight symptoms of poisoning by hydrocyanic gas which occurred today makes it necessary to warn all those participating in gassings and all other SS members that in particular on opening fumigated rooms, SS members without mask must keep a distance of 15 meters from the chamber for at least five hours. In addition, particular attention should be paid to the wind direction."*

The fumigation carried out at the end of January 1942 is mentioned in the commandant's order headlined "Fumigation of staff building" (*Vergasung des Stabsgebäudes*).<sup>4</sup>

It is important to emphasize that, in the vast documentation on Auschwitz, the term "gassing" (*Vergasung*) in each and every single case solely and exclusively refers to pest control, yet never to any murderous activities.

Setkiewicz then moves to the more general problem of the supply of Zyklon B to Auschwitz. He finds that there are no documents that allow to determine the precise number of fumigations that were performed and the relative Zyklon consumption. There is a register of orders for consumables (*Verbrauchsmittel*) placed by the camp, but it has been preserved only in part, for the months of August 1940, for January, February, and one week in April and June 1941, plus for the time period from August 1941 to November 1942.

The first entry is for a delivery of 3,000 kg of hydrogen cyanide ("*Blau-säure*," meaning Zyklon B) from Dessau in November 1941 (see Document 7 in the appendix of my upcoming book). Setkiewicz then lists the subsequent deliveries, which refer to 1942:

<sup>3</sup> *Sonderbefehl* of 12 August 1942. RGVA, 502-1-32, p. 300.

<sup>4</sup> *Kommandantur-Befehl* No. 2/42 of 22 January 1942. RGVA, 502-1-36, p. 4.

- 2.200 kg in February from Dessau,
- 2.365 kg in March from Dessau,
- crates in June from Dessau,
- 33 crates in July from the Dessauerwerke für Zucker und Chemische Industrie A.G. - Dessau,
- 3.465 kg in September, of which 1,260 kg from the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung* (Degesch) of Frankfurt/Main, and 2,205 kg from the *Dessauerwerke für Zucker und Chemische Industrie*

1513-PS  
17

**DEGESCH** heute Anschrift:  
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR **DEGESCH**  
SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG MB.H. **Friedberg/Hessen**  
**FRANKFURT/M.** Kaiserstr. 70, Postfach 69

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9 / FERNSPRECHER: ORTSRUF 20121 / FERNRUF: 20546 / NACHTRUF: 20141 / DRAHTWORT: DEGESCH  
POSTSTÄMMSCHIFF: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/MAIN, SORRESMACH 248 POSTSCHECKE MBH FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAMME: AHE CODES

Herrn Obersturmführer  
Kurt Gerstein,  
(1) B e r l i n  
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

## RECHNUNG

Frankfurt a. M., den 30. April 1944  
Ha.

D. G. S.	Beschreibung	Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten am 11. April ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeresstandortverwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Auschwitz, Abt. Entwesung und Entseuchung, Station: <u>A u s c h w i t z</u> als Frachtgut folgende Sendung: <u>Z Y K L O N B</u> Blausäure ohne Heizstoff		
50146/58	= 13 Kisten, enthaltend je 30 = 390 Büchsen à 500 g = 195 kg CH	5.--	975.-- /
	Brutto: 832,00 kg Tara: 276,25 " Netto: 555,75 "		
	<u>Die Etiketten trugen den Vermerk:</u> " <u>Vorsicht, ohne Jernstoff</u> "		
	49370		

**Document 9:** Invoice of April 30, 1944 for the purchase of 195 kg of Zyklon B. Source: NI-9913A.

A.G. Dessau (p. 69).<sup>5</sup>

Setkiewicz informs us that the cans of Zyklon B delivered in February 1942 were packed in 40 crates, so each crate contained (2,200 kg ÷ 40 crates =) 55 kg of Zyklon. The number of crates delivered in March is unknown, but when using the mass per crate established above, this results in (2,365 kg ÷ 55 kg/crate =) 43 crates. However, in September, 3,465 kg of Zyklon were packed in 55 crates, so each of them contained (3,465 kg ÷ 55 kg/crate =) 63 kilograms. From this, Setkiewicz concludes that the five crates delivered in June contained (5 crates × 55 kg/crate or 63 kg/crate =) either 275 or 315 kg of Zyklon B. In the same way, the 33 crates of July corresponded to either 1,815 or 2,079 kg of Zyklon B, so that the total supply of 1942 would range from a minimum of 10,120 to a maximum of 10,424 kg (pp. 69f).

The crates of Zyklon B had different weights depending on the size of the cans. In addition, the weight of the can was generally referring to its net content of hydrogen cyanide, not to its gross weight, which was obviously higher, as results also from the labels on the cans (see Document 8 in the appendix of my upcoming book). From five shipping advices for Zyklon B by the Dessauer Werke to Degesch of April and May 1944 (see Document 9 in the appendix of my upcoming book; NI-9913A) results that the 500 g can of hydrogen cyanide had a gross weight of 1.425 kg, hence the combined weight of the inert carrier (gypsum pellets called “Erco-Würfel”) and the empty can was 0.925 kg. A crate weighed 64 kg and contained 30 cans, which contained (0.5 kg/can × 30 cans =) 15 kg of hydrogen cyanide.

A shipping advice of 16 May 1944 refers to 8 crates with 1,000 cans of Zyklon B, each containing 100 g of HCN. One such can had a gross weight of 350 g; while a crate containing 125 cans weighed 69 kg, it had a total HCN content of (125 cans × 0.1 kg/can =) 12.5 kg (NI-9913 B, p. 2).

Finally, the shipping advice of 29 December 1944 relates to 35 crates of Zyklon B with 420 cans of 1.2 kg. A can weighed 3.2 kg; a crate, which weighed 55 kg, had 12 cans with total hydrogen cyanide content of (12 cans × 1.2 kg/can =) 14.4 kg (*ibid.*, p. 3).

From another shipment advice of the Dessauer Werke dating back to 10 August 1937 we glean that a crate of Zyklon B containing 16 cans with 1 kg hydrogen cyanide each weighed 61 kg (TNA, WO-309-1603).

I summarize the data in the table below.

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<sup>5</sup> The source given by Setkiewicz is the register of orders for consumables (*Verbrauchsmittel*), APMO, D-AuI-4.

**Table 1:** Weight of Zyklon B cans of various sizes

can size (HCN weight)	weight of can	weight of crate	no. of cans/crate	total weight of HCN in crate
100 g	0.350 kg	69 kg	125	12.5 kg
500 g	1.425 kg	64 kg	30	15.0 kg
1,000 g	2.650 kg	61 kg	16	16.0 kg
1,200 g	3.200 kg	55 kg	12	14.4 kg

It follows that the 40 crates of Zyklon B delivered to Auschwitz in February 1942, each weighing 55 kg, contained a total of (40 crates  $\times$  12 cans/crate =) 480 cans of 1.2 kg. Hence, the actual weight of Zyklon B (hydrogen cyanide) was (480 cans  $\times$  1.2 kg/can =) or (40 crates  $\times$  14.4 kg/crate =) 576 kg.

The 2,365 kg of Zyklon B delivered to Auschwitz in March corresponded to (2,365 kg  $\div$  55 kg/crate =) 43 crates, equivalent to (43 crates  $\times$  12 cans/crate =) 516 cans with 1.2 kg HCN each, with a net weight of (43 crates  $\times$  14.4 kg/crate =) 618.2 kg of HCN.

The five crates of 500-gram cans delivered in June contained (5 crates  $\times$  30 cans/crate =) 150 cans, with a total weight of (5 crates  $\times$  15 kg/crate =) 45 kg of hydrogen cyanide.

If the July deliveries consisted of the cans size 1.2 kg, then the 33 crates contained (33 crates  $\times$  12 cans/crate =) 396 cans and (33 crates  $\times$  14.4 kg/crate =) 475.2 kg of HCN.

The average weight per crate of the 3,465 kg of Zyklon B delivered in September in 55 crates – 63 kg – does not correspond to any of the can sizes listed above, so it either was a mixture of various can sizes, the number in the document is incorrect, or Setkiewicz made a transcription error. If the average weight had been 64 kg per crate, each crate would have contained 30 cans of 500 g HCN each, in which case the gross weight would have been (64 kg/crate  $\times$  55 crates =) 3,520 kg, and the HCN content (55 crates  $\times$  15 kg/crate =) 825 kg.

In conclusion, the data for the Zyklon B deliveries in 1942 is as follows:

**Table 2:** Documented Zyklon-B deliveries to the Auschwitz Camp in 1942

Month	Gross Weight	no. of crates	total contents of HCN
February	2,200 kg	40	576 kg
March	2,365 kg	43	618.2 kg
June	[320 kg]	5	[45 kg]
July	[1,815 kg]	33	[475.2 kg]
September	3,465 kg	55	[825 kg]
Total:			2,539.4 kg

The maximum documented quantity of Zyklon B delivered to Auschwitz therefore did not even reach 2,540 kg, barely a quarter of Setkiewicz's estimate ranging from 10,120 to 10,424 kg!

Deliveries of Zyklon B in November 1941 and in February 1942 arrived via railroad (wagons "Münch. 19931" and "Karlsru. 51113"), whereas subsequent deliveries were picked up by truck.

It is unknown whether the 3,000 kg of Zyklon B delivered in November 1941 refer to the gross weight or the HCN content. According to Rudolf Höss, fumigations were initially carried out at Auschwitz by the firm Tesch & Stabenow; a special fumigation detail was formed only later (staffed with SDG – *Sanitätsdienstgrade*, SS medical personnel, called "*Desinfektoren*," disinfectors; see Broszat 1981, p. 159).

This was confirmed in 1945 by two employees of the Tesch Company: August Marcinkowski said that in March 1940 he carried out a fumigation at Auschwitz using 120 kg of Zyklon B.<sup>6</sup> Hans Willy Max Rieck stated that another fumigation was carried out in early summer 1941.<sup>7</sup> The delivery of November 1941 was therefore probably one of the first deliveries.

For 1942, Setkiewicz mentions two travel permits for a 5-ton truck from Auschwitz to Dessau in order to pick up Zyklon B. The first travel permit of 22 July was about "gas for the gassing of the camp for the fight against the epidemic that has occurred" ("*Gas zur Vergasung des Lagers, zur Bekämpfung der aufgetretenen Seuche*") (p. 70). This confirms the use of the term "*Vergasung*" (gassing) in the context of pest control, as I pointed out earlier.

The second order is a radio message of 29 July 1942 containing a number of typos. It granted "the travel permit by truck from Auschwitz to Dessau to pick up gas which is urgently needed to disinfect the camp" ("*die Fahrtgenehmigung mit dem LKW von Auschwitz nach Dessau zur Abholung von Gas, daß [sic] zur desinfizierung [sic] des Lagers dringendst erforderlich ist*").<sup>8</sup>

Setkiewicz notes that not even two tons of Zyklon B picked up in Dessau were entered in the previously mentioned register of orders for consumables, which would mean that the two Zyklon B deliveries of July 1942 hauled by truck contained not quite a metric ton of cargo each. It is possible, he hypothesizes, that such small cargos, when seen in relation to the distance between Auschwitz and Dessau, were due to an emergency situa-

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<sup>6</sup> Deposition of 24 October 1945. TNA, WO 309/1603.

<sup>7</sup> Deposition of 22 October 1945, *ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> AGK, NTN, 94, p. 168; see Document 10 in the appendix of my upcoming book.

tion (Setkiewicz says “*interwencyjnych*,” literally “of intervention”) resulting in those orders not having been entered in the aforementioned register.

Setkiewicz then states that two more travel permits exist for 1942. The first, issued on 26 August, was “for picking up material for special treatment” (“*von zur Abholung Materialien für Sonderbeh.[andlung]*”; see Document 11 in the appendix of my upcoming book). The other of 2 October refers to a 5-ton truck with trailer “for picking up materials for the resettlement of the Jews” (“*zwecks Abholung von Materialien für die Judenumsiedlung*”; see Document 12 in the appendix of my upcoming book). Strangely enough, he does not comment on these alleged “criminal traces,” so that I refer to what I have set out elsewhere in this respect (Mattogno 2015a, pp. 214-228): Here I note only that the orthodox interpretation of these two documents would require a double accounting for the purchase of Zyklon B, one for disinfestation and the other for homicidal purposes. This does not only make little sense, it is also inconsistent with the alleged intention of the SS to “camouflage” their activities, which was supposedly done by using some a sort of “code language.” Seen from that point of view, it evidently would have been much easier to order all the Zyklon B for the purpose of disinfestation and then allocate the required amount to the claimed homicidal gassings.

Setkiewicz merely notes that the above supplies are not listed in the register of orders for consumables, and he concludes that in 1942 a quantity of Zyklon B was delivered to the camp which significantly surpassed the 10,120 to 10,425 kg calculated by him (pp. 70f.), but as I demonstrated above, his figures are erroneous to begin with.

For the year 1943, Setkiewicz cites two documents. A travel permit for a five-ton truck with trailer from Auschwitz to Dessau and back to pick up material for disinfestation (“*zwecks Abholung von Materialien zur Desinfektion*”) dated 7 January 1943 (see Document 13 in the appendix of my upcoming book), and a travel permit for a five-ton truck from Auschwitz to Dessau to pick up Zyklon (“*zwecks Abholung von Zyklon*”) of 30 July (see Document 14 in the appendix of my upcoming book). These cargo trips are confirmed by two other documents, therefore we may assume that they did indeed take place. Setkiewicz writes (p. 71):

*“Both trucks had a freight capacity of five tons, the trailers two tons,<sup>9</sup> so in total they theoretically could carry 14 tons of cargo, i.e. – after deducting the weight of packaging – an amount almost equal to or even exceeding the gas deliveries during 1942. But there is no reason to be-*

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<sup>9</sup> APMA-B. D-Au I-4/1a, Card 35.

*lieve that these were the only such trips; it is most likely that subsequent travel permits simply did not survive.”*

Here he commits the same mistake that I have explained above. If a crate with 30 cans of Zyklon B of 0.5 kg HCN each weighed 64 kg and contained 15 kg of HCN, then 14 tons of freight (14,080 kg, to adopt round numbers) correspond to 220 crates, with a HCN content of (15 kg/crate × 220 crates =) 3,300 kg.

As for the rest, it is all too obvious that one can never categorically exclude the possibility of additional deliveries whose documentation has not been preserved.

Setkiewicz then notes that

*“based on a list of Zyklon B deliveries to German concentration camps that has been preserved, it was assumed that the Auschwitz Camp received 7,478.6 kg of gas in 1942, and 12,174.09 kg in 1943.<sup>[10]</sup> This list, however, only covers deliveries made by the Testa Company, yet does not include purchases made directly from the Dessau factory or other dealers. As has been shown above, these quantities, at least as regards 1942, are decidedly low.”* (p. 72)

It should be noted that the document cited by Setkiewicz – NI-11397 – is an affidavit of 18 October 1945 by Alfred Zaun, accountant of the Testa Company, in which he details the Zyklon B deliveries to concentration camps during 1942 and 1943 (see Document 15 in the appendix of my upcoming book).

As for the quantities, Zaun refers to the actual content of hydrogen cyanide, so the 7,478.6 kg delivered in 1942 corresponds to a gross weight of the cans of 21,367 kg (excluding packaging), a figure almost twice that calculated by Setkiewicz.

It is also incorrect that deliveries picked up directly at the Dessau factory are not included in these 7,478.6 kg. In fact, Zaun declared (NI-11937):

*“For the purchase and delivery of Zyklon the firm [Testa] depended directly on the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung Frankfurt upon Main (DEGESCH), which, as the sole proprietor of the patent and the production license, had Zyklon produced by the Dessauer Werke für Zucker und Chemische Industrie A.G. and the Kaliwerke Kolin A.G. All orders that the firm Tesch & Stabenow (Testa) received from the concentration camps and the SS organizations had to pass to DEGESCH; from time to time, Testa submitted the orders for the quan-*

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<sup>10</sup> In other affidavits, the figures provided by A. Zaun are slightly different: 12,174.9 (NI-11396, p. 2); 12,183.4 kg (NI-11889, p. 10).



*tities of Zyklon ordered, informing DEGESCH about the can sizes requested and the delivery details. DEGESCH in turn took the merchandise from the factory in Dessau or Kolin. The merchandise was then shipped directly from factories in Dessau or Kolin to the end customer, and DEGESCH was sent a shipping advice with a copy to Testa.”*

This is confirmed by the series of documents headed “*Versandanzeige über Zyklon B Gift*” (shipping advice for Zyklon B poison), which I mentioned earlier (Documents NI-9913A-B).

The DEGESCH had two major distributors, the *Heerdt und Lingler GmbH* of Frankfurt (“Heli”) and the *Tesch und Stabenow. Internationale Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung* (“Testa”) of Hamburg, who had divided the market: Heli was operating in the territories west of the Elbe River, while Testa supplied customers in the territories to the east of the Elbe, including the Sudetengau, the General Government (occupied Poland), the *Reichskommissariat Ostland* (occupied territories of the USSR), as well as Denmark, Finland and Norway. Due to the Auschwitz Camp’s location, it fell within the commercial jurisdiction of Testa. Hence, all Zyklon B deliveries which the camp administration of Auschwitz had picked up directly from Dessau fell in the accounts of the Testa Company. Even the document quoted by Setkiewicz speaks explicitly of “DEGESCH delivery of Zyklon to concentration camps by the Testa Company.” However, at least for one camp the data contained in it are incomplete, because it is established that Testa supplied the Lublin-Majdanek Camp with 2,211 kg of Zyklon B in 1942, and with 4,500 kg in 1943 (Graf/Mattogno 2012, pp. 200-203.), while the list in Document NI-11937 contains no deliveries at all for 1942, and only 1,627.5 kg for 1943.

For 1944, Setkiewicz writes with reference to Franciszek Piper’s deliberations about “Zyklon B as a means of extermination” (in Długoborski/Piper 1995, Vol. III, pp. 165-170):

*“We don’t know much about the Zyklon deliveries during the year 1944; according to research by F. Piper, the camp received 2,263 kg of gas in four deliveries during that year; independent of these, the company ‘Azot’ of Jaworzno delivered 1,155 kg of Zyklon between August 1943 and April 1944 to Auschwitz Concentration Camp.”* (p. 72)

Piper refers to the invoices of 14 February, 13 March, 30 April (in three delivery batches) and 31 May 1944, which I summarize below along with the delivery dates, noting that shipments involved a gross weight of 832 kg (net 555 kg), for larger shipments respectively of 896 kg (net 598 kg), for a total of 3,392 (net 2,263 kg) (*ibid.*, Note 620, p. 167).

He makes the same mistake here as well, as explained earlier, by confounding the weight of the cans with their HCN content, which was actually only 1,185 kg, as shown in the following table:

**Table 3:** Documented Zyklon-B deliveries to the Auschwitz Camp in 1944

Delivery Date	Invoice Date	No. of Cans	HCN [kg]
14 February 1944	14 February 1944	390	195
8 March 1944	13 March 1944	420	210
20 March 1944	30 April 1944	390	195
11 April 1944*	30 April 1944	390	195
27 April 1944	30 April 1944	390	195
31 May 1944	31 May 1944	390	195
	Total	2,370	1,185

\* see Document 16 in the appendix of my upcoming book

The shipments were made by DEGESCH through the Dessau factory to the attention of SS-*Obersturmführer* Kurt Gerstein. The recipient was the Department for Disinfestation and Pest Control Auschwitz (*Abt. Entwesung und Entseuchung*). The bills were attached by Gerstein to his famous report of April 26, 1945 (PS-1553).

Little is known about the supply of 1,155 kg of Zyklon B by the company “Azot” of Jaworzno. Piper merely repeats what the investigating judge Jan Sehn wrote, who in turn evidently quoted the indictment against Höss. In a footnote, Sehn stated that the chemical plants at Jaworzno “delivered a total of 1,155 kg of Zyklon to Auschwitz between 3 August 1943 and 24 April 1944” (Sehn 1956, Note 2, p. 109). Further details of these supplies are unknown. It is unlikely, however, that they had not passed through the Tesch company.

In a footnote Setkiewicz explains:

*“In 1944, another modern disinfectant was already being used for the disinfection of barracks, which was the German equivalent of the American DDT, the ‘Lauseto.’ During that year, the Auschwitz Camp’s department in charge of pest control (‘Referat für Schädlingsbekämpfung der Waffen SS und Polizei Auschwitz O/S’) received 9 tons of this chemical on 18 April 1944, 15 tons on 21 August 1944 – and 2 tons on 3 October 1944 for the camp’s pharmacy. Archive of Bayer in Leverkusen, letter by Paulsen [a company executive?] to the lawyer Dr. Nele of 24 November 1947 with a brief list of the deliveries.”* (Note 105, p. 72)

At least one document exists mentioning the use of this substance. It is from 26 July 1944, and headlined “Inmate Infirmary BII/a. Auschwitz II.

Monthly report on the H[ungarian]. Jews temporarily accommodated in the camp.” (“*HKB Ambulanz BII/a. Auschwitz II. Monatsbericht über vorübergehend im Lager untergebrachte u[ngarische]. Juden*”), which reads (some of the text is illegible; GARF, 7021-108-32, p. 76):

*“During the period under review, /26 Juni to 26 Juli 1944/ of ..... on average 2,500 Hungar. Jews ready for transport in the camp in 3 blocks, remaining 3-10 days in the camp. They are subjected to a thorough medical examination and are monitored for lice both on admission and on dismissal. Daily monitoring for fever and lice; lice bearers are deloused in the camp’s own delousing facility, clothes and underwear are disinfected in steam vessels and impregnated with Lauseto.”*

In 1944, other pesticides were used in Auschwitz as well, such as Areginal, which is based on ethyl-formiate. In the letter by Tesch & Stabenow to the Auschwitz Central Construction Office of June 13, 1944 we read about this:<sup>11</sup>

*“We have noted that the gassing chambers are to be arranged also for AREGINAL gassing. Your garrison surgeon has not yet approached us in this matter, but on the 9th of this month we received instructions from the Surgeon General SS and Police, the Top Hygienist, to include the additional AREGINAL devices. No modifications of the gassing chambers are necessary; only the AREGINAL gassing unit has to be installed. You will receive an appropriate installation drawing when the AREGINAL units have been supplied by the manufacturer. For the sake of completeness, we inform you here that the price of the AREGINAL unit amounts to RM 27.-, and the steel requirements are 12 kilograms.”*

In 1944, a shortwave delousing device was also introduced at Auschwitz (*Kurzwellen-Entlausung*; see Nowak 1998). These innovations undoubtedly reduced the need for Zyklon B.

Setkiewicz informs us that at Auschwitz, Zyklon B was stored on the ground floor of the so-called old theater building (*Theatergebäude*), or in the storage area of the SS hospital’s basement (*SS-Revier*). The camp pharmacist Dr. Viktor Capesius was in charge of it.

On the alleged homicidal use of Zyklon B, the author mentions a testimony that borders on comedy:

*“Initially, Zyklon was introduced into the gas chambers by the simplest methods: the former detainee Antoni Sz wajnoch, in 1942 assigned to the ‘Kanada I’ commando, testified that, after the beginning of the ex-*

<sup>11</sup> RGVA, 502-1-333, pp. 30-30a. Cf. Mattogno 2015a, pp. 183f. and Document 35 on pp. 711f.

*termination activities in the 'Red House' and in the 'White House' [Bunkers I & II], he received the order from time to time to withdraw a few cans of Zyklon from the stock at the theater building, after which he had to run with them on the road to Brzezinka (Birkenau), while an SS guard watched him riding a bicycle at his side." (p. 72)*

Subsequently, however, Zyklon B was delivered to the alleged gas chambers using ambulances bearing Red Cross symbols, which at the camp were colloquially called "sankas" (*Sanitätskraftwagen*). The inmates of the disinfection commando took four or five crates from the theater building and brought them in a wheelbarrow to the 'Kanada I' area, where they were loaded into an ambulance car. Setkiewicz informs us:

*"In those parts of the register of the camp's motor pool [Fahrbereitschaft] which have been preserved (for the period of 30 May to 17 August 1943) 591 trips of this type of vehicle [presumably ambulances] are logged. It is likely that the majority of them was for purposes unrelated to the delivery of Zyklon to the gas chambers: [trips to] subcamps for the supply of medicines for dispensaries located there, for the transport of prisoners' corpses (Totentransport) to Katowice or other neighboring cities. The majority of records (324), however, concern trips within the camp area (Lagerbereich), made mostly on behalf of the SS hospital. Unfortunately, it does not contain any information on the transport of Zyklon.*

*However, this should not surprise us, particularly because the clerk assigned to the register had been instructed to avoid creating any record that attests to the operation of an extermination center at Birkenau." (pp. 72f.)*

This explanation is rather naive, because hydrogen cyanide disinfection gas chambers existed at Birkenau (in Buildings BW 5a and 5b), to which Zyklon B was supplied in a normal fashion. Therefore, if there had been a need to "camouflage" Zyklon B deliveries, they could have been easily record as deliveries to these delousing installations instead of to the alleged homicidal gas chambers. The fact is that among the extant records "there are no clear references to selections or the operation of [homicidal] gas chambers" (p. 73).

Setkiewicz then writes that

*"former detainees assigned to work at the gas chambers or at the disinfection chambers recalled that the Zyklon granules, after their use, were collected in containers, transported to the theater building ware-*

house, and shipped back to the manufacturer. However, we have been unable to find traces of these transports in the camp's documents." (p. 73)

This was standard procedure; the granules were sent to the manufacturer at Dessau as "spent Zyklon" ("*verbrauchtes Zyklon*"; see Document 17 in the appendix of my upcoming book). This recycling procedure, however, is not mentioned by any of the main witnesses of the so-called *Sonderkommando* of Auschwitz allegedly involved in the claimed homicidal gassings.

As in the case of firewood supplies for cremation, the total deliveries of Zyklon B do not allow to infer anything and do not provide the slightest clue about the alleged homicidal gassings. To make this clear, I give a simple example.

According to the cost estimate for the extension of the PoW camp of the *Waffen SS* at Auschwitz (*Kostenvoranschlag zum Ausbau des Kriegsgefangenenlagers der Waffen-SS in Auschwitz*) of 1 October 1943, the following barracks existed at the Birkenau Camp:

**Table 4:** Number and volumes of the buildings at the Birkenau Camp on October 1, 1943

Building	Number and Type of Building	Volume per Building	Total Volume
BW 3a BA I	30 dwelling barracks	1,034.00 m <sup>3</sup>	31,020.0 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 4a	3 storage barracks	2,106.20 m <sup>3</sup>	6,318.6 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 6a	5 wash barracks	582.00 m <sup>3</sup>	2,910.0 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 7a	5 toilet barracks	582.00 m <sup>3</sup>	2,910.0 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 3b	25 dwelling barracks	1,032.60 m <sup>3</sup>	25,815.0 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 4a	2 barracks for domestic economy	1,032.60 m <sup>3</sup>	2,065.2 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 4b	2 storage barracks	1,032.60 m <sup>3</sup>	2,065.2 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 8a	1 morgue barracks	1,032.60 m <sup>3</sup>	1,032.6 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 12c	4 infirmary barracks	1,032.60 m <sup>3</sup>	4,130.4 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 12c	2 infirmary barracks	405.00 m <sup>3</sup>	810.0 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 12e	2 quarantine barracks	1,593.75 m <sup>3</sup>	3,187.5 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 12f	2 block leader barracks	406.00 m <sup>3</sup>	812.0 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 3d BA II	135 dwelling barracks	1,032.60 m <sup>3</sup>	139,401.0 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 4c	9 barracks of domestic economy	1,381.50 m <sup>3</sup>	12,433.5 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 6b	14 wash barracks	1,032.60 m <sup>3</sup>	14,456.4 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 7b	14 toilet barracks	1,032.60 m <sup>3</sup>	14,456.4 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 12a	11 infirmary barracks	470.40 m <sup>3</sup>	5,174.4 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 12d	12 block leader barracks	406.00 m <sup>3</sup>	4,872.0 m <sup>3</sup>
BW 34a	4 effects barracks	1,032.60 m <sup>3</sup>	4,130.4 m <sup>3</sup>
			Total: 278,000.6 m <sup>3</sup>

To this we must add about 30 barracks of the camp's SS garrison, hence  $1,032.60 \text{ m}^3 \times 30 \approx 31,000 \text{ m}^3$ .

The Main Camp consisted of 28 masonry blocks of two floors each with basement. They measured  $45.10 \text{ m} \times 13.84 \text{ m}$  externally, hence had a total area of  $624.18 \text{ m}^2$ . For the height of the rooms we can assume 3 m, so that the total volume of each floor was  $624.18 \text{ m}^2 \times 3 \text{ m} = 1872.54 \text{ m}^3$ ; for 28 blocks of three floors each this yields  $1872.54 \text{ m}^3 \times 3 \times 28 = 157,293.36 \text{ m}^3$ , which we can round down to  $150,000 \text{ m}^3$  when considering the presence of partitions.<sup>12</sup> At Monowitz there were 67 barracks plus a few other buildings, so we can assume a total volume of approximately  $1032.60 \times 67 = 69,200 \text{ m}^3$ .

In practice, therefore, the camps of Auschwitz, Birkenau and Monowitz alone already had buildings with a total volume of at least approximately  $500,000 \text{ m}^3$ . One complete disinfestation of these camps with the standard amount of 8 g HCN per  $\text{m}^3$  would therefore have required almost 4 metric tons of Zyklon B (net HCN content).

In another study, I demonstrated that the Zyklon B disinfestation chambers in existence at Auschwitz on 9 January 1943 would have required more than 11 metric tons of Zyklon B per year when used once a day. The known deliveries of Zyklon B are thus not at all out of proportion to the camp's innocuous disinfestation needs, quite to the contrary. This story was put into circulation already in the second half of 1945 by the Americans during their investigations in preparation of the trial against Bruno Tesch *et al.* The interrogations of Joachim Drosihn, chief chemist of the Tesch company, and of Bruno Tesch by U.S. investigators clearly show the nature of the Holocaust myth of that era, for we find there the claims that

- 5 (five) million people were allegedly gassed at Auschwitz;
- therefore, the Zyklon-B supplies to this camp served mostly for those gassings;
- those gassings allegedly took place in “shower rooms”; during an interrogation of 17 October 1945, U.S. Captain A.W. Freud asked Drosihn how many “shower rooms” (*Duschräume*) he personally had converted into gas chambers!<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> For the fumigation of buildings, however, external measures were taken to calculate the volume.

<sup>13</sup> TNA, WO 309/1603, interrogation of B. Tesch dated 26 September 1945, p. 7, and interrogation of J. Drosihn dated 17 October 1945, p. 2.

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Abgaberecht

nach Dessau  
über Köf

Fahrnummer

Nr der Frachtkarte

### Wehrmacht-Frachtbrief (1) (Doppel)

(Frachtberechnung und Abrechnung nachträglich zu den vereinbarten Sätzen)

~~Deutsche Wehrmacht~~

An die Dessauer Werke für Zucker und  
Chem. Industrie A.-G.  
in und  
Strasse und Hausnummer

Bestimmungsbahnhof Dessau (Querstraßenbahnhof)

Bei Sendungen nach dem Ausland auch Bestimmungsland Deutschland

Etwasige Vorschrift über Weiterbeförderung (1)

Andere Erklärungen (1)

Die Frachtkosten fallen dem Händler der Waaffe zur Last, daher Wehrmachttarif.

Dienststempel (2)

Lublin den 2. Februar 1943

11. Hauptsturmführer 1166

Anschrift oder Zeichen und Nummer (1)	Anzahl	Art der Verpackung	Bezeichnung des Gutes	Wirkliches Rohgewicht kg
<u>KGL</u> <u>1-20</u> <u>     </u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Kisten</u>	<u>Leergut</u> <u>(verbrauchtes Zyklon)</u>	<u>1163</u>

Waffen-4

Kriegesgefangenenlager Lublin den 2. Februar 1943

Abteilung Verwaltung

Stempel des Versandbahnhofs

**LUBLIN**  
197018  
16. 2. 43  
Anmerkungen (1) bis (6) siehe Rückseite

Wiegestempel

**1163**  
**1163**  
**1163**

Stempel des Bestimmungsbahnhofs

**1163**  
**LUBLIN**

Die stark umrissenen Teile hat die Eisenbahn, die übrigen der Absender auszufüllen.

St. Dst. 18.XI.42. 1000

**Document 17:** Waybill of February 2, 1943 for a shipment of 1,163 kg of depleted Zyklon B from the Lublin Camp back to the producer at Dessau. Source: APMM, sygn. I.d.2, p. 77.

## Conclusion

Setkiewicz's summary at the end of his article is not exactly flattering to the Holocaust historiography:

*“Although many years have passed since the war ended, the researchers [of the Auschwitz Museum] have failed to find any major body of documents in the archives on the basis of which the entire extermination process at the Auschwitz Concentration Camp can be described accurately. In view of the many gaps in the archival materials that are crucial to our understanding of this issue, we are left with hundreds and thousands of witness reports, first of all by former inmates, or the testimonies by members of the SS, who were either in marginal or in permanent contact with the crematoria and the gas chambers. These reports, however, although most are credible and complement each other, contain – by their very nature – a number of inaccuracies and errors (especially with regard to the chronology), so in the end they cannot be considered as absolutely sufficient historiographical sources.”*

As a small consolation, the author says that

*“the testimonies referred to above, however, can be supported – as demonstrated above – by references [wzmiankami] contained in the documents of the various groups of the camp's files which, although certainly rare, are at once immensely important. Only together, when analyzed in conjunction, these documents and the testimonies of the former detainees permit to reconstruct the course of events and to understand the magnitude of the crimes committed at Auschwitz.”* (pp. 73f.)

Thus, everything is reduced to testimonies which are completely inadequate as historical sources, and to rare “references” in documents (Presac's “criminal traces”?).

The end of Setkiewicz's article clearly shows his actual intent: to respond to revisionism without mentioning it:

*“To those who still doubt, the following question can be asked: if Auschwitz was merely a simple ‘labor camp,’ then what were those ‘field furnaces,’ the ‘gassing rooms,’ the ‘mortuary chambers’ and the ‘bathing installations’; what purposes did the ‘material for special treatment’ or ‘material for the resettlement of the Jews’ really serve, which was ordered from the Cyklon factory at Dessau in thousands of kilograms; why were considerable quantities of firewood transported by*



*truck to the Sonderkommando, while at the same time thousands of tons of coke were delivered to the cremation furnaces?"*

If the SS had nothing to hide at Auschwitz, Setkiewicz concludes, they would not have invented "complicated euphemisms," but since they invented them, they tried to "hide the traces of unprecedented crimes" (p. 74), which means that the "proof" *par excellence* for the alleged gassings at Auschwitz is reduced to those alleged "euphemisms"!

If Setkiewicz, in addition to asking questions, were also willing to listen to the answers, he would know that all the issues he raised were dealt with and explained in depth in their historical and documentary by those same unnamed revisionists.

As for me, here are the references:

- "Field furnaces" (*Feldöfen*): in addition to what I pointed out earlier, see Mattogno 2015b, esp. pp. 100f.; Mattogno 2015a, pp. 363f.; Mattogno 2008, pp. 31-49.
- "Gassing rooms" (*Vergasungsräume*): as I explained elsewhere (Mattogno 2015b, pp. 24f.), Setkiewicz pretends to be ignorant of the fact that this term was used for the disinfestation gas chambers of Buildings BW 5a and 5b at Birkenau.
- "Mortuary chambers" (*Leichenhallen, Leichenkeller*): insisting that these terms were "euphemisms," following Jean-Claude Pressac's studies, can only be an indication of bad faith.
- "Bathing installations" ("Badeanstalten für Sonderaktionen"): see Mattogno 2015b, Chapter 7.3., pp. 190-194; Mattogno 2015a, same chapter, pp. 206-212.
- "Material für special treatment" ("*Material für Sonderbehandlung*"): see Mattogno 2015b, Chapter 7.5, "*Material für Sonderbehandlung*," pp. 198-202; Mattogno 2015a, same chapter, pp. 214-219.
- "Material for the resettlement of the Jews" (*Materialien für Judenumsiedlung*): see Chapter IV in my upcoming book.
- Finally, with regard to the supply of Zyklon B, firewood and coke, I refer to what I have stated in the total of my upcoming book.

The best mainstream treatment on the issue of coke, firewood and Zyklon B deliveries to Auschwitz is thus totally inconsistent and utterly unable to even scratch the surface of revisionist critiques.

## Archives

AGK: *Archiwum Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej*, Archive of the Central Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes against the

- Polish People – National Monument, Warsaw
- APMO: *Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum Oświęcim-Brzezinka*, Archive of the National Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau, Auschwitz
- GARF: *Gosudarstvenni Archiv Rossiskoi Federatsii*, State Archive of the Russian Federation, Moscow
- RGVA: *Rossiiskoi Gosudarstvennoi Voennyi Arkhiv*, Russian State War Archive, Moscow
- TNA: *The National Archives*, Kew, Richmond, UK, former *Public Record Office*

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# The Bankruptcy of Yad Vashem or How to Reach 6,000,000

*By Jean-Marie Boisdefeu*

## Abstract

In early 2005, Yad Vashem, the official Israeli institute charged with managing the memory of the extermination of the Jews by the Germans, made publicly accessible a database of victims of the Shoah. At that point, it contained approximately three million names of “Jews who perished in the Shoah.” The long-term goal is to find the names of “the six million Jewish victims.” This paper reports about the results of a first critical look into the contents of this database. A random sampling reveals that the database not only contains the names of survivors, but it also has double or even multiple entries for single individuals. The total number of entries in that database therefore says little if anything about the number of individuals who died in the “Shoah.”

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**W**e know that Yad Vashem is an official Israeli institute responsible for managing the memory of the extermination of Jews by the Germans; it is somewhat equivalent to the Roman Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. The weeping press reports that Yad Vashem has just published a database of the victims of the Shoah.<sup>1</sup> As Yad Vashem explains, the three million or so names currently listed are those of “Jews who perished in the Shoah”, the aim being to find, if possible, the names of the six million Jewish dead. In fact, the affair ended in bankruptcy, but it is nonetheless rich in lessons.

## Bankruptcy through a Lack of Method and Rigor

What strikes anyone studying the history of the deportation of the Jews is the lack of method and rigor on the part of those responsible for writing it. Faced with a multiplicity of documentary and testimonial sources, any serious historian would sort through them; Yad Vashem, on the other hand, has no interest in doing so, hence the many duplications. However, as we shall see, this is not the only criticism that can be leveled at the bank’s designers. But enough commentary, let’s take some examples.

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<sup>1</sup> It can be consulted on the Internet at <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names>.

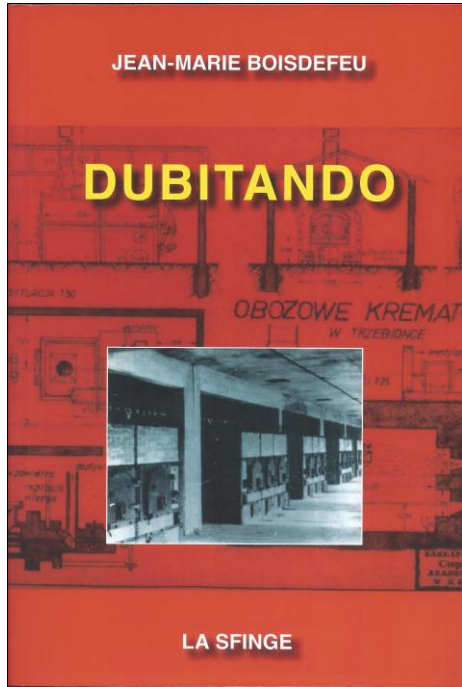
– Let’s take as our first example the case of Jews deported from France; Yad Vas hem has based its database on Serge Klarsfeld’s memorial;<sup>2</sup> admittedly, most of the Jews listed died in deportation; But Yad Vashem took no account of this and included all the deportees in its database, including the survivors; to cap it all, it even mentions that these deportees returned.

For example, Simone Veil, Henri Krasucki and Simone Lagrange (Simy Kadosche, who was only a child whom the Germans forgot to gas) are listed as “SURVIVED”; there are also many Jewish survivors whom Klarsfeld declared dead, although Yad Vashem cannot be blamed for this; These include Raphaël Esrail, secretary of an association of deportees, and Marie Reille, a Catholic

woman deported by mistake, whom the Germans sent back to France from Auschwitz. We spoke of her during the Papon trial.

What’s more, as we shall see later, Yad Vashem did not confine itself to referring to the memorial alone, but also retained testimonies, so that many French Jews are counted several times over.

– Let’s take another example, that of 2 children (Michael and Josef Salomonowicz, aged 11 and 6 on arrival at Auschwitz) and their mother; we saw in “The liquidation of the Lodz ghetto”<sup>3</sup> that all three had been deported from Lodz to Auschwitz where, according to the exterminationist vulgate, they were gassed and incinerated; in reality, the reader was



Original source of this paper: Jean Marie Boisdefeu, *Dubitando. Textes révisionnistes (2004-2008)*, *La Sfinge*, Rome 2009, 304 pages. 23,70 €. (<http://www.akribeia.fr/1161-dubitando-textes-revisionnistes-2004-2008.html>)

<sup>2</sup> Serge Klarsfeld, *Le Mémorial de la déportation des Juifs de France*, FFDJF, 1978.

<sup>3</sup> Marie Boisdefeu, *Dubitando: Textes révisionnistes*, *La Sfinge*, Rome 2009, Chapter V, pp. 32-34.

- convinced that they had been resettled in Danzig and had survived the war. And what does the bank say about them?
- The mother is mentioned 3 times in different spellings, including once with the word “survived”.
  - The eldest son, Michael, is listed twice under different spellings; he is also declared “survived” once.
  - The youngest son, Josef, is also listed twice; he is also declared “survived” once. In this case, 3 survivors = 7 dead.
- Another double: that of Ester Skora (11) based on 2 lists from the Lodz ghetto; another triple: that of Elchanan Reingold (7) based on 3 lists from the same ghetto.
- The above counts are based on documents that are admittedly poorly used, but (often) irrefutable. Unfortunately, the history of the Shoah is based mainly on eyewitness accounts, *i.e.* on fragile elements. A large part of the Yad Vashem database is of this type; not only are these testimonies hardly reliable, but as no sorting was obviously carried out, this approach can only lead to multiple duplications. Worse still, sometimes the documentary source is added to the testimonial source. Here are a few examples:
- The Dutchman Samuel Acathan is counted twice. The first time on the basis of a testimonial and the second time on the basis of the Dutch memorial.<sup>4</sup>
  - This is also the case for Frenchwoman Charlotte Rotsztejn, counted twice (under different names) on the basis of the Klarsfeld memorial and her father’s testimony (1992). Also among Jews in France, Frida Raichman is counted 2 times – once on the basis of the memorial and once with the testimony of a cousin (1994). Still in France, the 51 people (including 44 children) from the Izieu orphanage are counted 2 or 3 times, or even 4 times, as is a certain Hans Ament, counted on the following bases:
    - Klarsfeld’s French memorial;
    - the Austrian DÖW memorial (H. Ament was born in Austria<sup>5</sup>);
    - the testimony of his brother (1987), who, although not deported, is nevertheless listed in the American “Survivors” database;
    - the testimony (1999) of a relative of three of the children of Izieu; she too was not deported, but that didn’t stop her from “testifying” about the 50 deported from Izieu.

<sup>4</sup> *In Memoriam*, Sdu Uitg., La Haye, 1995.

<sup>5</sup> *Namentliche Erfassung der österreichischen Holocaustopfer*, Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes, Vienna, undated.

- It’s clear here that Holocaust hysteria leads to the loss of all common sense: you didn’t see anything, and indeed you weren’t even born when it happened, but you testify anyway, and this approach is accepted by historians.
- The Polish Genia Wagman is recorded 3 times on the basis of the testimonies of her son, who testified 2 times (1955 and 1997) and her uncle (1957); she was born and lived all her life in the same place until her death (in 1941 or 1942), and we’re not even sure she was exterminated. A Belgian woman with the same first and last names is listed twice, once on the basis of testimonies from her brother (1978) and once from her granddaughter (1999); we can predict that she will be listed a 3rd time when Yad Vashem encodes her name as belonging to the Jews of Belgium.
- Another example is the German Helga Wolf, listed 3 times on the basis of a list from the Lodz ghetto and 2 testimonies (from a niece in 1978 and a “researcher” in 1999).
- At that point, we thought a famous deportee like Anne Frank was going to be reprinted a hundred times over. But no! It may well be that, in this particular case, Yad Vashem made an exceptional selection, as Anne is only included twice (on the basis of the Dutch memorial and the testimony of her father’s second wife, but with variations in the first name and date of birth, which must have misled Yad Vashem); his sister Margot, on the other hand, is included 3 times; his mother, Edith Frank, is included 2 times; his father, Otto Frank, although returned from deportation, is included once on the basis of the German memorial.<sup>6</sup> In this case, for Yad Vashem: 1 survivor + 3 dead = 8 dead.
- The question arises: aren’t there dead people in this database who have been declared dead on the basis of the testimony of another dead person? We haven’t found any, but go figure... this database still holds many surprises in store for us.
- We should also point out that the Jews would have us believe that any Jew who died during the war must have been exterminated by the Germans, even if he was in his eighties. Just one example: the database includes Channa Wagman, who was born in 1854 and died in 1942 at the age of 88 in her native Galician village (testimony given by her sister in 1956). This approach increases the number of supposedly exterminated people by several hundred thousand.

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<sup>6</sup> *Gedenkbuch. Opfer der Verfolgung der Juden unter der nationalsozialistischen Gewaltherrschaft in Deutschland 1933-1945*, Federal Archives Koblenz, 1986.

In conclusion, we may ask, by how much should we divide the figure of three million names already encoded by Yad Vashem? It's difficult to say, as imprecision is a well-known feature of the Jewish Civil Registry. Nevertheless, we can take a closer look at a few examples and attempt a cautious extrapolation.

- If, for example, we interrogate the database about Simone Veil, we obtain 38 names of people close to that of the former minister. Of these 38 names, eight are certain to be duplicates, one is that of a survivor (Simone Veil) and another that of a Jew who died in combat in the ranks of the 1st French army; a dozen others are more than doubtful; and we still don't have all the guarantees for all the others. Among the supposedly exterminated is a man almost 90 years old.
- It should also be noted that, in this particular case, there were 16 witnesses; in all, they testified 464 times, including almost 250 times for French, Belgian and Dutch deportees already included in the database from documents; these witnesses included a lady who testified 34 times (including once for the mother of her sister-in-law) and a "researcher" from Lorraine who testified 154 times for people he probably didn't know. But it gets better: a Czech man testified 166 times. It would seem that if we generalize the results of this research on S. Veil, we should divide the 3000000 by 2.
- Let's take another example and ask the database about Arno Klarsfeld (Serge's father): the database gives three names, and all three relate to our man. Yad Vashem first took Serge's testimony in 1974; then it encoded the same Serge in the 1978 memorial; finally, it took the 1992 testimony of a "friend"; this friend also testified 38 times for French deportees, who are therefore also counted at least twice in the database. Things are clear in this case, because all you have to do is divide the 3,000,000 by 3.
- In short, these examples give the impression that we need to divide the 3 million by 2 or even 3.

## A Bankruptcy Rich in Lessons

The operation undertaken by Yad Vashem has ended in bankruptcy, from which we can nevertheless draw an initial lesson: the figure of six million Jews exterminated is a myth that anyone can easily convince themselves of. But a closer look at this database is even more rewarding. Thus, in the article on the liquidation of the Lodz ghetto to which we referred above,

revisionist researcher Carlo Mattogno gives the names of children who arrived in Auschwitz in August 1944, where they were gassed, according to the official story, but who, in reality, were sent a few days later to the Stutthof-Danzig camp, 600 km north of Auschwitz; among them, as we have already seen, are Michael and Josef Salomonowicz (aged 11 and 6), but they also include:

- Adam Szyper (4, counted twice), Tolla Richer (12) and Christine Wolman (14). Yad Vashem reiterates that they were interned in Lodz, then in the Stutthof camp (it did not see fit to mention Auschwitz!) and finally Theresienstadt, where all three were liberated.
- Kazimierz Lachman (age 7). Yad Vashem counts him as dead on the basis of the testimony of an aunt who stated in 1988 that her nephew had died at Stutthof-Danzig, which is very distressing but confirms what C. Mattogno discovered: the 11,500 unfit people from Lodz were not gassed but were indeed redirected to Stutthof. What we have here from an official Israeli organization is an implicit admission *that the gassing of Jews is just another myth.*

## News from the Yad Vashem Database

We all know that Yad Vashem has undertaken to list the names of the alleged 6 million Jews who died in the Holocaust. To the most benevolent, and even to historians, this undertaking can only appear foolhardy, given that the latter already count a million fewer victims.<sup>7</sup> In fact, to date, Yad Vashem has only arrived at 3 million, but by multiplying the number of duplicates. It can thus be estimated that it has multiplied the number of listed victims by 2 to 3. In a last-ditch attempt to break the deadlock, he has just launched a major collection of testimonies from Jews in the former USSR.<sup>8</sup> His reasoning is simple (and misleading at the same time): he claims that over two-thirds of the 6 million dead resided there (*i.e.* over 4 million), but only a quarter of them are listed in the database (*i.e.* 110,000); the result is that over 3 million of them have yet to be listed, which would make it possible to (finally) reach the (mythical) figure of 6 million.

However, for R. Hilberg, the world's most respected Holocaust historian (or at least those who believe in him), there were no more than 2 million victims in the USSR (including the Ukraine, Belarus, annexed Poland, Moldavia and the Baltic States), *i.e.* half as many as Yad Vashem, leaving only one million names to list. However, this would only bring the total to

<sup>7</sup> See esp. *Dubitando*, No. 3, March 2005.

<sup>8</sup> C. Wroclawski, "Broadening the Search," [www.yadvashem.org](http://www.yadvashem.org).



4 million. A totally implausible total, moreover, in which we would find (to take just a few examples):

- 2 times Robert Badinter’s father and Simone Veil’s parents,
- 3 times Serge Klarsfeld’s father,
- 5 times the father of Henri Minczelès,
- 3 times the 52,000 Jews in Berlin, etc., not to mention survivors like Henri Krasucki, Henri Bulawko or Madeleine Veil, or all those who died of old age in their beds. It’s all hysterical, but it’s true, it can be very profitable.

#### Note

Originally published as “La banque(route) du Yad Vashem ou comment arriver à 6000000”: signed as François Sauvenière, first published in *Dubitando*, No. 3, March 2005; republished in: Jean-Marie Boisdefeu, *Dubitando: Textes révisionnistes (2004-2008)*, La Sfinge, Rome 2009, Chapter IX, pp. 46-50; “Nouvelles de la banque du Yad Vashem”: signed as François Sauvenière, first published in *Dubitando*, No. 9, October 2006 ; republished in: Jean-Marie Boisdefeu, *Dubitando, ibid.*, Chapter XXX, p. 168.

## Gassed at Treblinka and Deceased in Minsk

By *Jean-Marie Boisdefeu*

### Abstract

As shown before, the Yad Vashem database of Holocaust victims contains many double entries as well as entries of survivors. This paper shows that entire sets of victims were entered multiple times, in the present case the 52,000 Jews deported from Berlin. The data contained in the database also reveals that many Jews deported through the infamous Treblinka camp, which is said to have been a wholesale extermination camp with almost no survivors, are reported to have died “downstream” (further east). Hence, for them Treblinka merely served as a transit camp.

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- We know that Yad Vashem embarked on listing the names of 6 million Jews exterminated by the Germans; currently there are 3 million names, but, as we have seen in *Dubitando*, n° 3 (previous paper in this edition), the database is a hotchpotch: you can certainly find the names of Jews who unquestionably died in the course and because of their tragic deportation, but you can also find a large number of names of Jews who died in combat, died of old age or a natural death, or even Jews who survived the deportation (such as Henri Krasucki<sup>1</sup>); finally, there is an incredible number of duplicates.<sup>2</sup> In this way, Yad Vashem has probably increased the number of Jews who died because of their deportation by a factor of 2 or 3.
- Since our last visit, Yad Vashem has uncovered and registered the names of the *Berlin* Jews (more than 52,000 names); however, they had previously entered the names of the *German* Jews which already included the names of the Berlin Jews; therefore, these 52,000 Jews have been counted at least twice in the database; those who had been deported from the Netherlands or from France (several thousands, including 500 who were from Palatinate [Pfalz] and the Land of Baden, when the evacuation of the Jews from these areas to Gurs was organized) have

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<sup>1</sup> Or Henri Bulawko or Simone Veil, who have told us the same, but their names (and that of Madeleine, sister of Simone, also a survivor) have just been withdrawn from the database. However, the names of the majority of the survivors from France are still there.

<sup>2</sup> Dead deportees are often listed several times, like the unfortunate parents and the brother of Simone Veil (included twice), the father of Robert Badinter (included twice), the father of Serge Klarsfeld (included three times), the father of Henri Minczeles (included five times), etc.

thus been counted up to three times and those deported to Lodz might have been counted four times; there are also (and this detail speaks volumes about the Jewish casualness with statistics) 157 Norwegian Jews who have simply been transited through Berlin; some 1250 unfortunates who chose to commit suicide rather than abandon their homes have not been forgotten, but that is understandable. Those who were deported to *Theresienstadt* and to destinies which we will examine later in this article, are also counted at least three times, because Yad Vashem had already registered the nearly 15,000 entries relating to this camp; nevertheless, some of them might be counted a fourth time if they were transferred through *Auschwitz* and died there, since Yad Vashem has additionally registered the names in the camp's Death Books once more, of which, contrary to what has been feared, they only entered the names that sound Jewish. An example other than Berlin: In *Dubitando*, no. 4,<sup>3</sup> we have seen that the father of the Paris historian Henri Minczeles, who died at *Auschwitz*, was listed four times in the database; he is now included a fifth time.

Of course, Yad Vashem has also entered the testimonies of the relatives of the dead, which only inflates the numbers. Thus, we have to say that *the 52,000 Berlin Jews were included three times on average*.

- Apropos *testimonies*: Yad Vashem is launching an urgent appeal because they seem to have difficulties getting beyond the 3 million “exterminated” Jews. It appears the appeal was heard by some: an Israeli woman testified in this way for 246 Dutch Jews with the designation “friend”, “close friend”, “family friend” or simply “acquaintance”; however, all of them were already included at least once in the database. This appeal to witnesses (who are the source of more than 50 % of the database entries, according to a survey) will only aggravate this inflation of numbers.
- We can also find the names of Hungarian Jews who died in the ranks of the *labor battalions of the Hungarian army* among the new database entries and one may wonder if it is normal to count them as “exterminated.”
- We have also seen it was a myth that the database contained evidence of gassings at *Auschwitz*. Thus, *the children of the ghetto Lodz who*

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<sup>3</sup> Jean-Marie Boisdefeu, *Dubitando: Textes révisionnistes (2004–2008)*, La Sfinge, Rome, 2009, chapter XV, pp. 79–80, notes: Note that Szepel Minczles is included 4 times in the Yad Vashem database of the dead (based on the following sources: Mémorial by S. Klarsfeld / testimony of his son Roger in 1978 / testimony of his son Henri in 1978 / second testimony of the same Henri in 1999).

*were allegedly gassed at Auschwitz were found alive after the war: they were only transported through Auschwitz.*

But we can also find evidence that the gassing of Jews at Treblinka is another myth.

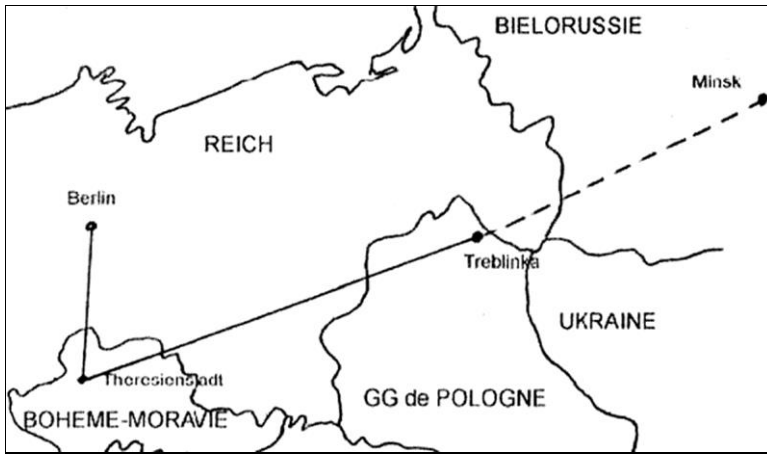
Historians claim that almost all Jews deported to Treblinka were gassed, because there was no selection between those able to work and the unfit as at Auschwitz; the SS spared only the lives of a few to help them with their sinister work and then killed them at the end of the operation of the camp.

Among the transports that were processed in this way, there were the transports from *Theresienstadt*; in this Czech village the Germans had ghettoized a large number of old Jews from various origins (German, Austrian, etc.); the provisional Jewish policy of the Germans was then to move the Jews “farther east” until they were able to relocate them permanently outside Europe (to Madagascar, for example) and they had deported a large number of them to the Ukraine, Belarus and the Baltic countries via Auschwitz, Sobibor, Belzec and Treblinka. Thus, 10 convoys finally left *Theresienstadt* for Treblinka in 1942. In one of them was Siegmund Rothstein from Berlin, whose name is found in the Yad Vashem database.

- First, let me say that the name of this deportee from Berlin is entered three times in the database, for the reasons explained above.
- But still more interesting is the journey taken by this deportee that is described in the database. Rothstein, born in 1867, was 75 years of age when he was deported from Berlin to *Theresienstadt* in August 1942, which means that he could only be deemed unfit for work and therefore, according to official historiography, had to be sent to the gas chamber; in this case, why was he sent to *Theresienstadt*? This is one of the many mysteries of the Holocaust religion, but let’s move on. From there, he was deported again to Treblinka on September 26, 1942 (transport Br),

● **Le Comité Français pour Yad Vashem** vous rappelle par notre canal l’urgence et la nécessité, par celles et ceux qui ne l’auraient pas encore fait, de remplir les documents de témoignage concernant leur(s) famille(s) exterminée(s), ainsi que toute personne, amie(s), ami(s), voisine(s), voisin(s), dont vous vous souvenez. Les réclamer à notre siège, 39 bd Beaumarchais 75003 Paris.

*The French Committee for Yad Vashem reminds you through our channel of the urgency and the need, for those of you who haven’t already done so, to fill in the testimonial documents concerning your exterminated family(ies), as well as any person, girl- or boyfriend(s), neighbor(s), that you remember. Submit your claims to our headquarters, 39 Boulevard Beaumarchais, 75003 Paris.*



*The deportation of S. Rothstein (and many others); in dashed lines, the segment hidden by historians.*

where, according to the historians, he was gassed at arrival. The editors of the Czech entry consequently go no further: for them, Rothstein died at Treblinka, too:

- <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/13553884>
- <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4911011>

However, when the German entry mentions the death of Rothstein, it places it much further east, in Belarus – to be precise, in Minsk!

- <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/10784457>
- <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/10760945>
- <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4129032> (Record 2)

As already mentioned, S. Rothstein is in fact no special case: many Berliners (in addition to elderly Jews from other parts of Germany) were deported to Theresienstadt and then from there to Treblinka, but for the German authorities *none of those unable to work died at Treblinka* and all of those who didn't return died in Minsk or elsewhere.

It is impossible not to see the evidence that those unable to work who were sent to Treblinka weren't gassed but sent further east to Belarus (where, incidentally, many transports of Jews arrived directly from Germany and Austria, even from Theresienstadt).

The work carried out at great expense at Yad Vashem and celebrated by some media organizations to the sound of the shofar is therefore surprisingly counterproductive because the consultation of this database allows any man of common sense to conclude that:

- the number of 6 million dead Jews due to deportations is a myth and even an outright lie;<sup>4</sup>
- the gassing of Jews at Auschwitz and Treblinka is another myth. Hence the need for liberticidal laws.

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<sup>4</sup> Note that the average number now held by historians is 5 million; hence, it would be necessary to stop quoting the 6 million figure.

## How to Increase the Number of Deaths in the Holocaust

By *Olodogma*

### Abstract

In 2013, Italian police forces raided the homes of numerous participants of the U.S. Stormfront blog. The background of this raid was a discussion about the veracity and reliability of entries in the victims' database of the Israeli Yad Vashem Holocaust Remembrance Center, among other things. To verify these claims, Italian blogger Olodogma looked into the matter. This brief paper documents the results. They show that it is indeed ridiculously easy to submit false, invented information to the Yad Vashem database, and that there seems to be no quality control at all.

**T**oday, 17 March 2013, was the 122nd day of preventive incarceration for 4 Italian citizens, first offenders. The following is the text of a letter from the prison by Dr. Mirko Viola, one of the four. In solitary confinement since 20 January 2013! This is the text of the letter:<sup>1</sup>

*Regina Coeli – “Democratic” KZ Lager – 2 March 2013– 108th day – Cell Block VII – Isolation Cell No. 36*

*Dear [omitted]*

*As I told you before, the most serious accusation against me is the following: “Dissemination of negationist ideologies”; this isn't a crime in Italy, but as far as anyone can tell, I stand accused of... “Holocaust injury”. I overlook MP Tescaroli's crass ignorance; he seems to know nothing about Holocaust revisionism (it's not an ideology, but an extremely strict method of historical research), I would, however, like to dwell on the obvious bad faith of a few system hacks who, following in the footprints of Marco Pasqua (the Nazi-busting visionary who joined a civil action as part of the trial), write so many totally stupid things without the slightest shame, that they make me smile, even in my cell.*

<sup>1</sup> Once at <http://olodogma.com/wordpress/0162-il-dr-mirko-viola-e-la-fabbrica-dei-morti-come-lievitarecertificare-il-numero-dei-morti-ebrei-lolo-espeditore/>, but now eviscerated.



*Dr. Mirko Viola during a professional congress at Bologna. The quote from a letter he wrote from prison on Feb 6, 2013, here superimposed on the screen, reads: "I look at the ultrasound picture of Hector, my son, who will be born towards the end of April and who will be beautiful ... his father will not back down, he will not apologize, because I have never written anything that I have to be ashamed of."*

*During our last talk during a prison visit, my mother – obviously upset by the vile hallucinations written about Yours Truly, things that I've read here and there or "heard through the grapevine" – accused me of offending the members of the "crybaby nation" ...tsk! tsk!... and what sort of things could I ever have done that were so shameful as to arouse the sinister wrath of the circumcised??*

*Easy... I invented imaginary relatives gassed in the extermination camps in Poland... what a disgrace!!! What a scandal!!! What a lack of respect!!! How can I have permitted myself to joke about something so serious?? What reason could I have had to invent dead people? Why did I permit myself to poke fun at men like Shlomo Venezia,<sup>[2]</sup> the Jews and so many others???*

<sup>2</sup> See Carlo Mattogno, "'The Truth About the Gas Chambers'? Historical Considerations relating to Shlomo Venezia's 'Unique Testimony'," *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2010; <https://codoh.com/library/document/the-truth-about-the-gas-chambers/>.



## La legittimazione del ghetto ebraico di Palestina (detto i\$raele)?.....l'olocau\$to!



...**"Se non fosse legalmente condannata, la negazione della shoah (che...si trasforma subito in "denuncia dell'imbroglio") seguirebbe (già accade) la negazione della legittimità dello Stato di Israele (...) e si griderebbe, neonazisti e sinistre insieme, che Israele se ne deve andare, perché fondato sulle false lacrime della Shoah".**

(parole dell'ebreo colombo furio, <http://www.ilfattoquotidiano.it/2013/11/03/shoah-se-lintellettuale-finge-di-non-sapere/764672/>)

### Capito?

Serve una legge che introduca il reato di negazionismo e mandi in galera fino a 7,5 anni gli storici che non credono all'olocau\$to ebraico...  
per tutelare il sionista stato di apartheid contro gli autoctoni palestinesi!



Olodogma non  
è olocredente

<http://olodogma.com/wordpress/>

### **What is the legitimization of the Jewish ghetto of Palestine (called i\$rael )? ...the holocau\$to!**


*"If not outlawed, denying the Shoah (which [...] immediately turns into "denunciation of the hoax") is followed by denying the legitimacy of the State of Israel (it already happens) [...], and neo-Nazis and leftists would shout together that Israel must vanish, because it is founded on the false tears of the Shoah."* – Words of the Jew Colombo Furio,

<https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.it/2013/11/03/shoah-se-lintellettuale-finge-di-non-sapere/764672/>

*Get it? We need a law that introduces the crime of denial and sends to jail for up to 7.5 years historians who do not believe in the Jewish holocau\$to... in order to protect the Zionist apartheid state against the indigenous Palestinians!*

*We think that's enough! Olodogma*

*Obviously, the ever-so-clever hacks and shammashim (I don't know what that word means, ask them) have missed to the true and sole reason for all this: exposing the fakers!!! The fact is that anyone can build himself his own "personal gassing victim" in just a few steps! This "victim" will then be included in the "official count" of "Shoah victims." All you need to do is access the official site of the Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum in Jerusalem, fill out a form, invent the names, dates, data and even cause of death of some (imaginary) grandfather, uncle or acquaintance, send it in, and – presto! – after a very short while, you'll receive a beautiful certificate by post, to be printed out and framed... and, obviously, the name of the "gas-*




**Feuille de Témoignage**  
**DAF-ED דף עדות**

Comité Français pour  
**YAD VASHEM**  
64, avenue MARCEAU  
75006 PARIS

יד ושם  
יחידת המידע  
תל אביב 6100000

**LA LOI SUR LA CONNEMORATION DES MARTYRS ET DES HEROES, 5713-1953**  
adoptée dans l'Article 2:

Il incombe à YAD VASHEM de recueillir, sur le sol de la patrie, le souvenir de tous ceux, parmi le peuple juif, qui ont péri dans la Shoah ou dans la lutte contre l'antisémitisme et ses complices, et de préparer leur nom ainsi que celui des conjoints, organisations et institutions associées pour la rendre éternel qu'elles étaient juives.



**Yad Vashem**  
The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority  
Hall of Names - P.O.B. 3477, Jerusalem 91634 Israel www.yadvashem.org

**REGISTRE DES SURVIVANTS DE LA SHOAH**  
Détails biographiques actuels du survivant

Nom de famille :		Prénoms :	
Sexe :	Né :	Acté :	Tal. :
Ville :		Codes Postal :	Pays :

**Détails biographiques du survivant avant/pendant la Seconde Guerre Mondiale**  
*(Les informations manquantes doivent rester vides ou vagues. Si vous indiquez que votre adresse actuelle n'est pas définitive, indiquez ce ci.)*

Nom de famille avant ou pendant la guerre :		Nom de famille :	Sexe :	Date de naissance :
Prénoms avant ou pendant la guerre :		Prénoms :	M / F :	Nationalité :
Lieu de naissance (ville) :		Département :	Pays :	
Nom du père :		Nom de la mère :		Nombre d'enfants :
Nom du conjoint :		Nom de votre frère :		
Résidence avant la guerre (ville) :		Département :	Pays :	Adresse :
Résidence durant la guerre (ville) :		Département :	Pays :	Membre de l'org./mouvement :
Profession :		Lieu de travail :		Adresse :
Avez-vous été dans un ghetto? Lieu et quand? :				
Avez-vous été dans un camp? Lieu et quand? :				
Avez-vous été caché(e) ou vécu(e) sous une fausse identité? Où, quand et sous quel nom? :				
Vous êtes-vous trouvé(e) dans des circonstances ou notamment particulières? Lieu(s) et quand? :				
Avez-vous été membre d'une organisation (mouvement de jeunesse, Juudent, Résistance, Partisans, etc.)? Lieu(s), et quand? :				
Avez-vous eu une certaine responsabilité ou fonction? Lieu(s), et quand? :				
Où avez-vous été libéré(e)? :	Date de la libération :	Nom du camp pour personnes déplacées :		
Où êtes-vous allé(e) après la libération? :	Si vous êtes retourné(e) en Israël, lieu de travail, nom du bateau, année de l'Aliyah :			

**Si le survivant est décédé, les informations qui suivent sont à remplir par le signataire du questionnaire**

Nom et prénom du signataire :	
Adresse et no. de tél. :	
Lieu et date de la mort du survivant :	
Lieu de sépulture avec le survivant :	

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Lieu: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

אני יודע/יודעת שכל המידע שאני נותן כאן הוא נכון ונכון...  
**...je leur donnerai dans ma maison et dans mes murs  
 une place et un nom...qui ne périra pas.**

\* Phaire d'inscrire le nom de chaque victime de la Shoah sur un formulaire différent

Original Yad Vashem form.

sing victim” (which you’ve just invented out of whole cloth, from A to Z) will be included in the official list of victims... no marital/family status is required, and there is no inquiry as to the veracity of the data you supply... you fill out a form and – presto! – the number swells like a balloon... this is the level of seriousness of the Holocaust researchers.

What’s so shameful about all this? Which is more shameful? Inventing names to unmask a fraud, or inserting data in an “official list” without any verification???

I look at Shlomo Venezia, whom I am supposed to have “offended” during the celebration of his death (or, rather, his “beatification”), and I’d like to say, very simply: a liar is still a liar, even if he’s dead... revisionist researchers have shown that Venezia’s “testimony” is a ridiculous heap of falsehoods: when chemistry, physics, and objective data inexorably collide with the “testimony,” it’s the first that should prevail, not the second – the pathetic media glorification of a liar does not make his lies true – not even his lies, unless one believes in a “slave mentality truth,” with its round-the-clock cataract of mourning: hysterical howls and legal repression won’t make obvious yarns and fibs assume the outlines of the truth... and Shlomo Venezia has told enough yarns to fill a book.

System hacks should take time to think that pointing the finger at the revisionists (contemptuously referred to as “Negationists”) does not do jus-

*tice to those who suffered or died during the deportations: the truth should never fear censorship or demonization as dissenting thought. If the revisionists are lying... prove it!!!*

*Faithfully yours, Mirko Viola*

*nec spe – nec metu (Neither in hope nor in fear)*

\* \* \*

Today, Nov. 16, 2013, the second half of the match is still being played out: 35 Italian citizens have been house-searched – the persons “processed” in this first “Sonderaktion” were 21. These actions of the repression [*i.e.*, police] against 56 Italian citizens were taken merely because they made use of their freedom of expression on an American forum. The following is an article which reveals what is – to us – the real reason why the Jewish lobby decided to push the panic button and try to terrify these citizens into silence. They screwed up the mechanism which served the settlers of the Palestine Ghetto and its subsidiaries to inflate the number of “Jews” allegedly gassed/shot according to the S.H.F. (Standard Holocaust Fabulation). Author is Dr. Mirko Viola, who is still detained on his 299th day in prison! As another treasure, I link to the candid statement of the Jew Colombo Furio... (see illustration).

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**blog di informazione libera**  
**pontilex.org**  
a cura di tanta gente tollerante che costruisce ponti e non muri

Mirko Viola – sez. Lario “Sturmtruppen” (updated)

[23 Repliche](#)

già proprio quello che pretende risposte da tutti...

afferitava qui su Pontilex.org in un suo commento:

*“biomirko on 17 luglio 2012 at 11:43 PM said:*

*“.....*

*Nel museo dello Yad Vashem tengono il conto dei morti, puoi scaricare un modulo in rete e fornire il nome del tuo personalissimo gasato... non fanno controlli anagrafici, devono arrivare alla cifra di SEI MILIONI... nell'elenco UFFICIALE dei morti della Shoah ci sono tre miei nomi... INVENTATI!!!*

*Se l'admin me lo permettesse ti fornirei il link al modulo da compilare e spedire...”*

Screenshot del 18-04-2013, ore 17.08  
 Fonte: <http://pontilex.org/2012/07/mirko-viola-sez-lario-sturmtruppen/>

*Viola's post on pontilex.org of July 17, 2012*



Faggot79  
23 luglio 2012 alle 1:14 AM


Ho fatto un poco di investigazione da giornalismo di inchiesta.  
Dopo un po' di ricerca ho trovato il fantomatico form online. E' vero che i dati mandatori richiesti sono risibili; si tratta di inserire nome, cognome, sesso, grado di parentela e luogo di nascita della presunta vittima, che possono essere inventati facilmente. Ma è anche vero che vengono richiesti i dati anagrafici della persona che invia il form, che naturalmente possono essere inventati anche quelli. Fanno sapere che il database viene aggiornato una volta ogni sei mesi circa, quindi potrebbe anche darsi che facciano un minimo di controlli per assicurarsi che non siano dati inventati, non saprei come però.  
Comunque se fra sei mesi troveremo nel database una certa Edith Lang, nata a Roma sapremo che aveva ragione Sturmtruppen. 🌟🌟🌟🌟

[Replica ↓](#)

---

Screenshot del 18-04-2013, ore 17,22  
Fonte: <http://pontifex.org/2012/07/mirko-viola-sez-lario-sturmtruppen/>

*Screenshot of the original Italian post by blogger Faggot79*



Faggot79  
24 luglio 2012 alle 1:11 AM

E' stata sollevata la questione. Ho voluto semplicemente verificare.  
Non che l'esito influisca in qualche modo. Anche ammettendo che un milione di nomi siano stati inventati di sana pianta, restano comunque altri milioni documentati dettagliatamente.

---

Screenshot del 20-04-2013, ore 21,41  
Fonte: <http://pontifex.org/2012/07/mirko-viola-sez-lano-sturmtruppen/>

*Subsequent post by Faggot79*

\* \* \*

Dr. Viola speaks of an “upsurge” in death statistics used by the Jews from the Zionist entity of Palestine. Let’s take a more detailed look at what actually happened:

**Does the (Jewish) Holocaust Industry Reset its “Production Costs” with Free “Raw Material”?**

Some time ago, we reported about the existence of a French site where a form intended to facilitate the reporting of Holocaust “victims” who were

60 יד ושם Yad Vashem

Screenshot del 21.04.2013, ore 14,20  
Fonte: <http://db.yadvashem.org/names/nameResults.html?lastName=lang&lastNameType=THESAURUS&language=en>

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## The Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names

Search/Home > Query Results Languages

Refine Search

Please note: There may be more than one record for the same victim, originating from one or more sources. Only the first 1000 can be displayed. Please narrow/refine your query.

Results 1 - 50 of more than 1000 records found

Name	Year of Birth	Place of Residence (or Birth), Country in 1938	Source
Lang, Yakob		Nove Zamky, Czechoslovakia	Page of Testimony
Hirschheimer, Lina	1877	Lambsheim, Germany	List of murdered Jews from Germany
Lang, Magda Baba	1924	Slovakia	Page of Testimony
Lang, Edith		Roma, Italy	Page of Testimony
Langh, Jozef	1898		Deportation list
Langh, Gabriel	1926	Spisska Nova Ves, Czechoslovakia	Deportation list
Langh, Jozef	1898	Spisska Nova Ves, Czechoslovakia	Deportation list
Langh, Alexius	1899	Spisska Nova Ves, Czechoslovakia	Deportation list
Langh, Klara	1875	Secovce, Czechoslovakia	Deportation list
Langh, Ladislav	1901	Spisska Nova Ves, Czechoslovakia	Deportation list
Langh, Margita	1903	Spisska Nova Ves, Czechoslovakia	Deportation list
Langh, Jozef	1898	Spisska Nova Ves, Czechoslovakia	List of Jews murdered in Auschwitz

*Yad Vashem victim database, lists of entries with last name “Lang,” among them the one added by Faggot79; screenshot of April 21, 2013.*

still unknown to the administration of the Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum in Jerusalem was posted online and could be downloaded.<sup>3</sup>

The article, first published in Italy, did not appear to have aroused any interest or created any problems. The text was then posted on the American Internet site Stormfront, in the Italian section. This time, it did not pass unnoticed by the “Chosenites,” who seem to think they are “God & Co.”...

On 2 March 2013, Dr. Mirko Viola wrote a letter from prison as quoted initially. Prior to this, Dr. Viola had written the following on 17 July 2012, which was posted on pontilex.org. In it, he announced, in the spirit of a

<sup>3</sup> Original French source, last accessed on 20 April 2013: <http://www.yadvashem-france.org/documents/document/1/>; the same source, just for this document: <http://www.yadvashem-france.org/medias/documents/dafed1a-2011.pdf>; <http://blogyadvashemfr.blogspot.it/2010/06/p-235-feuilles-de-temoignages-et.html>, last accessed on 14 Nov. 2013; we reported on this at [olo-truffa.myblog.it/archive/2010/12/24/060-olocau-to-la-fabbrica-dei-morti-come-certificare-il-nume.html](http://olo-truffa.myblog.it/archive/2010/12/24/060-olocau-to-la-fabbrica-dei-morti-come-certificare-il-nume.html), but our blog was deleted later, after Italy’s anti-revisionist law was enacted in 2016. [Editor’s remark of May 2024: now at <https://www.yadvashem.org/downloads.html#pot>; online data-entry mask at <https://forms.yadvashem.org/survivor-registration-form>]

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60th Anniversary 1943-2013

דברי יד' Yad Vashem

Screenshoot del 18-04-2013, ore 16,58  
Fonte: <http://db.yadvashem.org/names/nameDetails.html?itemId=10240798&language=en>

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## The Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names

Search/Home » Record Details

Refine Search | Related Searches | Corrections/Additions

Languages

### Edith Lang

Edith Lang was born in Roma, Italy; Edith was murdered/perished in the Shoah. This information is based on a Page of Testimony (PDF) (displayed on left) submitted by her nephew.

Attach Image or Documentation

Source:	Pages of Testimony
Last Name:	Lang
First Name:	Edith
Gender:	Female
Place of Birth:	Roma,Roma,Lazio,Italy
Type of material:	Page of Testimony (PDF)
Submitter's Last Name:	Bonfa
Submitter's First Name:	Maurizio
Relationship to victim:	NEPHEW
Is the Submitter a Survivor?:	NO
Item ID:	10240798

\* Indicates an automatic translation from Hebrew

The Names Database is a work in progress and may contain errors that will be corrected in the future.

*Yad Vashem victim database, detail page of “Lang, Edith,” as added by Faggot79; screenshot of April 18, 2013.*

person who felt he had been taken for a fool, the existence of the famous form:<sup>4</sup>

*“At the Yad Vashem museum, they keep a tally of the dead; you can download a form on the net and provide the name of your very own personal gassing victims... They don’t do biographical checks. They have to come up with the figure of SIX MILLION... In the OFFICIAL list of Shoah victims, there are three of my names... INVENTED!!!*

<sup>4</sup> <http://pontilex.org/2012/07/mirko-viola-sez-lario-sturmtruppen/>



*If the admin would let me, I would provide you with the link to the form to fill out and submit.”*

At this point, on 23 July 2012, another blogger, a regular contributor to the site, known as “Faggot79,” posted the following truly traumatic statement (see illustrations with links for the screenshots):

*“I did a little investigative-journalism sleuthing.*

*After a bit of research, I found the phantom online form. It is true that the mandatorial data requested is laughable; it involves entering the first name, last name, gender, kind of relationship and place of birth of the alleged victim, which can easily*

*be invented. But it is also true that the master data of the person submitting the form are requested, which of course can also be invented. They let it be known that the database is updated once every six months or so, so it could also be that they do a minimum of checking to make sure it is not made-up data. I wouldn’t know how, though.*

*However, if in six months we find in the database a certain Edith Lang, born in Rome, we will know that Sturmtruppen was right.”*

Faggot79, a rational person, but clearly suffering from the pangs of doubt – oh, ye of little faith – attempted to verify Dr. Viola’s staggering claim: he therefore took the initiative and submitted a new post “justifying” Dr. Viola’s actions:

*“The question has been raised. I simply wanted to verify.*

*Not that the outcome affects in any way. Even assuming that a million*

The screenshot shows the 'Page of Testimony' form on the YAD VASHEM website. The form is titled 'Page of Testimony for commemoration of the Jews who perished during the Holocaust' and is for Edith Lang. The form includes fields for:
 

- Victim's photo (blank)
- Victim's family name: Lang; Maiden name: (blank)
- Victim's first name (last name): (blank); Maiden name: (blank)
- Title: (blank); Gender: FEMALE; Date of birth: 1903; Approx. age at death: (blank)
- Town of birth: (blank); Region: Lazio; Country: ITALY; Citizenship: (blank)
- Victim's first name: (blank); Family name: (blank)
- Victim's first name: (blank); Maiden name: (blank)
- Victim's first name: (blank); Maiden name: (blank); Victim's family name: (blank); Number of children: (blank)
- Town of permanent residence: (blank); Region: (blank); Country: (blank); District: (blank)
- Profession: (blank); Place of work: (blank); Member of organization/movement: (blank)
- Place of residence during the war: (blank); Region: (blank); Country: (blank); District: (blank)
- Place of death: (blank); Region: (blank); Country: (blank); Date of death: (blank)
- Circumstances of death: Shoah
- Declaration: I, the undersigned, hereby declare that this testimony is based to the best of my knowledge, I understand that this Page of Testimony and all the information on it will be publicly accessible.
- First name: Maurizio; Family name: Bonita; Pseudonym/alias name: (blank)
- Street: via Bolo 115; City: Monza; State/Zip code: (blank)
- Country: ITALY; (blank) survivor; (blank) relative to victim (son/daughter): NEP-NEW

 At the bottom, there is a date field (18-04-12), a place field (Pavia), and a signature field. A mobile keyboard is overlaid on the bottom right of the form.

*“Page of testimony” on Edith Lang as filled out and submitted by Faggot79.*

*of names were made up out of thin air, that still leaves millions more documented in detail.”*

This shows, by a process of commonplace logical deduction, that the name “Edith Lang, born in Rome”, dated 23 July 2012, was not included in the official list; otherwise, if she were really included in the list, and if there were 2 or more “Edith Lang(s), born in Rome”, they would all be included.

A check performed in October 2012 shows that “Edith Lang, born in Rome” resulted in the following: “not present.” A check performed on April 18, 2013, searching for “Edith Lang, born in Rome” resulted in the following: “present!”<sup>5</sup> We supply the screenshots from the Hebrew language site dated April 18 and 21, 2013.

To sum up: Blogger Faggot79’s “proof” that “Edith Lang, born in Rome” was “included” has been “successful”. “Edith Lang, born in Rome” is a new number, added to the list of “Shoah victims”! One more “proof” of the “millions of victims documented in detail”, according to “Faggot79”!

Therefore, Dr. Viola’s claim stands confirmed.

Anyone can download unlimited numbers of the same form, fill it out with invented data and send it off by post – or e-mail, if you prefer; NO ONE will EVER verify the reliability of your information!

Objectively, it follows that with this simple method one can increase the numbers of Holocaust victims to infinity! In practice, for the purposes of Hoaxoco\$t propaganda, they’ve added 1,000,000 “victims’ names” in 6 years (2004→2010)! Easy-peasy... why not Six Million? History, real history, has no need of “fakes” and “forgeries”, whether improvised or professional!

Is this the real reason for the unleashing of the “dogs of violent repression” by the exterminationist system against the web, the sole media platform still free from “Jewish-Lobby” mind-control and conditioning and that of their Shabbat goyim? Very, very probably, yes!

Olo-truffa [= Holo-swindle] and Dr. Mirko Viola were right!

\* \* \*

At this point, there is a need to file an additional bit of “official” information taken from Italy’s daily newspaper *Corriere della Sera* dated 22 Nov. 2004, where we read:

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<sup>5</sup> <http://db.yadvashem.org/names/nameDetails.html?itemId=10240798&language=en>; as accessed on April 18 and 21, 2013; [Editor’s remark: in May 2024 at <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/10240798.>]



*“Information available in Hebrew and English*

## *Holocaust, Victims Database Online*

*The Holocaust Museum puts online for the first time the biographical records of 3 of the 6 million Jews killed by the Nazis*

*JERUSALEM – For the first time, Israel’s Holocaust Museum has put on the Internet the lives of three of the six million Jews killed by Nazi Germany. The site, [www.yadvashem.org](http://www.yadvashem.org), in Hebrew and English, was processed by some 1,500 people over a decade. It is the digitization of fifty years of work on the biographies of Holocaust victims.*

*THE SOURCES – The new database is based in part on more than two million ‘pages of testimony’ submitted since 1950 by survivors, relatives and friends of Jews exterminated during the Holocaust at Yad Vashem, the giant museum and monument located on the outskirts of Jerusalem. Some information, as is explained on the site, also comes from historical documentation, including correspondences between Nazi officials or lists of concentration camp inmates.*

*‘Millions of names that appear in several historical documents have not yet been identified or registered in the database; many more names are still in the memory of survivors or families,’ reports the site, which allows family and friends to report any missing names with the promise that they will be verified and entered into the database.’ (Emphases in the original.)*

### CRONACHE

Le informazioni disponibili in ebraico e in inglese

#### Olocausto, in rete il database delle vittime

**Il Museo dell'Olocausto mette per la prima volta online le schede biografiche di 3 dei 6 milioni di ebrei uccisi dai nazisti**



La pagina Web del database delle vittime dell'Olocausto

**GERUSALEMME** - Per la prima volta il museo dell'Olocausto in Israele ha messo su Internet la vita di tre dei sei milioni di ebrei uccisi dalla Germania nazista. Il sito, [www.yadvashem.org](http://www.yadvashem.org), in ebraico ed inglese, è stato elaborato da circa millecinquecento persone nell'arco di un decennio. Si tratta della digitalizzazione di cinquant'anni di lavoro sulle biografie delle vittime della Shoah.

**LE FONTI** - Il nuovo database si basa in parte su più di due milioni di "pagine di testimonianze" presentate sin dal 1950 da parte di sopravvissuti, parenti e amici di ebrei sterminati durante l'Olocausto al Yad Vashem, il gigantesco museo e monumento situato alla periferia di Gerusalemme. Alcune informazioni, come è spiegato nel sito, provengono anche dalla documentazione storica, tra cui corrispondenze tra ufficiali nazisti o liste di detenuti nei campi di concentramento.

«Milioni di nomi che appaiono in parecchi documenti storici non sono stati ancora identificati o registrati nel database; molti altri nomi sono ancora nella memoria dei sopravvissuti o delle famiglie», riporta il sito che permette a familiari e amici di segnalare eventuali nomi mancanti con la promessa che verranno verificati e inseriti nel database.

**MOTORE DI RICERCA** - Due i modi per effettuare ricerche nell'archivio digitale: per nome o per luogo. Inserendo per esempio il nome "Milan" (Milano in lingua inglese) compare l'elenco delle vittime nate, residenti, deportate o decedute nel capoluogo lombardo. Scrivendo invece il nome di una vittima in inglese o in ebraico, si apre una pagina con un capoverso di notizie biografiche, come la data e il luogo di nascita, stato civile, la residenza e, se è nota, data e luogo di morte. Accanto al paragrafo compare un link attraverso il quale si accede alla visualizzazione della "pagina della testimonianza" presentata allo Yad Vashem. Accanto al nome della vittima, si trova un altro link con cui reperire ulteriori informazioni sugli altri membri della famiglia deceduti.

22 novembre 2004 -

Screenshot del 22-04-2013, ore 15.35

Fonte: [http://www.comere.it/Primo\\_Piano/Cronache/2004/11\\_Novembre/22/olocausto.shtm#id](http://www.comere.it/Primo_Piano/Cronache/2004/11_Novembre/22/olocausto.shtm#id)

*Corriere della Sera dated 22 Nov. 2004; web edition, with the – evidently empty – promise by Yad Vashem to verify submitted victim identities and fates.*

## Brief Note on “The Central Database of Shoah Victims’ Names” and the Number of Dead Reported therein

*By Carlo Mattogno*

### Abstract

Inspired by another paper, this paper briefly probes the Yad Vashem database of Holocaust victims. It turns out that the database contains many names of survivors, and that individuals are listed in it twice or even numerous times.

---

**T**he previous article “How to increase the number of Holocaust deaths” incontrovertibly exposes real and serious problems,<sup>6</sup> but those are neither the only ones, nor the most important.

The comment of a reader about the Yad Vashem “database” (which has supposedly recorded “the names and biographical details of two thirds of the six million Jews murdered by the Nazis and their accomplices. Two million more still remain unidentified,”<sup>7</sup> *i.e.*, approximately 4 million in total) is noteworthy, too, but rather for the problems he (indirectly) presents than for the solutions he believes to offer:

*“Even if a million names have been made up out of thin air, there are still the other millions of names which are documented in detail”.*

What does that mean, in concrete terms, “names which are documented in detail”?

The question that should be asked in more explicit terms is: which are the sources that allow us to identify the names of Holocaust victims?

In the case of “Jews murdered by the Nazis and their accomplices,” not a single documented name of a supposedly gassed victim exists (since there is neither documentary evidence of “gas chambers” nor of “gas-sings”) and also no list of names of Jews executed by the *Einsatzgruppen* in conjunction with the Police. There remain only the lists of Jews killed in

---

<sup>6</sup> Italian original originally at <http://olodogma.com/wordpress/2013/04/28/come-aumentare-il-numero-dei-morti-nellolocausto-la-moltiplicazione-via-web/> (now defunct); English at <https://codoh.com/library/document/how-to-increase-the-number-of-deaths-in-the/>

<sup>7</sup> <http://db.yadvashem.org/names/search.html?language=en> [address as of May 2024: <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/>].

retaliation by order of SS courts, those shot while attempting to escape etc., which are extremely small categories from a numerical point of view.

If we talk about *dead* Jews, there are two main groups of documentary sources:

- The lists of those deceased in concentration camps (especially the *Sterbebücher*, Death Books, *Totenbücher*, Books of Deceased Prisoners)
- The lists of deaths in the ghettos.

These deaths fall into the category of what the SS called “natural mortality.”

It is difficult to evaluate these fatalities by name. From a letter of the *Standesamt* Arolsen of May 11, 1979, we know with certainty that the number of certified deaths until the end of 1978 in all German concentration camps was 271,304. This figure naturally includes both Jewish and non-Jewish prisoners.

The subsequent delivery of death lists by the Russian authorities to the Auschwitz Museum has brought the number of deaths for this camp up from 52,389 to 68,864, which doesn't change anything in the big picture. There's no general data about the ghettos. For Warsaw, among the larger ones, there are about 10,000 documented names of deceased persons, for Lodz perhaps about 47,000 in total, and for Theresienstadt about 34,000 in total. Adding any possible death lists from other ghettos, one would hardly arrive at 350,000.

Where, then, do the alleged four million names suddenly appear from?

In part from the lists of deportees to concentration camps and alleged extermination camps; in the “database” of Yad Vashem, the deported persons of whom there are no further news are *ipso facto* considered as murdered (“gassed”) on the date of arrival of the transport.

However, it is highly doubtful that the name lists of transports that have been preserved contain more than (4,000,000 – 350,000 =) 3,650,000 names. The most important name registries (Germany, France, Belgium, Theresienstadt, Netherlands) contain a total amount of about 280,000 names. It should be noted that the deportation lists to Theresienstadt refer to the “Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia”, roughly the present Czech Republic, but include deportees from Germany as well; furthermore, all the deceased deportees confirmed by documents are already included in the death books of the camps or ghettos. In particular, most of the Jews deported from the above-mentioned countries were sent to Auschwitz, and the deceased are contained in the respective death registers. For the eastern

camps, there is a deportation list with about 34,000 names of Dutch Jews to Sobibór (already included in the above figure of 280,000). Putting together all the other transport lists, it's possible to get 300,000, up to 350,000 names, yet there would still remain 3,300,000 missing names: where do they come from?

Settling the question of repeated entries with the same name (for example, because of different documents and/or various reports from "witnesses" or simply duplication of the same document) cannot explain this huge difference, so we have to ask Yad Vashem's historians to pull out their documents, if they exist.

But the matter has all the appearances of a giant scam.

\* \* \*

One thing even less known is that the "database" in question also records the names of survivors!

The reports below, as an example, are the result of a brief survey conducted in the "database" on the basis of a list of certified survivors of a transport from Prague to the Lodz Ghetto on 16 October 1941. Many of these survivors are registered as dead, some even twice!<sup>8</sup>

Furthermore, there are two identical names which are phonetically similar:

- Alerová Doris, registered in the "database" as Aadler, Doris, 17/01/1929,<sup>9</sup> liberated at Birnbämel, as Doris Adler.<sup>10</sup>
- Max Beck, registered as Max Bek, 02/06/1895, liberated at (not specified).<sup>11</sup>
- Berg, Evžen, registered as Berg, Eugen, 06/01/1897, liberated at Friedland;<sup>12</sup> there's another Eugen Berg, born in 1894 but with the same war-time address.<sup>13</sup>
- Daschová, Hana, registered twice as Dasch, Chana, 20/12/1921,<sup>14</sup> Dasch, Hanna, 20/12/1921, liberated at Wittenberg.<sup>15</sup>
- Dub, Alfréd, registered twice as Dub Alfred, 03/05/1923,<sup>16</sup> and Dub Alfred, 05/03/1923, liberated at Bergen-Belsen.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Terezínská pamětní kniha*. Terezínská Iniciativa. Melantrich, 1995, Vol. I, p. 90: the names of 24 survivors are listed in there.

<sup>9</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4444282>

<sup>10</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4444364>

<sup>11</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4452530>

<sup>12</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4454189>

<sup>13</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4454190>

<sup>14</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4480194>

<sup>15</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4480197>

<sup>16</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4483673>

- Ebenová Lotte, registered as Eben Lotte, 1921, liberated at Ravensbrück.<sup>18</sup>
- Eisenová Irená, registered two times, as Eisner, Irene, 02/02/1910,<sup>19</sup> and Eisner, Irene, 02/02/1910, liberated at Ravensbrück.<sup>20</sup>
- Ajzner, Irene, 16/10/1910,<sup>21</sup> and Ajzner, Irene, 16/10/1910.<sup>22</sup>
- Flaumenhaft, Ervín, registered as Flaumenhaft, Erwin, 07/10/1904, liberated at Althammer,<sup>23</sup> registered once again as Erwin Flamenhoft.<sup>24</sup>
- Glaser, Leo, registered twice as Glazer Leo, 07/07/1911,<sup>25</sup> and as Glazer Leo, 07/07/1911, liberated at Königswusterhausen.<sup>26</sup>
- Reiser Egon, 01/01/1895, registered as Reiser Egon, 1895, liberated at Sachsenhausen (this is the only Reiser Egon appearing in the deportation lists)
- Rosenfeld Moses, registered as Rosenfeld Moses, 11/08/1911, transported to Lodz on 16/10/1941, liberated at Sonnenberg.<sup>27</sup>

\* \* \*

For further illustration, here is a random sample from a very cursory research. In the “database,” the following Jews transferred from Riga to Stutthof on July 19, 1944, are listed as dead and are regularly registered there:

- Goldbaum Ge[r]trude, 03/05/1900, Czech, registered as Goldbaumova Ge[r]truda: list number 684, registration number 48577; the “database” says: “Transport H from Praha, Praha Hlavni Mesto, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia to Theresienstadt, Ghetto, Czechoslovakia on 30/11/1941.” The “type of material” is a “List of Theresienstadt camp inmates” and the status is “murdered/perished.”<sup>28</sup> In the aforementioned register of Czech Jews deported to Theresienstadt, Ms. Goldbaum is deported to Riga on January 9, 1942 (p. 160), but isn’t listed among the survivors.
- Todtenkopf Lina, 30/11/1901, Germany, registered under the same name: list number 826, registration number 48729. The “database” cites the source “*Gedenkbuch – Opfer der Verfolgung der Juden unter der*

<sup>17</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4483674>

<sup>18</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4485657>

<sup>19</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4486826>

<sup>20</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4486827>

<sup>21</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4445903>

<sup>22</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4445902>

<sup>23</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4497327>

<sup>24</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4497077>

<sup>25</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4509931>

<sup>26</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4510347>

<sup>27</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4625477> ;

<https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4628482>

<sup>28</sup> Now the status is only “murdered”: <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4851724>

*nationalsozialistischen Gewaltherrschaft in Deutschland 1933–1945, Bundesarchiv* (German National Archives), Koblenz 1986” (*Memorial Book of the Victims of Persecution of Jews under National Socialist Tyranny in Germany 1933–1945*). Her status is: missing. The material type is: “List of murdered Jews from Germany.”<sup>29</sup>

- Todtenkopf Lina, 30/11/1901, Germany, recorded a second time; the type of material is “List of deportations from Berlin”, the source is another edition of *Gedenkbuch (Gedenkbuch Berlins der jüdischen Opfer des Nationalsozialismus*, Freie Universität Berlin, Zentralinstitut für sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung, Edition Hentrich, Berlin 1995); the place of presumed death is “Riga, Rigas, Vidzeme, Latvia.”<sup>30</sup>
- Weil Mariane, 14/02/1909 is registered as Marianne Weil; list number 706, registration number 48599.<sup>31</sup>
- Levitan Leiba, 25.02.1932, n.d.l 292, registration number 48195, appears in “a list of Jews *murdered* in Klooga camp, 1941–1944”, but the Klooga massacre took place on September 19, 1944, after the prisoner had been transferred to Stutthof.<sup>32</sup>
- Schick, T[h]eresia, 12.08.1897, list number 1921, registration number 48924, appears in a “List of murdered Jews from Austria”, but her status is “murdered/perished.”<sup>33</sup>

Whether these Jews have died, or have rather been executed, doesn’t follow from any document.

This is a small but significant sample of the seriousness and “scientific rigor” of this “database” and of those who filled it.

The interesting question is which results a systematic and thorough study would yield?

---

<sup>29</sup> This entry now has the status “murdered”:

<https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/11646746>

<sup>30</sup> This entry has status “missing”: <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4137320>

<sup>31</sup> <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/11651708>

<sup>32</sup> There’s no date of birth in this entry

<https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/5853081>

<sup>33</sup> This entry has no birth date, the status has changed to “murdered”

<https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/4972967>

## “Magda Goebbels”... in the Yad Vashem Database

By *Olodogma*

### Abstract

This paper demonstrates with an example that the number of Holocaust victims claimed to be in the victims' database of the Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum in Jerusalem cannot be trusted, because anyone can place any number of false entries into that database! In this case, the fictitious person with data related to famous National-Socialist personalities (Joseph Goebbels's wife Magda, Adolf Hitler), was placed in that database, and it passed the obviously non-existing “quality control.”

---

**T**oday we prove (again) that the number of Holocaust victims boasted by the Jerusalem Holocaust museum Yad Vashem is unreliable, as anyone with a few clicks can enter any fake name into that database, ranging from just one all the way to infinity. It's just a matter of time and desire... or need!

We have already demonstrated that Yad Vashem's sources are questionable. (See the previous two papers in this issue.) This is the clearest evidence that Yad Vashem's database contains many errors and false entries in its database of alleged Holocaust victims, although it is (yet) unknown exactly how many false entries it contains.

As further proof, we report that Dr. Mirko Viola tested the credibility of this database further by entering, via email, the name of a nonexistent victim of the “Nazi” gassers! The invented data of this made-up individual are: Dova Cohen, a dentist, born in Hungary on January 28, 1903, but living in Ukraine. Dr. Viola claimed that this phantom person was deported to Auschwitz and gassed there on June 28, 1943.

To confirm receipt of the email with the bogus information, Dr. Viola received the following email from Yad Vashem in response:

*“Thank you for submitting a Page of Testimony. Please note that the registration number is: 59028.*

*Please confirm your submission by replying to this e-mail (click on ‘reply’ and then on ‘send’). Without such confirmation the Page cannot be processed.*

*Enclosed is a formatted copy (PDF) of the data that you submitted in memory of the victim. In order to ensure that this Page of Testimony is*

## YAD VASHEM

The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority  
Hall of Names - P.O.B. 3477, Jerusalem 91034



יד ושם

רשות הזיכרון לשואה ולגבורה  
היכל השמות - ת.ד. 3477, ירושלים 91034

## Page of Testimony דף עד

59028

Page of Testimony for commemoration of the Jews who perished during the Holocaust;  
please fill in a separate form for each victim, in block capitals

Victim's photo		The Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Law 5713-1953 determines in section 2 that: "The task of Yad Vashem is to gather into the homeland material regarding all those members of the Jewish people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their names and those of the communities, organizations and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish."			
Victim's family name: <b>Cohen</b>		Maiden name:			
Victim's first name (also nickname): <b>Dova</b>		Previous/other family name:			
Title:		Gender: FEMALE	Date of birth: 28 January 1903	Approx. age at death:	
Town of birth:		Region:	Country: HUNGARY	Citizenship: UKRAINE (USSR)	
Victim's father:	First name:		Family name:		
Victim's mother:	First name:		Maiden name:		
Victim's wife/husband	First name:		Maiden name:	Victim's family status: SINGLE	Number of children: 0
Town of permanent residence:		Region:	Country:	Street:	
Profession: DENTIST		Place of work:		Member of organization/movement:	
Place of residence during the war:		Region:	Country: POLAND	Street:	
Places, events and activities during the war (prison/deportation/ghetto/camp/ death march/hiding/es cape/resistance/combat):					
Place of death:		Region:	Country: POLAND	Date of death: 28 June 1943	
Circumstances of death: KL Auschwitz - gas chamber					
I, the undersigned, hereby declare that this testimony is correct to the best of my knowledge, I understand that this Page of Testimony and all the information on it will be publicly accessible.					
First name: Dova		Family name: Cohen		Previous/maiden name:	
Street: via Dante, 7		City: Pontremoli		State/Zip code: 54027	
Country: ITALY	Shoah survivor: no		Relationship to victim (family/other): FAMILY FRIEND		


Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

"ונתתי להם בביתי ויד ושם... אשר לא יכרת" ישעיהו נ"ז ה'  
"...And I shall give them in My house and within My walls a memorial and a name... that shall not be cut off" Isaiah 50:5

Copia del 18.03.2015; fonte [http://namesfs.yadvashem.org/YADVASHEM/NEW\\_APP/20121209\\_1642\\_494\\_8836/65.JPG](http://namesfs.yadvashem.org/YADVASHEM/NEW_APP/20121209_1642_494_8836/65.JPG)

Page of testimony submitted and accepted by Dr. Mirko Viola with the data of an invented person, "Dova Cohen." Here taken from the Yad Vashem website on March 18, 2015.




יד ושם Yad Vashem

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## The Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names


The Database includes data regarding Jews who were victims of persecution during the Holocaust period: those who were murdered as well as many others

Search/Home » Advanced Search » Query Results » Record Details
Languages ▼

[f](#) [t](#) [p](#) [+](#)

Refine Search
Related Searches
Corrections/Additions

### Dova Cohen



Attach Image or Documentation

Dova Cohen was born in Hungary in 1903. She was a dentist and single. Prior to WWII she lived in Poland. During the war she was in Poland.

Dova was murdered in the Shoah.

This information is based on a Page of Testimony (digital) found in Yad Vashem - Pages of Testimony Names Memorial Collection.

During the Shoah, Jews were murdered in a variety of ways, among them gassing, shooting, burning, drowning or burial alive, exhaustion through forced labor, starvation, epidemic diseases, deprivation of medical care and minimal hygienic conditions, and more.

Last Name:	Cohen
First Name:	Dova
Gender:	Female
Date of Birth:	28/01/1903
Place of Birth:	Hungary <span style="font-size: 0.7em;">🗺️</span>
Marital Status:	SINGLE
Permanent Place of Residence:	Poland <span style="font-size: 0.7em;">🗺️</span>
Profession:	DENTISTRI
Place during the war:	Poland <span style="font-size: 0.7em;">🗺️</span>
Place of Death:	Auschwitz, Camp, Poland <span style="font-size: 0.7em;">🗺️</span>
Date of Death:	28/05/1943
Cause of Death:	GAS CHAMBERS
Status in the source:	murdered
Submitter's Last Name:	Cohen
Submitter's First Name:	Dova
Relationship to victim:	FAMILY FRIEND
Is the Submitter a Survivor?:	NO
Source:	Yad Vashem - Pages of Testimony Names Memorial Collection
Type of material:	Page of Testimony (digital)
Item ID:	10240799

\* Indicates an automatic translation from Hebrew

Copia del 18.03.2015;  
 fonte  
<http://db.yadvashem.org/names/nameDetails.html?itemId=10240799&language=en#!prettyPhoto>

The Names Database is a work in progress and may contain errors that will be corrected in the future.

*Entry in Vad Vashem's database of "Shoah victims" resulting from the acceptance of the invented data on "Dova Cohen" submitted by Dr. Mirko Viola. Here taken from the Yad Vashem website on March 18, 2015.*

*also preserved as a tangible symbolic ‘matzeva’ (tombstone) in the Hall of Names, we request that you print it out, hand sign it and post it to:*

*Hall of Names*

*Yad Vashem PO Box 3477*

*Jerusalem 91034, Israel*

*Processing the digital data will take time before the Page is integrated into the Names Database. We kindly request your patience.*

*Thank you for helping to preserve the memory of a Holocaust victim.”*

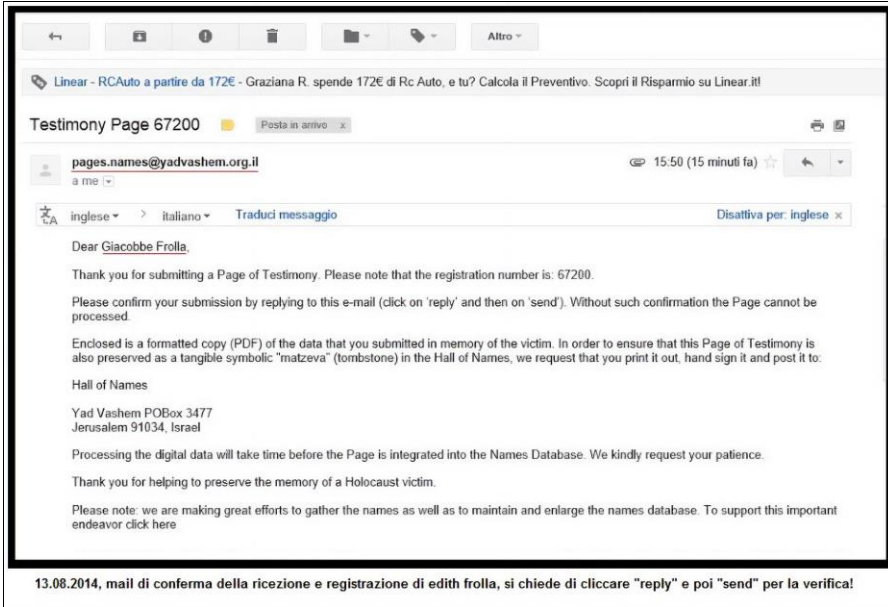
As of the date of this paper getting first published (March 19, 2015), everyone could verify that this fake entry was included in the list of Shoah victims.

The surprises do not end there, though; in fact, another “name” was submitted by, and entered on August 13, 2014 into the Yad Vashem database, assigning to this “victim” certain characteristics that would have made any skeptical mind suspicious! Let us see them:

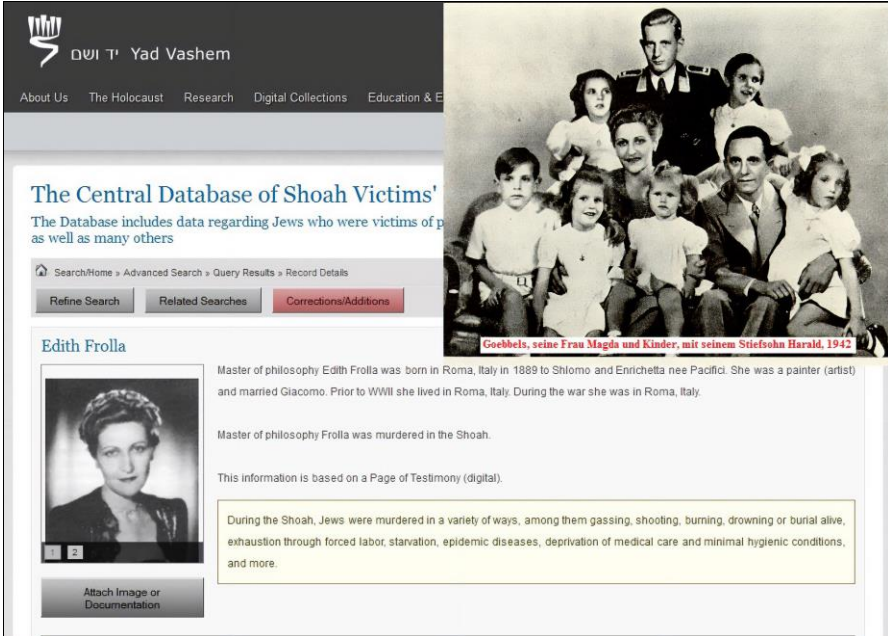
1. Name: Edith Frolla (an Anagram of Adolf Hitler)
2. Birthday: 20 April 1889 (as Adolf Hitler)
3. Profession: painter (as Adolf Hitler)
4. Residence: Rome, Via della Lungara 29 (the address of the Regina Coeli Prison)
5. The portrait uploaded is, among subject historians, well-known as depicting... Magda Goebbels, Joseph Goebbels’s wife.
6. Death: murdered in the Majdanek Camp with carbon monoxide.

Yet in an article published in the Italian daily newspaper *Corriere della Sera* of 22 Nov. 2004, a Yad-Vashem official is quoted asserting that all names entered into the database would be verified before publication, quote:

*“Millions of names that appear in several historical documents have not yet been identified or registered in the database; many more names are still in the memory of survivors or families,’ reports the site, which allows family and friends to report any missing names with the promise that they will be **verified and entered into the database.**” (Emphases in the original.)*



*Submission and acceptance confirmation by Yad Vashem of our submission of Magda Goebbels, as Edith Frola (anagram for Adolf Hitler) into the museum's "Shoah Victims" database..*



*Magda Goebbels as Edith Frola (anagram for Adolf Hitler) successfully entered by Olodogma into the Yad Vashem database of "Shoah victims."*

The screenshots included in the paper “How to Increase the Number of Deaths in the Holocaust” contained in this issue show, however, that the test of entering fake gassing victims was successful! In other words: no one verified anything! There are no checks at all! Not even on the photo! When Yad Vashem is cited as the highest “authority” possessing “evidence” for millions of victims of the so-called Holocaust, we can quietly chuckle, or pass on a reference to this paper!

### Initial Reactions

The very same day we posted the above article online at olodogma.com (now defunct), it went viral, as was visible by our site’s visitor counter going crazy. The post was translated into French and other languages, and mirrored far and wide. After the avalanche of visits to our site, our Facebook page was perpetually flagged as offensive because it “contains speech or symbols that incite hatred.” However, despite numerous and periodic reports, the platform’s management keeps refusing to remove our page.

### Further Reactions

On March 22, 2015, hence three days after we reported our prank of having inserted Magda Goebbels into Yad Vashem’s database, this entry was removed, while the two other entries we reported – those of Edith Lang and Dova Cohen – were still present.<sup>34</sup>

From the time our article was posted at 09.19 a.m. on March 19, 2015, our server logged frantic visits to our Olodogma site originating from “chosen” internet addresses, some evidently directly from Main Temple of Holocaustianism inside the self-walled ghetto of Palestine. We report some data in the following table:

Date	Time	Visitor	Location	IP [truncated]
19.03.15	14:14:12	Nv-yad-vashem	Jerusalem (Israel)	212.143.122.XX
19.03.15	14:19:30	Nv-yad-vashem	Jerusalem (Israel)	212.143.122.XX
20.03.15	11:32:48	Fondazione centro di documentazione e...		
20.03.15	15:33:38	*se5-ptk*	(Israel)	79.XXX...
22.03.15	07:28:59	Nv-yad-vashem	Jerusalem (Israel)	212.143.122.XX

<sup>34</sup> Editor’s remark: They are still present as this article is edited for print release in May 2024: <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/10240798>; <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/10240799>

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Visitor</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>IP [truncated]</b>
22.03.15	08:01:15	Nv-yad-vashem	Jerusalem (Israel)	212.143.122.XX
22.03.15	08:20:27	Nv-yad-vashem	Jerusalem (Israel)	212.143.122.XX
22.03.15	09:02:13	Nv-yad-vashem	Jerusalem (Israel)	212.143.122.XX
22.03.15	09:52:43	Nv-yad-vashem	Jerusalem (Israel)	212.143.122.XX
22.03.15	10:59:49	Nv-yad-vashem	Jerusalem (Israel)	212.143.122.XX
22.03.15	14:31:57	M-net Telekommunikations GmbH	(European Union/Germany)	194.246.16.XX
23.03.15	06:46:15	Nv-yad-vashem	Jerusalem (Israel)	212.143.122.XX

The case of Edith Frolla has been solved: She has been exterminated by Yad Vashem, and any trace of her went up in smoke, any memory of her has vanished into the memory hole. But wasn't the extermination of memory the job of the Nazis?

What lessons do we learn from the behavior of the Jerusalem Holocaust Museum?

1. Will anyone be able to draw conclusions regarding the museum's non-compliance with its promises to VERIFY the data that arrive by mail or email?
2. Will anyone be able to detect the chocoholic's foolishness over the deletion of the bogus name "Frolla Edith," an incontrovertible indication of the "laxness" (mildly put) in the handling of information? (This deletion occurred after our original post had already been translated, mirrored and disseminated throughout Europe.)
3. Will anyone be able to detect a funereal atmosphere of unreliability that will "infect," if not taint, the institution's aura of holo-sacredness?
4. Will anyone be able to detect that a deadly weapon threatening the survival of the sacred mission of such a holocaustic charade has been given to all?
5. Will anyone be able to note that the "laxness" (again mildly put) of operation of such a charade has irreversibly disparaged the memory of those who really died during that time? (Here, we exclude ALL the claimed gassing victims, for whose gassing not the slightest evidence exists).

6. Will anyone be able to note that ANY reference, in discussions or presentations on ALL levels, to such a charade posing as a center for “shoah education” will be rendered counterproductive for the proponent?
7. In fact, will anyone be able to ask in rebuttal: Has anything of what you say been verified by such a museum? ...or has it the same credibility as in the cases of Edith Lang, Dova Cohen and Edith Frola?

...and they will insist that “we will have to shut up,” because three precedents don’t make a case! But to us, it looks quite different.

Ask yourself: did we get any of the above questions wrong?

### The USHMM Follows Yad Vashem’s Example

On July 17, 2013, i24news.tv reported that the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has teamed up with the website Ancestry.com to document and archive the fate of “Nazi persecutees.” Will the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum replicate the holo-Dunkerque of Edith Frola (Adolf Hitler)?

### Editor’s Post Scriptum

The iconoclastic in-their-face pranks pulled off by the contributors of the Italian website [www.olodogma.com](http://www.olodogma.com) was one of the main reasons why Italy enacted a harsh anti-Holocaust-denial law in 2016, threatening any revisionist utterance on the Holocaust with up to six years imprisonment. As a result, the organizers of [www.olodogma.com](http://www.olodogma.com) dropped the ball. Initially, CODOH picked up the slack by taking over the domain name and keeping the site as a static archive. Later, we integrated all html data into CODOH’s library, albeit in a very unprofessional “dumpster”-type approach by merely copying and pasting the html code. That resulted in some 1500 pages of chaotically mal-formatted text with missing illustrations and dysfunctional links. This being a disservice, we decided to take it offline. We are now slowly rummaging through this pile to see what is worth preserving and translating. The posts forming the basis for the present paper here are one such worthwhile case. And it’s fun to read, too. Italian-reading volunteers are welcome to help us with this task. – The Editor, May 2024.

# New Insights into the Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry

By Walter N. Sanning

## Abstract

In 1983, Sanning's trail-blazing demographic study on the dissolution of Eastern European Jewry appeared, showing that Jewish "Holocaust" losses cannot have amounted to more than several hundred thousand victims. This report gives an update on further research since then. In particular, newly available data about the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union and its successor states are of interest in this regard. They indicate that Sanning was correct in assuming that Soviet post-war census data about the number of Jews who survived World War Two were unreliable. The number of Jews who have emigrated since the 1970s, plus the demographic collapse Jewry experienced after the war due to an extremely low birth rate, compels the conclusion that many more Jews survived the war in the USSR than previously assumed.

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## 1.5 Million Jewish Emigrants to Overseas from the "Area of Jewish Misery in Europe" (1925-1939)

More than thirty years ago my *Dissolution* was published in Germany and the United States. In the meantime, new sources have come to light and unforeseeable developments have occurred that confirm my thesis. To aid in understanding of this update, the tables are shown in the same categories that were used in *Dissolution*.

Poland, Germany, Romania and the Baltics – where almost five million Jews lived at the outset of the 1930s – pursued explicitly anti-Semitic policies, particularly the first two; on top of that came the Great Depression. The result was an economic immiseration of the Jewish population, particularly in Poland.

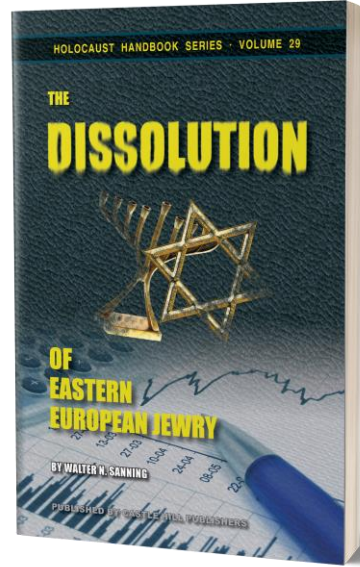
Emigration seemed the only solution: between 1931 and 1939 over 500,000, possibly 600,000 left Poland, over 400,000 left Greater Germany (including the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia), 100,000 left Romania and about 25,000 Jews left the Baltics; but there was also Jewish emigration from Hungary (and presumably also Slovakia). The Zionist-leaning Institute of Contemporary History of Munich has confirmed this since

1958<sup>1</sup> By the end of 1939 Poland as well as the General Gouvernement, Germany (including the Protectorate) Romania, the Baltics, Hungary and Slovakia had lost three million Jews to emigration, border changes, flight and declining birth rates. (see Table 1).

US Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long in November 1943 stated that the US had admitted 580,000 immigrating “victims of oppression) in the past ten years; most of these were Jews (only 100,000 were German Jews). Palestine had almost 300,000 Jewish immigrants. Other countries too (e.g. Latin America; Western Europe) reported a heavy immigration of Jews. This according to the *Dissolution*.

Indeed, 16 years before 1958 – 1942 – the *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia* reported the same: a large Jewish emigration from East and Central Europe overseas had taken place from the mid-1920s to the end of the ‘30s, as follows:<sup>2</sup>

*“With the passage of the 1924 Immigration Quota Law by Congress and the necessity of exploring the possibilities for immigration to other of the world, HIAS sought to strengthen and enlarge its activities abroad. In 1927, it entered into an agreement with the Jewish Colonization Association (ICA) of Paris, France, for the purpose of forming*



*Sanning’s classic: The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry, in its 2023 edition, available from [Armreg.co.uk](http://Armreg.co.uk).*

<sup>1</sup> Hermann Graml, *Die Auswanderung von Juden aus Deutschland zwischen 1933 und 1939*, in: Institut für Zeitgeschichte (Eds.), *Gutachten des Instituts für Zeitgeschichte*; Vol. I, Selbstverlag, Munich 1958, p. 80:

“The surge of emigration of the German Jews was only a part – and hardly the largest – of a general Jewish emigration from central, eastern and southern Europe. In the years after 1933 about 100,000 Jews a year left Poland, as much because of the growing anti-Semitic disposition of the Polish government as because of the ever-worsening economic immiseration of the Polish Jews. Similar factors arose in Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and to a lesser extent in Hungary.”

<sup>2</sup> *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia*, New York, Vol. 7, 1942, pp. 555f. [Article “Migrations of the Jews”, Paragraph V “The Care of the Migrants through Jewish Organizations”, Point 2. “The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)” by Isaac L. Asofsky; he was General Manager (since 1922) and thereafter Director of the HIAS during the Second World War.



*what has since become known as HICEM, the abbreviated name for the HIASICA Emigration Association. This association with headquarters in Paris, and branch offices in thirty-two countries of emigration, transit and immigration became the European arm for a world-wide immigrant and refugee service. In the period between 1925 and 1939, an average of 100,000 Jewish men, women and children emigrated from the area of Jewish misery in Europe each year. In consequence of this effort, hundreds of thousands of Jews had been helped to settle not only in the United States, but in the dominions of the British Empire, in the Far East, in South and Central America, and in Palestine.”*

In all the time since then this statement of the *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia* has never been challenged by the Zionists. [“Area of Jewish Misery in Europe”: Central and Eastern Europe, particularly Poland, but also National-Socialist Germany including the Protectorate, Romania, the Baltics, Hungary and Slovakia; the Institute for Contemporary History sees it exactly this way. The Western European immigration and transit countries and the Soviet Union (officially Jewish-friendly) were exceptions.] So, the emigration of 1.5 million eastern Jews from Central and Eastern Europe from 1925 to 1939 took place in the shape of an organized emigration in Poland, Germany, Romania, in the Baltic countries, etc. Therefore the Jewish population numbers of the early 1930s in the emigration countries in Central and Eastern Europe [not including the USSR) and in the immigration countries such as the USA, South America, Palestine, etc. are only of historical interest; they bear no resemblance to the realities of 1939, let alone 1940/1941 or 1945! The Polish census of 1931 already revealed a sudden decline in the birth rate among eastern Jews; the declines were too large to be explained by reduced family formation or a switch in claimed religious affiliation: the number of births simply fell too fast and too far. No wonder that the *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia* lamented:<sup>3</sup>

*“[...] even in Eastern Europe the birth rate was falling, and began to approach that of Western Europe.”*

and this was already below the death rate. The massive emigration entailed a Jewish population decline in Poland of 20% from 1931 to 1939 and must have had a directly overwhelming effect on the number of births, because the young, fertile segments of the population are always the first to leave home.

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<sup>3</sup> *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, p. 33

A further indication of a fertility crisis is the “Child/Woman ratio.”<sup>4</sup> This ratio in 1931 was 455(!) for eastern Jews in Poland; the minimum ratio required for population replacement is 500. In view of the huge wave of emigration of eastern Jews in the 1930s, driven by the ever-mounting economic immiseration and an anti-Semitic government, one must infer that this “Child/Woman ratio” must have been far below 455 (perhaps 200-300) and that there must have been a birth-rate deficit throughout the 1930s among the eastern-Jewish population of Poland.<sup>5</sup>

The content of the *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia* is entirely consonant with the *Dissolution* that was published 30 years ago; the Jewish population in the parts of Europe occupied first by Germany and later by the Soviet Union fell from over nine million in the 1930s to about eight million by 1939 (see Table 1 under A.).

## Jews Missing in the Second World War

Shortly after the Second World War over half a million Jews entered German territory,<sup>6</sup> chiefly in the American zone of occupation. But what was their nationality? No one knows. Where did they come from? To this very day what is known is as good as nothing. British General Sir Frederick E. Morgan, head of the UNRRA Operations in Germany, said in a press conference in Frankfurt am Main on January 2, 1946 that an unknown Jewish organization must be funneling great masses of Jews from the east into Germany. The journalist Dr. Raul Hilberg also said:<sup>7</sup>

*“In Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary many Jews chose to not wait; they decided to embark upon their journey [...] From Poland the exodus began through Czechoslovakia to the American zone in Germany. From Hungary and even Roumania, the Jews began to arrive in Austria. By November 1945, the flow was beginning to thicken, and thousands of refugees were spilling over into Italy.”*

<sup>4</sup> Walter N. Sanning; *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry*, Uckfield, UK 2015, pp. 45f.

<sup>5</sup> In my opinion the Jewish population of Poland in 1939 must have been less than 2.5 Million on the basis of newer numbers (1931: 3.1 million). The growing anti-Semitic disposition of the Polish government and the ever-worsening economic immiseration of the Polish Jewish masses led to the enormous emigration (1931-1939) (the proceedings of the Institute for Contemporaneous History erroneously only of “the years after 1933”); concurrently came the birth-rate decline (1931-1939), which soon took hold and the war losses (1939) atop that. This is why a correction of the *Dissolution* is essential.

<sup>6</sup> *AJYB* 1946-1947; Vol. 48, p. 302.

<sup>7</sup> Raul Hilberg, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, New York, 1973, p. 729:

Indeed, *Dissolution* indicated 400,000 Jewish DPs (Displaced Persons) in 1947; this number came from the *New York Times*.<sup>8</sup> This according to the *Dissolution*.

How large was this flood from 1945 to 1947 really? New numbers from eminent Jewish personalities and organizations on the flood go far beyond these numbers. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, longtime president of the Jewish World Congress, should know the facts of the Jewish drama very well; he wrote in his book *Das Jüdische Paradox (The Jewish Paradox)* in 1978(!), that<sup>9</sup>

“... 1945 on [were] the six-hundred thousand Jewish concentration-camp survivors, whom no country would take in; this is a historical fact”

But even before that the *American Jewish Year Book (AJYB)* 1946-1947 reported,

“By the end of January, the flow of refugees into the American zone reached such proportions that it was estimated more than 600,000 persons would be interned in displaced-person camps by March.”<sup>10</sup>

Further to these were the Jewish DPs in the British and Russian zones (numbers unknown), 35,000 in Austria and 30,000 in Italy.<sup>11</sup> That amounts to 700,000 Jewish DPs.

Jon und David Kimche reported in their book *The Secret Roads* (1954) on

“[...], some 800,000 homeless [Jewish] refugees rotting in the grey slum-camps of Europe, [...]”<sup>12</sup> [1945/46],

whose only wish was: “Get us out of Europe!”<sup>13</sup> The difference between 600,000 (Goldmann 1945) and 800,000 (Kimche 1945/46) would appear to be the returnees from the Soviet Union (157,000).

<sup>8</sup> Arthur R. Butz, *The Hoax of the 20th Century*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015, p. 351; *New York Times*, 2. Nov. 1946, p. 7.

<sup>9</sup> Nahum Goldmann, *Das jüdische Paradox-Zionismus und Judentum nach Hitler*, Cologne 1978, p. 263

<sup>10</sup> *AJYB* 1946-1947; Vol. 48, p. 308

<sup>11</sup> *AJYB* 1947-1948; Vol. 49, p. 740.

<sup>12</sup> Jon and David Kimche, *The Secret Roads – The “Illegal” Migration of a People 1938-1948*, London 1954, p. 175

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 78: “A burning, bitter, all-consuming hatred drove the Jews of Eastern Europe. They hated the Germans who had destroyed their corporate life; they hated the Poles and Czechs, the Hungarians and Romanians, the Austrians and the Balts who had helped the Germans; they hated the British and the Americans, the Russians and the Christians who had left them, so it seemed to them, to their fate. They hated Europe, [...] they owed nothing to its peoples. They wanted to get out.”

David Kimche isn't just anybody; this Israeli secret agent was a leading member of the Mossad. Since the Mossad was a major factor in bringing Jews out of the German sphere of influence, he is certainly informed as to the details of the Jewish refugee saga.

The Israeli Mossad secret service was responsible among other things for the emigration of Jews to Israel from countries in which official Aliyah agencies were illegal, and in general for the protection of Jewish communities all over the world. The Mossad was founded on December 13, 1949, but it had been created unofficially long before in 1937 in Tel Aviv as Mossad le Aliyah Bet, Committee for Illegal Immigration, by labor leaders and the Haganah (underground resistance fighters).

Mossad agents were everywhere in Europe and the Middle East, and they succeeded in illegally transporting fully 100,000 Jews to Palestine. The Jewish refugees came from Holland, Sweden, France, Yugoslavia and so on, but especially from Romania: ships left there regularly for the Levant. The ships Amiram, Assipa, Astir, Atlantic, Bulbul, Dalin, Dora, Enzo Sereni, Exodus, Fede, Fenice, Haim Arlosoroff, Hannah Senes, Hatikva, Henrietta Szold, Hilda, Josiah Wedgwood, Karbeh, Katriel Yaffe, Maria, Maritza, Max Nordau, Mefkure (sunk), Melavim, Meret Hagettaot, Milka, Milos, Pacific, Pan Crescent, Pan York, Patria (gesunken), Petro, Salvador (sunk), Shaar Yishuv, Shabbtai Lujinski, Struma (sunk), Tel Hai, Tiger Hili, Torus, Yagur, and many others besides transported tens of thousands of Jews from Europe to Palestine.<sup>14</sup> Besides that, the Institute of Jewish Affairs (IJA) (1943) reported that 180,000 Jews escaped the German sphere of influence between the beginning of the war to mid-1943.<sup>15</sup> Extrapolating for the entire year 1943 one must therefore conclude that another 20,000 Jews escaped. Let's say 225,000 from 1941-1943.

The War Refugee Board (WRB) established by US President Franklin D. Roosevelt brought 200,000 Jews out of the German sphere of influence by 1945.<sup>16</sup> Among these would certainly have been some of the western European Jews and/or Soviet citizens not evacuated before German occupation. Likewise Jon and David Kimche indeed reported that 300,000 Jews left Europe during the war despite vigorous efforts on the part of Germans to prevent it.<sup>17</sup> Further still there was the HICEM (1927-1940 Paris; 1940

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 25ff.

<sup>15</sup> Institute of Jewish Affairs, *Hitler's Ten-Year War on the Jews* (1943), pp. 300 and 306.

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, D.C., *The War Refugee Board*, (Internet).

<sup>17</sup> Jon and David Kimche, *The Secret Roads*, p. 171. "[...] succeeded in directing a stream of 300,000 Jews across Europe and in transporting well over 100,000 to Palestine in the face of such strenuous opposition."

Lisbon). With their help 90,000 Jews left aboard neutral Portuguese ships by 1945.<sup>18</sup> I assume some portion of these are counted twice. Regardless, around half a million Jews (IJA, WRB, HICEM) escaped by means of an organized flight from the German sphere of influence; together with the 600,000 “Holocaust survivors” of the “gray camps of misery” this yields one million previously missing Jews (see Table 2 under **B**). Beside the hundreds of thousands of Jewish dead the question of the extra survivors, particularly the Polish, German and western European Jews might be answered for the most part. It is not known from what countries the over one million Jewish DPs “in the gray camps of misery of Europe” and the Jews escaped from the German sphere of influence come, exactly how many there were, from which concentration camps or ghettos, etc. they came, of whom the Institute of Jewish Affairs (1943), the War Refugee Board (1945), the *AJYB* (1948), David Kimche (1954), HICEM and Nahum Goldmann (1978) report: from Poland, Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands or even from the part of the Soviet Union occupied by German troops from 1941 to 1944... !? Today no one speaks of the matter; but after the war most were here, for the most part in the American zone of occupation in Germany (Kimche, Morgan, Hilberg, Goldmann, American Jewish Year Book) or fled to other countries during the war (Kimche, Institute of Jewish Affairs, War Refugee Board, HICEM). They are for the most part uncounted in the survivor statistics!

## Jewish Survivors in the Soviet Union

In World War II the Soviets deported an estimated over 30 million people from their own population to Siberia and the Urals, including the overwhelming majority of the Jews – one hears of over 80%; I suspect it is more. The secretary of the Soviet Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, Shachne Epstein, confirmed in autumn 1944(!) that the Soviets had deported 3.5 million Jews from the occupied areas;<sup>19</sup> one million eastern Jews were therefore outside the control of German forces. After the war western Jewish historians and other authors reported about deportations to Siberia and the Urals. The historian Dr. Alexander Dallin (Stanford University) wrote in 1957<sup>20</sup> that the number of civilians left behind amounted to only 65 mil-

<sup>18</sup> Shoah Resource Center, The International School for Holocaust Studies, HICEM; (Internet). “[...] helped them [refugees] leave Lisbon in neutral Portuguese ships. In all, some 90,000 Jews managed to escape Europe [...]”

<sup>19</sup> Arthur Raymond Davies, *Odyssey through Hell*, New York, 1946, p. 142.

<sup>20</sup> Alexander Dallin, *German Rule in Russia. 1941-1945*, London 1957, p. 365.

lion persons; therefore about 35 million persons were deported by the Soviets.

Gerald Reitlinger reported in his book *The Final Solution* 1961:<sup>21</sup>

*“The Russians evacuated essentially the working-age population, [...]”*  
and

*“In most of the cities involved, less than half the population remained behind.”*

90% of the Jews lived in the cities. Historian Joshua Rothenberg (Brandeis University) noted in 1970:<sup>22</sup>

*“The bulk of the Jewish population left [...] in flight from the defeated [German] armies”*

Above all, the Soviets deported first the Jews who had technical and academic credentials. The Institute of Jewish Affairs wrote:<sup>23</sup>

*“In many cities and towns, especially in the Ukraine and Byelorussia, the Jews were among the first who were evacuated.”*

and

*“[...] there was enough time to evacuate the civilian population.”*

Effectively all (75-100%) Jews were deported/evacuated from cities such as Kharkiv, Kherson, Dnipropetrovsk, Mariupol, Melitopol, Minsk, Nikolayevsk, Novohrad-Volynskiy, Poltava, Zhytomyr, Smolensk, Taganrog and Chernigov – with certainty also Kalinin – and from the rest that we have information about (Berdychiv, Kiev, Kropyvnytskyi, Odessa, Uman, Vinnytsia, Vitebsk), perhaps somewhat fewer. This according to the *Dissolution*.

Reinhard Gehlen, first president of the Federal News Service under Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, wrote in 1972 that about one third of the population was deported or recruited by the Soviets.<sup>24</sup> During the war he was head of the Wehrmacht Department of Foreign Armies East (FHO); his brief was precisely to evaluate enemy capabilities. Who could have known these things better than he?

Thus over 30 million persons were deported by the Soviets, as also Dalin (Jewish-American historian) and Carter (Russian War Relief) confirm.

<sup>21</sup> Gerald Reitlinger, *The Final Solution*, New York, 1961 p. 228.

<sup>22</sup> Dr. Joshua Rothenberg, “Jewish Religion in the Soviet Union”, in: Lionel Kochan (ed.), *The Jews in Soviet Russia since 1917*, London, 1970, p. 172.

<sup>23</sup> Institute of Jewish Affairs, *Hitler’s Ten-Year War on the Jews*, New York, 1943, p. 186.

<sup>24</sup> Reinhard Gehlen, *The Service: The Memoirs of General Reinhard Gehlen*, Popular Library, New York 1972, p. 50: “[...] one-third of the entire population of Soviet Union [...] had probably been evacuated or drafted into the Russian armed forces.”

The deported consisted primarily of recruitable men, specialists of every stripe, eastern Jews and Russians (at the time a quarter of the population) as well as workers in general; one look at the recruitable men makes it clear that Russian and eastern Jewish city dwellers were especially affected by the deportation measures and that the Belorussian and Ukrainian (indigenous) population was significantly less disturbed.

When the horrific effects, particularly on the Russians or eastern Jews, of the Soviet deportations are discussed by Jewish-Soviet (autumn 1944), Jewish-American, Jewish-English and even federal German authorities among others, it is incomprehensible that this is forever disputed, as well as the fact that it was so, simply dismissed out of hand. The *Dissolution* reckoned on the strength of innumerable proofs the number of surviving Soviet eastern Jews at 4.3 million (see Table 3, under C.);<sup>25</sup> since then tremendous forces have convulsed the vast empire: the Soviet Union collapsed. The Zionist assertion – not an analysis of any sort – that only 2 million Jews lived in the USSR past 1945<sup>26</sup> remained in force, although neither the Soviets nor the Zionists offered any proofs of it whatsoever (see Table 3, under C.). Who is right? Professor Frank Lorimer (Princeton University) examined the natural fertility of the Soviet peoples in 1946 for the League of Nations and thereby came to the conclusion that the Jews had the lowest fertility in 1926; it was just sufficient to maintain the population. Fertility for the years 1959 and 1989 calculated on the same basis is (500 is required for a constant population level):

1926: 509<sup>27</sup>

1959: 242<sup>28</sup>

1989: 215<sup>28</sup>

The Soviet-Jewish censuses of the postwar generation disclose not even half of the counts of their parents' generation. This drastic fall-off in the birth rate and assimilation in the local population had led to the inability of the Jewry of eastern Europe to assert itself.

The first Soviet census after World War II (1959) counted 2,268,000 self-identified Jews; the last was in 1989 with only 1,451,000 Jews. The

<sup>25</sup> Walter N. Sanning, *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry*, Uckfield, UK, 2015, p. 51.

<sup>26</sup> *American Jewish Year Book*, New York, 1946, Vol. 48, pp. 603-607.

<sup>27</sup> Dr. Frank Lorimer, *The Population of the Soviet Union, History and Prospects*, Geneva (League of Nations), 1946. pp. 95f.

<sup>28</sup> On the same basis as Lorimer but for Russia, the Ukraine and Belarus, see Mark Tolts, "Demographic Trends of the Jews in the Three Slavic Republics of the Former USSR: A Comparative Analysis", in: S. DellaPergola and J. Even (eds.), *Papers in Jewish Demography 1993*, Jerusalem 1997, pp. 171-173.

decline of 817,000 reflects a deficit of births leading to a natural decrease of 518,000 as well as the emigration of 299,000 Jews.

But the collapse of the Soviet Union caused something unexpected: the eastern Jews in the successor states of the Soviet Union could emigrate *en masse*. Between 1989 and 2007 1,630,000 Jews emigrated,<sup>29</sup> mostly young people; the number of births plummeted. A birth deficit of (let's say) 400,000 was the result. Altogether fully 2 million (9+174+116+1.630) eastern Jewish emigrants moved mostly to Israel and the USA, fewer to Germany, Canada and elsewhere in the years from 1959 to 2007!<sup>30</sup> That is more than would have figured into the total expulsion of all Jews from the successor states of the Soviet Union – if the Soviet figures were consistent (see Table 4 – left side).

But something's wrong! Despite the initially larger by 82,000 starting number (1945) and the negative final number of 600,000 (2007) the number of Jews in the successor states are still based on the "self-identified" number of 357,000.<sup>31</sup> At the same time, Putin's friend, Chief Rabbi of Russia Berel Lazar,<sup>32</sup> asserts that the number of Jews in Russia still comes to 1 or 2 million (might he mean in the successor states?) and die National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ),<sup>33</sup> an association for Russian-speaking Jews based in the USA, speaks of 400,000 to 700,000 in Russia, and those in the successor states altogether of 1 to 1.5 million. The numbers given by Lazar and the NCSJ are probably exaggerated (at least I think so).

The particulars of the Soviet censuses do not admit of reliably arriving at the numerical strength of the Jewish people in the former Soviet Union: a portion of the Jews was no longer willing to face the alienation that open statement of their ethnicity brought with it and claimed other nationalities.

<sup>29</sup> The number of emigrated Jews is exaggerated, since it contains an admixture of non-Jewish relatives; contrariwise, Jews also have assimilated into the general population.

<sup>30</sup> Mark Tolts, "Population and Migration: Migration since World War 1." *YIVO Encyclopedia of Jews in Eastern Europe* 12; October 2010, and 27 June 2011 [www.yivoencyclopedia.org/article.aspx/Population\\_and\\_Migration/Migration\\_since\\_World\\_War\\_1](http://www.yivoencyclopedia.org/article.aspx/Population_and_Migration/Migration_since_World_War_1). He writes that 1.6 million Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union (and former satellites) to the USA, to Israel and Germany in the period 1989-2005 (his Table 8); it is noted that also in 2006/07 Jews so emigrated (numbers unknown). And in addition still some more tens of thousands to other countries (e.g., Canada). These plus 300,000 Jews from 1970-1988 bring the number of Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union to 2 million. It should be kept in mind that the Jewish emigration numbers are overstated, since they include many non-Jewish spouses and children; on the other hand the number numbers of Jews assimilated into the Slavic population is probably much greater.

<sup>31</sup> *AJYB* 2007; pp. 583 and 592.

<sup>32</sup> Born in 1964 in Italy; at the age of 15 emigrated to New York, received American citizenship. 1990 Rabbi in Moscow. 1999 Chief Rabbi of Russia.

<sup>33</sup> Anna Rudnitskaya, "Fishing for Jews in Russia's muddy waters", *NCSJ*; 2/23/2010 (Internet).



I see no reason why the demographic characteristics of the two groups – those who identified themselves with their people, and those that gave out some other nationality – should have been distinguished in any way.

Therefore, I have assumed the same demographic characteristics for the surviving Soviet eastern Jews (1945) of 4.3 million between the “self-identified” Jews and the “underground” Jews, therefore proportional declines in birth rate and absolute emigration numbers (see Table 4).

And note: after the emigration wave in the 1970s and ‘80s and especially in the ‘90s of 2 million Jews (as above) and the calculated birth deficits of over 1.5 million (150+199+304+468+550) in the postwar period there still remain in 2007 700,000 Jews in the successor states of the Soviet Union: 357,000 ‘self-identified’ and, theoretically, 343,000 ‘underground’ Jews.

I have no idea how many there really are (50,000, 500,000 or 750,000). The numbers however make it clear: the figure of 2 million Jews (1945) in the Soviet Union lacks any semblance of reality; in other words: it is risibly low, simply impossible; there must in reality have been at least double the number. It appears as though the estimated number of Soviet Jews of 4.3 million in the *Dissolution* comes closer to the truth.

Russia still owes the world an explanation of what happened during World War II to the roughly thirty million deported soldiers/recruits and civilians – among these over 3.5 million Jews – in the parts of the USSR not conquered by the Germans (non-occupied Russia, Siberia and the Urals).

## Conclusion

There is no longer any doubt that the eastern Jewish population in the subsequently former German- and then Soviet-occupied Europe fell during the 1930s from over nine million to about eight million by 1939. (Institute for Contemporary History, *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia*). How otherwise can the hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants to North and South America, western Europe, Palestine, etc. before the war (US Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long, Dr. Markus Wischnitzer, *American Jewish Year Book*)?

Just as undeniable are – next to the hundreds of thousands of Jewish dead – the rediscovered, roughly one million concentration-camp inmates and escapees in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, etc., that is, the apparently missing. The world continues to wait for an answer from the Zionists, what countries they come from, how many there were and from which

concentration camps or ghettos they come (the head of the UNRRA of Germany Sir Frederick Morgan, the Israeli Mossad agent David Kimche, the year-long president of the Jewish World Congress Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the *American Jewish Year Book*, also the U.S. War Refugee Board, the Institute of Jewish Affairs, as well as the HICEM-Jewish Colonization Association). Instead, a stubborn silence!

In any case the Zionists' purported number of eastern Jewish survivors in the Soviet Union (2,032,000) must be corrected upward by a couple of million. The Soviet evacuations of people and material attested to by countless Zionist and German witness testimonies can no longer be denied (*i.a.*, Dallin, Epstein, Gehlen, Reitlinger, Rothenberg).<sup>34</sup> And finally, all indications point to an overwhelming natural population drop of eastern Jews since 1945 in the Soviet Union.<sup>35</sup> – presaged by much-too-low birth rates and assimilation and not least by the emigration surge from the successor states of the Soviet Union. These have brought about a tragic end to the Jews of eastern Europe. Sadly, I have not been able to come up with new numbers for the Polish, Belarusian, Ukrainian, Russian, Baltic and Romanian Jews deported by the Soviets. The horrific losses of eastern Jews on the front, in the Urals and in Siberia (military and civilian) simply must have taken great numbers – I estimate very roughly a million on the basis of Zionist information. The Soviets employed *every* measure to deny survival and took no notice of the lives of a million persons as described in the Dissolution! But concealment is not erasure!

## Scorched Earth: The Soviet Concentration of Troops

Viktor Suvorov (pseudonym) elaborated on the 1939 Soviet concentration of troops at the border with Germany: He used to work for the Joint Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces. As a high-ranking officer of the Soviet military secret service GRU, he was active as a Soviet diplomat in Western

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<sup>34</sup> The book so highly praised in the press by Wolfgang Benz (Ed.), *Dimension des Völkermords* (Oldenbourg, Munich 1991), does not mention the facts of: one million *fewer* Jews in Europe at war's outbreak, as his colleague Graml and the *Universal* reported; rediscovered, about one million Jews (concentration-camp inmates and escapees); as the *American Jewish Year Book* and Dr. Nahum Goldmann, as well as David Kimche revealed.

Soviet deportation (partly before the outbreak of war) of as much as one third of the Soviet population, including 3.5 million Jews. Reinhard Gehlen, head of the Wehrmacht Department of Foreign Armies East, responsible for all assessments of enemy strength, attests to this!

<sup>35</sup> About 25% between 1945 and the last Soviet census 1989.

Europe. In 1978, he asked for political asylum in Great Britain. He called Hitler a rabid dog, a cannibal and a criminal. (I mention this only to show what his sympathies in fact are.)

Still, he is the author of the article “Who Was Planning to Attack Whom in June 1941, Hitler or Stalin?,” *Journal of the Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies (RUSI)*, London, June 1985, pp. 50-55,<sup>36</sup> and the book *Ice-Breaker: Who Started the Second World War?*. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1990 (Russian: *LEDOKOI: Istorija tak nazывaemoj «velikoj otečestvennoj vojny» Kratij kurs.*)

Excerpts from “Who Was Planning to Attack Whom in June 1941, Hitler or Stalin?”:

p. 52: “*There were in fact 170 divisions in the 1st Strategic Echelon. Of these, 56 were already deployed directly on the frontier,*<sup>[37]</sup> *114 were deployed further back in the frontier zone, but: ‘On 12-15 June the order was given to the western military districts: all divisions stationed in the interior [of those military districts] are to be moved nearer to the state frontier’.*<sup>[38]</sup> *The entire 1st Strategic Echelon now began its concentration directly in the border belt. To these 114 must be added the 69 divisions of 2nd Strategic Echelon which had either moved already or were preparing to do so. Thus, on the day of the famous TASS communique, the movement of 183 divisions was in train; the biggest troop movement by a single state in the history of civilisation; a movement right to the frontier itself and conducted with maximum secrecy and concealment.*”

p. 53: “*But this explanation is not borne out by the facts. Troops preparing for defence bury themselves in the ground, dig trenches and anti-tank ditches, construct cover and barbed wire barricades. In the first instance this is done in the most likely avenues of enemy advance, across roads and behind river lines. But the Red Army did nothing of the kind. As has been recorded earlier, divisions were hidden in woods near the frontier in exactly the same way as were the German divisions before they made their surprise attack. The rifle troops could have oc-*

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<sup>36</sup> Viktor Suvorov, “Who Was Planning to Attack Whom in June 1941, Hitler or Stalin?” *Journal of the Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies (RUSI)*, London, June 1985, pp. 50-55.

<sup>37</sup> *Istorija Vtoroj Mirovoj vojny (1939-1945)* (English: *History of the Second World War*, Berlin (East): Deutscher Militärverlag), Vol. 4, p. 25, and Vol. 3, p. 441.

<sup>38</sup> V. Khovostov, Maj.-Gen. A. Grilev, “Nakanune Velivoi Otečestvennoi vojni”, *Kommunist* 12 (1968), p. 68.

*cupied and completed defensive installations, but this was not done'.<sup>[39]</sup>*

*"This failure to erect defensive works is all the more curious since, with the signing of the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Treaty and the subsequent "partition" of Poland between the two states, Soviet and German forces now confronted each other across a common frontier with no "buffer state" between them. Moreover, while common prudence might have dictated the strengthening or at least the retention of the Stalin Line fortification along the old frontier, the opposite was happening. This powerful protective system was dismantled and, in many places blown up or earthed over; minefields were disarmed and over a distance of thousands of kilometres 'the barbed wire had been removed'.<sup>[40]</sup> Partisan detachments which had been created in case these lands were occupied by the enemy, were disbanded;<sup>[41]</sup> explosive charges were removed from thousands of bridges, railway stations and industrial complexes which had been prepared for destruction in case of invasion. In short, colossal efforts were made to destroy everything connected with defence.<sup>[42]</sup> At the same time, while prior to the treaty's signature only divisions and corps had existed in the Soviet frontier districts, formed armies now began to assemble in the newly extended border zone. Between August 1939 and April 1941, the number of armies on the Soviet Western border increased from zero to 11. Three more joined them during May together with five airborne corps. If Hitler had not attacked first, Stalin would have had 23 armies and more than 20 independent corps facing him. This took place before general mobilisation."*

p. 54: *"The 1st Strategic Echelon which was forming up on the Soviet border in June 1941 was, by virtue of its organisational structure, deployment and military preparedness, clearly offensive in nature. So too was the 2nd Strategic Echelon which began its secret movement towards the German frontier on 13 June 1941. Many Soviet marshals and generals do not acknowledge these facts directly and, of course, both echelons were overwhelmed in the German surprise attack and had to perform to fight defensively."*

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<sup>39</sup> V. A. Anfilov, *Nachalo Velicoi Otechestvennoi Voyny* (Voenizdat, Moscow, 1962), p. 44.

<sup>40</sup> Maj.-Gen. S. Iovlev, "V boiikh pod Minscom", *VIZ* 9 (1960), p. 56.

<sup>41</sup> *VIZ*, 8 (1981), p. 89.

<sup>42</sup> I.T. Starinov, *Miny ždut svoego časa* (Voenizdat, Moskau, 1964), (English: *The Mines Await their Hour*), p. 186.

*“It seems certain that the Soviet concentration on the frontier was due to be completed by 10 July.<sup>[43]</sup> Thus, the German blow which fell just 19 days earlier found the Red Army in a most unfavourable situation – in railway wagons [...and] stuck helpless in open fields.”*

*“The more closely one studies Stalin’s actions during this critical period the more apparent it becomes that they were not a reaction to Hitler’s moves.<sup>[44]</sup> Stalin acted according to his own plans, and these foresaw a full concentration of Soviet troops on the frontier by 10 July.”*

*“Certain conclusions are incontrovertible. First, the mobilised divisions could not have returned to the distant districts from whence they came. Such a move again would have absorbed the entire resources of the rail network for many months and would have resulted in economic catastrophe. Secondly, these gigantic forces could not have been left to spend the winter where they were hidden. So many new divisions had been created and assembled in the frontal belt that many of them had already had to spend the winter of 1940-41 in dugouts.<sup>[45]</sup> As early as 1940 there had been insufficient training centres and artillery and rifle ranges in the newly-acquired western frontier zone even for the existing divisions.<sup>[46]</sup> Troops who cannot train rapidly lose the capacity to fight.”*

*“In every major human complex endeavour there exists a critical moment at which events reach a point of no return. This moment for the Soviet Union fell 13 June 1941. After that day, masses of Soviet troops were secretly but inexorably moving towards the German border. Once 13 June had passed the Soviet leadership could no longer turn these troops back nor even halt them, for economic and military reasons. War became inevitable for the Soviet Union, irrespective of how Hitler might have acted. Finally, the composition and disposition of the forces in the frontier zone did not indicate that they were intended to remain there. Such features as the airborne corps in the first crust of the ‘defences,’ artillery units in the forward locations, the dismantling of the Stalin Line and the absence of any defence in depth or effort to construct one, do not point to the intention of maintaining any permanent defensive position along the border. If all this is viewed in the context of the Zhu-*

<sup>43</sup> S. P. Ivamov, *Nachalniy period voyny* (Voenizdat, Moskau, 1974), (English: *The Opening Phase of the War*), p. 211.

<sup>44</sup> M. Mackintosh, *Juggernaut*, (Secker & Warburg, London, 1967)

<sup>45</sup> Col.-Gen. L. M. Sandalov, *Peregitoe* (Voenizdat, Moscow, 1966), (English: *Experienced*), p. 48.

<sup>46</sup> K. S. Moskalenko, *Na Jgo-Sapadnom Napravlenii* (Nauka, Moscow, 1969), (English: *On the Southwest Front*), pp. 18-20.

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*kov doctrinal framework outlined earlier, then it becomes clear that the only credible military intention which Stalin could have had was to begin the war himself in the summer of 1941.”*

## Tables

**Table 1: Jewish Population during the 1930s***in the former German and Soviet Spheres of Influence in Europe (in 1,000)**(AJYB = American Jewish Year Book; GSI = German Sphere of Influence)*

Country/Region	Census	1930s	1939
German-occupied West-/Central Europe, of which:		1,274	873
Germany/Austria	1933/34	(731)	(263)
Yugoslavia	1931	68	68
Hungary, of which:			(551)
Hungary (Trianon Hungary)	1930	445	400
Slovakian territories			42
Carpatho-Ukraine			109
Czechoslovakia, of which:	1930	(357)	
Bohemia/Moravia (Protectorate)		118	79
Slovakia		137	85
Carpatho-Ukraine		102	
Bulgaria	1934	48	48
Romania, of which:	1931	(757)	(676)
Core Romania		479	451
Bessarabia/Bukovina		278	225
Baltic Countries (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia)	1923/35	253	225
Poland, of which:	1931	3,114	(2,664)
Western Poland		(1,901)	797
Eastern Poland		(1,213)	
<b>(1) GSI in Europe (except USSR)<sup>a</sup></b>		<b>6,316</b>	<b>3,402</b>
Eastern Poland (annexed by USSR in 1939)			1,026
Refugees from Western Polen (Siberia 1940)			(841)
directly into the Soviet Union 1939 <sup>b</sup>			750
Indirectly via Romania into the USSR 1940 <sup>b</sup>			91
Soviet Union 1939 <sup>b</sup>	1939	3,020	<u>3,020</u>
Always beyond German Sphere of Influence 1939 <sup>b</sup>			(927)
<b>(2) Soviet Union</b>		3,020	4,887
		<b>A.</b>	
<b>(3) Sum Europe: acc. to <i>Dissolution</i></b>		<b>9,336</b>	<b>8,289</b>
Sum Europe: acc. to <i>AJYB</i> ; of which:		9,287	9,275
Soviet Union		3,020	3,020

Sources: (a) Sanning, *Dissolution*, Table 11; (b) *ibid.*, Chapters 1 + 2

*Table 2: Jewish Population (1930s+1940s)  
in the Former German Sphere of Influence in Europe (in 1,000s)*

Country/Region	Census	1930s	1939	1941	Adjust-ments*	1946/48 Survivors	Dead, Missing, Russian Returnees
German-occupied Central and Western Europe, of which:		1,274	873	804		423	346
Germany/Austria	1933/34	(731)	(263)	(214)		(36)	(159)
Yugoslavia	1931	68	68	43		12	56
Hungary, of which:			(551)	(725)			
Hungary (Trianon borders)	1930	445	400	400		200	71
Slovakian areas			42	42			
Carpatho-Ukraine			109	109			15
North Transylvania				149			
Serbian Banat				25			
Czechoslovakia, of which:	1930	(357)					
Bohemia & Moravia (Protectorate)		118	79	70		32	38
Slovakia		137	85	85		50	74
Carpatho-Ukraine		102					
Bulgaria		48	48	48		56	-8
Romania, of which:	1934	(757)	(676)	315		430	3
Romania		479	451				
Bessarabia/Bukovina	1931	278	225				
Baltics <sup>b</sup>	1923/35	253	225				
Poland, of which:	1931	3,114	2,664				
West Poland <sup>b</sup>		(1,901)	(797)	757		83	674
Returned from Siberia 1945 <sup>c</sup>							157
East Poland		(1,213)					
German sphere of influence in Europe (except UdSSR)	6,316	5,269	2,847	=135	+1,286	+1,426	

\*Immigrants, emigrants, annexations, birth deficit, casualties, conversions, evacuations, etc.  
Sources: (a) Sanning, *Dissolution*. Tab. 11, (b) Sanning, *Dissolution*, Chapters 1 and 2, (c) Sanning, *Dissolution*, Chapter 4.



*Table 3: Jewish Population (1930s and 1940s) in the former German and Soviet Spheres of Influence in the Soviet Union (1,000)*

Country/Region	1930s	1939	1941	1945 Survivors in the USSR (acc. to Sanning)	Mostly Civilian/War Casualties in the Unoccupied USSR (acc. to Sanning)
East-Poland (annexed by the Soviet Union 1939) <sup>a</sup> Refugees from West-Poland (to Siberia 1940) <sup>ab</sup> Directly into the Soviet Union 1939 <sup>a</sup> Indirectly via Romania into the USSR 1940 <sup>a</sup> Bessarabia/Bukovina (annexed by USSR 1940) <sup>a</sup> Baltics (annexed by USSR 1940) <sup>a</sup> Fallen/Deceased Red-Army Soldiers <sup>b</sup> Hungary (Deportees to USSR 1945 <sup>b</sup> Carpatho-Ukraine (annexed by USSR 1945) <sup>b</sup> Soviet Union <sup>a</sup> (1939)		1,026 (841) 750 91	1,026 841  225 225	-157	600
Beyond German Area of Influence: 1939, 1941 <sup>a</sup> Jews deported to Siberia/Ural 1941-1944 German-occupied Part of USSR: 1941-1944 <sup>b</sup>	3,020	3,020 (927)	3,020 (990) (3,627) (720)	6 66 86 4,307?	200? 230?
<b>Soviet Union (acc. to Dissolution)</b>	3,020	4,887	5,337 = 6	+4,301?	+1,030?
<b>Soviet Union (acc. to AJYB)</b>	3,020	3,020	Lowball Estimate 5,500	<b>C.</b>	<b>2,032?</b>

Sources: (a) Sanning, Dissolution, Chapter 1 and 2; (b) *ibid.*, Chapter 4.

**Table 4: Birth Deficits and Emigration of the Jewish Population of the USSR/SSSU 1945-2007**

Comparative Juxtaposition (in 1,000) (SSSU = Successor State of the Soviet Union)		Soviet / Zionist Claims		The Dissolution	
2,350			Estimated Jewish Population 1945	4,300	
-82	-3.5% <sup>(*)</sup>		Birth Deficit, my estimate	<u>-150</u>	-3.5%
2,268			Soviet Census 1959 (left only)	4,150	
<u>-108</u>	-4.8%		Birth Deficit	<u>-199</u>	-4.8%
2,160			remaining	3,951	
-9			Emigration	-9	
2,151			Soviet Census 1970 (left only)	3,942	
<u>-166</u>	-7.7%		Birth Deficit	<u>-304</u>	-7.7%
1,985			remaining	3,638	
<u>-174</u>			Emigration	-174	
1,811			Soviet Census 1979 (left only)	3,464	
<u>-244</u>	-13.5%		Birth Deficit	<u>-468</u>	-13.5%
1,567			remaining	2,996	
<u>-116</u>			Emigration	-116	
1,451			Soviet Census 1989 (left only)	2,880	
<u>ca. -300?</u>	ca. -20% (kept sinking from -1.7% in 1988/89)		Birth Deficit (at least)	<b>ca. -550</b>	ca. -20%
1,051			remaining	2,330	
1,630			Emigration	-1,630	
<b>ca. -500</b>			remaining 2007 in SSSU	<b>ca. 700</b>	
<b>357</b>			“ self-identified” Jews 2007 SSSU	<b>357</b>	
			“ assimilated” Jews	<b>343?</b>	
<b>&gt; 1,000</b>			Lazar and NCSJ		

<sup>(\*)</sup> my assumption = 3.5 %

**Table 4: Jewish Population (1930s and 1940s)**  
*in the former German and Soviet Spheres of Influence in Europe (1,000) (= Tables 28 and 29 combined)*  
*GSI = German Sphere of Influence; GSSI = German or Soviet Spheres of Influence*

Country/Region	Census	1930s	1939	1941	Deduc- tions*	1946/48 Sur- vivors (San- ning, Zionist Data)	1945 " Miss- ing" : [A]: DPs, [B]: Es- capees, [C]: Camp Victims	(1) Re- turned from SU Camps (2) Dead in unocc. SU
German-occ. Central/Western Europe, of which:								
Germany/Austria	1933/34	1,274 (731)	873 (263)	804 (214)	35 (19)	423 (36)	346? (159)?	
Yugoslavia	1931	68	68	43		12	56?	
Hungary, of which:								
Hungary (Trianon Hungary)	1930	445	400 (551)	400 (725)	58	200	71?	
Slovakian territories			42	42				
Carpatho-Ukraine			109	109				
Northern Transylvania			149	149				
Serbian Banat			25	25				
Czechoslovakia, of which:	1930	(357)						
Bohemia/Moravia (Protectorate)		118	79	70		32	38?	
Slovakia		137	85	85	3	50	74?	
Carpatho-Ukraine		102			23			
Bulgaria	1934	48	48	48		56	-8?	
Romania, of which:	1931	(757)	(676)	315	31	430	3?	
Core Romania		479	451					
Bessarabia/Bukovina		278	225					
Baltic Countries <sup>b</sup>	1923/35	253	225					
Poland, of which:	1931	3,114 (1,901)	(2,664) 797	757		83	674?	
Western Poland								
Eastern Poland <sup>b</sup>								157
Returned from Siberia 1946 <sup>c</sup>								
<b>(1) GSI in Europe (without USSR)<sup>a</sup></b>		<b>6,316</b>	<b>3,402</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>= 150</b>	<b>+1,286</b>	<b>+1,254?</b>	<b>+157</b>

\* Em-/Immigrant, Birth Deficit, Fallen, Religious Conversions, etc.; [A]: (Goldmann, Kimche, A/YB); [B]: (Kimche, WRB, IJA, HICEM)  
Sources: (a) Sanning, *Dissolution*. Table 11; (b) *ibid.*, Chapters 1 and 2; (c) *ibid.*, Chapter 4; (d) *ibid.*, Chapter 8.

*Continued on next page*

Table 4, Continued

Country/Region	1930s	1939	1941	Deduc-tions	1946/48 Survivors (Sanning, Zionist Da-ta)	1945 " Miss-ing": [A]: DPs, [B]: Es-capes, [C]: Camp Victims	(1) Re-turned from SU Camps (2) Dead in unocc. SU
Eastern Poland (annexed by USSR in 1939) <sup>b</sup> Refugees from Western Poland (to Siberia 1940) <sup>bc</sup> Directly into Soviet Union 1939 <sup>b*</sup> Indirectly via Romania into USSR 1940 <sup>b</sup> Bessarabia/Bukovina (annexed by USSR 1940) <sup>b</sup> Baltic Countries (annexed by USSR 1940) <sup>b</sup> fallen/deceased Red-Army Soldiers <sup>c</sup> Hungary (deported to USSR 1945) <sup>c</sup> Carpatho-Ukraine (annexed by USSR 1945) <sup>c</sup> USSR (1939) <sup>b</sup> : of which: <i>always</i> in Soviet Part of USSR: Beyond German Sphere of Influence: 1939; 1941 <sup>b</sup> Jews deported to Siberia/Ural: 1940-1944 GSI in the Soviet Union 1941-1944 <sup>c</sup>	3,020	1,026 (841) 750 91	1,026 841 225 225	6	-157  66 86 <u>4,307?</u>	?	600  200?  230?
<b>(2) GSSI in the Soviet Union</b>	3,020	4,887	5,337	= 6	(590)?	+?	+ 1,030?
<b>Sum Europe: acc. to Dissolution</b>	<b>9,336</b>	<b>8,289</b>	<b>8,184</b>	= 156	+ 5,587	+ 1,254?	+ 1,187?
<b>Of which: ever fell into German hands (max.)</b>	<b>A,</b>	<b>D,</b>	<b>C,</b>	<b>B,</b>	<b>E,</b>		
Sum Europe: acc. to AJYB, of which: Soviet Union	9,287 3,020	9,275 3,020	Lowball estimate 5,500	- 3,177 2,032	= 6,098 " Holocaust"		

Sources and remarks: see footer of this table's first part.

\* Joachim Hoffmann, in: Horst Boog *et al.*, *Das Deutsche Reich und der Zweite Weltkrieg*. Vol. 4: *Der Angriff auf die Soviet Union*, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1983, p. 84 (footnote). He arrives at only 600,000 Jews deported to the Soviet Union in 1939/40, of whom "about 150,000 returned to Poland at the end of the War. The rest – some 450,000 – just vanished" (*Documents on Polish-Soviet Relations*, Vol. 1, pp. 607f.). He relies on data from the Polish Department of Justice in London, 1949. The same numbers were mentioned by Henry Edward Schultz, president of B' nat B' rith Anti-Defamation League in 1954, and the Joint Distribution Committee, although with the remark that between a fifth and a third (hence way more than 150,000) perished on the way to Siberia cf. *The Dissolution*, Chapter 2).

## COMMENT

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## US Presidential Elections Stolen by Foreign Powers

*By Jett Rucker*

**T**wo US presidential elections are documented as having been stolen by foreign powers. In fact, both elections were stolen by the same power: Great Britain – the very regime, independence from which the American Revolution supposedly was fought. And its agenda was the same both times: to draw the US into a conflict with Germany on its own side, in what thereby became World Wars I and II. The second time, the conflict also with Japan was but more-helpful, in respect of Britain's colonies in Singapore, Malaya, Burma and Hong Kong. America's own colonies in the Philippines and Hawaii, of course, dovetailed nicely with the colonies of other imperial powers besides Britain such as France (Indochina) and the Netherlands (Indonesia). They all had had things quite nicely divided up until upstart Japan butted in with its own imperial ambitions.

Today, we hear Russia has manipulated the recent US presidential contest. If so, would Russia's agenda include drawing the US into some war in an alliance with Russia? Despite "hot spots" in Syria, Russia does not seem to be involved in any wars against enemies so formidable as Germany was to Britain in the Twentieth-Century conflicts. So, IF Russia manipulated the election (effectively, rather than just having a preference as to its outcome), any war involved must lie in the future. Or, NOT in the future. It's at least imaginable that the future war on the minds of today's leaders of Russia might involve the US. And perhaps that is a/the war those leaders might wish to avoid. Perhaps they mean to pursue World Domination while the US abstains from war against Russia. Or, perhaps they might want peace with a United States that itself abjures its own plans for World Domination.

All this is any voter's guess, to weigh against alternatives (hijacked, not hijacked, foreign or domestic) according to his own lights. The present essay is to make it clear that hijacking of US presidential elections is anything but unprecedented. In fact, the two British enterprises here discussed

are most unlikely to have been the only ones, nor Britain by any means the only hijacker.

My emphasis will fall on the later example, that of World War II, but the one of 1916, the re-election of Woodrow “He Kept Us out of War” Wilson, bears mention if only because the hijacker was the same one as in 1940, and its main adversary, Germany, was the same. The earlier example seems to have been exerted on the US with the greatest assistance of Zionism. Thomas Dalton, writing in *Inconvenient History*,<sup>1</sup> is one of many who have amply documented the agencies through which American Zionists such as Felix Frankfurter exerted pressure on President Wilson to condemn Germany and, ultimately, to win the declaration of war on Germany in 1917 that Britain’s Lord Balfour bought with his infamous Balfour Declaration of Britain’s willingness to impose a Jewish homeland on Palestine. With his arrangement to have the *Lusitania* torpedoed by a German submarine in 1915, of course, Winston Churchill wins a solid Supporting Actor award in this conspiracy to slaughter untold millions of Americans, Germans, and other hapless innocents.

Also re-elected on a slogan of “No American Boys ...” was Franklin D. Roosevelt, in 1940, also by dispositive foreign influence exerted by (the same) European power in a desperate struggle of its own making against Germany. Ironically, in view of the explicitly anti-Jewish agenda of Germany’s National-Socialist regime at the time, Jewish agency seems to be less obvious in this instance of British treachery than it was in the 1916 example of Woodrow Wilson. But the toll on the blood and treasure of the United States was every bit as awful. Perhaps the agency of Jews was better-concealed. It is of no concern in this analysis.

The clearest description of Britain’s hijacking of the 1940 election (hardly a year before the US became a belligerent in World War II on December 7, 1941) appears in Thomas E. Mahl’s 1998 book *Desperate Deception*, in which the entire British effort to enlist the active support of the US in its contest with Germany is documented.<sup>2</sup>

The British hijacking occurred not in the general election, as the allegations concerning the 2016 election seem to run, but in the process before

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<sup>1</sup> Dalton, Thomas. “The Jewish Hand in the World Wars” Part 1. *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 5, No. 2. See <https://codoh.com/library/document/the-jewish-hand-in-the-world-wars-part-1/>

<sup>2</sup> This book also provides a fascinating reference (p. 15) to a project of one Eric Maschwitz to provide fake atrocity photographs made in Canada with actors wearing captured German uniforms. The author, upon receiving an inquiry from me on the potential implications of this plot, rather pooh-poohed them. Conceivably, he still has something of a career ahead of him. Or his children might...

the primary elections, in which the candidate of the Republican Party to oppose incumbent Franklin Roosevelt (a very “safe” friend of Britain) in the general election. The leading contender for this nomination was Robert A. Taft, who not only was “soft” on prosecuting the war then underway, to the point of annihilating (a process now called “regime change”) Germany and Japan, but just as bad, was an opponent of Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal. Such a Republican candidate would not only offer American voters a choice, but it would offer them a choice that British agents correctly judged inimical to their own country’s war aims.

His Majesty’s men managed things most-effectively. They torpedoed Taft’s bid, and arranged for a previously unknown Democrat-just-Turned-Republican named Wendell Willkie to capture the nomination. Not only was Willkie a most-dubious sort of candidate to attract the votes of Republicans, he further was foursquare in favor of continued vigorous prosecution of what some Americans still felt was a war for the benefit of, and instigated by, Perfidious Albion. It was, in every way, a “can’t lose” proposition for the British *agents provocateurs*.

How did they do such a thing, without attracting the penetrating attentions of the CIA, as Trump’s recent coup has (not) done? For one thing, of course, there was no CIA in 1940; there was only the FBI, and for whatever reason, it seemed not, as in 2016, to involve itself in electoral matters, or at least not visibly so. But Britain’s own CIA, the vaunted MI6, was evidently at the time most active, and most effective, rather like the latter-day British agent James Bond.

The start was a conspiracy involving the incumbent (Democrat) president of the US. One (J. P. Morgan banker) Thomas W. Lamont, the Jewish pundit Walter Lippmann and the British ambassador to the US Philip Kerr (Lord Lothian) conspired to catapult the renegade Willkie, himself utterly innocent of prior political experience, to the candidacy. Willkie, who had joined the Republican Party less than a year before his candidacy, was a strong proponent of the policy of all possible military and economic aid to Britain and France in their war with Germany. Strange and wonderful indeed are those processes that some are pleased to call “democracy” from which emerge those personalities who ultimately wield such enormous powers over the minds and hearts of those who imagine that they live, and die, under the edicts of the gods who reign under the divine mantle bearing the name of “the will of the people.”

But how, then, was this divine mantle so purloined? It involved, among other things, what might be called electronic hacking, decades before the advent of computers for tallying votes. At the convention, former President

Herbert Hoover gave a speech strongly advocating the disfavored “isolationist” line of thought, but a “mole” of the Willkie candidacy named Sam Pryor arranged for Hoover’s microphone to malfunction, such that very few could even hear his speech. A subsequent speech by Hoover in the lobby of the convention hotel in Philadelphia was drowned out by the hap- penstance arrival of a drum and bugle corps at just the minute when he took the floor.

Pryor, having displaced the original coordinator of the convention, one Ralph E. Williams, who favored the leading candidate, Robert Taft, had a duplicate set of passes to the convention’s gallery printed up and distributed these to hand-picked skills who at appropriate moments set up a deafening chant of “We want Willkie.” Senator Arthur Vandenberg, a candidate commanding at one point over seven percent of the delegates, resigned after five votes had been taken and threw his delegates’ votes to Willkie, who won on the sixth vote. Vandenberg’s bed (and marriage) had been penetrated by a female British agent named Mitzi Sims, who was the wife of a staffer at the British Embassy in Washington. Willkie’s upset nomination left American voters who opposed US involvement in World War II with no more of a choice than American voters who oppose military aid to Israel had in 2016 between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump.





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## EDITORIAL

## How Amazon Became a Branch of Israel's Ministry of Propaganda

*Jett Rucker*

We might have seen this coming as long ago as 2010, when Amazon Network Services dropped its new client, Wikileaks, just as soon as the redoubtable Senator Joseph Lieberman cast a disapproving glance at it.<sup>1</sup> In fact, now I think about it, I *did* sense this coming. And here it is, full-blown less than seven years later.

After serenely carrying it for over 20 years, Amazon decided last month that Arthur Butz's *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry* is "in violation of our content guidelines," and they "disappeared" it – all editions, all languages. There's no hint on Amazon's Web site that the book was ever present on it. They similarly treated over 70 other titles – and more than 70 older editions of the same titles – published by the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust.<sup>2</sup> They finished up this broadside by threatening to bar CODOH entirely as a supplier of material for sale through Amazon or its numerous subsidiaries, should they dare post similar material in the future. The banned books covered most of the work of at least 20 authors.<sup>3</sup> Adolf Hitler's seminal *Mein Kampf* survived this purge, as did Henry Ford's scurrilous *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, leaving it quite clear that the theme of this action was not Nazism, not anti-Semitism, but the Holocaust, or rather, a particular angle of approach to the subject (many hundreds of titles taking the opposite approach, objectionable though it is, are doing just fine, thank you). Other alternative views of history, not to

<sup>1</sup> John Naughton, "WikiLeaks row: why Amazon's desertion has ominous implications for democracy," *The Guardian*, Dec 11, 2010; <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2010/dec/11/wikileaks-amazon-denial-democracy-lieberman>.

<sup>2</sup> CODOH Trustees, Castle Hill Publishers, "Amazon Mass-Bans Dissident Materials," March 8, 2017; <https://codoh.com/library/document/amazon-mass-bans-dissident-materials/>.

<sup>3</sup> [John C. Ball](#), [Arthur Butz](#), [Thomas Dalton](#), [Robert Faurisson](#), [Jürgen Graf](#), [Don Heddesheimer](#), [David Hoggan](#), M.S. King, [Nicholas Kollerstrom](#), [Barbara Kulaszka](#), [Thomas Kues](#), [Robert Lenski](#), [Fred Leuchter](#), [Carlo Mattogno](#), [Warren Routledge](#), [Germar Rudolf](#), [Walter Sanning](#), [Wilhelm Stäglich](#), Victor Thorn, [Ingrid Weckert](#), Peter Winter.

mention geocentrism, creationism, and the assertion that the earth is flat rather than round, likewise escaped this mopping-up. The strike, broad though it was, could rightly be called “surgical.”

What happened? Did it take Amazon twenty years to discover the seditious message in Butz’s *magnum opus*? They certainly discovered the other 146 (and counting) books after far-shorter times, and it isn’t like Butz’s book (could have) cited them. Butz never significantly revised the book, in such process slipping in objectionable material that wasn’t there before. One thing that did happen is that ownership of the publishing license did change hands ... to Castle Hill Publishers, CODOH’s publishing arm, whose works are today nowhere in evidence in the vast reaches of the Amazon.

There was a time long ago when Jeff Bezos, founder and CEO of Amazon.com, still had (some) hair, and earnestly intoned, “... we want to make every book available—the good, the bad and the ugly ... to let truth loose.” What a difference nineteen years make! He spoke these noble thoughts in a 1998 speech at Lake Forest College on February 26,<sup>4</sup> when his company, The Largest Bookstore on Planet Earth, was but three years old. Since then, his enterprise has expanded many, manifold, even as his hair disappeared entirely from his head. Capitalized as the fifth-most-valuable publicly traded company in the world, Amazon.com today is vastly stronger than it was in 1998 ... financially. What we noted (above) in 2010, however, portended just how weak, or vulnerable, that same enterprise had become, as it became entangled with more and larger customers all over the world, including the Largest Customer on Planet Earth, the United States government, or more-specifically, its vaunted Intelligence Community.<sup>5</sup>



Read the details about Amazon’s 2017 destruction of free speech in America in this book, available from [Amreg.co.uk](http://Amreg.co.uk)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.c-span.org/video/?c4461513/jeff-bezos> starting at time mark 14:07.

<sup>5</sup> Norman Solomon; “Jeff Bezos Is Doing Huge Business with the CIA, While Keeping His Washington Post Readers in the Dark,” AlterNet, Dec. 18, 2013;



Watch the documentary on Amazon's 2017 destruction of free speech in America free of charge at [holocausthandbooks.com](http://holocausthandbooks.com)

But before I trace out how Amazon.com became the Largest Zionist Mouthpiece on Planet Earth, first let me dispose of a typical diversionary action launched by the huge contingent of Israel's *sayanim* currently operating within the United States. Under the ironic pretext of the election of the "anti-Semitic" Donald Trump, an extensive wave of vandalism was launched against tombstones in Jewish cemeteries (tipping them over) and calling in bomb threats to synagogues and Jewish community centers all over the United States. This all serves as a pretext for covert actions such as delisting the entire revisionist canon from Amazon, and the launch of this huge false-flag operation is in turn covered by the election of a president whose chief of staff is none other than Orthodox Jew Jared Kushner, bringing an enormous cadre of Jewish and Israel-sympathetic operatives into the administration in his train.

And yes, they've gained, as is their way, critical positions in the intelligence community, too. The intelligence community that is Amazon.com's largest customer by far. *Could* Jeff Bezos, over twenty years after he let Arthur Butz's landmark work onto his vaunted Web site, finally have been gotten to by the \$600-million-dollar elephant in his room? This is the work of the Deep State. Or of a Deep State; you decide.

All the same, he may be seen, he may even claim, to have done a *mitzvah*. If his mortal blow to freedom of expression in America is in fact a

<https://web.archive.org/web/20140426151331/http://www.alternet.org/media/owner-washington-post-doing-business-cia-while-keeping-his-readers-dark>

*mitzvah*, it is that only to a people living thousands of miles outside this country. And their fifth column here in this country, too, perhaps.

For now, anyway.

## PAPERS

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## Britain's Rumor Factory Origins of the Gas Chamber Story

*Andy Ritchie*

An essay published in tribute to Prof. Robert Faurisson on his 88th birthday, 25th January 2017

For more than thirty years, historians have been aware of once-secret memoranda by senior British intelligence official Victor Cavendish-Bentinck in which he casts doubt on the alleged use of homicidal gas chambers by National Socialist Germany.<sup>1</sup> Writing to Whitehall colleagues at the end of August 1943, Cavendish-Bentinck used dismissive language which today in most European countries would undoubtedly see him prosecuted for "Holocaust denial".

During the trial of British historian David Irving's libel action against Deborah Lipstadt in 2000 (now dramatized in the Hollywood film *Denial*) some of Cavendish-Bentinck's remarks were raised by Irving as justification of his claim that the gas chamber story originated as a propaganda lie. In his judgment against Irving, Mr. Justice Gray accepted the counter-arguments of Lipstadt's defense team. Their interpretation has since appeared in a book by Prof. Sir Richard Evans, who was among Lipstadt's defense witnesses.

Seventeen years on from the Irving-Lipstadt trial, it is now possible to access a broader range of British documents, including intelligence material. In this essay I shall attempt to clarify what these documents tell us about the role of British propaganda and intelligence in relation to the initial allegations of homicidal gassing by National Socialist Germany.

The conclusions can be briefly summarized:

- Britain's Political Warfare Executive and its predecessor first deployed stories of homicidal gassing as part of propaganda efforts in two areas unconnected to treatment of Jews. Their objective was to spread dissension and demoralization among German soldiers and civilians, and among Germany's allies.

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<sup>1</sup> Walter Laqueur, 'Hitler's Holocaust', *Encounter*, July 1980, pp. 6-25; this article was a preview of the same author's book *The Terrible Secret* (Boston: Little Brown, 1981).



– Partly because they knew of these earlier propagandist initiatives,<sup>2</sup> Victor Cavendish-Bentinck and his British intelligence colleague Roger Allen disbelieved later stories that homicidal gas chambers had been used to murder Poles and Jews. They succeeded in having these allegations removed from the draft of a joint *Anglo-American Declaration on German Crimes in Poland*, published on 30th August 1943.

## Part I: The First Revisionists?

In August 1943 Poland's government-in-exile lobbied the British and American governments to issue a public statement condemning "German terror in Poland". Moray McLaren – head of the Polish section of Britain's main propaganda body the Political Warfare Executive (PWE) – advised the Foreign Office "in confidence that, from his contacts with the Poles, he has recently gained the impression that they are becoming seriously worried lest the Germans might shortly succeed in persuading Polish quislings to come forward and even form some kind of puppet government. The present Polish request may possibly have some connection with such fears."<sup>3</sup>

Moreover, Britain's own Special Operations Executive (SOE) responsible for organizing and supplying Polish underground fighters, reported that German anti-partisan operations were increasingly successful in "affecting their work, in that the cells of the underground resistance movement in the affected areas are to a great extent liquidated, and materials delivered are liable to be discovered. SOE would accordingly welcome any form of deterrent that could be devised."

Denis Allen of the Foreign Office's Central Department (not to be confused with the unrelated Roger Allen who also figures in this story) suggested that a statement should be issued with "some indication that the actions being carried out by the German authorities in Poland will in some measure be held against Germany as a whole". With the British Parliament

<sup>2</sup> In a footnote to his *Encounter* article (p 15), Laqueur writes that in an October 1979 letter to him, Cavendish-Bentinck "wrote that his pre-War experience of Germany had been limited, and that he therefore disbelieved the atrocity stories in 1942-43. He added that when he visited Auschwitz in late 1945 and reported to the Foreign Office that millions of people had been killed there, it was *still* not believed in the Foreign Office." This is Laqueur's paraphrase: neither in his 1980 article nor his 1981 book does he quote the precise words of Cavendish-Bentinck's letter, nor does he give any reference for Cavendish-Bentinck's claimed 1945 report to the FO from Auschwitz. In 1979-80 all SOE and PWE papers would of course have been closed to researchers, and Cavendish-Bentinck would still have felt bound by the Official Secrets Act, so it would not be surprising for him to have given Laqueur a false rationalization for his earlier skepticism.

<sup>3</sup> Foreign Office minute by Denis Allen, 11th August 1943, FO 371/34551.

in its summer recess and Prime Minister Winston Churchill on his way to Quebec for a secret summit with U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, the most logical opportunity would be for a joint Anglo-American statement (issued to the press rather than to Parliament).

Allen's department had prepared a draft statement which was discussed with the Poles. This condemned the "brutality" of German anti-partisan operations involving mass deportations in the Lublin area of southeastern Poland. The draft statement (which made no reference to Jews and seemed to relate to Polish civilians) alleged:

*"Some children are killed on the spot, others are separated from their parents and either sent to Germany*

*to be brought up as Germans or sold to German settlers or despatched with the women and old men to concentration camps, where they are now being systematically put to death in gas chambers.*

*His Majesty's Government re-affirm their resolve to punish the instigators and actual perpetrators of these crimes. They further declare that, so long as such atrocities continue to be committed by the representatives and in the name of Germany, they must be taken into account against the time of the final settlement with Germany. Meanwhile the war against Germany will be prosecuted with the utmost vigour until the barbarous Hitlerite tyranny has been finally overthrown."*

By 27th August this draft had been agreed with the Americans and was planned for release three days later: a copy was handed to the Soviets. However, at this eleventh hour the intelligence side of Whitehall stepped in.

The Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) had evolved shortly before the war and stood between the political and military "consumers" of intelligence, and the organizations responsible for obtaining it, including MI6, MI5 and GC&CS (known today as GCHQ). One former JIC chairman de-



*Victor F.W. Cavendish-Bentinck, 9th Duke of Portland  
(photo by Bassano Ltd; © National Portrait Gallery,  
London (CreativeCommons))*

scribes its role as the “final arbiter of intelligence”.<sup>4</sup> In a phrase, which might equally well apply today to historians, its wartime chairman and secretary wrote that the JIC had an important task in ensuring that information and sources were assessed with critical impartiality:<sup>5</sup>

*“[...]n the Political Departments, e.g. the Foreign Office and Colonial Office, the officials who receive, collate and assess information are also responsible for formulating policy. This is not necessarily a bad thing, but the system does possess a serious weakness. One who is concerned in devising and recommending policy, and in assisting in its execution is likely, however objective he may try to be, to interpret the intelligence he receives in the light of the policy he is pursuing. To correct this possible weakness, it is clearly desirable that some quite objective check be placed on all intelligence received. [...] We believe that no Department, however experienced and well staffed, has anything to lose by bringing the intelligence directly available to it to the anvil of discussion and appreciation among other workers in the same field.”*

During the war years the JIC was headed by Victor Cavendish-Bentinck,<sup>6</sup> who was also in charge of the Services Liaison Department at the Foreign Office, where his right-hand man was Roger Allen, a pre-war barrister.<sup>7</sup> (Since its creation in July 1942, Roger Allen had also served as Joint Secretary to the War Cabinet’s Committee on the Treatment of War Criminals.)<sup>8</sup> Rather belatedly on 27th August, with the draft statement almost ready for release, Roger Allen raised the alarm, pointing out that the statement seemed to be mainly based on an “aide-mémoire” supplied by the Polish government-in-exile. While he accepted that with regard to deportations of Polish civilians “the general picture painted is pretty true to life”, he warned Cavendish-Bentinck:

*“On the other hand, it is of course extremely difficult, if not impossible, for us to check up on specific instances or matters of detail. For this reason I feel a little unhappy about the statement, to be issued on the*

<sup>4</sup> Sir Percy Cradock, *Know Your Enemy: How the Joint Intelligence Committee Saw the World* (London: John Murray, 2002), p. 261.

<sup>5</sup> Victor Cavendish-Bentinck and Denis Capel-Dunn, *The Intelligence Machine: Report to the Joint Intelligence Sub-Committee*, 10th January 1945, CAB 163/6.

<sup>6</sup> His most senior military intelligence colleague Kenneth Strong later wrote of Cavendish-Bentinck: “He had the scepticism that any good Intelligence officer needs, and a mental alertness which usually put him that vital step ahead of the other members of his committee.” Maj. Gen. Sir Kenneth Strong, *Men of Intelligence* (London: Cassell, 1970), p. 118.

<sup>7</sup> Roger Allen should not be confused with his namesake Denis Allen, mentioned above.

<sup>8</sup> FO 1093/337.

*authority of His Majesty's Government, that Poles 'are now being systematically put to death in gas chambers'.*"

The "gas chambers" reference seemed to be based on two references in the Polish aide-mémoire's appendix, both supposedly drawn from telegrams sent from Poland on 17th July 1943.

The first telegram stated, in relation to deportees sent to the Majdanek Camp:

*"Commander-in-Chief armed forces Lublin district informed me that he had evidence that some of these people are being murdered in gas cells there."*

By "commander-in-chief" this telegram presumably meant the district commander of the Polish underground army. The second telegram stated:

*"It has been ascertained that on July 2nd and 5th 2 transports made of women, children, and old men, consisting of 30 wagons each, have been liquidated in gas cells."*

Roger Allen pointed out to Cavendish-Bentinck:<sup>9</sup>

*"It will be observed that the first of these reports gives no indication of the date of the occurrence, or the number of people concerned; the second is silent as to the place and the source.*

*It is true that there have been references to the use of gas chambers in other reports; but these references have usually, if not always, been equally vague, and since they have concerned the extermination of Jews, have usually emanated from Jewish sources.*

*Personally, I have never really understood the advantage of the gas chamber over the simpler machine gun, or the equally simple starvation method. These stories may or may not be true, but in any event I submit we are putting out a statement on evidence which is far from conclusive, and which we have no means of assessing. However, you may not consider this of sufficient importance to warrant any action."*

Cavendish-Bentinck wasted no time in passing this analysis on later that day to the Foreign Office top brass, adding his own skeptical note:

*"In my opinion it is incorrect to describe Polish information regarding German atrocities as 'trustworthy'. The Poles, and to a far greater extent the Jews, tend to exaggerate German atrocities in order to stoke us up. They seem to have succeeded.*

*Mr Allen and myself have both followed German atrocities quite closely. I do not believe that there is any evidence which would be accepted*

<sup>9</sup> Roger Allen to Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, 27th August 1943, FO 371/34551.

*in a Law Court that Polish children have been killed on the spot by Germans when their parents were being deported to work in Germany, nor that Polish children have been sold to German settlers. As regards putting Poles to death in gas chambers, I do not believe that there is any evidence that this has been done. There have been many stories to this effect, and we have played them up in PWE rumours without believing that they had any foundation. At any rate there is far less evidence than exists for the mass murder of Polish officers by the Russians at Katyn. On the other hand we do know that the Germans are out to destroy Jews of any age unless they are fit for manual labour.*

*I think that we weaken our case against the Germans by publicly giving credence to atrocity stories for which we have no evidence. These mass executions in gas chambers remind me of the stories of employment of human corpses during the last war for the manufacture of fat, which was a grotesque lie and led to the true stories of German atrocities being brushed aside as being mere propaganda.*

*I am very sad to see that we must needs ape the Russians and talk about 'Hitlerite' instead of 'German'.*"

Cavendish-Bentinck added a handwritten note to William Strang, who as an Assistant Under-Secretary was joint-third in the Foreign Office hierarchy:<sup>10</sup>

*"I daresay that my minute is too late to be of use but I feel certain that we are making a mistake in publicly giving credence to this gas chambers story."*

In fact, he was not too late: Cavendish-Bentinck and Allen became in effect the first successful Holocaust revisionists. Central Department's first response was: "it seems too late to make substantial changes. But we could telegraph to Washington and Moscow."

At 9.05 p.m. that evening a "Most Immediate" telegram was dispatched (marked "of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorized recipient and not passed on"):<sup>11</sup>

*"On further reflection we are not convinced that evidence regarding use of gas chambers is substantial enough to justify inclusion in a public declaration [...] and would prefer if United States Government agree, that sentence in question should end at 'concentration camps'. Please telegraph United States Government's views urgently."*

<sup>10</sup> Victor Cavendish-Bentinck to William Strang, 27th August 1943, FO 371/34551.

<sup>11</sup> Foreign Office to Washington, Telegram No. 5741, 27th August 1943, FO 371/34551.

Similar telegrams were sent to the Prime Ministers of the Dominions (Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa) retracting the earlier reference to “gas chambers”.

The Americans agreed to the changes. Secretary of State Cordell Hull duly notified his Ambassador in Moscow:<sup>12</sup>

*“At the suggestion of the British Government which says there is insufficient evidence to justify the statement regarding execution in gas chambers, it has been agreed to eliminate the last phrase.”*

The words “where they are now being systematically put to death in gas chambers” were removed from the statement before it was published simultaneously in London and Washington.<sup>13</sup>

David Irving’s critics have sought to interpret this episode in their own way. Prof. Sir Richard Evans writes in his account of the Irving-Lipstadt libel trial:<sup>14</sup>

*“There was no evidence here or anywhere else, indeed, that the British Political Warfare Executive had invented the story of the gas chambers: they had on the contrary received a report from people with contacts in Central Europe about them. Nor was there any evidence that the Foreign Office considered reports of gassings to be a lie; they were simply unsure about them. Moreover, their real doubts related to claims that Poles were being gassed. Even Cavendish-Bentinck agreed that the Germans were ‘out to destroy the Jews of any age unless they are fit for manual labour.’”*

Even when Prof. Evans wrote this fifteen years ago, it was clear that Cavendish-Bentinck had been skeptical about the existence of homicidal gas chambers, rather than (as Prof. Evans suggests) merely doubting that they had been used to gas Poles in addition to Jews. As for the role of PWE, the Cavendish-Bentinck minute suggests that they had (at least at some stage) exaggerated (if not actually invented) gas chamber stories. For confirmation of this, we must turn to the PWE’s own files from earlier in the war.

<sup>12</sup> Cordell Hull (Secretary of State) to William Harrison Standley (U.S. Ambassador, Moscow), 30th August 1943, *Foreign Relations of the United States: Diplomatic Papers, 1943, General, Vol. 1* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963), pp. 416-417.

<sup>13</sup> ‘German Crimes in Poland: A British Warning’, *The Times*, 30th August 1943, p. 4.

<sup>14</sup> Richard Evans, *Lying About Hitler* (New York: Basic Books, 2002), p. 131.

## Part II: Whispers of Gas

In his judgment against David Irving in 2002, Mr. Justice Gray ignored or misinterpreted Cavendish-Bentinck's words. Gray wrote:<sup>15</sup>

*“As to whether the British disbelieved the [gas chambers] story, the only evidence to which Irving was able to point was the note made by Cavendish-Bentinck that there was no evidence to support the claim. That appears to me to be far cry from disbelieving the story.”*

As shown above, Cavendish-Bentinck had gone much further than pointing out the absence of evidence. He had compared these latest “atrocious stories” to a “grotesque lie” perpetrated against Germany during the First World War, and had suggested to a senior colleague that Britain should not be “publicly giving credence to this gas chambers story”. How on earth could Mr. Justice Gray interpret this as meaning anything else but that Cavendish-Bentinck (at any rate in August 1943) disbelieved the story!

Mr. Justice Gray's judgment went on:

*“As to whether British Intelligence made propaganda use of the story, the evidence produced by Irving extended no further than second-hand accounts of BBC broadcasts about the gassing. There was no indication that British intelligence played any part in these broadcasts. In my judgment the evidence does not support the claim made by Irving.”*

In fairness to the judge, it is only now becoming possible to trace the detailed history of British propaganda and homicidal gassing stories. Part of the problem is that in the early years of the Second World War, Britain's propaganda machinery was a tangle of bureaucratic and factional infighting. A year before the outbreak of war, an official Department of Propaganda in Enemy Countries was set up at Electra House, the London headquarters of the Cable & Wireless telegraph company. Around the same time, MI6 created Section D (based at St Ermin's Hotel near St James's Park) to study and prepare methods of unconventional warfare, including propaganda.<sup>16</sup>

In July 1940 Section D became part of the new Special Operations Executive, which for a while took over Electra House's operations as part of its own propaganda section known as SO1, based after November 1940 at Woburn Abbey, a country house in Bedfordshire. Continuing internal disputes led to the new Political Warfare Executive (PWE) being created in

<sup>15</sup> Irving v. Penguin Books Limited, Deborah E. Lipstadt [2000] EWHC QB 115 (11th April, 2000).

<sup>16</sup> M.R.D. Foot, *SOE in France* (Abingdon: Frank Cass, 2004), p. 4.

August 1941, under Foreign Office control. While PWE handled enemy countries, propaganda at home and in Allied countries was supposedly the domain of the Ministry of Information.<sup>17</sup>

The documentary record showing British propagandists' promotion of homicidal gassing stories runs from December 1940 (under SO1) to March 1942 (under PWE). In this period the gassing stories did not relate to Jews or Poles, but Cavendish-Bentinck would have suspected that the Jewish and Polish lobbies had picked up the story and put their own spin on it, in a case of what would later be termed "blowback", defined as follows by intelligence historian Mark Lowenthal:<sup>18</sup>

*"The main controversy raised by propaganda activities is that of blowback. The CIA is precluded from undertaking any intelligence activities within the United States. However, a story could be planted in a media outlet overseas that will also be reported in the United States. That is blowback. This risk is probably higher today with global twenty-four-hour news agencies and the World Wide Web than it was during the early days of the cold war. Thus, inadvertently, a CIA-planted story that is false can be reported in a U.S. media outlet. In such a case, does the CIA have a responsibility to inform the U.S. media outlet of the true nature of the story? Would doing so compromise the original operation? If such notification should not be given at the time, should it be given afterward?"*

One of the most secret parts of SO1/PWE work involved the propagation of rumors, known as "sibs" from the Latin verb *sibilare* (to whisper), by an Underground Propaganda (UP) Committee. This dated back to the Electra House days in 1940 shortly before the creation of SOE, and continued through the various bureaucratic changes.

From August 1941, the UP Committee was chaired by David Bowes-Lyon, younger brother of the then Queen (and uncle of the present Queen Elizabeth II) – he was also a cousin of Victor Cavendish-Bentinck. He later summarized the purpose of sibs in a "Most Secret" paper for senior bureaucrats:

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<sup>17</sup> Nicholas Rankin, *A Genius for Deception: How Cunning Helped the British Win Two World Wars* (Oxford University Press, 2009), p 280; Eunan O'Halpin, "'Hitler's Irish Hideout' – A Case Study of SOE's black propaganda battles", in Mark Seaman (ed.), *Special Operations Executive: A new instrument of war* (Abingdon: Routledge, 2006), pp. 201-202.

<sup>18</sup> Mark Lowenthal, *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy* (Los Angeles: CQ Press, 2015) pp. 241-242.



*“The object of propaganda rumours is [...] to induce alarm, despondency and bewilderment among the enemies, and hope and confidence among the friends, to whose ears it comes. If a rumour appears likely to cheer our enemies for the time, it is calculated to carry with it the germ of ultimate and grave disappointment for them.*

*Rumours vary immensely in their degree of credibility, the wideness of their diffusion and the type of audience for which they are designed; but they have these factors in common, that they are intended for verbal repetition through all sorts of channels, and that they are expected to induce a certain frame of mind in the general public, not necessarily to deceive the well-informed.”*

The UP Committee (which included representatives from PWE, SOE, MI6 and the Ministry of Economic Warfare), was responsible in the first instance for deciding on suitable rumors, which would then be cleared through the Foreign Office or JIC:<sup>19</sup>

*“Dissemination of those rumours finally approved is the function of SOE. For this purpose whispering organisations have been set up in neutral countries and in unoccupied France. “Lines have also been established by which rumours can be passed to SOE’s collaborators in Germany, and directives on oral propaganda to an organisation in Northern Italy.*

*It should be emphasised that the method of dissemination is essentially oral, and this is the most difficult form of propaganda for enemy security services to deal with.*

*Rumours are not deliberately placed in the Press and Radio in Europe, though they have from time to time appeared in the newspapers or broadcasts, having been picked up by correspondents or commentators. In the USA, however, a news agency controlled by SOE has been used to place them in the Press of the American continent; but here again the newspapers were quite unaware that the material was in any way inspired.*

*Rumours are therefore the most covert of all forms of propaganda. Although the enemy may suspect that a certain rumour has been started by the British Government, they can never prove it. Even if they succeed in capturing an agent engaged in spreading whispers, there will be no written evidence against him, and should they extort a confession from him, nothing is easier than for the British Government to deny the whole story.*

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<sup>19</sup> David Bowes-Lyon to David Stephens (PWE Secretary), 1st February 1942, FO 898/70.

*In fact, although more than 2,000 rumours have been disseminated in the last year, we have no evidence that the enemy have ever traced any of them back to a British whispering organisation. Those that have been denied or otherwise referred to have, as far as we know, been attributed to other sources."*

Alongside Bowes-Lyon other members of the UP Committee included Sir Hanns Vischer (a Swiss-born former missionary and MI6 officer since the First World War); Sir Reginald Hoare (Cavendish-Bentinck's brother-in-law, a veteran diplomat and member of the Hoares Bank family); Leonard Ingrams (financier, pioneer aviator and father of *Private Eye* founder Richard Ingrams); and SOE representative Alec Peterson (an influential teacher, headmaster and educationalist who later created the International Baccalaureate system).<sup>20</sup>

On 3rd December 1940 a sib was launched via SOE<sup>21</sup>

*"that the Superintendent of the Bethel Institute for Incurables had been sent to Dachau for refusing to permit the inmates to be put in lethal chambers. Within two weeks it was reported that this rumour was circulating in Switzerland and, on the 19th December, that the Vatican had issued a decree condemning the killing of physical or mental deficients. The rumour has appeared in intercepted letters, and last Sunday the Sunday Express carried the story that 100,000 mental deficients had been executed."*

The Bethel Institution was a well-known Protestant charitable hospital for the mentally ill and epileptics. In fact its director – Protestant theologian Friedrich von Bodelschwingh – was not sent to Dachau or any other camp. He survived the war and died in 1946.<sup>22</sup>

The main purpose of this sib was to stir up hostility between the Churches and the National Socialist Government over the issue of eugenics and euthanasia. SO1's French specialist Prof. Denis Brogan (a Cambridge political scientist) was said to have "extremely fine Catholic contacts" in various countries,<sup>23</sup> and "Catholic channels for rumours" were also discussed with Douglas Woodruff, the influential editor of the Catholic journal *The Tablet*.<sup>24</sup> At this very early stage, the gassing rumor was restricted to "incurables" – it was a story about euthanasia rather than political or racially motivated executions.

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<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> SO2 Executive Committee, Progress Report for Week Ending 23.1.41, HS 8/216.

<sup>22</sup> 'Obituary: Pastor von Bodelschwingh', *Manchester Guardian*, 18th January 1946, p. 3.

<sup>23</sup> SO2 Executive Committee, Progress Report for Week Ending 12.12.40, HS 8/216.

<sup>24</sup> SO2 Executive Committee, Progress Report for Week Ending 30.1.41, HS 8/216.

A few months later SOE reported with satisfaction that this sib had been picked up by Vatican Radio. Moreover, Elizabeth Wiskemann – a Swiss-based, Anglo-German journalist, historian and MI6 operative – had acquired “fresh evidence supplied by Austrian-born Swiss who had just returned from visiting Vienna to the effect that all elderly people in Vienna were in terror.”<sup>25</sup>

Among other euthanasia sibs (first circulated in November 1940) was a “rumour that doctors in military hospitals in France have been instructed to make death easy for incapacitated soldiers and airmen”. Extra bite was given to this sib by the suggestion (intended to promote inter-service resentment) that in the case of infantry the loss of one limb would amount to incapacity, leading to euthanasia, whereas this “was not to be considered incapacity in the case of Air Force or SS troops”.<sup>26</sup>

Intercepted letters from Swiss civilians during August 1941 showed that they were innocently passing on versions of the gas chamber story. One wrote:

*“Somebody from Bern who was in Germany said, the new bombs from England were awful, they break half a street to pieces, and somewhere in a shelter, people were all on the ceiling smashed like flies, it was terrible, and so very many were ill with their nerves as they had not room for them in the hospitals, and with some which were not get better, they just open the gas and kill them, like the heavy wounded too...”*

A separate letter gave another variant inspired by the same sib:<sup>27</sup>

*“The severely wounded Germans are apparently just gassed! We have heard several stories about this and from people coming back from the country.”*

While most sibs originated from PWE, the success of this gas chamber rumor led to a War Office suggestion passed to Cavendish-Bentinck’s JIC in November 1941. They had heard it from their military attaché in Berne, Col. H.A. Cartwright (who was in fact an MI6 officer) as “a story which, with some variations, has been circulating freely in Berne, and has come in from various quite independent informants always from apparently reliable sources.”<sup>28</sup>

In this version of the rumor:

<sup>25</sup> SO2 Executive Committee, Progress Report for Week Ending 3.4.41, HS 8/216.

<sup>26</sup> SO2 Executive Committee, Progress Report for Week Ending 3.9.41, HS 8/218.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> S.N. Shoosmith, JIC Memorandum, ‘Rumours of a Military Nature Intended to Mystify and Mislead the Enemy’, 3rd November 1941, CAB 81/105.

*“Guards and superintendents of trains containing wounded German soldiers from the Eastern Front are ordered at certain places to put on their gas masks. The trains then enter a tunnel where they remain for upwards of half an hour. On leaving the tunnel all the wounded soldiers are dead. Severely wounded soldiers are disposed of in the same manner in so-called emergency hospitals, of which there are many.”*

Cartwright had added:<sup>29</sup>

*“The Guard who furnished this information is stated to have been on duty on one of the trains in which wounded soldiers were ‘gassed’. He was sworn to secrecy under penalty of death, but stated he could no longer withhold his secret from the outer world by reason of his conscience, and wanted the German public to learn the fate of their wounded soldiers.”*

The Inter-Services Security Board (through which PWE and others cleared their rumors in case they inadvertently clashed with other British secret operations) had raised no objection, and added:

*“We recommend this rumour also as useful propaganda.”*

This recommendation might have proved significant in the longer term. The difference between a rumor/sib and propaganda is of course that the former (as with “black” propaganda) was intended to be untraceable to British sources.

During 1941 SOE “disseminated a rumour that the Germans had ordered 500 mobile crematorium units from the Ford works in Cologne and Antwerp to be ready by the Spring”. This sib came back in the form of a story circulating in France that “the German army has crematory ovens installed in lorries and cremate all their own dead. ... This enables the Germans to fix a figure for their losses at whatever they please, and leave no evidence to controvert them.”<sup>30</sup> Later an intercepted Swiss letter showed a variant of this rumor, that the Germans “burn their dead in travelling crematoria and keep their losses carefully concealed until the campaign is ended. In this way members of the family wait and hope for the best.”<sup>31</sup>

It might be relevant that during the summer of 1941 a rumor campaign was launched against I.G. Farben, the giant German pharmaceutical and chemical conglomerate.<sup>32</sup> The first hints of this suggest that the campaign was first designed for the Ministry of Economic Warfare to cause financial

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<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>30</sup> SO2 Executive Committee, Progress Report for Week Ending 2.7.41, HS 8/217.

<sup>31</sup> SO2 Executive Committee, Progress Report for Week Ending 1.10.41, HS 8/218.

<sup>32</sup> SO2 Executive Committee, Progress Report for Week Ending 9.7.41, HS 8/217.

problems for the company in neutral countries, by for example adulterating samples of its products so as to undermine Farben's reputation.<sup>33</sup> By September 1941 it was reported with satisfaction that anti-Farben stories were widely believed in France:<sup>34</sup>

*"There is now a conviction throughout the country that the Germans are attempting to ruin the health of the French people by sending back French sick and wounded prisoners inoculated by the Germans with the bacilli of disease, while there have been rumours of the flooding of the French market with German drugs producing certain forms of debility."*

It is unclear whether this campaign was in any way connected to later allegations that I.G. Farben's pesticide Zyklon B was used for homicidal gasings.

Some versions of the Farben rumors combined them with stories intended to spread panic about typhus, and an interesting variant was added by suggesting that typhus had become so bad that Jewish physicians had been called up for service as army medics.<sup>35</sup> The implication of this sib was that ordinary Germans (and citizens of German-occupied countries) would react badly to the idea of Jewish doctors: this is drawn out further in a later sib:<sup>36</sup>

*"It is not only because of the plague danger that German doctors on the East front always wear surgical masks in the wards. So many of them are Jews now that there used to be trouble when the wounded were able to see their faces."*

In November 1941, the Underground Propaganda Committee approved a sib which cunningly linked euthanasia by gassing to typhus and defeatism:<sup>37</sup>

*"These stories about gassing the wounded on the East Front are due to a misunderstanding. The Gas Vans and Trains are used only for plague cases and are really merciful since the poor fellows would have no chance anyhow."*

Meanwhile a fantastically gruesome sib hinted at mass murder and industrialized cannibalism:<sup>38</sup>

<sup>33</sup> SO2 Executive Committee, Progress Report for Week Ending 16.7.41, HS 8/217.

<sup>34</sup> SO2 Executive Committee, Progress Report for Week Ending 24.9.41, HS 8/218.

<sup>35</sup> SO2 Executive Committee, Progress Report for Week Ending 29.10.41, HS 8/218.

<sup>36</sup> Sib R/867, Minutes of U.P. Committee Meeting, 5th December 1941, FO 898/69.

<sup>37</sup> Sib R/729, Minutes of U.P. Committee Meeting, 14th November 1941, FO 898/69.

<sup>38</sup> Sib R/724, *ibid.*

*“The Germans are rounding up healthy Russian prisoners and transferring them in batches of a thousand at a time to a prison camp near Kiev. It may be a coincidence that cans of something called ‘Russian beef’ are already being exported from a factory near Kiev to the most hard hit parts in the Ruhr.”*

Later that month a note from the War Office Deputy Director of Operations, Col. John Sinclair (who became Chief of MI6 from 1953 to 1956) to David Bowes-Lyon approved the UP Committee’s new development of the gas chamber story:<sup>39</sup>

*“The Germans need every hospital they have got for their own wounded, so foreign workers who fall seriously sick are just sent to the gas-chamber.”*

This was later given a further twist:<sup>40</sup>

*“Foreign workers should not go to Germany because they are transferred to occupied Poland or blitzed districts, gassed if unfit, sterilised, cheated of their wages, or liable to be treated as hostages.”*

As the situation on the Eastern Front worsened, the SOE Executive Committee noted:<sup>41</sup>

*“We have now arrived at a situation where it is virtually impossible to distinguish between ‘come-backs’ on certain of our rumour campaigns and genuine reports from enemy and occupied territory. We have, for instance, for the last four months been keeping up a steady campaign on the subject of Fleck Typhus on the Eastern Front. This at first met with no noticeable reaction, but the number of reports has steadily grown, until the prevalence of this disease is now an accepted fact. It seems probable that the reports now refer to genuine outbreaks, but the rumour campaign can claim credit for putting into the minds of the German people an exaggerated idea of its seriousness.”*

It is perhaps significant that SOE’s leaders here register the point that – in the case of typhus – propaganda rumors had become fact. Had he been aware of genuine use of homicidal gas chambers, Cavendish-Bentinck could have made a similar point in August 1943: but he didn’t.

<sup>39</sup> Sib R/773, Minutes of U.P. Committee Meeting, 21st November 1941, FO 898/69. This gas chamber rumour was sent to Cavendish-Bentinck’s JIC for consideration at their meeting on 25th November 1941, see note by the JIC Secretary, Lt. Col. Stephen Shoosmith, headed ‘Rumours of a Military Nature Intended to Mystify and Mislead the Enemy’, CAB 81/105.

<sup>40</sup> Minutes of U.P. Committee Meeting, 5th December 1941, FO 898/69.

<sup>41</sup> SOE Executive Committee, Progress Report of SOE for week ending 17.12.41, HS 8/219.

In fact, when the *Daily Mirror* on 23rd March 1942 reported euthanasia by gassing in a report filed by its Lisbon correspondent, it was highlighted by SOE as a “come-back” of one of their sibs, rather than a potentially true story. The *Mirror* report read:<sup>42</sup>

*“Through the widow of one of the men concerned, I learn that 300 Germans wounded in hospital at Dresden were quietly disposed of with gas as they were unlikely to be of further use to the Reichswehr. All had lost limbs or arms on the Eastern front, or had appalling body injuries.”*

## Conclusion

I have catalogued these very early references to homicidal gassings because they indicate that Victor Cavendish-Bentinck believed he had good reason, in August 1943, to disbelieve stories about mass murders of Poles and Jews in gas chambers. It is of course illegal in many European countries to express such a view today.

As opposed to the growing tide of historical revisionism, orthodox or “exterminationist” historians now suggest that the homicidal gassing of Jews began in February and March 1942, and maintain that the first homicidal gassings of Soviet and Polish prisoners in Auschwitz took place in August-September 1941.<sup>43</sup> Yet SOE were putting out a rumor or “sib” about the gassing of “incurables” (*i.e.* euthanasia by gas chamber) in December 1940, and an extension of this rumor to encompass gassing of severely wounded soldiers was already current by the summer of 1941 – *i.e.* before the very first alleged gassings of prisoners at Auschwitz.

Revisionists accept that a euthanasia program began in Germany at the start of the war (using lethal injections) but it was abandoned in August 1941 on Adolf Hitler’s orders due to the scale of religious opposition, especially from the Catholic Bishop von Galen of Münster. The alleged use of gas chambers in this euthanasia program has been seen by revisionists as

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<sup>42</sup> SOE Executive Committee, Progress Report of SOE for week ending 25.3.42, HS 8/220; David Walker, ‘Germans gas 300 of their wounded’, *Daily Mirror*, 23rd March 1942, p. 1. The journalist David Walker had been an MI6 asset since 1938; he later revealed some carefully selected highlights of wartime secret work in his memoirs *Lunch With a Stranger* (London: Allan Wingate, 1957) and *Adventure in Diamonds* (London: Evans Brothers, 1955).

<sup>43</sup> Timothy Snyder, *Bloodlands: Europe between Hitler and Stalin* (London: Vintage, 2011), p. 185.

an attempt to bolster Holocaust myths.<sup>44</sup> British propagandists' invention of a "lethal chamber" aspect to euthanasia could in this context be seen as the basis for later accretions of myth.

With so many gaps in the documentary record, we might never know precisely how these stories were built up. What we can say is that existing SOE and PWE records fatally undermine one of Prof. Richard Evans' arguments against David Irving. As noted above, Evans wrote:

*"There was no evidence here or anywhere else, indeed, that the British Political Warfare Executive had invented the story of the gas chambers."*

In fact PWE/SOE certainly did invent stories about homicidal gassings – the inventions were circulated long before any such gassings are now alleged to have taken place.

## Principal Characters

- (Sir) Denis Allen (1910-1987), New Zealand-born career Foreign Office official; in 1943 was number two to Frank Roberts in the Central Department, which then covered Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Poland, Hungary, Spain and Portugal; British Ambassador to Turkey, 1963-1967; swapped jobs with his namesake below to become the FO's Deputy Under-Secretary for Middle East and Africa, 1967-69.
- (Sir) Roger Allen (1909-1972), barrister recruited to Foreign Office during Second World War; liaison between FO and intelligence, in connection with the Joint Planning Staff and the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC), both during and after the war. Also served as Joint Secretary of the War Cabinet Committee on Treatment of War Criminals, set up in July 1942. British Ambassador to Turkey, 1967-69 after swapping jobs with Sir Denis Allen.
- (Sir) David Bowes-Lyon (1902-1961), Political Warfare Executive officer and chairman of the Underground Propaganda Committee which developed "sibs" or rumors of homicidal gas chambers. Younger brother of King George VI's Queen Elizabeth, and uncle of today's Queen Elizabeth II.
- (Sir) Victor Cavendish-Bentinck (1897-1990), career diplomat 1919-1947; chairman, Joint Intelligence Committee, 1939-45; British Ambassador to Poland, 1945-47; once tipped to become Chief of MI6, but fol-

<sup>44</sup> Robert Faurisson, 'A Challenge to David Irving' in: *The Journal of Historical Review*, Winter 1984, pp. 289-305.



- lowing a divorce scandal resigned from the Diplomatic Service and began a business career; late in life succeeded to the title Duke of Portland in 1980; known to friends and colleagues as Bill
- Col. Henry Cartwright (1887-1957), MI6 officer; military attaché in Berne, Switzerland, 1939-45; passed a version of the “gas chamber” rumor to the JIC via the War Office in November 1941
  - Moray McLaren (1901-1971), head of PWE’s Polish section. Scottish journalist and author; biographer of Sir Walter Scott. Worked for the BBC, 1928-1940; first Programme Director for Scotland, 1933-35.
  - Maj. Gen. Stephen Shoosmith (1900-1956), served as JIC Secretary (with rank of Lt. Col.) in 1941; in this capacity, he circulated to Cavendish-Bentinck and his JIC colleagues the rumors (or “sibs”) devised by black propagandists, mostly originating with PWE. Later Principal Staff Officer to Field Marshal Montgomery, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Allied Powers, Europe, 1954-56.
  - David Esdaile Walker (1907-1968), Oxford-educated journalist and MI6 asset; *Daily Mirror* and Reuters foreign correspondent, 1936-52; later with the *News Chronicle*. Used by MI6 and SOE to circulate “sibs.”

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## Will Angela Merkel Endorse Elie Wiesel's Lies? In Particular his Lie of Extermination of Jews at Auschwitz by Fire, not by Gas?

*Robert Faurisson*

On Monday, April 24, 2017, Angela Merkel, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and former member of the Communist "Free German Youth" in the German Democratic Republic, will receive the Elie Wiesel Award from the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington.<sup>1</sup>

Elie Wiesel, who died last year, was the "prominent false witness"<sup>2</sup> who said he had been interned during the war at Auschwitz with his father. In January 1945, while the Soviet troops were approaching, the Germans had offered the internees, Jewish or non-Jewish, the choice between leaving for the West (*i.e.*, towards the center of "Nazi" Germany) and staying on in the camp. With the first choice, the prisoners would experience one of the dreadful "death marches," during which many of them might perish because, particularly, of the devastation caused by the Allied bombings, while with the second choice, they – especially the women and girls among them – could fear having to face the brutal rabble of the "Red Army." Having deliberated at length, father and son opted for departure with the Germans, that is, with their supposed exterminators, instead of awaiting their supposed liberators on the spot.

Elie Wiesel is often portrayed as the witness *par excellence* to the extermination of the Jews in Auschwitz, capital of "the Holocaust" or "Shoah." In general, care is taken not to specify that, for the author of *Night*, the extermination was carried out there by *fire* in open-air cremation pits rather than by *gas* in "gas chambers." In 1994, Elie Wiesel, by now finding talk of extermination by gas impossible to bear, went so far as to write in his memoirs:<sup>3</sup>

*"Let the gas chambers remain closed to prying eyes, and to imagination."*

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<sup>1</sup> See "German Chancellor Merkel to Receive Museum's 2017 Elie Wiesel Award," USHMM press release of March 23; <https://www.ushmm.org/information/press/press-releases/german-chancellor-merkel-to-receive-museums-2017-elie-wiesel-award>.

<sup>2</sup> See "A Prominent false witness: Elie Wiesel," October 17, 1986; <https://robert-faurisson.com/history/a-prominent-false-witness-elie-wiesel/>.

<sup>3</sup> English translation: *All Rivers Run to the Sea*, Knopf, New York 1995, p. 74.



Angela Merkel [commons.wikimedia.org]

Thus, for him, there was no question of representing the weapon of the crime of crimes, or even of imagining it. That was also what, in the same year, those in charge at the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington decided, and particularly rabbi Michael Berenbaum, stating to me in his office, with four witnesses present, on August 30, 1994: “The decision has been made not to give any physical representation of the gas chambers”, and refusing to say any more about that decision.

The Soviets took Auschwitz on January 27, 1945. Curiously, *Pravda*, for six days, stayed silent on the way in which the “German fascists” had gone about exterminating the detainees. Only in its issue of February 2 was it to reveal that the extermination had been carried out by *electricity*; the victims, falling dead on a conveyor belt, were carried to the top of a blast furnace and dumped inside to be reduced to ashes.<sup>4</sup> In other words, any rubbish that the men at *Pravda* (Russian for “truth”) saw fit to write, as so often with holocaustic inventions!

As for the Holocaust Memorial Museum of Washington, it has become, through lies and tall tales of all kinds, a Mecca of the religion, business and industry of the alleged extermination of the Jews.<sup>5</sup> In a general way, the

<sup>4</sup> See [Auschwitz: the Facts and the Legend](https://robert-faurisson.com/history/auschwitz-the-facts-and-the-legend/), January 11, 1995; <https://robert-faurisson.com/history/auschwitz-the-facts-and-the-legend/>

<sup>5</sup> See “A date in the history of Revisionism: April 22, 1993 / The US Holocaust Memorial Museum: a challenge,” May 2, 1993 (<https://robert-faurisson.com/history/a-date-in-the-history-of-revisionism-april-22-1993-the-us-holocaust-memorial-museum-a-challenge/>), as well my article in French, “Mémoire en défense contre ceux qui persistent à m’accuser de falsifier l’Histoire alors que les tribunaux refusent depuis toujours de con-

sums of money collected for “compensation” or “reparations” since the Second World War by various Jewish organizations or Jewish personalities such as Nahum Goldmann (1895-1982) are colossal. It would be interesting to do research to determine the exact amount, and make it known; for an idea of it, one may refer to my brief article in French of May 23, 1978 on the politico-financial fallout of the Jews’ “genocide.”<sup>6</sup> It includes a rather instructive extract of a press interview with said Goldmann.

Meanwhile, the ceremony on April 24 will illustrate, at the very least, the gathering on a single day of a whole fauna of illusion hucksters who have strived to kill the German soul by means of a gigantic slander that has become untouchable, sacrosanct; the same people, by blackmail, have subsequently extorted from the German and Austrian nations, and from others as well, fabulous sums of money, or “donations” of considerable value – such as, for example, free supply by the German taxpayer to the State of Israel of several especially costly submarines, all set to be armed with nuclear weaponry.

Rather than commemorations and ceremonies, I am still waiting for “one proof, one single proof of the existence and functioning of a single Nazi gas chamber”, or a response to the challenge that I repeat persistently: “Show me or draw me a Nazi gas chamber!”<sup>7</sup> I am answered with physical blows, insults and lawsuits, and even with a special piece of legislation, known as the “Gayssot law” or “Fabius-Gayssot law” or “Faurisson law.”<sup>8</sup> This law has the peculiarity of having been published in the *Journal Officiel* of the French Republic on July 14, 1990. For the average Frenchman, the date of July 14 has taken on a symbolic value. It was on that day in 1789 that, supposedly, a tyranny came to an end and, at last, there opened an era that boded well for freedom of opinion and expression. Hence, consequently, the “just” punishment of the researchers and histori-

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firmer cette accusation et que les historiens hostiles au révisionnisme multiplient les concessions à mon égard,” September 26, 2016 (<https://robert-faurisson.com/histoire/memoire-en-defense-contre-ceux-qui-persistent-a-maccuser/>). In the latter piece, I remind the reader that the German version of *Night*, i.e. *Die Nacht zu begraben*, Elisha, is tarnished with a falsification repeated fifteen times. On fifteen occasions in the book, the translator, in fact, has put gas where the author had put none. This being the case, it may well be that the German Chancellor has read only a seriously falsified version of Elie Wiesel’s “testimony” and believes, still today, that he was really “a witness of the gassing of Jews at Auschwitz.”

<sup>6</sup> “Les retombées politico-financières du “génocide” des juifs,” May 23, 1979; <https://robert-faurisson.com/histoire/les-retombees-politico-financieres-du-genocide-des-juifs/>.

<sup>7</sup> “My challenge to the Swedish media: ‘Show me or draw me a Nazi gas chamber!’” March 17, 1992; <https://robert-faurisson.com/history/my-challenge-to-the-swedish-media-show-me-or-draw-me-a-nazi-gas-chamber/>

<sup>8</sup> See <https://robert-faurisson.com/history/the-french-anti-revisionist-law/>.

ans who, for their misfortune, make discoveries that they ought not to have made.

PS: As irony would have it, on the same April 24, another German to whom historical revisionism owes so much will celebrate his 78th birthday: the admirable Ernst Zündel.

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# American Famine and the Failure of the New Deal

*Kerry R. Bolton*

Two of the great myths of recent history are that:

1. Germany achieved economic recovery through rearmament;
2. Roosevelt overcame the Depression through his New Deal social reforms.

These assumptions are in inverse proportion to actuality. Germany achieved economic recovery in a similar way the Labour Government in New Zealand did at about the same time: state credit for public works without recourse to debt. This system in Germany has been explained in some detail in a prior article at INCONVENIENT HISTORY.<sup>1</sup>

The public works that were funded through several different types of non-usurious credit in Germany were not of the character of military preparation. For example, concomitant with the myth of economic recovery through war production, it is generally believed that the autobahns were constructed to promptly allow for the transport of tanks and other heavy military equipment for a long planned war. Dr. Frederick Spotts who, like other mainstream historians shedding new light on such subjects feels obliged to interpolate his scholarship with pointless quips and clichéd opinions lest he be damned as a Nazi apologist, debunks such assumptions about war expenditure in regard to the autobahns. He points out that the features of the autobahns were designed for aesthetic and ecological reasons, not to quickly move tanks and cannon about Germany to a projected war front:<sup>2</sup>

*“The autobahns were therefore intended not so much to facilitate cars going from one place to another as to show off the natural and architectural beauty of the country. Routes were chosen to go through attractive areas without disturbing the harmony of hills, valleys and forests. Lay-bys were created for travellers to stop and admire the panorama. In some cases the roadway itself made a detour, despite additional cost, to offer a particularly impressive view. Great effort went into construction so as to minimize the damage to the environment. Landscape architects vetted the plans, directional signs were discrete and service sta-*

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<sup>1</sup> Bolton, “The Myth of the Big Business-Nazi Axis,” *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 7, No. 3, 2013; <https://codoh.com/library/document/the-myth-of-the-big-business-nazi-axis/>

<sup>2</sup> Frederic Spotts, *Hitler and the Power of Aesthetics* (London: Hutchinson, 2002), pp. 386-387.



*A promotional video produced by the US government to highlight the projects and programs of the Roosevelt's New Deal during the Great Depression.*

*([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wF80co\\_Y\\_Bc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wF80co_Y_Bc))*

*tions were made as inconspicuous as possible. Bridges and overpasses were built not only to fit in with the landscape but also to be architectural achievements in themselves."*

Dr. Spotts points out that the autobahn routes "did not run to likely front lines." The surfaces were too thin to support tanks and other heavy vehicles. During the war the roads, having shiny, white surfaces, had to be camouflaged with paint to prevent their use as routes for enemy aircraft.<sup>3</sup>

The major problems of food imports that plagued both Italy and Germany were addressed by "internal colonization." While allegedly up to 7,000,000 *kulaks* were being collectivised to death in the USSR, Germany and Italy sought to build up a prosperous and expanding peasantry by improved methods of cultivation, and by vast land reclamation schemes. Under Sovietization, the peasantry was being eliminated as a reactionary class; under Fascism, the peasantry was being upheld as the foundation of a healthy folk. The "idiocy of rural life," as Karl Marx had termed it, despite attempts at rationalisation by Marxist revisionists, was regarded as the ideal under Fascism, and this rural idealism pertained not only to states such as Italy, Germany, Petain's France, Franquist Spain, Dollfuss' Austria, Salazar's Portugal, Peron's Argentina and Vargas' Brazil; but Mosley's Fascism, Romania's Iron Guard, Norway's Nasjonal Samling, and other

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 394.

such movements that regarded agriculture as of primary significance both in terms of national survival, and the physical and moral health of the people. Therefore where Fascist or at least corporatist states emerged, they enacted charters for those who worked the land. The reforms inaugurated by Petain, Vargas and Peron remain the basis of modern France, Brazil and Argentina respectively.

Under Italy's Integral Land Reclamation, started in 1929, ex-servicemen were settled on reclaimed land with grants, and communities were built with full amenities. Most famous of the projects was the malaria ridden Pontine Marshes. The first model township built there was Littoria, "a reasonably flourishing township of ex-servicemen and their families drawn from all parts of Italy." It stood amidst a network of roads and irrigation canals, "overlooking cultivated fields in a region which less than seven years ago was a pestiferous, malarial swamp, haunted by fever-stricken wraiths of neglected humanity."<sup>4</sup>

After World War II, in an effort to efface Fascism, Littoria was renamed Latina, and is today a thriving city of over 115,000 inhabitants, and remains an important centre for agriculture. The city's motto is "*Latina olim palus*;" "Latina, once a swamp."

Of the "Battle of the Grain," Munro stated that this initiative started in mid-1925. In 1922, the year of the Fascist assumption to government, Italy produced 44 million quintals of grain, but needed to import 33 million, to make up the required 75 million. By 1925 this had escalated to over 65 million. In 1932 Italy had achieved the goal of self-sufficiency with 75,151,000 quintals. Henceforth, Italy embarked on "The Integral Battle for Agriculture."<sup>5</sup>

Of Germany Dr. Anna Bramwell in her seminal book *Blood and Soil: Walther Darré & Hitler's Green Party*, writes that Germany

*"[...] proceeded to introduce laws establishing hereditary farm tenure for small and medium sized farms. The wholesale food industry was virtually abolished, and a marketing system established which set prices and controlled quality. [...] A back-to-the-land programme was introduced, which established viable peasant settlements, and poured money into the rural infrastructure where the settlements were located. A drive to increase peasant productivity was introduced, which was remarkably*

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<sup>4</sup> Ion S. Munro, *Through Fascism to World Power* (London: Alexander MacLehose, 1933), 362-363.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 363.



*successful in coaxing more productivity per hectare from the land, and in increasing intensive agriculture.*<sup>6</sup>

Marketing in Italy and Germany was efficiently undertaken through corporatist organs involving all sectors of agricultural production and distribution. Of Germany Dr. Arthur Laurie wrote in 1939:<sup>7</sup>

*“On the 13th September, 1933, the German Government enacted as the basic law for agriculture, the National Food Corporation Act which decided the provisional constitution of this organisation. Thus the Corporation was lifted from the level of a voluntary organisation to the position of a public body. The National Food Corporation became a compulsory institution for the persons affected, and is subject to official supervision. Therefore the National Food Corporation includes not only the productive group – that is agriculture itself – but also all those groups which are in any way concerned with providing the German nation with food. They comprise the groups engaged in the manufacture of various commodities out of these products as well as those concerned with the distribution to the consumer. By reason of this co-operation, the National Food Corporation forms a body consisting of producers, manufacturers and distributors all of whom are of equal importance within this organisation.”*

In the Fascist and corporatist states farmers were secured from foreclosure. Regarding the German legislation,<sup>8</sup>

*“[...] in order to put agricultural estates on a sound economic basis it was necessary to regulate indebtedness. The Act of June 1, 1933, makes it possible to reduce debts to a level in accordance with safety and to ensure their repayment from the yield without endangering the farmer’s livelihood. There are two ways of doing this. On the one hand there is a procedure for reducing debts by which the creditor voluntarily grants a remission, making it possible to draw up a plan for paying off what is owed. On the other hand if a reduction of debts is necessary and the creditors are not willing to grant remissions, there is a procedure for compulsory adjustment. The debt regulation aims at freeing the owners of farms, woods and market gardens, who need relief from their debts to such an extent that, after paying for the upkeep of their families, they*

<sup>6</sup> A. Bramwell, *Blood and Soil: Walther Darré & Hitler’s Green Party* (Buckinghamshire: The Kendall Press, 1985), 1.

<sup>7</sup> Arthur P. Laurie, “Reich Food Estate” (Berlin: Internationaler Verlag, 1939).

<sup>8</sup> Erich Schinnerer, “The Peasant and the Land,” in *German Law and Legislation* (Berlin: Terramare Office, 1938).

*may pay off their debts according to the adjustment plan from the yield of their land. The plan for the abolition of debt is supplemented by protection from distraint for agriculture, so as to prevent property being confiscated and things beings auctioned which are necessary for the running of the farm.”*

In the pluto-democracies at the same time matters were much different. The problem that the USA and Britain sought to resolve was what to do with farmers and farm workers driven off the land through lack of markets while masses went hungry. It was the unresolvable paradox – for the plutocracies – of “poverty amidst plenty.” John Hargrave, the British Social Credit crusader, chronicled in his Depression-era book *Social Credit Explained*, the manner by which states throughout the world were paying farmers to destroy their crops, some examples being:

- The destruction of 100,000 pigs in the Netherland, 1932.
- 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 little pigs destroyed in USA, 1933.
- 225,000 sheep slaughtered in Britain, 1933.
- 25,000 cattle incinerated, Denmark, 1933.
- 5,0000 lambs driven into sea, New Zealand, 1933.
- France fines farmers for increasing acreage, 1933.
- USA ploughs in 25% of cotton crop, 1933.
- Potato growers fined £15,000 for exceeding acreage allowed by the Potato Marketing Board, Britain, 1935.<sup>9</sup>

In 1933, while Fascist Italy was engaged in the “Battle for Wheat,” *The Daily Express* in Britain carried the headline: “Innumerable schemes for the restriction of wheat acreage.” While Italy was reclaiming malarial marshlands for cultivation and settlement, *The Daily Express* reported in 1932 that between 1919 and 1930 2,500,000 acres of English arable land were to go out of cultivation, which the newspaper described as an “enormous sabotage of food supplies.”<sup>10</sup>

British historian Piers Brendon states of Depression-era USA:<sup>11</sup>

*“In Iowa a bushel of corn was worth less than a packet of chewing gum. Apples and peaches rotted in the orchards of Oregon and California, just as cotton did in the fields of Texas and Oklahoma. Western ranchers killed their cattle and sheep because they could not pay to feed them. Yet there was hunger amidst abundance. Broad lines stretched*

<sup>9</sup> Bolton, *Opposing the Money-Lenders* (London: Black House Publishing, 2016), pp. 102-104.

<sup>10</sup> Bolton, *ibid.*, p. 102.

<sup>11</sup> Piers Brendon, *The Dark Valley* (London: Jonathon Cape, 2000), p. 75.

*under choking grain elevators. Malnutrition and associated diseases like rickets and pellagra were commonplace.”*

Miners in Kentucky and Pennsylvania ate weeds. Others scavenged from restaurant bins. In Kansas farmers burnt wheat, now worthless, to keep warm. Corn, being cheaper than coal, was used on fires.<sup>12</sup>

The one place in the USA that was an exception had adopted what is often sneeringly regarded as “fascist” type methods. Huey Long, Governor of Louisiana; was “quite impervious to the constraints of economic orthodoxy.”<sup>13</sup> He built huge public works schemes: hospitals, schools, highways; and obliged the banks to co-operate. As a Senator he condemned the Federal Reserve Bank system as responsible for the Great Depression and as being controlled by international finance. However, Long, whose “Share-the-Wealth” movement threatened Roosevelt’s re-election to the presidency in 1936, was shot in 1935. Long hoped to unite with the “radio priest” Father Charles Coughlin,<sup>14</sup> whose own mass movement, the National Union for Social Justice, was also regarded as a major threat by Roosevelt. Father Coughlin was silenced through a deal reached between Roosevelt and The Vatican, and dutifully returned to being a humble parish priest on orders from his superiors.<sup>15</sup>

## American Famine

The “dust bowl” devastation of American farmers and their departure from the land was made famous by John Steinbeck in his 1939 novel *The Grapes of Wrath*. While we might have read it as school students, we were too young to draw lessons from it, and now the older generation is too ignorant to draw lessons from it. The Joad family, like thousands of others, pack up and leave their farm, and travel to California, where the prospect of picking oranges makes this seem to be the Promised Land. Families are split, and the young and the elderly die. Steinbeck got to know the situation intimately when he was writing a series of articles on American migrant workers for the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Any picking of oranges undertaken by migrant workers in California under the New Deal would have been for the purposes of dumping. Father Coughlin, who started out as a supporter of Roosevelt and advocate for the

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<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 76-77.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 76.

<sup>14</sup> David Kennedy, *Freedom From Fear The American People In Depression and War, 1929-1945* (Oxford University Press, 2005), p. 239.

<sup>15</sup> Bolton, *Opposing the Money Lenders, op. cit.*, pp. 133-141.

New Deal which he had called “Christ’s Deal,” became, with Huey Long, the most effective critic of the New Deal and the Roosevelt Administration. His magazine, *Social Justice*, obtained a circulation of 200,000 and was denied postal access in an effort to silence him. Coughlin’s primary aim was to establish a state credit system, and allow the starving the purchasing power to purchase what was being produced instead of it being dumped for lack of buyers. His inspiration was traditional Catholic social doctrine, which related a great deal to opposition to usury and to establishing a just price. In Coughlin’s *Social Justice*, there was a column called “Ham and Eggs,” written by Marek Martin. The column started:<sup>16</sup>

*“Millions of tons of good fruit are destroyed to keep prices high while nearby poor suffer rickets for want of orange juice.”*

Anecdotally, Martin wrote of a local “ragpicker” and himself standing on a pile of organs 15 feet high and a mile and a quarter long. The ragpicker remarked:

*“They’ve been dumpin’ every day for the last three months – generally around twenty of these big six-ton trucks a day. Oranges are better this year than last, but there’s lots more dumping. Can’t figure it out...”*

Someone at a local diner commented to Martin, questioning why the price of oranges could be so high?

*“Why, they’re dumping them in the river bed... and spraying crankcase oil on them so they aren’t usable. Prices shouldn’t be high. People just don’t have anything to use for money, that’s all.”*

Of the stacks of oranges, “tons and tons” were rotting in the sun, observed Martin. Oranges, “as far as the eye could see.” The packing firm for Orange County paid someone \$75 per month to spray the dumped oranges every night so nobody could come and eat them. Everywhere Martin was surrounded by oranges, “a thousand trees to grow a million oranges, to go into the dump.”

*“I thought of the hovels I had seen in Los Angeles... the miserable shacks where forgotten American families live like animals and never buy a piece of fresh meat from one year’s end to the next. I thought there ought to be some way to get oranges to those people. I thought that was about the most important thing in the world – to get the things there are into the hands of the people who need them.”*

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<sup>16</sup> For this and all subsequent quotes until the end of this section: Marek Martin, “Ham and Eggs: Not half so mad as California’s vast orange dump,” *Social Justice*, December 5, 1938, p. 16.

The ragpicker remarked:

*“We just got frozen out, that’s all. The oranges did and I did. I ain’t complainin’, I get along, and I still got my wife – married thirty-seven years now, and that’s a lot. But I sure wish the people who wants them oranges, and me, had somethin’ to use for money.”*

That was 1938. The New Deal had been going since 1933, the year Hitler assumed Government. The New Deal answer after five years of ad hoc legislation was still to dump and destroy produce while people starved, and while farmers were dispossessed.

## Huey Long’s Condemnation

The early New Deal architects had looked at Fascist Italy and attempted to apply some corporatist half-measures. What was offered was what is now called “corporate liberalism.”<sup>17</sup> Long saw the New Deal as no better than that of the previous administration. He condemned the destruction of food while the people went hungry:<sup>18</sup>

*“Why, do you think this Roosevelt’s plan for plowing up cotton, corn, and wheat; and for pouring milk in the river, and for destroying and burying hogs and cattle by the millions, all while people starve and go naked – do you think those plans were the original ideas of this Roosevelt administration? If you do, you are wrong. The whole idea of that kind of thing first came from Hoover’s administration. Don’t you remember when Mr. Hoover proposed to plow up every fourth row of cotton? We laughed him into scorn. President Roosevelt flayed him for proposing such a thing in the speech which he made from the steps of the capitol in Topeka, Kans.*

*And so we beat Mr. Hoover on his plan. But when Mr. Roosevelt started on his plan, it was not to plow up every fourth row of cotton as Hoover tried to do. Roosevelt’s plan was to plow up every third row of cotton, just one-twelfth more cotton to be plowed up than Hoover proposed. Roosevelt succeeded in his plan.*

*So it has been that while millions have starved and gone naked; so it has been that while babies have cried and died for milk; so it has been that while people have begged for meat and bread, Mr. Roosevelt’s ad-*

<sup>17</sup> James Q. Whitman, “Of Corporatism, Fascism and the First New Deal,” *American Journal of Comparative Law*, Vol. 39, 1991; [http://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1656&context=fss\\_papers](http://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1656&context=fss_papers)

<sup>18</sup> Huey Long, radio speech, NBC, New York, March 7, 1935.

*ministration has sailed merrily along, plowing under and destroying the things to eat and to wear, with tear-dimmed eyes and hungry souls made to chant for this new deal so that even their starvation dole is not taken away, and meanwhile the food and clothes craved by their bodies and souls go for destruction and ruin. What is it? Is it government? Maybe so. It looks more like St. Vitus dance."*

Long got shot; Coughlin got censured by his Church superiors in a new deal they made with Roosevelt. Long's aide Gerald L. K. Smith tried to keep the Long "Share the Wealth" movement going, and held joint rallies with Coughlin but, despite the dynamism of both Smith and Coughlin, the movement was destroyed by self-seeking from within and Rooseveltian prosecution from without, until finally finished by Pearl Harbor.

## Lend Lease and War Spending

It was not a demo-liberal half-measure at trying to ape Fascist corporatism that eventually dragged the USA out of crisis, along with the other democratic-plutocracies but, on the contrary, the war machine of the military-industrial complex, which Roosevelt had cranked up with the "Lend Lease" law in 1941. \$50 billion was appropriated by Congress for Lend-Lease for 38 countries of which \$31 billion went to Britain.

Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and a leading opponent of Lend-Lease at a time when 80% of the American people opposed U.S. intervention in overseas quarrels, lambasted the Roosevelt administration, decrying the lack of funds for rebuilding the USA, that suddenly became available for rearming other states against Germany, and pointing out the failure of the New Deal:<sup>19</sup>

*"We have it on the highest authority that one-third of the nation is ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed. The latest figures of the National Resources Board show that almost 55 percent of our people are living on family incomes of less than \$1,250 a year. This sum, says Fortune magazine, will not support a family of four. On this basis more than half our people are living below the minimum level of subsistence. More than half the army which will defend democracy will be drawn from those who have had this experience of the economic benefits of 'the American way of life.'*

*We know that we have had till lately 9 million unemployed and that we should have them still if it were not for our military preparations. When*

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<sup>19</sup> Robert M. Hutchins, 23 January 1941.

*our military preparations cease, we shall, for all we know, have 9 million unemployed again. In his speech on December 29, Mr. Roosevelt said, 'After the present needs of our defense are past, a proper handling of the country's peacetime needs will require all of the new productive capacity – if not still more.' For ten years we have not known how to use the productive capacity we had. Now suddenly we are to believe that by some miracle, after the war is over, we shall know what to do with our old productive capacity and what to do in addition with the tremendous increases which are now being made. We have want and fear today. We shall have want and fear 'when the present needs of our defense are past.'*"<sup>19</sup>

Hutchins was speaking in 1941 when still “one-third of the nation is ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed.” The New Deal had failed, while the Fascist states prospered. Hutchins alluded to even Roosevelt stating in his Lend-Lease speech that there had been no “proper handling of the country’s peacetime needs.”

Indeed, Roosevelt in his press conference announcing Lend-Lease, in regard to concerns as to lack of finance for war production, stated that no war in history was ever lost due to insufficient money. He related how in 1914 stockbrokers were telling him that the war in Europe would be over in a few weeks due to lack of finances; he wagered with them that it would proceed. Roosevelt told the pressmen clearly that war production would stoke up the American economy. He stated of the situation:<sup>20</sup>

*“Now we have been getting stories, speeches, et cetera, in regard to this particular war that is going on, which go back a little bit to that attitude. It isn’t merely a question of doing things the traditional way; there are lots of other ways of doing them. I am just talking back-ground, informally; I haven’t prepared any of this – I go back to the idea that the one thing necessary for American national defense is additional productive facilities; and the more we increase those facilities – factories, shipbuilding ways, munition plants, et cetera, and so on – the stronger American national defense is.”*

Selling the Lend-Lease step to war to the American people as being in America’s interests, Roosevelt explained:<sup>20</sup>

*“...Orders from Great Britain are therefore a tremendous asset to American national defense; because they automatically create addi-*

<sup>20</sup> Roosevelt’s Lend-Lease press conference, 17 December 1940; <http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/odllpc2.html>

*tional facilities. I am talking selfishly, from the American point of view—nothing else.”*

To the question as to whether Lend-Lease brought the USA closer to war, Roosevelt replied: “No, of course not.” He had to sell his Lend-Lease program as an American patriot; although many Americans knew he was obsessed with defeating Hitler regardless of American interests. He stated to the pressmen that it was “a great deal of nonsense” in thinking only of “traditional terms about finances.”

Here then is the lie exposed: It was the democracies that achieved economic recovery only through war production. Hitler had seven years previously rejected “traditional thinking about finance” by having the state issue bonds, script and credit of various types, without recourse to private finance; somewhat similar to the New Zealand Labour Government in 1935.<sup>21</sup> The autobahn, housing, land reclamation, and much else of a peaceful nature went ahead, as it did in Italy, well before there was a war economy. Conversely, the USA was stuck in a quagmire until Lend-Lease; then miraculously “money” was found for war production. While the plutocracies could not find the “money” for public works and to maintain consumer purchasing power, necessitating factory closures and farm foreclosures; Roosevelt was suddenly able to find the “money” for Lend-Lease, which had the spin-off affects in manufacturing clothing, boots, etc. He was able to do this beyond the “tradition terms of economic thinking” for war production, yet this could not be done during the Great Depression for peaceful reconstruction.

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<sup>21</sup> Bolton, *Opposing the Money Lenders*, *op. cit.*, pp. 35-93.



## Anti-Gentiles Deny the 5 Million! Holocaustian Establishment and Organized Jewry Wound Themselves by Attacking Trump

*Hadding Scott*

Leading Jewish Holocaustians recently attacked President Donald Trump for issuing a statement on International Holocaust Remembrance Day that did not specify that the victims were Jews. The result is that the public has been informed by Deborah Lipstadt that the Holocaust is by definition an exclusively Jewish matter, and by Yehuda Bauer that the old war propaganda alleging millions of non-Jewish victims was false—which certainly will be cited in the future as a justification for questioning the Jewish claim of 6 million. This was a self-destructive assault by members of the Holocaustian establishment against President Trump.

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**T**here are two fundamental versions of the Holocaust, one that was created for war propaganda, which is not primarily about Jews, and a very different version that was created for Zionist propaganda, which is all about Jews.

The Trump Administration issued a statement on International Holocaust Remembrance Day that did not mention any particular ethnic group as the victims of the Holocaust. Representatives of Jewish organizations immediately demanded that the presumed oversight be corrected, but the Trump Administration refused to do this, stating that they did not wish to commemorate Jewish deaths to the exclusion of the many non-Jewish deaths in the Holocaust.

Deborah Lipstadt and others stated that the Holocaust was by definition about Jews exclusively, because that is how *they* define it.

Yehuda Bauer of Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum even repudiated the proposition that there were several million non-Jewish deaths in German concentration camps, pinning the blame for the legend of the "5 million" on Simon Wiesenthal.

In fact the claim of millions of non-Jewish victims dates from the war itself. In early propaganda about concentration camps, Jews sometimes were not mentioned at all. What has happened is that the original story of German atrocities, which emphasized a diversity of victims in order to convince non-Jews that the war was necessary, has gradually been over-

shadowed by Zionist propaganda that essentially has no use for non-Jewish victimhood.

The conflict between Trump and the Defenders of the Holocaust Faith is based on the fact that Trump has adhered to something more or less resembling the original war propaganda (which continues to exert influence because it was never authoritatively repudiated) instead of embracing the currently prevalent Zionist propaganda.

By attacking Trump over this, they have called attention to an enormous change in the Holocaust, which provides obvious justification for questioning other elements of the story.

## Jewish Criticism of Trump's Holocaust Statement

On 27 January 2017, International Holocaust Remembrance Day, the website of the White House carried a statement in the name of President Donald Trump lamenting the “depravity and horror inflicted on innocent people by Nazi terror” and expressing gratitude to “those who risked their lives to save the innocent.”<sup>1</sup>

Immediately there was complaining about Trump's statement, on the grounds that it did not include the word Jews. He mentioned “innocent people” and “the perished,” but not Jews.

Fifteen minutes after noon on the day when this statement was issued, Jonathan Greenblatt, the CEO of the ADL (and a former aide to Barack Obama), tweeted:<sup>2</sup>

*“@WhiteHouse statement on #HolocaustMemorialDay, misses that it was six million Jews who perished, not just ‘innocent people’”*

Greenblatt also tweeted that this was a break from what other U.S. presidents had done, and called it “puzzling and troubling.”<sup>3</sup>

Greenblatt did not mention that “International Holocaust Remembrance Day” was declared only in 2005, which means that just two U.S. Presidents, Obama and the younger Bush, ever issued any statement on the matter. This was not a venerable old tradition that Trump violated.

Steven Goldstein, executive director of the Anne Frank Center for Mutual Tolerance, seconded Greenblatt's criticism:<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://web.archive.org/web/20170128043729/https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/01/27/statement-president-international-holocaust-remembrance-day>

<sup>2</sup> [https://twitter.com/JGreenblattADL/status/825029350126936064?ref\\_src=twsrc%5Etfw%20](https://twitter.com/JGreenblattADL/status/825029350126936064?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw%20)

<sup>3</sup> <https://twitter.com/JGreenblattADL/status/825029533581520896%20>

<sup>4</sup> *The Guardian*, 28 January 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/jan/28/white-house-defends-trump-holocaust-statement-that-didnt-mention-jews>

*“How can you forget, Mr President, that six million Jews were murdered because they were Jews? You chose the vague phrase ‘innocent people.’ They were Jews, Mr President.”*

On Sunday, 29 January, John Podhoretz, editor of the American Jewish Committee’s organ *Commentary*, continued to kvetch about Trump’s failure to mention Jews.<sup>5</sup> (An interesting detail here is that Podhoretz defines the Holocaust as “the effort by Nazi Germany to eradicate Jews from the face of the earth.” Not from Europe, but *from the Earth*, which presupposes the contention of quaint old war propaganda that Hitler intended to conquer the entire planet. Podhoretz is not living in the real world.)

## Trump Doubles Down

On Saturday, 28 January, the President’s representative Hope Hicks told CNN that Jews were not specifically mentioned because Jews were not the only victims of the Holocaust.<sup>6</sup> She supported that position by citing a 2015 article from the *Huffington Post* (no friends of Trump) that referred to “5 million non-Jewish” victims.<sup>7</sup>

On Sunday, Trump’s chief of staff, Reince Priebus, appeared on *Meet the Press* where he expressed sadness for “everyone’s suffering in the Holocaust including, obviously, all of the Jewish people.” Interviewer Chuck Todd prodded Priebus to say that there was regret about how the statement had been worded, but he would not say that.<sup>8</sup>

On Monday, Press Secretary Sean Spicer reacted angrily to the continuing criticism, declaring:<sup>9</sup>

*“The statement was written with the help of an individual who is both Jewish and the descendant of Holocaust survivors.”*

The nitpicking of the statement, Spicer said, was pathetic and ridiculous.

On Monday, 6 February, a deputy assistant to the president, Sebastian Gorka, responded angrily to the suggestion from Jewish talk-show host Michael Medved that Trump had made a mistake:<sup>10</sup>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.commentarymagazine.com/politics-ideas/the-white-house-holocaust-horror/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://edition.cnn.com/2017/01/28/politics/white-house-holocaust-memorial-day/>

<sup>7</sup> <http://m.huffpost.com/us/entry/6555604>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h4Fqas7d5MI&feature=youtu.be&t=8m46s>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.politico.com/story/2017/01/spicer-trump-holocaust-statement-jews-pathetic-234379>

<sup>10</sup> *JTA*, 7 February 2017; <http://www.jta.org/2017/02/07/news-opinion/united-states/trump-aide-holocaust-statement-criticism-is-asinine>

*“No, I’m not going to admit it,” Gorka said. “Because it’s asinine. It’s absurd. [...] It’s only reasonable to twist it if your objective is to attack the president.”*

On Tuesday, 7 February, Republicans in the House of Representatives also did not cave in to Jewish pressure but supported President Trump when Democrats offered a resolution that would state that the Holocaust was about Jews, and would call on the White House to state the same.

A few leading Jews also criticized the Jewish critics.

Ronald Lauder, president of the World Jewish Congress and a personal acquaintance of Trump’s, defended the president against the criticism from ADL’s Greenblatt:<sup>11</sup>

*“It does no honor to the millions of Jews murdered in the Holocaust to play politics with their memory. Any fair reading of the White House statement on International Holocaust Remembrance Day will see it appropriately commemorates the suffering and the heroism that mark that dark chapter in modern history.”*

Fred Brown, a spokesman for the Republican Jewish Coalition, likewise accused Trump’s Jewish critics of subordinating Holocaust Remembrance to partisan politics:<sup>12</sup>

*“It’s outrageous that people are using Holocaust Remembrance Day for partisan reasons or to try and settle scores.”*

It seems entirely likely, as Lauder, Brown, and Gorka said, that the criticisms are in large part politically motivated. Donald Trump’s agenda of civic nationalism is one that Jews in general do not appreciate.

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It happened to be also on Holocaust Remembrance Day that Trump issued an executive order halting visas from certain mostly Muslim countries, called a “refugee ban,” which the mass media and several Jewish organizations attacked. Rachel Maddow on MSNBC declared that Trump’s executive order ignored a moral obligation to accept refugees because of the Holocaust.<sup>13</sup> Jewish Senator Charles Schumer gave a press conference

<sup>11</sup> World Jewish Congress, 28 January 2017; <https://web.archive.org/web/20170130204004/http://www.worldjewishcongress.org/en/news/lauder-criticizes-adls-negative-reaction-to-trump-statement-on-holocaust-remembrance-day-1-6-2017>

<sup>12</sup> A. Phillip, *Washington Post*, 27 February 2017; [https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/trumps-statement-marking-holocaust-remembrance-leaves-out-mention-of-jews/2017/01/27/0886d3c2-e4bd-11e6-a547-5fb9411d332c\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/trumps-statement-marking-holocaust-remembrance-leaves-out-mention-of-jews/2017/01/27/0886d3c2-e4bd-11e6-a547-5fb9411d332c_story.html)

<sup>13</sup> <https://youtu.be/M-DzU3v4hIk?t=3m34s>

wherein he shed tears while complaining about this executive order, provoking Trump to dub him Fake Tears Chuck. Of course, Schumer eventually also chimed in with criticisms of Trump's statement on the Holocaust.

## Denying the Non-Jewish Holocaust

The first round of complaining seemed to be an attempt to pressure Trump into backing down and giving to Jews the kind of obeisance to which they are accustomed. The second round, after Trump's representatives indicated a refusal to submit, was more vicious and more blatantly unreasonable. What is really important, however, is that the conflict with Trump about the Holocaust has driven Jewish authorities to clarify their own position. In general, lack of clarity and definition has been the friend of those who promote the Holocaust, while clarity and definition make the story vulnerable to criticism.

Deborah Lipstadt writes in *The Atlantic* (30 January 2017):<sup>14</sup>

*"Holocaust denial is alive and well in the highest offices of the United States. It is being spread by those in President Trump's innermost circle."*

Lipstadt complains that the *Huffington Post's* article about the forgotten "other" victims of the Holocaust was basically anti-Semitic, because, she said, it implied that the Jews were stealing the Holocaust for themselves.

Lipstadt explains that her definition of the Holocaust includes only Jews, because Jews and only Jews, she says, were killed categorically and without provocation:

*"There were indeed millions of innocent people whom the Nazis killed in many horrific ways, some in the course of the war and some because the Germans perceived them—however deluded their perception—to pose a threat to their rule. They suffered terribly. But that was not the Holocaust.*

*The Holocaust was [...] an organized program with the goal of wiping out a specific people. Jews did not have to do anything to be perceived as worthy of being murdered. [...] The point was not, as in occupied countries, to get rid of people because they might mount a resistance to Nazism, but to get rid of Jews because they were Jews."*

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<sup>14</sup> <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2017/01/the-trump-administrations-softcore-holocaust-denial/514974/>

Lipstadt denies that the Gypsies suffered a Holocaust, and even accuses them of collaboration:

*“Roma (Gypsies) were also targeted. Many were murdered. But the Nazi anti-Roma policy was inconsistent. Some could live in peace and even serve in the German army.”*

She says that the Trump Administration had committed “softcore Holocaust denial” with its “de-Judaization of the Holocaust.” (Note that “de-Judaization of the Holocaust” is “denial,” but de-Gypsyization and de-Polonization are not.) She then gives a paradoxical definition of “softcore denial”:

*“It does not deny the facts, but it minimizes them, arguing that Jews use the Holocaust to draw attention away from criticism of Israel. Softcore denial also makes all sorts of false comparisons to the Holocaust.”*

So, Lipstadt calls it “denial” but then says that it “does not deny.” She obviously uses words very recklessly, with more concern for a word’s emotional impact than for what it means. She also likens criticism or minimalization of the Holocaust to “pornography,” again obviously just for the emotional impact of that word.

Lipstadt then piles up one guilt-by-association on top of another, attacking Trump for Steve Bannon’s tenuous association with the words “Alt Right.” Then Lipstadt says that Richard Spencer, the putative leader of the Alt Right, “has invited overt Holocaust deniers to alt-right conferences.” This compounded guilt-by-association is supposed to reflect on Spencer, and in turn on Bannon, and finally on Trump.

The reasoning is worthy of a paranoiac. Even the claim that “overt Holocaust deniers” were invited to Spencer’s NPI conference seems to be false. As evidence, Lipstadt links to Adam Gabbatt’s report on the conference for the *Guardian*. Gabbatt does not really claim that anybody, much less a speaker at the conference, actually denied the Holocaust. All that Gabbatt says is that he encountered several obscure members of the audience who expressed “doubts” about the Holocaust when questioned. Sorry to say, these were not “overt Holocaust Deniers,” much less had they been invited to the conference as overt Holocaust Deniers: these were people who anonymously admitted having doubts about the Holocaust when questioned. The one that Gabbatt quotes, called Mack, even opines that the Holocaust might be true because it seems logical, given Jewish behavior.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> A. Gabbatt, *The Guardian*, 21 November 2016; <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/nov/21/alt-right-conference-richard-spencer-white-nationalists>

Now, if Lipstadt had wanted to associate Trump with a Holocaust Denier, she didn't have to take the long way around the barn, through Bannon and Spencer (who may have never met) to some anonymous doubters at the NPI conference. If she had really been aware, she could have mentioned Joseph Schmitz<sup>16</sup> (under consideration to be Secretary of the Navy<sup>17</sup>), whose father John Schmitz was a major supporter of the IHR. That would be much less tenuous and doubtful than the argument that she used.

Despite the meagerness of her argument, representative Jerrold Nadler (D, NY) echoed Lipstadt's position, declaring that the Trump Administration was "in the camp of Holocaust denial" and that statements from the administration contained "anti-Semitic themes."<sup>18</sup>

Senator Tim Kaine (Hillary Clinton's running mate) had made statements anticipating Lipstadt's article the day before it appeared, most likely not by coincidence. It seems that Kaine was supplied with talking points, since he anticipated Lipstadt's accusation of Holocaust Denial that was published the next day. The obvious purpose of using Kaine as an errand boy was to reduce the appearance that the criticism was coming entirely from Jews.

On Wednesday, 8 February, Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D, NY), who claims to have lost many relatives in the Holocaust, said to Ha'aretz:<sup>19</sup>

*"It is troubling and unfortunate that the administration did not acknowledge and honor the six million Jews murdered by the Nazi regime in the Shoah."*

\* \* \*

On 31 January, Ron Kampeas, writing for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, went beyond defining the Holocaust as an exclusively Jewish event. He declared that the figure of 5 million non-Jewish victims was "a number without any scholarly basis." Kampeas cites Yehuda Bauer for the claim that Simon Wiesenthal invented the figure in the 1970s:<sup>20</sup>

<sup>16</sup> See Hadding Scott "Insurgent Politicians and their Unbeliever Friends," 13 Sept. 2016; <https://codoh.com/library/document/insurgent-politicians-and-their-unbeliever-friends/>

<sup>17</sup> <http://dailycaller.com/2017/02/19/exclusive-joseph-schmitz-under-consideration-for-secretary-of-the-navy-should-bilden-drop-out/>

<sup>18</sup> A. Tibon, *Ha'aretz*, 6 February 2017; <http://www.haaretz.com/us-news/.premium-1.769689>

<sup>19</sup> *JTA*, 9 February 2017; <http://www.jta.org/2017/02/09/news-opinion/united-states/top-democrat-chuck-schumer-condemns-troubling-white-house-holocaust-statement>

<sup>20</sup> Ron Kampeas, *JTA*, 31 January 2017; <http://www.jta.org/2017/01/31/news-opinion/united-states/remember-the-11-million-why-an-inflated-victims-tally-irks-holocaust-historians>

*“Yehuda Bauer [...] said he warned his friend Wiesenthal, who died in 2005, about spreading the false notion that the Holocaust claimed 11 million victims – 6 million Jews and 5 million non-Jews.*

*‘I said to him, ‘Simon, you are telling a lie,’ Bauer recalled in an interview Tuesday. ‘He said, ‘Sometimes you need to do that to get the results for things you think are essential.’”*

*Bauer and other historians who knew Wiesenthal said the Nazi-hunter told them that he chose the 5 million number carefully: He wanted a number large enough to attract the attention of non-Jews who might not otherwise care about Jewish suffering, but not larger than the actual number of Jews who were murdered in the Holocaust, 6 million. [...]*

*[T]he number of non-Jews who died in the concentration camps is no more than half a million, Bauer said.”*

Thus, such eminent Defenders of the Holocaust Faith as Deborah Lipstadt and Yehuda Bauer have now written Gypsies and Poles out of the Holocaust, not only by defining the Holocaust as an exclusively Jewish event but by drastically revising the non-Jewish death-toll downward. In other words, Jewish authorities now emphatically *deny* the non-Jewish Holocaust.

Denial of the non-Jewish Holocaust is really not new. Every time the figure of “6,000,000” was used as the alleged Holocaust death toll, it was an implicit statement that only Jewish deaths counted. What is new is that the exclusion of non-Jews is now emphatic and explicit.

After Yehuda Bauer in 1989 complained that the Auschwitz death toll was too high to be credible and must be lowered, the official non-Jewish death toll was reduced much more than the official Jewish death toll. Whereas non-Jews were alleged to constitute 37.5% of 4,000,000 victims before 1990, the current “best estimates” according to the USHMM are that non-Jews constitute 11.9% of 1,082,000 victims.<sup>21</sup> The current explicit denial of the 5 million non-Jewish victims is just a confirmation of what Bauer and his ilk have been implying for decades.

## Why Blame Wiesenthal?

About the origin of the 5 million figure, Kampeas writes:<sup>20</sup>

*“Wiesenthal started to peddle it in the 1970s. Wiesenthal told the Washington Post in 1979, ‘I have sought with Jewish leaders not to*

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005189>



*talk about 6 million Jewish dead, but rather about 11 million civilians dead, including 6 million Jews.”*

Yehuda Bauer is the authority for the claim that it was Wiesenthal who promoted the specific figure of 5 million non-Jewish deaths, which Bauer now publicly rejects.

It is important for the Defenders of the Holocaust Faith to maintain an appearance that the Holocaust story never changes much, because a significant change in the story creates doubts among the faithful. *If that was false, then what else was false?* It is therefore helpful, when some element of the Holocaust must be discarded, to pretend that everybody who matters always regarded that particular element as apocryphal anyway. That is what Bauer accomplishes by pinning the claim that there were millions of non-Jewish Holocaust victims on Simon Wiesenthal (who, during his own lifetime, was always regarded as something of a bungler, as portrayed in *The Boys from Brazil*).

It might be true that Wiesenthal was the first to specify that there were “5 million” non-Jewish victims, but the specific claim of “5 million” is not what matters. As far as numbers are concerned, what matters for the defense of Trump’s Holocaust Day statement is that significant numbers of non-Jews are included in the death toll of alleged Nazi barbarity.

It is not at all credible to say that Wiesenthal is responsible for the general proposition that there were millions of non-Jewish victims. That proposition was commonplace long before the 1970s when Wiesenthal is supposed to have invented the “5 million”: it originated during the war.

## Non-Jewish Victimhood in *Why We Fight*

The series of seven *Why We Fight* propaganda films made from 1942 to 1944 by Frank Capra for the War Department make almost no mention of Jews. Instead, the emphasis is on the threat posed to the whole world by the Axis powers.

The delineation of the victims of the Axis powers in contemporary war propaganda was based on how those powers were characterized.

The first episode of *Why We Fight*, *Prelude to War*, begins by emphasizing that Americans believe in equality, whereas the Axis powers do not believe in equality, and feel therefore that they are entitled to rule the world, and intend to do so:<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> *Why We Fight: Prelude to War*, 30:34-31:03; [https://youtu.be/wcAsIWfk\\_z4?t=30m29s](https://youtu.be/wcAsIWfk_z4?t=30m29s)

*“They were out for world conquest, and what made it doubly serious was that they were 70 million Japanese, 45 million Italians, and 80 million Germans, all hopped up with the same idea. Their leaders told them that they were supermen, Herrenvolk the Nazis called it, the master race, destined to rule all other peoples on Earth.”*

There was no hiding the fact that this propaganda was recycled from the First World War, and *Why We Fight* does not hide that fact, but tries to make a virtue of it.<sup>23</sup>

*“The symbols and the leaders change, but Germany’s maniacal urge to impose its will on others continues from generation to generation.”*

In fact, it was never National-Socialist doctrine that the Germans were a master race or the master race, and anyone who read Hitler’s books would know that conquering the entire world was not in his agenda. (I discussed the master-race canard briefly in my article, “The Joseph Hirt Story.”<sup>24</sup>)

Also recycled was the accusation of anti-Christianity (which was true of the Soviet Union, but never of Germany). It is alleged that all churches in Germany were required to replace the cross with the swastika (*Prelude to War*, 16:56-17:05). Scenes of attacks on Catholic and Protestant churches and clergymen, and also a Star of David engulfed in flames, are portrayed. It is only in this context, the alleged persecution of religion, that Jews are mentioned in *Why We Fight*:

*“Thousands of other men of God – Protestant, Catholic, Jewish – were arrested and confined in concentration camps.”* (*Prelude to War*, 17:38-17:48)

In *Why We Fight*, the accusation of systematic mass murder based on ethnicity appears only in regard to Polish prisoners of war. The second episode of *Why We Fight* asserts, about the last Polish troops to surrender in 1939:

*“On October the 1st the garrison at last surrendered – surrendered to face the fate of these men: Polish prisoners being marched off to Nazi prison camps, and eventual extermination. For the Nazi master-race theory calls for the complete wiping-out of so-called inferior races.”* (*The Nazis Strike*, 36:04-36:27)

This episode of *Why We Fight* was made in 1943. It happens to have been in April of 1943 that the Katyn Forest Massacre, a mass murder of Polish prisoners of war by the Soviet government, became known. The need to

<sup>23</sup> *Why We Fight: The Nazis Strike*, 1:59-2:07; [https://youtu.be/4-y\\_oz06\\_cQ?t=1m57s](https://youtu.be/4-y_oz06_cQ?t=1m57s).

<sup>24</sup> 2 July 2016; <https://codoh.com/library/document/the-joseph-hirt-story/>

divert attention from that fact very likely motivated the claim that those Polish POWs were “exterminated” by the Germans, and the old accusation that the Germans regarded themselves as the master race was a convenient way to couch that accusation.

The fifth episode, *The Battle of Russia* (1943), alleges that the Germans massacred Russian civilians, including children, who were “mass-murdered by orders of the high command.” It also alleged that the Germans did in Russia what was most notoriously done by the Red Army: rape of young girls.<sup>25</sup>

There was much embarrassing Soviet behavior that had to be obfuscated with such counter-accusations, especially in regard to Poland. Polish-American historian M.B.B. Biskupski complains that *Why We Fight: The Nazis Strike* whitewashes Soviet behavior in the war:<sup>26</sup>

“[...T]he September 17 invasion of Poland by Russia is transformed into a seemingly peaceful ‘occupation’ set in the final hours of the war. The viewer would logically conclude that the Soviets committed no aggression and inflicted no casualties.”

Beyond mere omission, one of the ways to cover Soviet atrocities against Poles and others was to accuse the Germans of doing the same, and worse.

#### Non-Jewish Victims in Immediate Post-War Propaganda

After all the concentration camps and alleged extermination camps were captured, the Anglo-American line continued to be that the evil Germans had mass-murdered a great diversity of victims because they were not German or because they disagreed with evil Nazi doctrine, Jews being at most a significant element within that diversity of victims.

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Frank Capra, who had made *Why We Fight* for the War Department, also made *Here Is Germany* after the war (1945).<sup>27</sup> *Here Is Germany*, although it uses concentration-camp footage, still does not emphasize Jewish suffering. Rather it emphasizes German villainy, alleging that the German cultural tradition makes the Germans inhumane and warlike. The Germans are described as:

“that clean, industrious people, fond of kids, fond of music, fond of tyranny, fond of aggression, fond of gas chambers.” (*Here Is Germany*, 7:27-7:39)

<sup>25</sup> *The Battle of Russia*, 45:40-47:02; <https://youtu.be/WrKDBFJoo2w?t=45m40s>

<sup>26</sup> M. Biskupski, *Hollywood's War with Poland*, U. Press of Kentucky, 2010.

<sup>27</sup> [https://youtu.be/CCdyGLCXz\\_4](https://youtu.be/CCdyGLCXz_4)

While the film pretends to show a “scientifically designed gas chamber,” it does not claim that Jews in particular were gassed. There is only an allusion to persecution of Jews through the use of the word pogroms, as only one aspect of the general phenomenon of German inhumanity, where the Germans are described as:

*“The quiet, decent people – who prepared twenty years to bring war into the world. A religious people – who burned churches, imprisoned ministers, persecute the faithful. A kindly people – who accept blood purges, pogroms, concentration camps. A gentle people – who torture, starve, exterminate.” (Here Is Germany, 3:51-4:15)*

Only Poles, Italians, Belgians, and Americans are specifically mentioned as groups mass-murdered by the Germans. (*Here Is Germany*, 6:23-6:56)

The cause of the German penchant for wreaking death and destruction is summarized this way:

*“Each generation accepting and adding to the German tradition. The tradition of ruthlessness, and Mediaeval barbarism. The tradition of a master race, the tradition of German superiority. A false picture of the world inside German heads. These are some of the explanations for the murdered Poles in Lublin, the murdered Italians in Rome, the murdered Belgians at Bande, the murdered Americans at Malmedy. And these are the reasons why, in our generation, nearly 30 million men have had to die. [Rows of crosses in a military cemetery are shown.] Because deep in the soul of Karl Schmidt has been planted the love of aggression and conquest. And unless that passion is uprooted, ten, twenty, or a hundred years hence, a new generation of Germans will find a new leader who will show them the way. How shall that be prevented?” (Here Is Germany, 45:53-47:02)*

*Here Is Germany* speaks of murdered Poles, Italians, Belgians, and Americans, and 30 million dead from unnecessary wars putatively caused by the war-loving Germans, but makes no mention of Jews.

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*Nazi Murder Mills!*, a newsreel from April 1945 produced for Universal Studios by Sam B. Jacobson, emphasizes the universality of victimhood without mentioning Jews at all.<sup>28</sup>

*“At Hadamar, an insane asylum served the mad Hun well! Behind its high walls their victims – Poles, Greeks, Russians, any non-Germans – were systematically slaughtered!”*

<sup>28</sup> *Nazi Murder Mills!*, 1:06-1:18; <https://youtu.be/F-FYEU5617A?t=1m6s>.

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*Die Todesmühlen* was a film made to be shown to German audiences. The maker is not identified in the film, but German Wikipedia states that it was produced by the U.S. Office of Military Government for Germany (OM-GUS), and directed by Hanuš Burger and Billy Wilder. (There was also a Yiddish edition.) It refers to **20 million** murdered “according to current estimates” (which implies 14 million non-Jewish deaths!) and claims that every concentration camp (of which there were more than 300, we are told) was a death mill. At the end of the film, it is stated that such death mills (since every concentration camp was said to be one) had existed since 1933, eight years before the Holocaust, as presently conceived, is supposed to have begun. *Die Todesmühlen* mentions Jews but only as one of several persecuted religious groups:

*“Angehörige aller europäischen Nationen: Russen, Polen, Franzosen, Belgier, Jugoslawen, Deutsche, Tschechen. Angehörige aller Religionen: Protestanten, Katholiken, Juden.”* (*Die Todesmühlen*, 1:06-1:20)

The War Department made an English-language edition of *Die Todesmühlen* called *Death Mills* (1946). The American narrator still refers to **20 million** murdered, adumbrating the origins of the victims this way:<sup>29</sup>

*“Those who survived could answer the roll call of all the nations of Europe, of all religious faiths, of all political beliefs, condemned by Hitler because they were anti-Nazi.”*

*Death Mills* makes no specific mention of Jews, but does not really leave them out either, implicitly including them under the heading: “all religious faiths.” The figure of 20 million of course implies **14 million non-Jewish deaths**.

\* \* \*

George Stevens’s *Nazi Concentration Camps* portrays horrors suffered by prisoners at twelve locations. Only in regard to Ohrdruf (a satellite camp of Buchenwald) are Jews mentioned. About Ohrdruf the narrator says:<sup>30</sup>

*“At this concentration camp in the Gotha area, the Germans starved, clubbed, and burned to death more than 4000 political prisoners over a period of eight months. [...] The 4000 Ohrdruf victims are said to include Poles, Czechs, Russians, Belgians, Frenchmen, German Jews, and German political prisoners.”*

<sup>29</sup> *Death Mills*, 1:59-2:09; <https://youtu.be/zC8fcjLvid8?t=1m58s>.

<sup>30</sup> *Nazi Concentration Camps*, 8:28-8:38, 13:47-13:55; <https://youtu.be/vfRKtdGfvWg>

In the narrations about the other eleven camps, various nationalities are mentioned, but never Jews. Poles and Russians are mentioned most often. At Mauthausen, an American POW, Jack H. Taylor from Hollywood, California, even claims that American POWs were gassed. Even at Bergen-Belsen, where an overweight Jewish female physician, Ada Bimko (future mother of Menachem Rosensaft of the World Jewish Congress), is shown for several minutes narrating the horrors of the place, Jews are not mentioned. A British officer at Bergen-Belsen refers to “what the German people have done here.” The emphasis is clearly on Germans as perpetrators, not on Jews as victims.

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Alfred Hitchcock’s unfinished propaganda film *Memory of the Camps*, which was never released during Hitchcock’s lifetime but in 1985 began to be shown annually on PBS’s *Frontline*, discusses a variety of camps but mentions Jews only twice, in connection with Bergen-Belsen and Buchenwald.

About Bergen-Belsen the narrator says:<sup>31</sup>

*“We shall never know ... whether they were Catholics, Lutherans, or Jews. We only know they were born, they suffered, and died – in agony – in Belsen camp. And so they lie, Jews, Lutherans, and Catholics, indistinguishable, cheek to cheek, in a common grave.”*

Only at Buchenwald does Hitchcock’s film say that Jews were killed for being Jews:

*“When the camp was liberated on April the 13th, 20,000 inmates remained: African Negroes, Albanians, Austrians, Belgians, Brazilians, Bulgarians, Canadians, Chinese, Croats, Czechs, Danes, French, Germans, British, Greeks, Dutch, Italians, Yugoslavs, Latvians, Letts, Norwegians, Mexicans, Poles, Rumanians, Spaniards, Swiss, Americans, and Russians. 55 thousand of them died because of this place. People were tattooed across the belly with slave numbers and forced to work on a starvation diet. People were coldly and systematically tortured. Here, Schoker, the camp commandant, said, ‘I want at least 600 Jewish deaths reported in the camp-office every day.’”* (*Memory of the Camps*, 42:16)

Those are the only two mentions of Jews in Hitchcock’s film. Apart from the emphasis on Jewish deaths at Buchenwald, Hitchcock’s film, like other films of the period, portrays a universality of victimhood. The claim that

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<sup>31</sup> *Memory of the Camps*, 30:11; <https://youtu.be/DY9y7cmmmFQ?t=30m11s>.

the commandant of Buchenwald wanted Jewish deaths is an anomaly in Hitchcock's film. (The falsity of this claim is evident in the fact that there never was a commandant of Buchenwald named Schoker: the two commandants were Koch, 1937-1941, and Pister, 1942-1945.)

The lack of emphasis on Jewish suffering in *Memory of the Camps* must have been seen as a problem by the producers of *Frontline*, because instead of simply letting the movie tell the story, *Frontline*'s introduction concludes with this notice:<sup>32</sup>

*“At least six million people died in Nazi Germany's system of camps. More than three million were Jews.”*

From the narration alone, one would never infer that the majority of deaths were Jewish. This is obviously why *Frontline* added that preface.

Of course, accusations about mass murder of Jews were reported during the war—along with the crazy story that Jews were made into soap, which was endorsed by the president of the World Jewish Congress, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.<sup>33</sup> But the alleged suffering of Jews in particular was not presented to the American people as a reason for going to war. Rather, one was led to believe that the evil Nazis posed a dire threat to everybody, and it was even claimed that they would soon be in America if no action were taken.

## War Propaganda Continues to be Taken Seriously

The wartime claim that millions of non-Jews had been mass-murdered, although its propagandistic purpose is obvious, was not limited to mass propaganda. It survived in scholarship. A 1951 article in *Foreign Affairs* by Max Beloff, a professional historian of Jewish origin who at the time held positions at Oxford University, referred to “millions” of non-Jewish victims:<sup>34</sup>

*“In the course of the Second World War, the Germans as a matter of public policy put to death some 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 Jews and further millions of Poles, Jugoslavs, Russians, and others.”*

<sup>32</sup> *Memory of the Camps, Frontline*, Season 1985 Episode 18, 0:50-0:57; <https://www.pbs.org/video/frontline-memory-camps/>

<sup>33</sup> AP, 24 November 1942; <https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1928&dat=19421125&id=cJc0AAAAIBAJ&sjid=rGgFAAAAIBAJ&pg=5750,4073818>

<sup>34</sup> Max Beloff, “Historians in a Revolutionary Age”, *Foreign Affairs*, January 1951, p. 252; [https://www.google.com/books/edition/Foreign\\_Affairs/zjssAAAAIAAJ](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Foreign_Affairs/zjssAAAAIAAJ), then search inside for “further millions of Poles, Jugoslavs, Russians, and others”.

Litigation in Germany also seems to have been influenced by the kind of narrative presented by George Stevens and Frank Capra. From one of the Auschwitz trials staged in Frankfurt by Hesse's Jewish district attorney Fritz Bauer, it was reported:<sup>35</sup>

*“German historians testify that SS guards could do practically anything they wished with prisoners since Hitler's concentration-camp system was built to rid the world of what Nazi ideology considered inferior people – Jews, Slavs, Gypsies and others regarded as unfit to contribute to Nazi Germany's glory.”*

A German senior public prosecutor (*Oberstaatsanwalt*), Adalbert Rueckerl, attributed the following death tolls to the evil Nazis:<sup>36</sup>

*“They killed 6,000,000 Jews,’ Rueckerl said. ‘We know that. But they also killed 5,000,000 Russian civilians, 2,000,000 Poles and 1,000,000 other people – Gypsies, German free-thinkers or political opponents and German insane or incurably sick. Eight million of what they called ‘inferior stock’.”*

Rather than Wiesenthal's mere 11 million, Rueckerl claimed 14 million – more non-Jewish than Jewish victims! Wiesenthal's “5 million” non-Jewish deaths thus represent not a concession but a vast reduction from the 8 million specified by *Oberstaatsanwalt* Adalbert Rueckerl in 1968 and the 14 million indicated by OMGUS in 1945.

So much for Yehuda Bauer's insinuation that the claim of several million non-Jewish victims never had much authority behind it. The claim has been taken very seriously by people in very important positions, and many people, not only the Trump Administration and the *Huffington Post*, have continued to believe it since the war. Bauer's recent declaration that non-Jewish deaths in the camps amounted to “no more than half a million” represents an enormous change from what we all were led to believe.

## Anti-Axis and Pro-Zionist Propaganda Are Not the Same

Why the change? It is because anti-German and pro-Zionist propaganda have different requirements.

Widespread non-Jewish victimhood at the hands of the evil Nazis (sometimes combined with similar accusations against the Japanese and

<sup>35</sup> AP, 18 March 1964; <https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=2199&dat=19640318&id=m0cyAAAIBAJ&sjid=4uUFAAAAIBAJ&pg=6939,6112606>

<sup>36</sup> Leo Katcher, *Post mortem: The Jews in Germany Today* (1968), p. 277; <https://books.google.com/books?id=z9JtAAAAMAAJ>.



Italians) was alleged in order to make the war seem necessary to the people who had to endure it. In Hitchcock's film the point was explicitly stated by a British tommy at Buchenwald, who says twice that he *knew why he was fighting* because of what he had seen:

*"We actually know now what has been going on in these camps, and I know, personally, what I am fighting for."* (*Memory of the Camps*, 28:46)

The implication is that adequate justification for the war had not been seen until the propaganda about mass murder in concentration camps filled that void. As a justification for war, the atrocity stories were most effective if the victims were as diverse as possible, so that all viewers could see themselves as potential victims.

In particular, it was important to include Poles as victims, because the Germans had exposed the Soviet NKVD's massacre of thousands of Polish officers in the Katyn Forest in 1943 and because Poland was about to be left under Soviet domination even though the fundamental purpose of the war had been, supposedly, to preserve the sovereignty of Poland.

The introduction of the proper noun "Holocaust" signals a change in how stories of atrocities during the Second World War would be handled. The religious connotation of the word helps in associating the event specifically with Jews, given that the Jews are, at least in some degree, a religious group, and in a greater degree are *perceived* that way. With the promulgation of the proper noun Holocaust, Jews in effect claimed a special status as victims during the Second World War.

For the general public in the United States it was NBC's five-part miniseries *Holocaust* in April 1978 that established *Holocaust* as a proper noun. The show's intro featured the symbol of the Jewish religion, a six-pointed star, engulfed in flames. It is similar to an image that was used in *Why We Fight* to represent Judaism as one of several oppressed religions.

The clear purpose of the *Holocaust* miniseries was to bolster Zionism. In *Holocaust*, the character of Anielewicz, an especially Semitic-looking Jew with a thousand-yard stare who identifies himself as a Zionist and speaks of "the Zionists" as the resistance to the Holocaust, plays the part of a divine messenger, informing the Jews of their destiny. Anielewicz tells the council in the Warsaw Ghetto what is happening and what they must do. What they must do is to take up arms. The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising thus becomes a metaphor for the State of Israel.

In case anyone misses the point, Tovah Feldshuh's character later tells us that Palestine is "where they cannot jail us, or beat us, or kill us."

This is explicit promotion of Zionism.

At the time when *Holocaust* appeared, the State of Israel was subject to unprecedented criticism. The Israeli Prime Minister elected in 1977, Menachem Begin, was a hardliner and former terrorist. Meanwhile there was intensified criticism of the State of Israel in the Democratic Party, which happened to hold the White House at the time. (It was this shift in attitudes in the Democratic Party of that era that motivated the defection of Neoconservative Jews to the GOP.) Under these circumstances the *Holocaust* miniseries was created to justify the existence of the State of Israel and to excuse its violence.

This purpose meant that *Holocaust* would emphasize Jewish victimhood and the lack of safety for Jews living among non-Jews in general, rather than the specific villainy of the Germans. Although *Holocaust* represents many Germans as criminal brutes, the key German character in the drama, SS officer Erich Dorf, has no malice toward Jews but is simply an unprincipled careerist. It was this untrustworthiness of non-Jews in general that was supposed to make the State of Israel necessary.

Whereas Anglo-American war propaganda had portrayed Christianity as an object of oppression by the evil Nazis, the *Holocaust* miniseries represents Christianity, specifically the Christian legend that the Jews were responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus, as an important cause of anti-Jewish persecution. The implication is that Christians in general, not just Germans, have this proclivity for mass-murdering Jews. Some Christians complained that the show was anti-Christian.<sup>37</sup>

Whereas the War Department's propaganda had portrayed Polish victimhood as comparable to, if not greater than, that of the Jews, *Holocaust* reversed this. Uniformed Poles were portrayed in three segments helping Germans to execute Jews.

A Polish-American Catholic priest, Msgr. John J. Wodarski, complained of the minimization of Polish victimhood and emphasis on Polish guilt.<sup>38</sup>

*"He and others complained that the program slighted the fact that Poles, too, were victims of the Germans. Six million Poles were exterminated, they said—three million Polish Jews and three million Polish gentiles. In addition, they said, while the program showed Poles help-*

<sup>37</sup> "'Holocaust' rating approaches 'Roots,'" *St. Petersburg Times*, 18 April 1978, p. 1; <https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=888&dat=19780418&id=z3JQAAAIBAJ&sjid=gloDAAAIBAJ&pg=1649,2483068>.

<sup>38</sup> *D. Henry*, *New York Times*, 23 September 1979; p. CN1; <http://www.nytimes.com/1979/09/23/archives/connecticut-weekly-holocaust-on-tv-stirs-poles-anger-holocaust-on.html>

*ing the Nazis, there was little credit given the Poles who fought the Germans and helped save the lives of many Jews.*

*Moreover, Polish-American gentiles here are also displeased that they are not represented on President Carter's Commission on the Holocaust. Spokesmen say they are also disturbed by the comments of Sig-mund Strochlitz, a commission member from New London and a survivor of Auschwitz who, at a Holocaust Commemoration last April 27 in the Senate chambers of the General Assembly, spoke of 'Nazi execu-tioners and their Polish helpers'."*

Thus, there seem to be two main tendencies in accounts of what is now called the Holocaust. The tendency of *war propaganda* was to emphasize the special turpitude of the Germans, and to claim a wide range of victims. The tendency of *Zionist propaganda*, on the other hand, is to emphasize the special victimhood of the Jews, and to claim a wide range of victimizers (which has afforded wide opportunities for Jewish organizations to sue for damages, e.g. against the French national railway<sup>39</sup>). Since the *Holocaust* miniseries, the Zionist version of what happened during the war has become prevalent, to the degree that some Jewish leaders now overtly minimize non-Jewish victimhood.

It would certainly be called *denial* if non-Jews gave the kinds of opinions on Jewish claims of suffering that Yehuda Bauer and Deborah Lipstadt have recently given in regard to the 5 million. Conversely, if a so-called documentary about German concentration camps just like the ones made in 1945 and 1946 were made today, Deborah Lipstadt would be compelled to denounce it as Holocaust Denial, because the narrative of that time does not give preeminence to Jewish suffering, indeed does not conform at all to what is today called "the Holocaust."

## Bait-and-Switch Scam

It is clear that Jews have in some ways benefited from the two contradictory narratives.

Although it was Jews who had agitated for war against Germany since 1933, the formally alleged purpose of the war in 1939 was to save Poland. *The poor suffering Poles! We must help them!* It was the Jews however, not the Poles, who benefited from the war. The Jews got Palestine and the

<sup>39</sup> [https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/holocaust-survivors-deported-from-france-can-now-apply-for-reparations/2015/11/03/e16356ac-8244-11e5-a7ca-6ab6ec20f839\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/holocaust-survivors-deported-from-france-can-now-apply-for-reparations/2015/11/03/e16356ac-8244-11e5-a7ca-6ab6ec20f839_story.html)

Poles were not saved from tyranny but subjected to several decades under Soviet domination (which, contrary to the old propaganda, was not better than being under German occupation). One could characterize the way the war was advertised to the American public as a bait-and-switch scam.

It may be easy for Bauer and Lipstadt to treat Simon Wiesenthal as a marginal figure now, but in the 1970s he was quite prominent and even respected. He was reputedly the “Nazi-hunter” who discovered the whereabouts of Adolf Eichmann (although Wiesenthal’s role is disputed). He also accused Polish-American immigrant Frank Walus (falsely, as it later turned out) of being “the Butcher of Kielce,” and was represented (pseudonymously, but blatantly) as the inept hero of the 1978 Hollywood movie *The Boys from Brazil*. In 1980 President Jimmy Carter presented to Simon Wiesenthal a Congressional Gold Medal. And of course the Simon Wiesenthal Center is named after him. Wiesenthal may have been less cautious than Yehuda Bauer, but in the Holocaust Industry he was not a minor figure.

When President Carter issued the executive order establishing the Holocaust Museum he used (what is, we are now told) Wiesenthal’s figure: “11 million victims of the Holocaust.”

Now, Elie Wiesel, who reputedly disagreed vehemently with Wiesenthal on this question, was in communication with President Carter. He was in fact the chairman of the President’s Commission on the Holocaust.<sup>40</sup> Do you think that Elie Wiesel, or any other Jew, made efforts to impress upon President Carter that he should not say that there were 11 million victims of the Holocaust, during the period when efforts were being made to establish the Holocaust Museum? I would wager that he did not, just as Jews probably did not argue during the war against claims that Poles were being exterminated.

Just as the emphasis on non-Jewish victims was important in war propaganda, it seems likely that a nod to non-Jewish victims was helpful in gaining public acquiescence for a museum to commemorate the Holocaust. The proposal to build a museum on 1.9 acres of invaluable federal land close to the Washington Monument would likely have provoked much more criticism if it had been represented as specifically about Jews.

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<sup>40</sup> <https://www.ushmm.org/information/about-the-museum/presidents-commission>

On 30 January 2017, however, three days after Trump's statement, the USHMM itself declared that the Holocaust was an exclusively Jewish event:<sup>41</sup>

*"The Holocaust was the systematic, state-sponsored murder of six million Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators."*

That is a perfectly clear definition, but then an apparent contradiction is added:

*"Millions of other innocent civilians were persecuted and murdered by the Nazis, but the elimination of Jews was central to Nazi policy."*

Is this saying that there were non-Jewish victims of the Holocaust? No, because "Nazi policy" need not be perfectly synonymous with "the Holocaust." The words must have been carefully chosen. The first sentence defines the Holocaust as specifically Jewish. It seems that the USHMM's statement was designed to appear ambiguous without actually being ambiguous.

What we see is that Jews gained a favor for their ethnic group, the establishment of a museum commemorating the alleged suffering of their ethnic group alone, on the premise that it was not going to be specifically about them. Whether it was planned that way or just worked out that way, the promotion of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum amid talk of the "11 million victims of the Holocaust," when it was really only going to be about an alleged 6 million Jewish victims, amounts to a bait-and-switch scam.

## What This Means

About the controversy around Trump's Holocaust Day statement, *Ha'aretz* quoted an anonymous Democratic staffer as saying:<sup>42</sup>

*"This is going to continue gaining attention, mainly because of how terribly it's been handled by the White House."*

A certain sense of entitlement seems to have blinded some people to the possibility that they themselves might have handled things terribly, when faced with a leader and a people no longer in a mood to be herded to self-destruction.

<sup>41</sup> USHMM, 30 January 2017; <http://web.archive.org/web/20170131022112/https://www.ushmm.org/information/press/press-releases/museum-statement-on-international-holocaust-remembrance-day>

<sup>42</sup> *Ha'aretz*, 9 February 2017; <http://www.haaretz.com/us-news/.premium-1.770650>.

Trump's supporters regard him and his agenda as the last chance for the survival of the America that they always knew and cherished. If Trump's supporters are forced to choose between Trump and the Holocaust, or between saving their country and properly observing the so-called lessons of the Holocaust, public reverence for the Holocaust will certainly suffer for it.

But Lipstadt *et al.* have made matters worse for themselves by continuing to kvetch and by trying to demonstrate that Trump was wrong. In order to explain why Trump was supposedly wrong, certain points about the Holocaust had to be clarified. But the Holocaust legend has survived largely by remaining unclear. The more defined the Holocaust becomes, the easier it is to criticize.

With the clarification that the Holocaust is only about Jews, its relevance has been reduced. Many Christians and Poles, for example, thought that they had a stake in the Holocaust, but now they have been told that whatever martyrs they can claim are excluded.

It is also certain that the credibility of the Holocaust has been damaged by the publicity given to the drastically reduced estimate of non-Jewish deaths in concentration camps, from 5 million to less than half a million. If it is acceptable to repudiate the 5 million then why is it not acceptable to question the 6 million?

If nothing else, Lipstadt and others should have realized that applying epithets like *Anti-Semite* and *Holocaust Denier* to a leader who habitually does not yield under such pressure, and who has fanatical support in a large part of the citizenry, could only result in the diminution of whatever power those words retain.

What we are seeing is that the Holocaust as a force in politics and society is being marginalized and weakened through the arrogance and immoderation of its own Jewish proponents.

# One Survivor, One Single Survivor!

## Treblinka Transitees

*Germar Rudolf*

### Abstract

Orthodox Holocaust scholars reject the revisionist claim that the so-called Aktion Reinhardt Camps were transit camps for Jewish deportees on their way to the East. They challenge revisionists to show them one Jew, one single Jew, who was deported through any of those camps and survived. This paper presents evidence of thousands of Jews for whom those camps were mere layover stations.

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### Holocaust Archaeology

If we follow the orthodox Holocaust narrative, the so-called Aktion Reinhardt Camps – Bełżec, Sobibór and Treblinka – were pure extermination camps. In the very lethal sense of the word, they are said to have been dead ends for Jewish deportees sent there, who were allegedly murdered in homicidal gas chambers using engine-exhaust gas, and their corpses subsequently buried and later exhumed and cremated on huge outdoor pyres.<sup>1</sup>

During the past 20 years, archeological explorations were conducted by orthodox researchers at all three Aktion Reinhardt Camps in search of remnants of the claimed gas-chamber buildings and of the mass graves and mass-cremation sites claimed to have existed nearby.

The earliest such explorations were conducted between 1997 and 1999 at the site of the former Bełżec Camp.<sup>2</sup> While major amounts of disturbed soil were located, the amount of human remains discovered was minimal, and no trace of any building was found that resembles even remotely what witnesses have described as the homicidal gas chamber.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Described most authoritatively by Yitzhak Arad in his book *Bełżec, Sobibór, Treblinka: The Operation Reinhard Death Camps*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington/Indianapolis 1987.

<sup>2</sup> Andrzej Kola, *Bełżec: The Nazi Camp for Jews in the Light of Archeological Sources. Excavations 1997-1999*, The Council for the Protection of Memory and Martyrdom/United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Warsaw/Washington 2000.

<sup>3</sup> See Carlo Mattogno, *Bełżec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History*, reprint, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016 (1st ed.2004).

Next in line was the Sobibór Camp, which was the focus of much larger explorations than those conducted at Bełżec. The investigations started in 2000 and extended well into the year 2014 and probably even beyond that. Unlike Bełżec, the researchers involved did not merely undertake core sample drillings, but they actually excavated several areas suspected to contain remnants of former camp structures: fence poles, buildings, mass graves and cremation pits.<sup>4</sup> In the summer of 2014, a structure was discovered which the researchers involved believe to have been the claimed homicidal gas chamber.<sup>5</sup> Until late 2016, the website dedicated to the Sobibór memorial had a 2014 news item posted announcing the impending publication of the research result.<sup>6</sup> When I approached them via email in late November 2016 asking whether that publication had yet appeared, and if so, where it could be found, instead of receiving an answer, the announcement was quietly removed. A revisionist critique of the findings at Sobibór was published in 2013, which of course does not address the claimed gas-chamber find.<sup>7</sup>

The Treblinka Camp was last in line to become the object of modern archeological research. This included the use of high-technology devices such as LIDAR scans and ground-penetrating radar. Core samples and minor excavations were also conducted, although apparently on a much smaller scale than at Sobibór. No dedicated research report, paper or book seems to have been published as a result of it, but the lead researcher, Dr. Caroline Sturdy Colls, did include some of her findings in a general book on the forensics and archeology of mass-murder sites.<sup>8</sup> A written revisionist critique published two years prior to the appearance of that book could analyze only small bits of information that had been published in rather superficial media items, hence is of merely limited value.<sup>9</sup> A revisionist

<sup>4</sup> Andrzej Kola, "Sprawozdanie z archeologicznych badań na terenie byłego obozu zagłady Żydów w Sobibórze w 2000 r.," *Przeszłość i Pamięć*, No. 3, 2000; *idem*, "Badania archeologiczne terenu byłego obozu zagłady Żydów w Sobibórze," *Przeszłość i Pamięć*, No. 4, 2001; Isaac Gilead, Yoram Haimi, Wojciech Mazurek, "Excavating Nazi Extermination Centres," *Present Pasts*, Vol. 1, 2009; Marek Bem, Wojciech Mazurek, *Sobibór: Archaeological Research Conducted on the Site of the Former German Extermination Centre in Sobibór 2000-2011*, The Foundation for Polish-German Reconciliation, Warsaw/Włodawa 2012.

<sup>5</sup> Claus Hecking, "Archäologen im NS-Lager Sobibór: Plötzlich kommen Stimmen von Juden aus den Ruinen", *Der Spiegel*, Sept. 23, 2014; [www.spiegel.de/einestages/ns-vernichtungslager-Sobibor-ruinen-der-todesfabrik-entdeckt-multimediaspezial-a-993045.html](http://www.spiegel.de/einestages/ns-vernichtungslager-Sobibor-ruinen-der-todesfabrik-entdeckt-multimediaspezial-a-993045.html)

<sup>6</sup> [http://Sobibor.info.pl/?page\\_id=1524](http://Sobibor.info.pl/?page_id=1524); Archive.org did not archive this page.

<sup>7</sup> Carlo Mattogno *et al.*, *op. cit.* (Note 2), Chapter 8.2.3f., pp. 886-939.

<sup>8</sup> Caroline Sturdy Colls, *Holocaust Archaeologies: Approaches and Future Directions*, Springer, Berlin 2015.

<sup>9</sup> Carlo Mattogno *et al.*, *op. cit.* (Note 2), Chapter 8.2.5., pp. 939-952.



video documentary addressing Sturdy Colls's research limits itself to what had appeared during a 2013 TV documentary,<sup>10</sup> hence has a narrow focus as well.<sup>11</sup>

## Conflicting Claims

In any murder case, the burden of proof is on those claiming that a murder has happened. In any scientific dispute, the burden of proof lies on those making any claim about anything.

In the present case, everybody agrees that at least some 1.3 million people were deported to the Aktion Reinhardt Camps, a claim primarily based on a German radio message intercepted and deciphered by the British on January 11, 1943, which speaks of a total of 1,274,166 deportees.<sup>12</sup> But what happened to the Jews who arrived at those camps?

Orthodox historiography maintains that almost all of these Jews were murdered on the spot, usually within a few hours of their arrival at the latest. Only a few healthy young men were kept alive as slave laborers to run the camp's genocidal operation, but even those usually did not live long.

Revisionists, on the other hand, claim that these camps were transit camps, and that Jews arriving at these borderline stations merely swapped trains from European standard gauge to the Russian wide gauge, to be deported further East during a grand plan of resettling Europe's Jews.<sup>13</sup> The revisionist storyline has it that most of the Jews deported to those camps were kept there for only a short while – hours or days – during which they and their belongings may have been subjected to hygienic measures: showers and disinfection. They also may have been subjected to some kind of selection to extract those individuals suitable for slave-labor deployment, to be sent elsewhere, while the rest boarded another train headed further east to be resettled in some part of the then-German-occupied parts of the Soviet Union.

<sup>10</sup> *Treblinka: Inside Hitler's Secret Death Camp*, BBC/Furneaux & Edgar Productions, 2013; <https://vimeo.com/120776242>.

<sup>11</sup> Eric Hunt, *The Treblinka Archeology Hoax*, DVD, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2014; [https://altcensored.com/watch?v=bR8w5\\_ziU70](https://altcensored.com/watch?v=bR8w5_ziU70).

<sup>12</sup> Peter Witte, Stephen Tyas, "A New Document on the Deportation and Murder of Jews during 'Einsatz Reinhardt,'" in: *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, Vol. 15, No. 3, Winter 2001, pp. 469f.

<sup>13</sup> Most recently and thoroughly explained by Carlo Mattogno, Thomas Kues and Jürgen Graf in their 2-volume work *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt"*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015 (1st ed. The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2013); see esp. Chapter 7, "Where They Went: The Reality of Resettlement," pp. 561-703.

## Proving Mass Murder

Those claiming that a gigantic mass-murder operation unfolded at these places have to deliver the kinds of evidence required in any murder case: primarily traces of the bodies, evidence of murder, and any kind of trace of the murder weapon. The archaeological investigations mentioned earlier were carried out to some degree to do exactly that: locate bodily remains, determine the way they died, and find traces of the gas chambers. Revisionist critics have claimed that the evidence actually found falls extremely short of what has to be expected, yet orthodox counter-critics have argued otherwise.<sup>14</sup>

For this study, I will focus on the Treblinka Camp, which is said to have had the largest death toll of all three Aktion Reinhardt Camps.

First, let's define what kind of evidence would be required to prove that the claimed mass murder has taken place. Most-important, this concerns traces of the victims or of the manner in which their bodies were disposed of. The orthodoxy claims that some 700,000 victims were buried within the camp and later exhumed and cremated on huge pyres. I will leave aside here the question as to how such a task could have been physically possible, for if the remains of 700,000 victims can be located, that feat obviously was possible somehow. Hence, we need to worry about the How only if we do *not* find the expected traces.

The burial of 700,000 victims within a few months – most are said to have died between July and October 1942 – requires a minimum amount of space in the soil. In addition, large areas where the cremations allegedly took place must have existed, too. Finally, the cremation remains – ashes, body fragments, unburned wood – need to be found somewhere. This all needs quantification.

However, the task is not as simple as it seems, because we are not dealing with a pristine crime scene as it was left behind by the alleged perpetrators. Quite to the contrary: it is a matter of record that two forensic/archaeological investigations were conducted there at war's end or shortly thereafter, one by Soviet, the other by Polish authorities.<sup>15</sup> In addition, there is evidence suggesting that bombs were dropped onto the area of the former Treblinka Camp toward the end of the war, probably by Soviet air-

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<sup>14</sup> See in this regard primarily Jonathan Harrison, Roberto Muehlenkamp, Jason Myers, Sergey Romanov, Nicholas Terry, *Bełżec, Sobibór, Treblinka: Holocaust Denial and Operation Reinhard, A Critique of the Falsehoods of Mattogno, Graf and Kues*, <http://holocaustcontroversies.blogspot.com>, December 2011.

<sup>15</sup> See Carlo Mattogno, Jürgen Graf, *Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?*, 2nd ed., Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, Ill., 2005, pp. 77-90.

craft, causing major devastation.<sup>16</sup> Furthermore, completely undocumented random digs by grave robbers have been going on for decades, as the site was left basically unguarded for decades after the war.

Hence, even if one were to succeed in determining exactly how much of the camp's underlying soil has been disturbed, how is one to tell which of these perturbations originate from the purported perpetrators and which have been added by the above-mentioned activities that unfolded after the camp had been dissolved? While it is perhaps possible to find out where and how much of a volume the Soviet and Polish investigative commissions dug up, and to what degree it included the volume of former mass graves and cremation sites, etc., it is probably rather difficult, if at all possible, to distinguish bomb craters and haphazard digs from original mass graves and cremation sites. But such a distinction is indispensable in order to be sure which soil perturbation is original and which is later. Admittedly, this prerequisite is a very high standard of proof which may be extremely difficult or even impossible to meet. But that failure of securing the evidence while it was fresh is merely the fault of the authorities in charge of the area right after the withdrawal of all German authorities in 1944. Worse still, if the camp's area was indeed bombarded by the Soviet Air Force, this raises the suspicion that the Soviets themselves were those who initiated the process of destroying the evidence. It is moot to speculate about their motives, but it is safe to say that securing evidence in a mass-murder case was obviously not on their minds. At any rate, not having conducted a thorough forensic investigation for so many decades has led to a considerable deterioration and spoliation of the evidence which we may never be able to overcome.

Still, considering that the cremation of 700,000+ victims must have left innumerable traces in and around the camp, it should be possible to come to some conclusions when scouring the soil of the entire former camp and its vicinity for these remains.<sup>17</sup> This might be a daunting task, but it seems to be the only way of determining with any degree of reliability the magnitude of events that unfolded there.

As to remnants of homicidal gas chambers, this seems to be a wild-goose chase undertaken by the orthodoxy. While it is expected that some building remains have to be found in those camps, finding a "gas chamber" seems illusory, for how are we to decide whether the ruins of a building

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<sup>16</sup> Bomb craters of up to 6 meters deep and 25 meters in diameter were reported by the Polish investigative commission in late 1945; see *ibid.*, pp. 85-87.

<sup>17</sup> Although even that evidence might have been corrupted by Jewish visitors scattering the ashes of their deceased relatives on the camp grounds; see Eric Hunt, *op. cit.*, Note 11.

served as a chemical mass-slaughter facility? While it is possible to expect chemical traces of mass murder committed with hydrogen cyanide aka Zyklon B – in the form of long-term-stable Iron Blue<sup>18</sup> – the lethal gas which orthodox historians today claim was allegedly used in the Aktion Reinhardt Camps – engine-exhaust gases – would not have left any trace whatsoever. Hence, if some ruins containing tiles are discovered, as was the case at Treblinka, how are we to decide whether these tiles were part of an actual shower room, as revisionists claim, or of a homicidal gas chamber merely disguised as a shower room, as orthodox historians insist? As far as I can see, there is no way of telling the difference.

## Proving Transit Activities

Revisionists face a different challenge. If almost 1.3 million individuals were transited through those camps, where is the evidence for this? Where are these 1.3 million persons? Asking that question 75 years later is a little late, too. It cannot be expected that many of these individuals are still alive today. But what evidence is there that Treblinka, to stick with this camp, served as a layover station? And is there even one single Jew who was deported to Treblinka and showed up alive in “the East” or anywhere else, for that matter?

Interestingly, there are quite a few eyewitness accounts recorded by orthodox organizations who attest to the fact that they, together with hundreds of other deportees, were indeed transited through Treblinka. Eric Hunt has included some of these statements in his documentary on Treblinka.<sup>19</sup> Although these Jews were sent to the Majdanek labor camp rather than “to the East,” their stories still confirm that Treblinka did serve as a transit camp for thousands of Jews. This means that Treblinka had to have the logistical capability of serving that purpose.

Carlo Mattogno has pointed out a particularly illuminating case of a Jewish individual transited through Treblinka.<sup>20</sup> It is this that fate of a certain Minna Grossova, who was born on Sept. 20, 1874. On October 19, 1942, this 68-year-old lady was deported to Treblinka – at a time when on average some 5,000 Jews are said to have been killed and buried there every single day. But instead of getting killed there, she was sent to Auschwitz, where she ... no, was not sent to the gas chambers there either, alt-

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<sup>18</sup> See Germar Rudolf, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2017.

<sup>19</sup> Eric Hunt, *op. cit.*, Note 11, starting at 6 min 18 sec.

<sup>20</sup> C. Mattogno, *Healthcare in Auschwitz: Medical Care and Special Treatment of Registered Inmates*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016, p. 165

though she was most certainly not “fit for labor,” but lived there another 14 months, finally dying there on December 30.<sup>21</sup> If Mrs. Grossova at age 68 was spared death in the gas chambers of Treblinka and Auschwitz, it is likely that the many hundreds of her fellow sufferers deported together with her shared her fate as well. This fate, too, underlines that Treblinka was indeed used as a transit camp where not even old, frail Jews were murdered.

How about Jews actually transited to “the East”? Jean-Marie Boisdefeu has documented an interesting case he stumbled over while skimming Vad Vashem’s database of Holocaust victims.<sup>22</sup> This case, too, is based on a memorial book published by government authorities, in this case of Germany. It concerns the Berlin Jew Siegmund Rothstein, born in 1867, who was first deported to the Theresienstadt Ghetto for elderly Jews in August 1942. Barely a month later, however, on September 26, he was deported to Treblinka at the age of 75. But that was not his end at all, because the German authorities found life signs of him further east, as they finally determined that Rothstein died in Minsk, the capital city of Belarus, some 240 miles (286 km) east of Treblinka. I doubt 75-year-old Mr. Rothstein jumped off the train prior to arriving at Treblinka and ran all the way to German-occupied Minsk. Hence, he must have traveled there by train. I also doubt that the German authorities reserved a train just for him or put just him on a military train going to Minsk. Rather, he must have made that journey on a deportation train together with hundreds or thousands of fellow deportees from Theresienstadt.

Boisdefeu states that none of the thousands of Jews deported from Theresienstadt is listed in the German memorial book as having been killed at Treblinka, but that they all are listed with a variety of different locations where they either died or were last heard of and then went missing.

This case, too, indicates that thousands of Jews seem to have been deported to “the East” with Treblinka as a transit station. As a result, Treblinka must indeed have had the logistics to temporarily house, feed and clean hundreds, if not thousands of individuals for short periods of time. Among other things, it most likely did have a very real shower facility for that very purpose.

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<sup>21</sup> Miroslav Kárný, *Terezínská pamětní kniha*, Terezínská Iniciativa Melantrich, Prague 1995, Vol. 1, p. 393.

<sup>22</sup> François Sauvenière (pseud.), “Gazé à Treblinka et mort à Minsk,” *Dubitando*, No. 7, March 2006; republished in: Jean-Marie Boisdefeu, *Dubitando: Textes révisionnistes (2004-2008)*, La Sfinge, Rome 2009, pp. 133-136; Engl.: Jean-Marie Boisdefeu, “Gazé à Treblinka et mort à Minsk,” *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 9, No. 1; <https://codoh.com/library/document/gassed-at-treblinka-and-deceased-in-minsk/>

It is therefore clear that orthodox historians have to adjust their narrative to accommodate that role somehow. For instance, Treblinka could be re-labeled as a combined extermination and transit camp, serving both purposes at once. This dual-interpretation approach, first observed by Arthur Butz in his trail-blazing book,<sup>23</sup> has been very successful in shoring up the orthodox extermination narrative for Auschwitz and Majdanek, when the mounting evidence against their cases threatened to undermine them. In the case of Treblinka, orthodox as well as revisionist historians could be accommodated by saying that, yes, there was a real shower, but, yes, it was also equipped to murder instead of shower the deportees. Whether that is a credible narrative, is for the reader to decide.

As far as I know, no one has done any thorough, systematic research trying to locate more individual cases of Jews transited through Treblinka, Sobibór or Bełżec to other places using the data available in published sources, victim and witness databases, etc. No one has even considered the question, let alone pursued it. Orthodox researchers are unlikely to undertake such research, as asking the question is a heresy worth the professional death penalty. Revisionists, on the other hand, have so far lacked the human, monetary, logistical and temporal resources to undertake such research on the grand scale it would require. So in this case as well, the evidence keeps deteriorating, as memories fade, documents decay and survivors die.

The one revisionist whom I had invited to do that research in late 2016 – Eric Hunt – got upset with me because I didn't offer him the research results on a silver platter ready for his consumption. Hence, he decided to take an altogether contrary stance with regard to the whole matter. Pity.

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<sup>23</sup> Arthur Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry*, 4th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015, pp. 12, 141, 149, 156, 160, 165, 179f. etc.

## Josef Mengele – the Creation of a Myth

*Germar Rudolf*

**M**ay I ask my dear reader whether he or she recognizes any of the following names:

Fritz Klein, Heinz Thilo, Bruno Kitt, Erwin von Helmersen, Werner Rohde, Hellmuth Vetter, Horst Schumann, Carl Clauberg, Hans Wilhelm König, Franz Lucas, Alfred Trzebinski, Oskar Dienstbach, Siegfried Schwela, Franz von Bodmann, Kurt Uhlenbroock, Eduard Wirths, Hans Münch, Johann Paul Kremer, Horst Fischer, Friedrich Entress?

Unless you're an expert in the field, you probably have no clue who these people are. The only name I would recognize, if I were to turn off my expert knowledge, is Clauberg, and that only because that was the name of my high-school art teacher (first name unknown).

All the men listed above were at some point or other SS physicians at the infamous Auschwitz Camp.<sup>1</sup>

I omitted one name from the list, and that for a good reason, because that name would give it all away:

Josef Mengele.

Why is it that we *all* recognize this one name, but have no idea about all the others? And with *all*, I am not just referring to any of us. This *all* also includes Auschwitz survivors. If we read or listen to the many testimonies of the thousands of Auschwitz survivors, there seems to have been only one evil person in that entire huge camp: Josef Mengele. Almost every survivor mentions him as an evil SS doctor sending people either to the gas chambers or subjecting them to some cruel, senseless, torturous experiments. Just as Auschwitz has become the symbol for the Holocaust in general, so does Mengele symbolize the evil of Auschwitz. They are synonymous.

Why is that so?

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<sup>1</sup> See the list of all known Auschwitz SS personnel at [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal\\_im\\_KZ\\_Auschwitz](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_im_KZ_Auschwitz).



*SS officers at Auschwitz. From left to right: Richard Baer, Josef Mengele, Josef Kramer, Rudolf Höss (From the so-called Höcker Album, USHMM Archive)*

## Mengele Hysteria

Most of the above-listed individuals were arrested after the war at some point and either committed suicide while incarcerated or were sentenced to death or to extended prison terms. Mengele escaped. He was never caught. In 1985, years after his death in 1979 in his South-American exile, however, his former whereabouts were revealed, his remains eventually exhumed and identified.<sup>2</sup>

Mengele wasn't the only Auschwitz physician who managed to escape, though. Hans Wilhelm König was even better than Mengele. König disappeared without leaving a trace. But no one has ever heard that name, or have you?

We get an idea what the basis of the "Mengele Myth" is if we listen to one of the most-determined Nazi hunters of the world, the Israeli Efraim Zuroff. While hunting for Josef Mengele during the 1980s, he stumbled upon the remarkable fact that survivors immediately after the war did not describe Mengele as the same evil criminal as he was portrayed in the 1980s or even later. Sifting through newsletters published right after the

<sup>2</sup> For the orthodoxy's story, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josef\\_Mengele](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josef_Mengele).



war by and for “survivors,” he came across the (false) news that Mengele had been arrested in early 1947. On that occasion, survivor newsletters asked their readers for incriminating testimonies against Mengele, and such testimonies were then even published. But, as Zuroff summarizes:<sup>3</sup>

*“The content of these articles proved quite surprising because they clearly indicated that the Mengele of 1985, who had become a symbol of evil and the personification of the perversion of science, did not enjoy the same notoriety in 1947. [...Zuroff noted] that Mengele was not considered a very high-ranking criminal [in 1947], nor was his supposed arrest regarded as an event of exceptional significance. [...] This notice was, in effect, the first indication that the status of the infamous ‘Angel of Death’ had grown by leaps and bounds over the years. [...Mengele was], in a certain sense, not the same person who was simultaneously hunted for in South America.”*

Of course, memories are more accurate a short time after an alleged event than decades later, so the image survivors had of Mengele in 1947 was most certainly more accurate as well.

In 1986, shortly after the hunt for Mengele had been over, the Czech-German historian Zdenek Zofka wrote these memorable lines about how Mengele had become the center of attention of the Holocaust Industry:<sup>4</sup>

*“After the fortieth anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz and after the ‘Mengele Tribunal’ had been staged on occasion of that anniversary in Jerusalem, the search for Mengele was intensified drastically. The reward leading to his capture was increased by the government of the German state of Hesse from 40,000 to one million deutschmarks, and the reward finally reached the staggering height of ten million deutschmarks due to private donations. Along with the intensified search for Mengele, the media’s interest in the case escalated as well. The ‘Angel of Death of Auschwitz’ offered perfect opportunities for an incessant flood of sensational news, and increasingly cruel and shocking crimes committed by Mengele were revealed with reference to witnesses. The mass murderer Mengele turned into the evil incarnate as such, the outright superhuman demon, as Robert Lifton writes.”*

<sup>3</sup> E. Zuroff, *Occupation Nazi-Hunter: The Continuing Search for the Perpetrators of the Holocaust*, KTAV, Hoboken, N.J., 1994, pp. 127f.

<sup>4</sup> Zdenek Zofka, “Der KZ-Arzt Mengele zur Typologie eines NS-Verbrechens,” in: *Vierteljahrshfte für Zeitgeschichte*, Vol. 34, No. 2 (1986) pp. 245-267, here p. 245f.; [www.ifz-muenchen.de/heftarchiv/1986\\_2.pdf](http://www.ifz-muenchen.de/heftarchiv/1986_2.pdf).

Zofka's aim with his paper was an attempt to "correct the image of Josef Mengele, which has been distorted and exorbitantly exaggerated by the sensational media." He admits that, when trying to assess the crimes allegedly committed by Mengele, there is basically no documentary evidence to rely on, and that relying on witness accounts in such an atmosphere of hysteria is problematic, to say the least. He continues by stating:

*"All too often, it is impossible to be sure that their [the witnesses'] recollections really refer to Mengele at all. It is all too often possible to show that Mengele has been confused with other SS physicians. Almost all the inmates state that they were selected by Mengele on the ramp [to be sent to the gas chamber]. But camp physicians performed the selections in shifts; Mengele performed no more selections than any of the others."* (*ibid.*, p. 246)

This underscores the point I made earlier.

When assessing Mengele's purported crimes, we have to distinguish three different sets:

1. Selecting inmates for the gas chambers.
2. Experiments with twins.
3. Random medical experiments.

Let's discuss all three of them here briefly, with reference to further reading for those who want to learn more. Let's start with the last one first, because it can be dealt with rather swiftly.

## Random Medical Experiments

There is "eyewitness" testimony galore about utterly senseless, cruel experiments allegedly performed by Mengele, like changing eye colors by injecting dye into an eye, transplanting limbs and organs to random places in the body, and other nonsense. While studying hundreds of "survivor" testimonies, I've come across a good share of these insults to the intellect, so insulting, indeed, that I will not waste my time listing them here. Google the net, and you'll stumble across these Halloweenish horror stories all over the place. People evidently like to gawk at guts and gore, so the survivors, protected from scrutiny by their aura of sainthood, cater to that need. Interestingly, the alleged victims of these experiments, quite frequently the very witnesses telling these tales, show no signs whatsoever of these cruel procedures. And it goes without saying that there is not the slightest proof for any of it: no documents, no autopsies, no medical examination on survivors proving it. Nothing. It's all a pack of lies, sweet and simple.

## Twins

The alleged cruel experiments Mengele is said to have performed with twins deported to Auschwitz were so lethal that most of the twins he had enrolled in his research not only survived the war, but were even able to form an association in 1984, toward the peak of the Mengele hysteria, which was meant to lobby for their and their descendants' interests: Children of Auschwitz Nazi Deadly Lab Experiment Survivors (CANDLES). Read and rethink the association's name: How can deadly lab experiments have any survivors?

In fact, as Italian historian Carlo Mattogno has shown in his paper on Mengele's twin research,<sup>5</sup> there are three facts which clearly prove that Mengele did not commit any crimes on those twins:

- a. All the surviving paperwork clearly shows that his research was limited to anthropological and behavioral studies, but did not include any surgical or other intrusive procedures.
- b. All the twins enlisted for his research were enrolled in that program for months on end, with none of them ever dying.
- c. Most of those involved – the twins as well as Mengele's inmate assistants – survived Auschwitz and the war.

Separately, think of that: Children are not supposed to have gotten beyond the camp's railway ramp. Since they were obviously unfit for labor, the Holocaust orthodoxy has it that they were sent to the gas chamber straight away, but that's evidently not what happened, not just with Mengele's twin children, but in general.

For the long list of twins and children at Auschwitz who survived the camp, see Mattogno's paper.

## Gas-Chamber Selections

Which brings me to the final point: The selections at the railway ramps near the Auschwitz Camp and (later) inside the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp. There can be no doubt that these selections took place. They happened at Auschwitz, and they happened at other German wartime camps as well. They were usually performed by physicians, and it is safe to say that Mengele, as one of the many Auschwitz physicians, was ordered to do them as well.

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<sup>5</sup> Carlo Mattogno, "Dr. Mengele's 'Medical Experiments' on Twins in the Birkenau Gypsy Camp," *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (2013); <https://codoh.com/library/document/dr-mengeles-medical-experiments-on-twins-in-the/>.

But what were they about? Did those in charge, Mengele among them, decide who got to live and who was to die in the gas?

To answer this question comprehensively would require the analysis of tens of thousands of documents that survived the war. I'm not going to do this here, most importantly because there is no need to reinvent the wheel. Others have done that already, and I'll point the reader to them.

The issue boils down to two questions:

- a. Are there any documents indicating that homicidal gas chambers existed at Auschwitz?
- b. What do the documents reveal about the purpose of selection(s) made?

Regarding a., let me quote from an article published in late 2016 in the conservative mainstream periodical *Taki's Magazine*. It was written by Jewish activist David Cole, who in the 1990s was dabbling for a while in Auschwitz research. In this *Taki* article, Cole, who believes in all other aspects of the orthodox Holocaust narrative, explains why he has problems with Auschwitz:<sup>6</sup>

*"Ah, Auschwitz. Yes, here's where we still have a problem. [...] there are genuine problems with what is commonly claimed to be part 3 [of the Holocaust]—that in 1943 Auschwitz-Birkenau was 'renovated' to become an ultra-super be-all end-all extermination facility. To me, the evidence just isn't there, and the evidence that does exist calls that claim into question. [...] Orthodox historians] backed themselves into a corner by putting Auschwitz, with its phony, postwar tourist-attraction 'gas chamber' and its complete lack of documentary evidence supporting a killing program, front and center as the heart of the Holocaust. They're in so deep at this point that they can't back off.*

*It's surprisingly easy to get the leading lights of anti-denial to admit as much one-on-one. Rick Eaton has been the senior researcher at the Simon Wiesenthal Center for thirty years. He's as major a player in the fight against Holocaust denial as anyone on earth. Two years ago, I*



David Cole

<sup>6</sup> David Cole, "OY VEY! Denial Is Dead," *Taki's Magazine*, Sept. 29, 2016; [http://takimag.com/article/denial\\_is\\_dead\\_david\\_cole](http://takimag.com/article/denial_is_dead_david_cole).

*corresponded with him (under a pseudonym, of course... he'd never speak directly with the likes of me!) regarding the Auschwitz problem. I explained my thesis to him, that Auschwitz, having various 'issues' that call the credibility of extermination claims into question, should not be used to represent the Holocaust. He agreed [...].*

*Keep in mind that even though I was using a pseudonym, I was not falsely claiming to be anyone of note. In other words, Eaton made that admission to a complete nobody, a total stranger. One gets the feeling that many of these experts are secretly longing for the day when they can be open about the 'Auschwitz problem' and move past it [...]."*

Fact is that challenging the orthodox Auschwitz – and Mengele – narrative is a crime in many countries, and in those countries where it is not, doing so will still turn challengers into social pariahs. Hence, you won't hear a word from any mainstream scholar about the fact that "the evidence just isn't there." When scientists have to act under the threat of legal or professional penalty, we can neither trust them nor their research results.

All that remains are the studies of those who don't bend to the pressure; who literally risk loss of life, limb and liberty when publishing their iconoclastic research results. I may point out two of those studies which can give the reader a good overview as to why we have an "Auschwitz problem":

1. *The Real Case of Auschwitz* by the already-mentioned Carlo Mattogno.<sup>7</sup> This thick volume of some 750 pages thoroughly discusses all the relevant documentary evidence on those buildings which are said to have contained homicidal gas chambers. This is the main foundation upon which Cole based his conclusion that the evidence for the existence of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz "just isn't there," and that "the evidence that does exist calls that claim into question."

2. *The Chemistry of Auschwitz*, by, well, myself.<sup>8</sup> This 440-page book summarizes the documentary situation succinctly (which saves you having to read the 750 pages of the first book mentioned) and forensically evaluates various kinds of material evidence of the purported crime scene.

There are many more studies that could be listed, but the interested reader can learn about them when perusing the two works just mentioned.

<sup>7</sup> Carlo Mattogno: *The Real Case for Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2015; <https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-real-case-for-auschwitz/>.

<sup>8</sup> Germar Rudolf, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers. A Crime-Scene Investigation*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2017; <https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-chemistry-of-auschwitz/>.

The upshot of all these studies is quite simply that there cannot have been any homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. The forensic and documentary evidence positively refutes even the possibility of their existence.

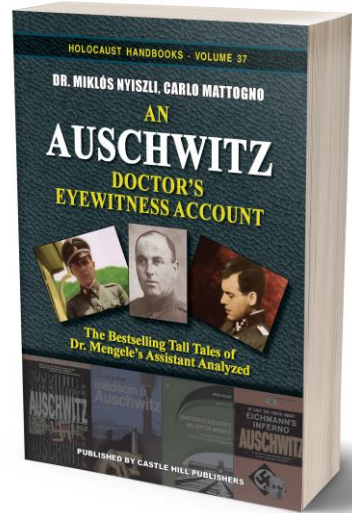
This brings us to Point b. If the selections were not designed to send people to the gas chambers, what purpose did they serve? Well, if a camp received hundreds of inmates in one swoop, what was the SS supposed to do? Just let those deportees walk in and do whatever they pleased? Some kind of admission procedure had to be in place where it was figured out which deportee was to be lodged in which building in which part of the camp, or who of them will even be sent to another camp. Such an admission procedure happens in every prison and camp in every country. That wasn't any different at Auschwitz.

Having physicians involved to assess the health of incoming deportees makes sense, too. A detailed analysis of the surviving documentation clearly shows in this regard as well that there was nothing sinister or unusual about those selections at Auschwitz.<sup>9</sup>

## Witnesses

But what about all those witnesses? Well, if we look into witnesses who testified about their experiences with Dr. Mengele right at the end of the war, before memories got corrupted by the Mengele hysteria starting at the late 1970s/early 1980s, there is really only one witness saying anything of substance: the Jewish physician Miklos Nyiszli from Hungary, who for several months of his incarceration at Auschwitz was the assistant of Dr. Mengele, if we are to believe him.

The late German mainstream historian and expert of Third Reich history Prof. Dr. Werner Maser said about Nyiszli simply that he "lied exces-



*Cover art for an upcoming study of the testimonies of one of the key witnesses propping up the orthodox Auschwitz narrative.*

<sup>9</sup> See C. Mattogno, *Healthcare in Auschwitz: Medical Care and Special Treatment of Registered Inmates*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016; <https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/healthcare-in-auschwitz/>.



sively.”<sup>10</sup> He didn’t justify this harsh assessment, however, because that would have required citing the writings of heretics, which Maser didn’t want to do to prevent getting himself in trouble (so he admitted to me). In his above-quoted paper on Mengele, Mattogno gave a brief summary of the main reasons why Nyiszli was indeed an imposter and excessive liar. The reader interested in a thorough, 300-page critique of Nyiszli’s various tall tales in English will have to wait until later this year, though, when a study dedicated to this key witness is slated to appear.<sup>11</sup>



*A drawing of a prisoner showing Dr. Wirths, garrison physician at Auschwitz between September 1942 and early 1945, as a knight in shining uniform battling against lice infestation and thus typhus at Auschwitz.*

## The Legacy

Mengele is special, so special, indeed, that this is the only uncommon German last name my English spell checker doesn’t complain about. Like blitzkrieg and Auschwitz, this term has become a fixed part of the English language. What a proud legacy of a reviled concentration-camp physician!

In Mengele’s case, however, it is safe to say that this isn’t his fault. As Wikipedia writes correctly, quoting the one book that was most influential in cementing the Mengele hysteria:<sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Werner Maser, *Fälschung, Dichtung und Wahrheit über Hitler und Stalin*, Olzog, Munich 2004, p. 348.

<sup>11</sup> Carlo Mattogno, Miklos Nyiszli, *An Auschwitz Doctor’s Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele’s Assistant Analyzed*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, in translation; <https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/an-auschwitz-doctors-eyewitness-account/>; an older, shorter study is available only in Italian: C. Mattogno, “*Medico ad Auschwitz*”: *Anatomia di un falso*, Edizioni La Sfinge, Parma 1988.

<sup>12</sup> Gerald L. Posner, John Ware, *Mengele: The Complete Story*, McGraw-Hill, New York 1986, pp. 2, 279.

*“Rolf [Mengele, Josef’s son], who had not seen his father since the ski holiday in 1956, visited him there [in São Paulo, Brazil] in 1977 and found an unrepentant Nazi who claimed he had never personally harmed anyone and had only done his duty.”*

Mengele was a deputy of the Auschwitz garrison physician Dr. Eduard Wirths. Wirths, in turn, was celebrated by hundreds of Auschwitz inmates as a hero, as the “Angel of Auschwitz” saving the lives of tens of thousands of them with his selfless efforts to improve their lot and to battle the epidemics reaping a gruesome harvest at Auschwitz.<sup>13</sup> Mengele was Wirths’s right-hand man – in the battle to save as many lives as possible of those whom the authorities of the Third Reich had recklessly and irresponsibly deported to Auschwitz.

Mengele was not just innocent of the crimes he is accused of. Together with Eduard Wirths and the other physicians at Auschwitz, his tireless efforts saved the lives of ten thousands of inmates.

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<sup>13</sup> See Christoph M. Wieland, “Eduard Wirths, M.D., Garrison physician of Auschwitz – a Key Witness to the Holocaust!?”, in: C. Mattogno, *Healthcare in Auschwitz*, *op. cit.* (Note 9), pp. 219-269.



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## PROFILES IN HISTORY

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Ludwig Fanghänel

8 October 1937 – 20 January 2017, R.I.P.

*Jürgen Graf*

**M**y my wife Olga and I learned with immense sadness that our dear friend Dr. Ludwig Fanghänel passed away on 20 January. To the revisionist community, Ludwig was known under his pen name Klaus Schwensen. He was the author of seven revisionist articles published in the English language at INCONVENIENT HISTORY:

<https://codoh.com/library/document/author/schwensen-klaus/>

Of these articles, the ones about the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp and the Soviet Extraordinary Commission are of particular importance.

Several other studies authored by Dr. Fanghänel under the pseudonym Klaus Schwensen only appeared in German. Of special interest is his analysis of the so-called “Lachout Document” (*Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, 2/2004). According to this document, which purportedly emanated from a “*Militärpolizeilicher Dienst*” in Vienna, no homicidal gassings had taken place in the concentration camps of the “Altreich” (Germany in its 1937 borders), nor at the Mauthausen Camp. Unfortunately, the alleged authenticity of this document was tenaciously defended by several revisionists for many years.

As Dr. Fanghänel conclusively demonstrated in his meticulous analysis, there is not the faintest evidence that a “*Militärpolizeilicher Dienst*” ever existed. As such an organization would inevitably have left ample traces in the archives; this alone is sufficient to demolish the credibility of the “Lachout Document,” which was in all probability fabricated by Emil Lachout himself, a man whom Prof. Robert Faurisson had always suspected of being an imposter, and who gave all kinds of contradictory explanations as to how he had obtained this “document.” Of course, this does not mean that the claim made in this “document” is wrong; as a matter of fact, no homicidal gas chambers existed at any of the aforementioned camps. But we revisionists cannot afford to base our claims on forgeries. We do not depend on them.

Ludwig Fanghänel was born in Saxony in 1937. He later emigrated to Western Germany and settled in Munich, where he acquired a doctorate in chemistry and worked as a chemist for decades. He never lost his unmistakable Saxon accent.

I first met Ludwig in April 2003 when he visited me and Olga in Moscow. A second visit would follow ten years later. Ludwig was an exceptionally kind person; it was simply impossible not to love him. He was also a most fascinating interlocutor. An avid traveler, he had visited numerous countries from India to Mexico. I will never forget his vivid and humorous accounts of his adventures in these distant lands.

The unspeakable disaster which has struck his German fatherland under the treacherous Merkel regime deeply upset Ludwig. He placed his hope in the *ADF (Alternative für Deutschland)* party, whose electoral successes in East Germany filled him with cautious optimism.

Ludwig used to call me every few weeks from Munich. After his phone calls stopped and he did not reply to my mails, my wife and I became alarmed and contacted one of his friends who informed us that Ludwig, who wore a cardiac pacemaker and whose physical health had been deteriorating for some time, had been found dead in his flat. According to the forensic experts, his death had probably occurred on 20 January. He was buried in Munich.

A wonderful friend and excellent scholar has left us. May he rest in peace!

## Samuel Crowell: In Memoriam!

By Richard A. Widmann

I learned of the passing of Samuel Crowell as I have learned of the passing of several friends over the past year – via email. I had been away for the day but decided to check my messages prior to retiring for the evening. There were several stacked up regarding my late friend; the subject of the first was simply “Crowell.” Nearly three weeks had already passed since the heart attack that claimed his life on 1 April – news doesn’t necessarily travel fast on the Internet.

As revisionists, we are naturally skeptical and therefore question reports of contemporary events as well as historical accounts. The attachment of an obituary quickly removed all doubt. It is widely known that “Samuel Crowell” was a pseudonym –one of several which my colleague chose to assign to his articles; I shall for the sake of the privacy of his family use that name throughout this article. Crowell selected his *nom de plume* due to the threat of persecution that revisionists suffered from the mid-1990s on. It was in fact legislation throughout Europe trampling free speech with regard to the Holocaust story that first caught Crowell’s eye and resulted in his immersion in the subject.

The man who would become Samuel Crowell was born in San Francisco on 5 May 1955. Crowell loved his country and especially the freedoms that so many took for granted during the Eisenhower administration of his birth. He would join the Marine Corps where he served two tours of duty. He graduated from the University of California (Berkeley) where he studied philosophy, foreign languages, and modern European history. His continued love of history and amazing ability to recall facts resulted in his attainment of a Master’s degree in Eastern European History from Columbia University. He would later become a Professor of History at Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania.

I first became aware of Crowell around 1994. I spotted his comments on the alt-revisionism newsgroup in the days before the appearance of any websites on the Holocaust (or just about any other matter). His user ID at the time was “Ehrlich606” and for the first couple years, I referred to him simply as Ehrlich. I noticed his comments initially because they were utterly free of cant. His questions were sharp. His comments were direct – but never derogatory. Crowell would later describe himself as a “moderate re-

visionist.” This was more than a label but rather a school of thought that he hoped would find more adherents. Crowell was genuinely interested in debunking the exaggerations and excesses of the Holocaust story but did so without any intention of offending anyone – especially the Jewish people.

Shortly after our first exchanges on the Internet, I introduced Crowell to Bradley R. Smith and the small cadre of volunteers around CODOH. Crowell was immediately drawn to Smith’s style, charm, and cause – namely to argue for intellectual freedom with regard to the Holocaust story. It was not long after this that I had the opportunity to meet Crowell face-to-face. It was the first of many such occasions in which we would gather with other revisionists for food, drink, and discussion of the latest turns in Holocaust studies. During that first meeting, we visited the home of Friedrich Berg, who was well known for his studies surrounding the absurdity of the diesel-gas-chamber story.

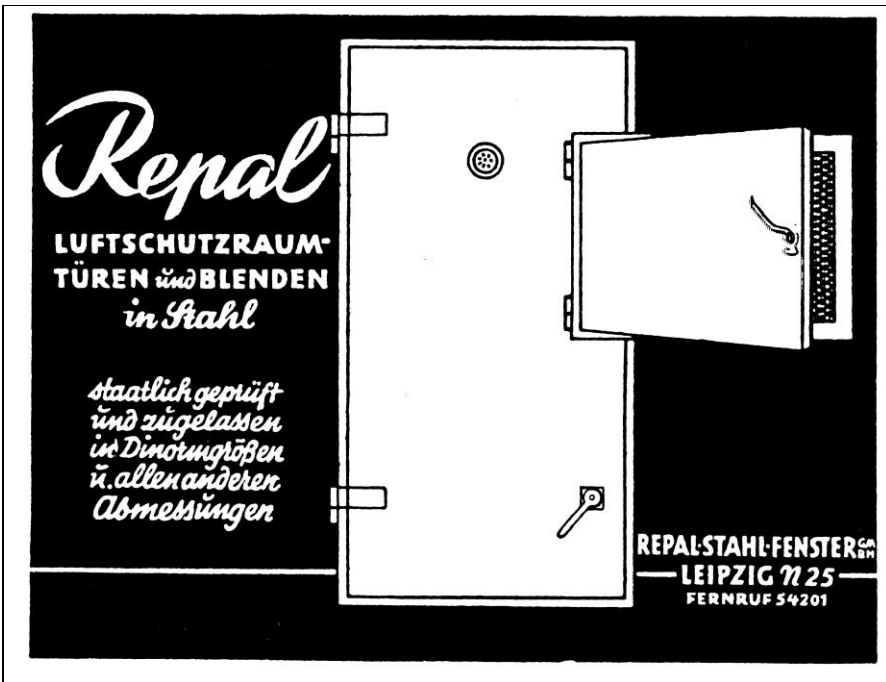
Berg shared documents from his personal files including several having to do with the construction and sale of German air-raid-shelter components. While going through these wartime materials, we first saw the Repal advertisement for “air defense shelter doors and shutters, in steel.” We immediately recognized that the gas-resistant door with protected peephole was identical to the Majdanek “gas-chamber door” replica that the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) had put on display for an American audience at their new museum on the National Mall.

By early 1997, Crowell’s first article appeared on the CODOH Website, “Wartime Germany’s Anti-Gas Air-Raid Shelters: A Refutation of Pressac’s ‘Criminal Traces.’” Crowell’s approach was to address the leading “exterminationist” writers with a positive rather than negative approach. His idea was, rather than saying something could not have been used as a gas chamber, to explain what it may more likely have been used for. Beginning with Jean-Claude Pressac’s noted 39 “Criminal Traces” – what he called “indirect proofs” of the Holocaust, Crowell presented benign explanations. When his article appeared in *The Journal of Historical Review*, the editor explained:<sup>1</sup>

*“His basic argument is that the documents cited by Pressac as ‘traces’ of homicidal ‘gas chambers’ are references to air-raid shelters, or to their fittings or equipment. Specifically, he contends, the Birkenau crematory morgue rooms – the supposed ‘gas chambers’ where, it is al-*

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<sup>1</sup> Samuel Crowell, “Wartime Germany’s Anti-Gas Air-Raid Shelters: A Refutation of Pressac’s ‘Criminal Traces,’” *The Journal of Historical Review* Vol. 18, No. 4, July / August 1999, p. 7; <https://codoh.com/library/document/wartime-germanys-anti-gas-air-raid-shelters/>.



The Repal company of Leipzig offers “air defense shelter doors and shutters, in steel” in this advertisement, which appeared in a 1942 issue of the German trade periodical *Baulicher Luftschutz*. Such doors were gas resistant. Note the protected peep hole.

*leged, hundreds of thousands of Jews were killed with ‘Zyklon’ pesticide – were modified to also serve as air-raid shelters with features to protect against possible Allied attacks with poison gas.”*

By July of 1997, Crowell penned his second article dealing with the “bomb shelter thesis” – this time expanding his argument and leveraging newly found materials.

“Defending Against the Allied Bombing Campaign: Air Raid Shelters and Gas Protection in Germany” quickly found adherents and detractors from both the revisionist and exterminationist camps. While Crowell never claimed to be the first to make the air-raid-shelter argument, he clearly developed it beyond what others had done.<sup>2</sup> For revisionists who had argued for years that the gas chambers were all disinfection or delousing chambers, the “bomb-shelter thesis” seemed to take direct aim at their work. Likewise, a letter to Walter Reich, the Director of the USHMM explaining

<sup>2</sup> Crowell credited Arthur Butz for example and his 1996 article, “Vergasungskeller.” Online: <https://codoh.com/library/document/vergasungskeller/>

that the door displayed in the Washington DC museum was the replica of a common mass-produced air-raid-shelter door, went unanswered.<sup>3</sup>

Beyond various short book reviews, editorials, and commentary that Crowell penned at the time under various pseudonyms, he set to work to complete his revisionist magnum opus, *The Gas Chamber of Sherlock Holmes: An Attempt at a Literary Analysis of the Holocaust Gassing Claim*. Crowell's book-length effort now went beyond the "bomb-shelter thesis" and examined the origin of the gas-chamber stories from the first reports through the disinfection procedures, the confessions of key witnesses and even the euthanasia campaign. Again, using his standard approach, Crowell sought to find logical explanations for the stories, which developed into what he termed "the Canonical Holocaust." His approach was again a unique one. He applied the methodology of literary analysis and considered the sources and reports in a chronological and comparative method.

The title of Crowell's definitive work was based on his discovery that the gassing narrative by "witness" Alexander Werth bore a stark similarity to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's description of a poisonous gassing in his Sherlock Holmes tale, "The Adventure of the Retired Colourman" of the 1920s. Crowell observed that there were causes for the gassing claims and did not accept the often-repeated explanations of the more extreme revisionists that the entire tale amounted to a lie, a hoax, or some sort of Jewish conspiracy. Rather Crowell would call the gassing claims "the delusion of the Twentieth Century."

Bradley Smith published the first copies of *Sherlock* (as we referred to it) in an inexpensive Xerox-copied, plastic covered, spiral-bound edition. Smith began a public relations campaign called "Operation Sherlock" in which over a hundred copies of the book were sent to an elite of authors, intellectuals, and activists.<sup>4</sup> Needless to say, there were few who would respond publicly, or honestly.

In 2000, Crowell would tackle the bomb-shelter thesis once again. Based on additional research, Crowell wrote his highly provocative "Bomb Shelters in Birkenau: A Reappraisal." In "Bomb Shelters in Birkenau," Crowell argued that the crematoria at Birkenau had been equipped with gas-tight fixtures as part of a civil-defense measure and that this is the most plausible argument for their existence.

<sup>3</sup> Samuel Crowell, "Samuel Crowell's Letter to the Director of the USHMM." Online: <https://codoh.com/library/document/samuel-crowells-letter-to-the-director-of-the/>

<sup>4</sup> "CODOH Launches a New Revisionist Masterpiece: 'The Gas Chamber of Sherlock Holmes.'" *Smith's Report* No. 62, Feb / Mar 1999; <https://codoh.com/media/files/sr62.pdf>.

As Lao Tzu commented, “The flame that burns twice as bright burns half as long,” Crowell’s bright revisionist career abruptly ended as the millennium began. If interesting events occurred or new discoveries were made, Crowell would continue to comment among friends, but his public writing had all but ceased. It was a great surprise when in 2011 publisher Chip Smith decided to publish a proper volume of *Sherlock* now titled, *The Gas Chamber of Sherlock Holmes and Other Writings on the Holocaust, Revisionism, and Historical Understanding*.

The new 400-page edition by Nine-Banded Books included a new preface, and new chapters including “Revisiting the Bomb Shelter Thesis: A Postscript to ‘Bomb Shelters in Birkenau,’” and “The Holocaust in Retrospect: A Historical and Revisionist Assessment.” For a moment it seemed that Crowell was back. A prototype for a website was drawn up, but it was really not to be. The final words that Crowell would write on the subject were these:

*“The destruction of the Jews in World War Two will remain an important object for study and commemoration among the Jewish people and the German people. The wars, revolutions, ethnic cleansings, famines, epidemics, and grand experiments in social engineering that dislocated many tens of millions of human beings, and killed a large proportion of them, and of which the Holocaust was a part, will be remembered by everyone who has a stake in the European inheritance. Like any series of events, it will be romanticized. Like any series of events, it will be mythologized. And, like any series of events, it will be properly understood only after the passage of time.”*

Crowell was done with the Holocaust story. As such he turned his attention to other subjects. Foremost in his mind was another historical controversy – one that he claimed to wrestle with for 50 years – that of the authorship of the works of William Shakespeare. His final book was *William Fortyhands: Disintegration and Reinvention of the Shakespeare Canon* (2016). Crowell stated that his disintegration of the Shakespeare canon was the work that he was most proud of. Crowell inscribed the copy that he gave me, “The H. is over, so time for other things.” Indeed, for Crowell, he had said all that he could say on the Holocaust.

In early 2016, following news of the passing of his old friend, Bradley Smith, Crowell wrote what would be his last article – a memorial for Smith – “Bradley Smith: In Memoriam.” Here, once again, Crowell used the phrase “In Memoriam” just as he had dedicated his magnum opus many years prior. As used in *Sherlock* the Latin phrase seemed like a seal on the

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tomb of the Holocaust story itself, forever relegating it to memory. The meaning of these words shifted however when applied to Bradley Smith. The words had transformed into a requiem for a dear departed friend. It seems fitting that they be used once again to remember my friend Samuel Crowell. You will be missed.



## REVIEW

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## The Nazis' Nuremberg Race Laws: Made in USA?

*Ezra MacVie*

*Hitler's American Model: The United States and Making of Nazi Race Law.* James Q. Whitman. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 2017, 224 pp.

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In 1933, when the National Socialists became able to fulfill their long-state ambition to rid German society of Jews, no modern state had ever before undertaken to formulate and enact laws to bring such a thing about. All previous episodes resembling the mooted cleansing had been accomplished by little more than royal decrees received by subjects to a greater or lesser extent eager to carry them out (and, of course, acquire such property as the victims had to leave behind, or surrender in exchange for safe passage). The National Socialists initially feared that they might have to invent an entire body of law and jurisprudence from whole cloth, as it were.

Fortunately for them, it turned out that it would not be quite necessary to reinvent this evil "wheel." There were, by their meticulous count, fully thirty-one governments that had enacted anti-miscegenation, anti-integration and/or multi-tiered citizenship and immigration laws. Every one of these, with the exception of the federal government itself, was a state of the United States.

Like good inventors everywhere, the Germans carefully cataloged those laws and actually published their findings in a number of lists and compendia preparatory to the process that ultimately, in 1935, produced the infamous Nuremberg Laws that as-precisely as possible defined who in Germany was a racial undesirable, and what disabilities these unfortunates were to be subjected to for as long as they remained in the territory claimed by the Master Race of National Socialist ideology. These unfortunates were, of course, the Jews. Perhaps the chief among many authentic sources Whitman cites for the product of the German inquiries is Heinrich Krieger's 1936 opus *Das Rassenrecht in den Vereinigten Staaten* (*Race Law in*

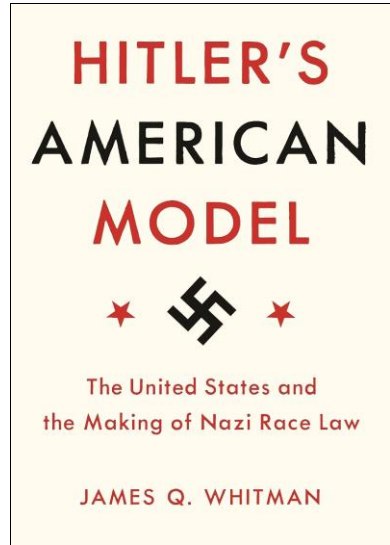
*the United States*), the 361-page product of a two-year residence in the United States by Krieger.<sup>1</sup>

Americans in particular misconceive the thrust of American race law as relating to segregation of public facilities such as bathrooms, drinking fountains, lunch counters and seats on a bus. Such segregation was never much on the minds of Germans, whose disfavored minority differed so little from themselves that ultimately Jews were required to display yellow stars on their clothing to distinguish themselves from the rest of the population. This “disconnect” has enabled past inquirers into

connections between American and German race law to conclude that there is little to none. The author points out that this is a gross error.

The parts of American law that interested the Germans were those parts barring sexual relations and interbreeding as well as those that defined who was to be identified as members of the minority. Some states’ standards for “qualification” as a member of the minority (“one drop of blood”) indeed were so stringent that the Germans ultimately rejected those in favor of a system that gave a “pass” to candidates with only one Jewish grandparent who otherwise behaved themselves by not marrying Jews nor practicing the Jewish religion.

Aside from restriction of social/reproductive interactions with the “superior” majority, the Germans had other racialist goals that did not align quite so well with the aims of US laws, but that hardly rendered the American legislation irrelevant for the eager-to-learn Germans. For example, as Whitman repeatedly asserts, the goal of National Socialist racial policies was removal of Jews first from government, academia and the professions and then removal of the Jews from the territory of Germany. Ever since the death of Abraham Lincoln’s mass-deportation dream, no such eventuality figured into American legislation: the Blacks were here to stay, and so had to be kept down (by the Whites). Removing them from government, academia and the professions was no issue beyond making sure to keep them out.



<sup>1</sup> Heinrich Krieger, *Das Rassenrecht in den Vereinigten Staaten*, PhD Dissertation, Junker & Dünnhaupt, Berlin, 1936; <https://search.worldcat.org/title/1071152903>.

The antecedents to Germany's "problem" vis-à-vis that of the United States were profoundly different. The objects of American policy were "up from slavery," so to speak; the hapless victims (immigrated very much under duress, hardly of their own volition) had always been an underclass. The Jews, on the other hand, occupied socio-economic strata concentrated toward the middle and ranging upwards to the very peaks of German society and government. Removal from the upper strata was swift and straightforward; removal from the territory prior to the advent of eastward conquests in 1939 took the form of encouragement of emigration together with arrangements (the Haavara Agreement) with Zionists to support emigration specifically to Palestine. In that the latter was not a feature in any way enshrined in US law, Whitman gives it nary a mention.

Whitman does emphasize (again, repeatedly) that examples of this sort of law and regulation were nowhere to be found in the world for the inquiring Germans, except in scattered local traditions and practices in various colonial outposts of the British Empire. The United States was indeed the mother lode of such law and practice as the Germans sought to derive lessons from, albeit for reasons originally profoundly different from those impelling the Germans in the early and mid-1930s. One pervasive element at least of style, if not of substance, distinguishing American precedents from German imitations was the need of the pioneers, particularly in the southern states, to reconcile their aims with the equality and race-blind implications of the US Constitution, particularly its Fourteenth Amendment in which slavery was abolished. Again, of course, slavery was not among the German antecedents to begin with, but the notions of racial "equality" at least before the law imparted a certain sub rosa quality to the American legislation that was altogether superfluous to the latter-day racists in Europe.

A subject such as the one of this book imposes an almost irresistible force upon the author to engage in German-bashing, up to and including the allegations of genocidal intent that form the noxious core of the common assaults upon the national nemesis of Jewry. Whitman admirably abjures it all, while at the same time avoiding the distastefully anodyne tone that can afflict such efforts when they are so scrupulously carried out. In a negative way, this phenomenon points to a very happy attribute that suffuses this text: Whitman is a serious, informative writer who manages at the same time to maintain an altogether engaging atmosphere in his writing. He does this entirely without artifice, without resort to tricks—at least, devices apparent to this reviewer—by means of which artificially to impart

tension or arouse curiosity in the narrative. The story itself as rendered is quite sufficient to motivate brisk reading, without extraneous adornment.

On the other hand, this thorough, punctilious legal scholar does take the trouble to provide full context for the developments he reports. For example, what connection could there be between the famous 1935 incident aboard the North German Lloyd liner *Bremen* in New York harbor when a gang of communists stormed aboard and tore down the swastika banner on its bow, and the Nuremberg Laws? There most-definitely is a connection, and the author relates it clearly and carefully, and one comes away from the account with a renewed appreciation for the importance of what lately has acquired the label “path dependency.”

Photographs and reproductions of period maps round out this most-worthy account of a connection most would find surprising, and all could find informative in most-vital ways.



# Inconvenient History



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## EDITORIAL

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 The Fine Art of Hate-Speech Detection

*Germar Rudolf*

## Abstract

Hate speech is usually defined as a verbal attack on someone or some group based on some feature (disability, gender, religion, ethnicity, race etc.). To qualify, it can suffice that anyone finds that speech offensive. Hate speech is thus defined not by what it says, but by whether it is hated by someone. The present article tries to define hate speech in a rational, objective way, thus removing it from arbitrariness and subjective feelings.

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*One of the saddest lessons of history is this: If we've been bamboozled long enough, we tend to reject any evidence of the bamboozle. We're no longer interested in finding out the truth. The bamboozle has captured us. It is simply too painful to acknowledge—even to ourselves—that we've been so credulous. (So the old bamboozles tend to persist as the new bamboozles rise.)* —Carl Sagan<sup>1</sup>

**D**enying certain groups their civil rights – like freedom of speech – starts by falsely portraying them as having an agenda aiming at violating other people's civil rights, as this cartoon does. CODOH is frequently and falsely lumped together with the “Nazis,” who are commonly – and grotesquely – seen as aiming at the mass-murder of everyone who isn't blond and blue-eyed.

Hate Speech is all around us, or so we are told. The Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) is one of those organizations that enlighten us about this sad “fact” all the time, and they also list the haters it claims to have found in the US. Among them are the evil Holocaust Deniers, of which that center lists only six individuals or groups,<sup>2</sup> CODOH inevitably among them. There are other groups doing the same, like the ADL and Hillel, for

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<sup>1</sup> Carl Sagan, “The Fine Art of Baloney Detection,” *Parade Magazine*, February 1, 1987, pp. 12f., here p. 13; [www.csicop.org/uploads/files/ParadeFeb11987.pdf](http://www.csicop.org/uploads/files/ParadeFeb11987.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> [www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/extremist-files/ideology/holocaust-denial](http://www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/extremist-files/ideology/holocaust-denial): The Barnes Review, Campaign for Radical Truth in History (Michael Hoffman), Carolyn Yeager, CODOH, Deir Yassin Remembered, IHR (Mark Weber), Irving Books (David Irving), The Realist Report (John R. Friend of The American Free Press/The Barnes Review).





*Denying certain groups their civil rights – like freedom of speech – starts by falsely portraying them as having an agenda aiming at violating other people’s civil rights, as this cartoon does. CODOH is frequently and falsely lumped together with the “Nazis,” who are commonly – and grotesquely – seen as aiming at the mass-murder of everyone who isn’t blond and blue-eyed.*

instance. In their attempt to stymie CODOH’s Campus Project, the ADL classified ads submitted by CODOH to student newspapers as “hate submissions.”<sup>3</sup> This categorization had been made popular by Deborah Lipstadt in her 1993 book *Denying the Holocaust*, which was a major first effort to thwart CODOH’s advertisement campaign.

Of course, no one wants hate speech to be spread around. Or maybe I should say that everyone should be opposed to it. But that should concern *all* hate speech, not just the kind the SPLC, the ADL and Dr. Lipstadt want to see suppressed. It’s a slippery slope to get on, as John Sack hinted at when he wrote in 2001:<sup>4</sup>

*“No one [at a revisionist conference in 2000] had ever said anything remotely like Elie Wiesel, ‘Every Jew, some-where in his being, should set aside a zone of hate—healthy, virile hate – for what persists in the*

<sup>3</sup> ADL on the Frontline. Anti-Defamation League, special summer edition 2003.

<sup>4</sup> John Sack, “Inside the Bunker,” *Esquire*, February 2001, pp. 98-140; here p. 140; <http://germarrudolf.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/ListPos62.pdf>.

*Germans,*<sup>5</sup> and no one had said anything like Edgar Bronfman, the president of the World Jewish Congress. A shocked professor told Bronfman once, ‘You are teaching a whole generation to hate thousands of Germans,’ and Bronfman replied, ‘No, I am teaching a whole generation to hate millions of Germans.’ Jew hatred like that German hatred, or like the German hatred I saw on every page of [Daniel Goldhagen’s 1996] *Hitler’s Willing Executioners*, I saw absolutely none of [...].”

Hence, if we all are to be treated equally, should Elie Wiesel, Edgar Bronfman and the ADL in general, and Daniel Goldhagen as well as other scholars writing in a similar vein all be categorized as hate mongers and hate groups?

Fact is that something isn’t hate just because someone says so. As Deborah Lipstadt correctly stated:<sup>6</sup>

*“When someone makes an outrageous claim, even though they may hold one of the highest offices in the land, if not the world, we must say to them: Where is the proof? Where is the evidence? We must hold their feet to the fire!”*

So where is the proof that CODOH – and in extension Holocaust revisionism in general – is spreading hateful messages? And if they do, what sets their messages apart from what Elie Wiesel used to spread, or from what the ADL and the WJC are spreading? To find an answer to this, we need to first define how to detect hate speech. To do this, we need to first define what hate speech is. There are several ways of defining it, and here are some of them:

1. Hate speech can be recognized by the effect it has on others. It makes people hate other people or groups of people.
2. Hate speech can be recognized by the language used. It uses abusive, defamatory, insulting, libelous, denigrating, disparaging words to describe other people or groups of people.
3. Hate speech can be recognized by the actions it suggests. It advocates that the civil rights of others or entire groups be violated, or it at least suggests, justifies or condones such actions.

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<sup>5</sup> Elie Wiesel, *Legends of Our Time*, Schocken Books, New York, 1982, Chapter 12: “Appointment with Hate,” starting on p. 142.

<sup>6</sup> Speech delivered on April 7th, of 2017, at the University of Oxford, England; [youtu.be/wgPLG\\_1BvQo](https://youtu.be/wgPLG_1BvQo).

That list is not necessarily complete, and it goes without saying that speech can consist of any combination of these three characteristics. Let's now take a look at each one of these possible definitions.

## 1. Hateful Effects on Others

When Jesus Christ spread his message in Judea, it fomented hatred among some of his fellow Jews, leading to him being crucified and his followers being persecuted. That hateful persecution eventually encompassed the entire Roman Empire. This hatred, of course, was directed *against* Jesus, his message and against those following and spreading it. Once Jesus's message had become state doctrine in the 4th Century A.D., however, that persecution in the name of Jesus's messages turned against all those who refused to welcome and follow Jesus's message. The resulting hateful persecution of heretics and non-believers by what was later called the Holy Inquisition lasted deep into the modern time. Jesus's message therefore was capable of triggered hateful feelings, and thus reactions, both in his opponents and in his followers, with millions suffering tremendously over some 18 centuries as a consequence. Does that mean that Jesus's message is hate speech and therefore has to be banned? The same question could be raised about any religion, and even more so about any political ideology.

Here is another example along those lines: When Martin Luther spread his evangelical, protestant message in Germany in the 16th Century, it fomented hatred among his fellow Germans directed against the oppressive Church and state authorities, ultimately resulting in Germany's Peasant Wars, and eventually in Europe's first 30-Year-War between 1618 and 1648, which devastated central Europe. To this day, Protestants and Catholics are holding grudges against each other which until not too long ago could erupt very violently in places like Northern Ireland. Therefore, Martin Luther's message triggered hateful feelings and thus reactions in others, with millions suffering tremendously during the past five centuries. Does that mean that Martin Luther's message is hate speech and therefore has to be banned?

It goes without saying that we do not have to limit this issue to religion and politics. Take the example of Charles Darwin. When he spread his theory of evolution, many Christians felt—and many still feel—deeply offended by it. On the other hand, quite a few people have developed unkind feelings toward Christians rejecting Darwin's theory. Only in a few cases may these feelings escalate to hatred. However, Darwin's theory had re-

percussions which have instilled far more hatred, starting with the eugenics movement, social Darwinism, and the whole gamut of racialist and racist ideologies which are all rooted to some degree in Darwin's theory of the "survival of the fittest." Hence, there can be no doubt that lots of hatred was fomented among mankind as a result of Darwin's theory. Does that mean that Darwin's theory is hate speech and therefore has to be banned?

I have chosen these three examples, because in these cases, answering the questions posed is easy. In all these cases, the answer is a categorical NO. This means that it

cannot be determined by the reactions of others whether a speech is hateful. This is so, because the way others react to a speech does not merely depend on its contents, but on many more factors, like the historical, cultural, and societal context as well as the predisposition of each individual learning about the speech. It is a sad fact that people often hear something else than what a message actually says, or they make something else out of it. There is nothing in Jesus's speeches justifying the persecution of non-believers, just as there is nothing in Luther's theses calling for violent uprisings, or in Darwin's theory that justifies the denigration of religion, or racism of any kind. Hatred erupted and keeps erupting because people were and still are putting into Jesus's, Luther's or Darwin's mouth what they did not say, or at times even quite the opposite of what they said and taught.

Turning to Holocaust revisionism, it is clear that its message can instill hate in others. Most people develop unkind feelings against the messenger, but there may also be some who develop unkind feelings against individuals or groups who are most visibly spreading the orthodox Holocaust narrative, are profiting from it, or are opposing its revision by at times quite violent means, Jews most prominently among them. Only in a minority of cases, however, will those unkind feelings amount to hatred. The revisionist message as such, however, does not contain anything about attitudes toward anyone. It is merely about reassessing (claimed) historical events in

**Wikipedia says:**

**"Hate speech is speech which attacks a person or group on the basis of attributes such as race, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, disability, or gender."**

([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hate\\_speech](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hate_speech))

*That definition is untenable. Take religion. If it is legitimate to criticize a religion, then why is it not equally legitimate to criticize, even verbally attack a person adhering to that religion?*

the light of new, overlooked or re-evaluated evidence. Of course, there are writings by revisionists and their supporters that deal with attitudes toward others, but that is a separate issue, or at least it should be.

Hence, factual, evidence-based assertions about historical events can never fulfill the criterion of hate speech. Just because others develop unkind feelings when learning about them does not change this fact. If a factual statement about an event triggers emotions in people not directly involved in the event, the reason for that can usually be found in the way they have been conditioned as individuals and members of a society and a culture embedded in a certain *zeitgeist*. It is true that any event involving perpetrators and victims tends to trigger strong emotions, and so do statements made about such an event. It is therefore wise to choose words of empathy when dealing with such events, but no matter what we say, there is almost always someone who will be offended by what is said. If we all were required to stay silent in order to avoid offending someone – for it could lead to hate – humanity would have to relinquish its ability to speak.

The mainstream's take on it is different, though. When it comes to Holocaust revisionism, the less libelous and inciteful a speech is, the more dangerous it is considered by the mainstream. For instance, German journalist Patrick Bahners once stated about Holocaust revisionism:<sup>7</sup>

*“But it is overlooked that the intention to incite [to hatred] cannot only be recognized by errors of form, which distinguishes beer table talks from a scientific lecture. Quite to the contrary, the incitement perfected in form is particularly perfidious.”*

According to this logic, the more scientific and scholarly, unemotional and serious, hence factual and well-founded a speech is, the more likely it is to incite to hatred. That's the way the orthodox Holocaust establishment looks at Holocaust revisionism. If we were to apply this approach correspondingly, Charles Darwin's research would deserve to be burned on the stake, and Darwin probably alongside with it. That's the kind of anti-intellectual and anti-scientific attitude which endangers modern society at large, as Carl Sagan has correctly observed.<sup>8</sup>

## 2. Hateful Language

Cussing at people or groups of people or calling them names is a good indicator for hate speech, although it may depend on the context. If an Afri-

<sup>7</sup> Patrick Bahners, “Objektive Selbstzerstörung,” *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Aug. 15, 1994, p. 21.

<sup>8</sup> <https://youtu.be/U8HEwO-2L4w>.

can American within his circles calls his fellow African Americans “niggers,” that is not seen as an insult, because that expression is commonly used among many African Americans, but if a member of any other group uses that word, it is seen as an expression of denigration and thus hate. Whether that is always so again might depend on the context. The situation gets more complex when dealing with expressions that are not denigrating as such but which contain specific accusations that can be true or false. For instance, calling someone a criminal, a fraud or a liar may or may not be an insult, depending on whether or not the accusation can be demonstrated to be true. It’s different when making sweeping accusations against entire groups, however, such as “all Jews are liars.” Except in a trivial way – in terms of all humans are liars, as everyone has lied at least once at some point in their lives – there is no way of ever proving such a statement to be true, hence it is defamatory and thus has the ability to instill feelings of hate. There are borderline cases, like the claim that Jews control U.S. foreign politics, or that the U.S. government is a ZOG – Zionist Occupied Government. Such a statement can in theory be shown to be correct or at least permissible, if the claim, sweeping and exaggerated as it may be, is pointing in a direction that is closer to the truth than any other similar assessment. We have seen it in the libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. Although the court found that some of Lipstadt’s statement about Irving were defamatory, it found that Lipstadt’s book is not defamatory as a whole, for the things it correctly stated were close enough to the truth to make the few mistakes it contains irrelevant.<sup>9</sup>

Holocaust revisionist text deal with history. They do not use libelous terms in any regard, and they also usually don’t concern themselves with making sweeping accusations against any particular group. Where they make them, they are usually qualified in terms of proffering evidence to support the claim. More frequent are accusations directed against witnesses – victims, bystanders, perpetrators – of erring, exaggerating and lying, in each case usually backed up with evidence to support the claim.

The orthodox Holocaust narrative is largely based on anecdotal evidence. If that narrative is claimed to be backed up by scholarly research, the orthodoxy needs to allow, even welcome the critical evaluation of oral claims made. Errors, exaggerations and lies by witnesses are the daily bread of every oral historian, and one of the duties of a scholar active in that field is to separate the wheat from the chaff. Although using potential-

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<sup>9</sup> Charles Gray, Judgment, Queen’s Bench Division, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, David John Cawdell Irving v. (1) Penguin Books Limited, (2) Deborah E. Lipstadt, ref. 1996 I. No. 1113, §13.167; <https://hdot.org/judge/#judge> \_13-11-2 (Sept 1, 2016).

ly offending words to describe the lack of accuracy and reliability of a witness should be avoided as much as possible in order to maintain a detached, objective, scholarly attitude, there are sometimes clear-cut cases of lying where it must be allowed to call a spade a spade without running afoul of the thought police. Because let's face it: people do lie all the time. As a matter of fact, learning how to lie and how to deal with lies and liars is a very important skill children must learn in order to succeed in human societies.<sup>10</sup> Research has shown that we lie all the time, in particular to ourselves.<sup>11</sup> So, as a Holocaust revisionist, I may rightly ask: why should Jews be the only exception to the rule, in particular when it comes to a topic where so much is at stake for them? At the end of it, the proof lies in the pudding.

And again, just because some individual turns out to be indeed a liar, that does not mean that people are then entitled to develop feelings of hatred toward that person. Saying "you are a liar" does not contain the message "and thus you need to be hated," in particular when considering that lying and exaggerating about our past experiences is more common than most people think. If a person jumps to that conclusion anyway, it is his or her own responsibility.

I remember that, as a young man, I was very impressed by the way some German political think tank was statistically evaluating the speeches of various German members of parliament for their "radicality." They looked for words that were considered negative, such as insulting, spiteful or even hateful terms, gave each of them a value depending on how extreme those terms were considered, and made a tally. Their research showed that, the more a person's political views were considered "off center," the more radical was his or her choice of words.

Today I have severe reservations about that approach, because by force it tends to portray those in power as moderate, while those in the opposition are portrayed as more or less radical, depending on how much they are in opposition to what those in power are doing or proposing to do. By the very nature of democracy and parliamentarianism, however, it is an opposition's obligation to criticize a government and to hold them responsible

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<sup>10</sup> Kang Lee, Victoria Talwar, *Children and Lying: A Century of Scientific Research*, Blackwell, Oxford 2014;

<sup>11</sup> Dan Ariely, *The Honest Truth About Dishonesty: How We Lie to Everyone – Especially Ourselves*, Harper Perennial, New York 2013; Bella DePaulo, *Behind the Door of Deceit: Understanding the Biggest Liars in Our Lives*, CreateSpace, Scotts Valley, CA, 2009; *idem*, *The Lies We Tell and the Clues We Miss: Professional Papers*, CreateSpace, Scotts Valley, CA, 2009; *idem*, *The Hows and Whys of Lies*, CreateSpace, Scotts Valley, CA, 2010.

for what they do or plan. Those in power can always be more relaxed, while those in the opposition have the liberty of being more profound, even radical with their critique.

If we turn to actual abuse of power by governments, it is clear that an opposition revealing such abuse will at times use strong words to describe that abuse, while a government has the tendency to veil or justify that abuse in calm, even legal terms that sounds very reasonable. In extreme cases, where a government actually persecutes an opposition, the powerless victims of that persecution might scream bloody murder, while the government simply describes them as common criminals subject to perfectly normal and justifiable legal proceedings. If we were to analyze the speeches of either side in such a struggle using the above approach, it would turn out that the opposition is extremely radical, while the government is moderate, when in fact the exact opposite might be true. Hence, by their very design, such analyses of political speech tend to justify and thus stabilize governments, while they undermine the credibility of oppositional groups.

What I am getting at here is that speech needs to be seen in its context. To give one example: During the struggle against South African apartheid, the ANC used radical terms in their fight against government policies, while the South African government used cool legal terms to describe their suppression of this oppositional group. We can apply that to any such constellation. Hence, political speeches cannot be fairly evaluated without their proper political and societal context. If an oppositional group has justified grievances, it is also justified to use fitting terms to express them. The more extreme the grievances, the more they justify extreme expressions.

### 3. Suggesting or Condoning Hateful Actions

But where does it stop? To stick with my example, during the era of South-African apartheid, some members of the ANC at times advocated or justified the use of violence against representatives of the government, of other ethnic groups, or of competing oppositional groups. Although it is true that the political persecution which ANC members suffered made it acceptable for them to use strong words when talking about it, advocating, suggesting or condoning the violation of the civil rights of others is the very line we need to draw. Passing it is unacceptable.

Under certain circumstances, all governments of this world curtail the civil rights of their subordinates – when punishing offenders of the law for crimes committed. Such legal prosecution can turn into illegitimate perse-



cution, however, if and when the law itself is in violation of inalienable human rights. Then, the justified curtailing of civil rights turns into their violation. “Hate speech” legislation is a case in point. If such legislation outlaws speech not because it calls for the violation of other people’s civil or human rights, but simply because some section of the population might develop unkind feelings toward another when listening to a speech, then “hate speech” is not defined by its content, but by the effect it might have on others. If the political or social conditions are tuned accordingly, such laws would get Jesus Christ, Nicolaus Copernicus, Giordano Bruno, Galileo Galilei, Martin Luther, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Darwin, Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr. and all the other heroes of our civilization into peril. In fact, when looking at these individuals’ fate, we see that most of them did suffer to one degree or another because of that governmental attitude.

Hence, hate speech may never be defined by someone else developing feelings of hatred, but by the speech itself calling for or justifying violations of civil rights.

Think about the discussion in the U.S., in the context of the “war on terrorism,” whether it should be justified to subject suspects to torture. Individuals who justified third-degree interrogation methods argued very coolly and rationally. There was no hateful terminology in their language, no radical terms in what they expressed. Any yet, they advocated and justified the violation of the human rights of others. It was and is hate speech in its purest form, but it was broadcast and taken seriously by the entire established media, who don’t seem to have any rational, systematic tools to detect hate speech. They just go by their guts, by what they “feel” about a speech. If they hate it, it must be hate. This discussion about torture wasn’t taking place in a vacuum, by the way, but at a time when people were – and still are – subjected to conditions in Guantanamo and elsewhere that can only be described as gross violations of their human rights.

Hate speech therefore does not have to use hateful terms. In fact, advocating or justifying that someone’s civil rights should be violated is most effective if it comes with emotional detachment and scholarly reasoning. It’s still hate speech, though.

On the other hand, expressions of hatred are not necessarily hate speech. I hate brown recluse spiders, because I got bitten by one last month, but that expression doesn’t make it hate speech. Hate is an emotion that can, at times, be justified. It all depends on the circumstances, and it all depends on what we make of it. Just as love doesn’t allow us to harm

people, hate also doesn't give us permission to wantonly harm or destroy the objects of our disdain, or to advocate or justify such acts.

#### 4. Hateful Silence

There is another form of "hate speech" that is rarely talked about: condoning hateful actions. In the "war on terror," most mainstream media have been and keep looking the other way when it comes to governmental violations of civil rights, whether they take place in the United States, in Guantanamo Bay, in Iraq or elsewhere. Wars tend to have that effect on mainstream media. They turn into lackeys of the government. It wasn't any different during and after the Second World War either, when the victorious Allied nations committed their own crimes against humanity by implemented a policy of vengeance against the German people. Many a media outlet of those nations decided to look the other way. The *New York Times*, for instance, decided to report nothing about the anti-German mass slaughter and ethnic cleansing going on in Europe after the war. After all, the Germans had it coming, so deal with it.

Hence, there is hate speech – speech that advocates or justifies the violation of the human rights of others – and there is hateful silence, a tacit condoning of hateful acts that amounts to aiding and abetting in crimes, in particular if it is committed by people whose job it is to report about such things: the journalists of mainstream media.

This phenomenon is more widespread than we think. Censorship by omission is a common practice of all media. There are always some topics they won't cover, or will cover only in a slanted, negative way, and there are some individuals or groups of people about which the mainstream media simply won't say anything positive or supportive, lest it might help these pariahs in any way. The reason for this is that these groups at the fringe of society usually have an agenda, be it political or otherwise, that is despised – or even hated – by the mainstream media. Hence, if the members of such an ostracized group are unjustly persecuted, the media simply won't speak out. Worse still, they might actually pour oil into the fire of persecution, asking for it to be intensified, so that those who had it coming all along finally get what they deserve.

Both hate speech and hateful silence are most dangerous when they are committed by those with power and influence: by the government, and by the mainstream media. Both usually come under the cloak of respectability, integrity, and moderated, reasoned arguing. Hence, both cases are rarely ever even noticed.

## 5. Where Is CODOH in All This?

CODOH has the policy of not accepting, publishing, supporting or promoting any material that advocates, justifies or condones the violation of the civil rights of others.

Revising the history of the orthodox Holocaust narrative is just as perfectly acceptable as the revision of any other chapter of history. We draw the line, however, if anyone tries to justify or condone the civil rights violations committed by the Third Reich. We can discuss whether there were homicidal gas chamber used by the Third Reich to mass murder people, or whether the Third Reich planned and implemented a policy of extermination against Jews, Poles, Russians, Gypsies, Jehovah's Witnesses, Homosexuals, etc., until we're blue in the face, but we will not accept, publish, support or promote anything that tries to justify the use of homicidal gas chambers, or any other form of murder, or the implementation of any kind of policy in violation of civil right, be it a policy of ethnic cleansing, deportation, slave labor, or extermination.

If it happened, it is unjustifiable. If it didn't, the record needs to be corrected. The only way to distinguish one from the other is by having an open debate without threats or name-calling against anyone.

Our commitment does not stop with the past, however, We will also not accept, publish, support or promote anything that advocates or justifies the violation of anyone's civil rights today or in the future. Hence, nothing we publish about the past justifies civil-rights violations today or in the future.

This follows the millennia-old golden rule that we must not wish onto others what we don't want to happen to ourselves. Plain and simple.

Hence, all those accusing CODOH of being a "hate group" spreading "hate speech" do not only have it all wrong, but the shoe may actually be on the other foot. If they advocate, justify or condone that we at CODOH, our members and supporters are deprived of some of our civil right just because they don't like our peaceful discussions of a historical event, then *their* speech is a perfect match for real hate speech.

Sometimes, looking into a mirror is the quickest way to find a person engaged in hate speech...

## PAPERS

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## The Ventilation Systems of Crematoria II and III in Birkenau

*Carlo Mattogno, Giuseppe Poggi*

### Abstract

Every morgue needs a ventilation system to remove putrid gases developing when corpses decompose. Hence, the basement morgues of the Auschwitz Crematoria II & III had ventilation systems. In 1989, French historian J.-C. Pressac posited that the capacity of these morgues' ventilation systems was increased in early 1942, and that this change allowed the use of these basement rooms for homicidal purposes. Based on wartime documents and modern expert literature, this paper determines and analyzes the ventilations systems' features in minute detail, and how it changed during the years 1941-1943. The systems' features lead to conclusions as to whether these rooms could have been used for homicidal purposes.

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### Notice

The following study is a revised version of a series of articles written by Carlo Mattogno and Giuseppe Poggi, and published during 2016 on the Italian blog "*Olodogma*" in a rather polemic context due to contemporary circumstances, whereby the authors adopted the pseudonym "*I Carolingi*". The arguments are presented in a logical and structured way, unburdened by any element detracting from a strict documental and technical demonstration.

### I) The Ventilation Equipment of the New Crematorium (the Future Crematorium II) of Birkenau

Jean-Claude Pressac claims that *Leichenkeller 1* (Corpse Cellar 1 or Morgue #1) of Crematorium II of Birkenau was projected as a normal morgue, and that only at the end of 1942 it was transformed into a homicidal gas chamber. His general arguments have already been discussed in

detail elsewhere.<sup>1</sup> In the present study, the function of Morgue #1 is examined from another point of view.

The ventilation system (intake/exhaust) of the new crematorium (the future Crematorium II) of Birkenau was designed by the engineer Karl Schultze of the Topf Company on March 10, 1942. It consists of a plan of the crematorium (D-59366),<sup>2</sup> in vertical and horizontal sectional views, in which the ventilation system of the prospective Morgue #1 – here called “*B.Raum*” (*Belüfteter Raum*, ventilated room) is very well highlighted. See Document 1. This ventilation system was composed of an intake pipe for the fresh air supply (*Frischluftkanal*) of green color, as well as an exhaust pipe for the stale air (*Abluftkanal*) of blue color.

The map shows the distribution of the intake and exhaust ducts in the various horizontal and vertical sections.

### 1) Intake

The two longitudinal brickwork ducts are positioned at two edges on top of the room. In Document 2, the vertical section, they are indicated with the letter **A**. Document 3 represents a horizontal section of the two ducts (**A1**) which run into a crosswise duct (**A2**) above the door; it presents the opening (**A3**) of a short horizontal duct which becomes vertical in **A4**; **A4** is indeed the visible horizontal section of this vertical duct. The crosswise duct **A2** and the opening **A3** are drawn in Document 4 (vertical section). The position of section **A4** of the vertical duct is indicated in Document 5: it rises from the basement up to the attic of the crematorium, running through the *A-Raum* (*Aufbahrungs-Raum*, laying-out room for the corpses).

This vertical tract of the duct, which we indicated with **A6**, is represented in Document 6 (vertical section of the ground floor and of the attic); in the attic, running through a bend, the duct becomes horizontal again, and it ends in opening **A7** in front of the air-blower.

Document 7 shows a vertical section of the duct **A6** which discharges into the opening **A7**; **A8** is the connection sleeve between the brickwork duct and the air-blower **A9**, while **A10** is the intake tubing or chimney. At the bottom **A2** is the vertical section of the duct **A2**, **A3** is the short duct,

<sup>1</sup> C. Mattogno, *Le camere a gas di Auschwitz. Studio storico-tecnico sugli “indizi criminali” di Jean-Claude Pressac e sulla “convergenza di prove” di Robert Jan van Pelt*. Effepi, Genova, 2009; Engl.: *The Real Case for Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015.

<sup>2</sup> The plan was published by Annegret Schüle in the book *Industrie und Holocaust. Topf & Söhne – Die Ofenbauer von Auschwitz*. Wallstein Verlag, Göttingen, 2010, pp. 438f.

which connects the horizontal duct **A2** to the vertical one **A6**, and **A4** is the point in which the section **A4** appears in Document 3.

On April 2nd, 1942, the head of the Central Construction Office, Karl Bischoff, at the time *SS-Hauptsturmführer*, notified the Topf Company of the decision to implement the intake and exhaust chimneys, which were originally planned to be made of metal plates “in the form of brickwork chimneys” (*in Form gemauerter Kamine*).<sup>3</sup> We will return to this issue in § I. 8) (“Later modifications”).

## 2) Exhaust

Two horizontal ducts **D** run along the bottom, behind the brickwork of the room, and are connected to this through the openings **D1** (Document 2). In accord with the internal wall, the two ducts turn 90 degrees towards the top into two vertical ducts **D2**; the left duct turns again 90 degrees, and it flows into a horizontal duct **D3**, which runs above the door, and enters into vertical duct **D5**, which is the extension of the right duct **D2** (Document 8). As one can see in Document 3, duct **D3** runs in front of the intake duct **A2**, and it flows into the vertical duct **D5**, of which **D4** represents the horizontal section. Document 5 shows the dislocation of this opening **D4**, at the edge of the *O-Raum* (*Ofen-Raum*, furnace room). In Document 4, **D5** is the vertical section of this vertical duct. As shown in Document 9, it runs through the ground floor, and with a turn, it becomes horizontal again and is connected to the air-blower **D6**; **D7** is the exhaust tubing.

## 3) Exhaust Chimney

Document 10 shows the view from above and from the front of the exhaust air-blowers of the furnace room (in red), and Morgue #1 (in blue), and the common brickwork chimney.

– Morgue #1: horizontal duct **D5** is connected by the sleeve **S** to the air-blower **D6**; the stale air exits from the opening of the air-blower **F2** and enters the vertical duct of the chimney.

– Furnace room: the hot air exits through the opening of the air-blower **F1** and flows into the vertical duct of the common chimney. The motors of the air-blowers are indicated with the letter **M**.

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<sup>3</sup> RGVA (Rossiiskii Gosudarstvennii Vojennii Archiv, Russian State Archive of the War, Moscow), 502-1-312, p. 69.

#### 4) Intake and Exhaust Ducts in Morgue #1

Inside Morgue #1 fresh air entered through 2 triangular-shaped ducts installed behind the masonry of the room, positioned on the two upper angles (Document 2, **A**).

For the extraction of the stale air, two masonry ducts were installed on the bottom, at a short distance from the floor of the room, behind the longitudinal walls (Document 2, **D**).

The Construction Office blueprint no. 934 of January 27 1942<sup>4</sup> shows the four ventilation ducts positioned symmetrically at the two sides of the room and configured respectively as “*Belüftung*” (intake) and “*Entlüftungskanal*” (exhaust duct). See Document 11.

The slanted part of the two intake ducts directed to the room featured 40 openings, 20 for each side, which allowed the flow of fresh air into Morgue #1. Also, the exhaust duct was connected to the room through 40 openings, 20 for each side, which slanted towards the floor (Document 2, **D1**), as it is clearly visible in Document 12, which shows a section of these two ducts.

The 40 bottom openings for exhaust were placed behind the brickwork of Morgue #1, 20 on each side, alternating in location. The openings on the left side (having their backs toward the crematorium’s main building) were located at a distance of 152 cm from each other, measured at the center of each opening. The design project of March 10, 1942, also shows the indication “ $19 \times 152 = 2,888$ ”. The number 19 corresponds to the number of spacings between one opening and the next (20 openings = 19 spacings). The sequence of the spacings, starting from the wall towards the crematorium, is as follows:  $0.36 + 28.88 + 0.76 = 30$  meters, where 0.36 cm and 0.76 cm are the wall sections before the first opening and after the last opening. The openings on the right side were placed in such a manner that each opening was placed exactly between the two openings on the opposite wall, as Document 13, section 1, segment **A-B** shows. The same system was also adopted for the intake openings, which were also designed in alternate locations (section 2, segment **G-H**).

The sections 1 and 2 of Document 13 represent, respectively, the lower and upper part of Morgue #1; the exhaust openings of the bottom right side of the room were located in a position exactly corresponding to the openings of the upper left side of the intake duct (segment **C-D**), and those exhaust openings of the bottom left side corresponded to those of the upper right side of the intake duct (section **E-F**). This system guaranteed the best

<sup>4</sup> J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and operation of the gas chambers*. The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York, 1989, p. 288.

air circulation inside the room and therefore the best air exchange, avoiding the laminar flows with subsequent clusters of stale air.

### 5) The Throttles of the Ventilation Ducts

These devices are mentioned in a handwritten note of February 3, 1943 by the installer of the Topf Company Heinrich Messing, who writes:<sup>5</sup>

*“Frischluftgebläse Nr. 450 für L. Keller I mit Saug- und Druckstutzen Drosselklappe”*

*“Air blower for fresh air no. 450 for Morgue #1 with aspiration and exhaust sleeve [and] butterfly valve.”*

The *Druckstutzen* (exhaust sleeve; Document 14) was the connection (**A8**) which linked the air-blower (**A9**) to the brickwork duct towards Morgue #1 (**A7**), the *Saugstutzen* (aspiration sleeve) was the connection (**A8'**) which linked the air-blower (**A9**) to the aspiration duct (**A10**), here represented in horizontal section (in fact it was the intake chimney for fresh air). **M** represents the engine of the air-blower.

This is confirmed by a drawing of the air-blowers of the Topf Company (Document 15),<sup>6</sup> which clearly indicates *Saugstutzen* (aspiration sleeve) and *Druckstutzen* (exhaust sleeve); from the drawing, it results that the aspiration sleeve was linked laterally to the air-blower; the engine was located on the other side.

The *Drosselklappe* (butterfly valve) of the intake system was installed in the pressure sleeve (after the air-blower); in the exhaust system, the butterfly valve was installed in the aspiration sleeve (before the air-blower). Since the intake and exhaust ducts were structurally different, also different were their capacity losses; the aforementioned valves were needed to keep the whole ventilation system in balance.

### 6) The Grates of the Ventilation Openings in Morgue #1 (Crematoria II and III)

The “protocol” issued by the Polish investigating judge Jan Sehn on July 24, 1945, which was later presented at the Höss trial,<sup>7</sup> recaps all the internal orders related to the crematoria in Birkenau made by various Auschwitz offices to the inmates’ metalworking shop (*Häftlings-Schlosserei*). The internal orders are summarized with the transcription of the German

<sup>5</sup> APMO (*Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum w Oświęcimiu*, Archive of the State Museum of Auschwitz), BW 30/34, p. 97.

<sup>6</sup> Stadtarchiv Erfurt (Municipal archive of Erfurt), 5/411 A 195.

<sup>7</sup> Höss Trial, Vol. 11, pp. 81-97.



text (the original documents were mostly handwritten), mingled with Polish terms.

As far as the closing devices of the ventilation openings of Morgue #1 are concerned, made in the form of grates, the “protocol” reports the following registrations:

– Crematorium II:<sup>8</sup>

“18.2.43, Nr. 83. K.G.L. Krematorium II.BW.30. Przedmiot [concerns] ... 50 Stück [sic, for: Stück] Blechsiebe [50 pieces sheet-metal screens] 7 x 18 cm. Liefertermin [delivery date] 17.2.43”.

“19.2.43. Nr. 103. Krematorium BW 30. Przedmiot: Schutzgitter vor die Abluflöcher aus 10 mm ø Eisen lt. beigefügter Skizze. Auftrag Nr. 2575 vom 3.2.43 der Zentralbaultg. Von der ehem. Häfl. Schlosserei übernommener Auftrag. Ukończono: 15.3.43 [concerns: protection grates in front of the stale-air openings made of 10 mm ø iron according to the enclosed drawing. Order no. 2575 of Feb. 3, 43 of the Central Construction Office. Order taken over by the former inmates’ metal-working shop. Completed: March 15, 43.]”

– Crematorium III:<sup>9</sup>

“15.3.43. Nr. 192. Zentr. Baultg. K.G.L. Krematorium III-Bw.30 a. Przedmiot: ... 5/ 45 Stück Schutzgitter für die Abluflöcher aus Rundei-sen ø 10 mm. 6/ 95 Stück Zinkblechsiebe 7 x 18 cm/: f. Keller 1: /. Lieferzeit: Dringend Baults. Auftrag Nr. 83 bom [vom] 14.3.43. Wykonawcy: Dyntar, Puzyger, Durski, Kostkowski. Ukończono: 22.3.43 [concerns: ... 5/ 45 items protection grates for the stale air openings made of round iron bars ø 10 mm. 6/ 95 pieces of zinc-coated sheet-metal screens 7 x 18 cm/: for basement 1: /. delivery date: urgent. Order of the Construction Office no. 83 of March 14, 43. Made by: Dyntar, Puzyger, Durski, Kostkowki. Completed: 22.3.43.]”

To recap:

Crematorium II, fresh-air intake: 50 sheet-metal screens

" , stale-air exhaust: ? iron-rod grates.

Crematorium III: fresh-air intake: 95 sheet-metal screens

" , stale-air exhaust: 45 iron-rod grates.

From these internal orders, Pressac deduced that the project of March 10, 1942 was modified for what would concern the openings of the ventilation ducts of the future Morgue #1; those of the fresh air were not 40 anymore,

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 83, 84.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 87.

but 50, at a distance of 1.20 m from each other, resulting in the following calculation:  $(30 + 30) \div 50 = 1.2$  (double the length of the room in meters, divided by the number of protection devices).

In Crematorium III, according to Pressac, 95 openings were made (evidently 47 on one side and 48 on the opposite wall), one every 60 centimeters, in the fresh-air duct and 45 openings (22 on one side and 23 on the opposite wall), one every 1.5 meters, in the stale air duct.<sup>10</sup>

With this system, the fresh air entering from two intake openings had to be extracted from a single exhaust opening, thus creating a net imbalance in the intake-exhaust system of the original project. Pressac does not explain this obvious anomaly: why 50 intake openings were necessary in Crematorium II, but 95 in Crematorium III.

The main problem is that nothing is known about these architectural alterations. The only reference to them, which is not mentioned by Pressac, and which is rather enigmatic, appears in a letter of the Topf Company to the Central Construction Office of May 8, 1942, which has as a reference, "Intake and exhaust system for the crematorium to be built in the KL Auschwitz" (*Be- und Entlüftungsanlage für das zu errichtende Krematorium im K.L. Auschwitz*):<sup>11</sup>

*"Die Raum-Abmessungen der Leichenkeller 1 und 2 haben sich geändert. Hieraus ergeben sich für die Frischluft Zu- und für Abluft-Rückführung andere Eintritts- bzw. Austrittsöffnungen."*

[*"The room measurements of Morgue #1 and 2 have changed. Therefore, other entry and exit openings for the intake of fresh air and for the exhaust of stale air result".*]

In fact, the dimensions of Morgue #1, 30 x 7 x 2.40 m, remained unchanged. The above-mentioned letter and the one of May 21, 1942,<sup>12</sup> which will be discussed later, make specific reference to two plans of the Topf Company, D 59394 and D 59395, a ground plan and a vertical section of the new ventilation system. Apparently, these documents have been lost; therefore it is not known which modifications were proposed by the Topf Company, or if they were eventually accepted by the Central Construction Office. No plan of Crematoria II and III and in fact no document dated later than May 21, 1942, contains any mention of these modifications, therefore the openings connecting the intake and exhaust ducts of Morgue #1 were constructed according to the plan of March 10, 1942.

<sup>10</sup> J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: ..., op. cit.* (note 4), p. 234.

<sup>11</sup> RGVA, 502-1-312, p. 66.

<sup>12</sup> RGVA, 502-1-313, p. 63.

Any modification after the construction of the crematorium appears rather improbable, if not illogical.

The explanation of Pressac – that on each side of Morgue #1, 25 openings were placed at a distance of 1.20 m from each other – would have been a radical and total change of the system envisaged in the plan design of March 10, 1942. In fact, if the first opening of this plan had been left unchanged, none of the remaining 19 openings would have been coincidental with the 24 of the new project, or in other words, no overlap of old and new openings would have occurred, because the new ones had a different “pitch” (distance) from each other. Therefore, it would have been necessary to drill 48 new holes in the 51-cm-thick brick wall in order to create the new openings.

And besides, during the week preceding the day of the first order for the manufacturing of the protection grates (February 18, 1943), the Topf Company sent the Auschwitz Central Construction Office various letters which also mentioned the ventilation of the crematoria, in particular the days of 11, 12 and 17 (see below, § II). On March 17, Bischoff, meanwhile promoted to *SS-Sturmbannführer*, notified the shops of the Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke that, in the basement of Crematorium II, the dimensions of a door had to be changed “für eine bauliche Abänderung” (for a structural modification).<sup>13</sup> A few days later, on the 26th, the plan to create an access to Morgue #2 (*Eingang Keller 2*) of Crematorium II was established.<sup>14</sup> It is therefore not credible that a structural modification of the openings connecting the intake and exhaust of Morgue #1 would have been implemented without any documentary trace. Such a change would moreover have been completely illogical: the motivation mentioned in the Topf letter of May 8, 1942 was in fact unsubstantiated, because Morgue #1 did not incur any volumetric change.

The installer of the Topf Company, Heinrich Messing, worked on the ventilation system of Morgue #1 of Crematorium II in the week from March 8, to March 14, 1943. He performed functional tests, and on March 13 he activated the system (“*Be- und Entlüftungsanlagen Keller I in Betrieb genommen*”, “Intake and exhaust ventilation systems in the basement I activated.”)<sup>15</sup>

At the time the internal orders for the protection devices (grates) had already been placed, but who, if not Messing, would have noticed a possible

<sup>13</sup> APMO, BW-30/34, p. 76.

<sup>14</sup> APMO, BW-30/34, p. 68e.

<sup>15</sup> APMO, Dokumentacja Central Construction Office, AuII BW 30/31, p. 26. Sygn. D-Z.Bau/2540. Cfr. J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: ..., op. cit.* (note 4), p. 370.

error in the number of the connecting openings between the ducts and the room; a mistake as substantial to require such radical modifications? The ventilation ducts in Morgue #1, as explained above, were masonry work, and the change of the number of openings would have required a substantial masonry job.

On the other hand, Messing did not mention any functional anomalies of the ventilation system: if, therefore, the real 40 intake openings or the assumed 50 adequately fulfilled their function, why then would 95 have been necessary in Crematorium III?

Therefore, it must be assumed that the openings remained unchanged, 40 + 40, according to the project of March 10, 1942, and that the discrepant numbers of the protection devices which were ordered from the inmates' metalworking shop are either the result of transcription errors, or that the devices were ordered in excess, for unknown reasons.

Pressac published some pictures of the protection grates for the openings for fresh air. They were as they appear in Document 16.<sup>16</sup> They were made of a perforated iron sheet welded to a sort of casing which was inserted in the masonry opening. The dimensions appear to conform to the measurements (7 cm x 18 cm) mentioned in the relative orders to the inmates' fitter's shop (no. 83 of 18.2.43 and no. 192 of 15.3.43).

The devices made of round iron bars which protected the exhaust openings for the stale air were without doubt more or less similar to Pressac's drawing (Document 17).<sup>17</sup>

This seems to be confirmed by a picture taken on August 18, 1968, during excavation work in Morgue #1.<sup>17</sup>

It must be observed that the protection devices mentioned above were designed for a normal morgue; this is deduced from the fact that, while the stale air openings had only a grate made of round iron bars, the fresh air openings were covered by iron sheeting perforated by some 120 holes of 3 mm diameter each. These screens had a rather high air-flow resistance, resulting in the pressure loss along the entire length of the air-intake duct being small compared to the loss at each of those openings. That in turn made sure that the amount of air coming out of each opening was similar, and that the entire room had a reduced pressure compared to the outside.

The air-shutters of the ventilation system (*Saugstutzen* and *Druckstutzen*), which without doubt were regulated by Messing during the final inspection, obviously had to remain in an open position.

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<sup>16</sup> J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: ..., op. cit.* (note 4), p. 487, stating that they were 7 cm x 13cm, and their width:length ratio is indeed 7:13.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 234.

## 7) The Function of Morgue #1

The plans of the basement morgue (*Leichenkeller*) of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp help us understand the project of the morgue of the new crematorium in Birkenau. Even though the documentation in question always refers to “*Leichenkeller*”, in the singular,<sup>18</sup> the facility contained *de facto* three morgues, as shown in the attached plan:

1. one for corpses without a casket (*ungesargte Leichen*): 80 corpses in 133.63 m<sup>2</sup>
2. one for the corpses inside a casket (*ingesargte Leichen*): 100 corpses in 80.63 m<sup>2</sup>
3. one for infected corpses (*Infektionsleichen*): 20 corpses in 37.51 m<sup>2</sup>.

The surface areas are calculated without the area of the concrete supporting pillars.<sup>19</sup>

The first case was similar to the one in Birkenau; the effective surface area of Morgue #1, without the area occupied by the 7 concrete pillars, was – as we will show below – of 208.88 m<sup>2</sup>; and applying the same coefficient as in Sachsenhausen, it was planned for approximately 120 corpses. It can be assumed that it was planned to place them on the floor; 60 on each side, leaving the necessary space in the center for a transport trolley. Each exhaust opening would have expelled the fetor of 3 corpses. Since the corpses had to be aligned on the floor, the exhaust openings were designed to be at floor level.

The intake from above and the exhaust from below was the only way to assure the continuous apportionment of fresh air, and to assure that the stench created by the initial decomposition of the corpses would be immediately aspirated away, and to pollute as little as possible the air inside the morgue and to inconvenience as little as possible the personnel who had to work there. All this was perfectly normal for a morgue.

## 8) Later Modifications

The brickwork chimneys of the ventilation system, one isolated and four in a single masonry structure, are drawn in particular on Plan 1311 of May 14, 1942, 2003 of December 19, 1942 and 109/16A (Huta Company) of October 9, 1943.<sup>20</sup> Plan 109/15 of September 24, 1943, also of the Huta

<sup>18</sup> *Erläuterungsbericht zum Neubau des Leichenkellers im K.L. Sachsenhausen*, 15 July 1940; *Statische Berechnung für den Neubau des Leichenkellers im K.L. Sachsenhausen*, 20 July 1940. BAK, NS-3/377, pp. 11-31; 69-88.

<sup>19</sup> BAK, NS-3/377, p. 91, progressive no. 2537, Drawing K. 1

<sup>20</sup> J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: ..., op. cit.* (note 4), pp. 294f., 302 and 329.

Company, shows that the right exhaust duct proceeded over the point **D4** of Document 3 up to a vertical exhaust ventilation duct (*Entlüftungsschacht*) located at the corner of the room labelled “*Goldarbeit*” (gold work) between the corridor and the furnace room, and which emerged in the first chimney on the right from the group of four mentioned above.

The left intake duct **A1**, taking into consideration the drawings, also proceeded along the left wall of the vestibule (*Vorraum*) and emerged in the isolated chimney, which was on the same line, but some meters away. The route of the ventilation ducts for the other rooms is not indicated in the drawings; it is sure that the isolated chimney was employed for the intake of fresh air into Morgue #1 and the group of four chimneys for the evacuation or exhaust of all rooms.

However, there is no agreement with Pressac when he states that the first chimney on the right was planned for the expulsion of the hot air from the furnace room,<sup>21</sup> because the above-mentioned drawings connect it directly to the exhaust of Morgue #1.

And besides, the comparison with the drawing of March 10, 1942 shows that the isolated chimney corresponded to the fresh air intake duct of Document 7 and that the group of the four chimneys represented the bundling into one single brickwork structure of the two sheet-metal chimneys of Document 9, which respectively collected the flux of stale air from two rooms and aspirated by two air-blowers, specified as follows (Document 9a):<sup>22</sup>

1. ventilation of Morgue #1 (air-blower Type 450)
2. ventilation of the furnace room (air-blower Type 550 with 4.5 HP motor)
3. ventilation of Morgue #2 (air-blower Type 550 with 7.5 HP motor)
4. ventilation of the dissecting room [*Sezierraum*], of the laying-out room for the corpses [*Aufbahrungsraum*] and room for the washing of the corpses [*Waschraum*] (air-blower Type 375).

In the final project each of these ventilation ducts had its own brickwork chimney.

The data relative to the number and to the power output of the air-blowers is explained in the next section.

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<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 369.

<sup>22</sup> From: J.-C. Pressac, *Le macchine dello sterminio. Auschwitz 1941-1945*. Feltrinelli, Milano 1994, Document 15, outside text.

## II) Capacity of the Air-Blowers of Morgue #1: The Documents

1) The first cost estimate of the ventilation system of the future Crematorium II was prepared by engineer Schultze on November 4, 1941, in which the devices foreseen for the single rooms of the new crematorium (the future Crematorium II) are described. Point I refers to a “ventilation device for room “B”” (*Entlüftungs-Anlage für “B”-Raum*) – that is the future Morgue #1. A “tubing for intake of fresh air” (*Frischluf- t-Ansaugrohr- leitung*) is mentioned, therefore, it is certain that the intake system was implied. In Point II the wording “ventilation device for the room ‘B’” (*Entlüftungs-Anlage für “B”-Raum*) is repeated, but this time it refers to a “tubing for the stale air” (*Abluft-Rohrleitung*), and therefore, here the exhaust system was implied.

The technical description of both systems is identical (Documents 18 and 19):

*“Gebläse zur Förderung von stündlich 4800 m<sup>3</sup> Luft<sup>[23]</sup> gegen eine Gesamt- druck von 40 mm WS bei einer Umdrehungszahl des Schau- felrades von n = 925 min. und einem Kraftbedarf, an der Welle gemessen, von 1,6 PS.”*

*“Air-blower with the capacity of 4800 m<sup>3</sup> of air per hour against a total pressure of 40 mm of water column with a number of revolutions of the blower wheel of n=925 per minute and a power demand, measured at the drive shaft, of 1.6 HP”*

Both systems were powered by a 380 volt three-phase motor (*Drehstrom- motor*), 50 cycles (*Perioden*: Hz), with a power output (*Leistung*) of 2 HP at 925 revolutions per minute. Both the intake duct and the exhaust duct had a round section with a diameter of 450 mm. The total cost was 1,847 RM.

For the “L”-Raum (“L” room, the future Morgue #2), Point V, an air- blower with a capacity of 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> of stale air (*Abluft*) per hour was fore- seen, against a total pressure of 55 mm of water column, with a number of revolutions of the blower wheel of n=920 per minute and a power demand of 4.5 HP; it was powered by a three-phase motor of 380 volts, 50 cycles, with a power output of 5.5 HP.

Point III refers to the “ventilation system for the furnace room (*Entlüftungs-Anlage für Ofenraum*)”, equipped with an air-blower with a capacity of 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> of stale air per hour, against a total pressure of 32 mm of wa-

<sup>23</sup> In the section II “Abluft”, stale air.

ter column, with a number of revolutions of the blower wheel of  $n=720$  per minute and a power demand of 2.8 HP. The three-phase motor was equally of 380 volts, 50 cycles, with power output of 3.5 HP. The ventilation ducting started from a diameter of 550 mm and decreased down to 250 mm.

And finally (Point IV), the “ventilation system of the dissecting room, of the laying-out room for the corpses and of the room for the washing of the corpses” (*Entlüftungs-Anlage für Sezier- Aufbahrungs- und Waschraum*) foresaw an air-blower with a capacity of 3,000 m<sup>3</sup> of stale air per hour against a total pressure of 20 mm of water column, with a number of revolutions of the blower wheel of  $n=720$  per minute and a power demand of 0.65 HP; it had also a three-phase motor of 380 volt, 50 cycles, with a power output of 1 HP. The exhaust ducting had a round section with a diameter of 375 mm.<sup>24</sup>

2) In the drawing of the new crematorium D 59366 of March 10, 1942 (Section g-g), the power outputs of the motors are modified as follows:

- “B”-Raum: from 2 to 3.5 HP (air-blower [*Gebläse*] Type 450)
- “L”-Raum: from 5.5 to 7.5 HP (air-blower [*Gebläse*] Type 550)
- *Ofenraum*: from 3.5 to 4.5 HP (air-blower [*Gebläse*] Type 550)
- *Sezier- Aufbahrungs- und Waschraum*: from 1 to 1.5 HP (air-blower [*Gebläse*] Type 375)

The significance of these modifications will be explained below.

3) The letter of Bischoff to the Topf Company dated February 11, 1943, says that in the delivery of materials of February 6 “an air-blower Type 450 with 3.5 HP motor” (*ein Gebläse Nr. 450 mit 3,5 PS-Motor*) foreseen for Morgue #1 and “a 7.5 HP motor for the exhaust air-blower Type 550” (*1 Motor 7,5 PS für das Abluftgebläse Nr. 550*) of Morgue #2 were missing.<sup>25</sup>

4) In its reply, dated February 12, the Topf Company reported that the air-blower Type 450 was delivered on November 8, 1942, and that the “air-blower Type 450 (wooden air-blower)” [*Gebläse Nr. 450 (Holzgebläse)*] was delivered on January 25, 1943. For the air-blower Type 550 the 7.5 HP motor was still missing; the Topf Company proposed to substitute it temporarily with a 10 HP motor “with the same revolution speed” (*mit gleicher Drehzahl*).<sup>26</sup> In a later letter, dated February 17, 1943, the Topf Company indicated as delivery date: November 18, 1942.<sup>27</sup> The delivery oc-

<sup>24</sup> RGVA, 502-1-327, pp. 151-157.

<sup>25</sup> APMO, BW 30/34, p. 88 and 91 (carbon copy).

<sup>26</sup> APMO, BW 30/34, p. 84 and 61 (copy).

<sup>27</sup> Letter of the Topf company to the Central Construction Office of February 17, 1943.

Reproduced by A. Schüle, *op. cit.* (note 2), p. 456. The letter identifies the *Leichenkeller*



curred therefore either on November 8 or 18, 1942, and the first date was only the result of a typing error (8 instead of 18).

The issue of the wooden fan casing has been explained elsewhere.<sup>28</sup>

5) The invoice (*Rechnung*) of the Topf Company no. 171 February 22, 1943, refers to the ventilation system of Crematorium II (Document 20).

For the “B”-Raum “1 air-blower with a capacity of 4,800 m<sup>3</sup> per hour against a 40 mm water column of total pressure with a three-phase motor of 380 volts, 50 cycles, protected from water splashes, power output = 2 HP, safety switch and star-delta switch without protection” (*1 Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 4800 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WS Gesamtpressung mit Drehstrommotor für 380 Volt, 50 Per. spritzwassergeschützt, N = 2 PS, Motorschutzschalter und Sterndreieckschalter ohne Sicherung*) was invoiced and a second air-blower similar to this one for exhaust. The total amount was 1,847 RM. This data corresponds exactly with the cost estimate of November 4, 1941 and this is also valid for the systems relative to the “L”-Raum, Ofenraum and Sezier- Aufbahrungs- und Waschraum.<sup>29</sup>

6) The invoice of the Topf Company no. 729 of May 27, 1943 relative to Crematorium III, reports the same data and the same prices (Document 21 a,b,c,d)

7) Pressac published an extract of the plan of the roof of Crematorium II of the delivery receipt of Crematorium II of March 19, 1943, which shows the power output of the ventilation devices located in the attic of the building:

- “B”-Raum: 3.5 HP
- “L”-Raum: 7.5 HP
- Ofenraum: 4.5 HP
- Sezier- Aufbahrungs- und Waschraum: 1.5 HP.<sup>30</sup>

However, it is not an original document, but simply an elucidation by Pressac, as follows from the comparison with the original plan (Document 22).

However, Pressac confirmed the power output of the motors indicated above.

As a result of this long procedure, the capacity of the air-blowers remained unchanged. Particularly the two rooms of interest, which concern us most:

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*I* with a “Gaskeller”, gas basement. About the meaning of this term we refer to C. Matogno, *Le camere a gas di Auschwitz*, *op. cit.* (note 1), Chapter 2.1., pp. 46-61.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, Chapter 2.8, “Holzgebläse”, pp. 113-118.

<sup>29</sup> RGVA, 502-1327, pages. 25-25a.

<sup>30</sup> J.C. Pressac, *Le macchine dello sterminio*, *op. cit.* (note 22), Document 37, outside text.

- Morgue #1: 4,800 m<sup>3</sup> per hour (air blower for intake and exhaust)
- Morgue #2: 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> per hour (air-blower).

Morgue #1 measured in meters, was 30 x 7 x 2.40 = 504 cubic meters; Morgue #2 was 49.49 x 7.93 x 2.30 = approx. 903 m<sup>3</sup>.

The hourly air exchanges foreseen were respectively:

- 4,800 ÷ 504 = approximately 9.5
- 10,000 ÷ 903 = approximately 11.

Morgue #2 (or “L”-Raum) was the alleged “undressing room” of the victims; therefore, even after the purportedly “criminal” modifications claimed by Pressac, the “undressing room” remained more ventilated than the “gas chamber”!

### III) The Increase of the Output Power of the Motors of the Air-Blowers

In his second study about Auschwitz, Pressac writes:

*“About mid-March, the Central Construction Office received a new Topf plan for the ventilation, written on March 10<sup>th</sup>, which was still based on the first two studies of Dejacó. Schultze distinctly increased the power output of the electrical motors, and therefore of the intake and exhaust, however without changing the type of the air-blowers. The new power outputs are explained as follows:”* (my emphases)

We report the relative data in simplified form.<sup>31</sup>

Room	motor power	New capacity	Previous capacity
B-Keller/intake	3.5 HP	8,000 m <sup>3</sup> /h	4,800 m <sup>3</sup> /h
B-Keller/exhaust	3.5 HP	8,000 m <sup>3</sup> /h	4,800 m <sup>3</sup> /h
L-Keller/exhaust	7.5 HP	13,000 m <sup>3</sup> /h	10,000 m <sup>3</sup> /h
O-Raum/furnace room	4.5 HP	12,000 m <sup>3</sup> /h	10,000 m <sup>3</sup> /h
A u. W-Räume	1.5 HP	4,000 m <sup>3</sup> /h	3,000 m <sup>3</sup> /h

Whence did Pressac deduce the alleged new capacities of the air-blowers? Apparently, he based the information on the Topf invoice no. 2134 of December 23, 1943 relative to the ventilation systems for Crematoria IV and V, to which we will return below. He refers to this document speaking about Crematoria IV and V:<sup>32</sup>

*“For the two gas chambers and for the corridor, representing a volume of 480 m<sup>3</sup> almost identical to the one in Morgue I of Crematoria II and III, Schultze foresaw an exhaust blower of the same power: a pump*

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 48.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 101.

[*soufflerie*: air-blower] Type 450 with a 3.5 HP motor, able to exhaust 8,000 m<sup>3</sup> per hour”.

Footnote 21 on page 120 refers indeed to the “preliminary invoice [*sic*] Topf of December 23, 1943”. Here an air-blower of Type 450 with a capacity of 8,000 m<sup>3</sup> of air per hour with a three-phase motor of 3.5 HP is mentioned. If, therefore, it could have made sense to assume this capacity for Morgue #1 (equipped with two air-blowers Type 450), for the other rooms the values given by Pressac do not have any foundation, being based solely on simple arithmetical equations between the data relative to the power output of the motor and the capacity of the air-blowers, for which the results do not match at all:

$$- 10,000 \div 2 = x \div 3.5; \text{ hence } x = 8,400.$$

The above-mentioned document says in fact 8,000, and therefore Pressac was forced to “rectify” the results of all other equations:

$$- 10,000 \div 5.5 = x \div 7.5; \text{ result ca. } 13,600, \text{ reduced to } 13,000$$

$$- 10,000 \div 3.5 = x \div 4.5; \text{ result ca. } 12,900, \text{ reduced to } 12,000$$

$$- 3,000 \div 1 = x \div 1.5; \text{ result } 4,500, \text{ reduced to } 4,000.$$

Before examining the technical aspects of the issue, it is necessary to solve a preliminary problem, which can be summarized in this question: why was the power output of the motors increased? Once this point is clarified, the question has to be examined whether the increase of the power output of the motors really corresponded to an increase of the capacity of the air-blowers.

It can be immediately noted that, in the Holocaustic prospective, the alleged increase of the capacity of the air-blowers in no case could have had any criminal inference, or rather it could not have borne any relation to the alleged transformation of a normal morgue room into a homicidal gas chamber. This results irrefutably from the fact that the increase of the power output of the engines was foreseen by Schultze on March 10, 1942; a date preceding by many months the date of the alleged idea to transform the “*B*”-*Raum*, the future Morgue #1, into a homicidal gas chamber. It results, therefore, that the modifications concerned only a normal hygienic-sanitary facility, such as a crematorium.

The only plausible reason for the increase of the power output of the motors is the following: Schultze redacted the cost estimate based on a verbal order which was given to the Topf Company during the visit of *Oberingenieur* Kurt Prüfer in Auschwitz on October 21 and 22<sup>n</sup>, 1941.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Letter of the Topf company to the Construction Office of October 31<sup>st</sup> 1941. RGVA, 502-1-312, p. 103.

The first drawing of the new crematorium was created on October 24, 1941.<sup>34</sup> Both *Leichenkeller*, only outlined, do not present any indication of ventilation ducts. This applies also to the plan drawn by the architect Werkmann in November 1941.<sup>35</sup> The first cost estimate of the ventilation system, dated November 4, 1941, was therefore created based on the first or second project, both without any indication regarding the ventilation systems. Essentially, Schultze revised the cost estimate at issue without knowing neither the structure, nor the path of the ventilation ducts; but besides this, he knew all the fundamental technical data: capacity of the air-blowers, total pressure, voltage, cycles, number of the air-blowers.

It has to be kept in mind that November 4, 1941 was also the day when the Topf Company confirmed the order by the Construction Office of Auschwitz (placed on October 22) of five furnaces with three muffles each, two devices for the introduction of a casket (*Sarg-Einführungs-Vorrichtungen*), three forced-draft devices (*Saugzug-Anlagen*), and one waste-incineration furnace (*Müll-Verbrennungs-Ofen*).<sup>36</sup>

In the letter of February 10, 1942, the Topf Company informed the Construction Office that the “necessary construction drawings for the realization of the brickwork intake and exhaust ducts” (*die notwendigen Bauzeichnungen für die Ausführung der gemauerten Be- und Entlüftungs-Kanäle*) would be ready within 3-4 weeks;<sup>37</sup> obviously they did not yet exist on November 4, 1941 and this fact confirms that Schultze, when writing the relative cost estimate, could not possibly have determine exactly the power output of the air-blower motors. When these drawings were eventually created, probably by Schultze himself, he recalculated the power output of the engines based on the passive drags of the system (length, sections, roughness of the internal walls of the ducts, change of section and direction, presence of 80 small openings inside the room) as it is indicated in Plan D 59366 of March 10, 1942. We summarize the data in the following table:

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<sup>34</sup> J.-C. Pressac, *Le macchine dello sterminio*, *op. cit.* (note 22), Document 9 outside text.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, Documents 10-11.

<sup>36</sup> RGVA, 502-1-313, pp. 81-83.

<sup>37</sup> RGVA, 502-1-312, pp. 75-76.

Room	Date:	Air-blower type/ Ø (mm)		Capacity (m <sup>3</sup> /h)		Output Power (HP)	
		11/4/41	3/10/42	11/4/41	3/10/42	11/4/41	3/10/42
LK 1 intake		450	450	4,800	4,800	2	3.5
LK 1 exhaust		450	450	4,800	4,800	2	3.5
Furnace room		550	550	10,000	10,000	3.5	4.5
Dissection room, etc.		375	375	3,000	3,000	1	1.5
LK 2		550	550	10,000	10,000	5.5	7.5

The letter of the Friedrich Boos Company to the Central Construction Office of May 24, 1943, which refers to the technical specifications of the *Saugzuganlage Type H 13* (aspirated air-supply device Type H13) for a furnace, presents a similar case regarding the total pressure:

- volume of the gases: 13,500 m<sup>3</sup>/h
- static pressure at the exhaust of the air-blower: 40 mm water column
- increase of 10% as specified: 4 mm water column
- increase for additional drag: 55 mm water column
- difference of the static pressure: 99 mm water column
- power demand for the air-blower: 10 HP
- number of revolutions of the motor: 1,435 revolutions per minute.<sup>38</sup>

The nominal value of 40 mm of water column resulted in a real value of 99 mm, and therefore a power demand of 10 HP was calculated.

#### IV) Output Power of the Motors and Capacity of the Air-Blowers

It remains only to determine, as Pressac claims, whether or not the increase of the output power of the engines of the air-blowers resulted also in the increase of the capacity of the air-blowers.

First of all, it has to be noted that no known document states that the capacity of the air-blowers of Morgue #1 of Crematoria II and III was increased from 4,800 to 8,000 m<sup>3</sup> of air per hour; incontrovertible data stating exactly the opposite exists: the cost estimate of the Topf Company of November 4, 1941, claims in fact, for the two air-blowers of the room at issue, a capacity of 4,800 m<sup>3</sup> of air per hour, and this is fully confirmed

<sup>38</sup> RGVA, 502-1-138, pp. 218-218a. Cfr. C. Mattogno, *I forni crematori di Auschwitz. Studio storico-tecnico con la collaborazione del dott. ing. Franco Deana*. Effepi, Genova, 2012, vol. I, pp. 402-403; Engl.: *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz: A Technical and Historical Study*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015.

both by invoice no. 171 of February 22, 1943 for Crematorium II, and by invoice no. 729 of May 27, 1943, for Crematorium III.

The basic technical elements relative to the two air-blowers of Morgue #1 are:

- three-phase motor
- 50 cycles (Hz)
- 380 volt
- 925 revolutions per minute
- total pressure 40 mm of water column
- capacity: 4,800 m<sup>3</sup>/h.

The three-phase motor (Document 23) is constituted by a stator, which is “the fixed part where the three main coils are inserted to which the supply voltage is applied”, and by a rotor, which is located inside the stator, which “due to the ‘activation’ by the magnetic field generated by the stator coils, starts to rotate”. In the stator more triplets of coils can be mounted, so that more magnetic fields are generated, one for each triplet.

A motor with one triple set of coils, in technical language, has one polar couple or more simply, two opposing poles.

And this is the central core of the question, the speed of rotation.<sup>39</sup>

*“The speed of rotation of a motor depends on the Rotating Magnetic Field, which depends on the frequency of the supply voltage. In practice, for a motor with one polar couple, applying a voltage of 50 Hz, the speed of the rotor will be 50 revolutions per second, or 3,000 revolutions per minute [please see below]. When the stator is instead built with more polar couples, the rotating magnetic field does not rotate at 3,000 revolutions per minute anymore, but at lower speeds, due to the presence of other magnetic poles, which enable the rotor to cover a shorter path before finding the pole attracting it.”*

In practice, the rotating speed of a three-phase motor is fixed, because it depends exclusively on the frequency and on the number of polar couples, according to the known formula:

$$n = (60 \text{ sec/min} \times f) \div p$$

where

$n$  = number of revolutions per minute

$f$  = frequency (50 Hz, “the standard frequency in Europe for the systems of distribution of alternating current”)

$p$  = number of polar couples.

<sup>39</sup> Marco Dal Prà “*Motori elettrici trifase. Guida teorica e pratica*”, in: [www.marcodalpra.it/downloads/Elettrotecnica/Motori\\_Trifasi\\_Guida\\_3.3.pdf](http://www.marcodalpra.it/downloads/Elettrotecnica/Motori_Trifasi_Guida_3.3.pdf).

In our example, we obtain:

$$n = (60 \times 50) \div 1 = 3,000 \text{ revolutions per minute}$$

Since the frequency of 50 Hz remains unchanged, the speed of rotation is fixed, and it depends solely on the number of polar couples, as explained by Dal Prà in the following table:

Numbers of Poles	Polar Couples	Speed (rpm)
2	1	3000
4	2	1500
6	3	1000
8	4	750
10	5	600
12	6	500
20	10	300
30	15	200
etc.	...	...

The invoices of the Topf Company no. 171 of February 22, 1943, and no. 729 of May 27, 1943, refer explicitly to the frequency of 50 periods or cycles, that is 50 Hz. Therefore, increasing the power output of the motor, from 2 to 3.5 HP, the number of the revolutions would have remained unchanged.

In the cost estimate of November 4, 1941, 925 revolutions per minute instead of 1,000 were indicated, because the rotor does not rotate at the same speed as the stator magnetic field, but at a speed slightly lower (due to mechanical and cooling losses); the difference between the stator speed (synchronous speed) and the speed of the rotor, known as run rate of flow, is set between 3% and 7%. The effective speed, and therefore the effective number of revolutions, results, consequently, as a little lower. In our specific case the rate of flow was calculated at 7.5%:  $1000 - (0.075 \times 1000) = 925$  revolutions/min.

The relation between performance, total pressure and used power are explained as follows:

1. the performance is directly proportional to the number of revolutions
2. the total pressure is directly proportional to the square of the number of revolutions
3. the used power is directly proportional to the cube of the number of revolutions.<sup>40</sup>

The cost estimate of November 4, 1941, as it was also stated above, indicates the number of revolutions of the three-phase motor and therefore of

<sup>40</sup> C.IM.I. Ventilatori, in: [www.cimiventilatori.it/pdf/cimiventilatori.pdf](http://www.cimiventilatori.it/pdf/cimiventilatori.pdf).

the air-blower as  $n=925$  revolutions/min. If the capacity of the air-blower (intake/exhaust), somehow increases from 4,800 to 8,000  $\text{m}^3/\text{h}$ , the number of revolutions would increase proportionally from 925 to 1,540; the total pressure would also increase  $(1540)^2 \div (925)^2 = 2.77$  times, and therefore from 40 to approx. 110 mm of water column, and finally, the used power would have increased  $(1540)^3 \div (925)^3 = 4.6$  times, or from 2 to 9.2 HP.

This confirms that the increase of capacity, within the conditions described, was impossible.

Because after increasing the number of revolutions, the total pressure increases (to the square), it is obvious that the used power also increases (to the cube), because the friction of the air in the ventilation ducts increases at higher speeds.

This is the only reason why Engineer Schultze, after having created the project of the whole ventilation system of the new crematorium, changed the power of the motors of all air-blowers.

This has also a precise technical explanation.

The mechanical performance ( $P_w$ ) of an air-blower is calculated according to the formula:

$$P_w = (Q \cdot pt \cdot 100) \div \eta,$$

where,

$Q$  = air capacity in cubic meters/second ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )

$pt$  = total pressure in Pa (Pascal: 1 mm  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  = 9.8 Pa)

$\eta$  = efficiency rate of the air-blower in %.

Knowing that engineer Schultze, in the cost estimate of November 4, 1941, calculated a performance at the motor shaft of the air-blower of 1.6 HP (= 1,177 W) and of 2 HP for the three-phase motor; and further knowing the capacity (4800  $\text{m}^3/\text{h}$  = 1.33  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ ) and the total pressure (40 mm water column [ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ] = 392 Pa); and finally, knowing that the centrifugal type air-blowers had an efficiency rate of between 25 and 50%,<sup>41</sup> the performance of the air-blower results in 0.443:

$$P_w = (1.33 \cdot 392 \cdot 100) \div 44.3 = 1,177 \text{ W}.$$

The electrical power ( $P_e$ ) of the motor used from the electrical power grid is calculated according to the formula:

$$P_e = (P_w \div \eta_{\text{mot}}),$$

where  $\eta_{\text{mot}}$  = is the efficiency rate of the motor in %, which is set between 0.7 and 0.95.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>41</sup> *Manuale dell'ingegnere Colombo*. Hoepli, Milano, 1926, p. 481.

<sup>42</sup> Cesare Mario Arturi, *Elettrotecnica II*. Bologna, 2012, p. 500.



Since the output power of the motor calculated by Schultze was 2 HP, or 1,471 W, it is obvious that the efficiency rate of the motor was 0.8:

$$(1,177 \div 1,471) = 0.8,$$

or rather:

$$1,177 \text{ W (1.6 HP)} \div 0.8 = 1,471 \text{ W (2 HP)}.$$

Applying the above-mentioned formula for the calculation of the used power of the air-blower, knowing the speed (1.33 m<sup>3</sup>/s), the performance rate of the air-blower (44.3%) and the efficiency rate of the motor (80%), results in:

*3.5 HP (× 735.5 W/HP) 2,574 W; 2,574 × 0.8 = 2,059 W (used power of the motor);*

$$1.33 \times P \text{ (effective pressure)} \times 100] \div 44 = 2,072;$$

$$P = 686 \text{ Pa or } (686 \div 9.8) 70 \text{ mm H}_2\text{O}.$$

In practice, the change of the motor was required to overcome an additional real pressure of 30 mm H<sub>2</sub>O, due to the summation of the total friction in the air ducts.

What is explained above is confirmed in a table relative to the low-pressure centrifugal air-blowers in the *Manuale dell'ingegnere Colombo*<sup>43</sup> (see Document 24) where the data of different air-blowers are indicated with intake areas of increasing dimensions, with variable numbers of revolutions, variable air flow per minute, with variable effective pressure in mm of water column and used power.

Already the first two data are significant. An air-blower with an intake area of 210 x 210 mm at 600 revolutions/min has a capacity of 18 m<sup>3</sup>/min, with a pressure of 9 mm H<sub>2</sub>O and a used power of 0.07 HP; at 1,450 revolutions, the capacity turns into 50 m<sup>3</sup>/min, the pressure to 45 mm and the used power to 1 HP. Therefore, increasing the capacity (50 ÷ 18) 4.44 times, the used power increased (1 ÷ 0.07) 14.28 times.

In conclusion, Pressac's hypothesis is technically absurd and necessarily without any scientific foundation.

## V) The Air-Blower Type 450 Foreseen for Crematoria IV and V

The fact remains to be explained, noted by Pressac, that the invoice of the Topf Company no. 132 of December 23, 1943, referring to "Ventilation devices for Crematoria IV and V" (*Entlüftungsanlagen für die Krematorien*

<sup>43</sup> *Manuale dell'ingegnere Colombo, op. cit.* (note 41), p. 481.

IV und V) assigns to an air-blower Type 450 a capacity of 8,000 m<sup>3</sup> of air per hour. First of all, the technical data written there has to be analyzed (Document 25):

*“Air-Blower Type 450 with the capacity of approximately 8,000 m<sup>3</sup> of stale air per hour against a total pressure of 40 mm of water column, three-phase motor of 380 volts, 50 cycles, with rotor with double groove bolt, protected from water against splashes, output power N = approx. 3.5 HP, n = 925 revolutions per minute”* (Gebläse Nr. 450 zur Förderung von stündlich etwa 8000 cbm Abluft gegen 40 mm W.S. Gesamtpressung, Drehstrommotor für 380 Volt, 50 Per. mit Doppelnutanker, Spreitzwassergeschützt [sic], N = ca. 3,5 PS. n = 925 Upm).<sup>44</sup>

The related cost estimate (*Kostenanschlag*) of June 6, 1943, (Document 26)<sup>45</sup> reports the same technical data, but it further clarifies that *“das Schaufelrad, welches fliegend auf Motorwellenstumpf aufgebaut wird”* [“the blower wheel was connected directly on to the motor shaft”]. In other words, this formula characterizes the direct system of coupling of the motor shaft and the blower wheel, as shown in Document 27, taken from the drawing of the Topf Company D 57999 of November 30, 1940.<sup>46</sup> The detail shows the project of the aspiration device of Crematorium I of Auschwitz: **M** is the motor directly coupled through the motor shaft **MW** to the air-blower **G**; **S** is the chimney.

Document 28 shows the connection of the engine to the air-blower Type 450 in the future Crematorium II.

At the time, there were three types of connections: with a belt (*durch Riemen*) (Document 29), with sprocket gears reducer (*Zahnradvorgelege*) and with direct coupling (*in direkter Kupplung*) (Document 30).<sup>47</sup>

The sprocket gears reducer was formed by two or more cog wheels. For the air-blowers a special form of this system was the so called *“Zentratorkupplung,”* which was designed as a reducer, but it could also be used as a multiplier. The blower wheel had on its internal part three elastic rings which were mounted on the motor shaft, from which they received the motion and transmitted it to the blower wheel circulating over a bigger ring on its inside, as is shown in Document 31.<sup>48</sup>

Because of its configuration, this system was also called *“Planetengetriebe”* (planetary gear drive) or *“Umlaufrädergetriebe”* (circular gear

<sup>44</sup> RGVA, 502-2-26, page. 220; and 502-1-327, p. 1.

<sup>45</sup> RGVA, 502-2-26, p. 223.

<sup>46</sup> RGVA, 502-1-312, p. 135.

<sup>47</sup> *Siemens Handbücher*, Vol. 15, 1926, p. 143.

<sup>48</sup> *Otto Lueger, Lexikon der gesamten Technik und ihrer Hilfswissenschaften*, Stuttgart, Leipzig, Vol. 5, 1907, p. 799.

drive) which could also have cogged pinions instead of the rings as shown in Document 32.

The latter system could also be used as a multiplier of revolutions, that means that it could induce the number of revolutions of the blower wheel to be greater than that of the motor shaft; in the case at issue this is excluded since the motor of the air-blower was directly coupled to the blower wheel.

In comparison to the two air-blowers Type 450 foreseen for Morgue #1 of Crematoria II and III, the differences are twofold: the capacity (8,000 m<sup>3</sup> instead of 4,800) and the power output of the motor (3.5 HP instead of 2 HP originally foreseen). All the other parameters are identical. Since the power output of the motor could not influence the number of revolutions, which in fact in both cases remained the same (925 revolutions per minute), there are only two explanations: either one of the two capacities is wrong (4,800 or 8,000 m<sup>3</sup>/h), or different models of air-blower Type 450 existed with different volume capacities for each revolution of the blower wheel.

However, the first option of the dilemma is untenable, because another cost estimate of the Topf Company, the one of December 9, 1940, referring to a “Ventilation device for corpse cubicles and dissection room” (*Entlüftungs-Anlage für Leichenzellen und Sezieraum*) – the first facility foreseen for the crematorium of the main camp in Auschwitz – refers to an air-blower of Type 450 with a capacity of 6,000 m<sup>3</sup> of stale air per hour against a total pressure of 25 mm of water column, powered by a three-phase motor of 1.5 HP for 220/380 volts, 50 cycles, at 720 revolutions per minute.<sup>49</sup>

The total pressure is related to the number of revolutions, and therefore to the capacity of the air-blower, and therefore 25 mm of water column is linked to the 720 revolutions. In practice this fan no. 450, at 720 revolutions per minute, had a capacity of 6,000 m<sup>3</sup> of air per hour.

The alternative remaining (the second option above) is that different models of air-blower Type 450 existed, with a different volume capacity, as we will show below.

Returning to the air-blowers Type 450 foreseen for Morgue #1 and for Crematoria IV and V, it results in fact that the former had a volume capacity of

$$1) 4,800 \div 60 = 80 \text{ m}^3/\text{min};$$

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<sup>49</sup> RGVA, 502-1-312, pp. 138-140.

$80 \div 925 = 0.086 \text{ m}^3$  (of air passing through the air-blower for each revolution of the motor wheel);

while for the second, the capacity was instead:

2)  $8,000 \div 60 = 133.3 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$

$133.3 \div 925 = 0.144 \text{ m}^3$ ;

for air-blower Type 450 of the crematorium of the main camp the capacity was:

3)  $6,000 \div 60 = 100 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$

$100 \div 720 = 0.139 \text{ m}^3$ .

At 925 revolutions this air-blower would have had a capacity of  $([925 \times 6,000] \div 720 =)$  approximately  $7,700 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ .

This value can be considered identical to Case 2, because the capacity of  $8,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  was rounded off (“*etwa*”, approximately) and probably also the capacity of  $6,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  was rounded off.

Since the capacity – as explained above – is directly proportional to the number of revolutions, it is impossible that two identical air-blowers both running at 925 revolutions per minute could have had different capacities; one of  $4,800 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ , and the other of  $8,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ; a fact that only enhances the explanation made above.

The only possible explanation is that the air-blower Type 450, while assuming both the total volume of the casing and the diameter of the intake and exhaust tubes as equal, appeared in at least two different variants regarding the position of the vanes (concave or convex) and/or their angulation; this produced a different volume of air movement for each revolution of the blower wheel.

From the documents, it can be deduced that these models, running at the same numbers of revolutions, were distinguishable only by the diameters of the casings and by the capacities of the air-blower:

1. 450/4,800 and
2. 450/8,000.

## VI) The deceptions of Richard Green-Jamie McCarthy and the tacit approval of Robert Jan van Pelt

In any case, it is certain that the increase in power of the motor of air-blower Type 450 from 2 to 3.5 HP does not equate to an increase in the capacity of the air-blower from  $4,800$  to  $8,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ . On the contrary, this appears patently absurd, because – from Pressac’s perspective – the increase of power should have induced an increase in the number of revolu-

tions per minute of the motor (the capacity being conditioned by this factor), but Topf's invoice no. 132 of December 23, 1943 mentions clearly the same number of revolutions in the cost estimate of November 4, 1941 (925 rpm), which relates to the same capacity in both invoices no. 171 of February 22 and no. 729 of May 27, 1943 (4.800 m<sup>3</sup>/h).

The significance of the issue discussed above lies in the fact that Robert Jan van Pelt repeated the error of Pressac, in writing:<sup>50</sup>

*“However, Richard Green and Jamie McCarthy have shown that the ventilation system of the crematoria was able to quickly remove the gas. The gas chambers of the Crematoria 2 and 3 were 30 m long by 7 m wide and 2.4 m high, which resulted in a volume of 504 cubic meters. They were equipped with a ventilation system with both intake and exhaust fans that were capable of cycling 8000 cubic meters [of air] per hour through the room. In other words, the system was able to create 8,000 : 604 = 15.8 air exchanges per hour.”*

Van Pelt referred to an article by Richard J. Green and Jamie McCarthy with the title *Chemistry is not the science: Rudolf, Rhetoric & Reduction*.<sup>51</sup> The copyright is from 1999, but the last revision of the article was done on July 28, 2000.

The two authors write:

*“The gas chambers were 30 m long by 7 m wide: 210 sq m. They were 2.4 m high, for a volume of 504 cubic meters.<sup>[52]</sup> Those same chambers had a ventilation system with both intake and exhaust fans, capable of cycling 8000 cu m through the room each hour. This is commonly referred to as 8000 ÷ 504 = 15.8 ‘air exchanges per hour.’ Note that the Holocaust-denier, Carlo Mattogno, has misrepresented these figures in his essay, Auschwitz: The End of a Legend”.*

In the footnote, they explain:

*“Mattogno, Carlo, Auschwitz: The End of a Legend, Newport Beach: IHR, 1994, pp. 60-62. Available in German translation as ‘Auschwitz: das Ende einer Legende’ at <http://www.codoh.com/inter/intnackt/intnackausch3.html>.*

*Mattogno misrepresents the planned ventilation capacity that was at one point planned as if it were real:*

<sup>50</sup> R.J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence from the Irving Trial*. Indiana University Press, 2002, p. 365.

<sup>51</sup> Currently at [www.phdn.org/archives/holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/chemistry/not-the-science/](http://www.phdn.org/archives/holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/chemistry/not-the-science/)

<sup>52</sup> Without calculation of the volume occupied by the central beam and by the seven support pillars.

*Consequently, for the supposed homicidal gas chamber, the SS had foreseen  $4,800 \div 506 = 9.48$  air exchanges per hour, while in the supposed changing room  $10,000 \div 902.7 = 11$  air exchanges per hour: thus the gas chamber was less ventilated than the changing room!*

*However, he is at least honest enough to point out (two pages earlier) that a larger capacity ended up being used:*

*Pressac states that Leichenkeller I of Crematories II and III was actually equipped with ventilators with a capacity of 8000 m<sup>3</sup>/h of air (p. 74 and 118), and even mentions the invoice of the ventilation system for Crematory III: invoice No. 729 of 27 March 1943 (p. 105, note 184)."*

Mattogno would also have misrepresented the capacity foreseen in the planned project (4,800 m<sup>3</sup>/h) with the alleged one, of the realization of the project (8,000 m<sup>3</sup>/h) and this would be the base of his "misrepresentation".

In reality, a veritable misrepresentation was actually performed by Green and McCarthy. In the above-mentioned book *Auschwitz: The End of a Legend. Critique of Jean-Claude Pressac*<sup>53</sup> (the English translation of *Auschwitz. Fine di una leggenda*<sup>54</sup>) the facsimile copies of the Topf invoices no. 171 of February 22, and no. 729 of May 27, 1943, are shown,<sup>55</sup> which both, we repeat, mention a capacity of 4,800 m<sup>3</sup>/h. Now a high degree of brazenness is needed to pretend that invoices, which by definition correspond to items actually delivered, referred instead to a mere design specification!

What concerns the alleged admission of Mattogno that the effective capacity of the air-blowers was of 8,000 m<sup>3</sup>/h, the two authors maliciously pretended not to understand that Mattogno simply explained the hypothesis of Pressac, only to later refute it based precisely on the above-mentioned invoices.<sup>56</sup>

In fact, writing that Pressac "mentions even the invoice of the ventilation device for Crematorium III: invoice no. 729 of May 27, 1943", which states a capacity of 4,800 m<sup>3</sup>/h, Mattogno only intended to underline the simple fact that Pressac was refuting himself.

In his report, written in 2001 as an expertise for the appeal trial of Irving-Lipstadt, Green returned to the question in these terms:<sup>57</sup>

<sup>53</sup> Institute for Historical Review, Newport Beach, 1994.

<sup>54</sup> Edizioni di Ar, Padova, 1994.

<sup>55</sup> *Auschwitz: The End of a Legend*, pp. 110-113; *Auschwitz. Fine di una leggenda*, pp. 81-84.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 60f.; pp. 55f..

<sup>57</sup> Report of Richard J. Green, PHD., in: [www.phdn.org/archives/holocaust-history.org/irving-david/rudolf/affweb.pdf](http://www.phdn.org/archives/holocaust-history.org/irving-david/rudolf/affweb.pdf), p. 7.

*"Holocaust-denier Carlo Mattogno claims in his essay, "Auschwitz: The End of a Legend" that the ventilation capacity is  $4,800 \div 506 = 9.48$  air exchanges per hour based upon what the SS planned to use originally.<sup>[58]</sup> Pressac claims that although the SS planned for only 4,800 cu m/hour, they eventually installed ventilation capable of 8000 cu m/hour. John Zimmerman has recently researched, 502-1-327, a Topf bill dated May 27, 1943, which may refer to Crematorium II (however, the first page in his copy is missing so he cannot yet be sure); it may indicate that the 4800 cu m/hour figure is correct".*

Therefore "recently", that is, allegedly after July 28, 2000, the date of the last revision of the article mentioned above, Zimmermann found one page *only* of the invoice no. 729 of May 27, 1943, for which Mattogno published in facsimile the complete text already in 1994! This document is kept in the Museum of Auschwitz (Documents 21c-d). The other document kept in the Russian State Archive of War in Moscow with the reference number 502-1-327, pages 16 and 16a, is shown in Documents 21a-b. However, here the date of May 27, 1943, appears *on the first page only*; therefore, if the first page was really missing in the copy found by Zimmermann, how could Green claim that the invoice was "dated May 27, 1943"? And moreover: how could he mention the capacity of 4,800 m<sup>3</sup>/h, since this value is reported *only in the first page* of the invoice?

It is clear that Zimmermann also found the first page, and he transferred it to Green (who also stated that it may "refer to Crematory II" only to create further deception). All these deceptions were needed to avoid public admission that the capacity indicated by Mattogno was the correct one, and only reluctantly did Green concede that it "may" (!) be correct.

This *excursus* shows the incompetence and the dishonesty of the most acclaimed orthodox holocaust experts regarding the ventilation in the crematoria of Birkenau.

From the revisionist point of view, the significance of the issue relating to the capacity of the air-blowers remains intact, that after the alleged transformation of Morgue #1 of Crematorium II into a gas chamber working with hydrogen cyanide (Zyklon B), the capacity of both air-blowers, the intake and exhaust, still conformed to a normal morgue. The number of air exchanges foreseen, approx. 9.5 per hour, was in fact the one prescribed

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<sup>58</sup> This is a nonsensical lie. Mattogno based himself on the Topf invoices no. 171 of February 22 and no. 729 of May 27, 1943, which he compared to the cost estimate of November 4, 1941 to prove exactly that the number of air exchanges foreseen for a normal morgue remained unchanged also after its alleged transformation into a homicidal "gas chamber".

by the technical manuals of the time, like the one by engineer Wilhelm Heepke.<sup>59</sup>

*“The supply of fresh air is carried out from above. An air exchange rate of at least 5 times per hour has to be taken into consideration; owing to circumstances, the figure of 10 air exchanges may be reached due to higher usage of the room, whereas the higher number of air exchanges shall be reached by means of an air-blower (Eine Zuführung frischer Luft erfolgt von oben. Man hat mindestens mit einem 5fachen stündlichen Luftwechsel zu rechnen; unter Umständen kann man sogar bei stärker Benutzung des Raumes bis auf 10fachen gehen, welche hohe Luftabfuhr mit Hilfe eines Ventilators erreicht wird)”*.

Paradoxically Engineer Schultze, in the above-mentioned cost estimate of December 9, 1940, stated:<sup>60</sup>

*“For the dissecting room we have foreseen 10 air exchanges and for the corpse cubicle 20 exchanges” (Für den Sezieraum haben wir einen 10-fachen und für die Leichenzelle einen 20-fachen Luftwechsel vorgesehen).*

## VII) Pressac, destroyer of the “gas chambers” of Auschwitz

### 1) The Claim of a Revisionist and Pressac’s Answer

In his first book about Auschwitz, Pressac wanted to respond to the argument of a revisionist. The title of the “Attachment”, which summarized the objection, is: *“GAS 3000 PEOPLE IN LEICHENKELLER I OF KREMATORIUM II? IMPOSSIBLE, THE BODIES WOULD HAVE BLOCKED THE LOWER AIR EXTRACTION ORIFICES”*.

Pressac writes:<sup>61</sup>

*“Following the exchange of letters and telephone calls with a correspondent who doubts the reality of the gas chambers, I have extracted two of his arguments that appear to me valid.*

*Describing the ventilation system of Leichenkeller I [of the future Krematorium II as per the cross-section on drawing 933], he pointed out to me that the air entered through the upper orifices, then was extracted through the lower ones, and concluded:*

<sup>59</sup> W. Heepke, *Die Leichenverbrennungs-Anstalten (die Krematorien)*. Verlag von Carl Marhold, Halle a. S., 1905, p. 104. Fac-simile of the p. in: *Auschwitz. Fine di una leggenda*, p. 85; *Auschwitz: The End of a Legend*, p. 114.

<sup>60</sup> RGVA, 502-1-312, p. 136.

<sup>61</sup> J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: ...*, *op. cit.* (note 4), p. 377.



*'This arrangement is perfectly suitable if the room is used as a morgue: the air entering cools, becomes denser, and is extracted from the lower part.'*

*He then asked me to imagine:*

*'the situation in the LK 1 after the gassing of a large number of people: the corpses are heaped on top of one another; they block most of the air extraction orifices; the room is full of **warm toxic gas**; how can there be rapid and efficient mechanical ventilation? I would say that it is not possible...'*

*These remarks mean that Leichenkeller I used as a gas chamber had a poorly designed ventilation system and in the case of large-scale gasings [3000 people in 210 m<sup>2</sup> according to Nyiszli, or 13.3 per square meter], the lower orifices being blocked ventilation would become impossible [a model visible at the Museum illustrates this 'maximum' case, though there are probably no more than one thousand victims depicted].*

*The figure of 3000 is theoretical and exaggerated, but if we take it as correct, then so is my correspondent's hypothesis and the ventilation is blocked and cannot work.*

*What would the SS have done in the case of such an 'incident'?*

*They would have proceeded in two stages:*

1. *Open wide the doors giving basement access through the north yard and those of the undressing room, whose ventilation system working at full power would prevent the basement being contaminated:*

*Before putting on their gas masks, the SS would have then ordered two to four members of the Sonderkommando to put on masks, open the gas chamber door and drag bodies out into the vestibule until several of the air extraction orifices had been cleared. Then the gas-tight door would have been closed again, the ventilation restarted, and to improve its efficiency all that was required was to open the Zyklon-B introduction covers, but not until that moment. After verifying by means of a gas detector that there was no longer any danger of hydrocyanic acid intoxication outside the gas chamber, operations would have resumed their 'normal' course.*

2. *Once the gas chamber had been emptied, a squad of fitters or bricklayers would have fixed at the end of the chamber, in the **southeast** corner a steel duct of about 20 cm diameter and 2 meters high or built a brick chimney of about the same dimensions connecting with or protecting one of the lower air extraction orifices and enabling it to take in warm contaminated air from above. The time taken for the 'repair' would not have been longer than an afternoon. Such an in-*

*cident would not have interrupted the 'operation' of the Krematorium. As the documents we possess at present make no mention of such work we can assume for the moment that the case of the '3000' never occurred, the number of victims from a convoy always being less than this.*

*The initial ventilation system of Leichenkeller I, which was designed for a basement morgue, is not a 'definitive' obstacle to using the room as a gas chamber."* (bold Pressac's; underscore added here)

The anonymous revisionist was without doubt the engineer Pierre Marais, who published similar reasonings in a book in 1991.<sup>62</sup> However, he did not presume the impossibility of the de-aeration from the occlusion of the related openings by a certain number of victims; he spoke generally of "several hundreds, or also of several thousand."<sup>63</sup> On the other hand, he constructed his argument in opposition to the explanations which were claimed by Georges Wellers in his book *Les chambres à gaz ont existé*,<sup>64</sup> in which he published the drawings of the vertical sections of Morgue #1 and 2 of the future Crematorium II. The written correspondence which Marais had with this orthodox historian shows that the case of "3,000" was completely outside his scope of contemplation.

This number was a simple ploy of Pressac in order to somehow extricate himself from a tight spot. In fact, as will be shown, such an obstacle would have been "crucial" even with half of the victims considered by Pressac: 1,500 and even less. On the other hand, Pressac himself, while discussing the claim of Nyiszli, states that 3,000 persons is an exaggerated number, and that the "real number was without doubt much lower, probably from 1,000 to 1,500".<sup>65</sup>

## 2) An Insufficient Solution

Could Pressac really have believed that a single opening with a total cross-sectional area equal to 1/40 of the total planned in the ventilation system of the room, if left unobstructed, would have allowed a "normal" ventilation of Morgue #1?

Document 33 shows the "chimney" imagined by Pressac in the south-east corner of Morgue #1. The air would have entered only from above (the same as in the duct hypothesis) and would have been expelled only through a single opening. Therefore this "repair work" would have been completely insufficient.

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<sup>62</sup> *En lisant de près les écrivains chantres de la Shoah*. Paris, 1991.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 39.

<sup>64</sup> Gallimard, 1981.

<sup>65</sup> J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: ..., op. cit.* (note 4), p. 474.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned difficulty, it would have been necessary to keep open **all** the ventilation openings; the simplest system in order to achieve this would have been the installation of iron gratings, cemented at the bottom and to the wall, at an appropriate distance from the wall and to the height of a couple of meters, in order to protect all the ventilation openings on both sides of the room.

An example of such an iron grating is shown in Documents 34 and 34a.

Such work would have taken longer and also more floor space would have been lost, but – as we will prove below – without some protection devices of this kind, the homicidal gassing would have encountered a “crucial” and insurmountable obstacle, not only in the case of “3,000”, but also with 1,500 victims or 1,000 or even fewer.

The conclusion of Pressac is mind-boggling: because the documents do not mention the chimerical works imagined by himself, **it follows that (!)** the case of 3,000 victims never happened! **Therefore** the “gas chambers” always worked flawlessly!

It is obvious that, by accepting the reality of the extermination of the Hungarian Jews during Spring-Summer of 1944, due to their huge inflow in a short period, the case of 3,000 victims had to happen every day. Just to supply evidence, from May 14 to June 7, 1944, 289,357 Jews started from Hungary in the direction of Auschwitz in a period of 24 days, on average more than 12,000 per day. Taking into consideration that, from the orthodox perspective, during the period mentioned, the number of the alleged-gassed persons was around 70%, about (12,000 x 0.7 =) 8,400 Jews would have been killed every day,<sup>66</sup> and would have had to be gassed in the three crematoria in operation (II, III and V). Therefore, Morgue #1 of Crematoria II and III would have been crowded every day.

### 3) The “Accident” of Clogged Ventilation Openings

According to Pressac, Morgue #1 in the plan had the following dimensions: length: 30 m, width: 7 m; height: 2.41 m.<sup>67</sup> For the sake of exactitude, the most exact drawing of the Huta Company 109/13A and 109/14A of September 21, 1943, published by Pressac himself,<sup>68</sup> shows the presence of 7 concrete pillars to support the ceiling of 40 x 40 cm and 199 cm high, which support a concrete beam 41 cm high; the height of the room, indi-

<sup>66</sup> For the numerical data please consult the study of C. Mattogno, *La deportazione degli Ebrei ungheresi del maggio-luglio 1944: Un bilancio provvisorio*, Effepi, Genoa, 2007.

<sup>67</sup> J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: ...*, *op. cit.* (note 4), p. 286.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 323, 325 and 327.

cated as 2.40 m in the drawing of September 21, 1943, is in fact the sum of  $1.99 + 0.41$ .

The 7 pillars occupied a surface of  $(7 \times 0.4 \times 0.4) 1.12 \text{ m}^2$ , and had a volume of  $(1.12 \times 1.99) = 2.22 \text{ m}^3$ ; the beam had a volume of  $(30 \times 0.41 \times 0.41) = 5 \text{ m}^3$ .

In the orthodox scenario, also the surface area of 4 columns for pouring in Zyklon B ( $4 \times 70 \times 70 \text{ cm}$ , in total  $1.96 \text{ m}^2$  and had a volume of  $1.96 \times 2.4 = 4.7 \text{ m}^3$ ) has to be added; the dimensions thereof were given by the notorious witness Michał Kula in his first deposition<sup>69</sup> (he reduced the size of these column down to  $24 \times 24 \text{ cm}$  in a second deposition<sup>70</sup>).

Therefore, the usable surface area for the victims was  $(30 \times 7) = 210 \text{ m}^2$ , minus  $(1.12 + 1.96)$ , or, approx.  $3 \text{ m}^2$ ; that is approximately  $207 \text{ m}^2$ .

Rudolf Höss claimed that in this room, 1,500-1,600 victims were crammed (see below). In a room of  $207 \text{ m}^2$ , 1,500 standing persons have a density of  $(1,500 \div 207)$ , over 7 persons per square meter. Once dead, with no more muscular tension, the persons would have slumped to the floor, forming a heap whose height can be estimated.

Van Pelt declared during the Irving-Lipstadt trial that the median weight of a victim was 60 kg;<sup>71</sup> most probably he took this number from Pressac, who already earlier mentioned a median weight of 60 kg.<sup>72</sup> With certainty, it can be assured that the total weight of the 1,500 victims was  $(1,500 \times 60) = 90,000 \text{ kg}$ , which we can consider equivalent to 90,000 liters or  $90 \text{ m}^3$ .

Theoretically  $90 \text{ m}^3$  distributed over a surface of  $207 \text{ m}^2$  correspond to a height of  $(90 \div 207) = 43.5 \text{ cm}$ , and to a coverage of the floor of 100%. Obviously, the corpses are not water or sand, and between them some space would have remained, even though small. If one assumes a double height of 87 cm, the volume and the surface available in reference to the heap of corpses would also have doubled:  $0.87 \times 207 = 180 \text{ m}^3$ , of which  $90 \text{ m}^3$  claimed by the corpses and  $90 \text{ m}^3$  of free space between them. In this case, the free space would constitute the sum of all interspaces and of all air pockets existing among the 1,500 corpses; there are thousands of interspaces and air pockets, not necessarily communicating with each other, for a total height of 87 cm.

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<sup>69</sup> Höss Trial, Vol. 2, pp. 99f.

<sup>70</sup> Höss Trial, Vol. 25, p. 498.

<sup>71</sup> R.J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz*, op. cit. (note 50), pp. 470-472.

<sup>72</sup> J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: ...*, op. cit. (note 4), p. 475.

This height corresponds more or less to that of conscious adults prone on their knees or sitting on the floor with an erect torso, as Drawings 1 and 2 of Document 35 show.<sup>73</sup>

The rendering of Crematorium II displayed by the Auschwitz Museum shows the “gas chamber” full of victims (Document 36). Pressac was referring to this; according to him, “not more than a thousand victims” are depicted.

In this reconstruction, the air-extraction duct is placed too high, and also the connection opening to the “gas chamber” is placed too high. The original drawings display in fact that these openings were located almost at floor level (see Document 2, **D**, **D1**, and Document 37).

In Document 36, Rectangles A, B and C represent three openings in their correct positions. Even though the heap of corpses appears exceedingly high, it can be intuitively understood that in a real gassing, all exhaust openings would have been inevitably obstructed by the corpses to one degree or another. The real scenario would also be:

- up to 90 m<sup>3</sup> piled on top of the openings, penetrated by thousands of interspaces and air pockets between the corpses (not necessarily communicating with each other and, if not communicating, impossible to ventilate the trapped vapors of hydrogen cyanide), which would have hugely increased the friction of the gas mixture which was supposed to pass through;
- ventilation openings physically obstructed by the corpses lying on the floor.

In these conditions, the ventilation of the room would have been totally ineffective, if not impossible.

Document 38 depicts visually the “gas chamber” with the layer of corpses of approx. 87 cm in height.

The reasoning related to the height of the corpses is obviously valid only under certain limitations; it is obvious that, by reducing the number of victims, hypothetically also the surface available on the floor would have increased. For example, if only 1,000 victims are considered over a surface of 207 m<sup>2</sup>, a density of approx. 5 standing persons per square meter would have resulted; the height of the heap would have been definitely lower, but still, the corpses would obstruct the ventilation openings. These would remain more or less unobstructed only with fewer than 1,000 victims. But the number of 1,500 victims reported is claimed even by orthodox Holocaust

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<sup>73</sup> Terza Università di Roma. Facoltà di Roma. Antropometria. in: [www.iuav.it/Ateneo1/docenti/architettu/docenti-st/Domenico-B/documentaz/antropometria.pdf](http://www.iuav.it/Ateneo1/docenti/architettu/docenti-st/Domenico-B/documentaz/antropometria.pdf).

historians as too small. Franciszek Piper states in fact that “approximately 2,000 persons were crammed inside Morgue #1 on average”.<sup>74</sup>

In this perspective, from the numerical point of view, the issue would be perfectly credible. Based on the *Kalendarium* of Danuta Czech,<sup>75</sup> from March 14, 1943 (first “gassing” in the Crematorium II) to the end of the year, the 47 “gassings” numerically more important would have been distributed like this:

- from 1,000 to 1,500 persons: 9
- from 1,500 to 2,000 persons: 16
- from 2,000 to 2,500 persons: 14
- from 2,500 to 3,000 persons: 6
- from 3,500 to 4,000 persons: 2.

The case of the “gassing” of 1,500 persons and more in Crematorium II would also have happened many times more in the year 1943. The case of the Hungarian Jews’ deportation in 1944 was already mentioned earlier.

The deportation of the Jews from the ghetto of Łódź can also be mentioned. According to Franciszek Piper, 55,000–65,000 persons arrived at Auschwitz from August 15 to September 2, 1944, in 18 days;<sup>76</sup> this means (55,000–65,000 ÷ 18 =) 3,055–3,610 per day. Add to this the eight “gassings” of 2,000 persons and the five of 3,000 during 1944 mention in Czech’s *Kalendarium*.

The rendering of the Auschwitz Museum represents one of the alleged devices which allowed pouring of the Zyklon B inside the room from above. The most-acclaimed witness, Kula, painstakingly described the device, and Pressac drew it with some precision.<sup>77</sup> It was constituted of a kind of small metal casing of tight iron mesh, of unknown height, which ran inside a larger column made of a net of iron mesh with a square section of 70 x 70 cm; but its course stopped in the upper part of the larger column without ever reaching the floor. Zyklon B was poured from above inside the metal casing, and it remained and evaporated in the upper part of the room, we can assume between 1.90–2.00 and 2.40 meters (the ceiling height).

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<sup>74</sup> F. Piper, “Gas Chambers and Crematoria”, in: Yisrael Gutman and Michael Berenbaum Editors. *Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington and Indianapolis, 1994, p. 170.

<sup>75</sup> D. Czech, *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939–1945*. Rowohlt Verlag, Reinbek bei Hamburg, 1989.

<sup>76</sup> F. Piper, *Die Zahl der Opfer von Auschwitz*. Verlag Staatliches Museum (sic) in Oświęcim, 1993, p. 186.

<sup>77</sup> J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: ..., op. cit.* (note 4), p. 487.

Van Pelt disagrees, and he presents his own drawing, in which the casing reaches the floor.<sup>78</sup> Such a system would have determined in any case the dissipation speed of the vapors of hydrogen cyanide into the free space above the bodies of the victims. As the execution progressed, an increasingly dense and high layer of dead bodies would have blocked the dissipation of more gas into this space.

In this scenario, a gas pocket in the free upper part of the room with an increasingly high concentration of the gas would have resulted, and it would have been challenging to remove it.

#### 4) Pressac and van Pelt speculate on the ventilation of Morgue #1

Pressac claims:<sup>79</sup>

*“After 15 minutes of ventilation the air in the room would be completely renewed. A homicidal gassing (using 5 to 7 kg of Zyklon-B for 1,000 to 2,000 persons) would last about 20 minutes: 5 minutes for the action of the HCN bringing swift death (the quantity introduced being 40 times the lethal dose) and 15 minutes of ventilation BEFORE BEING ABLE TO OPEN THE GAS TIGHT DOOR.”*

In his book of 1993, Pressac wrote that the ventilation lasted 15-20 minutes and that the air of the room was “practically exchanged every 3-4 minutes”.<sup>80</sup>

The prerequisite of his reasoning is that 4 air exchanges correspond to a total renewal of the air of the room ( $8,000 \div 60 \times 15 = 2,000 \text{ m}^3$  of air in 15 minutes;  $2,000 \text{ m}^3 \div \text{approx. } 500 \text{ m}^3 = 4$  air exchanges in 15 minutes, according to the erroneous conjecture of Pressac of the increase of the air-blowers' capacity to  $8,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ; with the real capacity of  $4,800 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ , the exchanges in 15 minutes would have been approx. 2.5.

Van Pelt presents two tables in which the residual concentration of hydrogen cyanide in the “gas chamber” is calculated in ppm (parts per million) as a function of time, as well as the median concentration to which a person would have been exposed for 15 minutes, all based on an initial concentration of 1,000 and of 10,000 ppm.

His Table 5.2 contemplates an initial concentration of 10,000 ppm of HCN,<sup>81</sup> which is the one more consistent with orthodox the Holocaust narrative, even though it is too low.

<sup>78</sup> R.J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz*, op. cit. (note 50), p. 208.

<sup>79</sup> J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: ...*, op. cit. (note 4), p. 16.

<sup>80</sup> J.-C. Pressac, *Le macchin dello sterminio*, op. cit. (note 22), p. 84.

<sup>81</sup> R. J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz*, op. cit. (note 50), p. 366.

Rudolf Höss claimed that the gassing of 1,500-1,600 persons in Crematoria II and III took on average 7 kg of Zyklon B;<sup>82</sup> an amount which in the free space of the room of approx. 497 m<sup>3</sup> (after deduction of the approximately 7 m<sup>3</sup> occupied by the pillars and by the concrete beam) would have generated a theoretical end concentration of hydrogen cyanide of  $(7,000 \div 497 =) 14 \text{ g/m}^3$ , equivalent to 11,662 ppm.

The table at issue is as follows:

Time [min]	HCN [ppm]	HCN [ppm] after 15 min.
0	10000	3805
10	1908	726
20	364	138
30	70	26
40	13	5
50	2	1

Van Pelt limited himself to taking this data from the above-mentioned description by Richard J. Green. He used at the time a calculator available on the site of the “American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists” in which the data could be inserted in order to obtain the results. As he clearly stated and as results from the formula given by van Pelt, the value of air exchanges was 9.94 per hour, but this value corresponds to a capacity of 4,800 m<sup>3</sup>/hour; only some lines above, van Pelt claims, as we saw before, that the capacity was 8,000 m<sup>3</sup>/hour, and that the number of air exchanges was 15.8. Apparently, he did not notice this nonsense.

The reason for these calculations was to refute the statements of Germar Rudolf about the impossibility to access the “gas chambers” after a homicidal gassing.

The calculations are completely doubtful and inconsistent, because they do not take into consideration three crucial elements:

1. The “gassing” times declared by the most important witnesses are by far shorter: 3 minutes (J. Weiss), 3-5 minutes (C.S. Bendel), 5 minutes (M. Nyiszli), 3-15 minutes (R. Höss), 3-10 minutes (judge J. Sehn).<sup>83</sup> Immediately after the “gas chamber” was opened, the removal of the corpses of the victims began.
2. The evaporation of the hydrogen cyanide required extremely longer times to reach the maximum theoretical concentration, 3 hours at 15°C according to experiments performed in 1942.<sup>84</sup>

<sup>82</sup> NI-036; NI-034.

<sup>83</sup> C. Mattogno, *Le camere a gas di Auschwitz*, *op. cit.* (note 1), pp. 453-454.

<sup>84</sup> R. Irmscher, “Nochmals: “Die Einsatzfähigkeit der Blausäure bei tiefen Temperaturen”“, in: *Zeitschrift für hygienische Zoologie und Schädlingsbekämpfung*, no. 34, 1942, p. 36.



3. The theoretical scenario envisaged by Green and van Pelt presupposes an empty room, in which nothing obstructs the ventilation. It is then clear that even with some hundreds of persons inside the “gas chamber” this model would not correspond anymore to reality, because the corpses would represent a factor of disturbance – possibly even damaging – to the ventilation.

It is further obvious that the corpses of the victims would have reduced the available volume with a theoretical increase of the hydrogen-cyanide concentration. In the case of the 1,500 victims, the concentration would have been  $(504 - [2.22 + 5]^{85} - 90^{86})$  ca.  $406 \text{ m}^3$ ;  $(7,000 \div 406) = 17.24 \text{ g/m}^3$ , equivalent to 14,361 ppm.

This would also have affected the air exchanges per hour:

$$(4,800 \div 406 =) 11.8 \text{ per hour.}$$

But the documents do not mention anything in this regard.

Since the “gas chambers” of Crematoria IV and V allegedly were activated without ventilation systems, one could ask how, according to van Pelt, the ventilation of the rooms was achieved, and especially how long it took. His embarrassment about such a simple question is shown by his silence, and it results even more from his pretense that Crematoria IV and V were “efficient and economical killing machines”.<sup>87</sup> Efficient? How could three “gas chambers” with a volume of approximately  $521 \text{ m}^3$ , with 2 doors of  $100 \times 200 \text{ cm}$ , and 7 small windows of  $30 \times 40 \text{ cm}$  have an efficient ventilation?

The pretense of van Pelt is clearly absurd.

## 5) Opening the “Gas Chamber” Door

Pressac thought that one could correct the unavoidable flow of the gas from Morgue #1 into the other rooms of the basement of the crematorium, by opening the access door from the north court and the one at the end of Morgue #2, and then activating the ventilation system of this room. This solution does not take into account the fact that the “gas chamber” with its blocked air-exhaust channels may have been in overpressure (air blown inside from the intake air-blower, heat generated by the bodies of the vic-

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It takes huge amounts of Zyklon B in order to reach high HCN concentrations after only a few minutes; see Germar Rudolf, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2017, pp. 247-267.

<sup>85</sup> Volume of the pillars and of the beam.

<sup>86</sup> Volume of the corpses of the victims.

<sup>87</sup> R. J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz*, *op. cit.* (note 50), p. 502.

tims), while the furnace room was in double underpressure, both for the air draft of the chimney and for its own ventilation system; also Morgue #2 was equipped with a similar ventilation system, and was also in underpressure; in simple terms, an air flow was constantly moving towards the cremation furnaces and towards the exhaust openings located on the ceiling of the furnace room; a similar air flow moved into Morgue #2 toward the corresponding air-blower.

By opening the door of the “gas chamber” with its blocked exhaust ducts, a lethal mixture of gas would have flowed out into the next room (in the drawings “*Vorraum*”, vestibule) and would have spread out all over the basement and via the elevator shaft into the furnace room. As a precautionary measure, and in order to avoid the gas mixture entering the three rooms of the former *Leichenkeller 3* (Cubicles X, Y and Z in Document 39), it would have been necessary to close this door (but it was not gastight). How to eliminate the gas pocket of the vapors of hydrogen cyanide? The most rational system would have been this:

1. keep the door of the corpses chute open in order to let fresh air coming in dilute the air-vapor mixture coming out of Morgue #1;
2. turn on the exhaust air-blower of the ventilation system of Morgue #2, and wait for the number of air exchanges necessary to purify its air;
3. in order to prevent the gas mixture from seeping up the elevator shaft, it would have been necessary to deactivate the cremation furnaces and to avoid using the furnace room’s exhaust blower during the evacuation of the gas mixture.

This procedure is explained in Document 39.

How can anyone seriously believe that the engineer of the Topf Company and the Central Construction Office would have been so grossly inept as not to foresee these gross incongruities?

The danger of intoxication both for the inmates working in the crematoria and for the German guards watching over them should not be underestimated, since the lethal concentration of hydrogen cyanide by inhalation is of 300 ppm (0.36 g/m<sup>3</sup>).<sup>88</sup>

But the main problem is that these discrepancies, **unavoidable** in the absurd technical fabrication of the “gas chamber” were **never** raised by **any** “eyewitness,” and they are not mentioned in **any document** of the concentration camp.

These drawbacks would have caused hydrogen cyanide intoxication of inmates and of SS guards practically during each gassing, but the only two

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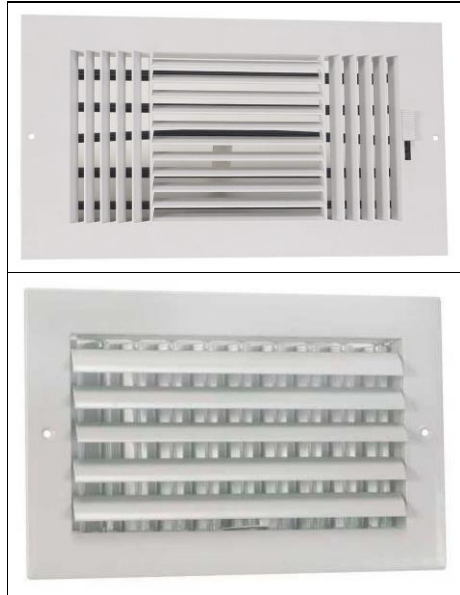
<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 366

known cases refer to the general matter of disinfestation; one was mentioned by Höss in the *Sonderbefehl* of August 12, 1942;<sup>89</sup> the other happened on December 9, 1943, when a civilian worker forced his way prematurely into an accommodation barrack which had been disinfested shortly before.<sup>90</sup>

The logical consequence to be taken from all that has been considered above is that “gassings” of 1,500 or even of 1,000 or even of some hundreds of persons never took place. However, because the reality of homicidal “gassings” is claimed only by witness statements, and these always adduce numbers well above 1,500; and because there would have been well over 1,500 gassing victims in each claimed batch due to the high number of Jewish transports arriving in Auschwitz, it can only be deduced that the claimed “gassings” described by witnesses as simple operations without dangers were impossible, and therefore they were not real.

### Editor’s Remark

The screens covering the openings of a ventilation system, also called registers, usually have slits as openings as shown in the illustrations to the right. The type used in the Morgues #1 of Crematoria II & III at Auschwitz merely had very small holes, which increased the drag of the air-intake system considerably. Since these screens were made by the Auschwitz inmate workshop in early 1943, it is safe to assume that the Topf employees designing the ventilation system in November 1941 and March 1942, including its blowers and motors, did not know what these registers would look like. Rough calculations of the ventila-



*Typical air vents (registers)*

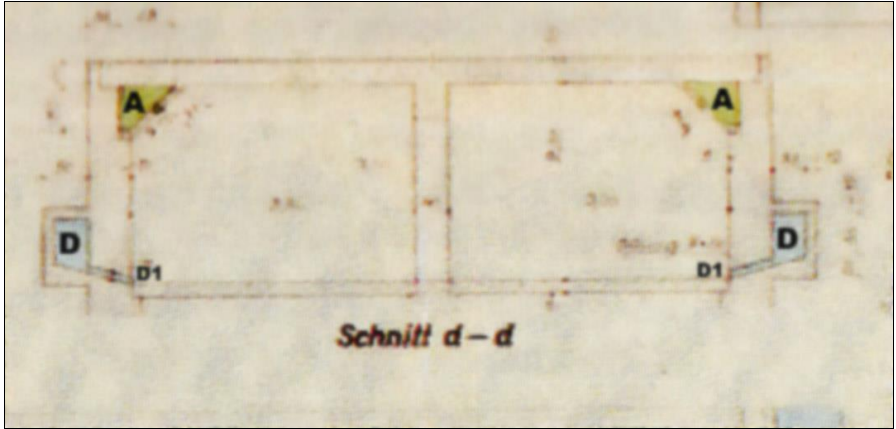
<sup>89</sup> RGVA, 502-1-32, p. 300.

<sup>90</sup> RGVA, 502-1-8, p. 25.

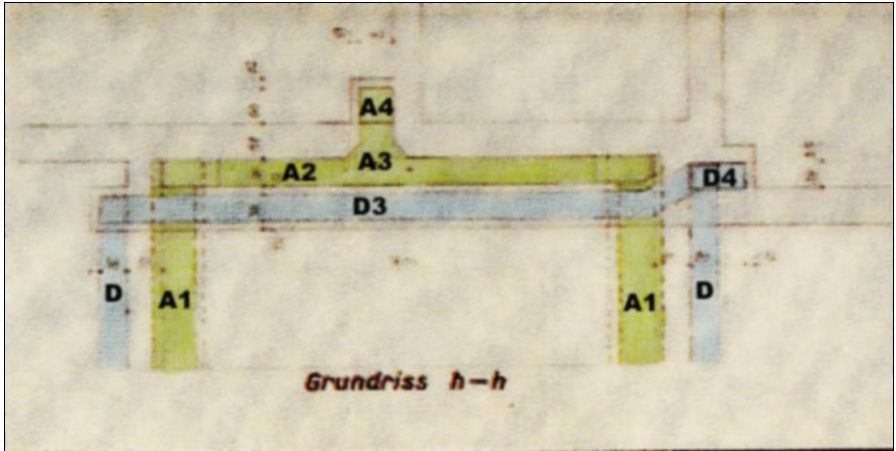
tion system's drag indicate that these lids actually caused half of the system's pressure loss.

If the engineers or fitters involved in installing the system wanted to reduce that drag, thus increase the air flow, the easiest way of accomplishing this would have been by increasing the diameter of the holes in those screens, or by simply merging all holes of a row into a slit, rather than messing with the masonry duct by adding additional air-intake holes.



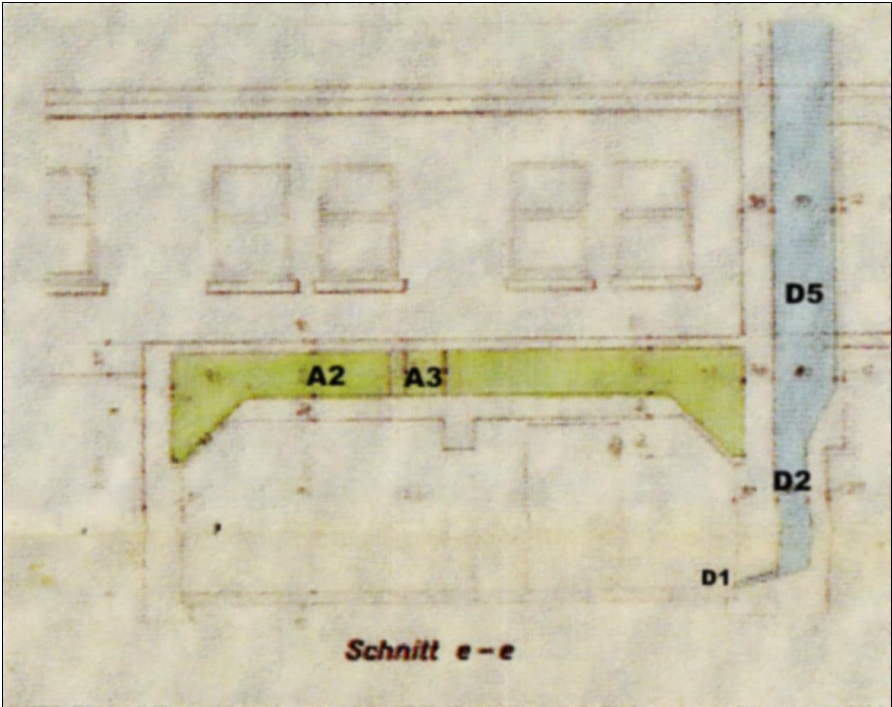


Document 2

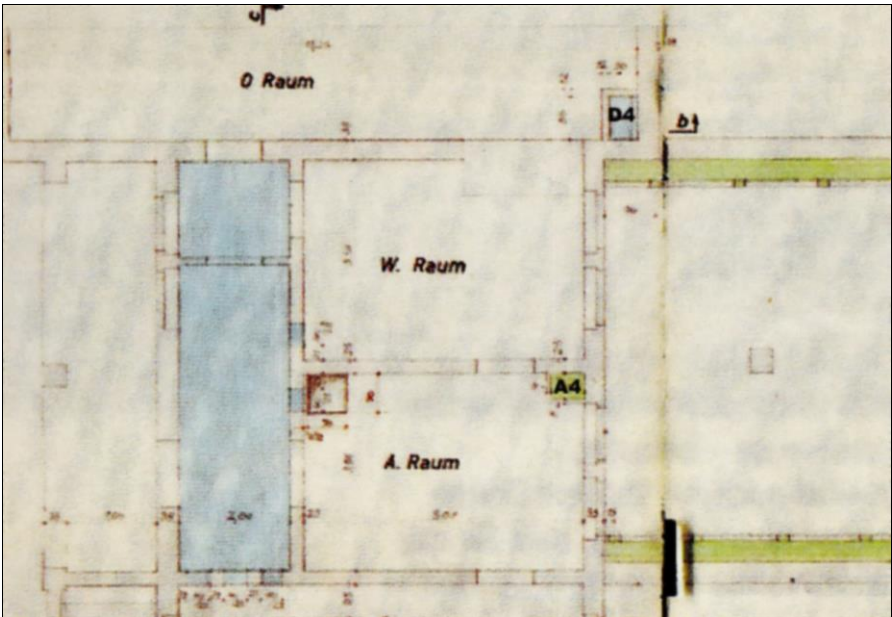


Document 3

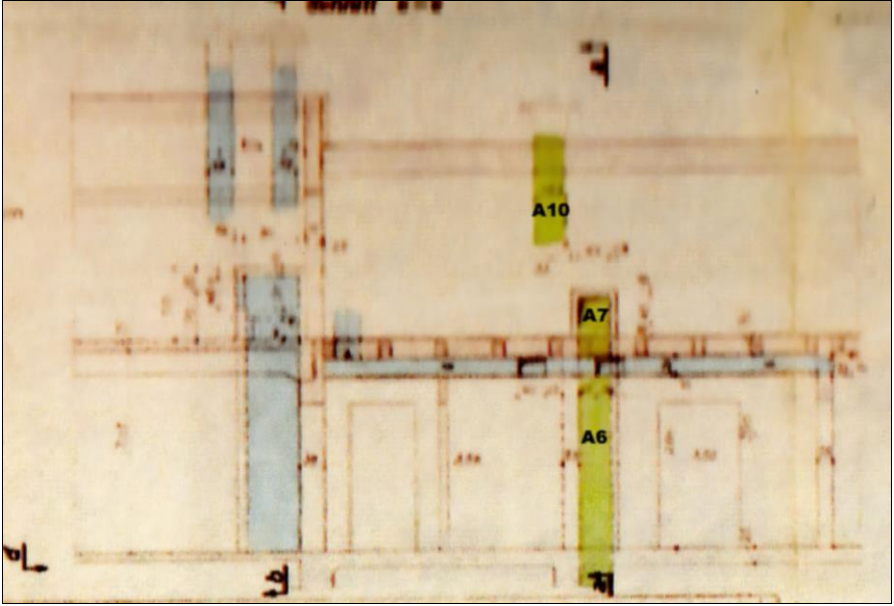




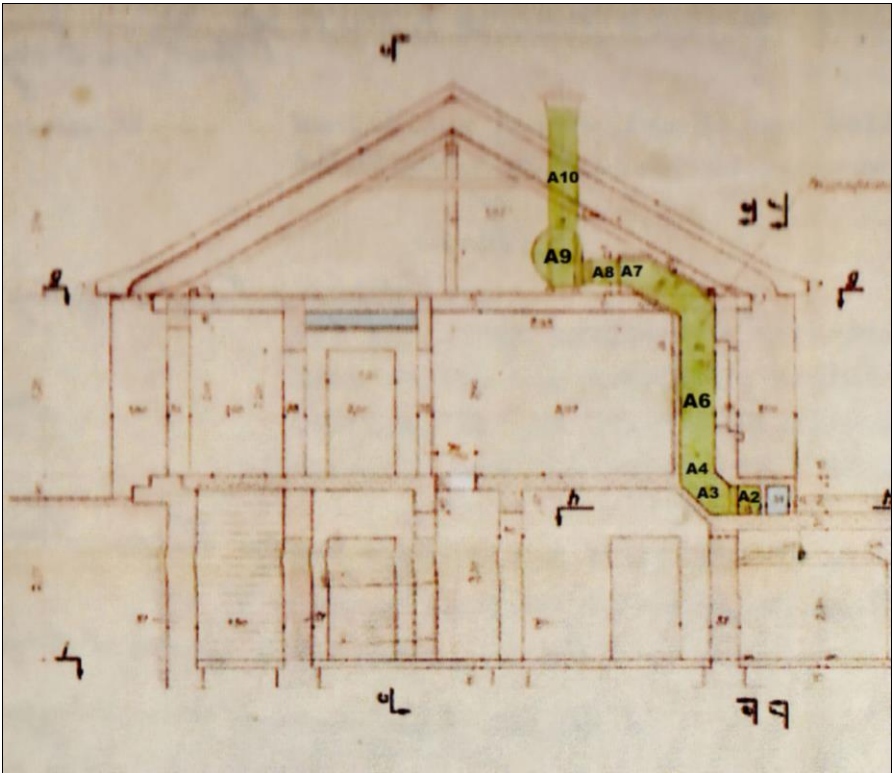
Document 4



Document 5

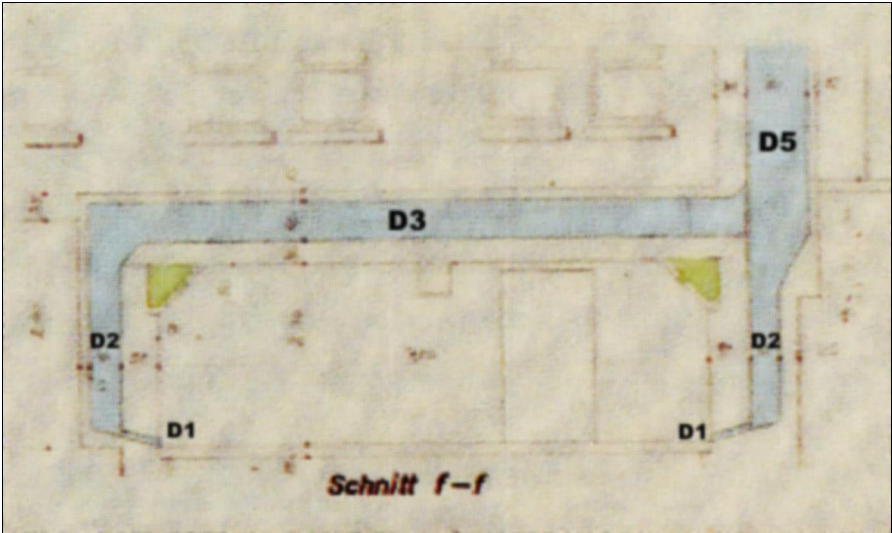


Document 6

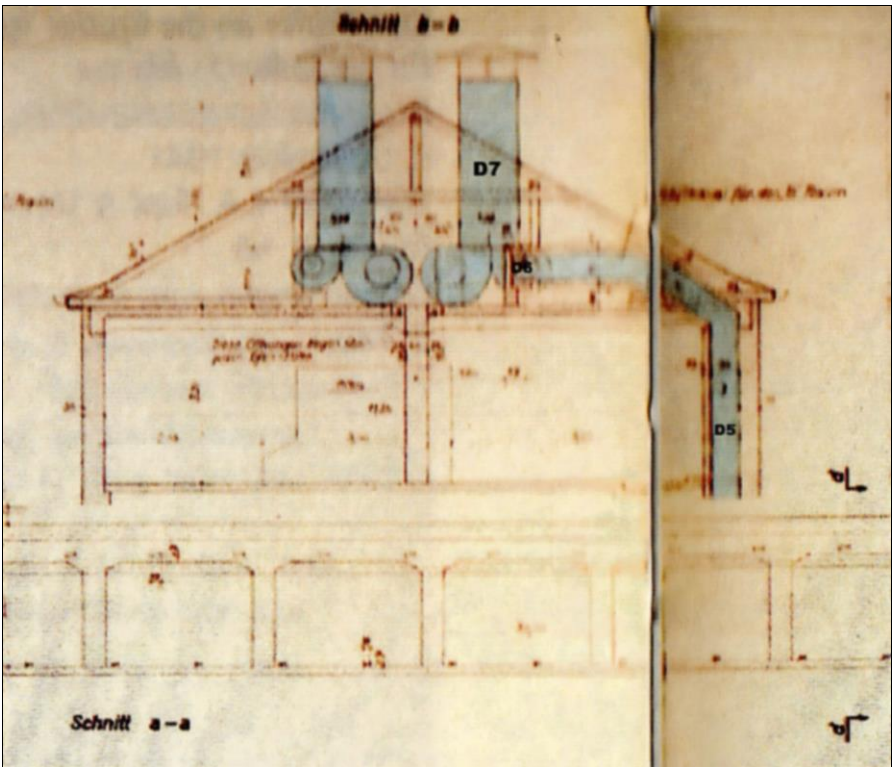


Document 7



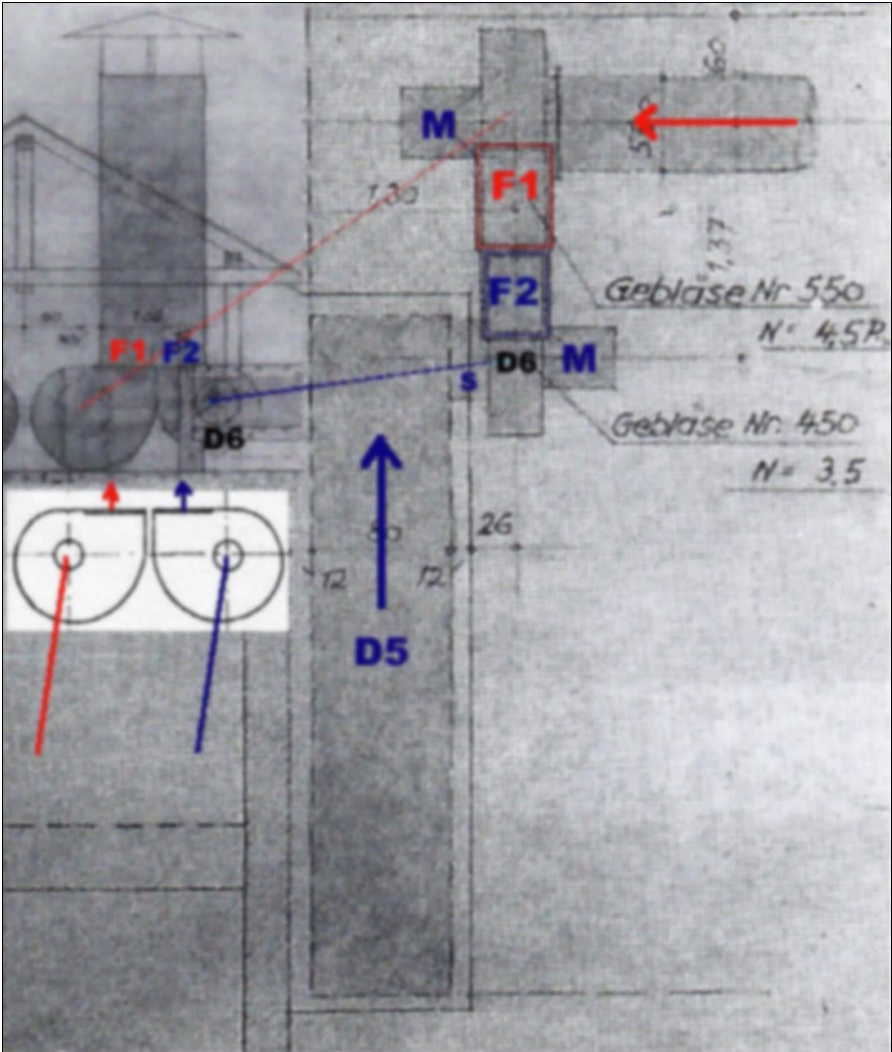


Document 8



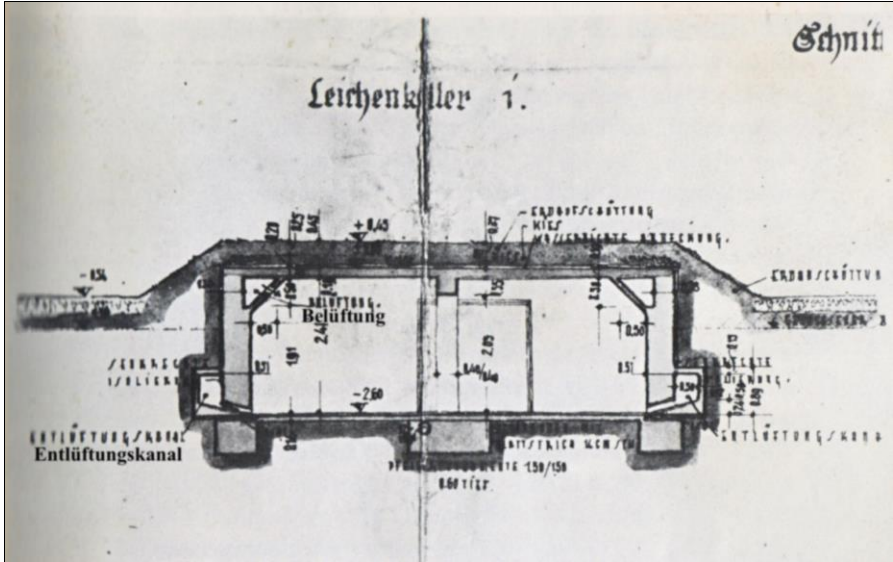
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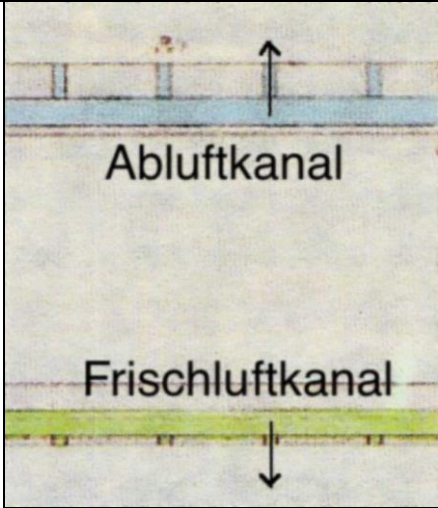


Document 10

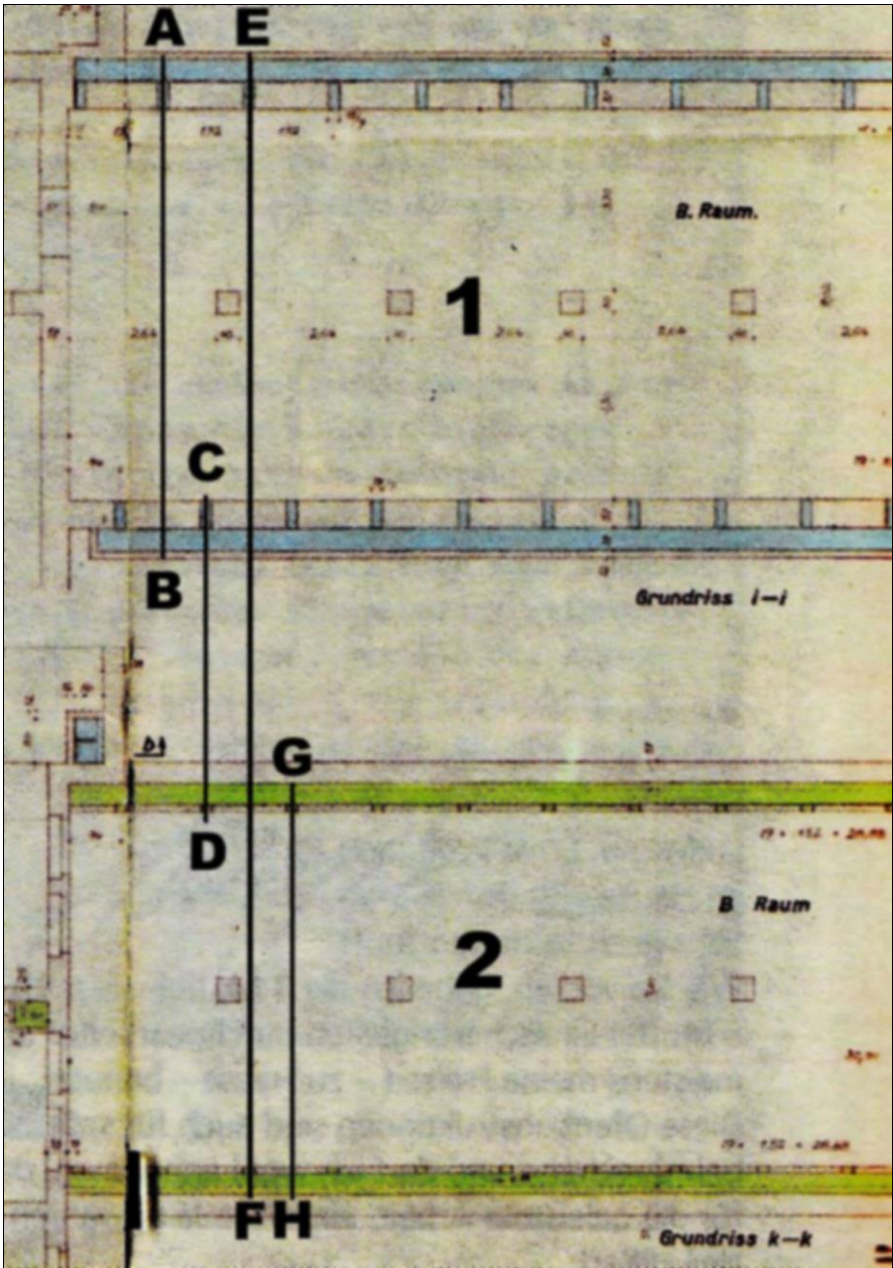




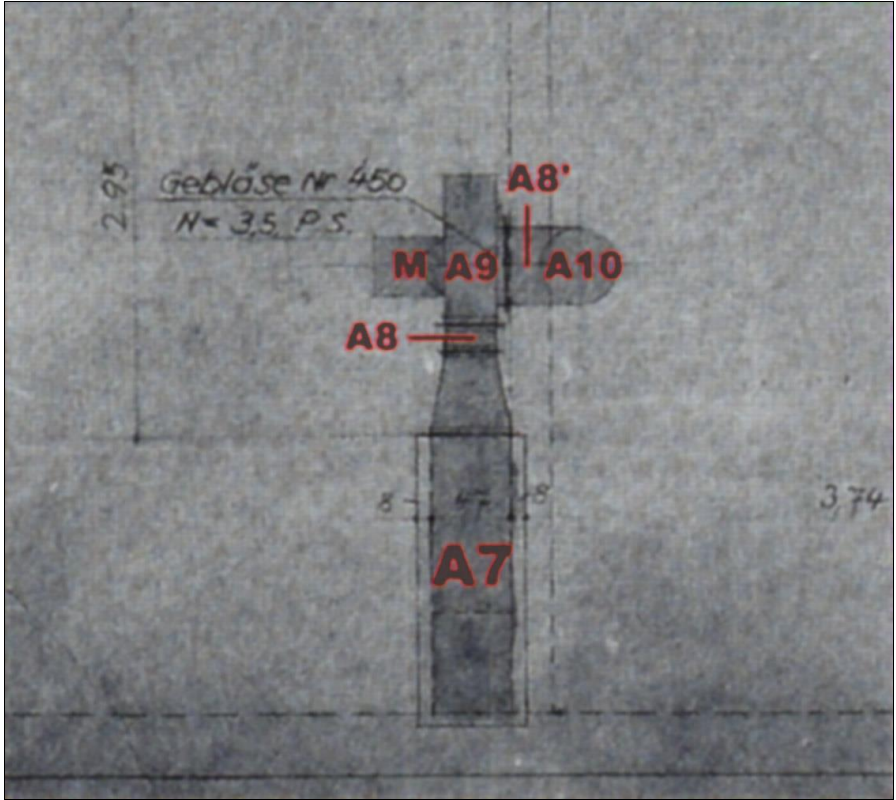
Document 11



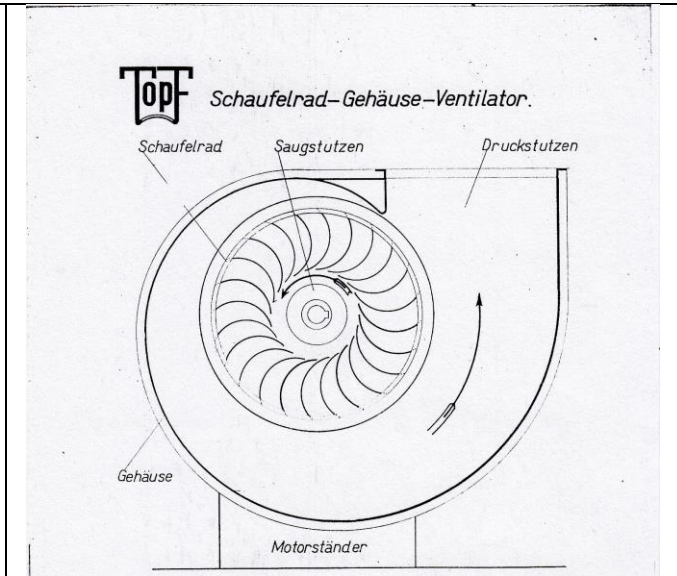
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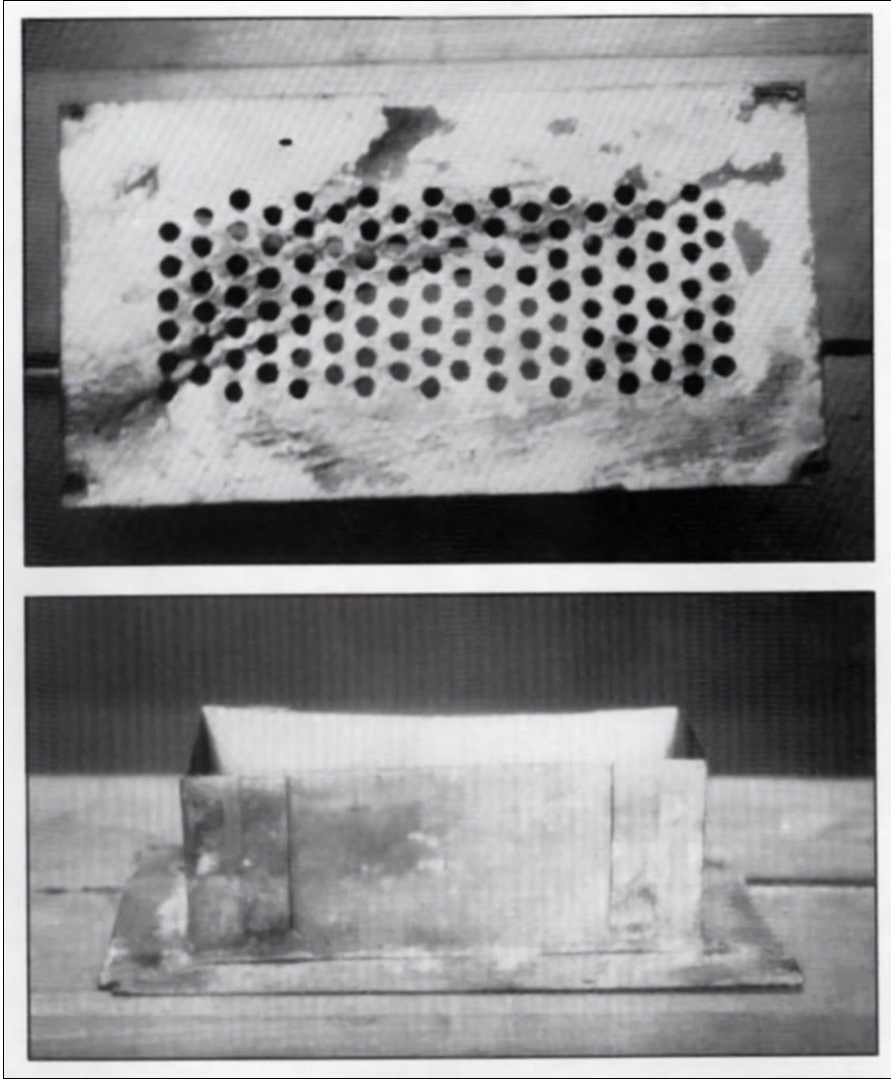
Document 13



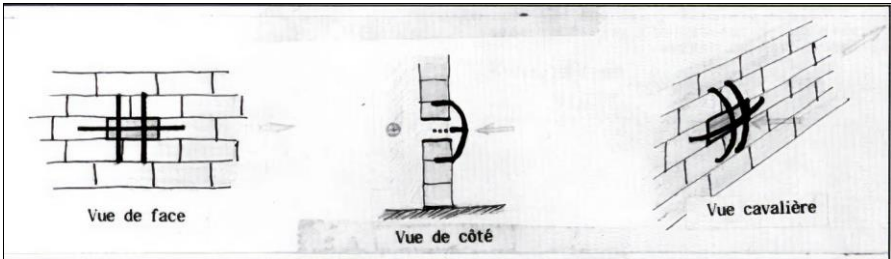
Document 14



Document 15



Document 16



Document 17



J. A. TOPF & SOHNE  
ERFURT

2. Blatt des Kostenanschlages vom 4.11.41

für Bauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei, Auschwitz



Lfd. Nr.	Anzahl	Gegenstand der Veranschlagung			
		<u>A. Entlüftungs-Anlage für "B"-Raum</u>			
I	1	<u>Gebläse</u> zur Förderung von stündlich 4800 m <sup>3</sup> Luft gegen eine Gesamt- pression von 40 mm WS bei einer Umdrehungszahl des Schaufelrades von n = 925/min. und einem Kraftbedarf, an der Welle gemessen, von 1,6 PS.  Zum Gebläse gehören: Das schmiedeeiserne Gehäuse, das Schaufelrad, welches fliegend auf Motorwellenstumpf aufgebaut wird, und der Motorständer,			
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	1	<u>Stern-dreieckschalter</u> ohne Sicherung, zum Anlassen vorstehen- den Motors,			
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		<u>P r e i s Pos. I:</u>	RM	720.--	
		Übertrag:	RM	720.--	

68. 3. 41. 1. C. O. L 6204 (3202)



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3. Blatt des Kostenschlages vom 4.11.11



für Anschwitz

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	1	<u>Drehstrommotor</u> für 380 Volt, 50 Perioden, in spritz- wassergeschützter Ausführung für ger- äuscharmen Lauf für eine Leistung von 2 PS bei n = 925/min.,		
	1	<u>Motorschutzschalter</u> mit eingebauter thermischer Überstrom- auslösung,		
	1	<u>Stern dreieckschalter</u> ohne Sicherung, zum Anlassen vor- stehenden Motors,		
	1	<u>Abluft-Rohrleitung,</u> führend von dem gemauerten Abluft- kanal bis zur Ansaugöffnung des Gebläses, 450 mm Ø, einschließlich der Krümmer und Rohrverbindungen,		
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**An die Zentral-Bauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei**

**Auschwitz / Ost-Oberschles.**

Einzel- / Teil- / Schluß-Rechnung Nr. 171

Unser Hausnr. 132

Unsere Auftrags-Nr. u. Zeichen 42 D 243

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Straße Hausnummer  
**Dreysestr. 7/9**

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Reichswaren-Nr.	Zeit der Leistung, Versandtag		

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		<p>über die Lieferung von Be- und Entlüftungsanlagen wie sie im einzelnen in uns. Kostenanschlag vom 4.11.41 beschrieben worden sind und zwar:</p> <p><u>A. die Entlüftungsanlage für den B-Raum, bestehend aus:</u></p> <p>1 Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 4800 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WS. Gesamtpressung mit Drehstrommotor für 380 Volt, 50 Per. spritzwassergeschützt, N= 2 PS, Motorschutzschalter und Stern dreieckschalter ohne Sicherung,</p> <p>1 Frischluftansaugerohrleitung 450 mm Ø, 1 Druckrohrleitung 450 mm Ø von der Gebläsedrucköffnung bis zum gemauerten Kanal führend lt. Pos. I des gen. K.A.</p> <p><u>B. die Entlüftungsanlage für den B-Raum, bestehend aus:</u></p> <p>1 Gebläse mit Motor und Zubehör wie vorstehend unter A ausgeführt,</p> <p>1 Abluftrohrleitung 450 mm Ø von gemauerten Abluftkanal bis zur Ansaugöffnung des Gebläses führend,</p> <p>1 Druckrohrleitung mit Wetterhaube lt. Pos. II d. K.A.</p>			720.--	
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Freihändige Vergabung

beschränkte Ausschreibung Z JUL. F-4

öffentliche Ausschreibung

Anschrift des Empfängers:

**An die**

**Zentral-Bauleitung der**

**Waffen-SS und Polizei**

**Auschwitz / Ost-Oberschles.**

Einzel- / Teil- / Schluß- Ort **Erfurt, 27.5.43**

**Rechnung Nr. 729** Unser HausNr. **132** Unsere Auftrags-Nr. u. Zeichen **42 D 1520** Straße Hausnummer **Dreysestr. 7/9**

Unsere Reichsbetriebs-Nr.	Ihre bestellende Dienststelle	Bedarfsgruppe	Ihre Bestellung Nr. (Tag)
Reichswaren-Nr.	Zeit der Leistung, Versandtag		

Versandangaben

Nr.	Nr. des Kost.-An.	Gegenstand	Menge	Preis je Einheit	Betrag	Raum l. Vermerke
		<p><b>Lieferung von Be- und Entlüftungsanlagen wie sie im einzelnen in unserem Kostenanschlag v.4.11.42 beschrieben worden sind und zwar:</b></p> <p><b><u>A die Entlüftungsanlage für den B-Raum, bestehend aus:</u></b></p> <p>1 Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 4800 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WS. Gesamtpressung mit Drehstrommotor für 380 Volt, 50 Per. spritzwassergeschützt, N = 2 PS., Motorschutzschalter und Stern dreieckschalter ohne Sicherung,</p> <p>1 Frischluftansaugerohrleitung, 450 mm Ø, 1 Druckrohrleitung 450 mm Ø von der Gebläsedrucköffnung bis zum gemauerten Kanal führend lt. Pos. I des gen. K.A.</p> <p><b><u>B die Entlüftungsanlage für den B-Raum, bestehend aus:</u></b></p> <p>1 Gebläse mit Motor und Zubehör wie vorstehend anunter A ausgeführt,</p> <p>1 Abluftrohrleitung 450 mm Ø von gemauerten Abluftkanal bis zur Ansaugöffnung des Gebläses führend,</p> <p>1 Druckrohrleitung mit Wetterhaube lt. Pos. II des K.A.</p> <p><b><u>C die Einrichtungsanlage für den Ofenraum bestehend aus:</u></b></p>			720.--	
					1.127.--	
					1.847.--	
					Übertrag:	

13. JUL 1944

Banken, Postcheckkonto:

##-Formblatt - Bau - 13 „Einzel-/Teil-/Schluß-Rechnung“. Titelblatt. Bärenreiter-Waisenhaus-Druck, Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe  
 Formblatt 13a - Anlageblatt. Din A 4

Document 21a

Nr. des Kost.-An.	Gegenstand	Menge	Preis je Einheit	Betrag	Raum f. Vermerke
		Übertrag:		1.847.--	
	1 Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Abluft gegen 32 mm WS. Gesamtpressung, 1 Drehstrommotor für 380 Volt, 50 Per. spritzwassergeschützt, N = ca. 3,5 PS. mit Motorschutzschal- ter und Stern dreieckschalter, 1 Abluftrohrleitung mit einem $\phi$ von 550 bis 250 mm, 1 Druckrohrleitung mit Wetterhaube lt. Pos. III d.K.A.			1.837.--	
	<u>D die Entlüftungsanlage für den                      Sezier-Aufbauungs-undwaschraum</u> bestehend aus:				
	1 Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 3000 cbm Abluft gegen 20 mm WS. Gesamtpressung mit spritzwasser- geschütztem Drehstrommotor, N = ca. 1 PS. mit Motorschutzschalter und Stern dreieckschalter, 1 Abluftrohrleitung 375 mm $\phi$ , vom Abluftkanal zur Gebläsesaugöff- nung, 1 Druckrohrleitung mit Wetterhaube, 4 Abluftgittern mit Jalousie-Klappenverschlüssen lt. Pos. IV d.K.A.			779.--	
	<u>E-Raum Entlüftungsanlage für den                      I-Raum</u> bestehend aus:				
	1 Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Abluft gegen 35 mm WS. Gesamtpressung mit Spritzwasser- geschütztem Drehstrommotor N = ca. 5,5 PS., Motorschutzschalter und Stern dreieckschalter, 1 Ab- luftrohrleitung, 1 Druckrohrlei- tung mit Wetterhaube lt. Pos. V. des K.A.			3.332.--	
	Verpackung und Anfuhr			25.--	
	gem. uns. Schrb. v. 12.10.42 betr. Ihre Bestellung v. 5.10.42 Besgb. Nr. 14491/42/Jöh. (2. Anlage).			<u>7.820.--</u>	
	<u>Ihre Zahlung:</u>				
	2.2.1944	RM 7.820.-- ✓ =====	f. 2. 30 a. 10 44		

oder Dienststelle (mit Unterschrift versehen):



**A. TOPF & SÖHNE, ERFURT**  
 Maschinenfabrik u. Feuerungstechnisches Baugeschäft

*Müller i. d. Gasse*

**Abschrift!**

Unterbelag Nr. ....

Bauvorhaben: .....  
 Haushalt: ..... Kap.: ..... Tit.: .....  
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 Auftrag Nr.: ..... vom ..... mit ..... RM  
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Titel des Empfängers:

die  
 Zentral-Bauleitung der  
 Pen-SS und Polizei  
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Bauwerk (BW) .....  
 Bauausgabebuch Seite: ..... Nr. ....  
 Freihändige Vergebung .....  
 beschränkte Ausschreibung ..... 2 JUL. 1944  
 öffentliche Ausschreibung .....

/Teil-/Schluß-

Unser Hauptnr.

Unsere Auftrags-Nr. u. Zeichen

Ort Erfurt, 27.5.43  
 Straße Hausnummer

Rechnung Nr. 729

132

42 D 1520

Dreysestr. 7/9

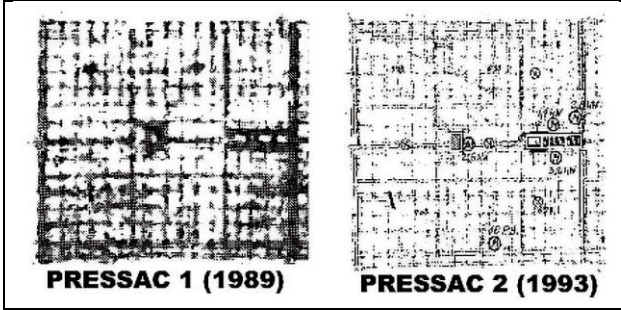
Reichsbetriebs-Nr.	Ihre bestellende Dienststelle	Bedarfsgruppe	Ihre Bestellung Nr. (Tag)	
Lieferanten-Nr.		Zeit der Leistung, Versandtag		

Angaben

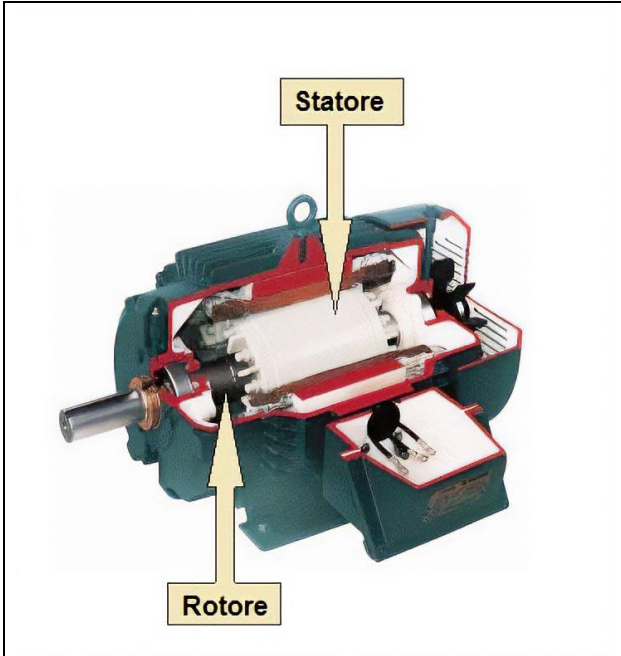
Nr. des Kost.-An.	Gegenstand	Menge	Preis je Einheit	Betrag	Raum f. Vermerke
	<p>Lieferung von Be- und Entlüftungsanlagen wie sie im einzelnen in unserem Kostenanschlag v.4.11.42 beschrieben worden sind und zwar:</p> <p><u>A die Entlüftungsanlage für den B-Raum, bestehend aus:</u></p> <p>1 Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 4800 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WS. Gesamtpressung mit Drehstrommotor für 380 Volt, 50 Per. spritzwassergeschützt, N = 2 PS., Motorschutzschalter und Stern dreieckschalter ohne Sicherung,                      1 Frischluftansaugerohrleitung, 450 mm Ø, 1 Druckrohrleitung 450 mm Ø von der Gebläsedrucköffnung bis zum gemauerten Kanal führend lt. Pos. I des gen. K.A.</p> <p><u>B die Entlüftungsanlage für den B-Raum, bestehend aus:</u></p> <p>1 Gebläse mit Motor und Zubehör wie vorstehend anunter A ausgeführt,                      1 Abluftrohrleitung 450 mm Ø von gemauerten Abluftkanal bis zur Ansaugöffnung des Gebläses führend,                      1 Druckrohrleitung mit Wetterhaube lt. Pos. II des K.A.</p> <p><u>C die Einrichtungsanlage für den Ofenraum bestehend aus:</u></p>			720.--	
				1.127.--	(247)
	Übertrag:			1.847.--	

Postschekto

Nr. Kost.-An.	Gegenstand	Menge	Preis je Einheit	Betrag
			Übertrag:	1.847.--
	<p>1 Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Abluft gegen 32 mm WS. Gesamtpressung, 1 Drehstrommotor für 380 Volt, 50 Per. spritzwassergeschützt, N = ca. 3,5 PS. mit Motorschutzschalter und Sterndreieckschalter, 1 Abluftrohrleitung mit einem <math>\phi</math> von 550 bis 250 mm, 1 Druckrohrleitung mit Wetterhaube lt. Pos. III d.K.A.</p> <p><u>D die Entlüftungsanlage für den Sezier-Aufbau- und Waschraum bestehend aus:</u></p> <p>1 Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 3000 cbm Abluft gegen 20 mm WS. Gesamtpressung mit spritzwassergeschütztem Drehstrommotor, N = ca. 1 PS. mit Motorschutzschalter und Sterndreieckschalter, 1 Abluftrohrleitung 375 mm <math>\phi</math>, von Abluftkanal zur Gebläsesaugöffnung, 1 Druckrohrleitung mit Wetterhaube, 4 Abluftgittern mit Jalousie-Klappenverschlüssen lt. Pos. IV d.K.A.</p> <p><u>E-Raum Entlüftungsanlage für den L-Raum bestehend aus:</u></p> <p>1 Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Abluft gegen 35 mm WS. Gesamtpressung mit Spritzwassergeschütztem Drehstrommotor N = ca. 5,5 PS., Motorschutzschalter und Sterndreieckschalter, 1 Abluftrohrleitung, 1 Druckrohrleitung mit Wetterhaube lt. Pos. V. des K.A. Verpackung und Anfuhr</p> <p>gem. uns. Schrb. v. 12.10.42 betr. Ihre Bestellung v. 5.10.42 Besgb. Nr. 14491/42/J8h. (2. Anlage).</p> <p><u>Ihre Zahlung:</u> 2.2.1944</p>			1.837.--
				779.--
				3.332.--
				25.--
				7.820.--
				RM 7.820.-- ✓
				PN: 30 a Nr 49
				(246)



*Document 22*



*Document 23*

**LXXXIX. — VENTILATORI CENTRIFUGHI A BASSA PRESSIONE**  
(E. Marelli e C., Milano)

Dimen- sioni bocca efflusso	Num. di giri al l'	Vo- lume d'aria al l'	Press. effettiva in mm. di acqua	Po- tenza effett. assor- bita	Dimen- sioni bocca efflusso	Num. di giri al l'	Vo- lume d'aria al l'	Press. effettiva in mm. di acqua	Po- tenza effett. assor- bita
mm.		m <sup>3</sup>			mm.		m <sup>3</sup>		
	600	18	9	0,07		480	180	26	1,6
<b>210</b>	800	25	15	0,16	<b>525</b>	600	250	40	2,4
x	970	32	22	0,3	x	800	320	74	8,5
<b>210</b>	1200	40	33	0,5	<b>525</b>	970	390	110	15
	1450	50	45	1		1200	460	175	28
	600	30	12	0,15		400	250	18	1,5
<b>250</b>	800	40	20	0,35	<b>590</b>	480	340	30	3,6
x	970	50	32	0,7	x	600	430	45	0,7
<b>250</b>	1200	60	48	1,2	<b>590</b>	800	510	90	16
	1450	70	65	2		970	600	136	28
	600	40	17	0,3		400	320	28	3
<b>290</b>	800	55	28	0,6	<b>660</b>	480	410	40	5,5
x	970	70	42	1,2	x	600	520	65	11,5
<b>290</b>	1200	85	61	2,1	<b>660</b>	800	630	128	27
	1450	100	90	3,5		970	720	155	35
	600	60	20	0,5		400	400	40	5
<b>335</b>	800	80	34	1,2	<b>750</b>	480	530	58	10
x	970	100	48	2	x	600	640	80	16
<b>335</b>	1200	120	73	3,5	<b>750</b>	725	750	125	30
	1450	140	110	6		800	880	160	45
	600	80	24	0,8		360	500	38	6
<b>375</b>	800	105	42	1,7	<b>840</b>	400	650	47	9,5
x	970	130	64	3,2	x	480	790	63	18
<b>375</b>	1200	155	98	5,7	<b>840</b>	600	950	110	35
	1450	180	137	9,4		725	1100	170	62
	600	100	33	1,3		300	700	35	8
<b>420</b>	800	140	55	2,7	<b>940</b>	340	880	40	12
x	970	180	70	4,3	x	400	1070	55	19
<b>420</b>	1200	215	126	9,5	<b>940</b>	480	1260	80	33
	1450	250	168	1,5		600	1450	138	65
	600	150	38	2		300	900	45	13
<b>470</b>	800	200	68	4,8	<b>1010</b>	340	1150	56	21
x	970	250	92	8	x	400	1400	75	34
<b>470</b>	1200	300	148	15	<b>1010</b>	480	1650	120	65
	1450	350	200	23		600	1900	180	110



Firma oder Dienststelle (mit Unterschrift versehen):

**J. A. TOPF & SÖHNE, ERFURT**  
Maschinenfabrik u. Feuertech. technisches Baugeschäft

*M. W. Schürer*

220

Unterleg Nr. 1-19

Bauvorhaben: H. Winkler, Mural. P+P R. 9. L.

Haushalt: 1944 Kap. 21/76 Tit. (Bau) 65

Genehmigungsverfügung vom: 24. 6. 44

Kosten (vor)anschlag vom: 5. 6. 44

Auftrag Nr. 1111 vom 25. 6. 43 mit 2.570,- RM

Vertrag Nr. 1111 vom 25. 6. 43 mit 2.570,- RM

Bauwerk (BW) H. Winkler 30. 1. 1944 - Thurnauerstr. 14

Bausgabebuch Seite: \_\_\_\_\_ Nr. \_\_\_\_\_

Freihändige Vergebung \_\_\_\_\_

besehränkte Ausschreibung \_\_\_\_\_

Öffentliche Ausschreibung \_\_\_\_\_

-5. JAN. 1944  
*M. W. Schürer*

Anschrift des Empfängers:

**Zentral Bauleitung III**  
**der Waffen- und Polizei**  
**Waffenamt**

**Anschwitz / Ostoberschles.**

Rechnung Nr. **2134**

Unser Hausruf **132**

Unser Auftrags-Nr. u. Zeichen **43 D 775**

Ort **Erfurt, 23.12.43.**

Unsere Reichsbetriebs-Nr. \_\_\_\_\_

Ihre bestellende Dienststelle \_\_\_\_\_

Bedarfsgruppe \_\_\_\_\_

Ihre Bestellung Nr. (Tag) \_\_\_\_\_

Reichswaren-Nr. \_\_\_\_\_

Zeit der Leistung, Versandtag **21.12.43.**

Versandangaben **per Frachtgut**

Nr.	Nr. des Kost.-An.	Gegenstand	Menge	Preis je Einheit	Betrag	Raum / Vermerk
		<b>Entlüftungsanlagen für die Krematorien IV und V</b>	<u>2</u>			
		bestehend aus:				
		Gebälse Nr. 450 zur Förderung von stündlich etwa 8000 cbm Abluft gegen 40 mm W.S. Gesamt- pressung,	<u>1</u>			
		Drehstrommotor für 380 Volt, 50 Per. mit Doppelnutanker, Spreitzwassergeschützt, N= ca. 3,5 PS. n= 925 Upm. mit gussgekapseltem Stern-dreieckschalter und Motorschutzschalter mit eingebauter, thermischer Überstrom-Auslösung	<u>1</u>			
		Saugrohrleitung mit Absaugstutzen eingebauter Drehklappe und angebautem Übergangsstutzen	<u>1</u>			
		Druckrohrleitung mit aufgebauter Wetterhaube und Übergangsstutzen	<u>1</u>			
		gem. uns. Kostenanschlag vom 9.6.43 und uns. Schr. v. 9.6.43.			2.510,00 ✓	
		Verpackung und Anfuhr zur Bahn			14,00 ✓	
					<u>2.524,00</u> ✓	
					1.200,- ✓	
					<u>1.324,-</u> ✓	

**Fachtechnisch richtig!**

Aufsatzk. D. 25. 1. 44

*F. Schürer*

2. 4.

*Als i. Abklappgebl. und Teil 1200-angewiesen. Folie 274. 287*

- Abklappgebl.

**Festgestellt auf RM 2.524,-**

*M. W. Schürer*

**44-Oberstschaffner**

Rechnung am 23. 12. 43

*J. A. Topf & Söhne*

Document 25

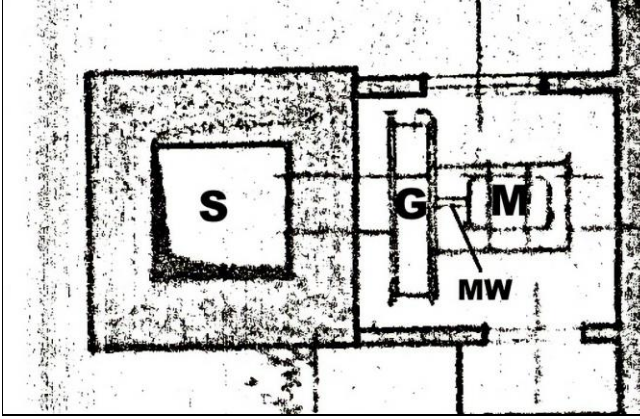
J. A. TOPF & SOHNE  
ERFURT

2. Blatt des Koste anschloßes vom 9.6.43.

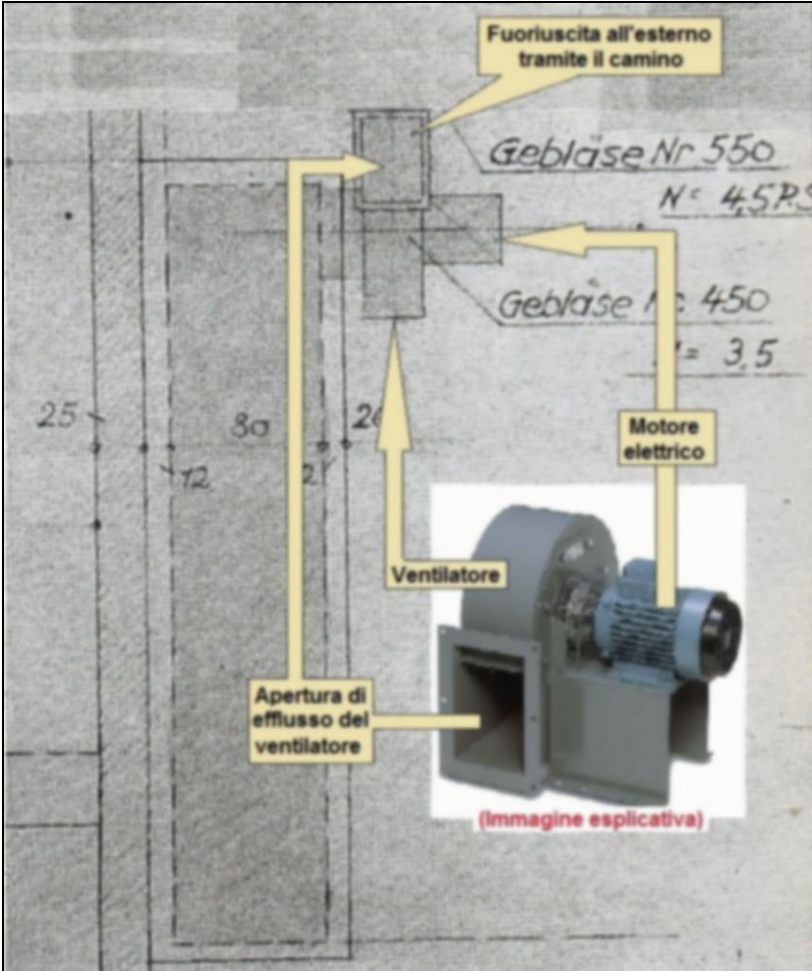


für Ausschwitz.

Lfd. Nr.	Anzahl	Gegenstand der Veranschlagung		
2		<p>Gebläse Nr. 450, zur Förderung von stündlich je 8 000 m<sup>3</sup> Abluft gegen eine Gesamtpressung von 40 mm WS bei einer Umdrehungszahl des Schaufelrades von 925/Min. und einem Kraftbedarf, an der Welle gemessen, von 2,9 PS.</p> <p>Zum jedem Gebläse gehören: das schmiedeeiserne Gehäuse, das Schaufelrad, welches fliegend auf Motorwelle stumpf aufgebaut wird, und ein Motorbock.</p>		
2		Drehstrom-Motoren für 380 Volt, 50 Perioden, mit Doppelnutanker, in spritzwassergeschützter Ausführung, für eine Leistung von je ca. 3,5 PS bei n = 925/Min., mit freiem Wellerende.		
2		Motorschutzschalter, gussgekapselt, mit eingebauter thermischer Überstrom-Auslösung.		
2		Sterndreieckschalter, gussgekapselt.		
2		schmiedeeiserne Konsolen für die erhöhte Aufstellung der Gebläse.		
2		Saugrohrleitungen mit Absaugestützen und eingebauten Drehklappen und angebaute Übergangsstützer.		
2		Druckrohrleitungen mit aufgebauter Wetterhaube und Übergangsstützen.		
		Gesamtpreis:	111	2 510. ✓
<p>Der Preis gilt ab Werk <u>Erfurt</u>, <u>ausschließlich Verpackung</u>.</p> <p>Die Montage erfolgt im <u>Zeitlohn</u> zu den Ihnen bekannten Sätzen.</p>				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p><b>Fachtechnisch richtig!</b></p> <p><i>Bestellung N. 2576.43</i></p> <p><i>Februar 22.</i></p> </div> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>am 25.12.42 Abgibt. Behalt.</i></p>				
<p>Lief. Bed. A. 60.1.42. 5 000. L/o211.</p>				



Document 27



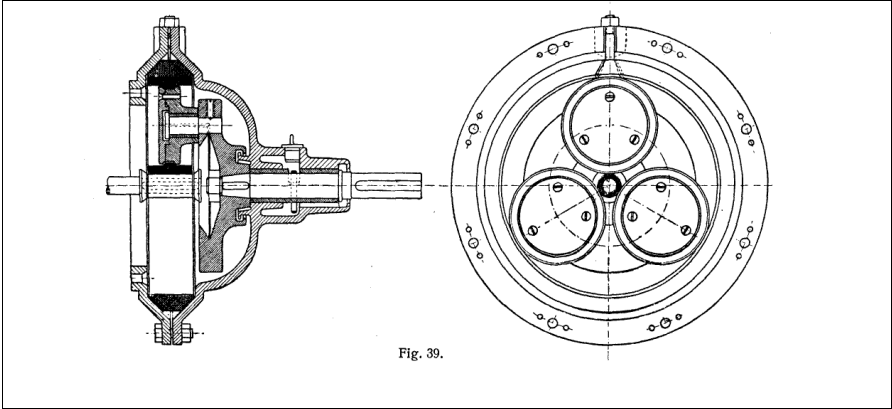
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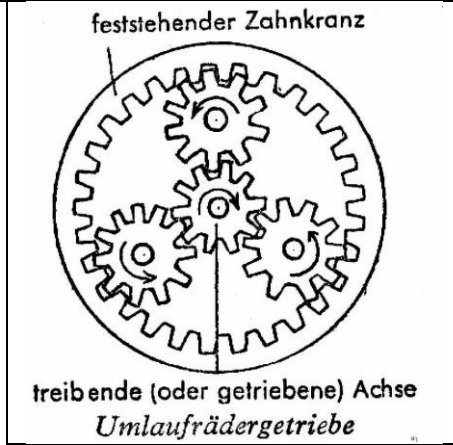
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*Document 30*

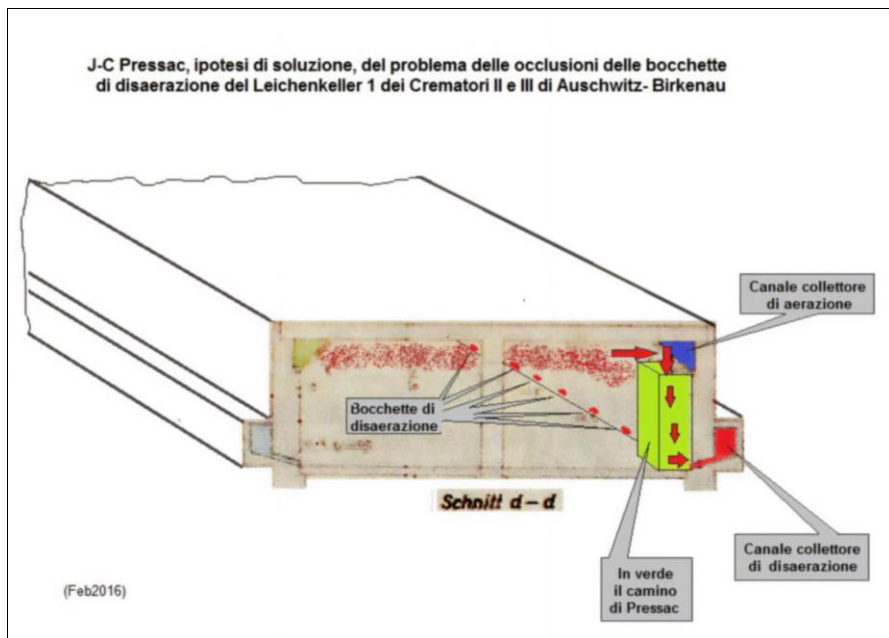


Document 31

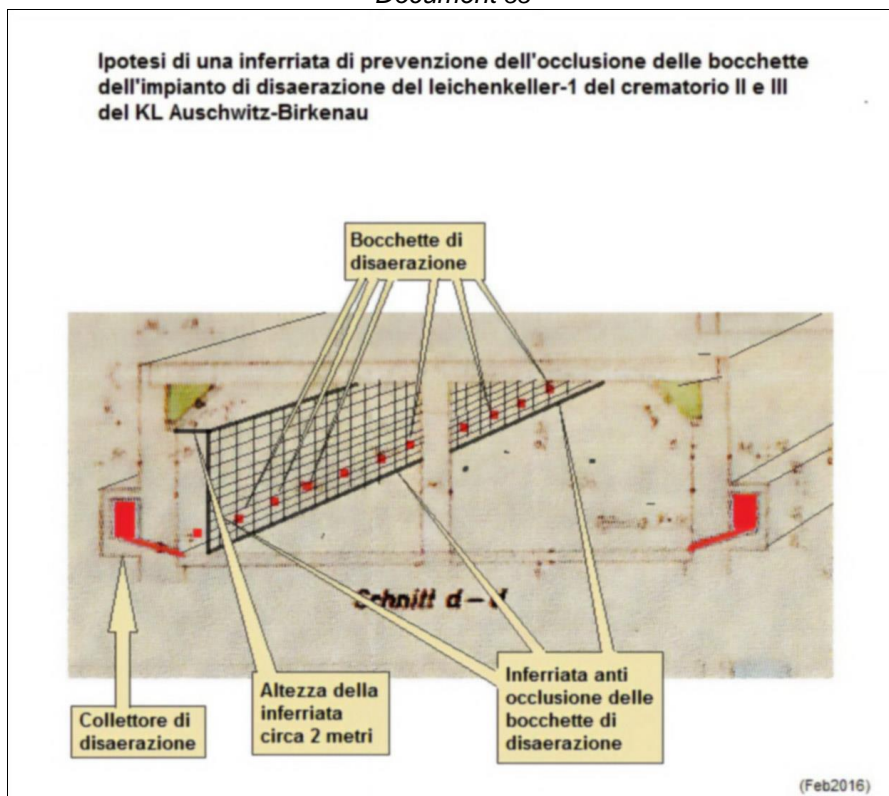


Document 32

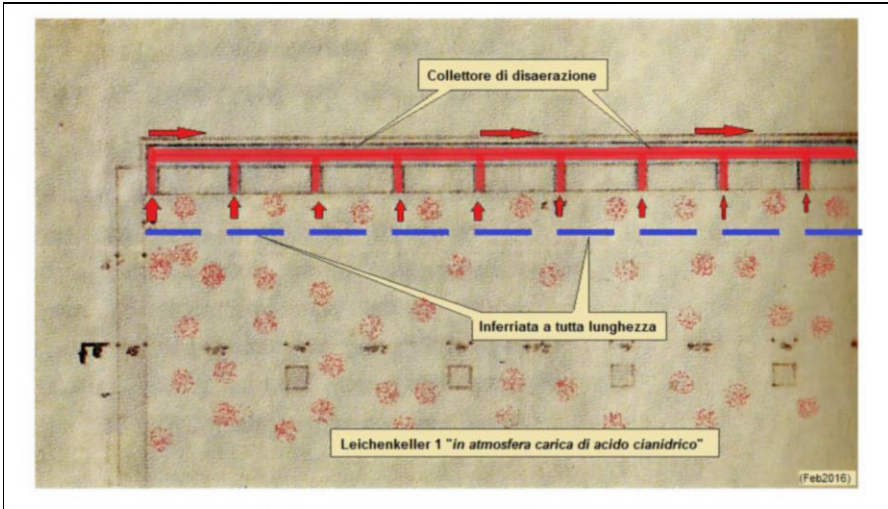




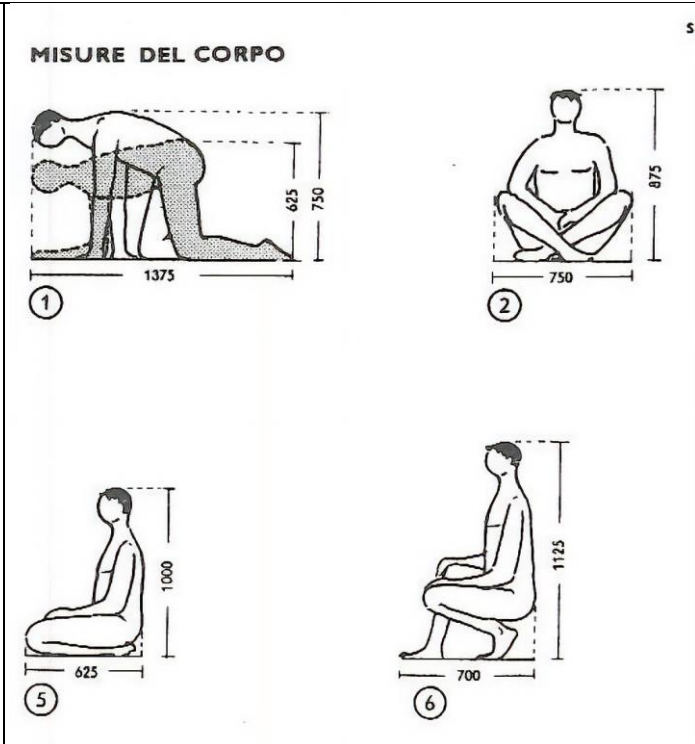
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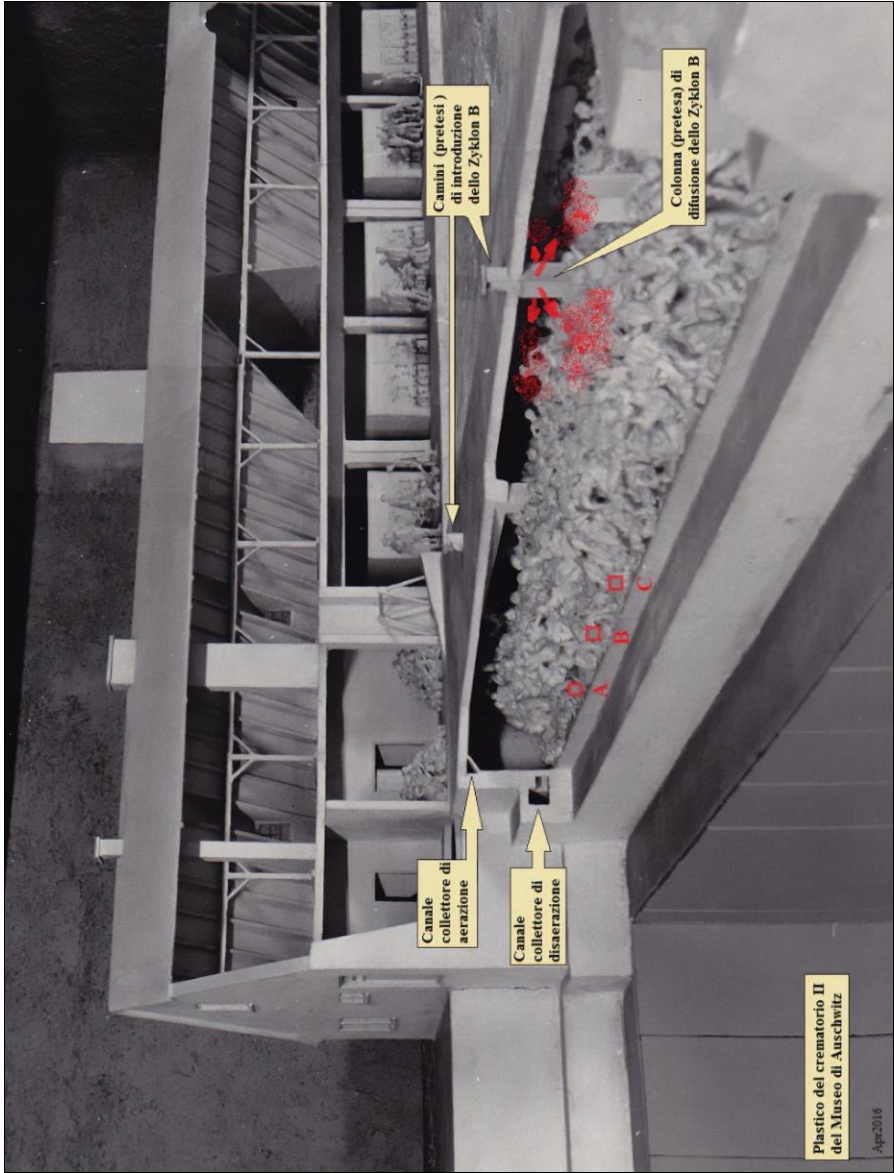
Document 34



Document 34a

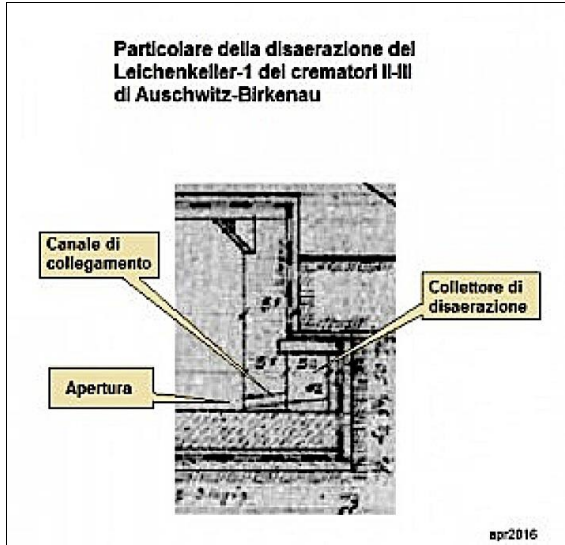


Document 35

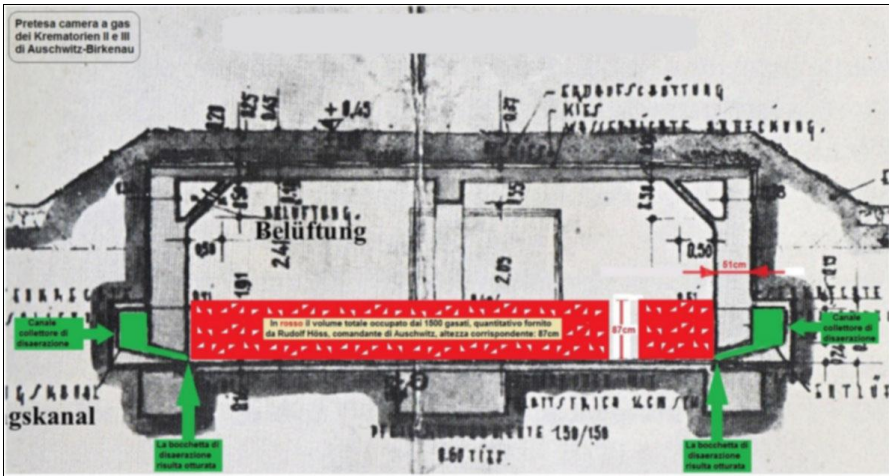


Document 36

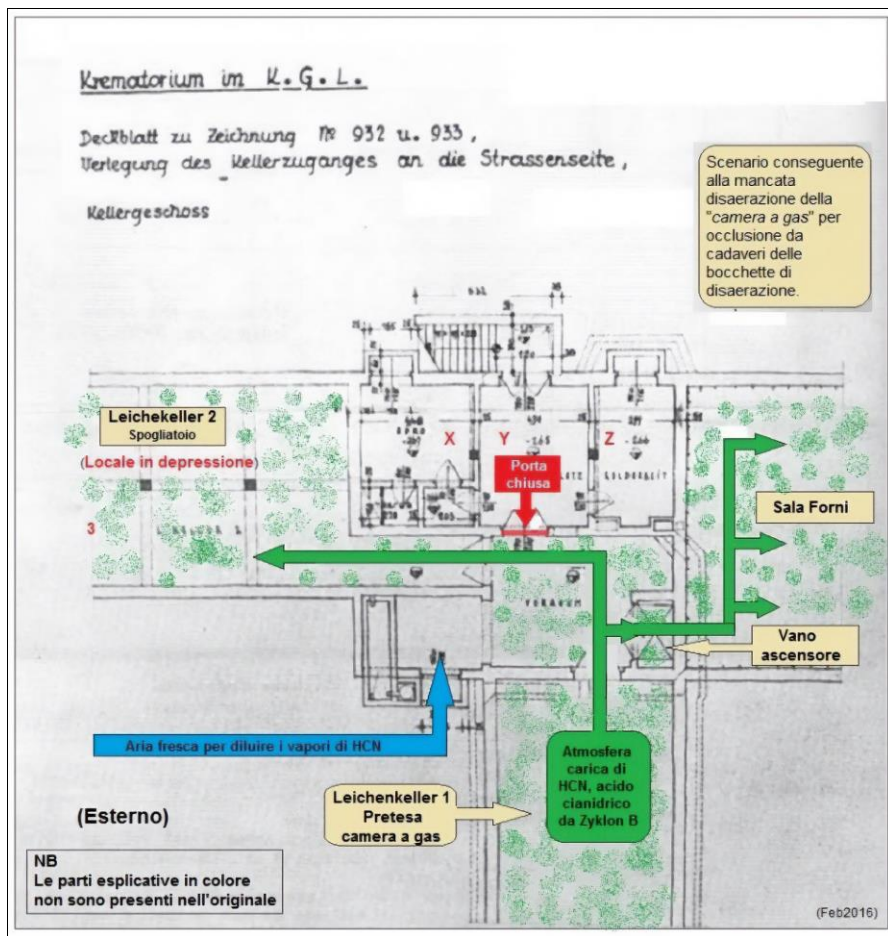




Document 37



Document 38



Document 39

# Evidence for the German Euthanasia Program Compared to the Holocaust

*John Wear*

## Abstract

I have been asked the question: Why do you think the German euthanasia program happened during World War II, but not the Holocaust? This article will show that the evidence for the German euthanasia program is overwhelming, while the evidence to support the Holocaust story is severely lacking.

---

## Written Order

In August 1939, Hitler let it be known to his close associates that he approved any measure which could be seen as delivering handicapped patients from pain and suffering. Probably in the late autumn or winter of 1939, Hitler backdated a document to Sept. 1, 1939, that authorized the euthanasia program. The authorization states:<sup>1</sup>

*“Reich Leader Bouhler and Dr. Med Brandt are charged with the responsibility of enlarging the powers of specific physicians, designated by name, so that patients who, on the basis of human judgment, are considered incurable, can be granted mercy death after the most careful assessment of their condition.”*

Historians have acknowledged that no similar 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 states 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.”<sup>2</sup> British historian Ian Kershaw states that when the Soviet archives were opened in the early 1990s:<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Schmidt, Ulf, *Karl Brandt: The Nazi Doctor*, New York: Continuum Books, 2007, pp. 125, 132-133.

<sup>2</sup> Poliakov, Leon, *Harvest of Hate*, New York: Holocaust Library, 1979, p. 108.

<sup>3</sup> Kershaw, Ian, *Hitler, the Germans, and the Final Solution*, New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 2008, p. 96.

*“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 for the extermination of European Jewry led to Raul Hilberg’s famous explanation of how the Holocaust happened:<sup>4</sup>

*“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 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 said these words.<sup>5</sup> Thus, Hilberg states that the so-called Holocaust was not carried out by a written order or plan, but rather by an incredible mind reading among far-flung German bureaucrats.

Defenders of the Holocaust story sometimes explain the absence of a written order to exterminate European Jewry by saying that the Nazis destroyed the evidence. However, an operation as big as the so-called Holocaust would have required written orders that would have been referred to in countless different ministerial bodies. It would have been impossible for all of these documents to have been completely destroyed at the end of the war. There would always have been carbon copies of the extermination order somewhere.<sup>6</sup>

## Confessions of Defendants

The Doctors’ Trial at Nuremberg, which opened on Dec. 9, 1946 and ended on July 19, 1947, tried German doctors for their participation in the euthanasia program. Dr. Karl Brandt readily admitted his involvement in the euthanasia program, since too many records and affidavits directly linked him to the killing operation. Brandt argued that the only rationale for the euthanasia program had been to free handicapped and incurably ill patients

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<sup>4</sup> De Wan, George, “The Holocaust in Perspective,” *Newsday*: Long Island, NY, Feb. 23, 1983, Part II, p. 3.

<sup>5</sup> 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: Samisdad Publishers Ltd., 1992, p. 24.

<sup>6</sup> Kulaszka, Barbara (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 5), p. 370.

from suffering. Brandt considered his involvement in the euthanasia program authorized by Hitler to be absolutely legal.<sup>7</sup>

By contrast, none of the defendants at the Nuremberg trials stated that they knew anything about a program to exterminate Jews during the war. Hermann Göring, Hans Frank, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Albert Speer, Gen. Alfred Jodl, and the other Nuremberg defendants all denied knowing anything of an extermination program of European Jewry. While such testimony is often dismissed as lying, the categorical and consistent nature of their testimony, sometimes by men who assumed they would be hanged, suggests that they are telling the truth.<sup>8</sup>

Hermann Göring in particular had no reason to lie about his lack of knowledge of a plan by Germany to exterminate European Jewry. As the highest-ranking surviving Nazi, Göring's execution was certain. Göring told his wife Emmy to give up all hope that he would not be executed at Nuremberg.<sup>9</sup> Yet Göring repeatedly and emphatically denied any knowledge of the so-called Holocaust. Göring confided to American psychologist Dr. Gustave Gilbert in his jail cell at Nuremberg:<sup>10</sup>

*"I wish I could have Himmler here – just for 10 minutes – to ask him what on earth he was up to out there."*



1938 NS magazine ad exposing lifetime cost to government of supporting life of the congenitally disabled (public domain)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:EuthanasiePropaganda.jpg>

<sup>7</sup> Schmidt, Ulf, *op. cit.* (note 1), pp. 354, 370f.

<sup>8</sup> Weber, Mark, "The Nuremberg Trials and the Holocaust," *The Journal of Historical Review*, 12(2) (1992), pp. 197-199.

<sup>9</sup> Irving, David, *Nuremberg: The Last Battle*, London: Focal Point, 1996, p. 276.

<sup>10</sup> Irving, David, *Göring: A Biography*, London: GraftonBooks, 1991, p. 493.

It is most unfortunate that Heinrich Himmler was a “suicide” while in British captivity. However, since Himmler was in a position to know the true story of the alleged Holocaust, it was not within the bounds of political possibility that Himmler live to testify at the Nuremberg trials.<sup>11</sup>

## Discussion of Killing Methods

German doctors determined that carbon monoxide gas was the most painless and humane way to euthanize people. The use of carbon monoxide gas therefore became the standard technique to kill people in the adult euthanasia program, with the first killings probably beginning in January 1940. Dr. Karl Brandt, Albert Widmann, Dr. Leonardo Conti and others all stated that they determined carbon monoxide gas to be the most humane method of euthanizing adults.<sup>12</sup>

Dr. Karl Brandt wrote in his personal notebook:<sup>13</sup>

*“Adolf Hitler asked me which method, based on current considerations and experiences, was the mildest, that is to say the safest, quickest and the most effective and painless one. I had to concede that this was death through the inhalation of carbon monoxide gas. He then said that this was also the most humane. I myself then took on board this position and put to one side my medical concerns for external reasons... I am convinced that the procedure with carbon monoxide was right.”*

No such planning has been found regarding the use of homicidal gas chambers in German concentration camps. The Holocaust story claims that the first gassings occurred at Auschwitz using Zyklon B in September 1941. These gassings were allegedly done without any prior engineering considerations.<sup>14</sup> According to the officially accepted version of the Holocaust story, the SS at Auschwitz quickly built homicidal gas chambers out of ordinary buildings that were capable of killing thousands of people.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Butz, Arthur R., *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry*, 9th ed., Newport Beach, CA: Institute for Historical Review, 1993, p. 240.

<sup>12</sup> Schmidt, Ulf, *op. cit.* (note 1), pp. 138f.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 138.

<sup>14</sup> Longerich, Peter, *Holocaust: The Nazi Persecution and Murder of the Jews*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010, p. 281. See also Wachsmann, Nikolaus, *Kl: A History of the Nazi Concentration Camps*, New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2015, pp. 267-269. In extreme detail: Mattogno, Carlo, *Auschwitz: The First Gassing. Rumor and Reality*, 2nd ed., Uckfield: Castle Hill Publishers, 2016.

<sup>15</sup> See Mattogno, Carlo, *Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda versus History*, 2nd ed., Uckfield: Castle Hill Publishers, 2016. Also *idem*, *Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings*, 2nd ed., *ibid.*, 2016;

This official version of the so-called Holocaust is pure nonsense. Homicidal gas chambers using Zyklon B cannot be built “on the fly” by SS men with no engineering background. This is shown by a comparison to the delousing chambers used in the German concentration camps. The German delousing chambers were patented by the German firm Degesch, involved extremely advanced engineering, and were carefully constructed to be airtight and safe for the operators.<sup>16</sup>

## Feasibility of Killing Methods

Carbon monoxide gas can be used to efficiently kill people in homicidal gas chambers. The dead bodies from the gassings can also be safely removed by personnel wearing only a gas mask. Richard von Hegener observed that patients in the euthanasia program would lose consciousness within two to three minutes of the gas entering the room. Within five minutes all of the patients had fallen into a “kind of sleep.” The gas was left running for half an hour before a physician, protected by a gas mask, entered the room, examined the bodies, and pronounced that all of the patients were dead.<sup>17</sup>

By contrast, Zyklon B cannot be safely used to kill large numbers of people in homicidal gas chambers. Dr. Robert Faurisson states in regard to Zyklon B poisoning: “The corpse of a man who has just been killed by this powerful poison is itself a dangerous source of poisoning, and cannot be touched with bare hands. In order to enter the HCN-saturated chamber to remove the corpse, special gear is needed, as well as a gas mask with a special filter.”<sup>18</sup> The danger of touching someone killed with Zyklon B gas is confirmed in the scientific literature.<sup>19</sup>

The alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau, and Majdanek could not have been used as homicidal gas chambers. The first scholar to make that observation was Dr. Robert Faurisson in the late

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<sup>16</sup> Berg, Friedrich P., “The German Delousing Chambers,” *The Journal of Historical Review*, 7(1) (1986), pp. 73-94; <https://codoh.com/library/document/zyklon-b-and-the-german-delousing-chambers/>.

<sup>17</sup> Schmidt, Ulf, *op. cit.* (note 1), pp. 138f.

<sup>18</sup> Faurisson, Robert, “The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum: A Challenge,” *The Journal of Historical Review*, 13(4) (1993), pp. 14-17; <https://codoh.com/library/document/codoh-vs-the-us-holocaust-memorial-museum/>.

<sup>19</sup> Padmakumar, K., “Postmortem Examination Cases of Cyanide Poisoning: A Biological Hazard,” *Journal of Indian Academy of Forensic Medicine*, 32(1) (2010), pp. 80f.; <http://medind.nic.in/jal/t10/i1/jalt10i1p80.pdf>.



1970s.<sup>20</sup> He induced the American expert for execution technologies Fred Leuchter to come to similar conclusions in a 1988 study.<sup>21</sup> Leuchter's research has since been revised, deepened and broadened by a number of subsequent technical studies coming to similar conclusions.<sup>22</sup>

The diesel engines allegedly used at the Aktion Reinhardt camps of Treblinka, Belzec, and Sobibor also could not have been used to mass murder people as claimed either. The first to point this out was U.S. engineer Friedrich Paul Berg in a 1984 paper.<sup>23</sup> In a revised paper of 2000, Berg stated that for any Diesel arrangement to have been even marginally effective for mass murder, it would have required an exceptionally well-informed team of experts to know and do all that was necessary. Berg mentions that, even if someone had tried for a time to commit murder with Diesel exhaust, after a few tries it would have become apparent that something better was needed. Berg concludes that the evidence for diesel gassings in the German concentration camps fails to meet the most basic standards that credible evidence must pass to satisfy reasonable people.<sup>24</sup>

After reading Berg's 1984 paper, Walter Lüftl, a prominent Austrian engineer and at that time the president of Austria's Association of Civil Engineers, confirmed in his own research paper that mass murder with diesel exhaust gasses is a sheer impossibility for reasons of time alone. Lüftl states in his report:<sup>25</sup>

*"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]."*

<sup>20</sup> In English: Faurisson, Robert, "The Gas Chambers of Auschwitz Appear to be Physically Inconceivable," *The Journal of Historical Review*, 2(4) (1981), pp. 312-317; <https://codoh.com/library/document/the-gas-chambers-of-auschwitz-appear-to-be/>.

<sup>21</sup> Leuchter, Fred A., and Robert Faurisson, Germar Rudolf, *The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition*, 4th ed., Uckfield: Castle Hill Publishers, 2015.

<sup>22</sup> See in addition to the works by Mattogno mentioned in notes 14f. also: Mattogno, Carlo, *The Real Case for Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed*, Uckfield, Castle Hill Publishers, 2015; *idem*, and Franco Deana, *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz: A Technical and Historical Study*, *ibid.*, 2015; Rudolf, Germar, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers*, *ibid.*, 2017; Graf, Jürgen, and Carlo Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Majdanek: A Historical and Technical Study*, 3rd ed., *ibid.*, 2016.

<sup>23</sup> Berg, Friedrich Paul, "The Diesel Gas Chambers: Myth within a Myth," *The Journal of Historical Review*, 5(1) (1984), pp. 15-46; <https://codoh.com/library/document/the-diesel-gas-chambers-myth-within-a-myth/>.

<sup>24</sup> Berg, Friedrich Paul, "The Diesel Gas Chamber: Ideal for Torture—Absurd For Murder," in Gauss, Ernst (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of Truth and Memory*, Capshaw, AL: Theses and Dissertations Press, 2000, pp. 454f.

<sup>25</sup> Lüftl, Walter, "The Lüftl Report," *The Journal of Historical Review*, 12(4) (1992), pp. 403-406, 419; <https://codoh.com/library/document/the-luftl-report/>.



## Public Knowledge

Public knowledge of the German euthanasia program was widespread in Germany. This public knowledge led to growing criticism from churches, the judiciary, and the state bureaucracy. Church leaders, and especially Bishop Clemens August Graf von Galen, made it internationally known that National Socialist Germany was killing handicapped children and adults on an unprecedented scale. In a sermon on Aug. 3, 1941, Galen openly attacked the hypocrisy and the economic rationale for killing handicapped people. Instead of punishing Galen, Hitler ordered a stop to the euthanasia program on Aug. 24, 1941.<sup>26</sup>

By contrast, the German public was not aware of a program of extermination of European Jewry during the war. Nowhere in the archives, which contain mountains of intercepted cipher messages and the reports on bags of mail captured from enemy ships and from overrun enemy positions, is there the slightest evidence that a program of genocide against Jews was known by the German public.<sup>27</sup>

The German public became aware of the alleged genocide of European Jewry only when U.S. and British troops entered German concentration camps at the end of World War II. The horrific scenes of huge piles of dead bodies and emaciated and diseased surviving inmates were filmed and photographed for posterity by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Films of the horrific scenes at the camps were made mandatory viewing for the vanquished populace of Germany, so that their national pride would be destroyed and replaced with feelings of collective guilt.

The tour of liberated concentration camps became a ritual in the occupied Germany of late April and early May. American officers forced local citizens and German POWs to view the camps. German civilians were paraded against their will in front of the sickening piles of dead bodies found in the German camps.<sup>28</sup>

What the general public was not told is that most of the inmates in these camps died of typhus, typhoid, and other natural causes. None of the Allied autopsy reports shows that anyone died of poison gas. Also, contrary to publicized claims, no researcher has been able to document a German policy of extermination through starvation in the German camps. The virtual collapse of Germany's food, transport, and public health systems and the

<sup>26</sup> Schmidt, Ulf, *op. cit.* (note 1), pp. 162f., 166f. See also Evans, Richard J., *The Third Reich at War, 1939-1945*, London: Penguin Books, 2008, pp. 99f.

<sup>27</sup> Irving, David, *Nuremberg*, *op. cit.* (note 9), p. 168.

<sup>28</sup> Abzug, Robert H., *Inside the Vicious Heart: Americans and the Liberation of Nazi Concentration Camps*, New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985, pp. 128-132.

extreme overcrowding in the German camps at the end of the war led to the catastrophe the Allied troops encountered when they entered the camps.

## Other Considerations

Defenders of the Holocaust story inevitably raise eyewitness testimony as proof that the genocide of European Jewry happened. However, as I discussed elsewhere, eyewitness testimony to the so-called Holocaust is notoriously unreliable.<sup>29</sup>

The large number of Jewish survivors at the end of World War II also makes impossible a program of genocide against European Jewry. Dr. Arthur Robert Butz states in regard to the large number of Jewish survivors: “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.”<sup>30</sup> Norman Finkelstein, the author of *The Holocaust Industry*, quotes his mother as asking:<sup>31</sup>

*“If everyone who claims to be a Holocaust survivor actually is one, who did Hitler kill?”*

Defenders of the Holocaust story also inevitably quote speeches from Adolf Hitler, Joseph Goebbels, and Heinrich Himmler or writings from Hitler, Goebbels, and Hans Frank to prove that Germany had an extermination program of Jews during the war. In fact, Himmler’s Posen speech of Oct. 4, 1943, has been called “the best evidence” to prove the Holocaust happened.<sup>32</sup> Himmler states in this speech:<sup>33</sup>

*“I am referring here to the evacuation of the Jews, to the extermination of the Jewish people... it’s in our program, elimination of the Jews, extermination.”*

Most translations of Himmler’s Posen speech assume that the German word “*ausrotten*” means murder or extermination. David Irving, who is

<sup>29</sup> Wear, John, “Holocaust Eyewitnesses: Is the Testimony Reliable?,” *The Barnes Review*, 19(4) (2013), pp. 26-29; <https://katana17.wordpress.com/2015/03/17/holocaust-eyewitnesses-is-the-testimony-reliable/>.

<sup>30</sup> Butz, Arthur R., *op. cit.* (note 11), p. 10.

<sup>31</sup> Interview with Norman Finkelstein, by Viktor Frölke, in Salon.com, “Shoah business,” Aug. 30, 2000. See also Finkelstein, Norman, *The Holocaust Industry*, New York: Verso, 2000, p. 81.

<sup>32</sup> Himmler’s Posen speech of Oct. 4, 1943, <https://codoh.com/library/document/heinrich-himmlers-posen-speech-from-04101943/>.

<sup>33</sup> [http://www.yadvashem.org/odot\\_pdf/Microsoft%20Word%20-%204029.pdf](http://www.yadvashem.org/odot_pdf/Microsoft%20Word%20-%204029.pdf).

very fluent in the German language, testified at the second Ernst Zündel trial that this is an incorrect translation of the word “*ausrotten*”:<sup>34</sup>

*“There is no doubt that in modern Germany the word ausrotten now means murder. But we have to look at the meaning of the word ausrotten in the 1930s and 1940s, as used by those who wrote or spoke these documents. In the mouth of Adolf Hitler, the word ausrotten is never once used to mean murder, and I’ve made a study of that particular semantic problem. You can find document after document which Hitler himself spoke or wrote where the word ausrotten cannot possibly mean murder.”*

Since Hitler never used the word “*ausrotten*” to mean murder, and since Hitler and Himmler spoke the same language, there is no reason to believe that Himmler was speaking about the murder of the Jews in his Posen speech.

Other defenders of the Holocaust story assume that the Nazis used code words such as “special treatment” to hide their genocide of European Jewry.<sup>35</sup> This theory does not explain why the Nazis used explicit written orders for all of their other crimes. For example, Heinrich Himmler authorized in writing many illegal human medical experiments and executions in the German concentration camps. Adolf Hitler’s other crimes including the euthanasia program were all made in writing. It is absurd to think that only the genocide of European Jewry was hidden behind code words, while all other German war crimes were clearly stated in writing.

## Conclusion

The German euthanasia program is a well-documented reality. Hitler authorized the euthanasia program in writing, the defendants at the Doctors’ Trial admitted their involvement in the program, the best method for killing victims was discussed among the participants in the program, the carbon monoxide gas used in the German euthanasia program can safely and effectively kill people, and the euthanasia program was widely known by the German public. In fact, public opposition to the program was so strong in Germany that Hitler ordered the end of the first phase of the euthanasia program in August 1941.

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<sup>34</sup> Kulaszka, Barbara (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 5), pp. 370f.

<sup>35</sup> For example, see <http://holocaustcontroversies.blogspot.com/2006/06/gauleiter-arthur-greiser.html>.

By contrast, the genocide of European Jewry is not well documented. No order has ever been found authorizing the mass murder of Europe's Jews. The German defendants at the main Nuremberg trial all stated they knew nothing about the so-called Holocaust. The Holocaust story absurdly states that the first gas chambers were built at Auschwitz using Zyklon B by SS personnel with no engineering experience. None of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau, and Majdanek or the claimed diesel gas chambers at the Aktion Reinhardt camps of Treblinka, Belzec, and Sobibor could possibly have been used for mass murder. The alleged genocide of Jews was also not known by the German public during the war. The eyewitness testimony to the so-called Holocaust has consistently proven to be extremely unreliable. Finally, the large number of Jewish survivors at the end of the war makes impossible a program of genocide against European Jewry.

In conclusion, while the German euthanasia program is a well-documented reality, the Holocaust story is a fraud. Dr. Arthur Robert Butz has aptly stated:<sup>36</sup>

“The ‘Holocaust’ is such a gigantic fraud that it is a cornucopia of absurdities.”

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<sup>36</sup> Butz, Arthur R., “Some Thoughts on Pressac’s Opus,” *The Journal of Historical Review*, 13(3) (1993), pp. 23-37, here p. 23; <https://codoh.com/library/document/some-thoughts-on-pressacs-opus/>.

## Genoud, Heim & Picker's "Table Talk": A Study in Academic Fraud & Scandal

Veronika K. Clark

### Abstract

*Hitler's Table Talk* is a worthless primary source. There, I said it. And I'm not just saying this to evoke a reaction. I'm saying it because I really mean it. The renowned "Hitler expert" Lord Dacre, better known as Hugh Trevor-Roper, knowingly and willingly engaged in a massive cover-up regarding *Hitler's Table Talk* (hereafter *TT*).<sup>1</sup> Had it not been for the outstanding research at the low cost of just \$50 taken up by historian Richard Carrier,<sup>2</sup> we might still be in the dark about this, 64 years after *TT*'s first appearance in the English language. Sorry to bust this bubble, Hitler and Third Reich enthusiasts, but *TT* is worthless. In this article, I will establish three things: 1) that Hugh Trevor-Roper knowingly and willingly engaged in academic fraud for profit and prestige, 2) that *TT* is a worthless primary source, and 3) that renowned Hitler "experts", both revisionist and mainstream, have failed the public regarding reliable Hitler primary sources.

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### Whose "Table Talks"?

Before we commence, a brief word about the texts in question is necessary. The so-called "table talks" were written down by Martin Bormann's aides, Heinrich Heim and Henry Picker, from 1941 to 1944. Aside from Heim and Picker, there are two more "table talk" authors, Bormann himself, "who contributed at least four entries, and a man known only as Müller."<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Picker was the first to publish his "table talks," and he did so in German only. They were published as *Tischgespräche im Führerhaupt-*

<sup>1</sup> Historian Mikael Nilsson writes: "In his introduction to *Table Talk* in 1953 Trevor-Roper stated that it had been translated from the original German manuscript." This was a lie. From Mikael Nilsson, "Hugh Trevor-Roper and the English Editions of Hitler's Table Talk and Testament," *Journal of Contemporary History* 51, no. 4 (2016): 789, <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0022009415619689> (accessed June 14, 2017).

<sup>2</sup> Richard Carrier, "Hitler's Table Talk: Troubling Finds," *German Studies Review* 26, no. 3 (October 2003).

<sup>3</sup> Nilsson, 790. Was "Müller" possibly a pseudonym for Werner Koeppen, Alfred Rosenberg's aide? He too allegedly took steno notes beginning in 1942. (More on him later.)

*quartier 1941–1942*, in 1951 and 1963, respectively. His book included some of Heim’s notes that he happened to come across, and which he then altered for his book.

According to Swedish historian Mikael Nilsson, François Genoud, whom we will discuss later, published the first volume of a French version of the “table talks” a year later, following that up with a second volume in 1954. This French version (henceforth *LP*)<sup>4</sup> “was not based on the same German original as Picker’s... but on a second manuscript that had purportedly been acquired by Genoud, the so-called *Bormann-Vermerke*” (henceforth *B-V*)<sup>5</sup>. And even though the “form, content and provenance of the [B-V] remain obscure,”<sup>6</sup> historian David Irving attested to this manuscript’s authenticity nonetheless.<sup>7</sup> Adds Nilsson, *LP* eventually contained both Heim’s and Picker’s notes in subsequent volumes and editions. Genoud then had *LP* translated into English, by which time it had been “expanded to cover the whole period from 1941 to the end of 1944, and to include all of Heim’s and Picker’s notes said to have been in Genoud’s possession.”<sup>8</sup>

Writes Nilsson in this regard:<sup>9</sup>

*“The German text, which the French and English editions are said to be based upon, was, for reasons that are unclear, not published until 1980. It was given the title Monologe im Führerhauptquartier... This edition does not contain Picker’s notes either due to a struggle over intellectual property rights. It does not help that both Heim’s and Picker’s original manuscripts seem to have been lost.”* (Emphasis added)

So far, Mr. Carrier is the only historian who has compared these various “table talks” in a systematic way. His conclusions have exposed the English and French “table talks” as “highly questionable,” particularly if they are based on the same manuscript used for Genoud’s *Monologe*. The Eng-

<sup>4</sup> *Libres propos sur la guerre et la paix* (*LP* for short)

<sup>5</sup> Nilsson’s research (see p. 806) suggests that Genoud’s *B-V* consisted exclusively of Heim’s notes, which are unauthenticated, lacking any original versions (minus approximately 40 typed pages seized by the Allies and ultimately returned to Germany), and had been altered and embellished by Heim after they had originally been recorded by him.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 790.

<sup>7</sup> Hugh Trevor-Roper may be the impetus behind Irving’s subsequent acceptance of the *B-V* as authentic. Nilsson cautiously notes about this document: “It is still highly uncertain if, or at what point, Trevor-Roper got to see the *Bormann-Vermerke* and, if he did, how much of it he was allowed to look at. He certainly had no opportunity to undertake a proper investigation of the manuscript or to compare it with the various versions already in print.” (793)

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 790-791.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 791.

lish “table talks,” Carrier reveals, are based in whole or part on Genoud’s *LP*, “and... both the English and French editions contain additions to, and mistranslations of, the German texts that they are supposedly based on.” Nilsson himself “address[es] certain questions related to the authenticity of the *B-V*, as well as the accuracy of the translations,”<sup>10</sup> all of which is pertinent to most historians’ claim that Hitler is the author/originator of the “table talks.” As we will soon see, he was not.<sup>11</sup>

Indeed, there is a whole lot of mystery and very little certainty surrounding “Hitler’s” supposed “table talks.”

## Hugh Trevor-Roper’s Failings

Let’s begin with Hugh Trevor-Roper. Contrary to his respectable and honest public image, Trevor-Roper knowingly and willingly engaged in deception and fraud behind the scenes. The *Hitler Diaries*, proven to be a fraud, were not a unique fail for Trevor-Roper. In fact, as Nilsson has demonstrated, Trevor-Roper had a long trail of academic fails that he hid from the public eye.

His first fail is *The Testament of Adolf Hitler*,<sup>12</sup> also known as *Hitlers politisches Testament*, first published in French in 1959, and in English in 1961. David Irving and other historians such as Ian Kershaw, exposed this document, which was “acquired” and doctored by the notorious NS apologist and document peddler François Genoud, as a fraud. A fake. One look at the doctored text should have dissuaded Trevor-Roper from even considering its authentication and subsequent publication (see Figure 1).

Yet, publish it he did.

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<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> Not surprisingly, I was attacked on Facebook for declaring that “Hitler’s Table Talk” is a “fraud,” which it is. The first attack reads: “Hitler’s table talk a fraud? based on what? what a BS. Have you ever read in in [sic] the original version? It is totally impossible to fake such prestigious thoughts that jump in all directions, but always in depth and related... you can not [sic] fake that, especially as their [sic] is no goal in faking it, they make hitler look better and there is not even a proof [sic] of gas chambers or whatsoever in it. BASIC LOGIC APPLIED Bitte.” The second attack reads: “Did you read it? No you didn’t. Nor has [C] here. No single argument in the content that proves it is a fraud either just a statement. Not even a ball pen argument like Anne Franck hoaxers. The table talks are ingenious remarks from a well thought person on a host of topics impossible to fake. Are there transcription [sic] error or some augmented passages, possibly. But even then, for what agenda. There is NONE.”

<sup>12</sup> Published with an introduction attesting to its authentication and validity by Hugh Trevor-Roper: *The Testament of Adolf Hitler: The Hitler-Bormann Documents, February-April 1945*, trans. Colonel R. H. Stevens (London, GB: Cassell & Company, Ltd, 1961).



~~schien, und das ist die Wahrheit zu betonen, dass es  
 anzuregen und herauszufinden, dass die Teilungslinien nicht  
 geblieben hätte England ganz in Gegenteil die Einigung Europas  
 zu lassen, was nicht ganz anmutigen gellen. Mit einem vereinigten  
 Europa verbunden, hätte es die Welt nicht zu spielen, eine  
 Schiedsrichtersrolle in den Angelegenheiten der Welt zu spielen.  
 Es scheint aber doch, als hätte die Vorsehung Albin Maxwell  
 von Anfang seiner Geschichte beabsichtigt  
 für die zahlreichen Verbrechen bestanden wollen, die er in Laufe  
 seiner Geschichte begangen hat, jene Verbrechen, die seine Stärke  
 waren. Das Auftreten Churchills in eben jener Zeit, die für England  
 und die Europa entscheidend war, ist die Strafe, die die Vorse-  
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 so vorbestimmt, unentscheidend. Die das Schicksal eines Imperiums  
 gan Imperiums und gleichzeitig eine Europa-Union, ein Europa  
 was ich nicht  
 wissen, ob das britische Volk dazu bereit ist, diese  
 Mission zu erfüllen, welche durch noch zu finden das Leben  
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 alle Herrschaft, nicht erst, wenn ich bezweifle, dass es selbst  
 auf die Fehler seiner Führer hätte sein können, trotz der Kanao-  
 dass es nicht an Gelegenheiten verfehlt hat, die die Engländer  
 der Welt einen neuen und fruchtbareren Weg herauszubringen.  
 England hätte die Möglichkeit  
 wenn es das Revolt hätte, wäre es Anfang 1941 möglich gewe-  
 sen, den Krieg ein Ende zu setzen. Es hätte seinen Widerstands-  
 sind nicht nur das, sondern auch die  
 unter dem Leittraum über London unter dem Namen gestellt, man  
 die Verteidigung der Niederlande, der Italiener in Nordafri-  
 ke versucht. Das traditionelle England hätte auch Frieden gesuch-  
 t, aber die Juden haben es nicht erlaubt. Ihre Helfershelfer  
 Churchill und Roosevelt waren es, um es zu verhindern.  
 Ein Frieden im Frühjahr 1941 ist die letzte Gelegenheit  
 worden hätte es sich selbst Frieden zu lassen erlaubt, zu verhindern  
 das die israelische Thronkandidat die Angelegenheiten Europas hin-  
 einzusetzen, das sich, unter Führung des Reiches, schnell geformt  
 hätte, nachdem das jüdische Volk einmal besiegt war, wäre das  
 Frankreich und Italien, eine neue Weltordnung  
 innerhalb weniger Monate durch die beiden germanischen Mächte ge-  
 worden, diese beiden Mächte, die sich nicht abfinden lassen. Das eine ist die  
 andere hätte auf eine Großmachtspolitik verzichtet, man, die  
 nicht mehr zeitgemäß war, nicht mehr auf ihre Interessen~~

Figure 1. "This is a passage of the typescript of Hitlers Politisches Testament, as published by Albrecht Knaus Verlag, Munich, despite warnings from Mr Irving: the typescript, given to David Irving by Genoud, is largely written by Genoud himself (handwriting). David Irving has deposited this typescript with the Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich (Sammlung Irving)."<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup> David Irving, "The Faking of Hitler's 'Last Testament,'" Focal Point Publications, <http://www.fpp.co.uk/Hitler/docs/Testament/byGenoud.html> (accessed June 17, 2017).



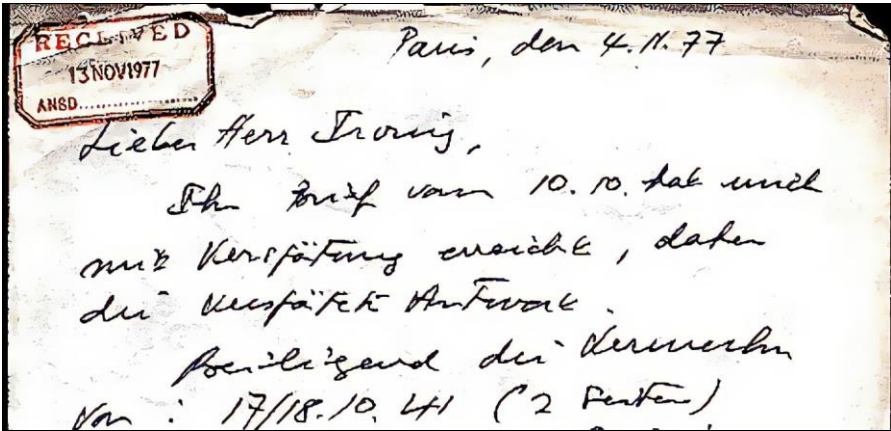


Figure 2. "This is François Genoud's handwriting, a 1977 letter transmitting to David Irving exclusively several pages of the original *Bormann Vermerke* (genuine notes on *Hitler's Table Talk*) for the German edition of *Hitler's War*."<sup>14</sup>

Unlike Trevor-Roper, Irving even compared the marginal handwriting to that of Genoud in a letter he had received from him. It is a perfect match, see Figure 2.

Irving noted in this regard:<sup>15</sup>

"In 1979, Genoud phoned Mr Irving at his Paris hotel, and said: 'I have a gift for you.' He handed him a package. It contained a copy of the complete typescript of the Testament. The package gift from Genoud raised a new problem. Every page was heavily amended and expanded in somebody's hand-writing. Mr Irving, astonished, asked Genoud whose was the writing. Genoud admitted it was his own. Later still, he admitted in conversation with Mr Irving that the entire typescript was his own confection, saying: 'But it is just what Hitler would have said, isn't it?'"

### *Et tu, Mr. Irving?*

It is a mystery, then, why Irving failed to subject *TT*<sup>16</sup> to the same degree of scrutiny that he aptly applied to *The Testament*, and later on to the *Hitler*

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> I.e., the *Bormann Vermerke* ("genuine notes on *Hitler's Table Talk*") also transmitted to Irving by Genoud.

*Diaries*. Nilsson writes of Irving, Trevor-Roper, and the fraudulent *Testament*.<sup>17</sup>

“[...] W]hen answering a question regarding this point coming from David Irving in late 1967 (Irving thought it was a forgery) [Trevor-Roper] stated that the style and context, Bormann’s signature, and Genoud’s story about how the document came to him, and the fact that Trevor-Roper could not see the motives for Genoud to produce a forgery, all pointed towards authenticity. Trevor-Roper did admit, though, that it was difficult to penetrate the mind of the perfect forger, and that highly qualified scholars had devoted enormous amounts of time to producing forgeries for nothing more than the private satisfaction of having fooled the experts. Because of this, Trevor-Roper wrote, one could not ‘reason confidently in such a matter’. As the evidence stood, however, he was inclined to believe it was genuine. Nevertheless, in public Trevor-Roper did in fact ‘reason confidently’ with regard to Genoud’s documents; in fact he never even hinted at any doubts or problems relating to them. By May 1969, after thinking about Irving’s objections a good deal, he had become even surer about its authenticity.” (Emphasis added)

We now know that Genoud, who lied to Trevor-Roper and to Mr. Irving’s faces about the authenticity of *The Testament*, also lied about the authenticity of his *TT*. Genoud (and partner Hans Rechenberg) told historian and sociologist Eduard Baumgarten, whom Genoud was also trying to hoodwink into accepting *The Testament* as authentic,<sup>18</sup>

“that Trevor-Roper had brought with him a colleague from Oxford who had examined the photocopy and concluded it was genuine. The photocopy had been returned the same day, according to Genoud and Rechenberg... However, this was a lie (and it was not the only lie about this meeting they had fed to Baumgarten). Trevor-Roper had not brought anyone with him and he had only been allowed to see the document in the hotel in Paris.”

What, then, could possibly have compelled Mr. Irving to write the following unequivocal endorsement of *TT*, when in fact he had doubted *The Testament*’s authenticity<sup>19</sup> contrary to the opinion of Trevor-Roper (who had

<sup>17</sup> Nilsson, 802.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, 805.

<sup>19</sup> Like the typed *Bormann Vermerke* photocopies transmitted to Irving, *The Testament* photocopies also contained Bormann’s signature as a sign of authentication. *The Testament* was “a typed copy of a typed copy of a photocopy,” nevertheless, Trevor-Roper told Baumgarten that “he did remember seeing Bormann’s signature on each page.” Both

likely deceived Mr. Irving, as suggested by Nilsson's assessment of their exchanges concerning *The Testament*)<sup>20</sup>.

About *TT*'s authenticity, Irving writes on his website:<sup>21</sup>

"HITLER'S Table Talk comes from the original Bormann Vermerke which the late François Genoud purchased from Bormann's widow Gerda Bormann. They were actually typed from notes taken by the stenographer Heinrich Heim, whom I interviewed and who confirmed the procedure in detail. Each day's entry was initialled by Bormann at the end. They are genuine, in the first person, and highly reliable."<sup>[22]</sup>

2. Henry Picker took over as Bormann's secretary/adjutant from Heim. He found a lot of Heim's notes in his desk and rewrote them in reported speech and published them and his own notes as Hitlers Tischgespräche. Good, but less reliable."

This is untrue. Heim's notes have never been authenticated, so Irving cannot possibly claim they "are genuine." The notes are not in the "first person." If Heim told Irving they were, then Heim lied. Indeed, Heim testified in court that he rarely took any notes while in Hitler's presence, and most

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men used this signature as validation of *The Testament*'s authenticity even though it was a triple copy of a non-existent original. (807) Irving used the same validation method to assess the *Bormann Vermerke* given to him by Genoud. How does Bormann's signature authenticate *TT* but not *The Testament*? The truth is that Irving was never shown the original *TT* manuscript, only copies. Recall that Irving writes on his website, "They were actually typed from notes taken by the stenographer Heinrich Heim, whom I interviewed and who confirmed the procedure in detail. Each day's entry was initialled by Bormann at the end." Irving admits here that he was shown copies, not originals of *TT*. He then says that Heim only confirmed the procedure, not the copies Irving received from Genoud. It is not even certain if Heim ever saw these copies of Irving's. And how can Irving be sure of the authenticity of copies of typed notes if Bormann's signature was only a copy of his signature as it also appeared in the copies of *The Testament*?

<sup>20</sup> See Nilsson, 802.

<sup>21</sup> David Irving, "Letters to David Irving on this Website," *Focal Point Publications*, <http://www.fpp.co.uk/Letters/Hitler/Law200603.html> (accessed June 16, 2017). The applicable fan letter asks, "Is the book commonly know [sic] in the English-speaking world as the Hitler's Table Talk an English translation of François Genoud's French text? And how reliable is it?" David Irving should have answered this question 100% in the affirmative, that the English edition of *TT* is indeed based on Genoud's French edition. As it stands, Irving did not. Furthermore, in this same exchange Irving attests to Heim's notes as "highly reliable," which they are not.

<sup>22</sup> Contrast Irving's assessment with that of Nilsson: "Much the same could naturally be said today about Genoud's other manuscript, the *Bormann-Vermerke*, and thus about both *Table Talk* and *Monologue*. That too is lost in its original form, except for the few notes now deposited in the *Bundesarchiv*; the translation process was highly doubtful; the history of the manuscript from conception to publication is mysterious at best, and it is impossible to be sure that the majority of the entries are in fact authentic (that is, actual statements by Hitler as opposed to things he *could* have said)." (801)

were written the next day or even days later based on his memory. As such, they are not “highly reliable.” We have Mr. Nilsson to thank for exposing all this. Without the following testimony from Heim, we might still be in the dark and dependent on Irving’s faulty assessment.

Richard Carrier writes pertaining to the reliability of Heim’s notes:<sup>23</sup>

*“[... N]one of the material in the Table Talk consists of the words of Hitler. No one was stenographically recording what he said as he said it. Rather, Heim and Picker, separately, simply hung out with Hitler during these rants, and then the next day wrote down their own thoughts about what he had said (as if in Hitler’s voice). So these are actually the words of Picker and Heim—not Hitler. (And in some cases of Martin Bormann, as the Monologe explicitly shows some entries and alterations were made by him.) Worse, after Heim wrote down his thoughts a day later based on his loose memory of what he thought Hitler said (which means in Heim’s own words, not actually Hitler’s), and had them typed out, he then went back and hand-wrote lengthy and elaborate changes and additions. Those revisions appear in the Monologe, but not in Picker’s edition.”*

At least we can thank Mr. Heim, *post facto*, for embellishing his original “first person in Hitler’s own words” notes. Had he not done this we might never have caught this fraud. As well, we might still be wading through dark waters had Mr. Henry Picker not appropriated Heim’s notes and claimed them as his own. At any rate, this whole scandalous fiasco has been blown wide open with all the courtroom testimony surrounding intellectual-property rights and *TT*, which only Nilsson has examined to date.

Carrier reports on this courtroom bombshell:<sup>24</sup>

*“[... T]hose changes and additions were not the words of Hitler. They were just more things in afterthought, sometimes days or weeks later, Heim wanted to add. But even the original drafts were not literally the words of Hitler. Picker thought Heim had been transcribing live dictation because Picker found (and used for his edition) Heim’s stenographic notes. But Heim testified in court that he only wrote his notes down in steno the next day, from memory (and sometimes some scribbled notes to himself on the occasion of a rant). Picker never knew that Heim had then typed them out (producing a slightly different German text even where Picker and Monologe agree, thus explaining those deviations) and then revised them further from his own handwritten*

<sup>23</sup> Richard Carrier, “Hitler’s Table Talk: An Update,” *richardcarrier.info*, <http://www.richardcarrier.info/archives/10978> (accessed June 17, 2017).

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

*notes—producing a more final edition under the also-meddling hand of Martin Bormann. It is that latter that came into Genoud’s possession, and was eventually published as the Monologue. Thus, more or less, all the discrepancies are now explained.”*

May I ask again how Mr. Irving can possibly proclaim that *TT* is “genuine, in the first person, and highly reliable”? He was right about the *Hitler Diaries* being fraudulent, contrary to the “expert opinion” of Lord Dacre who had stunningly based its authentication on its own internal validity. In other words, because it sounded like Hitler, well, it must be Hitler! When the paper was later tested and the fraud exposed, Lord Dacre’s prestige took a massive blow. Imagine if Irving or some other notable historian, whether revisionist or mainstream, had exposed Lord Dacre’s other frauds? The fact that Trevor-Roper had two strikes against him – *The Testament* fraud and the *Hitler Diaries* fraud – ought to have raised many more eyebrows than have been raised vis-à-vis *TT*. Yet, where are the critics other than Mr. Carrier and Mr. Nilsson? We still have someone touting the *TT* in its own dedicated podcast series, Episodes 1 through 56. One revisionist writes on her website:<sup>25</sup>

*“• How trustworthy is this text, since Martin Bormann assigned two of his aides to take the notes during meals, then turn them over to him for “checking” and safekeeping;*  
*• Why it is valuable to study this book;*  
*• Questions about the translation and translators – for example, did François Genoud tamper with the parts about Christianity;*  
*• Of those offended by this book, Christians are #1 on the list, complaining that it does not agree with Hitler’s “public record” of positive remarks about Christianity in earlier years;*  
*• David Irving and Albert Speer both confirmed that these recorded talks are authentically Hitler; Richard Carrier disagrees;*  
*• Next week we’ll begin reading the text.”*

Indeed, the only aspect of *TT* with which most National Socialists disagree is a few select entries about Christianity. Everything else is “legit” in their collective opinion. *TT* remains the most-highly valued text next to *Mein Kampf*, also the result of extensive editing and external influence (such as that of Rudolf Hess and Max Amann),<sup>26</sup> in the White-Nationalist, Hitler-

<sup>25</sup> Carolyn Yeager, “‘Hitler’s Table Talk’ Study Hour,” *carolynyeager.net*, <http://carolynyeager.net/tabletalk>.

<sup>26</sup> *MK* was edited by Max Amann (publisher), Hess and others (reputedly including Father Bernhard Stempfle). See Karl Dietrich Bracher, *The German Dictatorship: The Origins, Structure and Effects of National Socialism* (Austin, TX: Holt Rinehart & Winston,

worshipping community. We therefore owe it to these groups, and to the public at large, to tell them the truth about this text. These are *not* the words of Adolf Hitler.

Again, I hope that Mr. Irving was simply (and naively) duped into accepting *TT* as reliable by Heinrich Heim and Hugh Trevor-Roper.<sup>27</sup> I hope that Irving went along with Heim's claims and Trevor-Roper's opinion because he really believed these two men. Otherwise, if Irving was ever privy to either man's lies or doubts, then he is equally guilty of fraud for the sake of profit and prestige.

At any rate, now that the "cat's out of the bag," Mr. Irving needs to announce the truth about *TT*. He needs to admit that Heim lied to him about his "authentic" notes. Irving owes it to the revisionist community, which places much faith in his scholarship and opinion. Irving will not be hurt by this. Irving initially correctly suspected two frauds before anyone else did: the *Hitler Diaries* (forged by Konrad Kujau) and *The Testament* (forged by François Genoud). He can afford to have been incorrect about *TT*, because nearly every historian was (and still is). The only person who stands to be ruined by these revelations is Trevor-Roper. Trevor-Roper lied about no fewer than three Hitler primary sources: *The Testament*, the *Hitler Diaries*, and *Table Talk*.

The most likely explanation for Irving's endorsement of *TT* above is that he was effectively deceived and influenced by the 'expert opinion' of Hugh Trevor-Roper and other mainstream historians who likewise accepted it,<sup>28</sup> with or without question. Much to his credit, Irving doubted *The Testament's* authenticity from the get-go, and he had informed Trevor-Roper of his doubts; but he appears to have been persuaded otherwise by Trevor-Roper regarding *TT*. How else could Mr. Irving endorse a Genoud document which had no original manuscript to back it? Nilsson's research uncovered that there is no original German manuscript for *TT* as it currently exists. The English edition of *TT* is in fact a mish-mash of Genoud's French version (which was back-translated into German!), 40 pages of Heim's notes (which have not yet been authenticated),<sup>29</sup> and Henry Pick-

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1972), 111; Roy Conyers Nesbit and Georges van Acker, *The Flight of Rudolf Hess: Myths and Reality* (Stroud, UK: The History Press, 2011), 19.

<sup>27</sup> A man who hid his doubts from nearly *everyone*, including Irving, which Nilsson has proven.

<sup>28</sup> Lord Dacre "never let his readers (be it the lay public or professional historians, apart from a few friends) know about [his doubts]." (Nilsson, 809)

<sup>29</sup> "The closest we get to the original Heim notes are approximately 40 pages, dated January 1942, that were initially stored at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. (since returned to the *Bundesarchiv* in Koblenz, Germany). However, nobody knows if these are authentic or not, even if the evidence so far indicates that they are." (*Ibid.*, 791)

er's notes and embellishments of some of Heim's notes (also for which there is no original manuscript). The only original transcripts we have are a stack of 40 pages of stenographer Heinrich Heim's notes, which were seized by the Allies and placed in the Library of Congress.

It is possible that Mr. Irving has an alternative motive for accepting *TT* as totally reliable, but unless he states his motive publicly, the above is my best guess. He was convinced by Trevor-Roper's endorsement of it based on Trevor-Roper's claim to have seen and authenticated the German original. In fact, Trevor-Roper lied about ever seeing and authenticating an original of *TT*.<sup>30</sup>

Mr. Carrier, perhaps a shrewder and bolder critic of Lord Dacre, unabashedly writes on his website:<sup>31</sup>

*"[W...]hen Trevor-Roper lists problems with the text [in his introductory TT essay "The Mind of Adolf Hitler"], he does not mention that the French was used anywhere in it or that there was anything problematic about the translation process at all. Indeed, in the original preface from 1953, no mention was made even of there being a French edition, much less that one was used at any point instead of the original German—which is a remarkable thing to omit."*

### “Well, Thank You, Dr. Carrier”

We will now address how we have been let down, “bigly”, by revisionists and mainstream historians alike. Had it not been for a simple request to expose a few suspect Hitler quotes about Christianity back in 2003, we might still be “in the dark” about *TT*. Mr. Carrier writes pertaining to this:<sup>32</sup>

*"When I discovered that in fact the English was coming from the French, for all entries that at the time existed in French, all the leading experts I consulted were surprised by my findings: all the peer reviewers and editors at GSR [German Studies Review]; Gerhard Weinberg, author of the famous 1952 Guide to Captured German Documents (the expert I spoke to on German documents in preparing the GSR article at the advice of GSR's editor); Richard Steigmann-Gall, historian and ex-*

<sup>30</sup> Nilsson: "... Trevor-Roper was not shown the original manuscript." (792) Confirmed by the following footnote by Nilsson: "Trevor-Roper to Baumgarten, 24 January 1975; CCLO; HTRP; VSD 6/6/1. It is not at all clear what text Trevor-Roper saw since he had no possibility of examining it properly or comparing it to the version that was later published." (807)

<sup>31</sup> Carrier, "Hitler's Table Talk," <http://www.richardcarrier.info/archives/10978>.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

*pert on Hitler's religious beliefs, and author of the book that now cites me; and of course Dr. Mikael Nilsson; but even, sort of, Hugh Trevor-Roper himself."*

I myself noticed, after consulting Pastor V. S. Herrell's *The Real Hitler*,<sup>33</sup> that Hitler was literally contradicting himself from day to day. This was especially noticeable relating to the subject of women and Christianity in *TT*. Hitler did tailor his remarks to his audience, true. And he contradicted himself on occasion like we all do. But the anti-woman and anti-Christian statements he allegedly made during his table talks were too much even for Hitler admirers! Even they suspected that something was amiss. I did too. In fact, I wrote a few essays on the subject of *TT* and Hitler's Christianity back in 2006 when I still had my "Adolf Hitler Research Society" website.

As well, I wondered how it was that Louis Kilzer could claim that Bormann had insisted upon the utmost secrecy when recording Hitler's words. Hitler could not know under any circumstances, writes Kilzer in *Hitler's Traitor*. If Heim and Picker (and for a brief time Werner Koeppen, according to Toland and Kilzer) had been taking their notes in Hitler's presence and in the first person, then how could they possibly conceal what they were doing? It didn't make sense to me. But now we know from Heim's court testimony, and from the research of Nilsson, that neither Heim nor Picker ever took but a few select notes in Hitler's presence. Heim testified that he wrote his notes the next day or days later, and that Bormann signed off on them as though they were Hitler's own words. Aside from an occasional scribble on a piece of note paper made in Hitler's presence, they were never Hitler's words, but the words of Heim and Picker simply recalling what Hitler had said (or what they *thought* he said). Since Picker's notes are based in part on Heim's stolen notes, which were then embellished and altered, neither man's notes can be said to be the words of Adolf Hitler. The truth is that Picker's and Heim's notes are no more reliable or true to Hitler himself than the recollections of any of Hitler's adjutants, such as Heinz Linge, Traudl Junge, Christa Schroeder, Otto Wagener, Kurt Luedecke, Ernst Hanfstaengl, etc. All of these recollections are based on human memory and notes that were occasionally written down for later reference. Albert Speer testified to Bormann occasionally jotting such notes; Otto Wagener claimed to have jotted down such notes; and Heinrich Heim admitted that he had only sometimes taken notes as Hitler spoke.

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<sup>33</sup> Currently unavailable and no longer in print.



## Repercussions of this Scandal

The collapse of *TT* and its exposure as a fraud makes the actual stenographic record of Hitler's military conferences and utterings more valuable, along with his speeches behind closed doors. Two documents which come to mind include Hitler's 1944 speech to officers and generals at Platterhof<sup>34</sup> and the published text *Hitler and His Generals*.<sup>35</sup>

In any case, Nilsson nailed it when he wrote, "it is not clear who the real author" of *TT* is. "We simply do not know how much of it is Hitler's words as they were spoken, and how much is a product of the later recollection and editing process."<sup>36</sup>

And that's the final word on *TT* as a primary source. It is worthless until every single original manuscript upon which it is based has been located and authenticated insofar as that is even possible, systematically assessed by a team of Hitler experts, freshly collated to include also the notes taken by Werner Koeppen, and then retranslated (into English, etc.)

As Richard Carrier astutely concludes:<sup>37</sup>

*"Here we have, within literally just days, the actual words of Hitler being distorted and filtered through the faulty memories, wishes and interpretations, and deliberate alterations, of several parties. And this was not even oral transmission, but in writing! Picker relayed slightly different memories than Heim's, and even relayed the incomplete memories of Heim, who was continuing to 'alter the text' after transmitting an earlier version of it to Picker. And then, within mere years, less than a decade in fact, these distorted texts were altered even further, when they were translated into other languages."*

## Picker & Heim's "Table Talks" Must Be Checked against Koeppen's Notes

Neither Carrier's nor Nilsson's assessments include the steno notes purportedly taken by Werner Koeppen, Alfred Rosenberg's FHQ<sup>38</sup> liaison.

<sup>34</sup> Published by Wilk Mocy Publishers as *Hitler's Most Significant Speech* and available in a "Collector's Edition" from *Amazon.com*: <https://www.amazon.com/Hitlers-Most-Significant-Speech-Collectors/dp/1507618654> (now removed; ed.).

<sup>35</sup> Helmut Heiber and David M. Glantz, eds., *Hitler and His Generals: Military Conferences 1942-1945*, trans. Roland Winter, Krista Smith and Mary Beth Friedrich, First English language ed. (New York: Enigma Books, 2004): <https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/192963109X/>

<sup>36</sup> Nilsson, 789.

<sup>37</sup> Carrier, "Hitler's Table Talk," <http://www.richardcarrier.info/archives/10978>.

Author Louis Kilzer writes<sup>39</sup> that Koeppen jotted notes while Hitler spoke, including top-secret military information. If true, any future editions of *TT* must be checked against Koeppen's notes for the sake of validity. Depending on which person was taking notes while Koeppen was also present before Hitler, his – *i.e.*, Picker's or Heim's notes – notes should match closely with those of Koeppen if they are to be accepted as reliable. Otherwise, future editions must admit, readily and openly in the introduction, that *TT* is uncorroborated and therefore unreliable as an account of Hitler's own words. All entries based on Genoud's French manuscript must be eliminated from any future editions.

Since I have not yet been able to examine the book that appears to contain Koeppen's notes, I am not sure who authenticated them—if anyone has. Historian John Toland appears to have taken Koeppen seriously, as he references him extensively in his Hitler biography.

Toland writes of Koeppen:<sup>40</sup>

*“Since early July [1941], at Rosenberg's behest, he had been circumspectly recording the Führer's table conversations. Koeppen assumed Hitler knew what he was doing and would furtively jot down notes on his paper napkin, then immediately after the meal write out only those parts of the conversation he could distinctly remember. An original and one copy of his records were forwarded to Berlin by courier.”*

Kilzer believes that Koeppen was a spy with possibly nefarious intent.<sup>41</sup> While I am unsure about this, I do find it odd that an unnamed “courier” was passing on secret notes to Berlin which included “military matters.” Heim's notes contained no military information “for security,” as he would later assert. However, there are more relevant problems with Koeppen's

<sup>38</sup> The Führer Headquarters, abbreviated FHQ, is a common name for the official headquarters used by Adolf Hitler and the German commanders and officials throughout Europe in World War II.

<sup>39</sup> Based on John Toland's research as presented in *Adolf Hitler: The Definitive Biography*, First Anchor Books edition (New York, NY: Bantam Doubleday Dell Publishing Group, Inc., 1992).

<sup>40</sup> Toland, 682.

<sup>41</sup> See Louis Kilzer, *Hitler's Traitor: Martin Bormann and the Defeat of the Reich* (Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 2000). Kilzer's suspicions are valid. Why did Bormann suddenly decide that Hitler's casual jabber would be so important for posterity? Why not in 1939 when the war actually started? Why 1941? Furthermore, is it just coincidence that Soviet spy “Werther” started leaking classified, top-secret military and related information to the Lucy apparat of the Red Orchestra right around the time that Koeppen appeared as a “circumspect” notetaker? These are valid questions we need to be asking and trying to answer. The fact that Heim claimed to openly defy Bormann's order to maintain absolute secrecy is similarly suspect. “Bormann was taken aback,” claimed Heim, “but he gave [me] tacit approval to continue taking notes” nevertheless. (Toland, 682).

and Heim's claims as documented by Toland. For instance, Koeppen "assumed Hitler knew what he [Koeppen] was doing," but according to historian Ian Kershaw, who also attests to the validity of *TT*, Hitler's secretaries never noticed any direct notetaking going on in Hitler's presence.

Nilsson writes in footnote 60 of his article:<sup>42</sup>

*"Ian Kershaw states that the 'tone of the monologues is unmistakably Hitler' [!] But he also notes that Hitler's many secretaries seem to have been unaware of these being taken down by anyone. At least one of them questioned their authenticity although she thought it might be a compilation of Hitler's thoughts. She even ruled out the possibility of Bormann having recorded Hitler's words precisely because of the fact that Hitler hated ad verbatim records of his off the cuff statements."*

Wow. Now we have to question Mr. Kershaw's expertise as well as Koeppen's reliability. And, of course, Koeppen's one and only book<sup>43</sup> must be carefully scrutinized to determine how useful it is as a record of what Hitler allegedly said. I cannot say whether there is an original, authenticated Koeppen manuscript. If there is one, it needs to be checked against his book. In addition, Koeppen's original manuscript and subsequent book must be established as reliable or not. If it is reliable, it would serve as an excellent comparison text in relation to Heim's and Picker's notes. There is still much work to be done.

In *Biography*, Toland avows that Koeppen's notes corroborate Heim's. Perhaps they do,<sup>44</sup> but this avowal by Toland brings up a second problem with his (Toland's) reliance on Heim. Toland claims that Heim took down "copious notes on index cards which he hid in his lap" because he "wanted more accurate results" than Martin Bormann had requested.<sup>45</sup> Bormann explicitly requested that Heim "rely on his memory" so that "Hitler

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<sup>42</sup> I. Kershaw, *Hitler*... , 1024.

<sup>43</sup> I.e., *Herbst 1941 im "Führerhauptquartier": Berichte Werner Koepfens an seinen Minister Alfred Rosenberg / hrsg. und kommentiert von Martin Vogt*.

<sup>44</sup> I intend to get Koeppen's book as soon as I can to conduct my own investigation into its contents.

<sup>45</sup> Bormann's request is strange in itself. Toland writes about this: "Shortly after their arrival at *Wolfsschanze*, Bormann had suggested almost offhandedly to Heinrich Heim, his adjutant, that he surreptitiously note down what the Chief [Hitler] said. So Hitler wouldn't know he was being put on record, Bormann instructed his adjutant to rely on his memory. But Heim wanted more accurate results[!] and on his own initiative[!] he began making copious notes on index cards which he hid on his lap." (Toland, 682) Let's recap: Bormann carelessly made the request to start secretly recording top-secret information against Hitler's wishes, which his subordinate Heim then took up with such alacrity that he wrote meticulous notecards in defiance of his superior's request? Very unusual.

wouldn't know" he was being clandestinely recorded. Why, then, did Heim attest in court under oath that he recorded his notes the next day and even significantly embellished them *post facto*? "[Heim's extensive] revisions appear in the *Monologe*, but not in Picker's edition," writes Carrier. He then adds that<sup>46</sup>

*"[...] Heim testified in court that he only wrote his notes down in steno the next day, from memory (and sometimes some scribbled notes to himself on the occasion of a rant). Picker never knew that Heim had then typed them out (producing a slightly different German text even where Picker and Monologe agree, thus explaining those deviations) and then revised them further from his own handwritten notes—producing a more final edition under the also-meddling hand of Martin Bormann."*

We can only conclude from this that Heim lied and that Toland believed his lies. Again, it is a scholarly blessing that Picker decided to steal some of Heim's original notes and include them in his book as his own recordings, otherwise we might never have exposed Heim as the serial fabricator he was.

## Concluding Remarks

We have now come full circle in this article. We have established that Hugh Trevor-Roper (Lord Dacre) knowingly and willingly lied to the public for the sake of profit and personal prestige as the world's foremost "Hitler expert."

We learn this from Genoud himself (in a letter to Lord Dacre):<sup>47</sup>

*"The only thing that should count is, in my opinion, the historical value of these documents that we are talking about. Accordingly, it seems to me to be essential that your testimony can be put forth. You are unanimously recognized as the most qualified specialist in this matter, and I am sure that your objective opinion would have immense weight."*

And it did.

Here is my own assessment of *TT* while I was studying for my bachelor's degree. I naively trusted the 'establishment expertise' of Lord Dacre like millions of other students worldwide—all duped by this fraud.

I had written on my former website back in 2006:<sup>48</sup>

<sup>46</sup> Carrier, "Hitler's Table Talk," <http://www.richardcarrier.info/archives/10978>.

<sup>47</sup> Nilsson, 792.

*“The table talks may portray a Hitler who had qualms with church and clergy, but they do not at all portray an agnostic, atheistic, or non-Christian Hitler. The table talks are most likely absolutely genuine. The only table talks that have been disputed, as to their credibility, are the final 1945 table talks. They are sold as a book entitled, The Testament of Adolf Hitler: The Hitler-Bormann Documents. These are the only table talks that might qualify as embellished or fraudulent... Moreover, it is my belief that historian Hugh Trevor-Roper would have been privy to fraudulent documents. He was certainly a credible and high quality historian. His discretion can be trusted over most others. I must say, though, that he did not notice that the so-called ‘Hitler diaries’ were written on new age paper; also, he overlooked the fact that Hitler never wrote anything down. So, he is not totally reliable, but mostly reliable. Historian David Irving exposed the fraudulent diaries, and he claims that the final 1945 table talks are fraudulent.” (Emphasis added)*

As we can all see, I too trusted the expertise and word of Hugh Trevor-Roper.

Next, we have exposed the *TT* as a worthless primary source.<sup>49</sup> Nilsson judiciously concludes that “it is not clear who the real author of the words printed in these books is. We simply do not know how much of it is Hitler’s words as they were spoken, and how much is a product of the later recollection and editing process.” Unless and until this is resolved, the *TT* must be discarded as a genuine primary source. It has never been genuine.

Fortunately, I came across the excellent work of the “two Richards”, Richard Steigmann-Gall (author of *The Holy Reich*<sup>50</sup>) and Richard Carrier (author of “Hitler’s Table Talk: Troubling Finds”<sup>51</sup>). I owe it to these two researchers that I myself began to seriously question the authenticity of *TT*.

After reading the work of these two, I wrote on my website the following analysis of *TT* and its obvious problems:<sup>52</sup>

***“Issues with Bormann’s Table-Talk***

*Even though there is a marked duality in Hitler’s thoughts regarding the Christian religion within the various table talks, one cannot help but affirm that he maintained a consistent, positive, enthusiastic, and con-*

<sup>48</sup> AHRS, 2006. This website has been defunct since 2009, so no URL is available. Though, I still have the “html” files on my PC.

<sup>49</sup> As *TT* currently stands in its many formats, it is worthless.

<sup>50</sup> Richard Steigmann-Gall, *The Holy Reich: Nazi Conceptions of Christianity, 1919-1945*, First paperback edition (New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2005).

<sup>51</sup> Richard Carrier, “Hitler’s Table Talk: Troubling Finds,” *German Studies Review* 26, no. 3 (October 2003).

<sup>52</sup> AHRS, 2006.

*ciliatory attitude toward Christianity—at least up until the point of the table talks, as recorded by Martin Bormann.*

*[...] As a final point on this matter, the anticlerical, anti-paganist, anti-Christian, Martin Bormann ‘was indeed motivated not by a committed ideological opposition to Christianity, but by an attempt to outdo other Nazis, to shame them and thereby bring them under his control. His extremism transgressed the views of radicals like Rosenberg and even Hitler himself and seemed at times to flirt with atheism. In his attempted forays into ideology, he never mentioned Jesus, Luther, or positive Christianity [he was careful to avoid certain topics, obviously]. He seems to have outdone the party’s anti-Christians at their own game. Given the many attempts within the party to curb him, it is safe to conclude that, without Bormann, Nazism would not have received quite the same anti-Christian reputation. He remained a party functionary first and foremost. His obsession with the churches, although very real, was as much about asserting his position in the party as it was about a true ideological commitment to Nazism. The singularity of this obsession, most likely based on a febrile need for Hitler’s affection and a mounting hatred for his in-laws, arguably constituted a departure from Nazism as much as its most radical expression.’*<sup>53</sup>

And we have this similar analysis from my website back in 2006.<sup>54</sup>

**“Hitler according to Martin Bormann’s Hitler’s Table-Talk: 1941-1944, Orig. pub. date 1953, this edition 2000, intro. by Hugh Trevor-Roper**

*Martin Bormann’s stenographically recorded memoirs are not completely reliable for a few notable reasons. Firstly, Bormann was a staunch and rabid anti-Christian. He was personally responsible for attacks against the Churches during Hitler’s presidency, along with Alfred Rosenberg. But even Rosenberg was not as opposed to the Churches as Bormann had been. Bormann is also known to have withheld numerous Jewish clemency applications from Hitler because he did not want them to get through to the Führer [see Bryan Rigg’s Hitler’s Jewish Soldiers].*

*Secondly, Bormann oftentimes interjected his own commentary here and there throughout these ‘table-talks.’ Thus, we have to assume that he may have altered some of the arguments allegedly put forth by Hitler. These conversations were subject to Bormann’s personal alteration, deletion, and manipulation after they were recorded. They should be*

<sup>53</sup> Steigmann-Gall, 251.

<sup>54</sup> AHRS, 2006.

*read with caution, just as Robert McNamara's In Retrospect should be read with caution. Indeed, Mr. McNamara cleverly indicts everyone in the Johnson administration—including the Joint Chiefs, whose job it was to win the Vietnam War—except himself.*

*Additionally, Hitler never attacks so many people or subjects—namely Jews and Christianity—with such virulent vehemence as he does in this particular set of memoirs. Bormann's memoirs remain in stark opposition and contradiction to dozens of other sets of memoirs, many of which were written by individuals who had no reason to portray a decent portrait of Hitler.*

*Furthermore, Hitler is not portrayed as [as] eloquent a speaker as he had been in other memoirs. He comes off as somewhat crude and roughshod in this tract; thus, one may confidently assume that the stenographer left out a good portion of what Hitler had actually said. Numerous accounts of Hitler's incredible speaking ability and eloquent conversational standards can affirm this.*

*Lastly, we have to be careful with regards to translation. Translators are also subject to their own personal biases and, oftentimes, they will choose the wrong word or phrase, or an inaccurate word or phrase for the English translation. One example that comes to mind is the difference between the translation of the German term that Hitler had used in Mein Kampf, versus, the term used in his personal notes, to describe the situation in the Rhineland while it was under French occupation. Ralph Mannheim translated Hitler's term as N\*ggerization (in Mein Kampf), whereas Werner Maser translated Hitler's term as Negrification (in Hitler's Letters and Notes). Any intelligent person can see that there is a stark difference between these two terms. So, bear in mind, the translator of Table-Talk may have also allowed his own personal bias, against Hitler's person, to affect his English translation."*

Not bad for a bachelor's-level writer. My egoism aside, I was not far off in my assessment. In fact, not even Nilsson lets Lord Dacre's translator off the hook. With reference to this he writes:<sup>55</sup>

*"Apparently [...] Stevens was not as good a translator as they thought. Weidenfeld [the publisher of TT] used him also for the translation of the Bormann letters only a little over half a year later but then felt obliged to correct his translations by using another translator. 'Mr. Weidenfeld considers the translation now to be reliable as Col. Stevens's version has been entirely revised by, I believe, Ilsa Barea', said a letter then*

<sup>55</sup> Nilsson, 793.

*from the publisher to Trevor-Roper. However, Trevor-Roper still thought there were mistranslations, something that worried the publisher quite a bit.*" (Emphasis added)

But this isn't the only alarming aspect of *TT*'s byzantine translation process. Stevens was likely a fine German-to-English translator, but when Lord Dacre compared his translation with Heim's and Picker's German notes, he must have balked at the numerous incongruities. Indeed, Stevens never referred to an "original manuscript," but only to "the original German."<sup>56</sup> Apparently that "original German" was Genoud's own back-translated version based on his French edition. This is the only logical explanation as to why one of the German editions, the one that Stevens must have worked from,<sup>57</sup> perfectly matched Genoud's French edition. Lord Dacre was allegedly "hoodwinked" by this back-translated edition.<sup>58</sup> Now it makes sense why Genoud demanded that Lord Dacre and his team agree to the following stipulation:<sup>59</sup>

*"III. The translation into English will be made on the basis of the French version by François Genoud and it is agreed that the licensor will permit the translator appointed by the licensee to examine at any time in Switzerland the original German version insofar as this is required by the work of translation."* (Emphasis added)

Since Genoud authorized consulting "the original German" in the proviso above, it is probable that Stevens used it. And this would have been Genoud's back-translated German edition, which, like the English edition Stevens was working on, was also "made on the basis of the French version by François Genoud."<sup>60</sup> If this conclusion is correct, then Genoud effectively made fools of them all.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, 794. According to Nilsson, "Stevens did in fact translate a German text." (793)

<sup>57</sup> Stevens passed away before anyone, including Lord Dacre, could ask him to clarify this matter. Though Stevens himself wrote "that he would 'have preferred to translate direct from the original German,'" in relation to *The Testament*, '(as [he] did in [his] share of Hitler's Table Talks)'." (798) Why Lord Dacre would use a sub-standard translator for the single most-important Hitler source in the world at the time is beyond comprehension. The more likely explanation for Stevens's poor translation is that he had only worked from Genoud's French and German editions, not ever from Picker's or Heim's notes. Indeed, Lord Dacre thought there were still mistranslations even after Stevens's translation was completely reworked. Why would Lord Dacre think this unless he had compared Stevens's translation to the notes of Picker and/or Heim?

<sup>58</sup> Nilsson explains how Genoud back-translated *The Testament* as well. (796)

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, 794.

<sup>60</sup> Trevor-Roper "did not mention any of this to his readers," writes Nilsson. "[He] did not utter a single syllable about any of these facts in his preface to *Table Talk* dated 16 March 1953. Instead he unequivocally stated that: 'The text used for this edition of *Hitler's Table-Talk* is the text of the original *Bormann-Vermerke*'..." (794)



Nilsson similarly concludes:<sup>61</sup>

“[It] appears to be that the translation was not checked against Genoud’s original manuscript but against a different German text, one that Genoud most likely had re-translated into German from his French version [...Publisher] Weidenfeld never said that the text had been checked against the Bormann-Vermerke, but only that it had been checked against ‘the original German’.” (Emphasis original)

In conclusion, this article has revealed that both revisionist and mainstream historians have failed the public. Not a single one of them ever looked into the convoluted history of *TT* and exposed it until 2003. We have Richard Carrier to thank for that. And now we have Mikael Nilsson to thank for taking Carrier’s research much further. While David Irving was the public’s best hope for exposing *TT* for the fraud it was and remains,<sup>62</sup> he either naively fell prey to Lord Dacre’s lies about *TT* or he deliberately protected Lord Dacre so as to prevent the decimation of his reputation. Either way it’s bad. And what makes it worse is that Irving still attests to *TT*’s validity and reliability despite the excellent and well-known work of Richard Carrier. That is unacceptable.

The public must be able to rely on expert historians who authenticate primary sources. Hugh Trevor-Roper’s scandalous behavior behind the scenes has shattered the image of this Hitler expert, revealing instead a man who lied, omitted and pretended for the sake of fame and money.

Pertaining to this, Nilsson concludes:<sup>63</sup>

“Trevor-Roper gained financially as an expert validator of Hitler documents – thanks in part to Genoud’s material. And Genoud’s documents increased considerably in value after Trevor-Roper had gone on record attesting to their authenticity. Trevor-Roper’s career as a Hitler expert had in fact started already when he published his famous book *The Last Days of Hitler in 1947*, a book that had propelled him to fame. This financial interest, too, may be part of the explanation for Trevor-Roper’s tendency to leave out critical information when it came to these documents.”

Nilsson’s upcoming publication on Trevor-Roper and *TT* is going to send a shockwave of distrust through the World War II/Third Reich historical

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, 795.

<sup>62</sup> Unlike Irving, Nilsson rightly questions the *B-V*. “... [T]he authenticity of Genoud’s *Bormann-Vermerke* could by no means be taken for granted since *it had never been critically examined* [emphasis added].” (805)

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 810.

community. Further compounding the problem of this scandal surrounding *TT* is that only *one* historian<sup>64</sup> prior to Mr. Carrier ever even bothered to investigate the authenticity or translation process of *TT*. *One*. And he met an untimely death before he could publish his research. Richard Carrier is the *only* historian besides this man to have done so—50 years later! And yet, we are expected to unquestioningly accept the authenticity of *Hitler's Second Book*, *The Goebbels Diaries*, etc.?

Yes. The “experts” still expect us to trust them even after reading the following on Mr. Carrier’s website:<sup>65</sup>

*“When I discovered that in fact the English [TT...] all the leading experts I consulted were surprised by my findings: all the peer reviewers and editors at GSR; Gerhard Weinberg, author of the famous 1952 Guide to Captured German Documents (the expert I spoke to on German documents in preparing the GSR article at the advice of GSR’s editor); Richard Steigmann-Gall, historian and expert on Hitler’s religious beliefs...”* (Emphasis added)

These “experts” could stand to learn a thing or two from “Grub Street.”<sup>66</sup> Anyone who has ever relied on *TT* and the “expertise” and “honesty” of Hugh Trevor-Roper will now have to revise or discard their research as a direct result of his clandestine chicanery. Those historians who are deceased will have to have their research amended or pulled from print to accommodate Mikael Nilsson’s trailblazing revelations. And those of us who conduct scholarly or amateur research on Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich today will have to slowly rebuild our trust in the (other) “experts” insofar as that is still possible. The profession and its so-called “experts” have a *long* road ahead of them. In fact, they may *never* recover from this. Public trust is not easily regained once it is lost.

I, for one, am putting more of my faith and hope in “Grub Street.”

## Biographical Note

Veronica K. Clark (aka Weronika Kuzniar) earned her bachelor’s degree with High Honors in Liberal Studies w/Global Political Science in 2005 from California State University San Marcos in North San Diego; her mas-

<sup>64</sup> A German in the 1950s

<sup>65</sup> Carrier, “Hitler’s Table Talk,” <http://www.richardcarrier.info/archives/10978>.

<sup>66</sup> “Until the early 19th century, Grub Street was a street close to London’s impoverished Moorfields district that ran from Fore Street east of St Giles-without-Cripplegate north to Chiswell Street. Famous for its concentration of impoverished “hack writers”, aspiring poets, and low-end publishers and booksellers, Grub Street existed on the margins of London’s journalistic and literary scene.” From “Grub Street,” *Wikipedia*, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grub\\_Street](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grub_Street).

ter's degree with Honors in Military History in 2009 from Norwich University; and she completed a year of doctoral (PsyD) courses with a 4.00 GPA in 2010 at the University of the Rockies. She has translated, edited, written and/or published more than 35 scholarly works and books to date. Visit her on the Web at <https://wilmocypublishers.com>.

- *Hitler's Most Significant Speech: Collector's Edition*:  
<https://wilmocypublishers.com/our-catalog/>
- Her most current works on *Amazon.com* (those that haven't been deleted [yet]; editor): <https://amazon.com/Weronika-Kuzniar/e/B014GA75MA/>
- On Facebook (deleted by Facebook; editor):  
<https://facebook.com/PowerwolfPodcasts>
- On YouTube (deleted by YouTube; editor):  
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCVNYpUJc8qIMhE34hCXJxOA>
- On Bitchute: <https://Bitchute.com/channel/N7x1q3Qr3TdC/>

# Why the Holocaust Story Was Invented

*John Wear*

## Abstract

The genocide of European Jewry by National Socialist Germany is considered by many to be the most thoroughly documented event in human history. Tens of thousands of books, magazine, and newspaper articles have been written and numerous criminal trials have been conducted to document the mass extermination of European Jewry. The crimes of Germany against Jews are considered to be so uniquely evil that the term “the Holocaust” has been invented to describe the alleged genocide of European Jewry. I have been asked the questions: “Why was the Holocaust story invented? Who benefits from this falsification of history?” This article will answer these questions.

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## Justification for War with Germany

World War II was by far the bloodiest and most destructive war in human history. Many people wondered whether all of the death and destruction caused by the war had been necessary.

The so-called Holocaust was used by the Allies to demonize Germany and prove that their war effort was necessary to defeat such an evil nation.

With the liberation of Ohrdruf, Buchenwald and Dachau by the American army and the liberation of Bergen-Belsen by British troops, large groups of Western observers confronted the horrors of the German camps for the first time. The gruesome scenes of huge piles of dead bodies and emaciated and diseased surviving inmates were filmed and photographed for posterity by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Prominent newsmen and politicians were flown in to Germany to see the harrowing evidence at the camps for themselves. The horrific scenes in the German camps were used by the Allies to justify their participation in the war.<sup>1</sup>

Jewish historian Robert Jan van Pelt writes:<sup>2</sup>

*“To the Allies, the discovery of the camps proved a final justification of their war effort. In 1940, Churchill had proclaimed that a Nazi victory*

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<sup>1</sup> Van Pelt, Robert Jan, *The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence from the Irving Trial*, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2002, p. 165.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

would bring “a new Dark Age made more sinister by perverted science.” The liberation of the camps proved that Churchill had not exaggerated the danger. And even though Auschwitz had been liberated by the Russians, the English and Americans heard many stories about that camp.”

## Establishment of Israel

The Holocaust story has also been used to justify the creation of the State of Israel. Simon Wiesenthal writes:<sup>3</sup>

*“The creation of Israel was the only possible and the only correct reaction to Auschwitz. There had to be a country in the world where the Jews were the landlords instead of tolerated guests, a place of refuge in the truest meaning of the word, even for Jews who live in other countries.”*

David Ben-Gurion stated at the beginning of World War II that the war should end by giving the Zionists their own state. After the war, Ben-Gurion and other Israeli leaders said that the Holocaust had proven once again that the only solution to the Jewish problem was an independent state in Israel. David Ben-Gurion again mentioned during Adolf Eichmann’s trial that the Holocaust happened because Jews did not live in their own country.<sup>4</sup>

Israeli historian Tom Segev explains why the Holocaust story is so important to Israel:<sup>5</sup>

*“Israel differs from other countries in its need to justify—to the rest of the world, and to itself—its very right to exist. Most countries need no such ideological justifications. But Israel does—because most of its Arab neighbors have not recognized it and because most of the Jews of the world prefer to live in other countries. So long as these factors remain true, Zionism will be on the defensive. As a justification for the State of Israel, the Holocaust is comparable only to the divine promise contained in the Bible: It seems to be definitive proof of the Zionist argument that Jews can live in security and with full equal rights only in their own country and that they therefore must have an autonomous and sovereign state, strong enough to defend its existence.”*

<sup>3</sup> Wiesenthal, Simon, *Justice Not Vengeance*: New York: Grove Weidenfeld, 1989, p. 224.

<sup>4</sup> Segev, Tom, *The Seventh Million: The Israelis and the Holocaust*, New York: Hill and Wang, pp. 82, 185, 330.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 514.

Tom Segev further writes:<sup>6</sup>

*“The demonization of Nazism and its mythologizing, in general, were also necessary since the Holocaust served as the main justification for the creation and existence of the State of Israel.”*

## Justification of Israeli Violence

There were at least 33 massacres of Palestinian villages during Israel’s “War of Independence.” Zionist forces were larger and better equipped than their opponents, and by the end of the war over 750,000 Palestinians were ruthlessly expelled from their homes.<sup>7</sup> As Tom Segev writes:<sup>8</sup>

*“Israel was born of terror, war, and revolution, and its creation required a measure of fanaticism and of cruelty.”*

Entire cities and hundreds of villages in Israel were left empty and repopulated with new Jewish immigrants. The Jewish immigrants numbered 100,000 in April 1949, most of them survivors of the so-called Holocaust. The Palestinians lost everything they had and became destitute refugees, while the Jewish immigrants to Israel stole the Palestinians’ property and confiscated everything they needed.<sup>9</sup>

The Holocaust story has been repeatedly used to justify Israel’s aggression against its neighbors. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin justified the demolition of an alleged Iraqi nuclear facility in June 1981 with the words:<sup>10</sup>

*“We must protect our nation, a million and a half of whose children were murdered by the Nazis in the gas chambers.”*

Before Israel’s invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, Begin told his cabinet:<sup>11</sup>

*“You know what I have done and what we have all done to prevent war and loss of life. But such is our fate in Israel. There is no way other than to fight selflessly. Believe me, the alternative is Treblinka, and we have decided that there will be no more Treblinkas.”*

A few weeks after Israel’s invasion of Lebanon, Begin stated that after the Holocaust the international community had lost its right to demand that

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<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 480.

<sup>7</sup> Weir, Alison, *Against Our Better Judgement: The Hidden History of How the U.S. was Used to Create Israel*, 2014, p. 58.

<sup>8</sup> Segev, Tom, *op. cit.* (note 4), p. 63.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 161f.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 399.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

Israel answer for its actions. Begin declared in the Knesset, “No one, anywhere in the world, can preach morality to our people.” A similar statement was included in the resolution adopted by Begin’s cabinet after the massacres in Palestinian refugee camps on the outskirts of Beirut.<sup>12</sup>

By the late 1980s there was hardly a day when the Holocaust story was not mentioned in one of the Israeli newspapers. Such constant exposure encouraged many Israeli soldiers to plan ways to exterminate the Arabs. According to Israeli education-corps officer Ehud Praver, “too many soldiers were deducing that the Holocaust justifies every kind of disgraceful action.”<sup>13</sup>

## German Guilt

The so-called Holocaust has also been effectively used to induce guilt in the German people. As British historian Ian Kershaw writes:<sup>14</sup>

*“Decades would not fully erase the simple but compelling sentiment... ‘I am ashamed to be German.’”*

Friedrich Grimm, a renowned German authority on international law, was shown samples of new leaflets printed soon after the war in German to be distributed by the Allies throughout Germany. Describing German war crimes, the leaflets were the first step in the reeducation program designed for Germany. Grimm suggested to an Allied officer that since the war was over, it was time to stop the libel. The Allied officer replied:<sup>15</sup>

*“Why no, we’re just getting started. We’ll continue this atrocity campaign, we’ll increase it till no one will want to hear a good word about the Germans anymore, till whatever sympathy there is for you in other countries is completely destroyed, and until the Germans themselves become so mixed up they won’t know what they’re doing!”*

The Allied campaign to make Germans feel guilty concerning the so-called Holocaust has been highly successful. German guilt is so powerful that it has caused the German government to make enormous reparations and offer humble apologies to the Allies. Millions of German expellees have paid reparations to survivors of the German concentration camps even though

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 407, 412.

<sup>14</sup> Kershaw, Ian, *Hitler 1936-45: Nemesis*, New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2000, p. 840.

<sup>15</sup> Tedor, Richard, *Hitler’s Revolution*, Chicago: 2013, p. 263; the German original can be found in Grimm, Friedrich W., *Politische Justiz, die Krankheit unserer Zeit*, Scheur, Bonn 1953, S. 146-148; also in *idem, Mit offenem Visier*, Leoni: 1961, pp. 248f.

these German expellees had their land and personal possessions stolen from them.

James Bacque writes in regard to German feelings of guilt:<sup>16</sup>

*“Guilt pervades Germany like a religion. It is the “Canossa Republic,” penitent in pain before its judges. Guilt is so powerful that it has caused the Canossa Republic repeatedly to deny any intention of reclaiming sovereignty over the eastern lands, although it is a well-established UN principle that no government has the right to waive the claims of individuals to their property. Nor may it impede their right of return to their former homeland.”*

## Allied Crimes Against Germans

The Holocaust story has also been used to cover up and ignore Allied crimes against Germans after World War II. German deaths after the war can be divided into three groups of people. The first group is the German prisoners of war (POW) in both Europe and the Soviet Union. The second group is the German expellees, and the third group is the Germans already residing in Germany. While no one will ever know exactly how many Germans died from 1945 to 1950, it is certain that the deaths far exceed most traditional estimates. The great majority of these deaths were caused by the lethal policies imposed by the Allies against Germany after the war.

A conservative estimate of German deaths in the Allied POW camps is 1.5 million. This includes over 517,000 POW deaths in the Soviet Union, 100,000 POW deaths in Yugoslavia, Poland and other countries, with the remaining POW deaths in U.S. and French camps. The Germans who died in these Allied POW camps suffered miserably from exposure, disease and slow starvation. This well-documented Allied atrocity is still denied by most historians today.

Probably a minimum of 2.1 million German expellees died in what was supposed to be an “orderly and humane” transfer. The estimate of 2.1 million German expellee deaths is acknowledged to be valid by most traditional historians. Notable authorities have estimated a much higher number of German expellee deaths.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Bacque, James, *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians under Allied Occupation, 1944-1950*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Vancouver, British Columbia: Talonbooks, 2007, pp. 175-176.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 124.



An estimated 5.7 million Germans already residing in Germany died from the starvation policies implemented by the Allies after the war. James Bacque details how this 5.7 million death total is calculated:

The population of all occupied Germany in October 1946 was 65,000,000, according to the census prepared under the ACC. The returning prisoners who were added to the population in the period October 1946–September 1950 numbered 2,600,000 (rounded), according to records in the archives of the four principal Allies. Births according to the official German statistical agency, Statistisches Bundesamt, added another 4,176,430 newcomers to Germany. The expellees arriving totaled 6,000,000. Thus, the total population in 1950 before losses would have been 77,776,430, according to the Allies themselves. Deaths officially recorded in the period 1946–50 were 3,235,539, according to the UN Yearbook and the German government. Emigration was about 600,000, according to the German government. Thus, the population found should have been 73,940,891. But the census of 1950 done by the German government under Allied supervision found only 68,230,796. *There was a shortage of 5,710,095 people*, according to the official Allied figures (rounded to 5,700,000).<sup>18</sup>

The sum of 1.5 million German POWs, 2.1 million German expellees, and 5.7 million German residents equals the minimum estimate of 9.3 million Germans who died needlessly after the war. This is far more Germans than died during the Second World War. Millions of these Germans slowly starved to death while the Allies withheld available food. The majority of these postwar dead Germans were women, children, and very old men. Their deaths have never been honestly reported by the Allies, the German government, or most historians. Instead, all we ever hear about is the alleged genocide of European Jewry

## Allied Guilt and Apathy

The Allies have also been declared guilty of not doing more to prevent the so-called Holocaust. Jewish historian Deborah Lipstadt writes:<sup>19</sup>

*“A real antipathy toward Jews certainly affected the Allied response. While no one among the Allies or in the press wanted to see Jews killed,*

<sup>18</sup> Bacque, James, *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians under Allied Occupation, 1944-1950*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Vancouver, British Columbia: Talonbooks, 2007, pp. 115-116.

<sup>19</sup> Lipstadt, Deborah E., *Beyond Belief: The American Press & the Coming of the Holocaust 1933-1945*, New York: The Free Press, 1986, p. 277.

*virtually no one was willing to advocate that steps be taken to try to stop the carnage. Many Allied officials in positions of power in London and Washington were tired of hearing about Jews and even more tired of being asked to do something about them even though there were steps that could have been taken.”*

Elie Wiesel writes in regard to the Allies’ failure to rescue European Jewry:<sup>20</sup>

*“It almost seems as if both diplomats and statesmen spent more time inventing reasons not to save the Jews than trying to find a way to save them.”*

U.S. Presidents Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and George H. W. Bush have all made statements that the United States will never again fail to act to stop something as evil as the genocide of European Jewry. At the dedication of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, President Bill Clinton spoke in a similar vein:<sup>21</sup>

*“For those of us here today representing the nations of the West, we must live forever with this knowledge: Even as our fragmentary awareness of crimes grew into indisputable facts, far too little was done.”*

Michael Goldberg says in regard to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum:<sup>22</sup>

*“The museum stands as a grim reminder that for all its purported ideals, America nevertheless turned its back on Jews fleeing Hitler. [...] Hence, the museum’s recalling what happened to Jews in the past may move Americans and their national policymakers in Washington to support Israel in the present, lest in the future, the same fate lie in store for Jews again—and the same moral failure await Americans once more.”*

President Barack Obama affirmed on the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the liberation of Dachau:<sup>23</sup> “...we fervently vow that such atrocities will never happen again” and “History will not repeat itself.”

Of course, President Obama forgot to tell his audience that most of the inmates at Dachau died of natural causes. Obama also conveniently failed to mention that the single biggest atrocity that occurred at Dachau was the

<sup>20</sup> Wyman, David S., *The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust, 1941-1945*, New York: The New Press, 2007, p. x.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 342f.

<sup>22</sup> Goldberg, Michael, *Why Should Jews Survive?: Looking Past the Holocaust Toward a Jewish Future*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995, p. 55

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.jpost.com/Diaspora/Obama-vows-never-again-on-70th-anniversary-of-liberation-of-Nazis-Dachau-camp-400570>.

mass murder by American troops of 520 German guards on the day Dachau was liberated.<sup>24</sup>

## Reparations to Jews

German guilt for the so-called Holocaust has resulted in massive reparations being paid to Holocaust survivors and the State of Israel. German reparations to Jews were discussed from the beginning of World War II. Tom Segev writes:<sup>25</sup>

*“The idea [of reparations] seems to have been in the air from the time the war started, apparently sparked by the punitive reparations payments imposed on Germany at the end of World War I. Ben-Guiron received a memorandum on the subject as early as 1940. Berl Katznelson spoke of it publicly toward the end of that year. By December 1942, there was already a private organization in Tel Aviv called Justicia that offered to help Nazi victims draft compensation demands.”*

Hatred of Germans in Israel was intense after the war. Many advocated a special law barring Israelis from all social contacts with German citizens. However, since most Israelis felt that the Germans owed them massive reparations for the so-called Holocaust, Germany and Israel began negotiating reparations on March 20, 1952. The Luxembourg Agreement was reached six months later and committed the German government to paying massive reparations to Holocaust survivors.<sup>26</sup>

Nahum Goldmann said in a 1976 interview that the Luxembourg Agreement “constituted an extraordinary innovation in the matter of international rights.” Goldmann also boasted that he had obtained 10 to 14 times more from the Bonn government than he had originally expected.<sup>27</sup>

Millions of Jews eventually received personal compensation for their pain and suffering in the so-called Holocaust. The German federal government as of 1998 had paid reparations to Israel and Third Reich victims of about \$61.8 billion. In addition, Germans had paid many additional bil-

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<sup>24</sup> Buechner, Howard A., *Dachau: The Hour of the Avenger*, Metairie, LA: Thunderbird Press, Inc., 1986, pp. 5, 29, 96-97.

<sup>25</sup> Segev, Tom, *op. cit.* (note 4), p. 104.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 190f., 227, 233.

<sup>27</sup> “West Germany’s Holocaust Payoff to Israel and World Jewry,” *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 8, No. 2, Summer 1988, p. 245.

lions in private and other public funds to wartime forced laborers.<sup>28</sup> German reparations to Israel and Jews continue to this day.<sup>29</sup>

## Jewish Solidarity

The Holocaust story is described by many Jewish leaders as a uniquely evil event. An example of this view was expressed by Abraham H. Foxman when he was the National Director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith:<sup>30</sup>

*“The Holocaust is something different. It is a singular event. It is not simply one example of genocide but a near successful attempt on the life of God’s chosen children and, thus, on God Himself. It is an event that is the antithesis of Creation as recorded in the Bible; and like its direct opposite, which is relived weekly with the Sabbath and yearly with the Torah, it must be remembered from generation to generation.”*

Michael Goldberg confirms that the Holocaust story has become a religion to many Jews:<sup>31</sup>

*“As the Holocaust has become many contemporary Jews’ master story, so, too, its perpetual observance has become their paramount Jewish practice, its veneration their religion. And as with any organized church, this Holocaust cult has its own tenets of faith, rites, and shrines.”*

Israelis are obsessed with the history and heritage of the Holocaust. A 1992 study of Israeli college students found that close to 80% of those asked identified with the statement, “We are all Holocaust survivors.” The so-called Holocaust has become a way for secular Jews to feel connected to their Jewish heritage.<sup>32</sup>

The Holocaust, which is remembered ritually through the observance of Holocaust Remembrance Day, is a major means of creating solidarity among Jews. While some Jewish communities experience conflicts among

<sup>28</sup> “Germany Has Paid Out More Than \$61.8 Billion in Third Reich Reparations,” *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 17, No. 6, November/December 1998, p. 19; for a more recent figure see [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche\\_Wiedergutmachungspolitik#Summe](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Wiedergutmachungspolitik#Summe), listing a total of 73.422 billion Euros (some 100 billion dollars) as of the end of 2015.

<sup>29</sup> See <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/11/18/world/europe/for-60th-year-germany-honors-duty-to-pay-holocaust-victims.html> and <http://www.ipost.com/Diaspora/Germany-to-pay-250-Million-to-child-Holocaust-survivors-374596>.

<sup>30</sup> *ADL on the Frontline*, January 1994, p. 2.

<sup>31</sup> Goldberg, Michael, *op. cit.* (note 22), p. 41.

<sup>32</sup> Segev, Tom, *op. cit.* (note 4), pp. 513, 515f.

Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform Jews, they set aside their differences and join together to remember the so-called Holocaust. Any truth in Judaism's slogan of "Jews Are One" manifests itself ritually on Holocaust Remembrance Day.<sup>33</sup>

## Conclusion

The alleged genocide of European Jewry has been used to justify the Allied war effort, to establish the State of Israel, to justify Israeli violence against its neighbors, to induce guilt in both Germans and the Allied nations, to cover up and ignore Allied crimes against German, to allow Jews to receive massive reparations from Germany, and to create solidarity in the Jewish community. The extreme importance of the Holocaust story in advancing Zionist/Jewish interests ensures that this falsification of history will continue in the future.

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<sup>33</sup> Goldberg, Michael, *op. cit.* (note 22), p. 50.

## Germany, Country under the Rule of Law: Role Model or Illusion? A Critical Inspection

*Germar Rudolf*

In the whole world, the Federal Republic of Germany enjoys the reputation of being a liberal, democratic country under the rule of law. This self-portrait will not be simply adopted here, however, but it will be critically reviewed. The litmus test for a country under the rule of law is when the state's interests collide with those of its citizens, that is to say, when the state finds it expedient to prosecute and punish its citizens. Then it will show whether the law can prevent the authorities from misusing their omnipotence against defenseless citizens. Crucial in this regard is the Code of Criminal Procedure. It defines the rules according to which the judiciary may deal with those in the courtroom who got into the government's crosshairs for whatever reasons. Good laws prevent the state's misusing its power in the courtroom. In this regard, however, Germany performs abominably, because its Code of Criminal Procedure gives judges all the instruments needed to deal with defendants whichever way they (or their masters) please. They can gag the defense, deny all their motions for evidence, prevent any appeal, hide from the public what a case is all about, and they can claim anything they want in a verdict, because no protocol is made recording what is said in the courtroom by any party. Hence, if push comes to shove, the German judiciary can do arbitrarily whatever they (or their masters) want. And that is exactly what they do. But see for yourself.

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**T**he Federal Republic of Germany enjoys a worldwide reputation as a functioning, well organized country under the rule of law that protects freedom and democracy. The Germans themselves have a reputation for organizing all kinds of things well, and the quality of German products is universally recognized.

When it comes to freedom and democracy, however, the historical record of the Germans is not quite so favorable, despite the insistence of the rulers of today's German state that the record has changed profoundly in the time since the end of World War II.

And how about the rule of law in that country? The independence and non-partisanship of the judiciary in Germany is older than the liberal de-

mocracy. It goes back to Frederick the Great, who made the king himself subject to the law in Prussia. He thereby introduced a principle that set a new standard for the whole of Germany. Frederick the Great once described this principle of the independence and nonpartisanship of the judiciary as follows:<sup>1</sup>

*“You need to know that the least of peasants, and what is even more, the beggar is just as much a human being as is his majesty, and he has to find justice by the fact that all humans are equal before the law; it may be a prince suing a peasant or vice versa, then the prince will be equal to the peasant before the law; and in such affairs, it has to proceed purely by justice with no regard to the person. The justice councils in all provinces have to only comply with this. And wherever they do not go straight forward with justice without regard to person or class and put aside natural justness, they shall get in trouble with his royal majesty. A legal council which exercises injustices is more dangerous and worse than a gang of thieves; one can protect oneself against those, but nobody can protect himself against rogues who use the robes of justice to carry out their vicious passions; they are worse than the biggest scoundrels in the world and deserve double punishment.”*

The image of the German judiciary in the eyes of its own constituents is best gauged by the respect with which the highest court in Germany is regarded: the Federal Constitutional Court. Surveys have shown that for decades the Federal Constitutional Court, see the red bars, has been able to maintain a reasonably consistent lead over the other branches of the government—the German parliament called the *Bundestag*, and the executive branch. Among the Germans, it is exceeded in prestige only by that enjoyed by the president; see the green bars.<sup>2</sup> The great prestige of the Federal Constitutional Court even inspired a special study by German scholars, from which the previously shown chart was taken.<sup>3</sup>

The German justice system also enjoys a stellar reputation internationally. For example, a decision by a U.S. federal court that denied the application for asylum in the United States, filed by a German, noted that Ger-

<sup>1</sup> Bruno Frank, *Friedrich der Große als Mensch im Spiegel seiner Briefe*, Deutsche Buch-Gemeinschaft, Berlin 1926, p. 99.

<sup>2</sup> Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, Renate Köcher (Ed.), *Allensbacher Jahrbuch der Demokratie 1998-2002*, Munich 2002, pp. 672, 710f.

<sup>3</sup> Oliver Lembecke, *Über das Ansehen des Bundesverfassungsgerichts: Ansichten und Meinungen in der Öffentlichkeit 1951- 2001*, Berliner Wissenschaftsverlag, Berlin 2010, p. 20; <https://books.google.com/books?id=dmc77mFcEUC&pg=PA20>.



Watch the documentary to this article online at

<https://codoh.com/library/document/germany-country-under-the-of-law-role-model-or-illusion/>

many has a “highly developed and sophisticated legal system,” from which no unjust persecution could emerge.<sup>4</sup>

The lofty reputation of the German justice system, together with economic prosperity and political freedoms has led to Germany’s becoming a magnet for political as well as economic refugees ever since the 1960s.

In this connection, an asylum case is of interest that was mentioned in an article by Ingo Müller in the German journal *Kritische Vierteljahresschrift für Gesetzgebung und Rechtswissenschaft*, that is: *Critical Quarterly of Legislation and Jurisprudence*. It had to do with the Turkish defense lawyer Şerafettin Kaya, here a more recent portrait of him, who in the early 1980s fled to Germany and there sought asylum from persecution by Turkish military tribunals. In his application for asylum, Kaya portrayed the Turkish military criminal law as unmistakably repressive, meaning that trials conducted by it automatically ought to be considered persecutorial in nature. The German federal agency for the recognition of foreign refugees nonetheless denied Kaya asylum in 1982 with the following justification, quote:<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Court of Appeals, 11th Circuit, Nos. 04-16231 & 05-11303, *Scheerer v. U.S. Attorney General*, p.7; <http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-11th-circuit/1080433.html>.

<sup>5</sup> *Frankfurter Rundschau*, Dec. 9, 1982; from Ingo Müller, “Zeitgeschichte und Strafprozessrecht”, *Kritische Vierteljahresschrift für Gesetzgebung und Rechtswissenschaft*, 92(2) (2009), pp. 193-201, here p. 199; <http://dx.doi.org/10.5771/2193-7869-2009-2-193>.



*“The Agency is in possession of an affidavit of the Max Planck Institute, that contains among other things a comprehensive comparison of the Turkish Code of Military Criminal Procedure with the German Code of Criminal Procedure. This comparison reflects a general congruence and even at points a more-liberal stance of the Turkish Code of Military Criminal Procedure ...”*

Turkey at the time was unequivocally a repressive military dictatorship, not a modern liberal-democratic country under the rule of law.

The German Code of Criminal Procedure prescribes how criminal proceedings are to be conducted. As such, it is one of the most-important legal guidelines of the German justice system. What, then, might one make of the fact that German legal scholars, represented by researchers of a Max Planck Institute, in agreement with an agency of the German federal government, reported in the early 1980s that this legal guideline is at points less-liberal than that of a regime that ranks as a thoroughly repressive military dictatorship? That would seem to say that the German Code of Criminal Procedure of that time, formally speaking, permitted a more repressive administration of justice than the Turkish Code of Military Criminal Procedure. Well, great!

I will return to this article by Ingo Müller again later.

Some aspects of the German judicial system are discussed in the following. They will not be compared with the irrelevant laws of a military dictatorship, but rather with those western ideals that the Federal Republic of Germany boasts of far and wide on its banners when it proclaims itself to be a country under the rule of law.

To start with, we will consider who may introduce evidence in German criminal trials. According to Section 214 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure, witnesses are summoned by the judge or by the district attorney, and evidence of other kinds is usually introduced by the district attorney, although the judge also has the power to do so.

Section 245 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure says in Clause 1, quote:

*“The taking of evidence shall be extended to all witnesses and experts who were summoned **by the court** and who appeared, as well as to the other evidence produced **by the court or the public prosecution office** pursuant to Section 214 subsection (4), [...]”*

Do you notice anything? There's no mention of the defense. The version of this paragraph in effect until 1975<sup>6</sup> read to the contrary as follows, quote:

*“The taking of evidence shall be extended to all witnesses and experts who were summoned and who appeared, as well as to the other evidence produced [...]”*

Where previously the defense could force the introduction of evidence when this evidence had already been “produced,” that is, was present in the courtroom, since then the defense must first file a motion to introduce anything they wish to introduce, as stated in the new Clause 2 of this paragraph. The court can, however, deny these motions on a plethora of grounds. This list has likewise been greatly expanded vis-à-vis the version of 1975, which contained only the first two items:

- if the evidence is inadmissible,
- if the application has been filed for the purpose of protracting the proceedings,
- if the fact for which evidence is to be furnished has already been proved,
- if taking the evidence is superfluous due to common knowledge,
- if there is no connection between the fact and the matter being adjudicated, and
- if the evidence is completely unsuitable.

I won't elaborate here on each and every point, but will rather concentrate on two grounds of denial in this list, in which one can see what traps the state has set.

Any introduction of evidence is inadmissible where it is in any way contrary to law. This becomes problematic when case law has declared it a crime in certain cases to merely make certain *claims* about what a certain piece of evidence is supposed to prove. This condition was reached in Germany in the mid-1990s. I will get back to that later.

The common-knowledge formula appears already in Section 244 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure. It comprehensively covers the taking of evidence, therefore, among other things, also evidence that is not yet present in the courtroom, and so must first be procured. The list of possible grounds for denial is here still longer. Among other things, this paragraph also empowers the court to totally bar the procurement, that is to say, the acquisition of evidence when the court avers already to know the truth of the matter, no matter whether this truth is in accordance with the claims

<sup>6</sup> BGBl I, 1975, No. 3, pp. 129-201, here p. 174;  
[www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?jumpTo=bgbl175s0129.pdf](http://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?jumpTo=bgbl175s0129.pdf)

made by a motion or not. In Galileo Galilei's time, for example, it was common knowledge that the sun rotated around the earth. Under the application of a similar juridical logic the Inquisition forbade the accused to prove the contrary, since the court pretended to know what was true. Thus, Giordano Bruno ended up burning at the stake, and Galileo in lifelong house arrest.

Section 245 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure limits this absolute judicial power to declare what is true by declaring something to be common knowledge. It stipulates that a piece of evidence already present in the courtroom can be rejected on grounds of common knowledge only, if the claim to be proven is evidently *true*. Hence, the court needs to acknowledge that claims made in a motion about the evidence are true. However, this has not deterred German judges from barring such evidence anyway, when in a legal fix, by determining the claims about the evidence to be manifestly *false*. More on this later.

The gross imbalance of power between defense and prosecution in the admissibility of evidence, by the way, violates the spirit of the European Convention on Human Rights, in which in Clause 3 of Article 6 it is stated that every defendant is to be guaranteed the right, quote "to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him." Oddly, the convention speaks only of witnesses, as though there were no other kinds of evidence.

Now we come to another subject, the ways and means by which German judges deal with evidence. Section 261 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure says:

*"The court shall decide on the result of the evidence taken according to its free conviction gained from the hearing as a whole."*

Therefore, according to German criminal-justice law only the judges who have conducted a criminal trial are empowered at their discretion to interpret the proffered evidence, and based thereon, to pronounce a verdict. Thereby, they are constrained by absolutely nothing—neither by logic nor by truthfulness nor by honesty. In other words: this is a blank check for German judges to err with no correction and to lie and swindle with impunity.

This might sound harsh. The fact is, however, that precisely because of this logic, no sort of verbatim transcript is taken in German courtrooms. This is even the case where the content of the introduction of evidence is at least recorded in summary, such as during criminal trials before County Courts, as prescribed by Section 273, Clause 2 of the German Code of

Criminal Procedure. The criminal court judge therein named and the court with lay judges are institutions of the County Court.

However, absolutely no evidentiary value inheres in these summary transcripts as concerns the content of the argument. Section 274 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure provides that the evidentiary import of the transcript is strictly limited to the recorded formalities—at least the legal scholars interpret this legalese in such a way. So, when the transcript covering the proceedings before the County Court states that Witness X testified on day Y and stated that he saw a red car speed around a curve, the evidentiary content extends only to the fact that the witness testified on that day, but not what he actually said. When the judges then write in the verdict that the witness said he saw a green truck sitting by the side of the road, the judges are right and not the transcript, and that's that!

And if you're not entirely convinced, just look it up in Wikipedia.<sup>7</sup>

We must, unfortunately, read a couple more sections of that law to understand what really goes on in German courts. I beg a little patience for this.

In Germany, as mentioned, only a brief summarizing transcript of content is made in the County Courts. And why? Well, the reason for this brief summary lies in the fact that one can file for an appeal on the facts of the case against the verdict of a County Court. If the appeal is granted, the court of the second instance must take all evidence anew. See Section 328 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure. In order that the judges can shorten the proceedings in the second instance, they can consult the transcript of the County Court for what happened in that court in the first instance. That can save them work.

Interestingly, one cannot file for an appeal on the facts of the case against the verdict of the first instance, if that verdict was handed down by a criminal division of a District Court or a Higher Regional Court. One may only apply for a so-called *revision* of the verdict. A *revision* concerns only matters of law, meaning that one may only claim that some formalities were disregarded or that some other law was violated. It is not permitted to contest anything about the matters of fact, that is, about the factual findings stated in the verdict. Because strictly legally speaking it is therefore totally irrelevant what transpired before the District Courts, these courts merely produce a record of formalities as set forth in the first clause of Section 273 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure. In such a protocol of formalities, one might for example read that Witness X testified on day Y, but no trace whatever will be found as to what was testified.

<sup>7</sup> See <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hauptverhandlungsprotokoll>

Judicial absolutism reigns also as to the interpretation of documents and material evidence. If in the taking of evidence a document is introduced that clearly proves Fact A, yet the court writes in the verdict that the document *refutes* Fact A, then the court is right. It has final disposition in the interpretation of the evidence produced. In the case of a verdict of a District Court, there is no possibility whatever of contestation.

Until the revision of 1965, the German Code of Criminal Procedure still made it the duty of all courts to record at least “[t]he main outcome of examinations at the main hearing.”<sup>8</sup> But since no appeal on the facts of the verdicts of German District Courts is possible in any case, the revision of 1975 relieved them of this duty. There is some fine logic to this: since errors and lies committed by German judges of the District Court cannot be contested anyway, there’s no need to even record what goes on in the courtroom. Great! This is the logic of terrorism!

For criminal trials that are first conducted at the District Court level, it’s pretty much all or nothing for the defendant. He is tried there for particularly serious offenses that carry potential sentences of more than four years. Those interested may look this up in Paragraphs 24 and 74 of the German Code on Court Constitution.<sup>9</sup> Here, I won’t annoy you any further with this welter of legal verbiage. It would be important precisely in these cases where no possibility of appeal on the facts exists, that the judges, in their own interest, get the facts right at this first and only time. But how can this be done without a verbatim transcript?

This absolute prerogative in the absence of a verbatim transcript has led to repeated harsh criticism. One of the most-prominent critics is the former defense attorney Rolf Bossi, who described and criticized this egregious defect in German criminal procedure in his book *Halbgötter in Schwarz* (*Demigods in Black*). Here is a description of this problem that was broadcast by the German TV channel 3Sat on the occasion of the release of Bossi’s book in 2005:

*“A defense lawyer indicts. Star defender Rolf Bossi aims serious charges against the German judiciary. The unaccountability of judges, impunity and scandalous, wrong judgments render the rule of law in Germany a fiction, writes Bossi in his provocative book ‘Demigods in Black.’ Today, anyone could fall victim to a ruling that is utterly immune to effective oversight. There is no requirement for verbatim transcripts for Penal Chambers of District Courts and even worse, for Jury Courts.*

<sup>8</sup> BGBI I, 1965, No. 54, pp. 1373-1436, here p. 1411;

[www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?jumpTo=bgbl165s1373.pdf](http://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?jumpTo=bgbl165s1373.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> [www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gvg/GVG.pdf](http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gvg/GVG.pdf)

*There the judge can do whatever he likes. As a defense lawyer, I have no possibility of objection between the revelations of the investigation, the taking of evidence, and whatever he writes in his verdict. And I have no appeal.' Thus, any judge can hide behind a mere authoritative-sounding verdict with no fear of correction. Today, even many judges agree that there is too little effective oversight in the German judicial system. 'Bossi's book comes at the right time. Whether intentionally or not, he has good timing, as the justice minister's conference is in fact looking at a major structural reform.'"*

Since then, the German Code of Criminal Procedure has been revised several times, but in this regard, nothing has happened. Quite the contrary. Because some defense attorneys challenged the omnipotence of German judges and filed uncomfortable motions to introduce evidence, a section was slipped in in 1994 that empowers the court to gag the defense attorneys as they see fit—with the exception of the closing argument. Here is the text of the scandalous Section 257a:<sup>10</sup>

*"The court may require participants in the proceedings to file applications and proposals regarding questions of procedure in written form."*

Since this applies to all parties to the proceeding, this sounds nicely neutral, but in fact this section is aimed exclusively at defense attorneys in order to gag them. Therewith, the right to a public hearing guaranteed as a civil right is undermined, since once a judge has denied the defense its voice, the public thereafter may learn only whatever the prosecutors and the judge happen to mention. Further, one may confidently assume that many motions that in the course of argument often arise spontaneously and are therefore rendered orally, by effect of this ruling of the judge, are never made.

Section 249 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure is of similar import. It allows the judge to stipulate that documents entered into evidence may not be read out in public. Instead, parties to the trial must read them in private. That is, they must take the documents home with them and read them in seclusion—or they must at least certify on the day designated for this that they have read them. Whether they really have, is not verified.

In extreme cases where all the evidence is in documents that must be read in seclusion, this means that the public finds out absolutely nothing about the content of any evidence. This also makes a mockery of the principle of public hearings.

<sup>10</sup> See Uwe Scheffler, "Strafprozeßrecht, quo vadis?", *Goldammer's Archiv für Strafrecht* 1995, pp. 449-467, here p. 457; [www.rewi.europa-uni.de/de/lehrstuhl/sr/krimirecht/lehrstuhlinhaber/Publicationen/Aufsaeetze/Strafprozessrecht\\_quo\\_vadis.pdf](http://www.rewi.europa-uni.de/de/lehrstuhl/sr/krimirecht/lehrstuhlinhaber/Publicationen/Aufsaeetze/Strafprozessrecht_quo_vadis.pdf)

Of both of these muzzling provisions, Dr. Dr. Uwe Scheffler, Professor of Criminal Justice at the Europa University in Frankfurt on the Oder, wrote:

*“According to this rule [Section 257a], the court can now deprive the parties to the trial of their voices and confine them to written form. How convenient: Since earlier laws had already provided for the option to read out documents by not reading them out, that is, by giving the parties to the action the opportunity to ‘become familiar’ with the text of the documents in quiet seclusion, this means that one can now maintain the silence of the grave in the courtroom. In addition to frequently voiced criticisms, the following may be pointed out: the legislature has clearly stated that this new regulation ‘streamlines’ the trial. Because writing and reading what was written takes longer than an oral argument, this means that the legislature downright aims at dispensing with the right to a legal hearing.”*

There are many further modifications to the procedural law that are detrimental to defendants. I can’t explore them all here. A list of some of these sections in question can be found in Footnote 5 of Rainer Hamm’s article on the “Evidence as a Legal Concept and Its Scrutiny during Legal Revisions” (“Beweis als Rechtsbegriff und seine revisionsrechtliche Kontrolle”) that can be found in the *Festschrift für Gerhard Fezer* cited here.<sup>11</sup> If you are interested in further details of the historical development of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Federal Republic of Germany, I recommend reading the previously mentioned article by Ingo Müller. He describes therein how salutary departures were undertaken after the Second World War to make the German Code of Criminal Procedure more liberal after it had been decimated to the detriment of defendants under National Socialism. A countermovement developed in the 1970s, however, in response to the terrorism of the Red Army Faction in which all the liberal reforms were reversed. Thereafter followed wave after wave of “deliberalization,” so that one can now rightly say that today the German Code of Criminal Procedure is more-repressive than it was under National Socialism.

Indeed, the historical origin of the German Code of Criminal Procedure is anything but liberal. It was created in 1877, that is, during the time of the Second German Empire. That could explain why it includes no verbatim transcript requirement, although other countries at the time already had

<sup>11</sup> See the points of the related paragraphs in Footnote 5 of Rainer Hamm, “Beweis als Rechtsbegriff und seine revisionsrechtliche Kontrolle”, in: Edda Weßlau, Wolfgang Wohlers (eds.), *Festschrift für Gerhard Fezer*, de Gruyter, Berlin 2008, p. 394; [https://books.google.com/books?id=jx4F5gzoz\\_YC&pg=PA394&lpg=PA394](https://books.google.com/books?id=jx4F5gzoz_YC&pg=PA394&lpg=PA394)

verbatim transcript requirements. It must have been a major undertaking at the time to complete a verbatim transcript of what was said in the courtroom. For that, stenographers were needed and then typists. There is today, however, no excuse anymore not to maintain verbatim transcripts in police interrogation rooms and in courtrooms. In this age of the supercomputer, automatic voice-recognition software is employed by default: in the courtrooms of most other countries of the world, in the mass media, in medicine, etc.

What has been common practice in most western countries for centuries, isn't even discussed in Germany. The plans in the works for a general overhaul of the German Code of Criminal Procedure foresees no such change. All that is new, is that the police and the courts are allowed to video-record certain witness interrogations. No requirement for the creation of verbatim transcripts of what transpires in interrogation rooms or courtrooms, nor even the possibility of such as evidence for appeals and *revisions* is in prospect.

In a contribution to the Petersberg Days of the Criminal Law Study Group of the German Bar Association, Prof. Dr. Werner Leitner noted, quote:<sup>12</sup>

*“The German criminal justice system still has [...] medieval tendencies and shields itself, without really sound arguments, from adaptation to present-day technical and pertinent conditions.”*

Just as little is it planned to impose definite limits on the totalitarian power of judges to evaluate evidence, such as that one would require that the evaluation be logical and be internally free of contradictions and with regard to the evidence. But without a verbatim transcript, the logical conclusiveness would be hard to determine, and any contradiction to witness testimony could never be even considered.

For this reason, the impending reform of the German Code of Criminal Procedure was correctly called a “missed opportunity” in an article in the *Kriminalpolitisch Zeitschrift* (that is: *Journal of Criminal Justice*).<sup>13</sup>

Whether one considers the Turkish military dictatorship, Stalin's Soviet Union or today's Federal Republic of Germany: for fraudsters, thieves,

<sup>12</sup> Marc N. Wandt, “Welche Reformen braucht das Strafrecht?”, *Kriminalpolitische Zeitschrift*, 3 (2017), pp. 221-223, here p. 222; <http://kripoz.de/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/wandt-tagungsbericht-petersberger-tage-2017.pdf>.

<sup>13</sup> Eren Basar, Anja Schiemann, “Die StPO-Reform: Großer Wurf oder vertane Chance?,” *Kriminalpolitische Zeitschrift*, 3 (2016), pp. 177-193; <http://kripoz.de/2016/10/15/die-stpo-reform-grosser-wurf-oder-vertane-chance/>



thugs, extortionists and murderers things went and still today go little differently, and most people have little sympathy for such miscreants anyway.

So, let us focus on those innocents who get caught up in the wheels of the justice system. One of the functions of a legal system should be to prevent judges from making avoidable mistakes and errors which are detrimental to the innocent.

It is even much more-important, however, to prevent the misuse of the justice system to suppress the civil rights of individuals or groups. The first mark of the quality of a justice system appears when it affords to defendants adequate protection even in such cases where the taboos of a society are touched in any way. It is then that an unspoken prejudice reigns among practically all members of a society to regard certain views as evil and punishable, no matter how peaceable such views might be.

Unfortunately, Germany has a long history of persecuting dissidents by means of the criminal justice system. It reaches back long before the National Socialist period.

Section 100 of the Prussian Criminal Code of 1794 can serve here as the earliest forerunner. It threatened with four- to six-month prison terms those who in sermons or public speeches called out for hatred or ill feeling against any religion.<sup>14</sup> This section, which was considerably more-specific and gentler than all the laws that were to follow, reflected the tolerance of religion reigning in Prussia. Far more-repressive was Section 17 of a Prussian decree of 1849 that followed the suppressed revolution of 1848. It threatened with fines or prison terms of four weeks to two years those who—quote:<sup>15</sup>

*“sought to disturb the public peace by publicly inciting citizens of the state to hate or disdain one another.”*

In the eyes of the rulers, this step had become necessary because the 1848 revolution made it impossible to maintain pre-emptive government censorship. The new paragraph slipped censorship back in through the back door by motivating citizens to censor themselves in order to avoid punishment. This kind of censorship after the fact is considerably subtler and therefore less vulnerable to attack.

Two years later, in 1851, this paragraph resurrected in slightly reworded form the old Section 100 of the Prussian criminal code and so became the

<sup>14</sup> Benedikt Rohrßen, *Von der “Anreizung zum Klassenkampf” zur “Volksverhetzung” (Section 130 StGB)*, de Gruyter, Berlin 2009, p. 12.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 13.

direct forerunner of today's Section 130 – "Incitement of the People."<sup>16</sup> Its first version, Section 130 of the Reich Criminal Code, in effect since 1872, forbade only class incitement, however, meaning the "class-warfare propaganda" disseminated by communists, socialists and social democrats. To-wit:

*"Whosoever in such a manner as to endanger public order publicly incites different classes of the populace to take violent action against each other will be punished with fine [...] or imprisonment up to two years."*

This paragraph remained essentially unchanged until 1960, but nothing that was prosecuted in Prussia and thereafter in the German Empire is today viewed as agitation and prosecuted. National Socialism, which set the abolition of classes and the formation of an ethnic community as its resplendent goal, replaced the concept of class warfare by that of incitement of the populace, which worked primarily against those who agitated against the state, its political stance, its organs and its officeholders. It was therefore simply a shield for the state against criticism of its citizens, a classic inversion of human rights.<sup>17</sup> The Nazis also reinstated the preventive censorship abandoned in 1848, so that they had a comprehensive set of legal instruments to control public opinion, of which they are known to have made vigorous use.

The class-warfare section was not modified into its present form of "agitation of the populace" until the criminal-law revision of 1960, replacing the agitation against classes with that against parts of the population. This emendation was inspired by Swastika graffiti and other anti-Jewish actions that later were revealed to have been perpetrated by east-bloc secret-service agents in an effort to tarnish the reputation of the West German Federal Republic. Since 1960, the new paragraph read:

*"Whosoever, in a manner capable of disturbing the public peace, assaults the human dignity of others by inciting hatred against segments of the population, by calling for violent or arbitrary measures against them, or by insulting, maliciously maligning or defaming them, shall be liable to imprisonment for no less than three months."*

Since then, this paragraph has been extended repeatedly and now has seven clauses, covers more than one page, and places pretty much all domains of opinion under penalty that are suspect to those in power.

<sup>16</sup> Mike Ulbricht, *Volksverhetzung und das Prinzip der Meinungsfreiheit*, C.F. Müller, Heidelberg 2017, pp. 26f.

<sup>17</sup> On this, see Rohrßen, *op. cit.*, pp. 126f.

This chart shows how the scope of this gagging paragraph has grown over the years to the present time.<sup>18</sup>

If the old class-warfare section was aimed at left-leaning views, the new incitement-of-the-populace paragraph is aiming at right-leaning views. It is a sort of hysterical overreaction of the German elites to the excesses of National Socialism.

No matter who in Germany is or was the target of state coercion of opinion, German judges were and are always compliant with the regime's prosecution agenda. As Bossi explained correctly in his book, the legally enforced coercion of opinion engaged in by the Nazis had no disadvantages for the German judiciary. No Nazi judge was ever prosecuted for his verdicts against dissidents. Even today the judges merely shrug, because all they're doing is applying the law. Legislation itself bears on them exactly as little as it is possible for them to reject prevailing law as illegal.

But wait. There is one exception. The judges of the German Federal Constitutional Court can indeed declare applicable law unconstitutional and thereby null and void it. And there is the catch.

In a comparison of the highest courts of the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, a study by the Boston College International & Comparative Law Review came to the conclusion that one weakness of the German legal system lay precisely here. While in the U.S. every federal court can review the constitutionality of a law passed by the government, and in case of a conflict can declare the law unconstitutional and void, German county, district and higher regional courts don't even have the authority to voice an opinion on that. They must rather blindly apply applicable law. Only when a case has made its way through all instances and has finally arrived at the Federal Constitutional Court, can the question of constitutionality be addressed.<sup>19</sup>

The judges of the German Federal Constitutional Court are appointed by the German parliament, the Bundestag. This usually happens as follows: The established parties agree in advance upon who has when the right to nominate a candidate from among one's party's partisans. This horse trading obviously makes a bad joke of the concept of separation of powers. What can be expected in a case of unconstitutionality from a court so filled with the hand-picked appointees of the ruling elites?

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<sup>18</sup> [http://de.wikimannia.org/130\\_StGB](http://de.wikimannia.org/130_StGB)

<sup>19</sup> Danielle E. Finck, "Judicial Review: The United States Supreme Court versus the German Constitutional Court", *Boston College International & Comparative Law Review*, 20(1) (1997), pp. 123-157;  
<http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1250&context=iclr>

When in 2009 a case had to be decided whether passages of Section 130 of the German Penal Code violated the constitutional guarantee of freedom of expression, the decision of this court was revealing. I quote:<sup>20</sup>

*“In general, restrictions to the freedom of opinion are permissible only on the basis of general laws according to art. 5, para. 2, alternative 1, Basic Law. A law restricting opinions is an inadmissible special law, if it is not formulated in a sufficiently open way and is directed right from the start only against certain convictions, attitudes, or ideologies. [...] Although the regulation of art. 130, para. 4, German Penal Code is not a general law [...] even as a non-general law it is still compatible with art. 5, para. 1 and 2, Basic Law, as an exception. In view of the injustice and the terror caused by the National Socialist regime, an exception to the prohibition of special laws [...] is immanent.”*

In other words: exceptions are forbidden, except in cases of exceptions. In this case, the logic of this exception is as follows:

*Because in the past Germany burnt books and persecuted and imprisoned peaceful dissidents in violation of the Weimar Constitution, Germany is now morally obligated to burn books and persecute and imprison peaceful dissidents in violation of the Bonn Constitution.*

The fact is that, since its initial enacting in 1849, Section 130 of the German Penal Code has been directed “from the outset only against certain convictions, attitudes or ideologies” and has not lost this attribute to this day. It is thus clearly unconstitutional from beginning to end.

No system of justice in the world needs penal laws that forbid specific expressions of opinion. If anyone misuses freedom of speech to incite the violation of human and civil rights of third parties, then in all justice systems this is already covered by the prohibition of abetting (Section 26 German Criminal Code) or public incitement to crimes (Section 111 German Criminal Code). Only such laws deserve the description of a “general law.” Every additional censorship law is nothing more than the product of tyranny, to which every German has the right and the duty according to Article 20 Clause 4 of the Basic Law to resist, so long as the Federal Constitutional Court denies any relief.

In the originally planned foreword to his book *Animal Farm*, which was rejected by four publishers among other reasons for pressure applied by the British government, George Orwell expressed it thus:<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup> BVerfG, 1 BvR 2150/08, Nov. 4, 2009; cf. [www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/pressemitteilungen/bvg09-129.html](http://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/pressemitteilungen/bvg09-129.html)

<sup>21</sup> Original foreword to *Animal Farm*; see [http://orwell.ru/library/novels/Animal\\_Farm/english/efp\\_go](http://orwell.ru/library/novels/Animal_Farm/english/efp_go).

*“If liberty means anything at all, it means the right to tell people what they do not want to hear.”*

As previously mentioned, the quality of a system of justice is shown by whether the groups of the population whose views the powerful wish to suppress are protected from persecution by the state. This applies mostly to those persons who break the central taboos of a society or undermine its founding myths, that is, those whose criticism goes against the foundations of a society. As long as these views are peaceful, that is, do not advocate the violation of the rights of third parties or justify this, the justice system should not punish such publicly expressed viewpoints.

What then are the central taboos and the founding myths of today’s German society?

In 1999, then-German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer put it this way:<sup>22</sup>

*“All democracies have a base, a foundation. For France this is 1789. For the USA it is the Declaration of Independence. For Spain it is the Civil War. Well, for Germany it is Auschwitz. It can only be Auschwitz. In my eyes, the remembrance of Auschwitz, the ‘never again Auschwitz,’ can be the sole foundation of the new Berlin Republic.”*

I could name a long list of personalities and media voices that express what they think of anyone who attacks that foundation. I will spare us that list because everyone knows what the overwhelming majority of the populace in Germany and elsewhere thinks of those who are said to deny Auschwitz or the Holocaust in its entirety. Many people think that such persons have the same moral standing as pedophiles. One can hardly sink lower than that.

What would you do if someone approached you and, in a peaceful and maybe even scholarly and factual way, said something about Auschwitz that you truly do not wish to hear? That is almost a mere rhetorical question in a society in which an almost monolithic consensus exists as to what must be done to any such taboo-breaking historical dissident.

But it is exactly here that the crucial question arises: how do you reconcile that with the rule of law? Can and will the German justice system protect peaceful dissidents of the historical narrative of the Third Reich from legal and social assault, or does it simply throw them to the wolves?

<sup>22</sup> Lévy, Bernard-Henri. “Ein paar Versuche, in Deutschland spazieren zu gehen”, Interview with Josef Fischer, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Feb. 18, 1999, p. 46.

The hard realities of today's Germany reveal unfortunately that the German justice system is perfectly tailored to enforce political prerogatives with the force of law with no compunction whatsoever.

In the following I will illustrate how such a thing proceeds in specific instances.

It is especially important to condemn the ringleaders of these dissidents in order to set a warning example for all to see. These are arraigned at the District Court level for a particularly serious disturbance of the public peace. This way all possibility of an appeal is denied them, and since in such criminal trials no sort of verbatim transcript is made, the door is wide open to manipulation.

All, really without exception all motions of the defense to introduce evidence demonstrating that the defendant's historical views are well founded or even correct, are denied on the grounds of common knowledge to the contrary. Decades of precedent ruling by Germany's highest court of appeals, the Federal Supreme Court – not to be confused with Germany's Federal Constitutional Court – even compel German courts to this stance.

If the defense has its evidence already present in the courtroom, the German Code of Criminal Procedure actually *prohibits* denying such evidence on grounds of common knowledge to the contrary, but the German courts do so regardless, and the Federal Supreme Court, which should correct such violations of the law, has repeatedly allowed and confirmed this practice.<sup>23</sup>

Motions to introduce evidence with which the defense wishes to show per Section 244 Clause 4 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure that it possesses expert opinions which are superior to expert opinions previously submitted are likewise denied on grounds of common knowledge, although the probative value of new evidence unknown to the court cannot possibly be common knowledge. This violation of the law also receives the sanction of the Federal Supreme Court.<sup>24</sup>

Motions to introduce evidence that there is notable public objection to common knowledge are likewise and nonetheless barred on grounds of common knowledge.<sup>25</sup>

Motions to introduce evidence that the reason for the lack of any notable public objection to common knowledge is that historians fear legal re-

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<sup>23</sup> BGH, Az. 1 StR 193/93, Trial of O.E. Remer.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.* On this approach to challenge common knowledge, see the decision of the OLG Düsseldorf, Ref. 2 Ss 155/91 – 52/91 III; BVerfG, Az. 2 BrR 367/92.

percussions and for that reason no longer express publicly what they really think, are nonetheless barred on grounds of self-evidence.<sup>26</sup>

Troubled by such motions by the defense in trials against historical dissidents, the German justice system went so far as to declare in the mid-1990s that filing a motion to introduce evidence is in itself already a crime, if the motion's aim is to prove that the punishable opinions of the defendant are correct. For with such an act, a defense attorney would publicly commit the very same crime in the courtroom for which his client has been indicted. These decisions, too, with which defense attorneys were sentenced merely for filing motions to introduce evidence, were approved by the Federal Supreme Court, since such motions were evidently inadmissible, because they violated standing law.<sup>27</sup>

One of Germany's most-brutal "hanging judges" against historical dissidents, the Mannheim Judge Ulrich Meinerzhagen, was quoted by the German left-wing newspaper *tageszeitung* as follows:<sup>28</sup>

*"Finally, the court rejected all motions with the terse—and for some anti-fascists in the audience shocking—reason that it is completely irrelevant whether the Holocaust happened or not. Denying it is subject to punishment in Germany. And that is all that counts in court. 'Democracy must be able to handle this,' a law student lectured later in the lobby of the courthouse."*

As we all know, democracy is when three foxes and a chicken decide what's for dinner—or here, that the overwhelming majority of all members of a society may prescribe under pain of punishment which opinions you may publicly express on certain historical subjects, and which you may not.

Obviously, the law student did not grasp that the rule of law was established precisely to prevent such assaults by the majority against minorities.

The denial of all motions to introduce evidence in such cases is nowhere near the end of the judicial repressive measures. Certain courageous lawyers did not accept their gagging, but instead proceeded unflinchingly in the face of threats by the legal authorities and the judges. They nevertheless kept filing motions with which they tried to defend their clients. The

<sup>26</sup> Or as the Mannheim District Court put it (ref. 2 KLS 503 Js 17319/01): "even if the named persons confirmed the probative allegations [no self-evidence, but fear of prosecution], the Chamber would not question the self-evidence of the Holocaust [...]"

<sup>27</sup> BGH, Az. 5 StR 485/01; see Sigmund P. Martin, *Juristische Schulung*, 11/2002, pp. 1127f.; *Neue Juristische Wochenschrift* 2002, p. 2115, *Neue Strafrechts-Zeitung* 2002, p. 539.

<sup>28</sup> Klaus-Peter Klingelschmidt, "Prozessposse vor dem Ende", *Die tageszeitung*, Feb. 9, 2007, p. 6; [www.taz.de/!318416/](http://www.taz.de/!318416/).

result was the 1994 introduction of the previously mentioned muzzling Section 257a into the German Code of Criminal Procedure, that empowered judges to require all motions except closing arguments to be submitted in writing. And that is exactly what regularly happens in such cases.

In order to avoid the appearance to the public that the defendants are being sent up for totally harmless and scientifically well-founded assertions, their writings are never read out in the courtroom, but rather are consigned to “off-site private reading” as a matter of principle.

Ever since, silence is again the civic duty in German courtrooms.

Traps shut and no grumbling!

At the end of such a show trial, in which the defense is basically completely paralyzed, comes a verdict in which the judges can write whatever they like. In the absence of a verbatim transcript hardly anything can be checked anyway. Thus, the judges build their careers, ape the lynch media, and serve the wiles of politics.

Silence is the citizen’s first duty!

But at the end of the day, dear observer, you probably needn’t trouble yourself. Because you could safely remain silent while they took the Holocaust deniers; for you weren’t a Holocaust denier, after all. You remained silent also when they came for the Nazis; you were certainly no Nazi. When they came for the right-wingers, you still remained silent, as you were no right-winger either. When finally they come for you, there will be no one left who could protest.

Then enjoy the farcical German justice system!

For you will evidently be an outlaw!

Here is the text of the German Basic Law article that has directly to do with this. It says there that there shall be no censorship, but German judges take this to mean merely a *preemptive* censorship. In Clause 2, the freedom of opinion is then immediately abrogated, because if even non-general censorship laws are valid at the say of the Federal Constitutional Court, then there is no freedom of expression at all.

In 1970, a professor of public law, who at the time taught at the University of Administrative Science in Speyer, Germany, wrote the following words in an obscure *festschrift* about the right of German citizens to oppose assaults by their state upon their civil rights as enshrined in the German Basic Law; quote:<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Roman Herzog, “Das positive Widerstandsrecht” in: *Festschrift für A. Merkel*, Munich 1970, p. 100; cited from Klaus Peters, *Widerstandsrecht und humanitäre Intervention*, Osnabrücker Rechtswissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, Vol. 61, Carl Heymanns Verlag, Cologne 2005, p. 184 (Dissertation at Universität Osnabrück 2004/2005).



*“Seen by daylight, every single article of the Basic Law is... nothing more than the concrete embodiment of one of these foundational principles of western constitutional statehood, so that an attack on virtually any particular article at the same time affects the principles of Art. 20 Basic Law [therefore the right of German citizens to resist].”*

17 years later the author of these lines became the president of the German Federal Constitutional Court, and 7 years after that he was elected federal president of Germany. The complete evisceration of freedom of expression in Germany was carried out during his term of office.

Summing up, this much is clear:

1. The justice system of the Federal Republic of Germany is in some regards medieval in its structure, and on paper, its procedural law allows for a more-repressive conduct of a trial than that of the Third Reich.
2. There is in the Federal Republic of Germany effectively no separation of governmental powers.
3. Every German has the right and the moral duty to oppose such an oppressive system on German soil.

*“...but nobody can protect himself against rogues who use the robes of justice to carry out their vicious passions; they are worse than the biggest scoundrels in the world and deserve double punishment.”*

# Why Hitler Declared War on the United States

*John Wear*

## Abstract

Establishment historians state that Adolf Hitler made a mistake when he declared war on the United States. For example, British historian Andrew Roberts wrote:<sup>1</sup>

*“It seems an unimaginably stupid thing to have done in retrospect, a suicidally hubristic act less than six months after attacking the Soviet Union. America was an uninvadable land mass of gigantic productive capacity and her intervention in 1917-18 had sealed Germany’s fate in the Great War.”*

Historian Martin Gilbert wrote in regard to Germany’s declaration of war on the United States:<sup>2</sup>

*“It was perhaps the greatest error, and certainly the single most decisive act, of the Second World War.”*

In this article I will explain why Hitler was forced to declare war on the United States.

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## American Steps Toward War

In his State of the Union address to Congress on January 6, 1941, Roosevelt outlined his plan for lend-lease aid to the anti-Axis powers. International law has long recognized that it is an act of war for a neutral government to supply arms, munitions, and implements of war to a belligerent. But Roosevelt brushed off objections to lend-lease based on international law. Roosevelt stated:

*“Such aid is not an act of war, even if a dictator should unilaterally proclaim it to be.”*

In this same speech, Roosevelt barred the door to suggestions of a negotiated peace:<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Roberts, Andrew, *The Storm of War: A New History of the Second World War*, New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 2011, pp. 193f.

<sup>2</sup> Gilbert, Martin, *The Second World War: A Complete History*, New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1989, p. 277.

<sup>3</sup> Chamberlain, William Henry, *America’s Second Crusade*, Chicago: Regnery, 1950, pp. 129f.

*“We are committed to the proposition that the principles of morality and considerations of our own security will not permit us to acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers.”*

President Roosevelt signed the Lend-Lease Act into law on March 11, 1941. This legislation marked the end of any pretense of neutrality on the part of the United States. Despite soothing assurances by Roosevelt that the United States would not get into the war, the adoption of the Lend-Lease Act was a decisive move which put America into an undeclared war in the Atlantic.

It opened up an immediate appeal for naval action to insure that munitions and supplies procured under the Lend-Lease Act would reach Great Britain.<sup>4</sup>

On April 9, 1941, the United States entered into an agreement with a Danish official for the defense of Greenland. Roosevelt simultaneously illegally sent American Marines to occupy Greenland.<sup>5</sup>

In June 1941, Roosevelt agreed with Churchill to relieve the British troops in Iceland, and this was done with U.S. Marines on July 7, 1941.<sup>6</sup> Also in June 1941, Roosevelt ordered the closing of all the German and Italian consulates in the United States.<sup>7</sup>

Another step toward war was the adoption on April 24, 1941, by the United States of a naval patrol system in the Atlantic to insure delivery of munitions and supplies to Great Britain. The American Navy under this scheme was assigned the responsibility of patrolling the Atlantic Ocean west of a median point represented by 25° longitude. American warships and planes within this area would search out German vessels and submarines and broadcast their position to the British Navy. Roosevelt tried to represent the naval patrol as a merely defensive move, but it was clearly a hostile act toward Germany designed to help the British war effort.<sup>8</sup>

The first wartime meeting between Roosevelt and Churchill began on August 9, 1941, in a conference at the harbor of Argentia in Newfoundland. The principal result of this conference was the signing of the Atlantic Charter on August 14, 1941. Roosevelt repeated to Churchill during this conference his predilection for an undeclared war, saying:

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<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 130.

<sup>5</sup> Sanborn, Frederic R., *Design For War: A Study of Secret Power Politics, 1937-1941*, New York: The Devin-Adair Company, 1951, p. 258.

<sup>6</sup> Churchill, Winston S., *The Grand Alliance*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1950, pp. 149f.

<sup>7</sup> Sanborn, Frederic R., “Roosevelt is Frustrated in Europe,” in Barnes, Harry Elmer (ed.), *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace*, Newport Beach, CA: Institute for Historical Review, 1993, p. 216.

<sup>8</sup> Chamberlain, William H., *op. cit.* (note 3), pp. 136f.

*"I may never declare war; I may make war. If I were to ask Congress to declare war, they might argue about it for three months."*

The Atlantic Charter was in effect a joint declaration of war aims, although Congress had not voted for American participation in the war. The Atlantic Charter, which provided for Anglo-American cooperation in policing the world after the Second World War, was a tacit but inescapable implication that the United States would soon become involved in the war. This implication is fortified by the large number of top military and naval staff personnel who were present at the conference.<sup>9</sup>

## Roosevelt's Orders to Shoot-on Sight German Ships and Submarines

Roosevelt's next move toward war was the issuing of secret orders on August 25, 1941, to the Atlantic Fleet to attack and destroy German and Italian "hostile forces." These secret orders resulted in an incident on September 4, 1941, between an American destroyer, the *Greer*, and a German submarine.<sup>10</sup> Roosevelt falsely claimed in a fireside chat to the American public on September 11, 1941, that the German submarine had fired first.

The reality is that the *Greer* had tracked the German submarine for three hours, and broadcast the submarine's location for the benefit of any British airplanes and destroyers which might be in the vicinity. The German submarine fired at the *Greer* only after a British airplane had dropped four depth charges which missed their mark. During this fireside chat Roosevelt finally admitted that, without consulting Congress or obtaining congressional sanction, he had ordered a shoot-on-sight campaign against Axis submarines.<sup>11</sup>

On September 13, 1941, Roosevelt ordered the Atlantic Fleet to escort convoys in which there were no American vessels.<sup>12</sup> This policy would make it more likely to provoke future incidents between American and German vessels. Roosevelt also agreed about this time to furnish Britain with "our best transport ships." These included 12 liners and 20 cargo vessels manned by American crews to transport two British divisions to the Middle East.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Sanborn, Frederic R., "Roosevelt..." *op. cit.* (note 7), pp. 217f.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 218.

<sup>11</sup> Chamberlain, William H., *op. cit.* (note 3), pp. 147f.

<sup>12</sup> *Hearings Before the Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack*, 79 Cong., 2 sess., 39 parts; Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946, Part V, p. 2295.

<sup>13</sup> Churchill, Winston S., *op. cit.* (note 6), pp. 492f.

More serious incidents followed in the Atlantic. On October 17, 1941, an American destroyer, the *Kearny*, dropped depth charges on a German submarine. The German submarine retaliated and hit the *Kearny* with a torpedo, resulting in the loss of 11 lives. An older American destroyer, the *Reuben James*, was sunk with a casualty list of 115 of her crew members.<sup>14</sup> Some of her seamen were convinced the *Reuben James* had already sunk at least one U-boat before she was torpedoed by the German submarine.<sup>15</sup>

On October 27, 1941, Roosevelt broadcast over nationwide radio his Navy Day address. Roosevelt began his Navy Day address by stating that German submarines had torpedoed the U.S. destroyers *Greer* and *Kearny*. Roosevelt characterized these incidents as unprovoked acts of aggression directed against all Americans, and that “history will record who fired the first shot.”

What Roosevelt failed to mention in his broadcast is that in each case the U.S. destroyers had been involved in attack operations against the German submarines, which fired in self-defense only as a last resort. Hitler wanted to avoid war with the United States at all costs, and had expressly ordered German submarines to avoid conflicts with U.S. warships, except to avoid imminent destruction. It was Roosevelt’s shoot-on-sight orders to U.S. Navy vessels that were designed to make incidents like the ones Roosevelt condemned inevitable.<sup>16</sup>

Despite Roosevelt’s provocations, the American public was still against entering the war. By the end of October 1941, Roosevelt had no more ideas how to get into a formal and declared war:<sup>17</sup>

“...He had said everything ‘short of war’ that could be said. He had no more tricks left. The hat from which he had pulled so many rabbits was empty.”

Even full-page advertisements entitled “Stop Hitler Now” inserted in major American newspapers by Roosevelt’s supporters had failed to sway the American public. The advertisements warned the American people that a Europe dominated by Hitler was a threat to American democracy and the Western Hemisphere. The advertisements asked: “Will the Nazis considerately wait until we are ready to fight them? Anyone who argues that they

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<sup>14</sup> Chamberlain, William H., *op. cit.* (note 3), pp. 148f.

<sup>15</sup> *Newsweek*, November 10, 1941, p. 35.

<sup>16</sup> “Roosevelt’s ‘Secret Map’ Speech,” *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 6, No. 1, Spring 1985, pp. 125f.

<sup>17</sup> Sherwood, Robert E., *Roosevelt and Hopkins, an Intimate History*, New York: Harper & Brothers, 1948, p. 438; see also Churchill, Winston S., *op. cit.* (note 6), p. 539.

will wait is either an imbecile or a traitor." Roosevelt endorsed the advertisements, saying that they were "a great piece of work."<sup>18</sup>

Yet the American people were still strongly against war.

## Roosevelt Provokes Pearl Harbor Attack

Provoking Japan into an overt act of war was the principal policy that guided Roosevelt's actions toward Japan throughout 1941. Lt. Cmdr. Arthur H. McCollum, head of the Far East desk of the Office of Naval Intelligence, wrote an eight-action memorandum dated October 7, 1940, outlining how to provoke a Japanese attack on the United States.<sup>19</sup>

The climax of Roosevelt's measures designed to bring about war in the Pacific occurred on July 25, 1941, when Roosevelt froze all Japanese assets in the United States. This brought commercial relations between the nations to an effective end, including an end to the export of oil to Japan.

Prince Konoye, the Japanese premier, requested a meeting with Roosevelt to resolve the differences between the United States and Japan. American Ambassador Grew sent a series of telegrams to Washington, D.C. in which he strongly recommended that such a meeting take place. However, Roosevelt steadfastly refused to meet with the Japanese premier.<sup>20</sup>

Foreign Minister Toyoda made a dispatch to Japanese Ambassador Nomura on July 31, 1941. Since U.S. Intelligence had cracked the Japanese diplomatic code, Roosevelt and his associates were able to read this message:<sup>21</sup>

*"Commercial and economic relations between Japan and third countries, led by England and the United States, are gradually becoming so horribly strained that we cannot endure it much longer. Consequently, our Empire, to save its very life, must take measures to secure the raw materials of the South Seas... I know that the Germans are somewhat dissatisfied with our negotiations with the United States, but we wish at*

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<sup>18</sup> Johnson, Walter, *The Battle against Isolation*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1944, pp. 85-87.

<sup>19</sup> Stinnett, Robert B., *Day of Deceit: The Truth about FDR and Pearl Harbor*, New York: The Free Press, 2000, pp. 6, 8.

<sup>20</sup> Morgenstern, George, "The Actual Road to Pearl Harbor," in Barnes, Harry Elmer (ed.), *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace*, Newport Beach, CA: Institute for Historical Review, 1993, pp. 327-331.

<sup>21</sup> *Hearings Before the Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack*, 79 Cong., 2 sess., 39 parts; Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946, Part XII, p. 9.

*any cost to prevent the United States from getting into the war, and we wish to settle the Chinese incident."*

This obvious Japanese desire for peace with the United States did not change Roosevelt's policy toward Japan. Roosevelt refused to lift the oil embargo against Japan. The Roosevelt administration was well aware that Japan imported approximately 90% of her oil, and that 75% to 80% of her oil imports came from the United States. Roosevelt also knew that the Netherlands East Indies, which produced 3% of the world's oil output, was the only other convenient oil producer that could meet Japan's import needs.<sup>22</sup>

On October 31, 1941, an oil agreement between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies expired. The Netherlands East Indies had promised to deliver about 11.4 million barrels of oil to Japan, but actually delivered only half of that amount. The Japanese Navy had consumed approximately 22% of its oil reserves by the time the war broke out.<sup>23</sup>

By the closing months of 1941, the United States was intercepting and breaking within a matter of hours almost every code produced by Japan.<sup>24</sup> In the last week of November 1941, President Roosevelt knew that an attack by the Japanese in the Pacific was imminent.

Roosevelt warned William Bullitt against traveling across the Pacific:<sup>25</sup>

*"I am expecting the Japs to attack any time now, probably within the next three or four days."*

Roosevelt and his administration knew this based on the intercepted Japanese messages. This information was not given to the commanders at Pearl Harbor to enable them to prepare for and thwart the Japanese attack.

Adm. Husband Kimmel, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, states that if he had all of the important information then available to the Navy Department, he would have gone to sea with his fleet and been in a good position to intercept the Japanese attack.<sup>26</sup> Kimmel concludes in regard to the Pearl Harbor attacks:

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<sup>22</sup> Miller, Edward S., *Bankrupting the Enemy: The U.S. Financial Siege of Japan Before Pearl Harbor*, Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2007, p. 162.

<sup>23</sup> Sanborn, Frederic R., *Design for War*, *op. cit.* (note 5), p. 424.

<sup>24</sup> Stinnett, Robert B., *op. cit.* (note 19), p. 83.

<sup>25</sup> Feb. 12, 1946, conversation between William Bullitt and Henry Wallace, from Henry Wallace Diary, Henry Wallace Papers, Library of Congress Manuscripts, Washington, D.C. Quoted in Tzouliadis, Tim, *The Forsaken: An American Tragedy in Stalin's Russia*, New York: The Penguin Press, 2008, p. 240.

<sup>26</sup> Kimmel, Husband E., *Admiral Kimmel's Story*, Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1955, p. 110.

When the information available in Washington was disclosed to me I was appalled. Nothing in my experience of nearly 42 years of service in the Navy had prepared me for the actions of the highest officials in our government which denied this vital information to the Pearl Harbor commanders.

If those in authority wished to engage in power politics, the least that they should have done was to advise their naval and military commanders what they were endeavoring to accomplish. To utilize the Pacific Fleet and the Army forces at Pearl Harbor as a lure for a Japanese attack without advising the commander-in-chief of the fleet and the commander of the Army base at Hawaii is something I am wholly unable to comprehend.<sup>27</sup>

## The Rainbow Five Plan

On December 8, 1941, President Roosevelt made a speech to Congress calling for a declaration of war against Japan. Condemning the attack on Pearl Harbor as a “date which will live in infamy,” Roosevelt did not once mention Germany.

Hitler’s policy of keeping incidents between the United States and Germany to a minimum seemed to have succeeded. Hitler had ignored or downplayed the numerous provocations that Roosevelt had made against Germany. Even after Roosevelt issued orders to shoot-on-sight at German submarines, Hitler had ordered his naval commanders and air force to avoid incidents that Roosevelt might use to bring America into the war. Also, since the Tripartite Pact did not obligate Germany to join Japan in a war initiated by Japan, it appeared unlikely that Hitler would declare war on the United States.<sup>28</sup>

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor surprised Hitler. Hitler had never wanted Japan to attack the United States. Germany had repeatedly urged Japan to attack Singapore and the rest of Great Britain’s Far East Empire, but Japan refused to do so. After the war Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl said that Hitler had wanted Japan to attack Great Britain and the Soviet Union in the Far East, which would have set up a two-front war. Hitler thought Roosevelt would probably not be able to persuade the American public to go to war to defend Britain’s Asian colonies. Jodl said that Hitler had wanted in Japan “a strong new ally without a strong new enemy.”<sup>29</sup>

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 186.

<sup>28</sup> Meskill, Johanna Menzel, *Hitler and Japan: The Hollow Alliance*, New York: 1955, p. 40.

<sup>29</sup> Fleming, Thomas, *The New Dealers’ War: FDR and the War within World War II*, New York: Basic Books, 2001, pp. 31f.



Hitler's decision to stay out of war with the United States was made more difficult on December 4, 1941, when the *Chicago Tribune* carried in huge black letters the headline: F.D.R.'s WAR PLANS! The *Washington Times Herald*, the largest paper in the nation's capital, carried a similar headline.

Chesly Manly, the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, revealed in his report what Roosevelt had repeatedly denied: that Roosevelt was planning to lead the United States into war against Germany. The source of Manly's information was no less than a verbatim copy of Rainbow Five, the top-secret war plan drawn up at Roosevelt's request by the joint board of the United States Army and Navy. Manly's story even contained a copy of President Roosevelt's letter ordering the preparation of the plan.<sup>30</sup>

Rainbow Five called for the creation of a 10-million-man army, including an expeditionary force of 5 million men that would invade Europe in 1943 to defeat Germany. On December 5, 1941, the German Embassy in Washington, D.C., cabled the entire transcript of the newspaper story to Berlin. The story was reviewed and analyzed in Berlin as "the Roosevelt War Plan." On December 6, 1941, Adm. Erich Raeder submitted a report to Hitler prepared by his staff that analyzed the Rainbow Five plan. Raeder concluded the most important point contained in Rainbow Five was the fact that the United States would not be ready to launch a military offensive against Germany until July 1943.<sup>31</sup>

On December 9, 1941, Hitler returned to Berlin from the Russian front and plunged into two days of conferences with Raeder, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, and Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring. The three advisors stressed that the Rainbow Five plan showed that the United States was determined to defeat Germany. They pointed out that Rainbow Five stated that the United States would undertake to carry on the war against Germany alone even if Russia collapsed and Britain surrendered to Germany. The three advisors leaned toward Adm. Raeder's view that an air and U-boat offensive against both British and American ships might be risky, but that the United States was already unquestionably an enemy.<sup>32</sup>

On December 9, 1941, Roosevelt made a radio address to the nation that is seldom mentioned in the history books. In addition to numerous uncomplimentary remarks about Hitler and Nazism, Roosevelt accused Hitler of urging Japan to attack the United States. Roosevelt declared:<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 1f., 33.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 33f.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 34f.

*“We know that Germany and Japan are conducting their military and naval operations with a joint plan. Germany and Italy consider themselves at war with the United States without even bothering about a formal declaration...Your government knows Germany has been telling Japan that if Japan would attack the United States, Japan would share the spoils when peace came. She was promised by Germany that if she came in she would receive control of the whole Pacific area and that means not only the Far East, but all the islands of the Pacific and also a stranglehold on the west coast of North and Central and South America.”*

All of the above statements are obviously lies. Germany and Japan did not have a joint naval plan before Pearl Harbor, and never concocted one for the rest of the war. Germany did not have foreknowledge and certainly never encouraged Japan to attack the United States. Japan never had any ambition to attack the west coast of North, Central, or South America. Germany also never promised anything to Japan in the Far East. Germany’s power in the Far East was negligible.<sup>34</sup>

Roosevelt concluded in his speech on December 9, 1941:<sup>35</sup>

*“We expect to eliminate the danger from Japan, but it would serve us ill if we accomplished that and found that the rest of the world was dominated by Hitler and Mussolini. So we are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows.”*

On December 10, 1941, when Hitler resumed his conference with Raeder, Keitel, and Göring, Hitler said that Roosevelt’s speech confirmed everything in the *Tribune* story. Hitler considered Roosevelt’s speech to be a de facto declaration of war. Since war with the United States was inevitable, Hitler felt he had no choice but to declare war on the United States. Hitler declared war on the United States in his Reichstag speech on December 11, 1941, stating among other things:

Since the beginning of the war, the American President Roosevelt has steadily committed ever more serious crimes against international law. Along with illegal attacks against ships and other property of German and Italian citizens, there have been threats and even arbitrary deprivations of personal freedom by internment and such. The increasingly hostile attacks by the American President Roosevelt have reached the point that he has ordered the American navy to immediately attack, fire upon and sink all German and Italian ships, in complete violation of international law. Amer-

<sup>34</sup> Meskill, Johana M., *op. cit.* (note 28), pp. 1-47.

<sup>35</sup> <http://millercenter.org/president/fdroosevelt/speeches/speech-3325>

ican officials have even boasted about destroying German submarines in this criminal manner. American cruisers have attacked and captured German and Italian merchant ships, and their peaceful crews were taken away to imprisonment. In addition, President Roosevelt's plan to attack Germany and Italy with military forces in Europe by 1943 at the latest was made public in the United States, and the American government made no effort to deny it.

Despite the years of intolerable provocations by President Roosevelt, Germany and Italy sincerely and very patiently tried to prevent the expansion of this war and to maintain relations with the United States. But as a result of his campaign, these efforts have failed.<sup>36</sup>

Hitler ended this speech with a declaration of war against the United States. Roosevelt had finally gotten a declared war with Germany using Japan as a back door to war.

## Closing Thoughts on Hitler's Declaration of War Against the United States

No nation has ever been led into war with as many soothing promises of peace as the American public received from President Roosevelt. Most of the American public felt that the United States had entered the First World War under false pretenses. Polls consistently showed that the American public did not favor entry into a second war in Europe. Roosevelt assuaged these fears with statements such as "...I have passed unnumbered hours, I shall pass unnumbered hours, thinking and planning how war may be kept from this nation."<sup>37</sup>

The truth is that Roosevelt did everything in his power to plunge the United States into war against Germany. Roosevelt eventually went so far as to order American vessels to shoot-on-sight German and Italian vessels—a flagrant act of war. However, Hitler wanted to avoid war with the United States at all costs. Hitler expressly ordered German submarines to avoid conflicts with U.S. warships, except to prevent imminent destruction. It appeared that Hitler's efforts would be successful in keeping the United States out of the war against Germany.

Hitler declared war on the United States only after the leaked Rainbow Five plan convinced him that war with the United States was inevitable.

<sup>36</sup> "The Reichstag Speech of 11 December 1941: Hitler's Declaration of War Against the United States," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 8, No. 4, Winter 1988-1989, p. 412.

<sup>37</sup> Chamberlain, William H., *op. cit.* (note 3), p. 98.

The extraordinary cunning of leaking Rainbow Five at the very time he knew a Japanese attack was pending enabled Roosevelt to overcome the American public's resistance to entering the war. It allowed the entry of the United States into World War Two in such a way as to make it appear that Germany and Japan were the aggressor nations.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> <http://www.veteranstoday.com/2008/06/16/rainbow-5-roosevelts-secret-pre-pearl-harbor-war-plan-exposed/>

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 REVIEW
 

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## The Orthodox Holocaust Narrative as a Conspiracy Theory

*Seamus Moriarty*

Rémi Perron, *Révisionnisme contre complotisme*. Paris: Editions Plein Soleil, 2016. 152 pp., bibliography, index.

François Fradin, *Notes sur l'extermino-complotisme et le révisionnisme*. Rome: La Sfinge, 2016. 134 pp., bibliography, index.

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Long branded as crackpot or “anti-Semitic,” Holocaust revisionism is increasingly dismissed by its adversaries, including such worthies as the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Wikipedia, and *Time* magazine, as a “conspiracy theory.” The authors of *Révisionnisme contre complotisme* (*Revisionism vs. Conspiracism*) and *Notes sur l'extermino-complotisme et le révisionnisme* (*Notes on Extermino-conspiracism and Revisionism*) address this accusation head-on. The first, Rémi Perron, takes the conspiracy bull by the horns, to show that it is the Holocaust exterminationists who rely on conspiracy scenarios in defiance of the evidence. In *Notes sur l'extermino-complotisme*, François Fradin also surveys the exterminationists’ dependence on conspiratorial fantasies, but his chief focus is on the conspiracy theories of certain revisionist writers on the supposed Holocaust.

Both books dismiss what they call “conspiracism.” Perron defines conspiracism as the belief in “the existence of a conspiracy on the basis of invalid arguments (sophistries, bias) and/or claims to establish the evidence through an unscientific method” (*Révisionnisme*, 11). At the same time, Perron and Fradin accept that there are real conspiracies as well as imaginary ones.

The word “conspiracy” once designated a treasonous plot against the ruling order; in English law and its derivatives, “conspiracy” continues to be used to denote (single or related) crimes committed by more than one person consciously working together. Several decades ago, by dint of the efforts of government, academy, and media, the onus of conspiracy moved

from conspirators, real and imagined, to those who impute conspiracies to powerful forces, often the state or supranational organizations. The odium and ridicule employed against conspiratorialists to bolster establishment interests has been such that the average person would rather be accused of conspiring than believing in conspiracies. This despite the fact that in the English-speaking countries, especially the United States, trying alleged conspirators occupies prosecutors on a daily basis.

Conspiracism is of course generally associated with the political right. Nonetheless, most persons continue to believe in conspiracies—they simply don't call them that. In this country the left side of the political spectrum frequently strives to strip off a false veneer of civility and decency that, to them, conceals an entrenched, grasping, brutal, and nearly always WASP power structure, as depicted in a raft of hard-boiled private-eye novels, exposés of the hidden WASP power structure of communities and institutions by academia and the press, all the way (for left conspiratorialists) to the assassinations of JFK and Martin Luther King, corporate misdeeds real and imagined, and today's "white privilege."

The more populist-minded subscribe to a myriad of theories that also involve corporate conspirators, from the widespread belief that the rise in gasoline prices following the OPEC oil embargo of the early 1970s was actually a plot by the big oil companies, to numerous claims that corporations conspired to eliminate their competitors, from the demise of the Tucker automobile to the disappearance of Los Angeles trolley lines. And no survey of conspiracy mongers would be complete without left-liberal, predominantly Jewish "watchdog" groups, such as the Southern Poverty



*Rémi Perron, Révisionnisme contre Complotisme. This book can be purchased at the French publisher's website at*

<https://www.akribedia.fr/histoire-critique/1848-revisionnisme-contre-complotisme.html>.

Law Center and the ADL, which labor to find “links and ties” between conservative and nationalist groups and more-radical quarry, reprising the efforts of “red hunters” of an earlier era to expose the network of fellow travelers, undercover agents, et al. in the (rather more-menacing) communist conspiracy.

Thus, it is satisfying to follow Perron and Fradin as they redress the balance by refuting the claims of a hidebound establishment that Holocaust revisionism is a baseless conspiracy, at the same time that they convincingly pin the conspiratorialist label on the accusers. Perron opens his examination by briefly surveying contemporary and classic authors on the usual source of conspiracy theory in rumor during troubled times. Perron lays his groundwork on the findings of modern theorists Paul-André Taguieff, Jean-Noël Kapferer, and Gérald Bronner on the rise of rumors and the types of the circumstances in which they arise, take root, and spread. He moves closer to his quarry with post-WWI analyses by historians Albert Dauzat and Marc Bloch of the establishment manufacture of atrocity stories from wartime rumors.

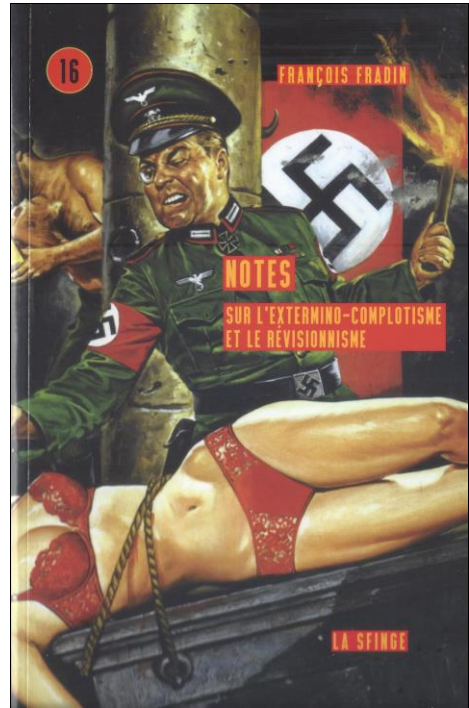
Before moving to expose and analyze the exterminationists’ conspiratorial thinking on the Holocaust, Rémi Perron reminds us how often they invoke fictive conspiracies to explain events in National Socialist Germany separate from the Holocaust. He runs through the conspiracy theories that various establishment savants have brought to Hitler’s 1923 Munich putsch; the 1933 Reichstag fire; the 1934 Night of the Long Knives; the 1938 Crystal Night riots against the Jews; and of course the conspiratorial certitude that Hitler was merely the puppet of international financial interests. Indeed, it should be pointed out that these conspiracy theories merely echo Count One of the Allied indictment at Nuremberg, according to which virtually everything involving National Socialism between 1921, when Hitler became leader of the NSDAP, to the end of the war was the result of a Nazi conspiracy—including a nefarious plot “to undermine and overthrow the German Government by ‘legal’ means.” (<https://avalon.law.yale.edu/imt/count1.asp>)

It is the authors’ novel approach to analyzing the fatal defects of exterminationism that gives these books’ unique value. Perron and Fradin first establish that the exterminationists treat the Holocaust as if it were the result of a conspiracy: an evil deed planned by the German leadership and carried out by their henchmen in great secrecy. Next, rather than deconstruct the arguments of Holocaust exterminationism chronologically or by individual issue, e.g., the Wannsee Conference or the functioning of the

“gas chambers,” Perron identifies some twenty different fallacies in logic and scientific method that underlie exterminationist argumentation. He further illustrates (as does Fradin in a more abbreviated manner) how exterminationist writers, despite their indictment of the revisionists as conspiratorialists, rely on such fallacies in the same way JFK and 9/11 buffs do in their conspiratorialist constructs.

Several of the fallacies considered by Perron spring from an a priori certitude in the Holocaust. Abductive reasoning, by which the conclusion precedes the investigation, plays a central role in the exterminationists’ methods: not only is the Holocaust beyond question, but its individual components are as well. Related, though subsidiary, is the belief that the absence of evidence (documents, gas chambers, human remains, etc.) goes only to show the perpetrators’ fiendish cunning in destroying all traces of that evidence. Then, of course, there is the claim that the Germans often repeatedly used innocent-sounding words in documents as code for sinister wartime Jewish measures against the Jews. The ability to designate some words as coded, and then interpret them according to external standards, is closely linked to confirmation bias, a fallacy of the exterminationists that skews their investigation of the historical evidence to accord with their Holocaust certitude.

Perron shows how exterminationist historians such as Walter Laqueur posit that Hitler prophesied the extermination of the Jews to the world, then veiled it in total secrecy—just one example of the failure of internal coherence that marks Laqueur and other exterminationists’ method. He also



*François Fradin, Notes sur l'extermino-complotisme et le révisionnisme. This book can be purchased at the French publisher's website at*

*<https://www.akribieia.fr/histoire-critique/1847-notes-sur-l'extermino-complotisme-et-le-revisionnisme.html>*



points out how they cut themselves on Ockham's razor, the fourteenth-century English Franciscan's maxim that could be translated "keep it simple, stupid": to name just one transgression, their disregard of the documentation of German Jewish policy in favor of an undocumented (or coded) extermination policy they have invented.

Perron gives due attention to more exterminationist fallacies: the Germanophobia underlying rumored atrocities and consequent Allied propaganda; the practice of attempting to intimidate by a multiplicity of irrelevant arguments; *cui bono*, or attributing guilt to a party that allegedly benefits from a crime; and ignoring evident facts in favor of one-sided, posthumous psychologizing of the German leaders.

The reader may ask, does either writer consider the Holocaust allegation, as developed and defended, a conspiracy theory? Each is at best coy regarding this question. The founders of Holocaust revisionist scholarship have avoided casting the alleged Holocaust as the result of a conspiracy. Arthur Butz uses the word eight times in *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, each time in a context other than the Holocaust. Despite the massive academic, political, and judicial forces that have been deployed against him for forty years, Robert Faurisson doesn't characterize the obligatory (in his country) version of the Holocaust as a conspiracy theory.

François Fradin's study makes clear that these and other leading revisionists do not resort to the arguments and methods of conspiratorialists. He chides some twenty other revisionists, mostly of the second tier, for conspiracism. Nearly all of them are publicists rather than scholars, and Fradin tends to fault them not so much for applying conspiracy theory to the Holocaust claims as for subscribing to the JFK, 9/11, and other alleged conspiracies. His mentions of them are often brief, and perhaps more admonitory than categorical.

Nonetheless Fradin's attention to conspiracy thinking among revisionists is worthy. There's a reason, after all, that our adversaries have tried tar Holocaust revisionism with the conspiracy brush: crying conspiracy is a hindrance in outreach to new audiences. Instead, presenting their position as anticconspiracy and discreetly policing it, while attacking the other for conspiracy thinking, is surely the way to go.

*Révisionnisme contre complotisme* and *Notes sur l'extermino-complotisme et le révisionnisme* are written in a French that non-Francophone readers with two or three years study of the language shouldn't find too dense. Each has a bibliography and an index, and is attractively bound.

Both are timely as well as instructive, and make for pleasurable reading as well.

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## PROFILE IN HISTORY

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### Two Jailbirds

*In memoriam Ernst Zündel*

*Germar Rudolf*

In 2010, a little over a year after I had been released from prison, and just a few months after Ernst Zündel had been released as well, Castle Hill Publishers ran out of the German edition of Robert Lenski's book *The Holocaust on Trial*, which is a summary of the Second Zündel Trial. The question arose as to whether or not a second German edition was to be prepared. Ernst's wife Ingrid agreed to a new edition published by Castle Hill Publishers, and so I sat down to bring that project to fruition.

Eventually the question came up as to whether or not the new edition should have a new foreword. We decided that it should, and all fingers were pointing at me. I wasn't very comfortable with the idea, because in 2010 I was initially still in Europe, living in England but visiting Germany on occasions. I didn't want to get into the crosshairs of the German authorities again by suggesting to them that I am involved in publishing prohibited dissident literature. So I hesitated, also because being as-



*Ernst Zündel*

*April 24, 1939 – August 5, 2017.*

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*Ernst Zündel, on the roof of the old crematorium at Auschwitz Main Camp, lifting a lid of one of the post-war, Polish-made “Zyklon-B-introduction shafts.”*

sociated with Ernst Zündel seemed like a sure-shot recipe to get even more ostracized than I already was. But I decided to write that foreword anyway, because I didn’t want to contribute to Ernst Zündel’s ostracizing by shunning him. I insisted on declaring my solidarity with a comrade in suffering, knowing full well how much it hurts when, as in my own past, former friends had distanced themselves from me. I wasn’t going to do that to Ernst. Any kind of dissociation from Ernst was utterly out of the question.

The danger existed that, for this act of solidarity, I would become once more the focus of attacks and maybe even prosecution. But whatever happened, I was willing to risk it. It turned out that I got lucky, as nothing ever happened, but back in 2010, I was still shell-shocked after my 45 months of forced vacation behind bars, so I was nervous.

Just yesterday, on August 7, I found out about Ernst’s passing. Sharing my intimate memories of Ernst seems like a good way of mourning, and of showing my friendship and respect for this true hero. Hence here in English, slightly updated and revised, is what I wrote in 2010 as the foreword to the German edition of Lenski’s *The Holocaust on Trial*, titled *Der Holocaust vor Gericht*.<sup>1</sup>

First off, the uninitiated reader may ask why I, of all persons, should have anything relevant to say about Ernst in the first place? Well, the brief

<sup>1</sup> <https://codoh.com/media/files/downloads/livres4/Lenski-de.pdf>



*Thies Christophersen and Ernst Zündel.*

answer to that is that we both basically sat in the same boat. What exactly that means I will henceforth explain.

In 1989, I bought a book by a Swiss political scientist writing about Germany's attempts at coming to terms with her past, and the many ways this process is being hijacked and misused by various political groups. In one chapter, the book mentions an expert report prepared by U.S. expert in execution technologies Fred Leuchter. He had prepared this document in 1988 for Ernst Zündel's defense during the latter's second trial in Canada for "spreading false news" on the Holocaust. Reading this chapter on Leuchter's work was an epiphany for me and led me onto the path of becoming a revisionist myself. I have described the details of that journey elsewhere,<sup>2</sup> which the interested reader may consult.

The only thing of relevance in the present context is that this book made me order a copy of the *Leuchter Report* (the order address had been given in that book). Despite several flaws which I discovered while carefully studying Leuchter's report, it still made such a strong impression that it threw me into quite some confusion, because so far I had firmly believed that the orthodox Holocaust narrative was unshakably true. I started pondering over several of Leuchter's claims and statements, but that didn't yield any concrete results. I realized soon that only some serious research could alleviate my nagging doubts, and could answer the many questions I had.

<sup>2</sup> <http://germarrudolf.com/persecution/germars-persecution/what-makes-revisionists/>



*Ernst Zündel, Leon Degrelle and Pedro Varela.*

Several months after having first read the *Leuchter Report*, I decided to find out whether any other chemists, physicists or engineers were racking their brains about that topic as well. But I knew no one I could ask. In that context, it occurred to me that maybe Ernst Zündel might know, whose address I could find out easily. Hence, I wrote a letter to Ernst in late 1989. That step wasn't easy for me back then, because it didn't feel right to get in touch with someone who was labelled a "Nazi" by the mainstream media. Today I can only smile about the Pavlovian reflex I showed back then, because today the general public uses the same invective against me.

In my letter, I asked Ernst Zündel to please send me contact information of individuals who were doing research into the chemical issues involved. Since this topic was so important and interesting, I honestly assumed that many scientists must already be working on that.

I was very much disappointed when I heard back from Ernst telling me that I was the very first chemist who had gotten in touch with him about this issue and who offered his help. Well, I had not exactly offered *him* my help but had merely asked for the addresses of experts whom I wanted to assist. Back then I had just graduated from University and was doing my compulsory service in the German air force, which is why, at that time, I was unable to get involved in any serious research myself. I therefore shelved the entire project.

That situation changed in late 1990, however, when I started preparing my PhD thesis in the field of theoretical crystallography at the Max Planck





*Ernst Zündel and Dr. Robert Faurisson.*

Institute for Solid State Research in Stuttgart, Germany. That work did not open up any opportunity to contribute in any way to doing research on “Auschwitz.” But back then I hadn’t moved to Stuttgart merely because of my post-graduate studies, but also because I had fallen in love with a girl who lived in that city...

Fate had it that this young love fell apart rather quickly after I had moved to Stuttgart. My broken heart couldn’t stand sitting all alone in my little fraternity bedroom, so I was looking for some serious distraction from my misery... and I found it in the form of forensic research on red-hot historical issues.

Don’t tell me women don’t rule the world!

I met Ernst Zündel for the first time toward late 1991 when he was present in Germany on the occasion of a trial that had been staged against him in Germany. I remember vividly how Ernst and I were walking along some trails through the fields surrounding the town of Leinfeldern south of Stuttgart, talking about all kinds of things. We got along pretty well right away. We liked each other. One of the issues we discussed was my own expert report on the gas chambers of Auschwitz. Back then I was in the final stages of editing it, and Ernst was interested in purchasing the copyright to it. I had some qualms about placing my expert report in such a controversial context, however, so I rejected his offer. That was rather silly, considering the controversial context within which my own expert report was eventually published. But that’s a different story.



*Ernst Zündel surrounded by journalists.*

The next time we met was in 2000, when I was a refugee in the United States. My intense and varied involvement in revisionism had set me on a head-on collision course with the German powers that be. They were coming after me like the devil goes after the poor soul, as we Germans say. Hence, I left Europe in late 1999 for the U.S., where my good friend Dr. Robert Countess and his lovely wife Elda gave me shelter and treated me



*Ingrid Rimland-Zündel and Ernst Zündel during the IHR's 13th revisionist conference.*





*Fred A. Leuchter and Ernst Zündel.*

like a son.

One foggy day in early 2000, Dr. Bob drove with me to Tennessee where the Zündels had settled, waiting for Ernst's green card application to pass – which it never would, but that's yet another story. During the next few years I met Ernst on few occasions, when we casually talked about personal and revisionist matters, but other than that, we had no contact with each other.

That changed radically in the fall of 2007 when we both were locked up on the same floor in the same wing of the Mannheim prison. At that point in time, we both had just been through the traumatic experience of having been deported from the United States and having gone through a show trial in front of a German kangaroo court. (To be more precise: Ernst had to suffer through two such sham proceedings: first one "in camera" – that is, behind closed doors – in Canada, then one in Germany.)

I remember that memorable afternoon as if it were yesterday. As usual, I was doing my workout in my prison cell with my self-made weights (ten milk boxes of one liter each put into a tank top that's knotted shut at the bottom). One of the guards had told me that Ernst was about to be transferred from the investigative custody wing to the prison wing on that day. I myself had been transferred to the Mannheim prison only a few weeks earlier. Even though my cell door was supposed to be locked at that time, the guards were so nice as to leave my door open (preferential treatment for decent behavior), which enabled me to linger in the hallway – although I



*Barbara Kulaszka and Ernst Zündel.*

hardly ever did that, because the only thing that one could encounter there were rather unpleasant things: dirt, noise, and (real) criminals...

I was just doing my triceps exercise when the door opened and Ernst stood in my cell with a broad smile on his face. What a reunion! After so many months of deprivations and humiliations finally someone who could be fully trusted, who did fully understand, who had walked through the same hell as I had – and even worse! During the subsequent two to three months, we were able to talk many hours every day during our “time out” – open cells between 5:30 and 9:30 pm. Either we sat together in (usually) his cell, or we walked up and down the hallway, talking about everything our hearts desired.

Later I was moved to a different wing of that prison, so that our time together was reduced to occasional encounters during our courtyard time (an hour a day). After so many weeks of talking, however, we had run out of topics to cover, so the loss wasn’t all that dramatic.

Strictly speaking, we should never have met in prison. Both our files were marked with red highlighters saying “Separation of Accomplices!” Keeping accomplices in a crime physically separate is standard procedure during ongoing court proceedings. This way, the perpetrators (or suspects) cannot adjust their stories, hence obfuscate justice. But our files also stated clearly that nothing indicates that we had ever done anything together, let alone committed a crime together. Consequently, we had never even been



*Ernst Zündel and Dr. Arthur Butz.*

indicted together for anything. Then why this “separation of accomplices” that was even upheld after our verdicts had come into effect?

Well, the German authorities wanted to prevent under any circumstances that we encourage and reinforce each other in our views. Note well: Germany doesn’t have any political prisoners, no one is put into prison for their views, and everyone can freely form and express their opinion. Unless, of course...

It goes without saying that the many drug dealers sitting in prison are never in any danger of encouraging and reinforcing one other in their views, which is why no efforts are ever made to separate them. As a result, there is no other place in Germany where it is as easy to get drugs as it is in a German prison. Almost every other inmate can help you out with that ...

When Germany’s biggest tabloid *Bild* found out in January 2008 that Ernst and I were sitting in the same prison and were exchanging our peaceful yet iconoclastic thoughts, these vanguards of free speech screamed bloody murder. The local Mannheim edition of *Bild* published a large article about us calling it a scandal that those evil scalawags could talk together in prison!

I took that press campaign as an opportunity to apply for a transfer to a different prison for reasons of “public interest.” That request of mine was swiftly granted, so in late February 2008 I was transferred to the prison in Rottenburg on Neckar. My own motivation was not any respect for the



*Douglas Christie, Keltie Zubko, Ernst Zündel and David Irving.*

public interest or worries about my mental health due to exposure to Ernst's thoughts, but my own family: I wanted to be as geographically close as possible to the town where my children from my first marriage lived at that time. This way it was much easier for them to visit me. Since between Ernst and me all had been said that needed to be said, the *Bild* article was a blessing in disguise.

The very last time I saw Ernst was a few days before I left Germany for



*Douglas Christie and Ernst Zündel.*





*David Cole and Ernst Zündel in front of the entry gate to the Auschwitz Main Camp.*

good. In July 2011, I had finally received an immigrant visa to the U.S. in order to be reunited with my current family and our daughter. Before leaving Europe, however, I drove up to his parental home in the Black Forest and stayed a night. I told him about the many revisionist things I had covertly gotten involved in again right after having been released from prison, and about all the projects I was planning to do, once safely anchored in the U.S. He was pleased. The next morning, we said farewell, sensing that we might never meet again.

During the few months we spent together in prison, I was able to get to know the real, the elementary Ernst. Maybe I am wrong, but I think that there are few people, outside of his immediate family, who knew Ernst as well as I did. If you have been standing together under the prison's community showers for weeks on end, you know each other.

So who was Ernst Zündel?

Among the inmates he was very popular, because he was polite and helpful to them all. In Germany, 70% to 80% of all prison inmates are foreigners – Turks, Kurds, Poles, Russians, Arabs, black Africans. They all could and would come to Ernst. His cell was like a train station, with inmates constantly coming and going. They poured out their hearts, got good advice from him, and could always expect to get help. That was Ernst, and he has always been that way: polite, gentle, peaceful, warm-hearted, and



helpful. He was a good speaker, but even a better listener. Even in the worst of circumstances he was always good for a joke, always able to raise the morale of others. He was especially liked among the prison staff for his amicability, courtesy and for his excellent manners.

Contrast this with what we have heard for decades about Ernst – and are hearing again now – from the mass media who have maligned him, from the judiciary who took his freedom, and from the politicians who have ostracized him. If you were to rely on them as sources of “information,” you’d get the exact opposite impression. For decades, his enemies have called him a hater and evil demagogue. This hateful propaganda has paved the way for decades of persecution and finally for his 7-year-lasting imprisonment. The caricature which the mainstream has painted of Ernst couldn’t be more grotesquely wrong.

The truth is that in this entire Zündel affair, it wasn’t Ernst who was the evil demagogue, but rather the parties who were persecuting and prosecut-

ing him, and who incited the entire world to hate him and his peers. So the shoe has always been on the other foot!

Wherever and whenever you encounter the usual slanders and libels hurled against Ernst, I ask you to keep the following wisdom in mind which was coined by my fatherly friend, the late Dr. Robert Countess, may he rest in peace:

*Truth is Hate in the Eyes of Those  
Who Hate the Truth,  
and That is the Truth!*

Germar Rudolf, Red Lion, August 8, 2017



*Ernst Zündel's house torched by the eternal enemy of  
free speech*

# Inconvenient History



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## EDITORIAL

## Moving with Movies

*Germar Rudolf*

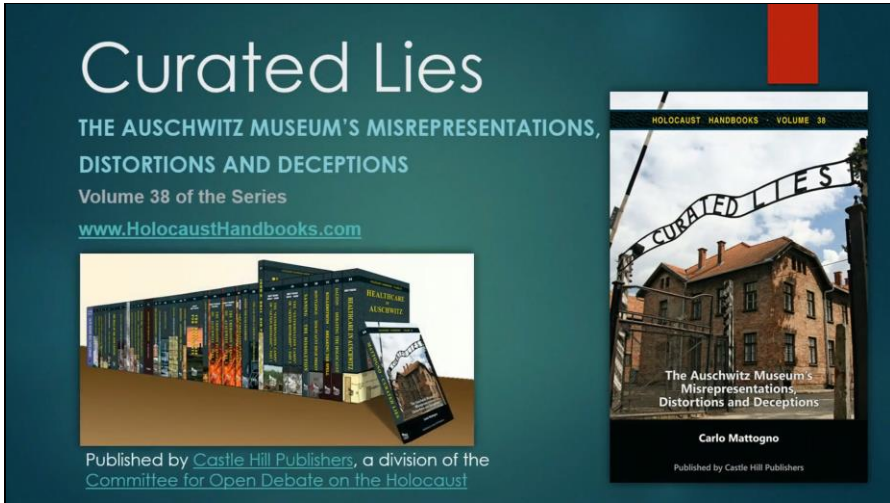
A picture tells more than a thousand words, and moving pictures tell more than a million words, one might add. The power of movies – both of the fiction and non-fiction genre – to convince the gullible as well as many skeptical minds can hardly be underestimated. This is particularly true in our times of reduced attention spans, and the dominance of the media sphere by TV and video streaming platforms, most of all YouTube.

While INCONVENIENT HISTORY is a forum of words, we are no strangers to pictures. In past years, illustrations in our periodical have been more decorative than explanatory. However, the current issue has several papers that are based on the transcripts of video documentaries, and these very documentaries are an integral part of those papers for our online edition. Accepting such video papers was announced with the editorial of the first issue of this year, and we carried one such paper already in this year's third issue (see "Germany, Country under the Rule of Law: Role Model or Illusion?", here starting on page 345).

The present issue has two more such papers ("The Lies and Deceptions of Deborah Lipstadt," starting on page 434, and "Probing the Holocaust," starting on page 470), plus a third paper that is accompanied by a documentary supporting the points made by its author ("The Chemistry of Auschwitz/Birkenau," starting on page 521).

All these documentaries were produced by myself, with one of them (*Probing the Holocaust*) relying to a large degree on footage used by an earlier version of this documentary created by Eric Hunt (which was titled *Questioning the Holocaust: Why We Believed*).

Eric Hunt has created several revisionist documentaries over the past several years, among them *The Last Days of the Big Lie* (2 h 5 min, 2009), *The Treblinka Archeology Hoax* (1 h 20 min, 2014), *The Majdanek Gas Chamber Myth* (1 h 22 min, 2014) and last but not least the already-mentioned *Questioning the Holocaust* (1 h 30 min, 2016). All of them were once featured on CODOH's website [www.HolocaustHandbooks.com](http://www.HolocaustHandbooks.com), with the last three integrated in our series *Holocaust Documentaries*. However,



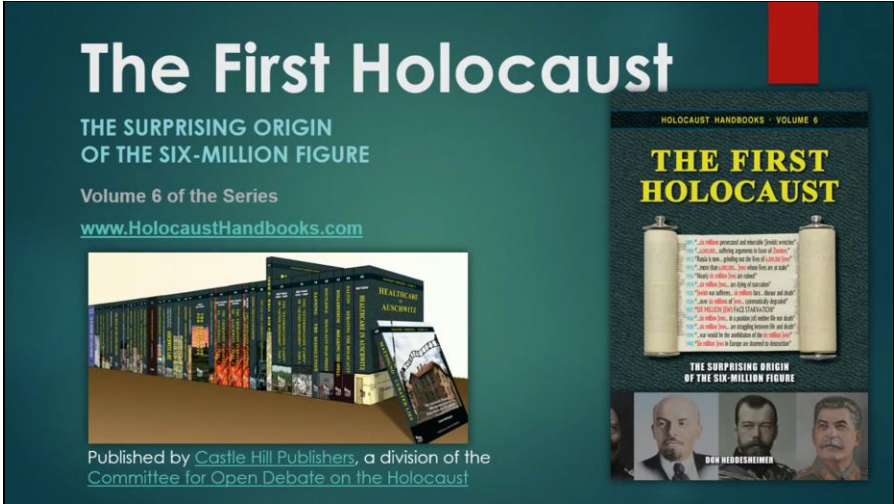
*My first documentary ever (May 2016), based on a PowerPoint presentation.*

if you look for them now, they cannot be found there anymore, and you'd be hard pressed to find copies of them anywhere. (Try locating copies of them on Vimeo, Bitchute or other alternative streaming platforms).

The reason for that censorship are threats by the Eric Hunt to sue anyone who violates his copyright by posting these documentaries publicly without his consent, which he refuses to give to anyone. Eric Hunt had a change of mind in early 2017, suddenly taking a polar-opposite stance in matters Holocaust, and bailing out of creating documentaries on this topic altogether. This is not the place to report the background of Hunt defecting revisionism as I experienced it first-hand. What matters are the repercussions of it.

Eric and I had been working together for several years, with me in a mere advisory role for the latter three documentaries mentioned above. In late 2016, we visited the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in D.C. together, in preparation of a new documentary we wanted to work on together. That project never materialized, however. When Hunt resigned from creating documentaries for Castle Hill in early 2017, all plans to create more such video content fell apart.

After a short while of hesitation, forcibly extended by the fact that Amazon banned all of Castle Hill's books from their platform in early March of this year (see the editorial to the second issue of this volume of INCONVENIENT HISTORY, starting on page 127), which resulted in Castle Hill losing some 40% of its turnover in book sales, I decided to take a stab at the film-making genre myself. Already in May 2016, I had created a documen-



*My second documentary (May 2016), still based on a PowerPoint presentation, using the same cookie-cutter template.*

tary named after and based on Carlo Mattogno’s book *Curated Lies*, which discusses the lies and deceptions of the Auschwitz Museum, and another video named after and based on Don Heddesheimer’s book *The First Holocaust*.<sup>1</sup> However, both these documentaries were based on mere PowerPoint presentations. While they are highly animated, they are not really movies, and turning them into video footage was difficult, because Microsoft software is notoriously unreliable when it comes to doing things predictably and accurately as defined. In this case, automated animations with pre-defined timelines never behaved as they were set to behave. It was very challenging to create a smoothly flowing video from the raw footage PowerPoint produces. But I had no other software nor the skills to produce videos otherwise. With Hunt having bailed out, that had to change.

The first project I took on using proper software was turning my first revisionist work – my research on the *Chemistry of Auschwitz* – into a documentary. A new, revised, updated and expanded edition of this work with exactly that title had gone into print just weeks after Eric had jumped ship. Hence, I set out on a journey to figure out what software is best suited for turning it into a video. The first software suit I used (NCH) turned out to be a horror show. I spent weeks creating the documentary, but when trying to do the final cut, this software randomly inserted blacked-out sequences in unpredictable places. It was useless.

<sup>1</sup> All documentaries mentioned are accessible at <https://holocausthandbooks.com/documentaries/>, while the books they are based on are accessible at <https://holocausthandbooks.com/handbooks/>.

Deborah Lipstadt's  
Lies & Deceptions, Part 1:  
Her Courtroom Battle  
with a  
"Holocaust denier"

Her speech at TED\* on April 7, 2017,  
Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, UK  
as posted on YouTube at  
Youtu.be/wgPLG\_1BvQo

*My third documentary, still based on a PowerPoint presentation, created in April/May 2017, before starting to test proper video-creation software.*

After a few more failed attempts at using other market-leading video-creation programs, I settled for Adobe Premiere Elements. It was affordable, relatively easy to learn, and its results were reliable, predictable, and offered the flexibility I needed.

Creating a video takes much more time than simply writing a paper. In fact, a good documentary script is the ineluctable starting point of any such movie project, and our videos being controversial in nature, they moreover better be well researched and backed up with incontrovertible proof.

When watching my videos, you may notice that they have a feature rarely seen in documentaries: They contain source information, usually displayed as small-font text boxes at the bottom of the screen. You will not find that in any mainstream documentary. They simply assume that you believe whatever they say, without asking for proof. We revisionists, however, should not and cannot operate this way. We have to work under the assumption that most viewers watching our material are skeptical.

While it is true that some of our supporters may trust us intrinsically and may take our claims at face value, this is certainly not the case for people who are not (yet) convinced that we have a point, let alone that we are right. I am not producing video documentaries to show to the choir boys in the revisionist echo chamber. There is no point in going through the huge effort of producing a documentary in order to cater to people who are already convinced. Our videos need to be designed to reach out of our little ostracized and marginalized community, so that we may expand our

audience. YouTube is the best platform to achieve this. In order to make sure that skeptics can verify what we claim, I include “footnotes” with source information in all videos. And by the way, it also helps others to find footage we have used and other information we mention, so they can create their own content. (And it helps me find my own sources, if I ever lose track.)

When working with Eric Hunt on past projects, I wanted him to follow that unusual guideline of “sourcing” footage and claims as well. It was so contrary to industry practice that he balked and refused. This issue was one reason for the chasm eventually opening up between us. Now I am stuck with footage he created that I do not know where he got it from, so recreating it and proving that it is legitimate footage is difficult, to say the least.

As long as YouTube allows us to spread the Good News of Holocaust revisionism, we will create more such contents and post it on that platform in order to expand our audience. I say that with caution, because YouTube started in 2016 to block our contents in European countries, presumably due to legal threats made by those countries against YouTube. Hence, if you reside in Europe and want to find our videos on YouTube, you will have to use VPN software that hides your location from the European YouTube thought police.

\* \* \*

**Post Scriptum 2024:** In the summer of 2019, YouTube changed its acceptable-use policy by including a passage that explicitly bans all material challenging the orthodox Holocaust narrative, among other things. Castle Hill’s and CODOH’s YouTube channels were subsequently deleted, and all similar or mirrored content posted elsewhere on YouTube was also taken down.

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## PAPERS

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### Commandant of Auschwitz

*Carlo Mattogno, Rudolf Höss*

#### Abstract

From 1940 to 1943, Rudolf Höss was the commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. Today's orthodox narrative has it that during this time, some 500,000 people were killed at Auschwitz in gas chambers. Yet when Höss was captured after the war, he confessed to having killed some 2,500,000 during that time. 40 years later, it was revealed that Höss had been severely tortured by his British interrogators. This is an excerpt of the upcoming study by Carlo Mattogno. It tells the gripping story of Höss's capture and mistreatments, and presents the texts of the various "confessions" which the British extorted from Höss while in their custody.

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#### Introduction

In the Preface to the complete English translation of Rudolf Höss's notes which he wrote while in Polish custody in Krakow, Steven Paskuly, editor of the work, writes that they "are perhaps the most important document attesting the Holocaust" (Paskuly, p. 11). In his introduction, he adds (*ibid.*, p. 21):

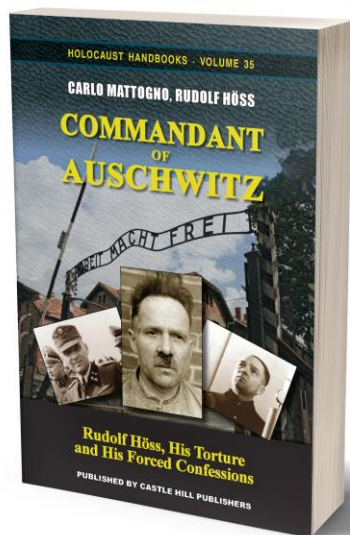
*"There are fanatical groups in the United States, France, and even Australia who call themselves 'The Revisionist Historians.' They actually propose that Höss never wrote these documents – that they are a fraud. They also stated that even if the documents were written by Höss, they were obviously done under duress from the 'Communist authorities' in Poland. The 'research' and the conclusions of these 'historians' are absolute rubbish."*

It is not worthwhile responding to accusations apparently arising from crude ignorance, which extends even to basic notions of current orthodox Holocaust historiography, as I will show below. It is worthwhile, however, to highlight Paskuly's statement that the former commander of Auschwitz "fails to mention that the camp regulations and punishments were formulated by Höss himself" (*ibid.*, p. 22), where he confounds Höss's Krakow

writing titled “*Lagerordnung für die Konzentrationslager*”<sup>1</sup> (translated by Paskuly as “Rules and Regulations for Concentration Camps”; *ibid.*, pp. 209-218), which Höss had jotted down from memory (see Chapter III.1.), with the 1941 “*Dienstvorschrift für Konzentrationslager (Lagerordnung)*” (“Service Regulations for Concentration Camps (Camp Regulations)”), of which only the title page and the table of contents are known.<sup>2</sup>

Already in 1987, I published a book devoted to Höss’s various post-war statements (Mattogno 1987). It listed 60 objections characterized by internal contradictions and insurmountable contradictions to the orthodox Holocaust narrative of that time, thus showing that “the former commander of Auschwitz lied on all essential points of his ‘eye-witness testimony,’ which must therefore be rejected as a gross fraud.” The tortures inflicted by the British on Höss at the time, which in 1987 had already been documented, were therefore not mentioned *a priori* in order to *invalidate* Höss’s declarations, but *a posteriori* in order to *explain* the contradictions and absurdities found in his statements.

In the present study, for which I had access to an enormously larger documentation, I approach the topic from a different angle. The fundamental problem which no one has ever considered is whether the core of Höss’s first statements mirrored reality, or whether it mirrored some preordained “truth” which the British questioning Höss forced him to comply with in order to “confirm” it. In other words: did those statements come from Höss



Cover art of Mattogno’s new book, published in November 2017. Read or download it free of charge, or find out where you can buy a hard copy at [HolocaustHandbooks.com](http://HolocaustHandbooks.com).

<sup>1</sup> The transcript of this text can be found in Vol. 21 of the Höss Trial (AGK, NTN, 103, pp. 54-66).

<sup>2</sup> “Berlin 1941. Gedruckt im Reichssicherheitshauptamt.” GARF, 7445-2-96, pp. 1-3; undated transcript of these regulations by Jan Sehn, signed by a *SS-Hauptsturmführer* Jung and with different contents than what the above-mentioned “*Inhaltsverzeichnis*” indicates, is included as Annex 1 of Vol. 49 of the Krakow Trial (Trial against the Auschwitz camp garrison). AGK, NTN, 131, pp. 172-195). A 43-page “*Lagerordnung*” for the Ravensbrück Concentration Camp is also known: NARA, RG 242/338, Roll No. 18, Frames 628-671.



or from his torturers? Hence, are they sincere and accurate, or in compliance with his inquisitors' predilections? And what is the relationship between Höss's first statements and those he made later?

This study is a well-founded and documented answer to these questions.

## PART ONE: RUDOLF HÖSS'S STATEMENTS

### I. Arrest and First Statement to the British

#### 1. The Arrest

On March 15, 1946, Field Security Section 92 summarized the events of Rudolf Höss's arrest with reference to a report dated 13 November 1945:<sup>3</sup>

*“After five months of continuous investigations, interrogations and extensive searches, this Section has succeeded in arresting SS Obersturmbannführer HOESS Rudolf Franz Ferdinand, who commanded the notorious AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp which was built under his supervision and who, in 1943, became chief of Amt 1 of Amtsgruppe D (Inspectorate of Concentration Camps) in the SS Wirtschafts und Verwaltungshauptamt<sup>[4]</sup>*

*As mentioned in the above quoted previous report, HOESS' wife and her five children were located in this Section's area (Sugar Factory, ST MICHAELISDONN. SUEDERDITMARSCHEN).*

*When last interrogated in November 1945, Frau HOESS stated that she had last seen her husband in RENDSBURG on 30 April 1945. By assessing various psychological aspects of her story, members of this Section gained the firm impression that she was lying.*

*After careful plans for her re-interrogation, based on data accumulated during the elapsed five months, had been worked out, Frau HOESS was arrested during the night of 5 Mar 46. It was only at 1600 hrs on the 11 Mar 46 that she finally broke down and admitted having been visited by HOESS in ST MICHAELISDONN in July 1945, that she had communicated with him later and that she knew his present whereabouts. She named as his address – GOTTRUPEL near FLENSBURG, c/o the farmer, Hans Peter HANSEN.”*

Höss's wife, Hedwig, was therefore arrested in the middle of the night, obviously in order to terrorize her and her five children, and “she finally[!] broke down” six days later. We will see later what methods were used to achieve this.

<sup>3</sup> MIM. The copy of this document in my possession is devoid of any archival reference.

<sup>4</sup> WVHA, Economic and Administrative Main Office of the SS.

The British had been tracking down Höss for months. A “Report on search for Obersturmbannführer SS – HÖSS and investigation of alleged Nazi cell in ST MICHAELISDONN,” signed with “Sgt. 92 Field Security Section (Southern Sub-Area),” undated but written sometime between late October 1945 and prior to Höss’s arrest, begins with this statement:

*“339 FS Section, BRUNSBÜTTEL had received information via Umland agency, that the wife of SS Obersturmbannführer HÖSS ex-Kommandant of the notorious AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp, was living in the Sugar Factory, ST MICHAELISDONN. Two NCO’s of that Section interviewed Frau HÖSS, found her in possession of astonishingly large quantities of dresses, furs, cloth and other valuables, but she disclaimed all knowledge of the whereabouts of her husband. Some time after this, an officer of JAG (War Crimes) contacted 339 FSS and was eventually, since this Detachment had arrived in the area, passed on to us.”*

On October 24, 1945, Field Security Section 92 organized a raid at the sugar factory of St Michaelisdonn, during which they interviewed all employees as well as Höss’s wife. She made detailed statements about her husband, but did not reveal his hiding place. Meanwhile, the British had arrested Karl Sommer, who had been deputy chief of Office D II of the WVHA.<sup>4</sup> Sommer reported that all members of Office Group D had assumed pseudonyms, and that Höss was now Driver Lang.<sup>5</sup> The former commander of Auschwitz called himself Franz Lang.

Field Security Section 92, assisted by Section 318, went to Gottrupel on the night of March 11, where the farm was surrounded at 11 PM. Höss was surprised in pajamas.<sup>6</sup>

*“He was forced down immediately and his mouth prised open. The Medical Officer of 5 RHA, 7 Armd Div rapidly examined him for any hidden poison as we had obtained information that all members of Amtsgruppe D had been issued with the same poison with which Reichsfuehrer SS HIMMLER had succeeded in killing himself after capture.*

*HOESS was living under the alias of LANG Franz at this farm (see attached statement<sup>[7]</sup>) but admitted his true identity within ten minutes of his arrest.*

*He was brought back to the barracks of 5 RHA in HEIDE. After preliminary interrogation, it was thought best to submit an interrogation re-*

<sup>5</sup> YVA, O.51-41.1, pp. 22-26.

<sup>6</sup> MIM.

<sup>7</sup> Statement of March 14, 1946. See the following section.

port in the form of a statement in his own words, signed by him and witnessed by two NCOs of this Section, who were present throughout the entire proceedings. HOESS gave his statement in a very matter of fact way and it appears is quite willing to give information.

Rudolf Franz Ferdinand HOESS must be regarded as one of the major War Criminals. While Commandant of AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp, he was entrusted by the Reichsfuehrer SS HIMMLER with the task of exterminating the Jews of EUROPE.

The Reichsfuehrer communicated this to him in the course of a personal interview. During this time in Amtsgruppe D as the head of the Politische Abteilung, he can be held partially responsible for what happened in all other Concentration Camps – eg: – as recently as April 1945, he was advising KRAMER of BELSEN on how to cope with the situation.”

On the day of the arrest, Captain William Cross, Chief of Field Security Section 92, signed the form “War Criminal Arrest Report” of the “Military Government of Germany,” which provides all the relevant details; in addition to the date and time (March 11, 1946, at 23 PM), it contains the following statement (see Document 1):

*“Ich bin Rudolf Höss und war Kommandant [sic] von Auschwitz, mein Rank [sic] war SS Obersturmbannführ[er].”*

*“I am Rudolf Höss and was Komma[n]dant of Auschwitz, my rank was SS Obersturmbannführ[er].”*

The handwriting has some similarities to that of other manuscripts by Höss, but it differs from his handwriting in various letters. If the above sentence was indeed written by Höss, one can be certain that he was seriously deranged.

On March 15, 1946, Höss was handed over to Captain Harvey Alexander of the War Crimes Investigation Team, which placed him under the custody of the Army of the Rhine. On March 30, the prisoner was transferred to HQ 30 Corps District, in a detention facility called “Tomato” in Minden.<sup>8</sup>

After his extradition to Poland (May 25, 1946), while in prison at Krakow, Höss recounted his experience during his arrest:<sup>9</sup>

*“I was arrested on 11 March 1946 (at 11 pm). My phial of poison had been broken two days before. When I was aroused from sleep, I thought*

<sup>8</sup> AGK, NTN, 104-121; see Document 2.

<sup>9</sup> Saija, pp. 158f; Broszat, pp. 149f. I will return to Höss’s texts written in Krakow in Chapter 3.

*at first, I was being attacked by robbers, for many robberies were taking place at that time. That was how they managed to arrest me. I was maltreated by the Field Security Police. I was dragged to Heide where I was put in those very barracks from which I had been released by the British eight months earlier. At my first interrogation, evidence was obtained by beating me. I do not know what is in the protocol, although I signed it. Alcohol and the whip were too much for me. The whip was my own, which by chance had gotten into my wife's luggage. It had hardly ever touched my horse, far less the prisoners. Nevertheless, one of my interrogators was convinced that I had perpetually used it for flogging the prisoners.*

*After some days, I was taken to Minden-on-the-Weser, the main interrogation center in the British Zone. There I received further rough treatment at the hands of the 1st English public prosecutor, a major. The conditions in the prison accorded with this behavior.” (My emphasis)*

This description, as Robert Faurisson unambiguously clarified in a valuable article (Faurisson 1986, 1987), is fully in line with reality. He drew attention to a book published in 1983: Rupert Butler's *Legions of Death*, which recounted Höss's arrest by the team of “Bernard Clarke, a British Jew and a sergeant in 92nd Field Security Section”:

*“At 5 pm on 11 March 1946, Frau Hoess opened her front door to six intelligence specialists in British uniform, most of them tall and menacing and all of them practised in the more sophisticated techniques of sustained and merciless investigation.*

*No physical violence was used on the family: it was scarcely necessary. Wife and children were separated and guarded. Clarke's tone was deliberately low-key and conversational.*

*He began mildly: ‘I understand your husband came to see you as recently as last night.’*

*Frau Hoess merely replied: ‘I haven't seen him since he absconded months ago.’*

*Clarke tried once more, saying gently but with a tone of reproach: ‘You know that isn't true.’ Then all at once his manner his changed and he was shouting: ‘If you don't tell us we'll turn you over to the Russians and they'll put you before a firing-squad. Your son will go to Siberia.’*

*It proved more than enough. Eventually, a broken Frau Hoess betrayed the whereabouts of the former Auschwitz Kommandant, the man who*

now called himself Franz Lang. Suitable *intimidation of the son and daughter*<sup>10</sup> produced precisely identical information” (My emphasis)

And here is the description of the arrest as published by Butler (pp. 235-237):

*“Hoess screamed in terror at the mere sight of British uniforms. Clarke yelled: ‘What is your name?’*

*With each answer of ‘Franz Lang’, Clarke’s hand crashed into the face of his prisoner. The fourth time that happened, Hoess broke and admitted who he was.*

*The admission suddenly unleashed the loathing of the Jewish sergeants in the arresting party whose parents had died in Auschwitz following an order signed by Hoess.*

*The prisoner was torn from the top bunk, the pyjamas ripped from his body. He was then dragged naked to one of the slaughter tables, where it seemed to Clarke the blows and screams were endless.*

*Eventually, the Medical Officer urged the Captain: ‘Call them off, unless you want to take back a corpse.’ A blanket was thrown over Hoess and he was dragged to Clarke’s car, where the sergeant poured a substantial slug of whisky down his throat. Then Hoess tried to sleep. Clarke thrust his service stick under the man’s eyelids, and ordered in German: ‘Keep your pig eyes open, you swine.’ For the first time Hoess trotted out his oft-repeated justification: ‘I took my orders from Himmel. I am a soldier in the same way as you are a soldier and we had to obey orders.’*

*The party arrived back at Heide around three in the morning. The snow was swirling still, but the blanket was torn from Hoess and he was made to walk completely nude through the prison yard to his cell.<sup>11</sup> It took three days to get a coherent statement out of him. But once he started talking, there was no holding him.”*

While in Nuremberg, Höss told psychologist Leon Goldensohn:<sup>12</sup>

*“I was in Schleswig-Holstein, barefooted in a cell. When the British captured me, I was naked and they just threw a couple of blankets around me and took me to prison. They didn’t give me any shoes or socks.”*

<sup>10</sup> Höss’s older son was called Klaus-Berndt and was 16 years old (date of birth: Feb. 6, 1930); his older daughter, Heidetraut, had not yet turned 14 (March 9, 1932)!

<sup>11</sup> This was undoubtedly the reason why Höss had “frozen” feet, according to the “Detention Report.”

<sup>12</sup> See Subsection II.13.2.



*“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.*

Faurisson noted that the tortures inflicted on Höss had been confirmed by Moritz von Schirmeister, a former associate of Joseph Goebbels at the Reich's Ministry of Propaganda. On May 7, 1948, he wrote a letter to Höss's wife at the request of the former commander of Auschwitz:<sup>13</sup>

*"Of course, it is already more than two years ago that I was brought from Minden to Nuremberg together with your husband – on March 31 and April 1, 1946. But I promised your husband back then that after my release I would write you and convey his greetings."*

At Nuremberg, von Schirmeister was a witness for the defense and was about to be released soon. In the car carrying him, he sat in the backseat together with Höss, with whom he could speak freely during transit; in particular, he remembered Höss's following outburst (see Document 3):

*"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.'"*

Von Schirmeister wrote that Höss thought it was his duty to help his "comrades" by testifying during the Nuremberg trial that only "very few knew about certain events," but added that the future of his wife and children "was the only thing that worried him." Although Höss was "treated well" in Nuremberg, meaning that he was no longer subjected to physical abuse, the threat that his wife and children would be handed over to the Soviets, which the British may have arranged already, "proved more than enough."

While in prison at Minden, Höss was brutally treated to induce him to "confess," as Ken Jones reported in 1986 (Mason 1986):

*"Mr Ken Jones was then a private with the Fifth Royal Horse Artillery stationed at Heidi [sic] in Schleswig Holstein. 'They brought him to us when he refused to co-operate over questioning about his activities during the war. He came in the winter of 1945/46 and was put in a small cell in the barracks,' recalls Mr Jones. Two other soldiers were detailed with Mr Jones to join Hoss [sic] in his cell to help break him down for interrogation. '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,' said Mr Jones. When Hoss 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, Hoss finally broke down and made a full confession to the authorities."*

<sup>13</sup> A facsimile of a retyped copy of this letter was published by Vincent Reynouard on his web site <http://sansconcessiontv.org/phdnm/lettre-a-mme-hoss/>; see Document 3.

This “confession” consists of the interrogation minutes signed by Höss at 2:30 AM on March 14, 1946.<sup>14</sup> It will be analyzed in Part Two. It had to be expected that this confession ends with an assertion claiming that it was made voluntarily and is truthful, but in the light of what was revealed here, this sounds tragically ironic: the document states indeed that its content corresponds to the statements made by the interrogatee and constitutes “*die reine Wahrheit*” – “the pure truth.” This is followed by the signatures of two witnesses and by Captain William Cross’s assertion that Höss had made this statement “voluntarily”!

It is worthwhile keeping in mind what Höss wrote about it in his Krakow notes:

*“I do not know what is in the protocol, although I signed it.”*

Jones mentions another person who would have had a major part in the first interrogation of former Auschwitz commander: Vera Atkinson, who had appeared during the TV show “Secret Hunters.” Ella “told how Hoss [sic] made a full and frank confession to the killing of two-and-a half million inmates of the concentration camp” (Mason 1986). During a video interview in January 1987, she made the following statements as reproduced in a 2012 book (Footitt/Kelly, pp. 61f.):

*“While she was there [in the British zone], Rudolf Höss was captured and kept in a small prison in Minden (not far from Bad Oeynhausen). Vera was asked to act as interpreter at his interrogation because she was the only trustworthy person who could speak good enough German. Despite her many years of intelligence work, this experience was not without emotional consequences for her.*

*He was disguised as a local countryman, with big moustache disguise. The interrogation started as: ‘So you are Blinky Blonk – the assumed name’, and he said ‘Yes!’ ‘and you’ve been on the farm, working on the farm?’ ‘Yes’ ‘and you had the lack of feeling to steal a bike from one of the farmers’. That was what we pretended to accuse him of, and he claimed that that was absolutely wrong. ‘Well possibly, possibly, possibly that’s true. But we know that you are not XX, because we know that you are Rudolph [sic] Höss, former commandant of Auschwitz’. Höss was taken outside to the courtyard, and the sergeant removed his moustache. He no longer denied who he was. 1 million 500 thousand people killed under his surveillance was the accusation, but he claimed that that was their own figure, but the correct one was over 2 million, about 2 million 300 thousand. We were all struck silent for a moment.”*

<sup>14</sup> MIM. See Document 2. Facsimile of the original in YVA, O.51-41.3, pp. 1-8.



This story is clearly imaginative; in addition, Atkinson confused Höss with Pohl, as derives from her reference to the theft of a bike. Pohl had been arrested on May 27, 1946 on a farm “ostensibly on a charge of stealing a bicycle.”<sup>15</sup>

Thomas Harding reported that a Jewish great uncle of his, the British Army captain Howard Harvey Alexander, called Hanns, had a prominent role in Höss’s capture.

Earlier, on December 10, 1945, he had arrested Gustav Simon, the former *Gauleiter* and chief of the civilian administration in Luxembourg, who committed suicide a week later.<sup>16</sup> In a report dated “5/DEC/45” [sic] and signed by himself, he reported on the facts of the arrest. At first, he pointed out his qualifications:<sup>17</sup>

*“Report of Captain Alexander H.H. of J.A.G. [Judge Advocate General] Staff Pool, H.Q. B.A.O.R. [British Army of the Rhine] attached to No. 1 War Crimes Investigation Team, c/o H.Q. 4th Wilts. [4th Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment] at Belsen Camp.”*

Other documents confirm that Captain Alexander belonged to this unit headquartered at “Hohne (Belsen) Camp.”<sup>17</sup>

On March 8, 1946, he went to the headquarters of British Field Security Section 92 located at Heide. The British had created more than a hundred Field Security Sections, which controlled the territory of northern Germany with police and counter-espionage jurisdiction. Alexander explained to Cross, the head of this unit, that he had been put in charge of tracking down Höss. Although it was unknown where he was hiding, his family, who lived at an old farm at St. Michaelisdonn, was kept under surveillance. Cross objected that this was not his unit’s task, but was convinced otherwise by the importance of the fugitive. A day earlier, hence on March 7th, Alexander had arrested Höss’s wife Hedwig. She was interrogated in a cell, but refused to reveal her husband’s hiding place. Then Alexander went to the farm and interrogated Höss’s children, all minors (3 to 16 years old) who had been left behind alone. Not getting the answers he wanted, he jailed them as well, but Höss’s wife still wouldn’t talk.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>15</sup> “Special interrogation report on SS Ogruf, Gen Lt der Waffen SS Oswald Pohl.” TNA, WO 311/706, p. 15 of the report.

<sup>16</sup> “Report on arrest of Gustav Simon, alias Hans Woffler formerly Gauleiter of Luxemburg by Capt H H Alexander, Pioneer Corps War Crimes Investigation Unit.” TNA, WO 309/1631.

<sup>17</sup> TNA, WO 309/1631.

<sup>18</sup> Harding 2013b, pp. 236-239. In the book, the author calls the two main characters, Alexander and Höss, by their first names, Hanns and Rudolf.

*“With their tactics of isolation and intimidation failing to produce a result, Hanns realised that they must develop an alternative approach. At twilight on 11 March 1946, a noisy old steam train was driven past the rear of the prison. Hanns burst into Hedwig’s cell and informed her that the train was about to take her son to Siberia and that she would never see Klaus again. Allowing the message to sink in for a few moments, Hanns then added that she could prevent her son’s deportation if she told him where her husband was living and under what alias. Hanns then left Hedwig sitting on her cot with a piece of paper and a pencil. When he returned ten minutes later, he saw that she had written a note with Rudolf’s location and his alias: the Kommandant of Auschwitz was living at Hans Peter Hansen’s farm in Gottrupel under the name ‘Franz Lang’.”*

Having obtained that information, Cross and Alexander hatched a plan for Höss’s arrest:

*“Over the next hour the men of Field Security Section 92 were assembled and briefed on the operation. Many of them were German Jews like Hanns, from the Pioneer Corps – men who had been driven out of their country and who had lost family members in Auschwitz. 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, similarly enraged, men such as Bernard Clarke, from the south coast, and Karl ‘Blitz’ Abrahams, from Liverpool.”*

Alexander also got in touch with Field Security Section 318 and brought with him a physician from the 5th Royal Horse Artillery Regiment. This gang, which consisted of 25 men, acted the night of March 11, 1946:

*“Rudolf was ‘woken with a start’ by the commotion outside. At first, he was unconcerned, assuming ‘that it was one of the robberies which were frequent at this time in the area’. Then he heard a stern voice ordering him to open up. Realising that he had no alternative, Rudolf opened the door. Two men in British uniform stood facing him. Rudolf could tell by their insignia that one was a captain, the other a doctor. Behind them stood at least twenty soldiers, their guns drawn. He was confused by the lights and the presence of all these men.*

*Without warning the tall, handsome, fierce-looking captain thrust a pistol in his mouth. He was then searched for cyanide pills. ‘Go and see that he is clean,’ Hanns said to the doctor, holding Rudolf while his*

*mouth was searched for vials of poison. After a few seconds, the doctor gave the all-clear.*

*The captain began talking in perfect German.<sup>19</sup> It was immediately obvious to Rudolf that the man was a native speaker. He introduced himself as Captain Alexander of the British War Crimes Investigation Team, and demanded his identity documents – Franz Lang, temporary card number B22595. Hanns had seen this name on the plate next to the barn door, but knew it to be untrue. The man looked too similar to the figure in the photograph that he carried with him. Older, sicker, thinner, to be sure, but similar.*

*Hanns flashed the photograph and told Rudolf that he believed him to be the Kommandant of Auschwitz. Again Rudolf denied the claim, pointing once more at his identity papers. Perhaps he would be able to wriggle out of this: after all, the British had let him slip through their fingers in the past.*

*However, Hanns remained convinced. He rolled back the man's shirt-sleeves to see if there was a blood group tattooed on his arm, but there was nothing. The conversation went round in circles. Yet Hanns wasn't going to give up. His eyes roved about the barn entrance searching for a way to prove the man's identity. At last Hanns looked down and noticed his wedding ring.*

*'Give it to me,' he said.*

*'I can't, it has been stuck for years,' Rudolf answered.*

*'No problem,' Hanns said, 'I'll just cut off your finger.'"*

Alexander asked one of his soldiers to bring a knife, and at this point Höss caved in and handed it over. Inside the ring there were the names "Rudolf" and "Hedwig."

*"Having identified his man, Hanns was ready to make the arrest. But he sensed that his colleagues wanted to vent their hatred. Indeed, he wanted to join in. He had to make a quick decision: should he allow them free rein, or should he protect Rudolf? Turning to his men, Hanns said, 'In ten minutes I want to have Höss in my car – undamaged' and walked off. He knew that this made him responsible for what was about to happen, but he was prepared to face the consequences.*

*Rudolf was immediately surrounded by the remaining soldiers, who dragged him to one of the barn's slaughter tables, tore the pyjamas from his body and beat him with axe handles. Rudolf screamed, but the*

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<sup>19</sup> This is in sharp contrast to Vera Atkinson's claim that she "was asked to act as interpreter at his interrogation because she was the only trustworthy person who could speak good enough German."

*blows kept coming. After a short period, the doctor spoke to Hanns: 'Call them off,' he said, 'unless you want to take back a corpse.' Just as suddenly as it had started, the beating stopped. A rough woollen blanket was wrapped around Rudolf's shoulders and he was carried out of the barn."*

Höss was loaded onto a truck and taken to a prison in Heide. Along the way Alexander interrogated him. Höss admitted that he had been the commander of Auschwitz and claimed he was "personally responsible for the deaths of 10,000 people."

The gang stopped in a bar in the city center to celebrate the arrest (Harding 2013b, pp. 240-244):

*"After they were finished celebrating, Hanns walked back to the truck, pulled Rudolf out of the vehicle, removed the blanket from his shoulders, and made him walk naked to the prison on the other side of the snow-covered square. Once inside the prison, Hanns, along with a sergeant from the Field Security Section, began Rudolf's first formal interrogation. Alcohol was forced down the prisoner's throat and they beat him with his own whip, confiscated from the barn in Gottrupel. A pair of handcuffs were on his wrists at all times, and with the temperature in the cell well below freezing, Rudolf's uncovered feet quickly developed frostbite."*

Here Harding reproduces a very telling photograph captioned "Rudolf Höss, after British arrest, March 1946" (*ibid.*, p. 244, see Document 4). There are other photographs of the time, one of which is particularly significant (*ibid.*, p. 245, see Document 4a).

*"Three days later, on 15 March 1946, Hanns delivered Rudolf to Camp Tomato, a British-run prison near the town of Minden. There, Colonel Gerald Draper – the War Crimes Group's lawyer – began a further round of intensive questioning. A few hours afterwards, Rudolf's statement was typed into an eight-page confession and a one-paragraph summary. It was the first time that a concentration camp Kommandant had provided details of the Final Solution. Rudolf had confessed to coordinating the killing of two million people."*

The date of March 15 is obviously incorrect, unless it refers to the English translation of the "confession" (see below).

A Jewish sergeant from Liverpool, Karl Louis Abrahams, was also part of the unit which arrested Höss. On March 24, 1946, he wrote a letter to his wife, Betty, in which he informed her of the capture of "the greatest swine that ever was" (Jackman):

*“His interrogation was an experience I shall never forget. We were at it for about three days and two nights on the trot. No sleep – the atmosphere was weird and unreal as we heard him confessing that he had personally supervised the gassing and burning of over two and a half million human beings – mostly our fellow Jews.”*

On March 27, 1985, William Cross wrote an informative letter to Colonel Robson on Höss’s arrest, in which he confirmed the picture outlined above:<sup>20</sup>

*“With regard to the interrogation of Frau Hoess, we received information that this person was living in a flat in a brewery in our area. We knew from experience that widows usually had photographs of their late husband, and we visited Frau Hoess and three sons; I think the eldest was about sixteen.*

*She was asked where her husband was and she replied that he was dead. Searching the flat we could not find a photograph, and felt that he was alive.*

*After a few months and no trace of him we decided to arrest her and the three sons<sup>[21]</sup> and place them in jail, Frau Hoess was put in a separate cell. For five days she was visited and asked one question – ‘Where is your husband’, and for five days her answer was ‘He is dead’; we knew this was untrue.*

*On the morning of the sixth day we put on an act; the rear of the cells backed on to a railway line and a train was organised to come to the rear of the cells with as much noise as possible, and stop outside.*

*We then informed Frau Hoess that the train outside was there to take her three sons to Siberia, unless she told us where her husband was and his aliases; if she did not do this then she could have two minutes to say goodbye to her sons, or tell us what we wanted to know. We left her for ten minutes or so with paper and pencil to write down the information we required. Fortunately our bluff worked; she wrote down the information and she and her sons were sent home.*

*That is how Rudolf Hoess, alias Franz Lang was captured.”*

Inge-Brigitte, Höss’s youngest daughter, was located and interviewed by Thomas Harding while he was doing research for his already-mentioned book. In this interview, she stated (Harding 2013a):

<sup>20</sup> The letter, written by W. Cross to Colonel Robson, the then-curator of the Museum of Military Intelligence at Chicksands, is located in this institute’s archive without any classification.

<sup>21</sup> Rather one son and two daughters: Klaus-Berndt, 16 years old, Heidetraut, almost 14 years old, and Inge-Brigitte, 12 years old (born on Aug. 18, 1933).

*“I remember when they came to our house to ask questions,’ she says, her voice tight. ‘I was sitting on the table with my sister. I was about 13 years old. The British soldiers were screaming: ‘Where is your father? Where is your father?’ over and over again. I got a very bad headache. I went outside and cried under a tree. [...]’ The story continues. ‘My older brother Klaus was taken with my mother. He was beaten badly by the British. My mother heard him scream in pain from the room next door. Just like any mother, she wanted to protect her son, so she told them where my father was.’”*

## 2.Statement of March 14, 1946

The history of this document has quite some enigmatic aspects. There is, first of all, a handwritten text by Höss of 10 pages, with a progressive numbering from 2 to 11 by the British, but without date and signature. The page numbers are at the top within a circle.<sup>22</sup> It consists of a duplicate text, that is, a first version going from pages 2 to 5, and a second, which looks like a neat copy, from pages 6 to 11. Pages 2 and 6, as well as 3 and 7 correspond almost completely to each other (except for minor variations), while pages 4 and 5 have no match in the second version, and pages 9 and 10 have none in the first version. Page 8 corresponds to page 11. The second version has an incomplete page numbering, with the numbers placed at the top left before the text; page 7 has the number 2, page 9 the number 4, and page 10 the Roman numeral “II”; the other pages do not contain numbers.

Next, there is an 8-page typed German-language text that should be the transcript of the manuscript. The last page has the handwritten date “March 14, 46” and the time, 2:30, followed by Höss’s signature. Beneath that the following typed phrase appears:

*“Ich habe das vorher Angefuehrte gelesen und bestaetige dass es meinen eigenen Ausfuehrungen entspricht und dass es die reine Wahrheit ist.*

*14 Mar 46.”*

*“I have read the text written above and confirm that it corresponds to my statements and that it is the absolute truth.*

*14 Mar 46.”*

Underneath this, yet another handwritten date and time as well as Höss’s signature appear. This is the only page signed by him.

<sup>22</sup> YVA, O.51-41.1; see Document 5.

At the bottom, there are two lines with the label “witnessed,” of which the first, undated line shows the name of out H. K. Roberts, Sgt., and the second the signature of Sergeant Martin Wille Kudisch and is dated March 15, 1946.

The document closes with this typewritten text (see Document 6):<sup>23</sup>

*“I certify that the above-named NCOs – Sjt KUDISCH M and Sjt ROBERTS HK – were present throughout the entire proceedings whilst the prisoner Rudolf HOESS made this statement voluntarily.*

*14 Mar 1946*

[signed William Cross]

*Capt*

*CC 92 Field Security Section.”*

The main mystery is that this German “transcript” contains fundamental passages – such as Höss’s meeting with Himmler in Berlin, his visit to Treblinka, and the figure of three million Auschwitz victims – which have no equivalent passages in the two handwritten texts. Were these missing passages added later by Höss? But if that is so, then why are they not in any of the two handwritten texts? Or were they compiled by the British? If we consider that Höss stated he signed this document without knowing what was in it, this suggests that the second scenario is correct. However, the problem of authenticity of this text is only second in importance to that of its truthfulness, since Höss willingly or unwillingly supported this transcript by formally certifying it as the “absolute truth.” For this reason, I consider Höss to be the author of this text when analyzing it in Part Two, although there are serious doubts about it.

This document was then translated into English. This results from the headline “Production No. AD/2,” which also appears as a header of the German transcript, where it is all hand-written. This 8-page typed text is full of handwritten additions in English, mostly translations of German terms. At the end it is dated March 15, 1946, no doubt the day the translation was made. As is apparent from the attestations appearing on the last page, the translation was created in sections by three interpreters:

*“I hereby certify that I have truly and accurately translated pages 1 – 3 of the original statement of Rudolf Hoess.”*

This is followed by the signature of B. Grant and his qualification. The second certificate covers pages 4-6 and is signed by W. Rose. The last one refers to pages 7-8 and has the signature of P.D. Wuerzburger.

<sup>23</sup> MIM. The document was sent to me without any archival reference. A carbon copy of this statement (with very few variations) is in YVA, O.51-41.4.

Finally, next to the date, there is the signature of Captain William Cross, Commander of the “92 Field Security Section” (see Document 7).

This translation then became Nuremberg Document NO-1210. At least two official transcripts of this translation exist. One is preserved at the *Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine* in Paris and has the archival reference CXXXII-18; the document is classified as “D/749a 167b.” The text is a transcript of the above-mentioned typewritten text without the handwritten additions. Another transcript is headed “Translation of Document No. NO-1210 Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes.” The text, all typed, also includes the handwritten parts of the original text. At the end, after the three translation certifications mentioned earlier, there is a “Certificate of Translation” stating:

*“I, Jules N. Beaumont, Civ. No. X-045038, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1210. Jules N. Beaumont. Civ. No. X-045038.”*

The date given (March 15) is clearly wrong. This version contains two handwritten notes in German that refer to an original. The first, p. 2, says “*unsinnige Übersetzung*” (“senseless translation,” next to the sentence: “I was given the order, by a higher authority the then inspectorate of the concentration camps”), while the other on p. 3, next to the phrase “(page 2 of the original),” says “*Original unleserlich*” (“Original illegible”). This indicates that the person adding these handwritten remarks probably had the German transcript available, and that he disagreed with the translation. It can be ruled out that this is Höss’s handwriting, but it cannot be determined with certainty that it is Beaumont’s, because this translation does not contain his handwritten signature. If these are Beaumont’s remarks, he obviously was not the author of the translation, as one would assume from his attestation.

In addition to the three texts mentioned above, there is another translation, unfortunately without date or signature. The text consists of nine pages, the first of which is torn at the top margin, so the first two lines read only:<sup>24</sup>

*“... Franz LANG – having been duly warned... that the following statements are true.”*

The comparison between this translation and the one appearing in the three documents mentioned earlier is not of particular interest to this study. Hence, I merely list a few examples (the first quote is from the text “Pro-

<sup>24</sup> YVA, O.51-41.1, pp. 13-21.



duction No. AD/2,” the second from the translation certified by Beaumont):

1) “I was given the order, by an higher authority” (p. 1)

2) “My higher authority, The Inspectorate of Concentration Camps, instructed me” (p. 1).

1) “The Fuehrer ordered the solution of the Jewish question in Europe. A few so-called Vernichtungslager are existing in the general government (BELZEK near RAWA RUSKA Ost Polen, Tublinka [*sic*] near MALINA [*sic*] on the River Bug, and WOLZEK near Lublin)” (p. 2).

2) “The Fuehrer has ordered a solution of the Jewish problem in EUROPE. At present there are already several extermination camps in the territory of the General Government (BELZEK near RAWA RUSKA, Eastern Poland, TEBLINKA [*sic*] near MALINA [*sic*] on the river BUG and WOLZEK near LUBLIN” (p. 2/14).

1) “These camps were not very efficient and could not be enlarged. I visited the camp TREBLINKA in Spring 1942 to inform myself about the conditions” (p. 2)

2) “But the capacity of these camps is very small and they cannot be further extended (NB – At this point of giving his version of HIMMLER’s instructions, HOESS remarked “I myself visited the camp TREBLINKA in the spring of 1942 in order to acquaint myself with the conditions” (p. 2).

1) “In January 1945 there were about 63000 in all camps. In AUSCHWITZ I imagine about 3,000,000 people were put to death, about 2,500,000 were put through the gas-chambers” (p. 6)

2) “630,000<sup>25</sup> inmates was the combined state of all camps in January 1945. According to my knowledge 3000000 people lost their lives in the concentration camp AUSCHWITZ. I estimate that of these 2500,000 [*sic*] have been gassed” (p. 7/19).

### 2.1. The Two Handwritten Versions

In this subsection, I translate the most important passages of the two handwritten statements of March 14, 1946:<sup>26</sup>

“[p. 2/6] *i/Nov. {in Nov.} 1939 I became leader of the protective custody camp in that place until my transfer to Auschwitz i.{n} May 1940.*

*[p. 3/7] {2.} I was commissioned by my superior authority, the former Inspectorate of Concentration Camps, to create on the grounds of the*

<sup>25</sup> This is the correct number; 63000 is an error, probably committed during transcription.

<sup>26</sup> Words in {braces} indicate text variations of the second version compared to the first; ~~erossed-out~~ words are only in the first version. Some minor text variations cannot be transferred into English. Text in [brackets] was added by me.

former Pol.{ish} art.{illery} barracks near Auschwitz, a quarantine camp for inmates from Poland. After Himmler had visited the camp in {the spring of} 1941, I received the order to expand the camp as a large concentration camp for the east{,} in particular to deploy the inmates in agriculture, which had to be developed as much as possible, thereby turning the entire swamp and flood plain near the River Vistula into arable land. Furthermore, he ordered to make ~~some~~ 8 – 10,000 inmates available for the construction of a new Buna factory of the I.G. Farben. He concomitantly ordered ~~to create~~ {the creation of} a PoW camp for some 100,000 Russian PoWs in the Birkenau area.

The number of {admitted} inmates grew from day to day. Despite my repeated objection{s} that there weren't enough accommodations, more internments were allocated ~~to me~~. Since the sanitary facilities were not enough {insufficient} in every way, diseases were inevitable,{.} ~~hence~~ mortality rose as well. Since it was not permitted to bury inmates, crematoria had to be built.

In 1941, the first {larger} internments of Jews from Slovakia a.{nd} the district of Upper Sil.{esia} were carried out. Those unable to work were gassed in the vestibule of the crematorium on orders of Himmler, which he gave me personally.

~~Also~~, Russ. PoWs were transferred for gassings by the state police headquarters of ~~Breslau a. Troppau~~ {Troppau a. Breslau as well.}

Since the newly to be erected {4} crematoria were finished only in 1942{,} the inmates had to be gassed in provisionally erected gassing rooms, and then cremated in pits in the ground. After the 4 large {lg.} crematoria had been ~~completed~~ {finished} mass transports commenced from Greece, France, Belgium a. Holland. All {inmates} capable of working had to be separated at the transport train.

My objections to the ~~Reichssicherheitshauptamt~~ {RSHA}<sup>[27]</sup> were rejected{,} always due to an order from Himmler that these operations had to be carried out expeditiously a. that every SS leader{,} impeding this in any way should be held responsible.

The physicians tried everything in their power to fight the resulting epidemics; due to the excessive overcrowding, almost all measures used were futile.

Of the large transports of Jews, some 90,000 from Slovakia, 65,000 from Greece, – 110,000 from France – 20,000 from Belgium, 90,000 from Holland 400,000 from Hungary {-} 250,000 from Poland a. Up-

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<sup>27</sup> Reich Security Main Office.

*per Silf.lesia, 100,000 from Deutschland a{.} Theresienstadt were brought to Auschwitz.*

*During these operations, usually 2-3 trains of 2,000 ~~each~~ were brought in daily. During the Hungary operation at most 5 trains, that is, 10,000 people.<sup>[28]</sup>*

[p. 4] *Gassing Procedure*

*a/ in prov. rooms*

*2 old farmhouses made free of gaps*

*a.[nd] equipped with strong wooden doors –*

*The transports are unloaded on a side spur i/ Birkenau. Those who can walk are selected a. led to the camps[;] all luggage is put down a.[nd] later brought to the property warehouses[.]*

*All others on foot to the facilities some 1 km away.*

*At night all in/truck, during days only the sick and those unable to walk.*

*All have to undress in front of the houses[.]*

*The doors have a sign saying 'Desinfection room' [.]*

*Then into the rooms depending on the size 2-300 people[.]*

*The doors [were] screwed shut a.[nd] through sm. hatches 1-2 cans of Cyclon 'B' each thrown in[;] duration of exposure depending on weather 3 – 10 minutes[.]*

*After 1/2 an hour the corpses are dragged out by a circle of inmates – who work there constantly – a.[nd] burned in pits in the ground. Duration 6-7 hours.*

*– Prior to the incineration, gold teeth and rings are removed[.]*

*2 instructed medical orderlies throw in the gas cans[;] a physician is present.*

*b/ in the lg. crematoria*

*The transports arrive at a ramp near the 4 cremat.[oria] Unloading[, ] selection[, ] taking away of luggage as above[.]*

*Those to be gassed walk into a large underground room provided with benches a.[nd] provisions to keep the clothes. F<sup>[29]</sup>*

*After that, they walk into the actual gassing room[, ] which holds 2000 persons. It is equipped with water pipes a.[nd] showers, creating the impression of a washing facility. F While undressing, the people are told that they have to remember exactly where they put their clothes, so that they find them afterwards.*

*2 sergeants remain in the gas room until the end to prevent any unrest.*

*At the last moment, the iron doors are closed, and 4-5 Cyclon cans are*

<sup>28</sup> In the second version, these two sentences are on p. 10.

<sup>29</sup> It is not known what this and the next F stand for.

*thrown in through hatches. The Cyclon [is] a granular blue mass – hydrogen cyanide – [it] acts instantly – numbing. After 1/2 an hour, the fans are turned on a.[nd] the corpses are driven to the cremation furnaces upstairs[.] The cremation of some 2000 people in 5 furnaces takes some 12 hours. [p. 5] There were 2 facilities with 5 double furnaces at Auschwitz 2 facilities with 4 large furnaces each. Moreover 1 temp. facility as described earlier. all the accumulating effects were sorted in the effects warehouse Valuables went to the Reichsbank in Berlin every month. Clothes after cleaning to armament companies, f.[or] eastern workers a.[nd] settlers. tooth gold gets smelted and sent to the sanitation office.”*

## 2.2. The Transcript

In this subsection, I translate the most important parts of the typewritten “transcript.”<sup>30</sup>

*“[p. 1] In November 1939, I was deployed as leader of a protective custody camp in the rank of an SS captain. Until my transfer to AUSCHWITZ on the first of May 1940.*

*I was commissioned by my superior authority, the former Inspectorate of C[oncentration]C[amp]s, to create from the grounds of the former Polish artillery barracks near AUSCHWITZ, a quarantine camp for inmates from Poland. After Himmler had visited the camp in 1941, I received the order to expand the camp as a large concentration camp for the east, in particular to deploy the inmates in agriculture, which had to be developed as much as possible, thereby turning the entire swamp and flood plain near the River Vistula into arable land. Furthermore, he ordered making some 8 – 10,000 inmates available for the construction of a new Buna factory of the I.G. Farben. He concomitantly ordered to create a PoW camp for some 100,000 Russian PoWs in the Birkenau area.*

*The number of inmates grew from day to day despite my objections that there weren't enough accommodations, more internments were allocated to me. Since the sanitary facilities were not sufficient in any way, epidemic diseases were inevitable. Hence, mortality rose as well. Since it was not permitted to bury inmates, crematoria had to be built.*

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<sup>30</sup> AGK, NTN, 103, pp. 2-8.

*In 1941, the first transports of Jews came from SLOVAKIA and the region of Upper Silesia.[.] Those unable to work were gassed in the vestibule of the crematorium on orders of Himmler, which he gave me personally. In June 1941 [p. 2] I was summoned to Himmler in Berlin where he basically told me the following. The Fuehrer has ordered the solution of the Jewish question in Europe. Several so-called extermination camps already exist in the General Government (BELZEK near RAVA RUSKA eastern Poland, TREBLINKA near MALINA [Malkinia] on the River BUG, and WOLZEK near LUBLIN). These camps were under the authority of the Einsatzkommandos [task forces] of the SECURITY POLICE headed by high SIPO officers and guard details. These camps had a low capacity, however, and could not be expanded. I myself visited the Treblinka camp in spring of 1942 to acquaint myself with the conditions. The exterminations were conducted using the following method: There were small chambers the size of rooms which were filled with gas from vehicle engines through feed pipes. This method was unreliable, because the engines consisted of old captured vehicles and tanks, which failed frequently. Hence, the transports could not be processed in such a way that an exact implementation of the operational plan, this was about the evacuation of the Warsaw Ghetto, could be carried out. According to statements made by the camp leader, some 800,000 people had been gassed at the TREBLINKA camp in the course of half a year. For all the reasons given above, HIMMLER explained to me that the only opportunity to expand these facilities so that they matched the general plan was at AUSCHWITZ, first as a railway junction of 4 transiting lines, and also because the sparsely populated camp area could be completely cordoned off. For these reasons, he had decided to move the mass extermination to AUSCHWITZ, and I had to immediately start with measures to carry this out. He wished [to see] exact construction plans conforming to these guidelines within 4 weeks. He stated moreover: This task is so difficult and serious that he cannot charge just anyone with it[.] He already intended to entrust another higher SS leader with this task, but during the construction phase it would not be good if 2 leaders were to give orders side by side. Hence, I received the clear instruction to carry out the extermination of the transports sent by the RSHA. Regarding the sequence of the incoming transports, I had to get in touch with SS Obersturmbannführer [Lieutenant Colonel] EICHMANN of Office 4 (which was headed by Gruppenführer [Lieutenant General] MÜLLER). At the same time, the transports of Russian PoWs from the regions of the Gestapo headquarters*

*BRESLAU, TROPFAU and KATTOWITZ also arrived, which had to be exterminated at Auschwitz on HIMMLER's order, written direction of the Gestapo chief in charge. Since the newly to be erected cremation facilities were finished only in 1942, the inmates had to be gassed in provisionally erected gassing rooms, and then cremated in pits in the ground. I herewith describe the procedure of the gassing procedure [sic]:*

*2 old farmhouses, located secludedly in the BIRKENAU area, were made free of gaps and equipped with strong wooden doors. The transports as such were unloaded on a side spur in BIRKENAU. Inmates fit for work were selected and taken to the camps, all luggage was put down a. later brought to the property warehouses. The others destined for gassings went on foot to the facilities some 1 km away. The sick and those unable to walk were transported there by truck. During transports arriving at night, all were carried there by truck. In front of the farmhouses, all had to undress behind erected brushwood screens. The doors had a sign saying DESINFECTIOIN ROOM. By means of interpreters, the sergeants in charge had to tell the people that they ought to pay close attention to their things, so that they would find them after the delousing. This prevented any agitation right from the start. Those undressed then went into the rooms, 2 – 300 people, depending on the size. The doors were screwed shut, and through small hatches, one to 2 cans of Cyclon B each were spread out[.] This was a granular mass of hydrogen cyanide. Duration of exposure depending on weather 3 – 10 minutes. After half an hour, the doors were opened and the corpses were dragged out by a unit working there constantly and burned in pits in the ground. Prior to the incineration, gold teeth and rings were removed, fire wood was stacked up between the corpses, and when a pile had some 100 corpses in it, the wood was lit using rags soaked with petroleum. Once the incineration was well under way, other corpses were thrown to this. The fat collecting at the bottom of the pit was poured back into the fire with buckets in order to accelerate the incineration process particularly during wet weather. The duration of the incineration lasted 6-7 hours. During westerly winds, the stench of the burned corpses could be noticed even inside the camp. After cleaning out the pits, the remaining ashes were crushed. This happened on a cement slab where inmates pulverized the remaining bones with wooden pounders. These remains were then poured into the Vistula at a remote location using trucks.*

*After erection of the new large cremation facilities, the following procedure was used:*

[p. 3] *After the first 2 large-scale crematoria had been finished in 1942 (the 2 others were finished half a year later), mass transports from France, Belgium, Holland and Greece commenced. The following procedure was used for this. The transport trains left [sic] at a ramp with 3 tracks which were built right between the crematoria, property warehouse and the Birkenau camp. The selection of those fit for work as well as putting down the luggage happened right on the ramp. Those fit for work were brought to the various camps, and those to be exterminated to one of the new crematoria. There they first walked into a large underground room for undressing. This room was equipped with benches and provisions to hand up clothes; here, too, the people were told by interpreters that they were led to take a bath and to be deloused and that they should pay attention to the location of their clothes. Then they walked into the next room that was also underground [and] that was equipped with water pipes and showers, which thus had to create the impression of a bathroom. Until the very end, 2 sergeants had to remain in the room in order to prevent any unrest.*

*It happened on occasion that inmates realized what this was about, especially the transports from BELSEN knew, for most of them came from the east, when the trains had reached the region of Upper Silesia, that they were most likely being taken to their extermination. During transports from BELSEN, security measures were reinforced, and the transports were split up in small groups, and these groups were then divvied up among the crematoria to prevent riots. SS men formed a tight chain and pushed resisters by force into the gassing rooms. This happened only rarely, though, for the reassuring measures simplified the procedure. I especially remember one example. A transport from BELSEN had arrived, and after roughly 2/3, these were mostly men, a mutiny broke out among the remaining third still present in the undressing room; 3 or 4 of the SS sergeants entered the room with their weapons in order to expedite the undressing, and because the inmates of their own cremation unit couldn't handle this. During this, the lighting cables were ripped out, the SS men assaulted, one of them stabbed, and all robbed of their weapons. Since it was completely dark in this room, a wild shooting broke out between the guards at the exit and the inmates inside. When I arrived, I ordered the doors shut, the gassing procedure of the first 2/3 finished, and then [we] went into the room with flashlights and pistols and forced the inmates into one corner, from where*

*they were then led out individually and shot with a small caliber on my orders.*

*It often happened repeatedly that women hid their little children among their underwear and their clothes and didn't take them along into the gas chambers. The clothes were searched by the permanent unit of the cremation inmates under the [supervision of the] SS in charge, and any children found that way were afterwards also sent to the gas room. After half an hour, the electric fans in the gassing room were turned on, and the corpses were driven to the cremation furnaces located upstairs using elevators. The cremation of some 2,000 people in 5 furnaces lasted roughly 12 hours. At Auschwitz, there were 2 facilities with 5 double furnaces each and 2 facilities with 4 large furnaces each; furthermore, one temporary facility existed as described earlier. The second temporary facility had been eliminated.*

*All the accumulating clothes and effects were sorted in the effects warehouse by the inmate unit that worked there permanently and was also lodged there. The valuables went each month to the Reichsbank to Berlin. Clothes after cleaning to armament companies for the eastern workers working there, and the settlers. The tooth gold was smelted and sent also every month to the sanitation office of the Waffen SS. In charge of this was Quartermaster General SS Gruppenführer BLUMENREUTER. I myself have never personally shot or beaten anyone.*

*Due to these mass admissions, the number of inmates fit for work increased immeasurably. My objections to the RSHA to delay the operations, that is to say, to let fewer transport trains roll, were always rejected with reference to an order by the Reichsführer SS that the operations had to be carried out expeditiously and that every SS leader impeding this in any way would be held responsible.*

*Due to this tremendous overcrowding of the existing inmate accommodations and the at once insufficient sanitary facilities especially in the BIRKENAU camp, new epidemics of typhus, scarlet fever and diphtheria flared up over and over again. The physicians tried everything in their power to fight the resulting epidemics, but almost all measures employed failed. In military respects, the physicians were subordinate to the camp commander, but with respect to medical issues, they had their own chain of command and were subordinate to the head of the WVHA's medical corps, STANDARTENFÜHRER Dr. Lolling, who himself was subordinate to REICHSARZT SS-Obergruppenf.[ührer] Dr. GRAWITZ."*



The statement continues that those condemned to death for non-political reasons were sent to the camp's Gestapo on orders of the RSHA. They were killed with lethal injections, including gasoline. Doctors had to draw up normal death certificates giving a disease as the cause of death. In Auschwitz, several medical experiments were carried out on detainees by Dr. Karl Clauberg and Dr. Horst Schumann (sterilizations).

*"[p. 4] In order to fight the typhus epidemics, various methods were applied to exterminate lice. Severely louse-infested healthy persons were treated with various remedies, such as LAUSETTO,<sup>[31]</sup> among other things, an agent obtained from horse dust, and then it was determined how well the agent worked.*

*Dr. WIRTHS Sturmbannf.[ührer] and garrison physician, picked out women who were suspected of having cancer in order to removed early-stage cancer surgically. In this regard, he relied on experiences of his brother [which] he had made at a Hamburg hospital. Furthermore, this physician also [carried out] experiments to kill persons by means of hydrogen-cyanide injections, [on] such [persons] as had been slated for the death penalty by the Gestapo."*

The maximum occupancy of the Auschwitz Camp was 140,000 detainees.

The statement goes on to assert that Höss, after his transfer to the WVHA, was assigned to the Political Department (*Politische Abteilung*) of Office DI (see Part Two, Chapter 42).

[p. 6] Applications for death penalties (*Anträge auf Todestrafen*) for grave crimes committed by detainees "had to be amply substantiated and submitted to HIMMLER, who had to approve them"; furthermore, "applications for corporal punishment were decided by Himmler only in case of women. Regarding men, that decision was made by Glücks or his permanent deputy Maurer." In January of 1945, some 630,000 inmates were present in all camps (the text erroneously states 63000).

The statement then returns to the extermination of the Jews by giving concrete numbers.<sup>32</sup>

*"According to my estimate, some 3,000,000 people perished at Auschwitz itself. I estimate that of these, 2,500,000 were gassed. Apart from personal experiences, these numbers were made entirely officially by Obersturmbannf.[ührer] EICHMANN, the official in charge of Jewish*

<sup>31</sup> Lauseto was the German trade name of DDT. It was first used in Auschwitz in 1944. The German licensee and producer was the Bayer Company. They delivered to Auschwitz 9 metric tons of DDT on April 18, 15 tons on August 21, and 2 tons on October 3, 1944. Setkiewicz 2011, Note 105, p. 72.

<sup>32</sup> Typed declaration by Höss dated March 14, 1946, p. 6. MIM.

*issues at the RSHA, while reporting to the Reichsführer in April 1945. These were mainly Jews. I personally remember having gassed 70,000 Russian PoWs during my time as commander in Auschwitz on the order of the Gestapo chiefs in charge. The maximum number of gassings on one day at Auschwitz was 10,000. This was the maximum that could be carried out on one day with the existing facilities. I personally remember the large mass transports, 90,000 from Slovakia, 65,000 from Greece, 110,000 from France, 20,000 from Belgium, 90,000 from Holland, 400,000 from Hungary, 250,000 from Poland and Upper Silesia, 100,000 from Germany and Theresienstadt.”*

I will discuss the alleged assignment entrusted to Höss in March 1945 in Part Two, Chapter 42.

### 3.The Other Statements of March 1946

On March 16, 1946, Höss signed a handwritten *English* statement with the following text:

*“Statement made voluntarily at [Minden] Gaol by Rudolf Hoess former commandant of Auschwitz concentration camp on 16th day of March 1946.*

*I personally arranged on orders received from Himmler in May 1941 the gassing of 2 million persons between June/July 1941 and the end of 1943 during which time I was commandant of Auschwitz.”*

This is followed by Höss’s signature, together with his rank and his former position as the commander of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp.<sup>33</sup>

It is evident that the statement’s text was not written by Höss; his handwriting was different, as can already be seen from the way in which the word “Auschwitz” was written by him and by the unknown British hand.

One may ask why the British submitted this text to Höss, which is in contradiction to his alleged statement made two days earlier regarding both the date of Himmler’s order (May instead of June 1941) and the number of victims (the gassing victims were reduced from 2,500,000 to 2,000,000). Apparently, the author(s) of these lines did not even know that Höss had returned to Auschwitz in May 1944 – according to the orthodox holocaust narrative in order to assist in the “gassing” of the Hungarian Jews, which is the most significant event, numerically speaking.

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<sup>33</sup> Facsimile in Russell, outside of numbered pages (between pp. 180 & 181). See Document 8.

Assessing the events ex post facto, it looks like the British needed a brief and incisive way to attract the attention of the press.

Already on March 17, 1946, the *New York Times* published an article on page 31 titled “Nazi Mass Killer Taken; He Used Gas at Oswiecim.” The source given is “British Army Headquarters, Germany,” dated March 16. The article reads:

*“British agents today<sup>[34]</sup> captured Rudolf Hoess, former commandant of the Oswiecim concentration camp, ending a nine-month search for the man they described as probably ‘the greatest individual killer in the history of the world.’ Hoess was the missing man at the war crimes trial of Josef Kramer, ‘the Beast of Belsen.’ Kramer repeatedly accused him of gassing millions of Germans [sic] as Heinrich Himmler’s camp administrator.”*

On the following days, many newspapers, including German ones, reported on Höss’s arrest, always accompanied by the alleged gassing of 2 million people.

On March 19, 1946, the *Berliner Zeitung* carried the front-page headline: “The man who gassed two million people” (“*Der Mann, der zwei Millionen Menschen vergaste*”). That news item, dated March 18, came from an “American news agency” and stated: “During an interrogation, Hoess confessed to having gassed some two million people at Auschwitz.”

On the same day, *Der Tagespiegel* published a front-page article titled “The Commandant of Auschwitz Arrested” (“*Der Kommandant von Auschwitz verhaftet*”), also referring to a news item of March 18. The “gassing” story was reported with the same words.

The next day, the same journal returned to that subject with another front-page article titled “Confession of the Auschwitz Commandant” (“*Geständnis des Auschwitzer Kommandanten*”) that referred to “a remarkable confession” in which Höss had admitted “that he personally, in carrying out Himmler’s orders, ordered the gassing of two million people in the time between June 1941 and the end of 1943, during which time he was commandant of Auschwitz.”

The British newspapers published the statement of March 16, 1946 even in facsimile; as did for instance *The Daily Herald*, in a front-page article by a certain Denis Martin (“This Man Killed 2,000,000”), which also very briefly summarized the statement of March 14, and *The Daily Telegraph* in a brief article on page 6 without headline.

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<sup>34</sup> This is evidently wrong.

References to the Belsen Trial were present in all these articles. This confirms that the British knew perfectly well which things “the greatest individual killer in the history of the world” had been made to “confess.”

The British clearly aimed at influencing public opinion, especially in Germany, in view of the future “re-education” following the victors’ prescriptions. Höss’s handwritten signature at the bottom of this document was designed to contribute a lot to this end.

Yet another document, also in English, also dates back to March 16, 1946:

*“Statement of Rudolf Hoess. Statement of Rudolf Hoess, male, made voluntarily at Minden Gaol on 16th March 1946.*

*1. I was commandant of Auschwitz from May 1941 until December 1943.*

*2. During this time the camp was visited by the following high-ranking persons:*

*Schwerin-Krosigk – Finanzminister*

*Thierack – Justizminister.*

*They inspected the camp of Auschwitz, its factories and farms and remained for approximately 3-4 hours.*

*3. I held the position of Adjutant and Schutzhaftlagerführer in Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp from 1939 until 1940.*

*4. During this time I saw the following high-ranking persons visit the camp of Sachsenhausen:*

*Frick – Innenminister (Minister of the Interior).*

*The above statement was made voluntarily by me, Rudolf Hoess, at Minden Gaol, Germany, on this 16th day of March 1946.*

*Sgd. Rudolf Hoess [only typed, no handwritten signature]*

*Witnessed by me, Capt A. Vollmar, 22 Dragoons, an officer of the Judge Advocate General’s Branch, HQ, BAOR at Minden Gaol, Germany this 16th day of March 1946.*

*Sgd. A. Vollmar, Capt, JAG Branch, HQ BACR.”*

The declaration closes with this attestation:<sup>35</sup>

*“Certified that the above text was read to the said Rudolf Hoess in German and that he agreed that it was true and voluntarily signed it.”*

On March 20, 1946, Höss signed yet another declaration, which is doubtlessly authentic:

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<sup>35</sup> TNA, WO 309/374, E 2.

*“Statement Made voluntarily at Minden Gaol by Rudolf Hoess, former Commandant of Auschwitz Concentration Camp, on the 20th of March 1946.*

*1. I was Commandant of the Concentration Camp Auschwitz from 1 May 1940 to the first of December 1943.*

*2. When I took up my duties there were approximately 50 men Waffen SS as guard platoon and 12-15 men Waffen SS as HQ section.*

*3. At the time I relinquished my command there were 3000 men Waffen SS serving as guards, 300 men Waffen SS as Camp staff, and another 200 men Waffen SS employed on other administrative duties, all told 3500 men Waffen SS at the Concentration Camp Auschwitz.*

*4. Out of those who served originally at the Camp, approximately 2500 men Waffen SS were posted to field units and replaced by others, so that during my term of service all told 6000 Waffen SS served at one time or another at Auschwitz. After my departure this exchange of personnel continued, and I should say another 1000 men Waffen SS were replaced up to the time of the evacuation of the Camp in 1945, so that all told approximately 7000 men Waffen SS have served at one time or another at the Concentration Camp Auschwitz.*

*5. Once a man had been selected from the guard troops for service with the Camp staff, he remained with the staff, unless posted away from the Camp. [followed by Höss’s signature].*

*Witnessed by me, Capt. A. Vollmar. XXII Dragoons, an officer of the Judge Advocate General’s Department, HQ, BAOR, at Minden Gaol in Germany on this 20th day of March 1946” (followed by the signature)*

At the end, there is a statement similar to that of the March 16 statement.<sup>36</sup>

*“I hereby certify that I have accurately translated this deposition from English into German to the said deponent Rudolf Hoess and that he fully agrees the contents thereof.”*

As we will see below, these are more pieces of evidence allowing us to reconstruct the history of Höss’s first statement. Schwerin von Krosigk, by the way, never set foot inside the Auschwitz Camp.

A photocopy of this statement, bearing the stamp “International Military Tribunal” (IMT), became document D 749 b. On April 15, 1946, during the deposition of Höss at the IMT in Nuremberg (see below, Section II.10), Colonel Amen presented the document as Exhibit Number USA-810.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>36</sup> TNA, WO 309/374, E 1.

<sup>37</sup> IMT, Vol. XI, p. 412.

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### Editor's Remark

References to later chapters and sections of the book as well as to documents in the appendix have been left as they are. The book is currently being translated. It is slated for publication in late 2017/early 2018. [It is currently available in a slightly corrected and updated edition from Armreg Ltd.: <https://armreg.co.uk/product/commandant-of-auschwitz-rudolf-hoss-his-torture-and-his-forced-confessions/>; editor]

# The Lies and Deceptions of Deborah Lipstadt

## Part 2

*Germar Rudolf*

### Abstract

With her book *Denying the Holocaust*, Deborah Lipstadt tried to show the flawed methods and extremist motives of “Holocaust deniers,” who, so the book’s description claims, have “no more credibility than the assertion that the earth is flat.”

The following is the transcript a video documentary based on the book *Bungled: “Denying the Holocaust.” How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory.* It demonstrates that Dr. Lipstadt clearly has neither understood what the principles and methods of science and scholarship are, 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 with anything. Among other things, she utterly fails to use generally recognized standards of evidence. Given the way she handles documents and data, it is clear that she has no interest in scholarship or reason. In fact, truth has been the antithesis of her enterprise.

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.

Since she admits herself that her opponents’ motives are irrelevant, as an inescapable consequence, so is her book.

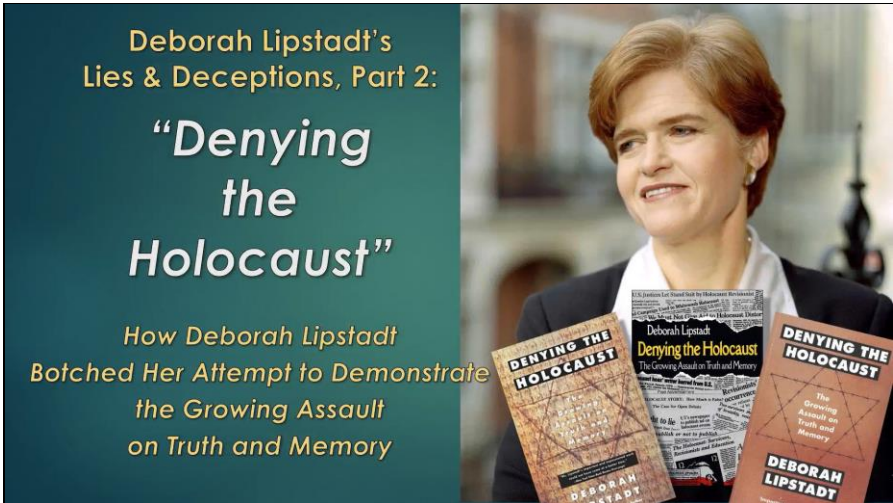
This is a transcript of this video, slightly modified to match the text format. The video documentary to this paper, as well as Part 1 of this documentary, can be watched at [HolocaustHandbooks.com/documentaries](http://HolocaustHandbooks.com/documentaries).

### 1. Introduction

Dr. Deborah Lipstadt, April 7th, 2017, TED-x Talks, Sheldonian Theatre, University of Oxford, England:<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [youtu.be/wgPLG\\_1BvQo](https://youtu.be/wgPLG_1BvQo); 00:25-00:29; 2:29-3:07



Watch the documentary at [HolocaustHandbooks.com](http://HolocaustHandbooks.com)

*“The first time I heard about Holocaust denial, I laughed. [...] Fast forward, a little over a decade, and two senior scholars, scholars of the Holocaust, two most prominent historians of the Holocaust approached me and said; ‘Deborah, let’s have coffee. We have a research idea that we think is perfect for you.’ Intrigued, and flattered that they came to me with an idea and thought me worthy of it, I asked, ‘What is it?’ And they said: ‘Holocaust denial,’ and for the second time, I laughed. ‘Holocaust denial? The flat-earth folks? The Elvis-is-alive people? I should study them?’”*

Dr. Lipstadt, professor of Modern Jewish History and Holocaust studies at Emory University, ended up accepting this research assignment, and it turned into a book that was to have major consequence. It first appeared in 1993 with the title *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*.<sup>2</sup>

In it, Ms. Lipstadt gives her perspective of the political background, motives and what she calls the “spurious methodology” (p. 111) of the revisionists, and also tries to deal with some revisionist arguments.<sup>3</sup>

One of the persons whose political background, motives and methods Lipstadt briefly mentions in the book is the British historian David Irving. Lipstadt depicts him in her book as a racist, anti-Semitic Holocaust denier.

<sup>2</sup> Free Press, New York 1993; paperback: Plume/Penguin Books, New York/London 1994; 2016

<sup>3</sup> Deborah E. Lipstadt, *Denying the Holocaust*, Free Press, New York 1993 (paperback: Plume/Penguin Books, New York/London 1994; 2016). If not indicated otherwise, page numbers refer to the 2016 paperback edition.



Irving didn't like his reputation smeared, so he decided to sue her and her publisher for defamation:<sup>4</sup>

*“And pthe problem then is, if you have a 30-year writing career, and the press gets to know that you don't defend yourself, they think it's open season. And by 1996, I could see, as I stood at the bottom of this alley, a mudslide thundering down the slopes towards me and threatening to engulf me. And the only way to stop that mudslide was to start frantically hammering pegs into the countryside, which I did with these writs. I issued a writ against Deborah Lipstadt for the book that she wrote attacking me called ‘Denying the Holocaust.’ [...] Nothing that I write is good. Everything that I write is bad, mendacious, distorted, lying, fallacious, deliberately following a political agenda. All the accusations that were made against me by Deborah Lipstadt. And now they are surprised and pained to find themselves at the receiving end of a libel writ since 1996. And they are hoping that I go away. And to their horror, I am not going away, because I have just issued fresh steps in that particular action. And we are going through that whole hell again next year or the year after, because I don't lie down.”*

The libel suit unfolding in London at the turn of the millennium, however, ended in a complete disaster for Irving, since, according to the verdict, Lipstadt and her publisher managed to prove most of the claims made against Irving as true.<sup>5</sup>

As a consequence, a number of books appeared documenting not only Irving's defeat but also claiming that “Holocaust denial” has finally been exposed as a pseudo-historical movement driven by ulterior political motives and with no basis in factual reality.<sup>6</sup>

Lipstadt's case became so famous – or was considered so important to and by the mainstream – that her own account of the trial as published in her book *History on Trial: My Day in Court with a Holocaust Denier*<sup>7</sup> has been turned into a movie which was released in September 2016; parallel

<sup>4</sup> Speech delivered at David Irving's “Real History” conference in Cincinnati, September 2001.

<sup>5</sup> That libel case has been thoroughly documented online: [www.hdot.org](http://www.hdot.org).

<sup>6</sup> For a documentation of the trial see Don D. Guttenplan, *The Holocaust on Trial: History, Justice and the David Irving Libel Case*, Granta Books, London/ W. W. Norton & Company, New York 2001; for a hostile evaluation of Irving as a historian see Richard J. Evans, *Lying about Hitler: History, Holocaust, and the David Irving Trial*, Basic Books, New York 2001; for the evidence on exterminations at Auschwitz presented by the defense see Robert J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence from the Irving Trial*, Indiana University Press, 2002.

<sup>7</sup> Ecco, New York 2005.

to this, her book telling the story of the trial was reissued under the same title as the movie: *Denial: Holocaust History on Trial*.<sup>8</sup>

Lipstadt's original work that triggered all this was also reissued, emphasizing the fact that the mainstream still considers this 24-year-old book to be highly relevant and topical. This new edition was released in December 2016. You can find it on Amazon<sup>9</sup> and anywhere else books can be bought.

In this study, we will neither deal with Irving's libel suit against Lipstadt nor with any of the publications based on it. Instead, we will go back to the roots of this entire affair, to Lipstadt's 1993 book *Denying the Holocaust*. Since for the new, 2016 edition no textual changes were made, what is said about the original edition is also true for the latest edition.

This presentation is divided into 4 parts:

In the first part, we will briefly discuss what science is, and how we can distinguish it from fake science, pretend science, or, to put it in Greek, pseudo-science. In the second part, we will briefly address Lipstadt's exposé of the evil denier's motives and their allegedly mendacious methods, while the third part discusses some of Lipstadt's claims about a few Holocaust deniers, or Holocaust revisionists, as they call themselves. In the last part, we will focus on some factual arguments proffered by Dr. Lipstadt about the Holocaust.

It goes without saying that we cannot discuss every claim Dr. Lipstadt made in her book, or else this documentary would last many hours. So we had to keep it brief here. A much more-thorough analysis of Dr. Lipstadt's claims appeared in a book of its own which, at least for now, is also available on Amazon and anywhere else books can be bought.<sup>10</sup>

## 2. Science and Pseudo-Science

Dr. Lipstadt claims numerous times that revisionist authors and organizations, the writings they publish and the arguments they proffer, are not scholarly in nature, but that they are only "pseudo-scientific" or "pseudo-academic," and that what revisionists write is merely "pseudo-history." In

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<sup>8</sup> Ecco, New York 2016.

<sup>9</sup> amzn.com/0141985518; retrieved on Oct. 17, 2017; deleted later, and replaced with a reprint of the 1994 edition: [amzn.com/dp/0452272742](https://amzn.com/dp/0452272742).

<sup>10</sup> Germar Rudolf, *Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust": How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2017; <https://amzn.com/1591481775>; retrieved on Oct. 17, 2017, but deleted shortly afterwards. Get it from Armreg Ltd: <https://armreg.co.uk/?s=denying+the+holocaust>.

fact, her book is riddled with “pseudo” terms which we find on these pages in the 2016 edition of her book: 8, 29f., 35, 65, 137, 199, 225, 236, 243, 250, 252. Consequently, she calls the revisionists’ method of writing history “spurious” (p. 127) and “fallacious” (pp. 183, 204; all page numbers given in this presentation refer to the 2016 edition).

Unfortunately, Lipstadt never explains what sets apart proper science and scholarship from sham science and fraudulent scholarship. So let us give a crash course on how to distinguish the two. We’ve taken our definitions loosely from Sir Karl Popper,<sup>11</sup> one of the most famous and prestigious philosophers of science of modern times. Of course, you can take any other one, but the result wouldn’t be all that different.

Here are seven principles of science and scholarship.

1. Freedom of Hypothesis
2. Undetermined Outcome
3. Verifiable, Legitimate Evidence
4. Hierarchy of Evidence
5. Source Criticism
6. Welcoming Criticism
7. No Data Rigging

We’ll say something briefly about each one.

### 1. Freedom of Hypothesis

The first principle concerns the first step in the creation of knowledge. It means that we are allowed and are even encouraged to ask any question that comes to our mind. Whatever curiosity drives us to investigate, or doubts make us explore, if we have a scientific mind, we welcome that. The opposite, pseudo-scientific mindset declares certain topics taboo, tends to stigmatize doubters, and bans certain questions from being asked. True scholars, on the other hand, are opponents of dogmas and taboos.

### 2. Unpredetermined Outcome

Now to the second point. It means that the answers to research questions can be determined exclusively by verifiable evidence, not by authority figures, not by social taboos, by political correctness, or even by penal law. So, when we are doing any scholarly activity, both the starting point and the end point of that activity – the initial question or assumption and the final conclusion – ought to be completely free of external constrictions. That’s at least the ideal situation. Of course, scientists are only human, and

<sup>11</sup> Karl Popper, *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*, Hutchinson & Co., London 1968; *idem.*, *Objective Knowledge*, 4th ed., Clarendon Press, Oxford 1979.

so they bend and buckle occasionally, giving way to all kinds of pressure, but that aspect of their work is what actually tarnishes their work.

The path, however, which a scholar takes to get from his initial question to the final answer, that is to say, the way we gather and evaluate evidence, that is where a lot of strictures apply.

### 3. Verifiable, Legitimate Evidence

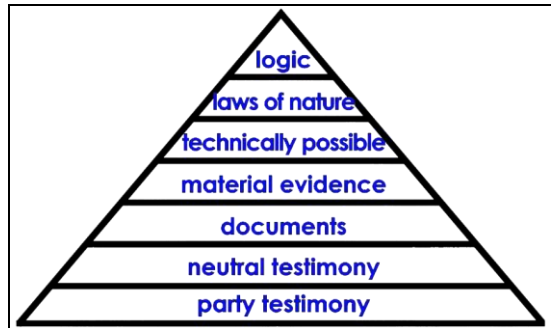
And that's our next point. Claiming something without proving it is profoundly unscientific. The way we prove things shows how our work lives up to scholarly standards. In essence, evidence we present must be verifiable by others. If others cannot locate, reproduce or recalculate the evidence we present, then we have failed. As mentioned before, there are certain methods and rules we have to comply with while collecting and interpreting our data.

To give an example, quoting a private collection of otherwise-un-sourced newspaper clippings as proof for one's claim is unacceptable, because that private collection is inaccessible to anyone else. Likewise, saying that "Mr. So-and-so told me so" is also unacceptable, because anyone can claim this, and no one can verify that it is true.

### 4. Hierarchy of Evidence

Not all types of evidence are created equal. In general, the less a piece of evidence depends on human fallibility, the more reliable it usually is. In a hierarchy of the probative value of types of evidence, logic, natural laws, and then material or physical evidence reign supreme, while party testimony is the least reliable. DNA tests in court cases of parenthood or sexual abuse are a case in point. Any scientific mind weighing the results of a DNA test against that of the testimonies by the defendant or the litigant in a trial would side with the DNA test. Parties in a trial can lie and err. As a matter of fact, they often do, but independently performed DNA tests are almost bulletproof.

Of course, not all cases are that straight forward, but you get the idea. Here



*Hierarchic pyramid of the probative value of types of evidence, with the most reliable at the top.*

is a pyramid of the various kinds of evidence, with the most reliable at the top and the least reliable at the bottom.

The lowest layer, stories told by people emotionally affected by the issue at hand, is unfortunately also the most common type of evidence adduced when it comes to the Holocaust. Just because we have many of these stories doesn't mean they are any more reliable. After all, hundreds of years ago the courts in Europe collected thousands of witness accounts confirming that witnesses saw witches riding on broomsticks through the air and having sex with the devil. But such anecdotes don't get more reliable just because thousands swear to them.

### 5. Source Criticism

This brings up our next point: source criticism. A critical attitude is the core of any scientific endeavor. No critical researcher should take evidence at face value. Even though material and documentary evidence have the highest value, there is always the possibility that they were simply misinterpreted, or that artifacts have been planted, evidence has been manipulated, and documents fabricated or tampered with. The more that is at stake, politically speaking, the more likely such manipulations usually are.

In addition, just because a genuine document claims something, this doesn't make that claim automatically true. Whoever created that document may have been dishonest, misinformed or simply sloppy.

The greatest skepticism, however, is due when dealing with anecdotal evidence, that is to say, witness accounts. Not only is our human memory very fallible, we are also known to give our stories twists and turns that aren't always in accordance with the truth. It is therefore of great importance to embed witness statements in a framework of evidence that is more reliable, hence any of the other layers in our pyramid.

If a witness statement does not fit into that framework, it's most likely untrue, for whatever reasons.

### 6. Welcoming Criticism

Next, a true scientist *wants* to see his theories exposed to criticism, because that's the only way to find out whether they hold any water. After all, a scientist doesn't want to *be* right, he wants to *get* it right. The more critical helpers he has, and the tougher those helpers test his theories, the better for him. A true scientist therefore *wants* to get involved in discussions with those who disagree with his theories. He *listens* to those with other views.

## 7. No Rigging of Data

Finally, there are many ways of rigging one's data and evidence in order to force them to fit one's theory. All of them are hallmarks of an anti-scientific attitude. Here are those relevant to our topic:

First, *ad-hominem* attacks. Attacking opponents instead of their ideas by calling them names, imputing bad intentions, immoral motives, unpopular political convictions etc., is a big no-no. This tactic is probably the most commonly used and also the most effective, as most of us are inclined not to listen to arguments anymore if we consider the person making them to be despicable. It remains a fact, however, that such tactics are unacceptable and themselves morally deficient.

Next on our list is suppressing or ignoring unwanted data, which amounts to forgery, pure and simple. We don't have to explain that in detail. However, there is a form of suppressing unwanted data that is particularly vicious, and that is when governments outlaw certain research results, punish scholars for disseminating them, and destroy unwelcome research publications. Believe it or not, but that's exactly what happens in many Western countries today when it comes to the Holocaust. Here is a map of Europe. All the red countries destroy any research results and data that runs contrary to the official Holocaust dogma.

Last on our list is shifting the definition of terms, which means basically shifting the goalpost. That's a way of cheating. We all know it when it comes to playing games. It also happens in science and scholarship, however. It usually starts by not defining terms properly, or by changing the definition to make it fit one's agenda.

So, what, then, is pseudo-science, you might ask. Well, pseudo-science is analysis that pretends to be science but is not, because it fails to meet many if not most of the criteria just explained. There is, of course, a continuum between science and pseudo-science. The less the just-mentioned principles are maintained, the worse – and more-likely false – is the corresponding science.

In fact, "pseudo-science" is more frequent than established academia is willing to admit, in particular in the "soft" disciplines of the social sciences whose evidentiary rules aren't as rigorous as those of the "exact" sciences, such as math, technology and the natural sciences. History, of course, is a social science, hence more prone to fall prey to the fallacies of pseudo-science than, say, physics or chemistry. This is especially true for Modern History due to political and at times even legal pressure.



*Censorship in Europe: The red countries (dark grey in b&w print) have outlawed the dissemination of revisionist research results on the Holocaust. (Light) grey-shaded countries ban it, if committed in conjunction of ridicule, sarcasm, satyr, denigration, mockery...*

### 3. Motives and Methods

Let's now turn to Dr. Lipstadt's claims regarding the Holocaust deniers' motives and methods. About the revisionists' motives, she writes in her introduction on page sixteen:

*"In the 1930s Nazi rats spread a virulent form of antisemitism that resulted in the destruction of millions. Today the bacillus [meaning anti-Semitism] carried by these rats [referring to the deniers aka revisionists] threatens to 'kill' those who already died at the hands of the Nazis for a second time by destroying the world's memory of them."*

Hence, in her introduction, Lipstadt equates revisionists with rats. Once the Nazis equated Jews with vermin like rats, lice or bacilli. Lipstadt uses the same terms to indiscriminately disparage all persons holding certain opinions she disagrees with. A worse attack on the humanity of her fellow humans can hardly be conceived. This sentence alone should destroy her reputation as a scholar, but of course, it is politically correct to say these things, so she actually gets applause for it even from many scholars.

Lipstadt equates Holocaust revisionists with Nazis and fascists:

“[The deniers] *are a group motivated by a strange conglomeration of conspiracy theories, delusions, and neo-Nazi tendencies.*” (p. 28)

“*at their core [the revisionists] are no different from these neo-fascist groups.*” (p. 245)

Interestingly, Dr. Lipstadt claims that it is the deniers who engage in *ad hominem* attacks on their opponents. To support her claim, she relates a fanciful story which we won't read here, because it's a waste of time.

“*The deniers understand how to gain respectability for outrageous and absolutely false ideas. [...] Professor X publishes a theory despite the fact that reams of documented information contradict his conclusions. In the 'highest moral tones' he expresses his disregard for all evidence that sheds doubt on his findings. He engages in ad hominem attacks on those who have authored the critical works in this field and on the people silly enough to believe them. The scholars who have come under attack by this professor are provoked to respond. Before long he has become 'the controversial Prof. X' and his theory is discussed seriously by nonprofessionals, that is, journalists. He soon becomes a familiar figure on television and radio, where he 'explains' his ideas to interviewers who cannot challenge him or demonstrate the fallaciousness of his argument.*” (pp. 31f.)

She simply made that up. There is no evidence that any revisionist scholar ever did what she claims here, since Lipstadt gives no example and quotes no source. You just have to believe her! Fact is, however, that

- a. those living in glass houses should not throw stones; and
- b. making sweeping accusations without proving them is profoundly un-scholarly.

On page one, Lipstadt opines that “Holocaust denial is” an “antisemitic ideology” rather than “responsible historiography.” It is a “purely ideological exercise,” and the revisionists merely *appear* to be “engaged in a genuine scholarly effort when, of course, they are not” (p. 2). Of course. Proof offered? None.



And so it goes on. We could quote a zillion similar passages where she pours out her disdain and contempt for dissidents of Third Reich History, but again, we don't want to waste your time. It must suffice here to say that her main goal is to portray revisionists as people who hate Jews, because she uses terms like "antisemitism," "antisemite" and "antisemitic" 182 times in her book, so on average almost on every single page. Here is a table showing how often she uses certain insults in her book.

Occurrence of Insults in Lipstadt's <i>Denying the Holocaust</i>	
anti-Semite/ic/ism	182
extremist/ism	68
conspiracy/ies	51
racist + racism	56
fascist/ism	43
[Nazi	332]

The number of times she uses the term "Nazis" includes many references to the actual historical National Socialists, so that number isn't really telling much.

Anyway, this list shows what Lipstadt's book is really about. If you're hell-bent on reading an avalanche of mental diarrhea, simply get a copy of her book.

The question is, of course: where is the link between these political insinuations and Holocaust revisionism? While it is certainly true that some people holding revisionist views also have certain political views most people detest, it's not true for all revisionists, simply because revisionism is primarily an attitude toward evidence, not politics. Hence, regarding the Holocaust, revisionism means simply that you think the orthodox narrative needs revision due to new, overlooked, misrepresented or misunderstood evidence.

We could and maybe even should define all the terms Dr. Lipstadt throws at her readers in order to disparage her opponents, so that we can demonstrate how arbitrarily she uses them. But time is precious, and since a more thorough analysis can be found in the *Bungled* book mentioned earlier,<sup>10</sup> we want to focus on the essentials here, so let us give you just one example, and that is her use of the term "extremism." The word extreme, derived from the superlative form of the Latin adjective *exter*, meaning outside, denotes ideas that are at the far end of a spectrum. In the political context it commonly refers to individuals who are ready to violate the law in pursuit of their ideas. How liberally Dr. Lipstadt uses that term can be

seen when she discusses U.S. writer Freda Utley, whom she calls an extremist on page 50 of her book. Needless to say, Dr. Lipstadt doesn't define the term, and she also gives no hint in which way Utley was ever willing to violate any laws. In fact, Utley merely criticized others for violating international law.

The politically correct online encyclopedia Wikipedia has the following to say about Utley:<sup>12</sup>

*“Winifred Utley [...], commonly known as Freda Utley, was an English scholar, political activist and best-selling author. After visiting the Soviet Union in 1927 as a trade union activist, she joined the Communist Party of Great Britain in 1928. Later, married and living in Moscow, she quickly became disillusioned with communism. When her Russian husband, Arcadi Berdichevsky, was arrested in 1936, she escaped to England with her young son. (Her husband would die in 1938.) In 1939, the rest of her family moved to the United States, where she became a leading anticommunist author and activist.”*

Read her entire biography on Wikipedia and you realize that she was anything but an extremist. So why would Lipstadt call her that? Well, in 1948, Freda Utley published a book titled *The High Cost of Vengeance* where she documented the crimes against humanity committed by the Allied occupational forces in Germany during the first three years after the war.<sup>13</sup> These are historical facts which Dr. Lipstadt would like to see erased, but since she cannot refute them, she stigmatizes the author instead – a typical pseudo-scientific tactic.

Let's move on to what Dr. Lipstadt thinks about the methods used by the revisionists.

First, there are truth and memory. On page 23 she states that,

*“at its core [Holocaust denial] poses a threat to all who believe that knowledge and memory are among the keystones of our civilization.”*

Here are a number of quotes from her book which suggest that Dr. Lipstadt wants her readers to believe in the equivalence of “truth” with “memory”:

- Subtitle: “The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory”
- p. xvi: “truth and memory are exceedingly fragile,”
- p. 236: “the deniers may have an impact on truth and memory”
- p. 244: “the fragility of memory, truth, reason, and history”
- p. 245: “the destruction of truth and memory”

<sup>12</sup> [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freda\\_Utley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freda_Utley) (Oct. 10, 2017; oldid=731630172).

<sup>13</sup> Freda Utley, *The High Cost of Vengeance*, Henry Regnery Company, Chicago 1948; 2016 reprint by Omnia Veritas.

Considering the fallibility of our senses and our memories, it goes without saying that memory and truth are two distinct things. Dr. Lipstadt acknowledges that on page 151, although she gives it her own twist to make it fit into her agenda:

*“It is axiomatic among attorneys, prosecutors, and judges that human memory is notoriously bad on issues of dimensions and precise numbers but very reliable on the central event.”*

And guess how Lipstadt backs up this alleged axiom of the legal profession: not at all. It is not only unsubstantiated but also wrong, as Elizabeth Loftus has demonstrated with her vast research: Human memory can be utterly corrupted in just about any regard. You merely have to apply sufficiently suggestive techniques to achieve it.<sup>14</sup>

*“In one of the first studies we did, we used suggestion, a method inspired by the psycho-therapy we saw in these cases. We used this kind of suggestion and planted a false memory that, when you were a kid, five or six years old, you were lost in a shopping mall. You were frightened. You were crying. You were ultimately rescued by an elderly person and reunited with the family. And we succeeded in planting this memory in the minds of about a quarter of our subjects. And you might be thinking, ‘Well, that’s not particularly stressful.’ But we and other investigators have planted rich false memories of things that were much more unusual and much more stressful. So, in a study done in Tennessee, researchers planted the false memory that, when you were a kid, you nearly drowned and had to be rescued by a lifeguard. And in a study done in Canada, researchers planted the false memory that, when you were a kid, something as awful as being attacked by a vicious animal happened to you, succeeding with about half of their subjects.”*

All this apart from the fact that what people remember and what they tell isn’t always the same thing, either. In fact, there is plenty of research showing just how much we all lie – to others and also to ourselves.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Prof. Dr. Elizabeth Loftus, “How reliable is your memory?” TED Talks, June 2013; [www.ted.com/talks/elizabeth\\_loftus\\_the\\_fiction\\_of\\_memory](http://www.ted.com/talks/elizabeth_loftus_the_fiction_of_memory); 10:26-11:34 (Oct. 17, 2017); see Elizabeth Loftus, Katherine Ketcham, *The Myth of Repressed Memory*, St. Martin’s Press, New York 1994; *idem*, “Creating False Memories,” *Scientific American*, Vol. 277, No. 3, 1997, pp. 70-75; *idem*, and James Doyle, *Eyewitness Testimony: Civil and Criminal*, 3rd ed., Lexis Law Pub., Charlottesville, Va., 1997; see also Scott Fraser, “Why eyewitnesses get it wrong,” TED Talks, June 2013; [www.ted.com/talks/scott\\_fraser\\_the\\_problem\\_with\\_eyewitness\\_testimony](http://www.ted.com/talks/scott_fraser_the_problem_with_eyewitness_testimony) (Oct. 17, 2017).

<sup>15</sup> Prof. Dr. Dan Ariely, “The Honest Truth About Dishonesty,” presentation, James Randi Foundation; 2013; [youtu.be/G2RKQkAoY3k](https://youtu.be/G2RKQkAoY3k); 0:55-1:39 (Oct. 17, 2017); see Dan Ariely, *The Honest Truth about Dishonesty: How We Lie to Everyone – Especially Our-*

*“So, I want to talk a little bit about dishonesty. How many people here have lied at least once this year? Ok. How about the last week? I am not going to ask you about the last day and the last hour [laughter]. But there is a very disturbing study in which they take two people who don’t know each other, put them in a room and say, ‘Talk to each other for ten minutes. Introduce yourself to the other person.’ And then, they put them into separate rooms and say, ‘Did you lie to the other person?’ And almost everybody says, ‘No.’ And they say, ‘Well, luckily we taped your discussion. Let’s play it back to you sentence by sentence, and let’s get your reaction to each sentence.’ And on average, people admit to have lied between two and three times in those ten minutes.”*

Under these circumstances, source criticism of testimony is a very important hallmark of scholarly works, particularly when it comes to the Holocaust, about which survivors, bystanders and alleged perpetrators simply have *got* to remember what the public expects them to, often under threat of severe social or even legal consequences. Taking any testimony about the Holocaust at face value is therefore not only unscientific, it is also dangerous, because only a critical listener encourages a witness to stick to the facts, whereas a credulous listener often gets what he deserves, or as Dr. Susan Haack, professor of philosophy and law at the University of Miami, put it:<sup>16</sup>

*“Okay. I think this is probably the best line ever written on the subject of credulity, by William Kingdon Clifford: ‘The credulous man is father to the liar and the cheat.’ What a great line! What he means, I take it, is that a credulous population creates the market for conmen, crooks, fakers etc., and for every kind of deceptive and misleading claim.”*

Here is Dr. Lipstadt’s approach to the matter:

First, she admits that the orthodox Holocaust narrative rests almost exclusively on testimony:

*“Given the preponderance of evidence from victims, bystanders, and perpetrators, [...]”* (p. 28)

Next, she fears that, once the wartime generation has died off, there will be no one left to attest to the truth:

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*selves*, Harper Perennial, New York 2013; Bella DePaulo, *Behind the Door of Deceit: Understanding the Biggest Liars in Our Lives*, CreateSpace, Scotts Valley, Cal., 2009; *idem*, *The Lies We Tell and the Clues We Miss: Professional Papers*, CreateSpace, Scotts Valley, Cal., 2009; *idem*, *The Hows and Whys of Lies*, CreateSpace, Scotts Valley, Cal., 2010.

<sup>16</sup> Susan Haack, “Credulity and its Consequences,” presentation, James Randi Foundation, Sept. 14, 2014; [youtu.be/MtOAMsuJHxw](https://youtu.be/MtOAMsuJHxw); 13:34-14:17 (Oct. 17, 2017).

The revisionists' "*objective [...] will bear fruit [...] when there are no more survivors or eyewitnesses alive to attest to the truth.*" (p. 29)

Again, she equates testimony with *the truth*, a typical, anti-scientific stance.

Then she lashes out against anyone shedding doubt on what "eyewitnesses" say, although science outright *demands* that kind of source criticism.

Buchanan's "*attacks on the credibility of survivors' testimony are standard elements of Holocaust denial.*" (p. 7)

Butz "*tried to shed doubt on the credibility of witnesses in general by declaring all testimony inferior to documents.*" (p. 145)

Note here her use of the word "attack," insinuating an aggression where there is none.

Finally, she tells her readers outright lies, such as the one we just discussed about the alleged reliability of human memory:

"*It is axiomatic [...] that human memory is [...] very reliable on the central event.*" (p. 151)

Or worse still, that the revisionists are the ones violating evidentiary standards, when in fact the shoe is on the other foot:

"*Normal and accepted standards of scholarship, including the proper use of evidence, are discarded*" by revisionists. (p. 32)

What Dr. Lipstadt insists on is to turn the hierarchical pyramid on its head, giving "survivor testimony" absolute priority. Nowhere in her books does she define what "the proper use of evidence" is. Hence, she is shifting the goalpost here again to make it fit into her agenda.

In 1996, the French mainstream historian Jacques Baynac said the following about the priority of documents over testimony:<sup>17</sup>

"*For the scientific historian, an assertion by a witness does not really represent history. It is an object of history [that is to say, it requires source criticism]. And an assertion of one witness does not weigh heavily; assertions by many witnesses do not weigh much more heavily, if they are not shored up with solid documentation. The postulate of scientific historiography, one could say without great exaggeration, reads: no paper(s), no facts proven [...].*

<sup>17</sup> Jacques Baynac, "Faute de documents probants sur les chambres à gaz, les historiens esquivent le débat," *Le Nouveau Quotidien*, Sept. 3, 1996, p. 14 (<https://archive.org/details/LeDebatSurLesChambresAGazJacquesBaynac1996>; Oct. 16, 2017).

*Either one gives up the priority of the archives, and in this case one disqualifies history as a science, in order to immediately reclassify it as fiction; or one retains the priority of the archive, and in this case one must concede that the lack of traces brings with it the incapability of directly proving the existence of homicidal gas chambers.”*

Having said all this, it should be clear whose attitude is a real threat to “the keystones of our civilization,” because that civilization depends on critical, reasoned thinking, not dogmatic belief in what someone claims to be “memory.” Here is what Popper said about this when relating how the founders of Western civilization, the ancient Greeks, developed that keystone, the new tradition of criticizing theories:<sup>18</sup>

*“Now what is new in Greek philosophy, [...] a new attitude towards the myths. [...]*

*The new attitude I have in mind is the critical attitude. In the place of a dogmatic handing on of the doctrine [...] we find a critical discussion of the doctrine. Some people begin to ask questions about it; they doubt the trustworthiness of the doctrine; its truth.*

*Doubt and criticism certainly existed before this stage. What is new, however, is that doubt and criticism now become, in their turn, part of the tradition of the school. A tradition of a higher order replaces the traditional preservation of the dogma: in the place of traditional theory – in place of the myth – we find the tradition of criticizing theories [...].”*

Not having defined what the “keystones of our civilization” are, Lipstadt can again shift the goalpost by declaring that a critical attitude to testimony is,

*“[...] a threat to all who believe in the ultimate power of reason. It repudiates reasoned discussion [...] it is an irrational animus [...] Holocaust denial is the apotheosis of irrationalism.” (p. 23)*

So, because revisionists insist on an intellectual, rational, evidence-based, reasoned investigation of the reliability of witness testimony, they turn irrationalism into their god – because that’s what apotheosis means! She really got it all upside down. If she knows it, she is a liar. If she doesn’t, she has no clue what scholarship is all about.

In the same vein, she writes on page 245:

<sup>18</sup> Karl. R. Popper, *Objective Knowledge*, 4th ed., Clarendon Press, Oxford 1979, pp. 347f.

*“They [meaning the revisionists] attempt to project the appearance of being committed to the very values that they in truth adamantly oppose: reason, critical rules of evidence, and historical distinction.”*

After all that we have explained so far, it ought to be clear that she’s talking about herself here.

Her steadfast refusal to debate those who subject her narrative of the Holocaust to tough attempts at refutation is legendary:

*“Whenever the plans include inviting a denier I categorically decline to appear [on TV talk shows]. As I make clear in these pages the deniers want to be thought of as the ‘other side.’ Simply appearing with them on the same stage accords them that status. [...] Refusal to debate the deniers thwarts their desire to enter the conversation as a legitimate point of view.”* (pp. xi)

*“I explained repeatedly that I would not participate in a debate with a Holocaust denier. The existence of the Holocaust was not a matter of debate.”* (p. 1)

*“Second, they are contemptuous of the very tools that shape any honest debate: truth and reason. Debating them would be like trying to nail a glob of jelly to the wall.”* (p. 250)

*“Time need not be wasted in answering each and every one of the deniers’ contentions. It would be a never-ending effort to respond to arguments posed by those who falsify findings, quote out of context, and dismiss reams of testimony because it counters their arguments. It is the speciousness of their arguments, not the arguments themselves, that demands a response.”* (p. 33)

Of course, she has the right not to talk to or even be seen with people she dislikes. She even has the right not to address arguments she detests, which is exactly her approach, as she writes on page 33. If you do, note again that she mentions only “reams of testimony,” but no documents or physical evidence.

Later in her book, however, she does discuss some revisionist arguments, which we will address later.

As we pointed out earlier, refusing to expose one’s own theory to serious attempts of refutation is a hallmark of a pseudo-scholarly attitude. Refusing to take opposing arguments into serious consideration sheds a bad light on those who do this – not on the arguments they reject out of hand.

In addition, claiming that certain things are simply not up for debate is also a clear and present sign of an unscholarly attitude, not to say sheer

bigotry. Although Dr. Lipstadt admits that there are many aspects of the Holocaust that are debated among mainstream historians, she insists that

*“There is a categorical difference between debating these types of [mainstream] questions [about the Holocaust] and debating the very fact of the Holocaust.”* (p. xii)

Well, we hate to tell you, Dr. Deborah, but the freedom of hypothesis is a fundamental principle of science. Just because you don't like it doesn't mean you can ignore its existence and still claim to be a scholar. You have to make up your mind.

Apart from all this, Lipstadt's warning that debating revisionists would improve their public reputation is not even true, because if the evidence for the Holocaust is as overwhelming and the claims of revisionists as untenable as Dr. Lipstadt claims, engaging them in a debate would be a golden opportunity to expose their alleged quackery and stupidity. Only if revisionism has intrinsic validity would it gain stature by a public hearing. Here is the real reason why Lipstadt won't debate revisionists:<sup>19</sup>

*“[Lipstadt:] ‘I will not debate you. Not here, not now, not ever!’  
[Irving:] ‘Because you can't!’”*

We could easily turn the tables on Dr. Lipstadt by demonstrating that her primary motive is not historical accuracy but shoring up Jewish identity and group cohesion. But since we consider motives to be only of passing interest, and because they do not in any way invalidate factual arguments, we won't waste our time with this. Dr. Lipstadt, by the way, agrees that at the end of the day, motives are rather irrelevant when she writes on page 232:

*“But on some level [U.S. historian Dr.] Carl Degler was right: [The revisionists'] motives are irrelevant.”*

But if that is so, then why write a whole book on proclaiming the revisionist's motives?

When it comes to Lipstadt's motives, there is one topic we have to briefly mention here. As stated before, Dr. Lipstadt considers anti-Semitic and related leanings to be abominable motives. Interestingly, she puts at the same level of abomination another attitude, and that is philo-Germanism. She uses that term frequently together with anti-Semitism, racism and/or Nazism. Here are the quotes:

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<sup>19</sup> Scene from the trailer of movie Denial, [youtu.be/HfJcsmsZRhw](https://youtu.be/HfJcsmsZRhw).



*“The roots of Barnes’s views about the Holocaust and his attitudes toward Israel go beyond his deep-seated Germanophilia and revisionist approach to history: They can be found in his antisemitism.”* (p. 91)

*“Butz’s book is replete with the same expressions of traditional antisemitism, philo-Germanism and conspiracy theory as the Holocaust denial pamphlets printed by the most scurrilous neo-Nazi groups.”* (p. 141)

*“Most people who were aware of [the IHR’s] existence dismissed it as a conglomeration of Holocaust deniers, neo-Nazis, philo-Germans, right-wing extremists, antisemites, racists, and conspiracy theorists.”* (p. 154)

*“With the zeal of a convert, [Austin App] moved to the isolationist, pro-German end of the political spectrum and stayed there for the rest of his life.”* (p. 76)

These statements indicate that, for Dr. Lipstadt, having positive feelings for Germany or the German people is just as odious as being anti-Semitic or racist. To put the shoe on the other foot: what do you think the average person would think of us if we stated that it is odious to have pro-Jewish feelings? We’d be labeled an anti-Semite, right? But that stance would not be different than Dr. Lipstadt’s attitude.

How crazy her attitude toward Germans and Germany really is can be seen from two more quotes. In one, she seriously states that Germany has the moral obligation to welcome anyone seeking refuge there:

*“If Germany was also a victim of a ‘downfall,’ and if the Holocaust was no different from a mélange of other tragedies, Germany’s moral obligation to welcome all who seek refuge within its borders is lessened.”* (p. 243)

And in another one she states that she feels obligated to take charge of how the Germans look at their own history:

*“We [historians] did not train in our respective fields in order to stand like watchmen and women on the Rhine. Yet this is what we must do.”* (p. 222)

Considering that there are currently around a billion people on this planet who, due to war, famine, poverty and civil unrest, are inclined to seek refuge elsewhere,<sup>20</sup> and if we keep in mind that one favorite destination of

<sup>20</sup> The numbers vary from poll to poll; one extreme calculates almost two billion: Gerver Torres, Brett Pelham, “One-Quarter of World’s Population May Wish to Migrate,” Gallup poll, June 24, 2008, [www.gallup.com/poll/108325/onequarter-worlds-population-may-wish-migrate.aspx](http://www.gallup.com/poll/108325/onequarter-worlds-population-may-wish-migrate.aspx) (Aug 30, 2016); another saw it at around 700 million adults, which, children added to the mix, would probably get close to one billion: Neli Esipova,

those migrants is Germany, is Dr. Lipstadt seriously saying that Germany has the moral obligation to welcome a billion people, if they decide to come? Is she out of her mind? And why exactly does Germany have that obligation, but Israel does not?

To top it off, Dr. Lipstadt’s father was German. That explains her last name, which is a town in Westphalia, Germany.<sup>21</sup> So what we have here is an ethnic German of the Jewish faith who hates her own ethnicity. It’s a self-hating Jew of a different kind. Actually, many if not most Jews have some German blood running in their veins, and quite a few of them hate that fact with a passion. It’s worth some psychiatric analysis, but we won’t go there.

#### 4. Lies about Revisionists

Let’s now turn to some false claims Dr. Lipstadt makes about Holocaust revisionists and what they claim. Actually, let us rename this section the Straw-Man Fallacy, because that’s what we are dealing with here. And here is how it works. First, you ignore the real arguments, or even the persons making the real, hard-hitting arguments. Then you either create a made-up, pretend argument, or you refute the weak arguments of some person who is only a marginal figure in the area of contention. Then you defeat that made-up or weak argument, and finally you declare victory over the entire area of contention. This table, broken into two parts, lists in the left column the people whom Dr. Lipstadt deals with in her book, and in the right column the people who have contributed major scholarly works to Holocaust revisionism as of 1992.

#	Persons in Dr. Lipstadt’s Focus	Major Contributor to Holocaust Revisionism
1	Maurice Bardèche	—
2	Paul Rassinier	Paul Rassinier
3	Harry E. Barnes	—
4	David Hoggan	—

Julie Ray, “700 Million Worldwide Desire to Migrate Permanently,” Gallup poll, November 2, 2009, <http://news.gallup.com/poll/124028/700-million-worldwide-desire-migrate-permanently.aspx> (Aug 30, 2016). With Germany’s announcement in 2015 that “all are welcome,” resulting in a deluge of migrants pouring into Germany, that number has probably gone up again. Most prospective migrants come from the Middle East, North and sub-Saharan Africa, whose primary destinations for reasons of geography are European countries, mainly Germany (for economic reasons) and the UK and France (for linguistic reasons).

<sup>21</sup> [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deborah\\_Lipstadt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deborah_Lipstadt) (version of Aug. 21, 2016; oldid=735552072).

#	Persons in Dr. Lipstadt's Focus	Major Contributor to Holocaust Revisionism
5	Austin App	–
6	Richard Harwood	–
7	Arthur R. Butz	Arthur R. Butz
8	Robert Faurisson	Robert Faurisson
9	Willis A. Carto	–
10	Ernst Zündel	–
11	Fred Leuchter	Fred Leuchter
12	David Irving	–
13	Bradley R. Smith	–
14	Ernst Nolte	–
15	Mark Weber	Mark Weber
16	–	Franz J. Scheidl
17	–	Emil Aretz
18	–	Wilhelm Stäglich
19	–	Udo Walendy
20	–	Walter N. Sanning
21	–	Carlo Mattogno
22	–	John C. Ball
23	–	Friedrich P. Berg
24	–	Enrique Aynat Ecknes
25	–	Brian Renk
26	–	Henri Roques
27	–	Serge Thion

As you can see, of the 25 individuals listed, only five are a hit. Ten of the people Lipstadt discusses have never contributed anything of scholarly value to Holocaust revisionism. The late mainstream historian Dr. Nolte isn't even a revisionist by any stretch of the imagination. He got into Dr. Lipstadt's crosshairs only because he basically insisted that any historian claiming to be a scholar has to take the revisionists and their arguments seriously rather than ignore or malign them. Most of the others – Barnes, Hoggan, App, Carto, Zündel, Irving and Smith – have polemicized about the Holocaust, but not a single one of them has ever written even a single thoroughly researched and referenced *article* on the Holocaust, let alone a monograph. Lipstadt therefore cherry-picked these individuals exactly *because* they polemicized, which makes them an easy target. Bardèche even

believed in the gas chambers and thus a Holocaust, in spite of Lipstadt's false claim to the contrary on her page 56.<sup>22</sup>

Ten persons who *did* contribute major scholarly works as of late 1992 are not on Dr. Lipstadt's list. And we apologize in case we missed anyone.<sup>23</sup> Not all of them are of equal value, and we are listing them here only to show that Dr. Lipstadt either has no clue what Holocaust revisionism is all about, or that she is maliciously hiding it from her readers.

In any case, she took a grotesque misrepresentation of Holocaust revisionism in order to show that it has no scholarly merits, and that revisionists are merely driven by detestable motives. And ever since, the Holocaust orthodoxy has declared victory over revisionism as such.

Had Dr. Lipstadt done her homework, she would have had no problem finding out which revisionist publications existed back then, because in 1988, Italian Holocaust researcher Carlo Mattogno published a paper on the birth, development and criticism of Holocaust revisionism.<sup>24</sup> It lists all major revisionist works published in all languages which had appeared by the time that article was finalized, and it also lists reactions by mainstream authors to those publications. Dr. Lipstadt knew the English-language journal where that paper was published, because she mentions and quotes papers from it in her book many times.

Dr. Lipstadt wrote her book at a time when Holocaust revisionism underwent a paradigm shift. Triggered by Fred Leuchter's expert report,<sup>25</sup> many new researchers joined that school of thought and gave it a major boost, resulting in a wide range of publications. Here is a list of the most

<sup>22</sup> Maurice Bardèche, *Nuremberg ou la terre promise*, Les Sept Couleurs, Paris 1948:

"There existed the will to exterminate the Jews (for which there is ample evidence)." (p. 187)

"Yes, in Eastern Europe, there is a terrible account open between Germany and her neighbors. Yes, there was a policy of extermination." (p. 128)

"On the other hand, we obviously must remember here the testimonies presented by the Soviet delegation, and especially the one describing the extermination facility at Treblinka, where Jews were executed *en masse* immediately after their arrival at a fake train station which concealed the execution installations." (pp. 158f.)

"The defendants at Nuremberg could maintain that during the entire war they had no knowledge of the massive executions taking place at Auschwitz, at Treblinka and elsewhere [...]." (p. 194)

<sup>23</sup> I added Henri Roques and Serge Thion here, which I had missed in the original version of this paper.

<sup>24</sup> C. Mattogno, "The Myth of the Extermination of the Jews, Part II" *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (fall 1988), pp. 261-302  
<https://codoh.com/library/document/the-myth-of-the-extermination-of-the-jews-2/>; Aug. 31, 2016)

<sup>25</sup> Most recent: Fred A. Leuchter, Robert Faurisson, Germar Rudolf, *The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition*, 4th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015;  
<https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-leuchter-reports/>.

important authors among them. Again, apologies in case we missed any-one.

- |                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| – Jürgen Graf                     | – Santiago Alvarez     |
| – Jean Plantin                    | – Nicholas Kollerstrom |
| – Pierre Marais                   | – Warren B. Routledge  |
| – Joseph Halow                    | – Franco Deana         |
| – Germar Rudolf                   | – Klaus Schwensen      |
| – Jean-Marie Boisdefeu            | – Paul Grubach         |
| – Willy Wallwey (using pen names) | – Friedrich Jansson    |
| – Don Heddesheimer                | – Thomas Kues          |
| – Thomas Dalton                   | – Vincent Reynouard    |
| – Samuel Crowell                  |                        |

At least the most important ones among them ought to have played some role in the 2016 edition of Lipstadt’s book, but they didn’t.

So much for Dr. Lipstadt’s picking the wrong people. Let us now turn to some of the few hits she made. Four of them are of relevance here:

- Prof. Robert Faurisson,
- Mark Weber,
- Prof. Arthur Butz and
- Fred A. Leuchter

Let’s deal with Prof. Faurisson first. By the time Ms. Lipstadt wrapped up her typescript in late 1992, Faurisson had published a monograph where he summarized his case,<sup>1</sup> a response to a major critic of his,<sup>2</sup> and a number of papers that deserve to be called “scholarly” in their approach,<sup>3</sup> although most of them in French, and some written under a pen name.<sup>4</sup> Dr. Lipstadt mentions none of them. In her footnote 14 on page 293, she does quote – although incompletely – one paper by Faurisson which summarizes his reason as to why the hypothesis that the Nazis used gas chambers to mass murder people is a problem, hence the title of the paper:<sup>5</sup> “The ‘Problem of

<sup>1</sup> Robert Faurisson, *Mémoire en défense contre ceux qui m'accusent de falsifier l'histoire: La question des chambres à gaz*, La Vieille Taupe, Paris 1980.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Faurisson, *Réponse à Pierre Vidal-Naquet*, 2nd ed., La Vieille Taupe, Paris 1982.

<sup>3</sup> “Confessions of SS Men who were at Auschwitz,” *Journal of Historical Review*, 2(2) (1981), pp. 103-136 (<https://codoh.com/library/document/confessions-of-ss-men-who-were-at-auschwitz/>; Oct. 17, 2017); “How the British Obtained the Confessions of Rudolf Höss,” *Journal of Historical Review*, 7(4) (1986), pp. 389-403 (<https://codoh.com/library/document/how-the-british-obtained-the-confessions-of/>; Oct. 17, 2017)

<sup>4</sup> See the periodicals *Annales d'Histoire Révisionnistes*, and *Revue d'Histoire Révisionnistes*.

<sup>5</sup> *The Journal of Historical Review*, 1(2) (1980), pp. 103-114 (<https://codoh.com/library/document/the-problem-of-the-gas-chambers-1/>; Oct. 17, 2017).

the Gas Chambers.” Considering the brevity and dearth of references of that paper, we hesitate calling it scholarly in nature. It’s more of a provocation and a mission statement, if you wish. But be that as it may, doing Faurisson justice in 1992 would have meant taking on his 280-page monograph *Mémoire en defense* and the sequel *Réponse à Pierre Vidal-Naquet*. But instead, Lipstadt focuses on polemical statements Faurisson made over the years.

When it comes to revisionist historian Mark Weber, Lipstadt mentions only one of his many papers on the Holocaust, of which we list here only the major ones:

- Weber, Mark, “Buchenwald: Legend and Reality,” *Journal of Historical Review*, 7(4) (1986), pp. 405-417;  
<https://codoh.com/library/document/buchenwald-legend-and-reality/>
- Weber, Mark, “Jewish Soap,” *Journal of Historical Review*, 11(2) (1991), pp. 217-227; <https://codoh.com/library/document/jewish-soap/>
- Weber, Mark, “The Nuremberg Trials and the Holocaust,” *Journal of Historical Review*, 12(2) (1992), pp. 167-213;  
<https://codoh.com/library/document/the-nuremberg-trials-and-the-holocaust/>
- Weber, Mark, “Bergen-Belsen Camp: The Suppressed Story,” *Journal of Historical Review*, 15(3) (1995), pp. 23-30;  
<https://codoh.com/library/document/bergen-belsen-camp-the-suppressed-story/>
- Weber, Mark, “High-Frequency Delousing Facilities at Auschwitz,” *Journal of Historical Review*, 18(3) (1999), pp. 4-12;  
<https://codoh.com/library/document/high-frequency-delousing-facilities-at-auschwitz/>

The paper highlighted here is mentioned by Lipstadt, but all she has to say about it is that Weber

*“blamed the postwar spread of the rumor that the Nazis made Jews into soap on Simon Wiesenthal and Stephen Wise – a claim that has no relationship to reality.”* (pp. 226f.)

That’s not merely a straw-man fallacy, it’s one of the many lies Lipstadt spreads. Here is what Weber wrote, after having shown that Wiesenthal and Wise, among many others, spread the soap lie during and after the war:

*“In April 1990, professor Yehuda Bauer of Israel’s Hebrew University, [...] had the chutzpah to blame the [soap] legend on ‘the Nazis.’ In fact, blame for the soap story lies rather with individuals such as [!!!] Simon Wiesenthal and Stephen Wise, organizations like the World*

*Jewish Congress, and the victorious Allied powers, none of whom has ever apologized for promoting this vile falsehood.”* (pp. 222f.)

Let’s now turn to Prof. Butz. Since his one and only monograph on the Holocaust is rather famous, Lipstadt couldn’t dodge that bullet, but she chose to ignore the main points of Butz’s book and focus on minor issues instead. Some of them she misrepresents, and by so doing, she turns her own argument into a straw-man fallacy. If you are interested in details, get the *Bungled* book mentioned. Here, we will focus on Butz’s two main arguments which Lipstadt completely ignores.

Butz’s first main argument goes as follows:

Germany’s enemies owned or had access to many dense information networks in German-occupied Europe: secret-service agents, underground resistance organizations, the Catholic Church, Jewish organizations, the Red Cross, to name only a few. Had a Holocaust been going on, they would have known. Yet the way they acted clearly indicates that they had no serious, trustworthy, reliable information about it.

In a 1982 paper, which Dr. Lipstadt also ignored, Dr. Butz summarized his thesis again, which is at times somewhat awkwardly presented in his book. The main points he makes in his book can be gleaned from the headlines he used in this article:<sup>6</sup>

- *“Both the wartime records and behavior of the Jews in occupied Europe show that they had no information of an extermination program.”*
- *“Jewish bodies outside occupied Europe [...] did not act as though they believed their own claims of ‘extermination.’”*
- *“Allied governments and their officials did not act as though they believed the extermination claims, and their intelligence services never produced any information corroborative of the claims.”*
- *“The Vatican did not believe the extermination claims.”*
- *“The actions and reports of the International Red Cross do not harmonize with the extermination claims.”*
- *“The German resistance to Hitler, including the substantial part that was lodged in German military intelligence, was not cognizant in any way of a program of exterminating Jews.”*
- *“The German documents speak not of extermination, but basically of a program of expulsion and resettlement in the east. There is nothing*

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<sup>6</sup> Arthur R. Butz, “Context and Perspective in the ‘Holocaust’ Controversy,” *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (winter 1982), pp. 371-405 (<https://codoh.com/library/document/context-and-perspective-in-the-holocaust/>; Oct. 17, 2017).

*about 'gas chambers' in the concentration camp or other German records.'"*

Butz's second main argument is that the Holocaust myth rests on the dual interpretation of innocuous items or events whose meaning the creators of the myth turned into something ill-boding. In the preface to the 2015 edition of his book, Butz writes about that:<sup>7</sup>

*"I analyzed the specifics of the alleged extermination process at Auschwitz. I showed that all of the specific material facts required a dual interpretation of relatively mundane facts, e.g. transports, selections, showers, shaving hair, Zyklon B, crematoria, etc., all real and all relatively mundane, had been given a second [devious] interpretation."*

Hence, the questions are:

- Were the Jews transported to be killed, or to be expelled and put to slave labor?
- On arrival in the camps, were fragile Jews selected to be killed, or to be sent elsewhere?
- Were the showers fake to camouflage gas chambers, or real to give the inmates a bath?
- Was the inmates' hair shaved off to exploit even the least body part before killing them, or to combat lice infestations?
- Was Zyklon B a mass-murder weapon, or was it used to kill lice, hence save inmates' lives?
- Were crematoria used to erase evidence of mass murder, or to prevent the spread of diseases?

There is much more in Butz's trail-blazing book which Lipstadt evidently cannot handle, some of which we can mention here only briefly, as for instance the issue of false confessions by alleged perpetrators. Lipstadt hides from her readers that

- a. the Allies systematically tortured their German prisoners after the war to extract "confessions," and that
- b. the Allies presented during the Nuremberg Tribunal "evidence", such as extorted confessions, fraudulent expert reports and film footage with mendacious narrations, which "convinced" some of the defendants that the Holocaust claims were true.

Lipstadt hides or misrepresents these and other facts laid out by Dr. Butz as well. See the *Bungled* book for more details.

<sup>7</sup> Arthur R. Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, 4th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015, p. 12; <https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-hoax-of-the-twentieth-century/>.



The other individual discussed by Lipstadt who wrote a significant revisionist study is Fred Leuchter, the former U.S. expert on execution technologies. A lot of things that Lipstadt writes on him, however, are *ad hominem* attacks. But because that is completely beside the point, we'll simply ignore that here and will focus only on factual arguments. For this, let's turn again to her endnotes. Her chapter on Leuchter has a whopping 114 of them. How many of them refer to sources that address in any technical or scientific way any of the technical and toxicological issues raised by Leuchter? Basically only 13. One of them is an article by Robert Faurisson, which we can ignore, as Dr. Lipstadt doesn't quote it to support her own case. The other twelve are from three works by the French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac (notes 56, 58, 62-65, 85, 87-90).

We will again encounter the same pattern later when addressing the way Lipstadt discusses actual revisionist arguments about the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. There, too, she relies exclusively on Pressac: of the 29 endnotes referencing her discussion about the gas chambers, 28 refer to Pressac's first book,<sup>8</sup> and one to a revisionist book by Faurisson – which, again, cannot be counted.

Such a referential monoculture is truly pitiful. Dr. Lipstadt basically has only one leg to stand on. How can any scholar seriously write a treatise when there is only one relevant work to quote from?

We'll postpone discussing Lipstadt's at-times-fallacious arguments to the last section of this study when dealing with all the rest of them.

In closing this section on revisionist personalities, let us briefly mention Bradley Smith, the founder of the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust. Lipstadt's chapter on him is the core of her book, but it is also the least substantiated. First of all, as we mentioned earlier, Smith never really wrote anything of substance on the Holocaust, which makes him an easy straw-man target. Next, Smith merely applies the Western ideal of the open marketplace of ideas to a topic where Lipstadt and her ilk don't want it applied. For decades, Smith has argued that

*“Anyone should be encouraged to investigate critically the Holocaust story in the same way they are encouraged to investigate every other historical event. This is not a radical point of view. The culture of critique was developed millennia ago by Greek philosophers like Socrates, and was renewed centuries ago during the Enlightenment.”* (from a CODOH Campus Project ad, 1991)

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<sup>8</sup> Jean-Claude Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989.

What's wrong with that? Smith managed to place hundreds of these ads in campus newspapers, followed up by radio interviews and even TV shows. That's what caused the two mainstream historians mentioned by Dr. Lipstadt to worry and ask her to research the matter. In fact, the cover art of the 1993 hardcover edition features press clippings from media reactions which Bradley Smith triggered with his Campus Project, that is to say, his attempt to bring Holocaust revisionism to the attention of college and university students as well as professors throughout the United States.

As results from what Lipstadt writes and from all the organizations supporting her, her book was primarily geared toward being part of a concerted effort to thwart Smith's Campus Project. Smith felt the effects early on. He describes it in his autobiography *Break His Bones*, which you can read online at the address shown.<sup>9</sup> If you are interested in finding out what motivated Smith to do this, and what he experienced as backlash from the establishment, we highly recommend reading it. But here is a brief excerpt from the documentary *El Gran Tabu*.<sup>10</sup>

*"[...] American ex-patriot living in Mexico. In the 1950s, Bradley, then a bookseller, was prosecuted by the U.S. government for selling the Henry Miller book Tropic of Cancer.*

*'My man's bringing my gear.'*

*It was then considered pornographic, even though now it is considered to be a great work of literature. Since then, Bradley has been a strong advocate for free speech and intellectual freedom. He travels North America speaking to college students about the persecution of Holocaust revisionists.*

*'The way I look at it, the ideal of intellectual freedom is the one great idea of American culture. There may be others, but that's the one great one. It didn't originate with the constitution. It came out of the renaissance, it came out of the Greek culture, and it came out of the British. And it was institutionalized in our constitution in the First Amendment. The First Amendment is rather peculiar, because things like it are not available, even in Canada. They don't have the equivalent of our First Amendment. We can't have intellectual freedom, if we don't have the right to dissent. It's just not possible. If you can't dissent from an orthodox opinion, you're not free to think about that view. Or if you're free to think about it, you have to keep it to yourself. But it's not a cul-*

<sup>9</sup> Bradley R. Smith, *Break His Bones: The Private Life of a Holocaust Revisionist*, self-published, San Ysidro, Cal., 2002, esp., pp. 11-13, <https://codoh.com/library/document/break-his-bones/>.

<sup>10</sup> <https://codoh.com/library/document/victory-in-baja-a-revisionist-dream-comes-true/>.

*ture of intellectual freedom if you don't have the right to dissent. The professorial class is not in complete agreement with that. The professorial class believes that, in my experience, that most people have the right to dissent, but some don't.*

*Revisionist arguments with regard to the Holocaust are being criminalized in country after country after country in Europe, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the laws have already been drawn up to criminalize revisionist arguments here in America. And it's done by people who are sincere.'"*

Lipstadt's chapter on Smith is a telling exposé of how she has been and keeps conspiring with her like-minded colleagues to suppress Smith's campaign for intellectual freedom and open debate on the Holocaust. Lipstadt claims that this is not a matter of First Amendment rights, because the First Amendment merely prevents the United States government from passing laws to limit free speech. While this is formally correct, it is also like saying that, while the U.S. government has to abide by the law, we normal people can act as we damn well please. In contrast, the Bill of Rights should be a moral example of how any responsible, powerful group of people should behave. Lipstadt's excuse on page 215 that, if the revisionists get turned down by one media outlet, "there are always other publications," is a bad joke, because it's been her and her comrades' mission in life to make sure that there isn't any "other publication," except for those the revisionists publish themselves, and then Lipstadt and company strive to make sure that the sale of this revisionist material is banned everywhere else, too. It's like saying: "Yeah, you have the right to speak, but only to yourself!" Hence, this is not just about having the right to speak freely, but also for everyone to decide for themselves who they want to listen to. Using power the way Dr. Lipstadt and her ilk have been using it for decades in order to prevent others from being able to hear is a violent act. It's like locking you up in a soundproof room.

Smith has described how it works:<sup>11</sup>

*"Every professor and working reporter understands perfectly well that, once he or she is smeared with the neo-Nazi [or anti-Semite] label [...] they know they are dead ducks. They know that from that moment on they are going to have to get a job at McDonalds or at a car wash someplace because no newspaper and no university will ever again employ them."*

<sup>11</sup> Bradley R. Smith, *op .cit.* (note 34), p. 257; [.../#20](#).

That's the power Lipstadt and her ilk wield, and her chapter on Smith proves that they misuse it wherever they see fit to destroy freedom of science and scholarship on this matter.

Lipstadt justifies that by claiming that Holocaust revisionists don't have opinions but mere prejudices, as for instance about Smith on page 215. In essence, she lobbies for the idea that there should not be a freedom to express prejudices:

*“Opinion must be grounded in fact. Facts inform opinions and opinions, inspired by different interests and passions, can differ widely and still be legitimate as long as they respect factual truth. Freedom of opinion is a farce unless factual information is guaranteed and the facts themselves are not in dispute.”* (p. xiv)

But how can we distinguish between facts on the one hand and errors or lies on the other? Lipstadt just throws these terms at us and thinks that solves the issue, when in fact it merely confounds it. In other words, she is shifting the goalpost again.

If we wanted to cut out from a free exchange of ideas all those utterings that are not sufficiently based on facts, then the questions arise:

- a. How do we reliably measure the degree to which an opinion is based on facts?
- b. Who sets the limit below which we cut out non-eligible utterings? And
- c. And most importantly: Who defines authoritatively what counts as a fact? A Ministry of Truth? Or Dr. Lipstadt?

And there's the rub. Dr. Lipstadt would like to play Goddess Almighty by deciding what is fact and what is not. To find out what is fact and what is not was exactly the purpose of Smith's campus advertisement project: get the smartest brains of the nation to mull it over – *without* being threatened by Dr. Lipstadt and her comrades, should they come to iconoclastic results. There's nothing wrong with Smith's approach. There is everything wrong with thwarting that process though, as is Dr. Lipstadt's goal. It is profoundly anti-academic, anti-intellectual, anti-scholarly, anti-scientific. It's dogmatic, taboo-driven, arrogant, imperious and overbearing.

The right to free inquiry, and even the obligation to inquire, is at the heart of academia. That is the first, most profound and most important thing that every professor should publicly profess. If they don't profess that, they are not professors. Period.

## 5. Discussing Arguments

Let's now turn to historical arguments themselves, which aren't the core of Lipstadt's book, but they are the core of the issue at hand. Before doing that, let us summarize how Dr. Lipstadt backs up factual claims. When analyzing her endnotes, we find that she relies heavily on political propaganda material, to a large degree written by the political pressure group ADL; she very frequently doesn't quote the source itself but third-party publications writing about them;<sup>12</sup> she cites source material that is utterly "unquotable," most prominent among them a collection of newspaper clippings,<sup>13</sup> and relies on only one author – Pressac – when discussing the core issue: were there homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz to exterminate the Jews? In many cases, however, she makes claims which she doesn't back up with anything at all.

As a result of her not going back to the sources, she commits major blunders, for instance in her section where she discusses claims allegedly made by the late German historian Dr. Ernst Nolte, whose writings Lipstadt evidently has never read. Most of what she claims, Nolte in fact never wrote or said.

Now we'll delve deeper into the factual discussion to see whether the same pattern can be found there. Buckle up and enjoy the ride!

### 5.1. The Chemistry of Auschwitz

In his famous report, Leuchter claimed that the active ingredient in Zyklon B, hydrogen cyanide, reacts with iron compounds present in masonry to form a very stable pigment called Prussian Blue, as it did in these walls of two Auschwitz fumigation chambers, and that this pigment ought to be present to this day in the walls of the claimed homicidal gas chambers of

<sup>12</sup> There are 52 "cited in" and 6 "quoted in" in her endnotes, the majority of which are illegitimate, plus a number of double sources where the first is in a language she probably doesn't read, so the second, English source is where she probably quoted it from without saying so, for instance Ch. 1, n. 33, 37; Ch. 5, n. 9; Ch. 6, n. 39; Ch. 11, n. 4, 5, 8, 16, 21f.; Appendix, n. 44, 48

<sup>13</sup> Ch. 9, n. 24; other examples: Note 60 on p. 240/270 reads "Safet M. Sarich to Winnetka educators, May 1991." Where can that document be found, if anywhere? She has numerous references to interviews and conversations (Ch. 1, n. 17, 30, 55, 76, 81; Ch. 5, n. 3; Ch. 9, n. 30, 96, 99f.; Ch. 10, n. 125), none of which seem to be accessible or even documented. Ch. 4, n. 65 reads "Memo from Barry Youngerman to Jerry Bakst, June 27, 1967, archives of the Anti-Defamation League, New York." Ch. 10, n. 94+106: "Smith, 'Falsus in Uno, Falsus in Omnibus... The 'Human Soap' Holocaust Myth,' addendum to Smith, undated letter sent to campus papers." similar n. 105; n. 110: "Meeting with members of Daily Texan editorial board, Apr. 28, 1992." Anecdotal references should be part of the narration in the main text, and relevant unpublished, unarchived private documents ought to be reproduced or placed in a document appendix.

Auschwitz, where Zyklon B is said to have been used for mass murder. Lipstadt disputes that claim on pages 188-190. We wonder, though, what knowledge or education might permit her to make any statement in this regard. She is a specialist in Jewish history, not in chemistry, and she doesn't even try to shore up any of her claims with any references to chemical literature.

Since that issue has been dealt with in a separate, 100-minute documentary,<sup>14</sup> we take a pass here and direct the interested reader to that video instead which was recently put into quarantine by YouTube, by the way. Suffice it here to say that Dr. Lipstadt isn't even aware of the many issues and aspects involved.

## 5.2. The Diesel Controversy

Next, let's turn to diesel gas chambers. In her first chapter, Dr. Lipstadt relates the controversy surrounding a statement made by U.S. journalist Pat Buchanan about the possibility of committing mass murder with diesel-engine exhaust, a method claimed for the so-called extermination camps at Treblinka and Belzec. She wrote about it the following:

*“Patrick Buchanan, one of the foremost right-wing conservative columnists in the country, used his widely syndicated column to express views that come straight from the scripts of Holocaust deniers. He argued that it was physically impossible for the gas chamber at Treblinka to have functioned as a killing apparatus because the diesel engines that powered it could not produce enough carbon monoxide to be lethal. Buchanan’s ‘proof’ was a 1988 incident in which ninety-seven passengers on a train in Washington, D.C., were stuck in a tunnel as the train emitted carbon monoxide fumes. Because the passengers were not harmed, Buchanan extrapolated that the victims in a gas chamber using carbon monoxide from diesel engines would also not have been harmed. He ignored the fact that the gassings at Treblinka took as long as half an hour and that the conditions created when people are jammed by the hundreds into small enclosures, as they were at Treblinka, are dramatically different from those experienced by a group of people sitting on a train.” (pp. 6f.)*

We won't bother going into the details here, because, heck, it's just a comment a journalist made. Lipstadt gets all upset about it, but in her discussion she completely fails to even mention the actual scientific paper

<sup>14</sup> Germar Rudolf, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz*, [youtu.be/SUc6Y\\_E5zb0](https://youtu.be/SUc6Y_E5zb0), but now banned; see <https://holocausthandbooks.com/video/the-chemistry-of-auschwitz/> instead.

upon which that debate is based.<sup>15</sup> We show some relevant publications here, just in case you are curious.<sup>16</sup> None of them can be found in Lipstadt's book. She just produced hot air.

### 5.3. Cremation Capacities

The next topic concerns the capacity of the crematoria at Auschwitz. If you wanted to figure out what the features of a cremation furnace are, what would you do? Well, any reasonable person would consult expert literature on cremation, and if push comes to shove, engineering calculations and experiments could also be performed. But not our Debbie. She instead refers to a simple letter by the Auschwitz administration:

*“Leuchter was unaware of a host of documents pertaining to the installation and construction of the gas chambers and crematoria. He did not know of a report filed in June 1943 by the Waffen-SS commandant of construction at Auschwitz on the completion of the crematoria. The report indicated that the five crematoria had a total twenty-four-hour capacity of 4,756 bodies. Leuchter had stated that the crematoria had a total capacity of 156 bodies in the same period of time. Even if the SS’s*

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- <sup>15</sup> Friedrich P. Berg, “The Diesel Gas Chambers: Myth within a Myth,” *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (spring 1984), pp. 15-46; <https://codoh.com/library/document/the-diesel-gas-chambers-myth-within-a-myth/> (Sept. 4, 2016); updated as “The Diesel Gas Chambers: Ideal for Torture – Absurd for Murder,” in: G. Rudolf, *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of “Truth” and “Memory,”* 2nd ed., Theses & Dissertations, Chicago 2003, pp. 435-469 (<https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/dissecting-the-holocaust/>); see also R. E. Pattle, H. Strech, 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*, 14 (1957), pp. 47-55; <https://codoh.com/library/document/the-toxicity-of-fumes-from-diesel-engine-under-four-different-running-conditions/>.
- <sup>16</sup> Revisionist thesis, apart from Berg’s paper cited above: Walter Lüftl, “Sollen Lügen künftig Pflicht sein?,” *Deutschland in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Vol. 41, No. 1 (1993), pp. 14-16 ([www.vho.org/D/DGG/Lueftl41\\_2.html](http://www.vho.org/D/DGG/Lueftl41_2.html)); Sept. 4, 2016); mainstream anti-thesis: Josef Bailer, “Die ‘Revisionisten’ und die Chemie”, in: Brigitte Bailer-Galanda, Wolfgang Benz, Wolfgang Neugebauer (eds.), *Die Auschwitzluegner: ‘Revisionistische’ Geschichtslüge und historische Wahrheit*, Deuticke, Vienna 1995, pp. 99-118, here pp. 100-107; revisionist rebuttal: Germar Rudolf, *Kardinalfragen zur Zeitgeschichte*, Vrij Historisch Onderzoek, Berchem 1996, pp. 98-102 ([www.vho.org/D/Kardinal/Wahrheit.html](http://www.vho.org/D/Kardinal/Wahrheit.html)); Sept. 4, 2016); updated in *idem*, *Auschwitz-Lügen*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2012, pp. 212-221; <https://holocausthandbooks.com/de/book/auschwitz-luegen/> (Sept. 4, 2016); mainstream retort: Achim Trunk, “Die todbringenden Gase,” in: Günter Morsch, Bertrand Perz (eds.), *op. cit.* (note) pp. 23-49; here 28-37; revisionist response: C. Mattogno, *Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2017, pp. 24-30.

*calculation was overly 'optimistic,' the difference between it and Leuchter's was staggering."* (pp. 187)

What's her source for that letter? The transcript of the Second Zündel Trial.<sup>17</sup> Needless to say, that document isn't part of the trial transcript. A proper historian would give an archival reference for the document itself<sup>18</sup> or some secondary literature where it can be found.<sup>19</sup>

Logic – that is to say, math – natural laws that govern incineration processes, technical cremation possibilities at the time, and the expert evaluation of physical evidence, such as experiments and still-existing crematories, as well as documentary evidence, such as construction plans, operating instructions and cremation logs, play no role in her argument at all. She might as well have quoted “survivor testimonies,” some of which claim absolutely absurd cremation capacities. That's Dr. Lipstadt's world of lala-science, also called pseudo-science.

If you want to read a book dealing with that topic, for which the authors have gone through all the above steps to separate fact from fiction, then look at this 3-volume work written by the late Italian engineer Dr. Franco Deana together with Italian historian Carlo Mattogno.<sup>20</sup> In this massive work, the authors concluded that the actual cremation capacity of Auschwitz roughly coincided with the recorded death toll of registered inmates who died mainly of diseases, as documented in the Auschwitz death records.<sup>21</sup> We'll leave it at that, because the cremation issue is too huge to be covered here in detail.

#### 5.4. Untenable Technical Claims

When it comes to the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, Dr. Lipstadt makes a number of claims, every single one of which is both unsubstantiated and untrue.

<sup>17</sup> See the discussion of that document by a cremation expert during that trial, in: Barbara Kulaszka (ed.), *Did Six Million Really Die?*, Samisdat Publishers, Toronto 1992, pp. 267-271; <https://codoh.com/media/files/downloads/livres3/KULA.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> Rossiiskii Gosudarstvennii Vojennii Archiv (Russian State War Archive, Moscow), 502-1-314, p. 14a.

<sup>19</sup> Komitee der antifaschistischen Widerstandskämpfer in der DDR (ed.), *SS im Einsatz*, Kongress-Verlag, Berlin 1957, p. 269. Eugen Kogon, Hermann Langbein, Adalbert Rückerl *et al.* (eds.), *Nationalsozialistische Massentötungen durch Giftgas*, Fischer, Frankfurt am Main 1983, p. 219; B. Bailer-Galanda, W. Benz, W. Neugebauer (eds.), *op. cit.* (note 16), p. 69. Jean-Claude Pressac, *Auschwitz*, *op. cit.* (note 33), p. 247.

<sup>20</sup> Carlo Mattogno, Franco Deana, *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz: A Technical and Historical Study*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015; <https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-cremation-furnaces-of-auschwitz/>.

<sup>21</sup> Staatliches Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau (ed.), *Die Sterbebücher von Auschwitz*, Saur, Munich 1995.



- the homicidal gas chambers had “powerful” (pp. 168, 253) or “sophisticated ventilation systems” (p. 195), “especially designed” for that purpose (p. 253)
- the delousing chambers “were constructed in the same fashion as the [alleged] homicidal gas chambers” (p. 189).
- the Germans used “advanced technology for the purposes of mass murder” (p. 102) by building “technologically advanced instruments” (p. 106)]

We won't bother proving this here, for one because the next documentary slated for production – *Probing the Holocaust: The Horror Explained, Part 2* – will deal with all these issues in depth, and also because we've taken up too much of your time already.

One of Lipstadt's favorite expressions is that there are “reams” of documents which allegedly refute what revisionists claim (p. 196). As mentioned before, she relies in this regard entirely on Pressac's 1989 book on Auschwitz,<sup>8</sup> as she admits on page 255.

*“The next few pages contain a brief summary of Pressac's extensive findings. Those who have found the deniers' claims about gas chambers the least bit troubling should have their doubts set aside. Those who have never been persuaded in the least by this assault on the truth will find the documents overwhelming proof of the degree to which the deniers distort history and lie about the evidence.”*

And that's where Lipstadt goes terminally bust. Pressac's vacuous ramblings have been dissected and refuted in the most minute and comprehensive manner possible in two separate monographs which, admittedly, appeared only after the first edition of Lipstadt's book had come out.<sup>22</sup> The new, 2016 edition should have taken that into account, but nay, Dr. Lipstadt doesn't need to pay attention to what's going on in the real world. She has the backing of the rich and mighty, and that's good enough for her.

Pressac's claims, which have reinforced the belief of millions in the myth, will be one of the main focuses of the upcoming documentary *Probing the Holocaust: The Horror Explained, Part 2*, to which we referred.

<sup>22</sup> Carlo Mattogno, *Auschwitz: The End of a Legend. A Critique of Jean-Claude Pressac*, Institute for Historical Review, Costa Mesa, CA, 1994; revised in G. Rudolf (ed.), *Auschwitz: Plain Facts*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016, pp. 131-212 (<https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/auschwitz-plain-facts/>); Carlo Mattogno, *The Real Case for Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed*, *ibid.*, 2015 (<https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-real-case-for-auschwitz/>).

### 6. Conclusion

We have never read such shoddy “scholarship” in our lives as in Dr. Lipstadt’s book. She clearly has neither understood what the principles and methods of science and scholarship are, 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 with anything. No wonder she refuses to debate the revisionists

“[Lipstadt:] *I will not debate you. Not here, not now, not ever!*”  
[Irving:] *‘Because you can’t!’*”

In fact, Dr. Lipstadt herself has proclaimed the judgment in her own case. All we have to do is quote her:

“[T]ruth has been the antithesis of [her] enterprise.” (p. 57)  
“Given the way [she] handle[s] documents and data, it is clear that [she has] no interest in scholarship or reason.” (p. 232)

\* \* \*



*Pictured above are the first 52 volumes of the scientific studies that comprise the series Holocaust Handbooks. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. Visit [www.HolocaustHandbooks.com](http://www.HolocaustHandbooks.com) to check for updates.*

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Thank you!

## Probing the Holocaust The Horror Explained (Part 1)

*Germar Rudolf*

### Abstract

“The Holocaust” is widely known as the murder of six million Jews by Nazi Germany, many if not most of them in gas chambers deceptively disguised as shower rooms.

We have all seen the terrible imagery of dead prisoners taken after concentration camps were liberated. This documentary reviews some of the most memorable of these images, which were taken in camps such as Dachau, Nordhausen and Bergen-Belsen. A closer examination of this imagery we’ve all been exposed to reveals a very different story than what we were made to believe. Surprisingly, a large number of the bodies we were shown were the direct result of Allied bombing and strafing attacks, rather than victims of a systematically planned Nazi extermination policy.

*Probing the Holocaust: The Horror Explained* (Part 1) presents surprising information which shed a new light on the horrific imagery, and enables many viewers for the first time to truly understand what transpired in Germany during and at the end of the war. Watching this presentation with an open mind will surprise you and leave you asking questions of your own.

This is a transcript of this video, slightly modified to match the text format. The video documentary to this paper can be watched at [Holocaust Handbooks.com/documentaries](http://HolocaustHandbooks.com/documentaries).

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**I**t’s something we were told throughout our entire lives: Six million Jews, and large numbers of non-Jews, were murdered by the Nazis:  
[Clips from various film footages:]

*“Eleven million people died in Nazi Germany’s death camps. Six million were Jews.”*

*“An estimated six million Jews were killed during World War II.”*

*“Hitler murdered six million Jewish people”*

*“six million Jews”*

*“six million died”*

*“six million people crying from the grave...”*

The term Holocaust commonly refers to the systematically planned and executed extermination of six million Jews by Nazi Germany during World War Two. Mainstream historians agree that, of these six million Jews, approximately three million were killed in gas chambers. The vast majority of them, they say, were killed or died in six extermination centers in Polish territory. Here is a breakdown of these three million alleged gas chamber victims by each of the six camps.

CAMP	JEWISH GAS CHAMBER VICTIMS
Auschwitz/Oświęcim	900,000*
Treblinka	900,000
Bełżec	500,000
Sobibór	210,000
Kulmhof/Chelmno	240,000
Lublin-Majdanek	unknown (thousands)*
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,750,000 + thousands</b>

\* The total Jewish death toll of these camps is higher than the number given due to deaths resulting from other causes (diseases, exhaustion, executions etc.)

These numbers are an average of figures found on the websites of two of the most reputable Holocaust research institutions, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C., and the Yad Vashem Museum in Jerusalem.<sup>1</sup>

The Holocaust is so important that the United Nations even decided to create a dedicated memorial day for it. Every January 27th, the day when the infamous Auschwitz Camp was occupied by the Soviet Red Army in 1945, the whole world is reminded to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust.<sup>2</sup> In 2017, on the occasion of this International Holocaust Remembrance Day, the White House under U.S. President Donald Trump released this statement:<sup>3</sup>

*“It is with a heavy heart and somber mind that we remember and honor the victims, survivors, heroes of the Holocaust. It is impossible to fully*

<sup>1</sup> As of Oct. 2017, the following were found online (U = USHMM, Y = Yad Vashem): Auschwitz (U = “over 960,000” total, Y = “more than 1,100,000” total); Bełżec (U = approximately 434,500, Y = 600,000); Sobibor (U = “at least 170,000”, Y = 250,000); Treblinka (U = “between 870,000 and 925,000”, Y = 870,000); Majdanek (U = “unknown”, “Between 89,000 and 110,000” “Most succumbed to starvation, disease, exposure, and the effects of physical torture or back-breaking labor performed under threat of violence”, Y = no number, total Jewish death toll “60,000” (Kranz), “200,000” (Łukaszewicz)); Chelmno (U = “at least 152,000”, Y = 320,000).

<sup>2</sup> [www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/docs/res607.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/docs/res607.shtml)

<sup>3</sup> Donald Trump, “Statement by the President on International Holocaust Remembrance Day,” Jan. 27, 2017; [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/01/27/statement-president-international-holocaust-remembrance-day](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/01/27/statement-president-international-holocaust-remembrance-day) (accessed on Oct. 4, 2017)

*fathom the depravity and horror inflicted on innocent people by Nazi terror.*

*Yet, we know that in the darkest hours of humanity, light shines the brightest. As we remember those who died, we are deeply grateful to those who risked their lives to save the innocent.*

*In the name of the perished, I pledge to do everything in my power throughout my Presidency, and my life, to ensure that the forces of evil never again defeat the powers of good. Together, we will make love and tolerance prevalent throughout the world.”*

There is nothing unusual about the statement, except maybe the fact that Jews aren't mentioned in it. That triggered quite some vitriolic reactions, for instance from Jonathan Greenblatt, the current head of the Jewish Anti-Defamation League. He tweeted on that same day that Trump did not even mention Jews,<sup>4</sup> which triggered a deluge of similar attacks on the U.S. President for not having expressly mentioned the six million Jewish victims of the Holocaust.<sup>5</sup> The White House countered a day later that it wasn't just Jews who died in the Holocaust, but that five million gentiles were killed, too,<sup>6</sup> who also deserve equal remembrance, referring to an article which had appeared two years earlier in the *Huffington Post*.<sup>7</sup> That in turn unleashed a series of attacks on the president and that 2015 article, claiming that this “five-million-gentiles” victim figure is bogus and vastly over-inflated. Among those, I may quote here *The Times of Israel*'s take on this death toll:<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup> <https://twitter.com/JGreenblattADL/status/825029350126936064> (accessed on Oct. 4, 2017).

<sup>5</sup> *The Guardian*, Jan 27, 2017; [www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/jan/27/white-house-holocaust-remembrance-day-no-jews](http://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/jan/27/white-house-holocaust-remembrance-day-no-jews); *Commentary*, Jan 28, 2017; [www.commentarymagazine.com/politics-ideas/the-white-house-holocaust-horror/](http://www.commentarymagazine.com/politics-ideas/the-white-house-holocaust-horror/);

<sup>6</sup> Jake, “WH: No mention of Jews on Holocaust Remembrance Day because others were killed too,” CNN, Jan. 28, 2017; <http://edition.cnn.com/2017/01/28/politics/white-house-holocaust-memorial-day>

<sup>7</sup> Louise Ridley, “The Holocaust’s Forgotten Victims: The 5 Million Non-Jewish People Killed By The Nazis,” *The Huffington Post*, Jan 27, 2015; [www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/01/27/holocaust-non-jewish-victims\\_n\\_6555604.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/01/27/holocaust-non-jewish-victims_n_6555604.html); for more see Hadding Scott, “Anti-Gentiles Deny the 5 Million!,” *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 9, No. 2, spring 2017; <https://codoh.com/library/document/anti-gentiles-deny-the-5-million/>.

<sup>8</sup> Ron Kampeas, “‘Remember the 11 million’? Why an inflated victims tally irks Holocaust historians,” *Jewish Telegraph Agency*, Jan. 31, 2017; [www.jta.org/2017/01/31/news-opinion/united-states/remember-the-11-million-why-an-inflated-victims-tally-irks-holocaust-historians/](http://www.jta.org/2017/01/31/news-opinion/united-states/remember-the-11-million-why-an-inflated-victims-tally-irks-holocaust-historians/); *The Times of Israel*, Feb. 1, 2017; [www.timesofisrael.com/remember-the-11-million-why-an-inflated-victims-tally-irks-holocaust-historians/](http://www.timesofisrael.com/remember-the-11-million-why-an-inflated-victims-tally-irks-holocaust-historians/)

*“It’s a statement that shows up regularly in declarations about the Nazi era. [...] It is, however, a number without any scholarly basis. [...] The ‘5 million’ [non-Jewish Holocaust victims] has driven Holocaust historians to distraction ever since Wiesenthal started to peddle it in the 1970s. [...]*

*Yehuda Bauer, an Israeli Holocaust scholar [...], said he warned his friend Wiesenthal [...] about spreading the false notion that the Holocaust claimed 11 million victims – 6 million Jews and 5 million non-Jews.*

*‘I said to him, ‘Simon, you are telling a lie,’ Bauer recalled in an interview Tuesday. ‘He said, ‘Sometimes you need to do that to get the results for things you think are essential.’”*

*[...] Wiesenthal [...] told them that he chose the 5 million number carefully: He wanted a number large enough to attract the attention of non-Jews who might not otherwise care about Jewish suffering, but not larger than the actual number of Jews who were murdered in the Holocaust, 6 million.*

*It caught on: [...]*

*Deborah Lipstadt, a professor of Holocaust studies at Emory University in Atlanta, wrote in 2011 [...] ‘this number is simply inaccurate, in fact made up [...].’”*

Deborah Lipstadt went over the top, however, by accusing Trump of flirting with Holocaust denial.<sup>9</sup>

So, here we seem to have a case where a prominent Jew, the late Simon Wiesenthal, inflated the number of Holocaust victims for political purposes.

But did Wiesenthal really invent that number? And was he the only one exaggerating numbers?

During and right after the end of the Second World War, a number of war propaganda movies were filmed with the support or even under the control of the U.S. government. Throughout these propaganda movies, there are many references to the thousands and even millions of victims of National Socialist barbarism – yet none of these films ever single out Jews as the primary victims of a “Holocaust.”

The most infamous among those propaganda movies was titled *Die Todesmühlen*,<sup>10</sup> which was designed for, and eventually shown to, German

<sup>9</sup> Deborah Lipstadt, “The Trump Administration’s Flirtation With Holocaust Denial,” *The Atlantic Monthly*, Jan 30, 2017; <https://web.archive.org/web/20231208191714/https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2017/01/the-trump-administrations-softcore-holocaust-denial/514974/>

audiences as a tool for shock-and-awe re-education. It was later also released in an English edition: *Death Mills*.<sup>11</sup> Both movies mention as the death toll of National Socialist persecution 20 million without making any specific reference to Jews:<sup>12</sup>

*“But these eleven hundred were a small fraction of the twenty million men, women and children murdered by the Nazis. 20 million human beings, equal to the population of 22 American states. 20 million corpses.”*

In fact, the narrator insists that the victims were

*“of all the nations of Europe, of all religious faiths, of all political beliefs, condemned by Hitler because they were anti-Nazi.”*<sup>13</sup>

This is only the most prominent example. There are more which highlight that death toll claims of National Socialist persecution have a history of exceeding the six million, and that Jews have been mentioned with regularity as only one among many victim groups.

This issue is also not just a matter of journalists and propagandists making up wild figures. In 2015, in a book about the forensic examination of mass-murder locations of the Holocaust, a British archaeologist who has been working with the leading scientists in the field for several years wrote:<sup>14</sup>

*“The exact number of people killed during the Holocaust remains unknown. Some scholars have suggested a figure of around 11 million. Of these, it is estimated that approximately six million Jews were killed but the number of Roma, Sinti, disabled people, political prisoners and others killed cannot be estimated with complete certain[t]y.”*

She provides no source for that claim, though. So maybe she merely repeated what she had heard through Wiesenthal’s grapevine? But is it really Wiesenthal’s? Interestingly, the very same Washington Holocaust Museum that, according to just-quoted article in *The Times of Israel*, issued a statement on Trump’s text emphasizing the centrality of the annihilation of the Jews to the understanding of the Holocaust, had announced in 2013 in a press release that their research has revealed that:

*“The Nazi Holocaust may have claimed up to 20 million lives,”*

<sup>10</sup> <https://youtu.be/OxJZBrtFD6Y>

<sup>11</sup> Best resolution in two parts: <https://youtu.be/6wJDlh5ozEY> & <https://youtu.be/BQ0m-0AZ-m0>

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.* starting at 1 min 23 sec.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* starting at 1 min 59 sec.

<sup>14</sup> Caroline Sturdy Colls, *Holocaust Archaeologies: Approaches and Future Directions*, Springer, Cham, 2015, p. 3, footnote.



while leaving the 6-million Jewish death toll basically unchanged.<sup>15</sup> This would mean that as many as 14 million non-Jews died in the Holocaust, not just five.

I may also point out that 20 million is not the ceiling of death-toll estimates. For instance, an article of Sept. 21, 1992, from Germany's most prestigious daily newspaper, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* (p. 13), illustrates in a very useful manner the kind of topic we are dealing with and the problems that are related to it. The title of the article translates to "Traces of the Crime; Shoes, Shoes, even Children's Shoes." It is a report written by a student about his visit to the Stutthof concentration camp not far from Danzig, in postwar Poland, that has been turned into a museum. The author, in his fourth sentence, states that he cannot imagine what an extermination camp might look like and talks of "installations in which '6 million Jews and a total of 26 million detainees [...] were killed.'" So here we have a combination of the general 20 million victims *plus* six million Jews.

At the end of his account the author writes that he found himself facing "the remains of the most brutal genocide, the highly modern killing machines of the time, the cruelest crime of humanity."

By putting things that way, one of the most highly regarded newspapers in the world has given its definition of the Holocaust. The annihilation of a total of 26 million people by the National Socialists in ultra-modern killing machines is the cruelest crime in the history of humanity.

So, how many victims were there now? Six million Jews plus a few others, or eleven in total, or twenty, or even twenty-six million?

At most one of these figures can be correct, but with all this speculation going on, it may turn out that they are all wrong. But if that is so, what is the truth? Can you tell?

One thing is for sure: we obviously cannot believe everything we hear about the Holocaust, because the things we hear often contradict one another.

Let's start at the beginning, with the documentary "Nazi Concentration and Prison Camps" that the Americans introduced during the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg in 1945 as proof of Nazi atrocities. Psychologically speaking, it was one of the most powerful pieces of evidence submitted, because a picture tells more than a thousand words. Here are

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<sup>15</sup> Matthew Day, "Nazis may have killed up to 20m, claims 'shocking' new Holocaust study," *Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 2013; [www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/9906771/Nazis-may-have-killed-up-to-20m-claims-shocking-new-Holocaust-study.html](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/9906771/Nazis-may-have-killed-up-to-20m-claims-shocking-new-Holocaust-study.html)



some scenes about the Dachau Camp. Dachau was one of the first major camps the Americans captured toward the end of the war.<sup>16</sup>

*“Hanging in orderly rows were the clothes of prisoners who had been suffocated in a lethal gas chamber. They had been persuaded to remove their clothing under the pretext of taking a shower for which towels and soap were provided. This is the Brausebad, the shower bath. Inside the shower bath, the gas vents.”*

Actually, what you are seeing here are not gas vents but recessed light fixtures.

*“On the ceiling, the dummy showerheads. In the engineer’s room, the intake and outlet pipes. Push button to control inflow and outtake of gas. A hand valve to regulate pressure. Cyanide powder was used to generate the lethal smoke.”*

Interestingly, on August 19, 1961, a letter to the editors by German mainstream historian Martin Broszat was published in Germany’s biggest weekly newspaper *Die Zeit* stating, among other things:

*“Jews or other inmates were gassed neither in Dachau nor in Bergen-Belsen nor in Buchenwald. The gas chamber at Dachau was never fully completed and taken into ‘operation.’”*

On January 24, 1993, the famous Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal wrote in a letter to the editors of the U.S. military magazine *Stars and Stripes* in the same vein:

*“A gas chamber was in the process of being built at Dachau, but it was never completed.”*

Thus, between the 1960s and late 1990s, the Dachau Museum had a sign displayed inside the Dachau gas chamber stating:

*“Gas Chamber, disguised as a shower room never used as a gas chamber.”*

Today, however, this sign is no longer there. Instead, a less-visible text on a sign outside that room states:

*“Gas chamber  
This was the center of potential mass murder. The room was disguised as ‘showers’ and equipped with fake shower spouts to mislead the victims and prevent them from refusing to enter the room.”*

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<sup>16</sup> <https://youtu.be/pQJ42ONPDQ>; starting at 45:18; see the authentications and explanation: IMT Document PS-2430: *Nazi Concentration and Prisoner-of-War Camps: A Documentary Motion Picture*, film shown at the Nuremberg Trial, 29 November 1945, IMT, XXX, p. 470;

Currently, the US Holocaust Museum itself admits:<sup>17</sup>

*“There is no credible evidence that the gas chamber in Barrack X was used to murder human beings.”*

Barrack X was the official name for the crematorium building where that sinister room was located.

One of the leading books by mainstream historians on the gas chamber question, the 1993 collective tome *Nazi Mass Murder*, states on page 202:<sup>18</sup>

*“It has not yet been conclusively proved that killings by poison gas took place at the Dachau concentration camp.”*

And on page 203, we read:

*“But during the trial there was only one witness, a Czech physician assigned to care for the prisoners, Dr. Frantisek Blaha, who declared that experimental gassings had taken place in the Dachau gas chamber.”*

Blaha signed an affidavit on January 9, 1946, in which he described his experience with the Dachau gas chamber. It is in German, but an English translation was read into the record during the Nuremberg Tribunal as follows:<sup>19</sup>

*“Many executions by gas or shooting or injections took place right in the camp. The gas chamber was completed in 1944, and I was called by Dr. Rascher to examine the first victims. Of the eight or nine persons in the chamber there were three still alive, and the remainder appeared to be dead. Their eyes were red, and their faces were swollen. Many prisoners were later killed in this way.”*

And that’s it. If Blaha was the only witness on trial testifying about the gas chamber, and if he had no experience whatsoever about the gassing procedure, then how did the American documentary makers know that the victims

*“had been persuaded to remove their clothing under the pretext of taking a shower for which towels and soap were provided”?*

Only a few days after the liberation of the Dachau Camp, a number of U.S. Congressmen visited the camp. Here they are shown inside the gas chamber. And this is footage taken in 2016. As you can see, the ceiling of that

<sup>17</sup> [www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005214](http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005214)

<sup>18</sup> E. Kogon, H. Langbein, A. Rückerl (eds.), *Nazi Mass Murder*, Yale Univ. Press, New Haven/London 1993.

<sup>19</sup> Document PS-3249, IMT, Vol. 32, pp. 57-64, here p. 62, quoted in IMT, Vol. 5, pp. 172f.

room is rather low. In fact, the room is roughly 2.15 meters or seven feet high. Why do I mention this? Because an official U.S. commission investigated what had transpired at Dachau, and in a report to the U.S. Congress dated May 15, 1945, compiled by David Chavez, we read, among other things, that in this room

*“the ceiling was some 10 feet in height”<sup>20</sup>*

How can anyone confuse seven feet with ten feet? But that’s not all, because that report continues as follows:

*“The supply of gas into the chamber was controlled by means of two valves on one of the outer walls, and beneath the valves was a small glass-covered peephole through which the operator could watch the victims die. The gas was let into the chamber through pipes terminating in perforated brass fixtures set into the ceiling.”*

However, the ceiling did NOT have brass fixtures, but merely zinc-plated iron showerheads. Furthermore, as can be seen in this photo of a spot where a showerhead had been removed by the Americans as a piece of evidence, these were merely fake showerheads – or rather watering can rosettes such as this – that were not connected to anything. Already the documentary we quoted earlier said that there was

*“A hand valve to regulate pressure.”*

But there’s a problem. Zyklon B, which was allegedly used for the murder, was not a gas under pressure that could be fed into pipes. It consisted of gypsum pellets soaked with liquid hydrogen cyanide, the active ingredient in Zyklon B. When such a can was opened, its poison evaporated slowly.

In addition, from many cases of accidental poisoning with hydrogen cyanide, and from executions with that poison as they were carried out in several U.S. states during the 20th century, we know that the victims Blaha claimed to have examined cannot have succumbed to Zyklon B. Such victims do not have red eyes. They do not have swollen faces. Actually, if they show any symptoms, it is a pinkish-reddish discoloration of their skin as shown here.

It is clear that the Americans, when making their documentaries and congressional reports, were jumping to a lot of conclusions, contradicting each other and the material facts in the process. But what’s the truth here?

The tubing shown in the American documentary is really impressive. Such heavy tubing with cast-iron hand valves are commonly used for piping large amounts of chemical liquids or pressurized gas. The design of this

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<sup>20</sup> Document 159-L, IMT, Vol 37, pp. 605-627, here p. 621.

tubing was investigated by the French officer Capitaine Fribourg a week after the camp's liberation. Here is a sketch drawn by him showing how the piping worked. According to this, fresh air was sucked in through this intake vent, which protrudes through the roof. This intake pipe is subsequently led through a heat exchanger located over the gas chamber in the building's attic. Here, the air is heated by the building's hot-water heating system. After that, the now-insulated pipe is split into two and led out of the attic area into the room behind the gas chamber, where both pipes are led in a semi-circle, each of which equipped with the hand valves shown. Leading back into the attic area over the gas chamber, Fribourg shows the pipes being merged back into the outgoing pipe, but that would make no sense at all, because then the air would go nowhere. Therefore, that's a mistake. In fact, a report compiled by German architect Axel Will in the early 2000s, a copy of which we received from the Dachau Museum, described in detail that the layout actually looks like this. Will wrote:

*“Air is drawn in via a pipeline of 400 mm diameter extending over the roof, and is then led through a steam-operated heat exchanger. The pipeline is insulated behind the heat exchanger. It is split into two lines by means of a y-branch pipe, and leads with two pipes of 200 mm diameter into the room adjoining the gas chamber. There the airflow can be adjusted with a valve each. Both these and the other two valves of the ventilation system are made of massive cast iron and carry a \$ sign in a circle. Such valves are common in gas pipelines but not in ventilation systems.*

*Behind the valves both pipelines are again led back into the attic area above the gas chamber and merged back together into one pipe. This pipe enters into a sheet-metal shaft, which again goes through the adjoining room and leads the heated air to the air intake at the floor of the gas chamber.*

*This sheet-metal shaft is not insulated. This raises questions. Design logic suggests that this shaft would be the suitable location to add substances [such as Zyklon B] to the heated air prior to entering the gas chamber. The examination of the sheet-metal shaft has so far not revealed any opening for such a manipulation. Yet the missing insulation points to such a possibility.”*

So much from architect Will.

The air exhaust system starts with two openings in the ceiling. From there, the two non-insulated exhaust pipes merge into one, and are led toward the wall to the room behind the gas chamber, where the pipe splits up

into two again. Then it is led outside in a semi-circle equipped with two hand valves, and led back into the attic area, where it is merged again into one pipe, as can be seen in this photo taken in the attic of that building. Then that merged pipe is fed into the electric blower that drives the whole operation, here visible in another attic photo, and from there out the exhaust chimney, which exits the roof here.

Now, if that gas chamber was meant to be operated with Zyklon B, it would have been smart, as architect Will correctly suggested, to equip the sheet-metal shaft running down the wall of the adjacent room with some trap door – hinted at here with blue lines – allowing for Zyklon B to be inserted into some kind of basket inside the shaft, hinted at here with the red meshwork. That way, the constant stream of warm air would have evaporated the poison gas quickly and would have spread it out inside the room rapidly. But, as architect Will correctly observed in his report, there is no trace of any provision to that effect.

So, the poison was neither administered using the false showerheads, as the congressional report claimed, nor using the ventilation system, as the U.S. documentary that was shown during the Nuremberg Tribunal suggested:

*“Cyanide powder was used to generate the lethal smoke.”*

But how else could it have been done? Here is the story as we are told today:

*“they would pour Zyklon B down these slots right here, and onto the floor.”<sup>21</sup>*

*“Rocks with Zyklon B could be inserted from the outside”<sup>22</sup>*

Here are some photos of these slots from the inside and from the outside. So, the entire sophisticated ventilation system did not serve any other purpose than moving air around. Why then was it so complicated? It makes no sense at all! It would have been much easier to simply feed the heated air directly into the shaft going into the chamber, as shown here, and to feed the exhaust pipes directly into the blower, using the blower’s speed to adjust for any needed change in air volume. For now, this entire ventilation system seems to be a nonsensical mystery.

But that’s not the only one. Fact is, that neither the congressional report nor the postwar documentary mentions these Zyklon B slots. In fact, David

<sup>21</sup> “Dachau Concentration Camp”; <https://youtu.be/pIxOOdeCWX0>; 18:00-18:05

<sup>22</sup> Levi Mierau, “Dachau Concentration Camp,” Documentary, Part 2; <https://youtu.be/MQvB3sLER34>; 6:55-7:01

Chavez, the main author of the congressional report, had compiled an earlier version of this report that did not get submitted. It stated:<sup>23</sup>

*“Gas Chamber. Gas tight doors. Wooden shed believed to contain pump or compressor.”*

This wooden shed located just outside the alleged gas chamber can be seen in many photos and film footages shot right after the liberation. It was located where today the two Zyklon B slots are located. But according to Chavez, it did not contain any slots, but rather some not clearly identified equipment.

The French officer Capitaine Fribourg describing the facility on May 25, 1945, as he claims to have seen it on May 5, 1945, hence, a week after the camp’s capture by the Americans, also mentioned the wooden shed as follows:

*“Right next to the shower room, adjacent to the building, is a palisade some 2 meters high fencing off a space of 2 m wide. It was not possible to get inside due to the presence of a pile of decomposing corpses stacked up against the palisade.”*

and

*“behind the palisade is said to have existed or exists a compressor group (?)”*

He also described two slots in the wall obscured by this shed from the outside as follows:

*“At about 75 cm from the ground, 2 hoppers connect the shower room with the outside (palisade side). Each hopper ends on the inside with a grate, and on the outside with a movable shutter system.”*

That’s also what we see there today. Fribourg even included those hoppers in one of his sketches.

If we look at the outside of this wall in that location today, we can see these strange features. It may have been the electrical outlet for the device operated in that shed.

Looking closer at the Zyklon-B slots, we notice that the mortar around them is not original. The original mortar used to build Barrack X contains coarse gravel rather than sand, while any mortar used around the Zyklon-B slots, and on later repairs and patch-ups, as we can see them here, are made of mortar containing fine sand. Here we can even see how some of the new mortar flowed over the old mortar.

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<sup>23</sup> U.S. National Archives, Dachau Trial (Trial of Martin Gottfried Weiss), M1174, Reel 1, microfilm page 000135.

On the inside, it is apparent that the tiles around those slots have been damaged. In fact, a simple test with the fingernail shows that these rough surfaces aren't even tiles. They are plaster made to look similar to the tiles around them.

In other words, those slots are not part of the original building. They were added later on by hacking holes through the existing wall.

Who did that change, and when was it done? Chavez didn't mention them, and neither did the U.S. documentary on Dachau of May 3rd. Fribourg saw them two days later, but he did not claim that they were used to throw in Zyklon B. That wouldn't have been a good idea anyway, because a large amount of the gypsum pellets would have gotten stuck on the grill on the inside. But what were those slots used for? Or is it a post-war forgery?

And if that is so, what else is?

Here is one hint. This footage was recorded on October 25, 2017 from the website of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. When searching their video archive for the term "gas chamber" the first result is this video. It's titled "Exhumation; inspection of gas chambers; Lt. Hodges."

This is footage taken after the liberation of Paris of an alleged Gestapo Torture Chamber near the Eiffel Tower. In the description, we read:

*"World War II interiors of gas chamber used by the Germans in the execution of prisoners. Demonstrating method of securing prisoners in gas chambers. Various Close-ups, pipes leading into room."*

And

*"hand prints and scratches dug into cement wall of gas chamber by the victims."*

Here are those ominous pipes. They are rather fancy, but not very functional. Most of all, they would have been within reach of the victims, and wouldn't have survived very long, because they would have been demolished very quickly. Also notice all those windows illuminating this room. How long would those windowpanes have lasted if the victims inside trashed the place and tried to break out?

For that footage, they even pumped some innocuous, but dramatic-looking smoke through the pipes.

Here are the handprints in the cement, allegedly created by gassing victims during their death throes. Needless to say, handprints can only be made in fresh mortar, and only insane people would use a room as an execution chamber whose walls had just been plastered.

These gas pipes and handprints are not evidence of Nazi atrocities, they are evidence of a deliberate Allied psychological warfare campaign to demonize the defeated Germans. Because this hoax is so obvious, no mainstream historian has ever taken that claim seriously. That does not prevent the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum from presenting it to an unsuspecting audience, though. Unfortunately, most people just accept whatever the government, media, or religion tell them to believe.

So, what was necessary for the Americans, who had liberated Paris several months earlier, to create that footage? First of all, they must have had a plan. Then, they must have had at their disposal the necessary hardware to create the film set: pipes, smoke-generating devices, and some workers able to install that hardware and to create a cement wall with handprints.

In contrast to that utterly unknown Gestapo torture chamber in Paris, Dachau was one of the best-known German concentration camps. It was the first one to be opened right after the Nazis came to power. When the Americans finally moved in in April 1945, this camp had dominated the fantasy of Nazi opponents for more than a decade. So, did the American psychological warfare executives have a plan? You bet they did! And did they come with hardware and workers to put that plan into action? If they did it in Paris in January 1945, they surely were even more likely to pull it off at Dachau, which was a much more promising propaganda stage.

So, let me ask again: why are these fanciful pipes in Dachau so impressive and even intimidating, but at the same time so completely useless and pointless?

Before we jump to conclusions, let's look at some wartime documents. First, there are the two photos shown earlier taken some time in 1944. On both, we can see the ventilation chimney that's part of the gas chamber's aeration system. So at least that exhaust chimney was built by the Germans prior to the end of the war. Next, among the few original documents available on that building, there are two blueprints of special interest. This one shows a cross section through the gas chamber. It shows that the ceiling is indeed only some 7 ft high, not 10 ft, as the rest of the building.<sup>24</sup> Next, a section enlargement of this document shows the floor plan of the gas chamber.<sup>25</sup> As we can see, both doors are 90 cm wide and consist either of two doors each, one opening inward, the other outward, or of a swinging door. Either way, such an arrangement would not have been suitable for a gas chamber, as swinging doors could neither be made gas tight nor panic-proof, and in case this layout consisted of two doors, the inner one opening

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<sup>24</sup> Nuremberg Document NO-3886.

<sup>25</sup> Nuremberg Document NO-3887.



inward could not have been opened if dead bodies were piled up against it inside the chamber. Such an arrangement is actually common for morgues. For instance, the blueprints of the morgue in the old crematorium at Auschwitz show the same type of door design.

Today, this room is equipped with two heavy steel doors of the type that were quite common for air-raid shelters. The doors are one meter wide and set in steel frames. The same doors are shown in the U.S. footage recorded on May 3, 1945, hence just five days after the camp was captured by the Americans. They were therefore most likely built in there long before the Americans arrived. Also, one of the walls actually consists of two layers with a hollow space in between, which is typically used as an insulation, something also seen at the above-mentioned Auschwitz morgue.

Hence, it looks like this room was initially meant to serve as a morgue. In fact, the striking feature of this building is that, if we discard the idea that this alleged gas chamber served as a morgue, this building has no other room of a suitable size equipped with a ventilation system.

But if that is so, what about the weird, oversized piping? And what about those heavy doors? And what about the shafts on the outside, evidently added after the building was completed?

And what about the peephole in the rear wall which Capitaine Fribourg described in his report? He even drew a sketch of it. It slanted rather steeply downward, hence it wouldn't have allowed anyone to see anything except for maybe the feet of a few people standing or lying close to that hole.

The hole inside that gas chamber that is said to have been the other end of that peephole can be seen to this day, although it is way higher than what Fribourg reported, who in his sketch placed the peephole below the second little port visible on that wall, close to the floor. Today, neither the peephole's exit nor the switches are visible in the adjoining room. The switch panel and switch box are shown in the footage recorded on May 3, 1945 for the U.S. documentary. But that documentary neither shows nor mentions that peephole. There is, however, a photograph of that area from May 1945 showing not only the switch panel and switch box plus some of the insulated pipes and hand valves, but also a crude opening in the wall just beneath the switch panel. If we compare that image with a still of the footage just shown, we see:

a) that the lid of the switch box to the left has disappeared;

b), and more importantly, the upper, rugged edge of the hole in the photo should also be visible in the still, but it isn't. Therefore, somebody must have hacked that hole in there after the documentary was shot.

Here is how that hole looks on the inside, seen from the gas chamber. It does indeed angle upward. In the background you see bricks and mortar used by the museum to close up that gaping hole in the adjoining room. Inside this tube runs an electric cable put in there when the room was prepared as a museum exhibit.

What we see here is the fact that, since the camp's liberation on April 29, 1945, quite a few people seem to have tampered with the evidence of this suspected crime scene. It's difficult to assess what this hole was really used for. A peephole, however, would have been installed in the doors, as was and is common for air-raid shelter doors, rather than hacked through a thick brick wall, and it most certainly would not have slanted downward.

So, is the Dachau gas chamber a post-war fraud? Considering that the camp was liberated on April 29 and that the gas chamber was inspected by four members of the U.S. Congress only 3 days later, on May 2nd, this seems to be not enough time for a major fraud.

In fact, there is evidence pointing in a different direction. Most importantly, there is a letter in the German Federal Archives by Dr. Sigmund Rascher to Heinrich Himmler dated August 9, 1942, which reads:<sup>26</sup>

*“As you know, the same facility as at Linz is being built at the Dachau concentration camp. Since the ‘transports of invalids’ end up in certain chambers anyway, I ask whether the effect of our various combat gases can be tested on people who are destined for that anyway? So far, all we have are experiments with animals, or reports on accidents during the production of these gases. Because of this paragraph, I am sending my letter marked ‘Secret.’”*

Dr. Rascher was the infamous doctor who conducted medical experiments on inmates at Dachau, which were among the crimes prosecuted by the American occupational powers after the war in the famous “Medical Case” of the Nuremberg Trials of War Criminals. While there was plenty of evidence for a variety of experiments on human guinea pigs such as exposure to low air pressure and extended submersion in cold water, tests of combat gases at Dachau were not among the charges. There was simply too little evidence to make that case.

We may speculate that Dr. Rascher had indeed tried to re-rig the morgue of Barrack X for the potential testing of combat gases, with those shafts perhaps simply serving as air-intake shafts for better ventilation, since the room had no windows. But since Dr. Rascher was arrested by the German police in April 1944 and eventually executed for a number of

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<sup>26</sup> NS 21/319.

crimes, child abduction and murder among them, that project, if it ever existed, ended up being abandoned at that point at the latest. When the Americans arrived a year later, the room was nothing more than a morgue, filled with the victims of diseases and malnutrition, which could not be cremated due to the lack of fuel.

For the time being, any answer to the question what these strange objects were meant for remains speculation to a large degree, because almost the entire original paperwork regarding the planning and construction of that building – cost estimates, progress reports, blueprints, invoices etc. – have disappeared from the Dachau camp archives. Only a few, not very informative documents are left, such as the ones we just saw plus a few others. So, either the Nazis destroyed them because they had something to hide, or the Americans confiscated and/or destroyed them, because they wanted to prevent anyone from figuring out what that room really looked like and was used for.

At Dachau, imagery of a gas chamber disguised as a shower room was driven into our minds.

Dachau is where the world came to believe the rumors and saw what we believed to be evidence of well-engineered German machinery, capable of gassing with precision and efficiency.

So, if that gas chamber wasn't what we are told, or at least wasn't used at all for mass executions, why were there massive amounts of clothes hanging in its vicinity when the Americans arrived?

*“Hanging in orderly rows were the clothes of prisoners, who had been suffocated in a lethal gas chamber. They have been persuaded to remove their clothing under the pretext of taking a shower for which towels and soap were provided.”*

Actually, these are clothes airing out outside the Dachau *disinfection* chambers. The narrator merely *claims* that this is the clothing of homicidal gas chamber victims. Then they deceptively cut to the shower room door, making the viewer believe they are the same door; the one with the obvious written gas warnings on it and the supposed gas chamber, disguised as a shower room, designed to trick those entering.

The hoaxers showed film of these disinfection gas chambers for fumigating clothing, located at the end of the building. They claimed these doors, clearly marked with warning signs and skull and crossbones, were used to gas prisoners.

This is where the disinfection chambers are and the doors clearly marked with warnings. But the “shower room,” the alleged gas chamber, is

located a few rooms away. The deception was to trick the average viewer into thinking, the clearly marked delousing chamber door with skull and crossbones located at the end of the building was the same as the shower room door. This dirty deception continues to this day.

For example, take this 2012 documentary on Dachau by filmmaker Levi Mierau. After showing the gas chamber and describing how it allegedly worked, he, too, deceptively cuts to the disinfestation chamber while continuing his narration about homicidal gassing:<sup>27</sup>

*“A door labeled shower bath went into a large room, which is meant to deceive, since the room was not actually a shower room but a gas chamber. The room consisted of outlets in the walls, floor and roof.”*

Stooooop! Outlets in the floor and roof? These showerheads weren’t an outlet for anything, and those six drains in the floor are actually real drains, which indicates that the room was originally designed to handle a lot of water, not gas.

Fast forward a few seconds, we have this footage:<sup>28</sup>

*“Rocks with poison gas pellets named Zyklon B could be inserted from the outside. Since the gas chambers were only built during the camp’s last months, only seven were killed in the gas chambers used as test subjects.”*

So, while showing the *disinfestation chambers*, Levi deceptively talks about gas chambers, in the plural, used to kill seven people.

The same kind of deception is committed by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum on its website (capitalization added):

*“View of THE door of THE gas chamber in Dachau.”*<sup>29</sup>

*“An American soldier stands outside of THE gas chamber in Dachau”*<sup>30</sup>

*“View of THE door to THE gas chamber at Dachau next to a large pile of uniforms.”*<sup>31</sup>

*“THE door to THE gas chamber in Dachau. It is marked ‘shower-bath.’”*<sup>32</sup>

*“View of THE door to THE gas chamber in the Dachau concentrations camp. A sign above it identifies it as a shower.”*<sup>33</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Levi Mierau, “Dachau Concentration Camp,” Documentary, Part 2; <https://youtu.be/MQvB3sLER34>; 6:00-6:13.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, 6:54-7:23.

<sup>29</sup> <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1154600>

<sup>30</sup> <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa23334>

<sup>31</sup> <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1166433>

<sup>32</sup> <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1058759>

The US Holocaust Museum uses the singular “the” to imply, both of these doors were the same door of the same homicidal gas chamber, disguised as a shower room.

They show the outside of the clothing fumigation chamber doors, located at the end of the building, then show the inside of the shower room door, located all the way over here. There are four disinfestation chambers, not one.

But they chose photographs which show one door and used the singular “the” and mix it with images of the shower room. You can see the disinfestation chambers had warnings not to enter and marks designating when clothing fumigations started and when it was safe to open the doors again.

Here they refer to this as “a” gas chamber,<sup>34</sup> of course ignoring that it was one of the *four* used to delouse clothing.

The photograph’s caption reveals the early propaganda lies, still perpetrated today.

*“Gas Room – People were hung up in here”*

These hooks were not used to hang people in gas chambers. They were just hooks for clothing, of course.

*“View of the hooks outside the door to the gas chambers in Buchenwald.”<sup>35</sup>*

First, this isn’t even Buchenwald. This is a photo of a Dachau delousing chamber.

The original caption reads:

*“Buchenwald was the home of Ilse Koch, wife of the commandant. She was known as the ‘bitch of Buchenwald,’ an insult to every dog who ever lived. She had her inmates tattooed in various designs, then had them killed, then skinned and their hides tanned to make book bindings, lamp shades, and other articles. I saw these things! One story has it that she enjoyed sexual intercourse with her victims – this may be apocryphal. These ‘meat hooks’ were used on the bodies of humans!”*

Just about every claim in this miscaptioned photo is false. This example illuminates the typical hysterical propaganda common at the time and still repeated today by a government-funded institution. In reality, these alleged “meat hooks” are just hangers for clothes to air out after passing through the fumigation chambers.

<sup>33</sup> <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1158576>

<sup>34</sup> <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1174716>

<sup>35</sup> <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1168298>

This complex machinery sure looked like it would be something we'd expect in German-designed death chambers. But because this equipment could *NOT* be used to introduce Zyklon-B fumes into the chamber, today we are told the Germans instead just dumped the pesticide pellets onto the room's floor through these vents in the outside wall. This is quite odd, because the disinfestation chambers right down the hall actually did have advanced specially designed mechanisms to properly heat and circulate cyanide gas from the Zyklon B pesticide pellets.

This was called the DEGESCH circulatory device made by the manufacturer of Zyklon B.<sup>36</sup> A member of a clothing fumigation crew would put a can of Zyklon B into the holder. A built-in can opener operated from the outside with a crank would open the can. The pellets would drop down a chute into a basket where hot air would be blown through to speed the release of cyanide gas from the pellets. The pesticide would be spread throughout the clothing fumigation chamber, and when finished, the gas would be removed from the chamber and fresh air blown in.

One should be very skeptical upon learning that today the official story is that the Germans, rather than using something like this specially designed device used in the clothing delousing chambers right down the hall, simply poured Zyklon B pellets through holes in the wall. Such a procedure would have been very detrimental, because once those pellets were inside the room, they could not have been removed, unless the room had been cleared of all the corpses. Since Zyklon B releases its poison for an hour or more, depending on temperature and humidity,<sup>37</sup> this means that any effort to swiftly ventilate the room after an execution would have been in vain.

Hence, these shafts, if they were added during the war within the framework of Dr. Rascher's testing frenzy, may simply have been designed to assist the ventilation of that room.

Anyway, this is not exactly the advanced German engineering we are constantly propagandized with, is it?

In the face of overwhelming evidence that this room was never used to gas anyone, mainstream historians now claim that the inmates employed to build this gas chamber managed to sabotage its completion by dawdling on

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<sup>36</sup> Ludwig Gassner, "Verkehrshygiene und Schädlingsbekämpfung," *Gesundheits-Ingenieur*, 66(15) (1943) pp. 174-176.

<sup>37</sup> See Richard Irmscher, "Nochmals: 'Die Einsatzfähigkeit der Blausäure bei tiefen Temperaturen,'" *Zeitschrift für hygienische Zoologie und Schädlingsbekämpfung*, 34 (1942), pp. 35f.

the job for some three years, or so we read in the original French edition of Paul Berben's "official history" of the camp:<sup>38</sup>

*"The Dachau gas chamber, however, never functioned because to a certain extent, it seems, of sabotage carried out by the team of prisoners given the job to build it."*

So, the narration of the Nuremberg trial evidence film "Nazi Concentration Camps" was completely wrong. This clothing did not belong to inmates suffocated in the gas chamber. This was just clothing which passed through the real gas chambers for delousing clothes and was airing out.

This deceptive narration of the Dachau segment is an important part of the falsehoods in the Nuremberg trials film evidence center piece.

This bizarre practice of calling shower rooms gas chambers continues to this day. We can see on the website of Israel's Holocaust Museum "Yad Vashem" a photograph of the actual inmate shower room at the Dachau Camp captioned

*"A gas chamber after the liberation."*<sup>39</sup>

This is just another real shower.

*"Flossenbürg, Germany, Gas chambers, which were called showers."*<sup>40</sup>

This claim is repeated on the "HistoryWiz" web site "The Final Solution". The photograph is captioned:<sup>41</sup>

*"The final destination for those who could not work, the gas chamber – here, the gas chamber at Flossenbürg."*

The hoaxers pulled the same old trick angle in the camera to block out the many windows of this real working shower room. The top official authorities today concede this room was a real shower, never used to gas anyone. Moreover, no mainstream historian has ever claimed that there was a homicidal gas chamber at the Flossenbürg Camp.

This doesn't stop Israel's Holocaust Museum and others from spreading gas shower nonsense. The "HistoryWiz" website presents an important quote:

*"To be ignorant of history is to remain always a child. – Cicero"*

That certainly holds true for those who childishly and ignorantly believe showers were gas chambers.

<sup>38</sup> Paul Berben, *Histoire du camp de concentration de Dachau, 1933-1945*, Comité international de Dachau, Brussels 1968, p. 12.

<sup>39</sup> Yad Vashem Archives, 1211/28, item ID 38051.

<sup>40</sup> Yad Vashem Archives, 4029, item ID 57452.

<sup>41</sup> <https://web.archive.org/web/20171224021233/http://www.historywiz.org/finalsolution.htm>

A major reason we believed in the stories of the showers of death is the terrible images of corpses taken at the end of the war. But those horrific images of emaciated and dead prisoners are not proof of an extermination program.

*“This special presentation of the Oprah Winfrey Show is brought to you with limited commercial interruption. It is supported in part by the new AT&T, committed to education.*

*I am here in Poland at the Auschwitz death camp, where it is estimated that 1.1 to 1.5 million people perished here in the Holocaust.”*

At an early age, you were probably already exposed to a program like this.<sup>42</sup> Documentaries such as this one are specifically aimed at young people. You can even see this copy was taken from a website called “School Tube”. Videos like this shock their audience by showing atrocious imagery which, if it were fiction, would be rated unsuitable for children.

*“That evil has a name: The Holocaust. A systematic mass murder meticulously planned and executed by Nazi Germany that brutally wiped millions of people off the face of the earth. More than six million of those human beings were Jewish.”*

But since this imagery is real, it is not rated unsuitable for children, although it is even more traumatizing exactly because it is real. However, hardly anyone, let alone a child, has the ability or experience to analyze the context of this imagery. This horrific film footage of emaciated corpses is presented with no context other than the claim that they are proof of a systematic extermination policy.

*“The Holocaust. A systematic mass murder meticulously planned and executed...”*

These images, however, were taken at the very end of the war. Mainstream historians claim, however, that any extermination activity had ceased in those camps in October of 1944 at the latest, based on an affidavit by German SS officer Kurt Becher, in which he quoted an order allegedly issued by Himmler in September of 1944 as follows:<sup>43</sup>

*“I prohibit any annihilation of Jews with immediate effect, and on the contrary order the nursing of weak and sick persons. I hold you (with this, Kaltenbrunner and Pohl were meant) personally responsible for this, even if this order is not strictly followed by subordinate departments.”*

<sup>42</sup> [www.youtube.com/watch?v=4IJ4mpCDVpE](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4IJ4mpCDVpE)

<sup>43</sup> 3762-PS; *IMT*, Vol. 33, p. 68.



Both Kaltenbrunner and Pohl were top officials of the concentration camp system. No trace of that Himmler order has ever been found, but that's beside the point I want to make here. When we look at what was really going on in those camps, we are in for a surprise. Here is a chart showing the number of inmate deaths at Dachau as recorded first by the German authorities and then by the Americans. It clearly shows that mortality exploded at a time when Hitler's extermination policy is said to have been abandoned. The same happened at the Bergen-Belsen Camp, where mortality exploded only in early 1945, as can be seen from this chart exhibited today at the Bergen-Belsen museum.

The reason for that was severe overcrowding combined with the disastrous collapse of food and water supplies as well as medical care and hygienic measures, which taken together caused malnutrition, starvation, and fatal diseases such as typhus and dysentery to spread out of control.

In those months, the Allies bombed Germany's entire infrastructure to smithereens, including the supply lines into the camps. Shipments of medicine, sanitation supplies and food into the camps, power plants and water treatment plants were systematically bombed, and in some cases, they even bombed the actual camps. Not only Jewish concentration camp prisoners struggled and perished during the final months of World War II. For months upon months, the German civilian population was the target of an unprecedented fire-bombing campaign by the western Allies. From Hamburg to Dresden, tens of thousands of innocent German civilians were deliberately targeted and murdered. Women and children were burned alive, and terrified families suffocated from poison gas in bomb shelters. They don't ever show you these pictures, do they? You should ask why, though.

Anyway, many Germans who survived became refugees running for their lives, and also struggled to feed themselves.

In the east, German civilian populations were also fleeing the invading Soviet army which was torturing and murdering civilians *en masse*. The Red Army raped untold numbers of German women from young children to the elderly.

Using these horrific images, the catastrophic last days of a collapsing Germany surrounded on all sides and bombed to smithereens, as proof of deliberate extermination camps is the dirty trick that is the main reason people believe in the Holocaust.

It's why many react strongly against those critically investigating mainstream Holocaust claims. After all, we all saw the bodies, right? These images were taken in camps liberated by the western Allies, primarily Dachau, liberated by the Americans, and Bergen-Belsen, liberated by the Brit-

ish – camps which are today admitted, even by mainstream historians, not to have served as extermination or death camps.

Today, all of the so-called death camps or extermination camps are claimed to have been in Polish territories conquered by the Soviet Union.

Early witnesses originally claimed these western-liberated camps also had homicidal gas chambers, disguised as shower rooms. However, British and American doctors performed thousands of autopsies on some of the corpses the Allies discovered in those camps.

Russell Barton, an English medical student who had spent a month in Belsen after the camp's liberation and had investigated the reasons for the camp's disastrous conditions toward the end of the war, stated:<sup>44</sup>

*“German medical officers told me that it had been increasingly difficult to transport food to the camp for some months. Anything that moved on the autobahns was likely to be bombed. [...] I was surprised to find records, going back for two or three years, of large quantities of food cooked daily for distribution. I became convinced, contrary to popular opinion, that there had never been a policy of deliberate starvation. This was confirmed by the large numbers of well-fed inmates. [...] The major reasons for the state of Belsen were disease, gross overcrowding by central authority, lack of law and order within the huts, and inadequate supplies of food, water and drugs.”*

Here is an interview Dr. Barton gave to the late Ernst Zündel some ten years after this article had been published:<sup>45</sup>

*“You were on the scene in Belsen as a young man.”*

*“Yes. I went with a group of medical students. We arrived in Belsen on May the second 1945, and I first went to the camp on May the third. Himmler ordered the camp to be ceded on April 11th in order to stop typhus, which was an epidemic spreading throughout Europe. The British came in; a tank division came in on April the fifteenth at three o'clock, and they did their best to segregate the typhus[-infected] and the dying from the other.”*

*“How many people were in the camp at the time when the British took over the camp?”*

*“I think there were about fifty-seven or sixty thousand. The British bombed everything, and the Americans, that moved on the roads. So*

<sup>44</sup> Russell Barton, “Belsen,” in: *History of the Second World War*, 109 (1975), pp. 3025-3029; cf. Barbara Kulaszka (ed.), *Did Six Million Really Die?*, Samisdat Publishers, Toronto 1992, pp. 175-180; <https://codoh.com/media/files/downloads/livres3/KULA.pdf> (different pagination).

<sup>45</sup> <https://youtu.be/v8vGpqQBpNU>

getting food there was extremely difficult. The water supplies became contaminated with sewage, and the administration in the camp more or less broke down. The distribution of food in the individual huts was left to the inmates, and the inmates, we found out – we were fooled at first, but this was after May, after I got there. The inmates... one particular group was in control; they would take what they wanted and then leave whatever food there was left to the rest of the hut. So that meant, perhaps ten powerful people would gobble everything, and three hundred and fifty would have whatever was left. There were, I'd say, all nationalities, mainly Polish and Russian. Most of them were Jewish."

"Were there men and women?"

"Yes, there were men and women, and children."

"And were they segregated?"

"Segregated."

"Segregated camps. And that was still segregated when you got there?"

"Yes."

"Even, let's say, if the German camp administration had made maximum effort, and had been given everything at hand, could they have prevented this?"

"There was no cure for typhus at that time. The British put DDT, which is an insecticide, over everything and everybody, and in that way, I think, the typhus was contained. But it was a great danger. People don't realize it was typhus. It was... I supposed 50, 60 percent of the people died of typhus."

"Why are these bodies naked? I mean, some of them are so emaciated. Why don't they have their clothing on?"

"Well, they did. When they were pushed outside the huts, they had clothing on. But clothing was so scarce – everything was scarce – that the inmates would immediately rush out and take all the clothing off, because it was a pity to waste it. That's why they were naked."

"Did you see, when you got there two weeks after the British army took over, any evidence of gas chambers, the way propaganda has said that the Germans had in these camps? Or was there any claim made to that effect?"

"No. I don't think it was ever thought there was a gas chamber in Belzen-Bergen. People were dying at 500 a day, by the way, a rate of 500 a day."

"Even under British administration..."

"Under British administration, yes. And what was happening mostly, the English soldiers were giving people their food, people half starved,

*had very thin stomachs. The stomachs would burst, and they'd die. The inmates said that the conditions there, this is what inmates said, that conditions weren't too bad until the end of '44. And then this mass immigration... But by the time they put in another 50,000, fully 50,000, of course..."*

*"Were you there during the time when the bulldozers were actually putting these bodies in the graves, in these long trenches that we've seen?"*

*"The bulldozers... the bodies were being thrown in. They would put... a truck went around every day and picked up the bodies outside the hut, and then they would take them to where the bulldozer had dug the grave, and they would throw them into the grave."*

*"You are a man born in England. You published this article, I believe, for an English publication. And the London Times picked up on what you have published here?"*

*"That's right. This was published in November 1968. I was asked to write it. I was solicited. I had no intention of so doing."*

*"Nobody ever interviewed you from any German magazines or papers?"*

*"Oh no. No, no."*

*"To this day?"*

*"Not to this day."*

*"Did anybody ever, officially from Germany, come and contact you for a kind of historical documentation, of the [??German Federal] archives in Koblenz and places like that?"*

*"No."*

*"No. Never?"*

*"Never."*

Similar to this is the account given by Dr. Charles Larson, a U.S. forensic pathologist working for the U.S. Army's Judge Advocate General. Right after the war, Dr. Larson performed autopsies on hundreds of victims in some twenty former concentration camps. In 1980, a newspaper article appeared reporting about his wartime experience. We read there:<sup>46</sup>

*"Larson has talked little publicly about the war experience. One reason for his silence has been that his autopsy findings conflicted with the widely held belief that most Jews in Nazi camps were exterminated by gassing, shooting or poisoning.*

*'What we've heard is that 6 million Jews were exterminated. Part of that is a hoax,' Larson said. [...]*

<sup>46</sup> Jane Floerchinger, "Concentration Camp Conditions Killed Most Inmates, Doctor Says," *The Wichita Eagle*, April 1, 1980, p. 4C.

*Never was a case of poisoning uncovered, he said."*

Larson's biographer wrote the following about this episode:<sup>47</sup>

*"In one grave the bulldozers uncovered an estimated 2,000 bodies, many of which were subjected to autopsy examination by Major Larson. All of those autopsied had died of various conditions such as emaciation with starvation, tuberculosis, typhus or other infectious diseases. For the next ten days, many nights with only an hour or two of restless sleep, Larson worked among the dead. He performed about 25 autopsies a day and superficially examined another 300 to 1,000 bodies. He autopsied only those bodies that appeared to have died questionably. 'Many of them died of typhus,' Dr. Larson told me recently. At Dachau Larson's work – the profile of the prisoner population that his autopsies projected – indicated that only a small percentage of the deaths were due to medical experimentation on humans. It indicated that most of the victims died from so-called 'natural causes' at the time; that is, of disease brought on by malnutrition and filth which are the handmaidens of war."*

Today, these particular camps are admitted not to have had homicidal gas chambers at all. So, none of the corpses seen in these images were gassed. What you see in these images are prisoners who died from disease as well as a lack of appropriate food, water and medical supplies. A large part of their condition was due to the Allies bombing supply lines to the camps.

Allied fighter planes even bombed and strafed trainloads full of prisoners as they were being evacuated to different camps. Those prisoners who weren't hit by bullets or bombs were without appropriate supplies for days until arriving at their destination.

The liberation of Dachau concentration camp is dramatized in the film *Shutter Island*. The Americans liberating Dachau came across what became known as "The Dachau Death Trains". They saw bullet holes in the sides of the trains and dead prisoners inside in terrible condition, believing the Germans locked starved prisoners inside the trains, then machine gunned them, the Americans turned their fury to the capture of German guards.

*"The guards surrendered, we took their guns, and we lined them up. It wasn't warfare, it was, it was murder!"*

Many of the German guards who surrendered the camp had only recently been transferred to the camp in the final days of the war. Some were just

<sup>47</sup> John D. McCallum, *Crime Doctor*, The Writing Works, Mercer Island, Wash., 1978, pp. 57-60, 69.

teenagers from surrounding towns. Ironically, this young German guard even looks like the young DiCaprio. This young German was not a deliberate holocauster of Jews or anyone else, but a young man tragically swept into the final days of the most brutal war in the history of mankind. The German soldiers surrendered, and with their hands up, the Americans shot dozens of captured unarmed German guards. And it didn't happen in the heat of the moment either, as this movie suggests. In fact, the Americans actually brought the guards to the camp's coal yard, got a heavy machine gun from their vehicle and brought it into position, and they had their army photographers take pictures of the event, as this photo and others prove. It was a war crime. The Americans played judge, jury and executioner. They even dragged German soldiers from a nearby hospital and shot them, even though they had nothing to do with the camp at all, let alone the death trains. Here is the testimony of one of the Americans involved in this murder:<sup>48</sup>

*"I was not prepared for what I saw in Dachau. Nothing could prepare you for that. Nothing could prepare you for that kind of slaughter that was carried on in that camp. [...]*

*I never liked to see people killed unnecessarily, no matter what their stripe is or what they have done. We did kill some people there that I consider unnecessarily. However, given the circumstances, while I am sorry about it, it was just one of those things that no one could control. Actually, the people that we killed died a much easier death than the people that they tortured and killed as we subsequently found out [...]*  
*So, in a way, we were kinder to them than they were to the people that they murdered."*

The only problem is that the people he helped to kill were not those who had run the camp for many years.

But evidence has come to light that the Germans did not lock prisoners inside the trains and machine gun them.

The bullets which tore through the trains full of prisoners were not German bullets but in fact the result of Allied war planes strafing the trains.

Here is a Jewish former prisoner talking about the Allies bombing and shooting his train, killing prisoners on the way to Dachau, explaining their condition:

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<sup>48</sup> Levi Mierau, "Dachau Concentration Camp," Documentary, Part 1, 5:32-5 :49 ([https://youtu.be/cCi\\_PLI-rJs](https://youtu.be/cCi_PLI-rJs)); Part 3, 0-1:03 (<https://youtu.be/Xpnl-YyafI>).

*"I was ordered to go march out to the railroad station back into the cattle cars, but this time they had open wagons and regular cattle cars. But the only difference it was that the railroad tracks, on one track, the Nazis were retreating with the heavy artillery, ammunition and all their hardware. In another track the concentration camp inmates in the train load. The Nazis were hoping maybe because we are there they will not be bombed.*

*It would have been a short trip, but it took us almost three days to get to Dachau. What had happened, we got hit by air raid. They bombed the both of the tracks, they machine gunned our train. And in the train were I was sitting – this time it wasn't so loaded – we were all squatting down. Both of the fellows beside me got hit by machine gun fire. And I just, days... by then the guards were gone. We opened the railroad car and stumbled out of the car and walked into the woods in nearby, and hid there. Remember going out on the fields and dug off some potatoes for food. But they came back next morning or a day later with dogs, gathered us together and ordered us back to the railroad cars. They never removed the bodies. This is how we arrived to Dachau."*

This Jew's train was bombed and shot by Allied planes. The prisoners the Allies killed were left inside the train. Prisoners who weren't blown up or shot by the Allies suffered further malnutrition, in part due to the bombing of train tracks, delaying their journey.

The Allies were directly responsible for killing many on these death trains. Bullets from Allied air planes tore through the bodies of those prisoners. Shortly before the American infantry arrived at Dachau, American infantry, ignorant of the role of Allied bombing and strafing runs contributing to the deaths of the prisoners inside the death trains, put the blame on the Germans.

They lined the unarmed, surrendered German guards against a wall and executed them, committing a war crime, which has gone unpunished to this day. Misunderstandings, propaganda, falsehoods, blind patriotism, mistakes, rushing to judgement. How else could millions be driven to killing their own people, themselves essentially?

*"It wasn't warfare, it was murder."*

The Allies also directly bombed concentration camp prisoners, and today we are told this is proof of a German planned Holocaust.

This is another segment from the American propaganda film "Nazi Concentration Camps" which was shown at the Nuremberg Trials.

*“The slave-labor camp at Nordhausen liberated by the Third Armored Division, First Army. At least three thousand political prisoners died here at the brutal hands of SS troops and hardened German criminals who were the camp guards. Nordhausen had been a depository for slaves found unfit for work in the underground V-bomb plants and in other German camps and factories.”*

A deceptively captioned image of Nordhausen appears in Steven Spielberg’s *The Last Days* companion book. We see American soldiers walking past corpses strewn on the ground. The caption reads:

*“The horrific scene of mass annihilation within the Nordhausen concentration camp.”*

Let’s look closer at the photograph. We can see the buildings have been bombed. Testimony of former prisoners shows they were lucky to survive Allied bombing attacks.

This Jewish former prisoner and doctor describes prisoners laying in the camp hospital sick of tuberculosis in the final days of the war.

*“And there I had over 4 thousand prisoners laying on tuberculosis. Sick. What are you doing? It’s tuberculosis. No medications, nothing, hardly food, it was very meager already. The Germans didn’t have to eat.”*

This former prisoner and doctor described conditions in the camp in the final days of the war. Sick prisoners didn’t have enough supplies. However, he points out the Germans themselves also didn’t have enough even to eat. Clearly, the Germans could have killed the sick prisoners at any time, yet instead treated them in hospitals.

*“And all of the sudden, it was April 3rd at 3 o’clock, alarm, and American air force over us, and dropped the bombs just on our camp. And the whole camp was entirely destroyed. And out of this four thousand people, we were 200 survived. Because they died there. They were in the camps, you know. Hanging in the ceiling, their bodies and... It was awful. It was burning days and days. We were still..., the nurses, the doctors, the administration people, the working administration... we ran away. And the Americans made a mistake because they didn’t know this is a concentration camp. They knew it is a military camp. They emptied the military the month before and in January they put us in, you see. So, they didn’t know. So, they came back at 9 o’clock in the morning and hit the whole city. The whole city they flattened. We ran away in the wood, in the fields, and when they emptied the planes, they came and strafed us with machine guns. They didn’t know who it is. They are*



*Germans, you know. And we went into the woods, and we remained about a week in the woods. And we ate only the raw potatoes.”*

British Royal Air Force bombed the camp, full of sick prisoners. They turned around and shot survivors running for their lives. They flattened the nearby town, full of innocent German civilians.

The British are primarily responsible for the scene of “mass annihilation.” But images of Nordhausen recently bombed and strafed by British planes are still used today as proof of a deliberate German-planned Holocaust.

And it’s important to note that most of those seen in this photograph aren’t even Jews but primarily non-Jewish political prisoners, including Poles, Russians and Jehovah’s Witnesses. These majority non-Jewish victims of Allied bombing at a former labor camp are used to sell a supposed Jewish Holocaust.

The Oprah program deceptively used two shots of the aftermath of the British air raid at Nordhausen.

*“More than Six millions of those human beings were Jewish.”*

This victim of the Allies blowing up and strafing sick prisoners at Nordhausen being carried over rubble was in fact likely not Jewish. So, we’re looking at someone who is both not killed by the Germans but by the British and who is likely not a Jew.

Here is another clip of Nordhausen. The prisoners of the camp for seriously ill prisoners were blown up and shot by the British, and were buried in this mass grave. The soldiers standing at the edge are Americans. But we are led to assume they are Germans, standing at attention after a job well done.

*“[...] that brutally wiped millions of people off the face of the earth.”*

Actually, the British brutally wiped these prisoners off the face of the earth. The Germans put them in a camp with doctors and nurses.

What’s incredible is that you were shown these images as proof of an organized, planned, systematic extermination program going according to plan.

*“A systematic mass murder meticulously planned and executed ...”*

...when in reality, this was the result of the total disorganization and utter chaos of a collapsing Germany which was still being bombed relentlessly into submission.

Rather than do the right thing and accept blame for what could be said is accidental collateral damage based on faulty intelligence, the Allies in-

stead just blamed the Germans. Images of a camp full of sick prisoners bombed and strafed by British planes at Nordhausen are used as proof of a systematic, planned German extermination program. However, every single mostly non-Jewish prisoner in this imagery was killed due to a British bomb or bullet.

The editing of the film “Nazi Concentration Camps” was supervised by Budd Schulberg, born Seymour Schulberg, son of the head of Paramount Studios. Schulberg was Jewish and a member of the communist party USA until 1939.

All of these dead were murdered with British bombs or bullets. Yet no mention is made of that. Schulberg claims they died at the brutal hands of Germans.

*“At least 3 thousand political prisoners died here at the brutal hands of SS troops and hardened German criminals who were the camp guards.”*

This is a total lie and inversion of history. The final shot of the “Nazi Concentration Camps” film shows footage of a prisoner at Nordhausen who had his head blown off.

A prisoner account describes exactly how this happened and who is responsible:<sup>49</sup>

*“THE APRIL 3 BOMBING. The accounts refer first of all to the Tuesday, April 3 bombing: ‘Right from the first blast, I took shelter under the concrete staircase of the Revier. A bomb hit the Block and the staircase was demolished. I ran to the middle of the camp, to a shelter dug right into the ground, where there were already a dozen civilians, women, children, and also an SS man – as green from fear as his uniform – who could only stammer: ‘Schrecklich! Schrecklich!’ (Horrible! Horrible!) And indeed, it was not a pretty sight; corpses every five or six yards, headless or their innards ripped open.”*

Today, images of Nordhausen are widely used as proof of a Jewish Holocaust. Why is this particular image so popular? The bodies of those blown up or shot by the British, then pulled out of craters or the rubble of buildings and lined up in ordered rows by the Americans are meant to imply an orderly German method of mass murder. Apparently, they want us to believe the Germans lined all these prisoners up here in neat rows and shot them where they stood. If these dead people were German soldiers, the Brits would pat themselves on the back for a job well done. Instead, the

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<sup>49</sup> André Sellier, *A History of the Dora Camp: The Story of the Nazi Slave Labor Camp that Secretly Manufactured V-2 Rockets*, Ivan R. Dee, Chicago, 2003, p. 291.

Allies just blamed their bombing and shooting screw up on the Germans. What a horrific scam, pulled right in front of our very eyes. Imagery of tragic deaths which were the direct result of the Allies' actions are cynically exploited to sell a lie.

[Footage showing Historian Stephen Ambrose:]

*"Adolf Hitler was pure evil. And he was in command of the most advanced technology and the best-disciplined people and the best-educated people in the world."*

*"In the wrong hands, technology helped turn Europe into a slaughter house. This was a war that was also a crime."*

*"Eisenhower, when he first encountered concentration camps, was shocked and surprised. He hadn't been told about it. His immediate reaction was, 'This is so horrible that there will inevitably become a revisionist movement some day to say 'this never happened; this is propaganda; this is a figment of wartime imagination,' so he insisted that every GI who could be marched through those camps and he said 'bring your cameras with you.'"*

This is a classic quote used to attempt to refute revisionists. Eisenhower said, there would be deniers in the future, so he ordered witnesses march through camps and film them. No one denies these are real bodies. But the false analysis of their cause of death deflecting all blame onto Germans is the propaganda. Every single shot in this news segment was taken at Nordhausen. All of the footage of murdered prisoners in the sick camp at Nordhausen shows prisoners blown up or shot by the British.

This is another example of the propaganda formula: supposed expert, deceptive imagery, plus calling those who question it evil haters. It turns out this master historian was later accused of plagiarism throughout his entire career.<sup>50</sup> He even lied about spending hundreds of hours with Eisenhower and meeting with him daily. Official records show he spent five hours on the record with Eisenhower. This is the mentality of these master historians, promoted to the forefront of the monopoly media. There was no plan to turn these prisoners into this condition. This was the result of the catastrophic end to the war. Not everything going perfectly according to an evil plan.

Up until this time these images of a bulldozer dumping naked emaciated corpses into a mass grave at Bergen-Belsen were the most horrifying imagery in the history of film. This film footage was shown to our grandparents' generation on a big screen. It has been shown to you at a young

<sup>50</sup> David Plotz, "The Plagiarist: Why Stephen Ambrose is a vampire," Jan. 11, 2002; [www.slate.com/articles/news\\_and\\_politics/assessment/2002/01/the\\_plagiarist.html](http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/assessment/2002/01/the_plagiarist.html).

age. What are you to believe? Some programs such as the Oprah presentation lead one to assume this is a German driving this bulldozer, making his quota of gassed Jews for the day, rather than a British soldier pushing epidemic typhus victims into a mass grave.

Until the end of the war, Bergen-Belsen was not a death camp where Germans deliberately starved to death and murdered prisoners. In fact, it was originally designated as a recuperation camp, or *Krankenlager*, where sick prisoners were sent to improve their health. It wasn't such a terrible place until the final days of the war, and there is evidence to prove it. Rose Kahn, a Hungarian Jew, was transported from Auschwitz to Bergen-Belsen in the summer of 1944. Before Auschwitz was abandoned, and Bergen-Belsen was severely overcrowded, she describes Bergen-Belsen as not such a terrible place.

*"So, when we arrived to Bergen-Belsen, and they told us to get out, and the Nazis came with those big, big dogs, with their wolves, and they asked us who cannot walk, is sick, should tell 'em, so they gonna put us on a bus. I was afraid to say it. I couldn't walk, but I didn't say it. And if I would say, would been good, because this was not a bad place. This was not at that time, at that time."*

*"So in other words it wasn't a trick?"*

*"No, no."*

*"They really would have taken you by bus."*

*"Yes, yes, yes."*

*"I think you were right, though."*

*"Yes, but I was so afraid, so my mother and my friends were holding me. We had to walk a few miles, quite a few miles to it. And we arrived there, and we lived in tents and straw, we slept on straw. And we weren't treated badly. No, it wasn't too bad over there. We were given nice meals. What happened? They wanted us strong to send out to work, so they didn't want weak and sick people."*

Witnesses such as this help prove that Bergen-Belsen was not a specially designed death camp whatsoever. Before the catastrophic end of the war, prisoners were routinely fed and decently cared for.

The major trick of the Holocaust promotion industry is to show these horrible images of emaciated bodies and make you believe that prisoners were always like this. That the Germans immediately starved them to death, and this deliberate starvation had been going on for years as part of their plan of extermination. However, witnesses such as this and others prove that at times the concentration camps were not so terrible.

*"This was not a bad place. This was not at that time."*

It was only as Germany was losing the war, surrounded on all sides by a terror bombing campaign from the west and marauding Soviets in the east, that conditions in camps such as Bergen-Belsen deteriorated disastrously.

*"And then we stayed there until they started to build barracks for all the other Auschwitz people when Bergen-Belsen became hell."*

Bergen-Belsen became hellish at the very end of the war. The major cause of this was the Allied bombing campaign. As the Allies fire-bombed German civilian population centers, burning innocent men, women and children alive and shot at or bombed just about anything that moved on roads or train tracks, even the Germans themselves had trouble finding enough to eat at the time.

[Camp survivors interviewed:]

*"...hardly food, it was very meager already. The Germans didn't have to eat."*

*"Food didn't improve very much because, simple reason, they didn't have very much themselves, so..."*

*"Did the civilians try to help you at all? Did they trade goods for things?"*

*"It's as I say, we had almost everything what we wanted, from the soccer teams, from the civilians, from outside civilians."*

The spread of deadly diseases and severe overcrowding exacerbated the entire situation. Prisoners from areas in the east which were now being overrun by the Soviets were hastily evacuated west. After days' or weeks' journey, often on foot, they wound up in these overcrowded camps full of deadly diseases. And because the German infrastructure was being destroyed, this was catastrophic.

In early February 1945, a large transport of Hungarians was admitted to Bergen-Belsen while the disinfection facility was out of order. As a result, typhus broke out and quickly spread beyond control. The hot-air delousing machine sometimes failed to work for several days. The worst killer was typhus. But typhoid fever and dysentery also claimed many lives.

There was a breakdown in order and communication throughout the German system as the Germans were losing the war and fighting for their survival. Trainloads of food were destroyed by Allied planes. At Bergen-Belsen, the final factor which guaranteed mass casualties was in the final weeks of the war: The Allies bombed the power plant which supplied electricity to the facilities that pumped water to the camp.

*“Water too had been cut off. And so, the water cart was the most important thing to arrive. There had be no water supply for six days. The Germans pleaded it had been cut.”*<sup>51</sup>

The electric plant which powered pumps supplying water to Bergen-Belsen was not cut by some unnamed force. It was blown up by the British. A destroyed system for providing clean water to the camp compounded already disastrous hygiene and medical conditions. Clean water, necessary to shower prisoners, wash clothing and treat dehydrated typhoid fever, dysentery and typhus patients was indeed cut off by British bombs.

*“One might ask why all the inmates surviving were not removed out of the camp altogether to a large town, for example, where there would be feeding and housing facilities. The answer is simply the dread word – typhus.*

*A mobile bacteriological unit and all medical aid possible together with 90 medical students from London hospitals were rushed to the spot to deal with it.*

*Lack of soap and water brought lice to the inmates, and lice carry typhus. To get rid of typhus, one must first get rid of lice, so contaminated patients were removed from their huts and put through a laundry process.”*

The British struggled to remedy disastrous conditions in Bergen-Belsen after liberation. Many thousands died after liberation. In the end, the British burned the wooden barracks, as they became infested with deadly epidemic-typhus-carrying body lice. Images of the disastrous situation at Bergen-Belsen are fraudulently used to portray a deliberate German extermination policy.

These post-liberation images of Bergen-Belsen as well as Dachau and Nordhausen have become symbols of German barbarism. But these people were victims of the larger war, not a deliberate German extermination plan. The Germans did what they could to keep people alive, and in some cases contacted the Red Cross for assistance and even turned over some camps to them. The shameful truth hidden amongst this Holocaust propaganda is that not only were none of these people gassed, but the Allies played a major role in their deaths.

As terrible as these images of emaciated prisoners are, images of union prisoners of the American confederate civil war camp Andersonville show liberated prisoners also appeared in a similar condition. What happened at

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<sup>51</sup> “Memory of the Camps”, Alfred Hitchcock “documentary”;  
<https://youtu.be/DY9y7cmmmfQ>.

Andersonville was a complete breakdown in hygiene measures due to inadequate sanitation facilities. Toilets in the overcrowded camp didn't drain properly, exposing prisoners to filth and disease, in particular dysentery. Symptoms of dysentery include Diarrhea and rapid weight loss. In extreme cases, patients may pass over a liter of fluid per hour. It's easy to see how someone who is repeatedly defecating, vomiting and urinating would quickly lose body weight, especially if food supplies, medicine and water became scarce.

At Andersonville, as overcrowding increased, so did the death toll. The confederates also lost the war in a catastrophic way much like the Germans. So, there is a direct correlation between the images of Andersonville prisoners and the so-called Holocaust images.

Now, these people at Andersonville aren't Jews, and never has anyone alleged the South aimed for a total genocide of Northerners. The photographs of Andersonville and for instance Bergen-Belsen are quite similar and correlate with the breakdown in hygiene, overcrowding, the spread of disease and one side of the war losing catastrophically. What you see in these images at Bergen-Belsen is primarily the result of typhus.

Typhus is a disease carried by the body louse which is similar to head lice. But body lice prefer to attach themselves not to the scalp but to the inner seams of clothing. Typhus was responsible for the deaths of millions throughout history. Typhus epidemics routinely occurred throughout Europe during war time. During World War I, more than three million people died from typhus.

What you see in these images are primarily typhus epidemic victims. The Germans did not intentionally starve them to death. We can see several people liberated from the camps. Although not in pristine condition, some appear well fed, some even fat. They simply didn't have disease. The Germans in fact tried to stop the spread of disease. The insecticide Zyklon B was a pesticide used to kill these deadly typhus-carrying body lice.

There is nothing inherently murderous about Zyklon B. In fact, Zyklon B was used on the Mexican border to gas the clothing of Mexicans crossing the border. The delousing process went like this:

Prisoners entering a camp would strip their clothing and get a haircut to prevent any areas where deadly typhus-carrying body lice could thrive. Then they would take a hot shower. At the same time, their clothing would be put into specially designed fumigation chambers where fumigation crews would use the insecticide Zyklon B to kill deadly typhus carrying body lice.

The prisoners would then be given clean, lice-free clothing, and enter the camp. It is easy to see how this life saving delousing process involving real fumigation chambers for clothing and real showers was misconstrued into wartime propaganda about showers of gas by prisoners spreading rumors as well as Soviet propaganda artists deliberately framing their enemies.

One of the final exhibits at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. sums up the importance of the information presented in this video.

Museum visitors are bombarded with film clips taken after the Allies captured concentration and labor camps. These films are meant to represent proof of a deliberate German extermination policy. But you have now seen many of these clips, explained and debunked.

Near the end of the museum's main exhibit two banks of three video monitors flanking a fallen Nazi flag play film footage taken after camps were captured by the Allies.

Each of the three monitors is dedicated to one of the three major Allied powers: the Soviet Union, United States and Great Britain.

On this screen is US Army footage taken at Nordhausen, Dachau and Buchenwald. The caption reads:

*"Local German civilians are ordered to tour Buchenwald Concentration Camp."*

This is an American army official gathering Germans around the supposed human-skin lamp shade and the table filled with propaganda props. Visitors are shown the Dachau death trains full of victims of Allied bombing and strafing attacks. Majdanek, the outside of a real shower facility, "Bath and Disinfection II," and the inside of "Bath and Disinfection I" showing the real, working shower room. Again, the camera is angled away from the many windows. The caption reads:

*"Soviet Army officers inspect chambers where prisoners were killed by poison gas."*

Today, every serious mainstream historian acknowledges this wasn't a gas chamber with fake shower heads, it was a real working shower room designed to keep prisoners alive and free of disease.

Again, the bulldozer pushing epidemic typhus victims into a mass grave at Bergen-Belsen. A disaster, but not deliberate or planned.

On the last television screen, we're shown footage of Nordhausen bombed to smithereens by 500 British warplanes over two days. Much like at the Nuremberg trials, the final shot we are shown before moving on to



the exhibit on post-war trials is the victim of British war planes at Nordhausen with his exposed brains.

How sick to show gory imagery of Allied air attack victims as proof of the evilness of Germans.

Mothers rushing their children past this section never question the context of this imagery. This is powerful, trauma-based mind control used to brainwash, not by using logic and facts, but by searing these horror images into a captive audience's mind, and manipulating emotions with mendacious narrations.

Real shower rooms, phony planted evidence like this lamp shade, and victims of Allied bombing are not proof of a genocide using gas chambers, disguised as shower rooms. We were manipulated, misled and lied to.

We were shown images taken during the final days of a destroyed and collapsed Germany as proof of a systematic, planned extermination program. Upon further investigation by the western Allies, these claims of extermination camps equipped with homicidal gas chambers in western-liberated camps have fallen by the wayside.

However, the powerful imagery of these western-liberated, overcrowded, disease-infested camps, devastated due to the Allied bombing campaign in the final months of the worst war in the history of mankind is still used to brainwash the public as proof of an extermination program of gas chambers disguised as shower rooms in camps captured by the Soviet Union.

In Part 2 of this documentary, we will explore some aspects of the most infamous of these camps: Auschwitz.

## Disclaimer

This documentary is not meant to whitewash the National Socialist regime of Germany from any of its undisputed wrongdoings. Imprisoning people without proper due process is a crime. Any authority committing such a crime ultimately bears responsibility for those in its custody.

However, this crime was not only committed by the German authorities prior to and during World War II, but during the war also by the U.S. authorities who imprisoned many Japanese Americans as well as Italian and German immigrants. The biggest criminal in this regard, however, was the US's most important ally of the Second World War, the Soviet Union, where millions were imprisoned and ultimately murdered prior to, during and after the war. Unfortunately, this crime of unlawful incarceration is today again committed by U.S. authorities in Guantanamo Bay and other similar facilities.

## Marcel Nadjari's Message in a Bottle

*Hadding Scott*

*Smithsonian* "Smart News" of 11 October 2017,<sup>1</sup> and *Deutsche Welle* of 9 October reported that a thirteen-page letter from a member of the *Sonderkommando* at Birkenau, discovered in 1980, has been rendered legible.<sup>2</sup> *Deutsche Welle* says that the letter was written in late 1944, then "stuck in a thermos, wrapped in a leather pouch and buried in the soil near Crematorium III" before the arrival of the Red Army. Only 10 to 15% of the letter, written by Greek Jew Marcel Nadjari, was legible when it was found in 1980, but with multispectral image analysis in 2013, 85 to 90% of the letter became legible.

Pavel Polian, an historian with the *Institut für Zeitgeschichte* in Munich, says that Nadjari's and several other writings found buried at Auschwitz "are the most central documents of the Holocaust." The other buried writings, Polian says, were all found shortly after the Red Army arrived in 1945; only the one written by Nadjari was discovered much later.

The letter describes the systematic killing of prisoners at Birkenau:<sup>2</sup>

*"Underneath a garden, there are two endless basement rooms: one is meant for undressing, the other is a death chamber. People enter naked and when it is filled with about 3,000 people, it is closed and they are gassed."*

*Deutsche Welle* says that the letter was buried near Crematorium III, where a homicidal gas chamber has been alleged (which according to revisionist findings was a morgue).

According to original German wartime blueprints,<sup>3</sup> Morgue #1, the alleged homicidal gas chamber of Crematorium III at Birkenau, was 30 m long and 7 m wide, hence had an area of 210 m<sup>2</sup> (2,260 sq ft; ignoring the seven pillars of altogether a little over 1 m<sup>2</sup>). *Deutsche Welle* quotes Nadjari as saying that the prisoners were pressed into the room "like sardines" by whipping them.

The figure of 3,000 persons packed into the alleged gas chamber of Crematorium III happens to correspond to something in the pseudo-me-

<sup>1</sup> Smithsonian Smart News, 11 October 2017; <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/reconstructed-auschwitz-letter-reveals-horrors-endured-forced-laborer-180965238/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.dw.com/en/reconstructed-auschwitz-prisoner-text-details-unimaginable-suffering/a-40877361>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.historiography-project.com/books/pressac-auschwitz/327.php>

moir of Rudolf Höss,<sup>4</sup> written while in Polish Communist captivity after the war. It says that Crematorium II (which is a mirror-image of Crematorium III and of the same size) could easily accommodate 2,000, but could potentially hold 3,000.

Is it necessary to point out the impossibility of marching 3,000 people into a room of only 2,260 square feet? Even if they are chased with a whip, it is not going to happen.

Nadjari says that, after one-half hour in the gas chamber (another figure attributed to Höss), he and others in the *Sonderkommando* would remove the corpses and take them to be cremated. Here, again, Nadjari supplies some interesting details. First, Nadjari says that the corpses were flammable:<sup>1</sup>

*“We carried the corpses of these innocent women and children to the elevator, which brought them into the room with the ovens, and they put them there in the furnaces, where they were burnt without the use of fuel, because of the fat they have.”*

Anybody who has grilled meat over an open flame should know that this is impossible. Although pure fat is flammable, the fat of a carcass, human or otherwise, contains too much water to burst into flames. Certainly the people at *Smithsonian* “*Smart News*” should know this!

What remains after the cremation of a human corpse? Nadjari declares:<sup>2</sup>

*“a human being ends up as about 640 grams of ashes.”*

That’s 1.41 lbs. Is that a realistic figure? A business that sells paraphernalia related to cremation has posted online general information about cremation, including a description of what remains:<sup>5</sup>

*“The cremated remains of an adult male will usually weigh around six pounds while the remains of an adult female will be closer to four pounds. The height of the deceased rather than their weight has a strong correlation with the weight of the ashes produced through cremation.”*

The article says that the remains consist mainly of bone fragments, which means that neither emaciation nor obesity will significantly affect the weight after cremation. Nadjari’s 640 grams is thus about 28% of the average weight of cremated human remains. (It is surely possible that European

<sup>4</sup> C. Matogno, *Commandant of Auschwitz*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2017, pp. 110, 143; <https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/commandant-of-auschwitz/>

<sup>5</sup> Cremation Solutions; <https://www.cremationsolutions.com/information/scattering-ashes/all-about-cremation-ashes>

Jews 70 years ago had smaller frames than present-day inhabitants of the United States, but not that much smaller.)

How does Nadjari say that the death factory of Birkenau disposed of the remains? He talks about:<sup>6</sup>

*"[...] bones that the Germans forced us to crush, to then press through a coarse sieve, and then a car picked it up and poured it into the Vistula River, which flows by in the area and thus they eliminate all traces."*

Nadjari estimates that about 1.4 million victims were processed in this manner, and he is praised by Pavel Polian for the relative accuracy of his estimate, since it is much less than the 4,000,000 that the Auschwitz Museum claimed until 1990.

Even if the powdered bone fragments from each corpse weighed only 1.41 lbs, that is literally about 1,000 tons of crushed bone poured into the River Vistula. (If we use the more realistic figure of 4 lbs. per corpse, multiplied by the current official Auschwitz-Birkenau death toll of about 1.1 million, that makes 2,200 tons.) By what magic is a thousand tons or more of bonemeal dumped into the River Vistula not going to leave a trace?

Also, Nadjari is not even saying that the bones were pulverized: they were "crushed" to the point of being able to pass through a "coarse sieve," which means that there would be recognizable fragments of bone in the river.

There are other problems with Nadjari's account, like the illogical and stupid way that he says gassings were managed, but the physical impossibilities alone should have been enough to alert the various major news agencies, and certainly the Smithsonian Institution, that the buried letter lacked credibility – even if it is one of "the most central documents of the Holocaust."

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<sup>6</sup> *National Post*, 19 October 2017; <http://nationalpost.com/news/world/how-could-i-burn-fellow-believers-read-a-real-time-account-of-the-auschwitz-gas-chambers-hidden-for-more-than-70-years>

# The Malmedy Trial: Denial of the Obvious

*John Wear*

The Malmedy trial took place from May 16 to July 16, 1946, at Dachau before a military tribunal of American officers operating under rules established by the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal.<sup>1</sup> American historian Steven P. Remy has written a book titled *The Malmedy Massacre* which disputes that the 73 German defendants in this trial were improperly convicted.

Remy states in his book's conclusion that American interrogators did not use physical or psychological pressure to obtain information at any of their postwar trials. Remy writes:<sup>2</sup>

*“There is no evidence that in the North African, European, or Pacific theaters American interrogators relied on systematic forms of physical and psychological pressure to obtain information from combatants or civilians. Nor is there convincing evidence that they did so in war crimes investigations after the war.”*

This article will document some of the physical and psychological pressure used in the Malmedy and other American-run postwar trials.

## Improper Postwar Interrogations

Contrary to Remy's statement, physical and psychological pressure was frequently used by interrogators in American-run postwar trials. Benjamin Ferencz, a Jewish American war crimes investigator who received a Harvard law degree in 1943, was assigned to investigate the concentration camps at Buchenwald, Mauthausen and Dachau.<sup>3</sup> Ferencz admits that he used threats to obtain confessions. Ferencz relates a story concerning his interrogation of an SS colonel in which he took out his pistol in order to intimidate him:<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Parker, Danny S., *Hitler's Warrior: The Life and Wars of SS Colonel Jochen Peiper*, Boston, MA: Da Capo Press, 2014, p. 148.

<sup>2</sup> Remy, Steven P., *The Malmedy Massacre: The War Crimes Trial Controversy*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2017, p. 279.

<sup>3</sup> Stover, Eric, Peskin, Victor, and Koenig, Alexa, *Hiding in Plain Sight: The Pursuit of War Criminals from Nuremberg to the War on Terror*, Oakland, CA: University of California Press, 2016, p. 32.

<sup>4</sup> Jardim, Tomaz, *The Mauthausen Trial*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2012, pp. 82-83.

*“What do you do when he thinks he’s still in charge? I’ve got to show him that I’m in charge. All I’ve got to do is squeeze the trigger and mark it as auf der Flucht erschossen. [shot while trying to escape...] I said ‘you are in a filthy uniform sir, take it off!’ I stripped him naked and threw his clothes out the window. He stood there naked for half an hour, covering his balls with his hands, not looking nearly like the SS officer he was reported to be. Then I said ‘now listen, you and I are gonna have an understanding right now. I am a Jew—I would love to kill you and mark you down as auf der Flucht erschossen, but I’m gonna do what you would never do. You are gonna sit down and write out exactly what happened—when you entered the camp, who was there, how many died, why they died, everything else about it. Or, you don’t have to do that—you are under no obligation—you can write a note of five lines to your wife, and I will try to deliver it.’ [...Ferencz gets the desired statement and continues:] I then went to someone outside and said ‘Major, I got this affidavit, but I’m not gonna use it—it is a coerced confession. I want you to go in, be nice to him, and have him re-write it.’ The second one seemed to be okay—I told him to keep the second one and destroy the first one. That was it.”*

The fact that Ferencz threatened and humiliated his witness and reported as much to his superior officer indicates that he operated in a culture where such illegal methods were acceptable.<sup>5</sup> Any Harvard law graduate knows that such evidence is not admissible in a legitimate court of law.

The defense counsel at the Mauthausen trial in Dachau insisted that signed confessions of the accused, used by the prosecution to great effect, had been extracted from the defendants through physical abuse, coercion, and deceit.<sup>6</sup> Ferencz admits that these defense counsel’s claims were correct:<sup>7</sup>

*“You know how I got witness statements? I’d go into a village where, say, an American pilot had parachuted and been beaten to death and line everyone up against the wall. Then I’d say, ‘Anyone who lies will be shot on the spot.’ It never occurred to me that statements taken under duress would be invalid.”*

Robert Kempner was the American chief prosecutor in the Ministries Trial in which 21 German government officials were defendants. Kempner was a

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 83.

<sup>6</sup> Jardim, Tomaz, *The Mauthausen Trial*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2012, p. 6.

<sup>7</sup> Brzezinski, Matthew, “Giving Hitler Hell”, *The Washington Post Magazine*, July 24, 2005, p. 26.

German Jew who had lost his job as Chief Legal Advisor of the Prussian police department because of National Socialist race laws. He was forced to emigrate first to Italy and then to the United States. Kempner was bitter about the experience and was eager to prosecute and convict German officials in government service.<sup>8</sup>

Kempner bribed German Under Secretary Friedrich Wilhelm Gaus to testify for the prosecution in the Ministries Trial. The transcript of Kempner's interrogation of Gaus reveals that Kempner persuaded Gaus to exchange the role of defendant for that of collaborator with the prosecution. Gaus was released from isolation, and a few days later a German newspaper reported a long handwritten declaration from Gaus in which he confessed the collective guilt of the German government service. Kempner had given Gaus's confession to the newspaper.<sup>9</sup> Kempner had also threatened to turn Gaus over to the Soviets unless Gaus was willing to cooperate with the prosecution.<sup>10</sup>

Attorney Charles LaFollete said that Kempner's "foolish, unlawyer-like method of interrogation was common knowledge in Nuremberg all the time I was there and protested by those of us who anticipated the arising of a day, just such as we now have, when the Germans would attempt to make martyrs out of the common criminals on trial in Nuremberg."<sup>11</sup>

Kempner also attempted to bribe German State Secretary Ernst von Weizsäcker during the Ministries Trial. However, von Weizsäcker courageously refused to cooperate. Richard von Weizsäcker, who helped defend his father at the trial, wrote: "During the proceedings Kempner once said to me that though our defense was very good, it suffered from one error: We should have turned him, Kempner, into my father's defense attorney." Richard von Weizsäcker felt Kempner's words were nothing more than pure cynicism.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Weizsäcker, Richard von, *From Weimar to the Wall: My Life in German Politics*, New York: Broadway Books, 1997, pp. 92, 97.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 97-98.

<sup>10</sup> Maguire, Peter, *Law and War: International Law & American History*, New York: Columbia University Press, 2010, p. 117.

<sup>11</sup> Frei, Norbert, *Adenauer's Germany and the Past: The Politics of Amnesty and Integration*, New York: Columbia University Press, 2002, p. 108.

<sup>12</sup> Weizsäcker, Richard von, *From Weimar to the Wall: My Life in German Politics*, New York: Broadway Books, 1997, pp. 98-99.

## Torture of Defendants

Allied prosecutors often used torture to help convict the defendants at Nuremberg and other postwar trials. A leading example of the use of torture to obtain evidence is the confession of Rudolf Höss, the former commandant at Auschwitz. Höss's testimony at the Nuremberg trial was the most important evidence presented of a German extermination program. Höss said that more than 2.5 million people were exterminated in the Auschwitz gas chambers, and that another 500,000 inmates had died there of other causes.<sup>13</sup> No defender of the Holocaust story today accepts these inflated figures, and other key portions of Höss's testimony at Nuremberg are widely acknowledged to be untrue.

In 1983 the anti-Nazi book *Legions of Death* by Rupert Butler stated that Jewish 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 Höss's torture. Neither of them seems to understand the importance of their revelations. Bernard Clarke and Rupert Butler prove that Höss's testimony at Nuremberg was obtained by torture, and is therefore not credible evidence in establishing a program of German genocide against European Jewry.<sup>14</sup>

Bernard Clarke was not the only Jew who tortured Germans to obtain confessions. Tuviah Friedman, for example, 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 that "It gave me satisfaction. I wanted to see if they would cry or beg for mercy."<sup>15</sup>

Joseph Kirschbaum was also accused of physical abuse at the Malmedy trial when German prisoner Otto Eichler accused Kirschbaum of beating him. A review of the medical records indicated that Eichler had received an injury, but it could not be proven that Kirschbaum had caused the injury.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Taylor, Telford, *The Anatomy of the Nuremberg Trials: A Personal Memoir*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992, p. 363.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> Stover, Eric, Peskin, Victor, and Koenig, Alexa, *Hiding in Plain Sight: The Pursuit of War Criminals from Nuremberg to the War on Terror*, Oakland, CA: University of California Press, 2016, pp. 70-71.

<sup>16</sup> Remy, Steven P., *The Malmedy Massacre: The War Crimes Trial Controversy*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2017, p. 141.



## False and Perjured Witness Testimony

False witnesses were used at most of the Allied war-crime trials. Stephen F. Pinter served as a U.S. Army prosecuting attorney at the American trials of Germans at Dachau. In a 1960 affidavit Pinter said that “notoriously perjured witnesses” were used to charge Germans with false and unfounded crimes. Pinter stated, “Unfortunately, as a result of these miscarriages of justice, many innocent persons were convicted and some were executed.”<sup>17</sup>

Joseph Halow, a young U.S. court reporter at the Dachau trials in 1947, later described some of the false witnesses at the Dachau trials:<sup>18</sup>

*“[...] the major portion of the witnesses for the prosecution in the concentration-camp cases were what came to be known as ‘professional witnesses,’ and everyone working at Dachau regarded them as such. ‘Professional,’ since they were paid for each day they testified. In addition, they were provided free housing and food, at a time when these were often difficult to come by in Germany. Some of them stayed in Dachau for months, testifying in every one of the concentration-camp cases. In other words, these witnesses made their living testifying for the prosecution. Usually, they were former inmates from the camps, and their strong hatred of the Germans should, at the very least, have called their testimony into question [...].”*

As is easily demonstrated by studying the Franz Kofler trial, these witnesses had often never laid eyes on the men against whom they were testifying! That they lied in court is clear from a close reading of the proceedings of the trials, for their testimony is frequently full of contradictions and inconsistencies.<sup>19</sup>

An embarrassing example of perjured witness testimony occurred at the Dachau trials. U.S. investigator Joseph Kirschbaum brought a former concentration-camp inmate named Einstein into the court to testify that the defendant, Menzel, had murdered Einstein’s brother. Menzel, however, foiled this testimony—he had only to point to Einstein’s brother sitting in the court room listening to the story of his own murder. Kirschbaum thereupon turned to Einstein and exclaimed, “How can we bring this pig to the gallows, if you are so stupid as to bring your brother into the court?”<sup>20</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Sworn and notarized statement by Stephen F. Pinter, Feb. 9, 1960. Facsimile in Erich Kern, ed., *Verheimlichte Dokumente*, Munich: 1988, p. 429.

<sup>18</sup> Halow, Joseph, *Innocent at Dachau*, Newport Beach, CA: Institute for Historical Review, 1992, p. 61.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 312.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 312-313; see also Utley, Freda, *The High Cost of Vengeance*, Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1949, p. 195.

The use of false witnesses has been acknowledged by Johann Neuhäusler, who was an ecclesiastical resistance fighter interned in two German concentration camps from 1941 to 1945. Neuhäusler wrote that in some of the American-run trials “many of the witnesses, perhaps 90%, were paid professional witnesses with criminal records ranging from robbery to homosexuality.”<sup>21</sup>

## Willis N. Everett, Jr.

American attorney Willis N. Everett, Jr. was the lead defense counsel at the Malmedy trial. Everett was convinced that the Malmedy trial had been an ethical abomination. Approximately 100 of Everett’s friends and some additional American military officers advised Everett to forget about the Malmedy case and live in the present. Everett’s sense of ethics, however, set him on a mission to obtain justice for the Malmedy defendants.<sup>22</sup>

Everett and another defense-team member prepared a 228-page critique of the investigation and trial, stating that the Malmedy convictions had been secured primarily on the basis of “illegal and fraudulently procured confessions.” The petition also argued that the trial was a travesty of justice to German soldiers since the Allies were also guilty of the same violations of international law. Everett sent this document to Lt. Col. Clio Straight’s office for inclusion in the internal review process that was mandatory before verdicts and sentences became final.<sup>23</sup>

Everett began a multipronged campaign of judicial appeal, publicity and congressional pressure to get a retrial of the Malmedy case. Everett filed an unsuccessful petition with the U.S. Supreme Court to rehear the Malmedy case. Everett then prepared an appeal to the International Court of Justice in The Hague (ICJ). Everett knew there was little chance the ICJ would accept his case since only states could be parties to cases before the ICJ. The ICJ predictably refused to hear Everett’s appeal of the Malmedy case.<sup>24</sup>

Everett made a huge personal and financial sacrifice to free the Malmedy defendants. The physical and emotional stress from the appeal process caused Everett to suffer from declining health and at least one heart attack. Everett estimated his out-of-pocket expenses to be as much as \$50,000, to

<sup>21</sup> Frei, Norbert, *Adenauer’s Germany and the Past: The Politics of Amnesty and Integration*, New York: Columbia University Press, 2002, pp. 110-111.

<sup>22</sup> Weingartner, James J., *A Peculiar Crusade: Willis M. Everett and the Malmedy Massacre*, New York: New York University Press, 2000, pp. 119, 138.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 120-122.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 150, 175, 181-183.

which must be added the income lost through his neglect of his law practice. The West German consul in Atlanta later presented Everett with a check for \$5,000 as a gesture of appreciation for his inexhaustible efforts on behalf of the Malmedy defendants.<sup>25</sup>

Why did Everett make such a huge personal and financial sacrifice? Remy writes:<sup>26</sup>

*“Everett also believed the army had treated him shabbily. He had been given an assignment for which he did not have the requisite experience or enough time, in his view, to prepare the case. Though he and the other defense lawyers had nonetheless mounted a vigorous defense, they lost the case, and badly. Facing the prospect of returning to his struggling Atlanta law firm and professional obscurity, he viewed a challenge to the outcome of the Malmedy trial as an opportunity for personal and professional redemption. Not least, there was the possibility of considerable financial gain, as he believed he had a story worth a great deal of money to the press.”*

Remy provides no documentation for his contention that Everett challenged the outcome of the Malmedy trial “as an opportunity for personal and professional redemption” and “the possibility of considerable financial gain.” Everett had more to gain financially and professionally by forgetting the Malmedy trial and working full time in his law firm. Remy by his unsubstantiated statements is attempting to discredit Everett’s motives for challenging the Malmedy verdict.

## Conclusion

Steven Remy writes:<sup>27</sup>

*“The creation and perpetuation of self-serving myths about the past remains one of the most powerful cultural and political forces in the modern world. Gone unchallenged, such myths harden hearts and impede dialog and reconciliation between individuals, communities, and entire nations. They block the flow of honest and open-ended argument about the past and its significance to the present. Understanding the relationship between conflict and memory – individual and collective – will always be difficult and inconclusive. The point is to keep having the arguments.”*

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 199, 220.

<sup>26</sup> Remy, Steven P., *The Malmedy Massacre: The War Crimes Trial Controversy*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2017, pp. 130-131.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 280.

Remy is correct that we should keep having the arguments. These arguments should include the following from American attorney Warren Magee, who served as defense counsel in the Ministries Trial:<sup>28</sup>

*“‘An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth’ is the driving force behind the prosecutions at Nuremberg. While it grieves me to say this, the prosecution staff, its lawyers, research analysts, interpreters, clerks, etc. is largely Jewish. Many are Germans who fled their country and only recently took out American citizenship. Jewish influence was even apparent at the first trial, labeled the IMT. Atrocities against Jews are always stressed above all else. [...] With persecuted Jews in the background directing the proceedings, the trials cannot be maintained in an objectivity aloof from vindictiveness, personal grievances, and racial desires for revenge. [...] Basic principles have been disregarded by ‘new’ Americans, many of whom have imbedded in their very beings European racial hatreds and prejudices.”*

The arguments should also include the following from Benjamin Ferencz:<sup>29</sup>

*“I was there for the liberation, as a sergeant in the Third Army, General Patton’s Army, and my task was to collect camp records and witness testimony, which became the basis for prosecutions...But the Dachau trials were utterly contemptible. There was nothing resembling the rule of law. More like court-martials. For example, they might bring in 20 or 30 people, line them up, each one with a number on a card tied around his neck. The court would consist of three officers. None of them had any legal education as far as I could make out; it was coincidental if they did. One officer was assigned as defense counsel, another as prosecutor, the senior one presiding. The prosecutor would get up and say something like this: We accuse all of you of being accomplices to crimes against humanity and war crimes and mistreatment of prisoners of war and other brutalities in the camp, between 1942 and 1943, what do you have to say for yourself? Each defendant would be given about a minute to state his case, which was usually, not guilty. One trial for instance, which lasted two minutes, convicted 10 people and sentenced them all to death. It was not my idea of a judicial process. I mean, I was a young, idealistic Harvard law graduate.”*

Ferencz states that nobody including himself protested against such procedures in these Dachau trials.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 134.

<sup>29</sup> Stuart, Heikelina Verrijn and Simons, Marlise, *The Prosecutor and the Judge*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2009, p. 17.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*

The Malmedy trial was probably closer to a fair judicial process than Ferencz's aforementioned description. However, the Malmedy trial was not a fair and impartial hearing. The lack of documentary evidence, the use of mock trials and interrogation methods designed to produce false confessions, military judges with little or no legal training, and unreliable eyewitness testimony assured the conviction of all 73 German defendants in the Malmedy trial.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Remy, Steven P., *The Malmedy Massacre: The War Crimes Trial Controversy*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2017, pp. 58, 125.

# The Chemistry of Auschwitz/Birkenau

John Wear

Defenders of the Holocaust story have attempted to discredit scientific reports which disprove the existence of homicidal gas chambers at German camps during World War II. For example, Deborah Lipstadt's defense attorney, Richard Rampton, referred in court to *The Leuchter Report* as "...a piece of so-called research which is not worth the paper it is written on..."<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Richard Green states about Germar Rudolf:<sup>2</sup>

*"Owing to the fact that he actually has some understanding of chemistry, many of his deceptions are more sophisticated than other Holocaust deniers. [...] Ultimately, he engages in the same deceptions and specious arguments as [Fred] Leuchter and [Walter] Lüftl, but the case he makes for those deceptions and arguments involves more difficult chemistry."*

This article will discuss attempts by chemists to discredit scientific reports which disprove the existence of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz/Birkenau during World War II.

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## Historical Background

In 1988, the Canadian government put Ernst Zündel on trial a second time for the criminal offense of knowingly disseminating false news about "the Holocaust." As part of his defense in this trial, Zündel commissioned the U.S. 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.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Van Pelt, Robert Jan, *The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence from the Irving Trial*, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2002, pp. 137, 435.

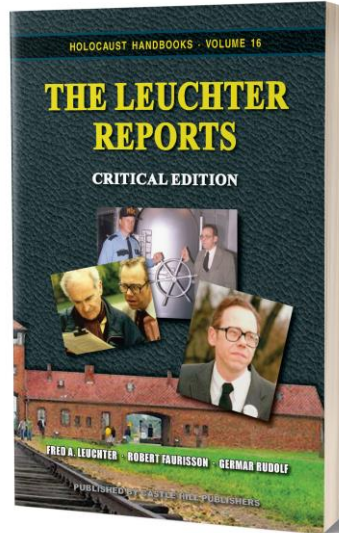
<sup>2</sup> Richard J. Green, "The Chemistry of Auschwitz," 10 May 1998, <http://phdn.org/archives/holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/chemistry/>

<sup>3</sup> 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; <https://codoh.com/library/document/some-technical-and-chemical-considerations-about/>. See the currently available edition of Leuchter's report: Fred A. Leuchter, Robert Faurisson, Germar Rudolf, *The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition*, 4th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015; <https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-leuchter-reports/>.

In addition to reporting that the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek were structurally unsuitable for gassing, Leuchter researched the chemical properties of the Zyklon B fumigant. Leuchter found that Zyklon B is a highly toxic compound that releases deadly hydrogen-cyanide gas. The released hydrogen-cyanide gas clings to surfaces and reacts chemically with materials containing iron, forming ferrocyanide compounds that have a distinctive blue color called Prussian Blue. Since building materials normally contain a certain amount of rust (iron oxide, usually between one and four percent), repeated exposure to hydrogen-cyanide gas would result in Prussian Blue staining on the walls of the alleged gas chambers.<sup>4</sup>

Leuchter took forensic samples from the alleged gas chambers at the visited sites and a control sample from the delousing facility at Birkenau. The samples were analyzed by an independent laboratory in the United States. The laboratory found no significant ferrocyanide compound traces in the samples taken from the alleged homicidal gas chambers, but the sample from a wall of the Birkenau delousing facility had heavy concentrations of the ferrocyanide compounds. Leuchter concluded that this result would be impossible if the alleged homicidal gas chambers had been repeatedly exposed to hydrogen-cyanide gas.<sup>5</sup>

Germar 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, focused on engineering and chemical aspects of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz and Birkenau. Rudolf observed in his on-site examinations that all of the de-



To learn more about the current edition of The Leuchter Report, read it online or download it free of charge, or buy a hard copy, at [www.HolocaustHandbooks.com](http://www.HolocaustHandbooks.com)

<sup>4</sup> Rudolf, Germar, "A Brief History of Forensic Examinations of Auschwitz," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 20, No. 2, March/April 2001, p. 7;

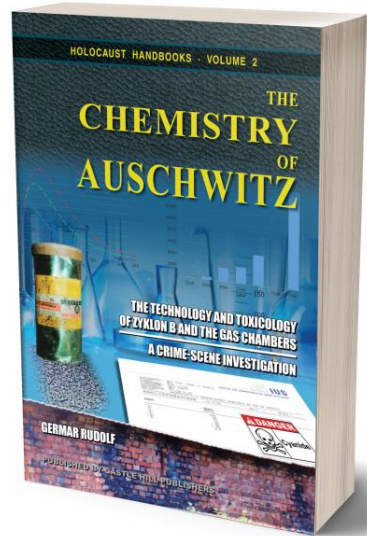
<https://codoh.com/library/document/a-brief-history-of-forensic-examinations-of/>.

<sup>5</sup> Leuchter, Fred A., "The Leuchter Report: The How and the Why," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 9, No. 2, Summer 1989, pp. 138-139;

<https://codoh.com/library/document/the-leuchter-report-the-how-and-the-why/>.

lousing facilities at Auschwitz, Birkenau, Stutthof and Majdanek have one thing in common: their walls are permeated with Prussian Blue. Not only the inner surfaces, but also the exteriors of the walls and the mortar between the bricks of the delousing facilities 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 as found in any other building. The samples from the delousing chambers, however, all showed 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 did not occur in the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz and Birkenau.<sup>6</sup>



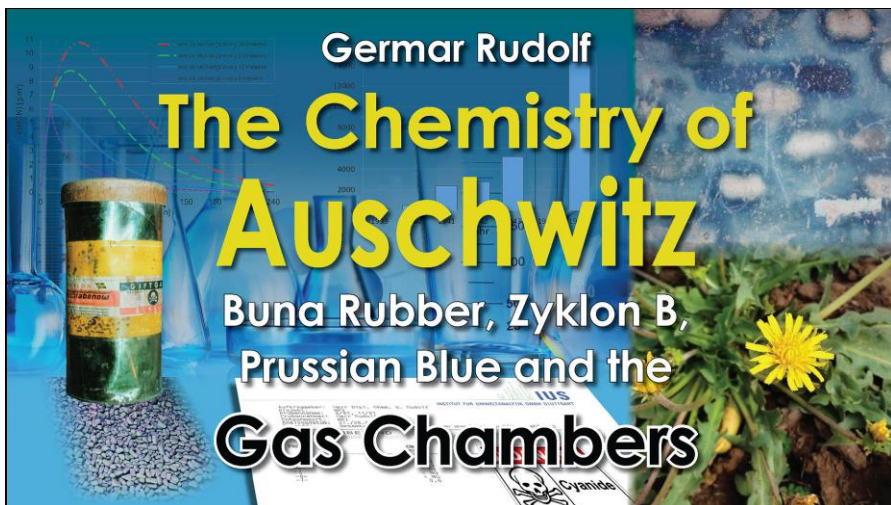
To learn more about the current edition of Rudolf's research results, read it online or download it free of charge, or buy a hard copy, at [www.HolocaustHandbooks.com](http://www.HolocaustHandbooks.com)

## Kraków Institute of Forensic Research

The Kraków Institute of Forensic Research published results in 1994 that attempted to refute the *Leuchter Report*. The team from this forensic institute led by Dr. Jan Markiewicz claims not to have understood how it was possible for Prussian Blue to have formed in walls as a result of their being exposed to hydrogen-cyanide gas. The researchers therefore excluded Prussian Blue and similar iron-cyanide compounds from their analyses,

<sup>6</sup> Rudolf, Germar, "Some Technical...", *op. cit.* (note 3), pp. 363-371. The first English edition of Rudolf's report appeared in 2003: *The Rudolf Report*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, IL, 2003.





Watch the video on *The Chemistry of Auschwitz* at  
[www.HolocaustHandbooks.com/documentaries](http://www.HolocaustHandbooks.com/documentaries)

resulting in much lower cyanide traces for the delousing chambers. Their analysis made it practically impossible to distinguish between rooms massively exposed to hydrogen cyanide and those which were not: all would have a cyanide residue of close to zero. The Kraków researchers concluded from their analysis that since the gas chambers and delousing facilities all had the same amount of cyanide residues, humans were gassed in the gas chambers.

Germar Rudolf gave the Kraków researchers irrefutable proof that Prussian Blue can be formed in walls exposed to hydrogen-cyanide gas, citing a case document in expert literature.<sup>7</sup> The authors of the Kraków report refused to change their report and admit they made a mistake. Rudolf writes:<sup>8</sup>

*“The only ‘scientific’ attempt to refute Frederick A. Leuchter’s most intriguing thesis turns out to be one of the biggest scientific frauds of the 20th century. How desperate must they be—those who try to defend the established version of the Holocaust, i.e., the alleged systematic extermination of Jews in homicidal ‘gas chambers’, that they resort to such obviously fraudulent methods?”*

<sup>7</sup> Rudolf, Germar, “A Brief History...,” *op. cit.* (note 4), p. 9.

<sup>8</sup> Rudolf, Germar, “Some Technical...,” *op. cit.* (note 3), p. 369.

British science historian Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom also refuted the Kraków Institute of Forensic Research report, as succinctly summarized by the retired professor of the philosophy of science Dr. James H. Fetzer:<sup>9</sup>

*“When the Auschwitz museum was confronted with the fact that the innocuous delousing chambers at Auschwitz have blue walls – due to being saturated with blue iron cyanide compounds – but the alleged homicidal gas chambers have not, they commissioned their own chemical research. Instead of testing wall samples for the chemicals that had caused the blue stains, the researchers they commissioned simply excluded those chemicals from their analysis by employing a procedure that could not detect them. They justified this measure with the claim that they did not understand exactly how these compounds could form and that they might therefore be mere artifacts. Researchers who don’t understand what they are investigating have no business becoming involved. In this case, however, it appears to be deliberate. They have deliberately ignored an obvious explanation – that Zyklon B was only used for delousing – which would have remedied their lack of comprehension. As a result of this failure to adhere to the principles of science, they produced a report of no scientific value, which they used to arrive at a predetermined conclusion.”*

Dr. Arthur Robert Butz writes in regard to the Kraków Institute of Forensic Research report:<sup>10</sup>

*“The argument, to the extent that it was intelligible enough to be summarized at all, was that they did not understand how the iron-cyanide compounds got to be there, so they decided to ignore them in reaching their conclusions. I don’t understand how the moon got there, so I will ignore all effects associated with it, such as tides. I hope I don’t drown.”*

## Dr. James Roth

Dr. James Roth testified at the 1988 Ernst Zündel trial that he received samples from Fred Leuchter in his capacity as an Analytical Chemist at Alpha Analytical Laboratories. The purpose of the tests was to determine

<sup>9</sup> Preface to: Kollerstrom, Nicholas, *Breaking the Spell: The Holocaust, Myth and Reality*, Uckfeld, Great Britain: Castle Hill Publishers, 2015, pp. 12-13; <https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/breaking-the-spell/>.

<sup>10</sup> Butz, Arthur R., “Historical Past vs. Political Present,” *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 19, No. 6, Nov./Dec. 2000, p. 15; <https://codoh.com/library/document/historical-past-vs-political-present/>.

the total iron and cyanide content in the samples. Dr. Roth testified that the Prussian Blue produced by a reaction of the iron and hydrogen cyanide could penetrate deeply in porous materials such as brick and iron.<sup>11</sup>

Dr. Roth later changed his testimony in a documentary movie titled *Mr. Death* produced by Errol Morris. Dr. Roth states in this movie:<sup>12</sup>

*“Cyanide is a surface reaction. It’s probably not going to penetrate more than 10 microns. Human hair is 100 microns in diameter. Crush this sample up, I have just diluted that sample 10,000; 100,000 times. If you’re going to go looking for it, you’re going to look on the surface only. There’s no reason to go deep, because it’s not going to be there.”*

Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom writes that Dr. Roth’s statements in *Mr. Death* are wrong:<sup>13</sup>

*“The 1999 film about Leuchter features an interview with the chemist [Dr. James Roth] who had done the analysis of his wall-samples back in 1988. He had done this ‘blind,’ i.e. with no knowledge of where they had come from, which was correct scientific procedure. During the second Zündel trial in Toronto in 1988 he testified under oath concerning the method used and what Leuchter had sent him. He said back then that hydrogen cyanide can easily penetrate into brick and mortar. But then, when he was interviewed again by Morris for his documentary, he suddenly stated that the results were quite meaningless, because the cyanide could only have soaked a few microns into the brickwork. Wow, that was quite a whopper. Mortar and brickwork are highly porous to hydrogen cyanide, obviously so because the delousing chambers were more or less equally blue inside and out, it had soaked right through. But you can watch him on video explaining this, as if he were confusing brick and mortar with rock. The latter will only absorb cyanide to a few microns of its surface.”*

Germar Rudolf writes in regard to Dr. Roth’s statements in *Mr. Death*:<sup>14</sup>

<sup>11</sup> 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. 362-363; <https://codoh.com/media/files/downloads/livres3/KULA.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> [https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Mr.\\_Death](https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Mr._Death); Richard J. Green, “Report of Richard J. Green,” introduced in evidence during the libel case before the Queen’s Bench Division, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, David John Cawdell Irving vs. (1) Penguin Books Limited, (2) Deborah E. Lipstadt, ref. 1996 I. No. 1113, 2001, p. 16; <http://www.phdn.org/archives/holocaust-history.org/irving-david/rudolf/affweb.pdf>.

<sup>13</sup> Kollerstrom, Nicholas, *Breaking the Spell*, *op. cit.* (note 9), p. 66.

<sup>14</sup> 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. 342-345; <https://holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-chemistry-of-auschwitz/>.

*“It can be shown that Prof. Dr. James Roth is wrong for the following reasons:*

*1. It is a fact that the walls of the disinfection chambers in Auschwitz, Birkenau, Stutthof, and Majdanek are saturated with cyanide compounds, and this not only superficially, but into the depth of the masonry, as I have demonstrated by taking samples from different depths of the wall. Compare in this regard my mortar and plaster Sample Pairs 9 & 11, 12 & 13, 19a & b [...], which were each taken at the same spot but at different depths, as well as Sample 17, taken from below the overlying lime plaster (which is thus similar to 19b).*

*These values prove that hydrogen cyanide can rather easily reach deep layers of plaster and mortar. But even the other samples taken from the surface prove that Prof. Roth's allegation is wrong: Provided that most of the cyanide detectable today is present in the form of iron cyanide (Iron Blue and other cyanoferrates), as Prof. Roth assumes himself, his thesis would mean that 10% to 75% of the iron content of these samples are located in the upper 10 micrometers thin layer of the samples (0.010 mm), i.e., they are located in less than 1% of the entire sample mass. The rest of the samples, however, would have been massively deprived of iron. How this migration of a major portion of iron to a thin surface layer would have happened is inexplicable to me. Fact is that this simply could not happen.*

*2. Furthermore, expert literature is detailed about the following:*

*a. Hydrogen cyanide is an extremely mobile chemical compound with physical properties comparable to water. [...]*

*b. Water vapor can quite easily penetrate masonry material, and thus also hydrogen cyanide. [...]*

*c. Hydrogen cyanide can easily penetrate thick, porous layers like walls. [...]*

*3. In addition, it is generally known that cement and lime mortar are highly porous materials, comparable for instance to sponges. In such materials, there does not exist anything like a defined layer of 0.01 mm beyond which hydrogen cyanide could not diffuse, as there can also be no reason, why water could not penetrate a sponge deeper than a millimeter. Steam, for example, which behaves physically comparable to hydrogen cyanide, can very easily penetrate walls.*

*4. Finally, the massive discolorations of the outside of the walls of the disinfection chambers in Birkenau and Stutthof, as shown in this expert report, are clearly visible and conclusive evidence for the fact of*

*how easily hydrogen cyanide and its soluble derivatives can and do penetrate such walls.*

*As a professor of analytical chemistry, Prof. Roth must know this, so one can only wonder why he spreads such outrageous nonsense. That Prof. Roth is indeed a competent chemist can be seen from what he said during his testimony under oath as an expert witness during the above mentioned Zündel trial.:*

*'In porous materials such as brick or mortar, the Prussian blue [recte: hydrogen cyanide] could go fairly deep as long as the surface stayed open, but as the Prussian blue formed, it was possible that it would seal the porous material and stop the penetration.'*

*[...] It is also revealing that Prof. Roth mentioned during this interview that, if he had known where Leuchter's samples originated from, his analytical results would have been different. Does that mean that Prof. Roth manipulates his result according to whether or not he likes the origin of certain samples? Such an attitude is exactly the reason why one should never tell an 'independent' laboratory about the origin of the samples to be analyzed, simply because 'independence' is a very flexible term when it comes to controversial topics. What Prof. Dr. Roth has demonstrated here is only his lack of professional honesty."*

## Dr. Richard Green

Dr. Richard Green, who has a Ph.D. in Chemistry from Stanford University, agrees with Germar Rudolf that the Prussian Blue found in the delousing chambers is the result of gassings with hydrogen cyanide. However, Dr. Green offers a possible alternative explanation for why the outside walls of the delousing chambers have blue staining. Green writes:<sup>15</sup>

*"[...] the discoloration on the outside of walls [of the delousing chambers], ought to make one consider what possible processes could have taken place outside of the delousing chambers. For example, is it possible that materials that had been soaked with aqueous solutions of HCN were leaned against the outside of the buildings? Not enough is known, but it is premature to conclude that the staining on the outside of buildings owes its origins to processes that took place within those buildings."*

Dr. Green's speculation is absurd. Why would the Germans lean materials that had been soaked with aqueous solutions of HCN against the outside

<sup>15</sup> Richard J. Green, "Report of Richard J. Green," *op. cit.* (note 12), pp. 18, 36, 41.

walls of the delousing chambers? Dr. Green is desperate to find an alternative reason for the heavy blue staining on the outside walls of the delousing chambers.<sup>16</sup>

Germar Rudolf writes in regard to Dr. Green's speculation:<sup>17</sup>

*"One major rule of science is that it is impermissible to immunize a theory against refutation, here in particular by inventing untenable auxiliary hypotheses to shore up an otherwise shaky thesis. [...] This is exactly what Dr. Green is doing: coming up with a ludicrous attempt at explaining a fact which does not fit into his theory. Yet instead of fixing his theory, he tries to bend reality."*

Dr. Green also challenges the possibility of formation of any noticeable quantities of Prussian Blue in the alleged homicidal gas chambers. Dr. Green writes:<sup>18</sup>

*"The difference in total cyanides (Prussian blue + non-Prussian blue) owes to the fact that Prussian blue formed efficiently in the case of the delousing chambers but not in the homicidal gas chambers, and Prussian blue once formed is likely to remain."*

Dr. Green is not able to provide any convincing evidence why Prussian blue would not form efficiently in the homicidal gas chambers. For example, Dr. Green states that masonry in the alleged homicidal gas chambers has a neutral pH value which does not allow for the formation of cyanide salts. Germar Rudolf writes:<sup>19</sup>

*"But if that were true, how come huge amounts of cyanides did accumulate in the walls of the disinfestation chambers?"*

Rudolf has documented with expert literature on the chemistry of building materials that the cement mortars and concretes used in the alleged homicidal gas chambers are noticeably alkaline for many weeks, months, or even years. These walls would have been very much inclined to accumulate cyanide salts and to form Prussian blue, even more so than the lime plaster of the disinfestation chambers.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Rudolf, Germar, *The Chemistry...*, *op. cit.* (note 14), pp. 347-349.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 348.

<sup>18</sup> Richard J. Green, "Report of Richard J. Green," *op. cit.* (note 12), p. 51.

<sup>19</sup> Rudolf, Germar, *The Chemistry ...*, *op. cit.* (note 14), p. 345.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 345-346.

## Conclusion

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 numerous reasons:<sup>21</sup>

1. they did not have escape-proof doors and windows;
2. they did not have panic-proof fixtures;
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 device to ventilate or otherwise render ineffective the poison gas after the execution.

By contrast, Germany built highly sophisticated and expensive disinfection facilities at Auschwitz/Birkenau to kill lice and save inmate lives. By one estimate, the SS at Auschwitz spent almost \$1 billion in today's values to bring the typhus epidemics raging there under control.<sup>22</sup> An enormous amount of information exists concerning these German delousing facilities<sup>23</sup>, but no similar information exists regarding the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz/Birkenau.<sup>24</sup>

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, 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 at this morgue as alleged by pro-Holocaust supporters.<sup>25</sup>

As documented in this article, chemists adhering to the orthodox Holocaust narrative have failed to explain why the walls of the delousing facilities at Auschwitz/Birkenau are permeated with Prussian Blue, while nothing of this sort can be observed in any of the alleged homicidal gas chambers. The only reasonable explanation is that Zyklon B was never used in

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<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 174-175.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 175, 293.

<sup>23</sup> Berg, Friedrich P., "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/>.

<sup>24</sup> Rudolf, Germar, *The Chemistry...*, *op. cit.* (note 14), p. 114.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, 2017, pp. 143-147.

the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz/Birkenau. Nicholas Kollerstrom writes:<sup>26</sup>

*“[...] for any alleged human gas chamber found in a German World War II labour camp let us merely measure cyanide in the walls: if it's not there, it didn't happen.”*

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<sup>26</sup> Kollerstrom, Nicholas, *Breaking the Spell*, *op. cit.* (note 9), p. 70.



## How Historian Rees Falsifies and Invents

*Panagiotis Heliotis*

Laurence Rees is a well-known British historian, author of several books about World War II and National Socialism. But it was one book in particular that earned him the British Book Award for History Book: *Auschwitz: The Nazis and the Final Solution* (BBC Books, 2005).

Did Rees deserve any such award? I will let the reader decide after I provide three examples of this scholar's work.

### Höss's Confessions

Regarding Rudolf Höss, Rees quotes him as saying:

*"At that time there were already in the General Government three other extermination camps: Belzec, Treblinka and Sobibor."* (pp. 88f.)

Of course, anyone familiar with Höss's "confessions" knows very well that Hoess never mentioned Sobibor but Wolzek,<sup>1</sup> a non-existent camp and a real headache for the historians. Not so for Rees. He simply substitutes Sobibor for Wolzek. Problem solved!

### Hitler's Speech

Some pages later Rees quotes the following remark of Hitler:

*"No one can say to me we can't send them [the Jews] into the swamp! Who then cares about our people? It is good if the fear that we are exterminating the Jews goes before us."* (p. 109)

Source given in the footnote (p. 379): *Hitler's Table Talk 1941-1944* (Phoenix Press 2000).

Notice that no page is given, and for a good reason: The quote is a total invention. The actual quote is on p. 87, and it's quite different:

*"Let nobody tell me that all the same we can't park them in the marshy parts of Russia! Who's worrying about our troops? It's not a bad idea, by the way, that public rumour attributes to us a plan to exterminate the Jews. Terror is a salutary thing."*

<sup>1</sup> See Carlo Mattogno's paper "Commandant of Auschwitz" in the present issue.

## Gröning's Statement

The third example concerns the former SS Oskar Gröning. Gröning was interviewed by the BBC (for the documentary *Auschwitz: The Nazis and the Final Solution*), and he had one simple message for the Holocaust deniers. According to Rees, this is what he said:

*"I would like you to believe me. I saw the gas chambers. I saw the crematoria. I saw the open fires. I was on the ramp when the selections took place. I would like you to believe that these atrocities happened because I was there."* (p. 373)

But if someone actually checks Gröning's statement in the interview,<sup>2</sup> he will notice that something is not quite right with the transcript as he will hear this:

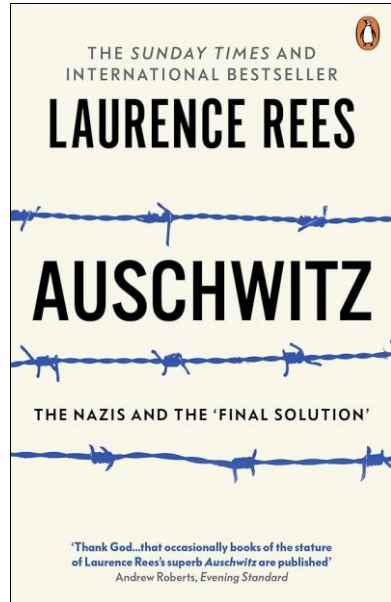
*"I see it as my task, now at my age, to face up to these things that I experienced and to oppose the Holocaust deniers who claim that Auschwitz never happened. And that's why I am here today. Because I want to tell those deniers: I have seen the crematoria. I have seen the burning pits. And I want you to believe me that these atrocities happened. I was there."*

It's clear that Rees has "improved" Gröning's statement by inserting an admission of the gas chambers! No further comment necessary.

So now dear reader, you can judge for yourself. What would you give to this famous and respected historian? The British Book Award or The David Copperfield Trickster Award? Before you decide, here is a final quote of the great Greek historian Polybius:

*"When one or two false statements have been discovered in a history, and they have been shown to be willful, it is clear that nothing which such an historian may say can be regarded as certain or trustworthy."* (Histories, 12.25)

\* \* \*



<sup>2</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gVfFHJE0e1g>

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This article was inspired by Prof. Faurisson's article "How Historian Gilbert Falsifies and Invents."<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 16, No. 5 (September/October 1997), pp. 7f.; <https://codoh.com/library/document/how-historian-gilbert-falsifies-and-invents/>

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## REVIEWS

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### The Holocaust: A New History

*reviewed by Panagiotis Heliotis*

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Laurence Rees, *The Holocaust: A New History*, Penguin Books, 2017.

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Greetings dear readers, we're back again with another episode of our lovable historian and award winner Laurence Rees, the former Creative Director of History Programmes for the BBC. (For the first episode, see the previous paper in this issue). This time, we are going to have a look at his newest addition in the Holocaust arsenal – his magnum opus *The Holocaust: A New History* (Penguin Books, 2017). This review lays bare a few of the shortcomings of this old wine in new wine skins. So fasten your seat belts, because the ride is about to begin!

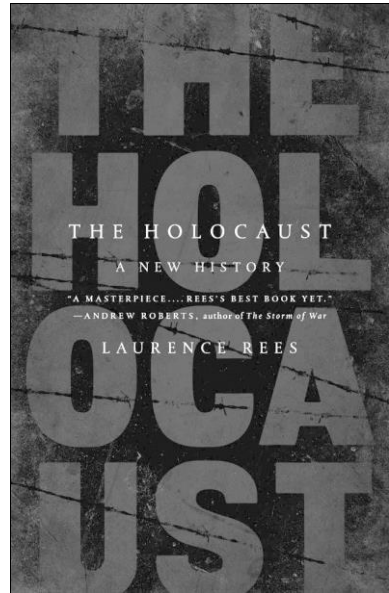
#### First Impression

The book itself is not impressive. Rather small in size (20x13 cm), 509 pages, simple cover design, low-quality paper. Not exactly what you would expect from an opus magnum. But perhaps there is more inside. Here are the contents:

1. Origins of Hate
2. Birth of the Nazis (1919-1923)
3. From Revolution to Ballot Box (1924-1933)
4. Consolidating Power (1933-1934)
5. The Nuremberg Laws (1934-1935)
6. Education and Empire-Building (1935-1938)
7. Radicalization (1938-1939)
8. The Start of Racial War (1939-1940)
9. Persecution in the West (1940-1941)
10. War of Extermination (1941)
11. The Road to Wannsee (1941-1942)
12. Search and Kill (1942)
13. Nazi Death Camps in Poland (1942)
14. Killing and Persuading Others to Help (1942-1943)

15. Oppression and Revolt (1943)
16. Auschwitz (1943-1944)
17. Hungarian Catastrophe (1944)
18. Murder to the End (1944-1945)

Rees starts with early anti-Semitism in Germany, Hitler's rise to power, the Nuremberg Laws, the first concentration camps, and the deportations. These are not in dispute, so we can skip them. What we want to know is what Rees has to say about the extermination claims. Most importantly, is there anything really new?



## Give Me an Order

As there is no written order for the Holocaust, historians have been struggling for years to find a way around this. Rees concludes with the following:

*“From quite early in my interaction with this history I had seen how some people had decided that, because the crime of the extermination of the Jews was so horrendous, it must have been orchestrated and planned at one monumental moment. But it seemed to me that this was a mistaken leap. As I hope this book demonstrates, the journey to the Holocaust was a gradual one, full of twists and turns, until it found final expression in the Nazi killing factories.”* (p. 429)

So let's examine some specific points about this. Regarding Hitler's Prophecy, a speech he gave on 30 September 1939 (where he stated that if the Jewish financiers plunge mankind into another world war, the result will be the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe), Rees comments as follows:

*“What exactly did Hitler mean by this? A serious threat against the Jews, certainly. But did he explicitly mean that he intended to kill the Jews in the event of a world war? That is debatable, especially since there is no evidence that he had a detailed plan of destruction in mind for the Jews as he uttered these words. An alternative, more persuasive interpretation is that by 'annihilation' Hitler meant 'elimination', and thus one possible 'solution' to the Nazis' Jewish 'problem' remained*

*the destruction of the Jews in Europe by forcibly removing them from the continent.*" (p. 147)

Rees backs this up with other Hitler statements, thus poking another hole in the Holocaust storyline. Harsh words like these appear all the time as proof, but clearly they are not enough anymore. But Rees still has to explain the absence of a written order. He tries with the following trick:

*"Much better, from Hitler's perspective, to make sure that no order in his name about this sensitive project ever existed. He was well aware that written orders could come back and haunt the sender. That is one reason he remarked in October 1941: it's much better to meet than to write, at least when some matter of capital importance is at issue."* (p. 230)

That statement is from *Hitler's Table Talk* (2000, p. 56). But if someone checks the source, he will realize that Hitler did not talk about orders at all, but how he... managed his mail! Here is the full passage:

*"I dictate my mail, then I spend a dozen hours without bothering about it. Next day I make a first set of corrections, and perhaps a second set the day after. In doing so, I'm being very prudent. Nobody can use a letter in my own hand against me. Besides, it's my opinion that, in an age when we have facilities like the train, the motor-car and the aircraft, it's much better to meet than to write, at least when some matter of capital importance is at issue."*

Ohhh Rees, that trickster. And it doesn't end here. It has just begun. A few pages later we arrive at this:

*"But does all this mean that Hitler made a decision in autumn 1941 to exterminate the Jews? Is this when the Holocaust as we know it began? A number of new initiatives certainly came together at this time, including not only the decision to deport Jews from the Old Reich and Protectorate to the east, and the construction of killing installations at Chelmno and Belzec in Poland, but also Hitler's own comments in private that October about the Jews. Ominously, he quoted from the 'extermination' speech he had given in January 1939. 'From the rostrum of the Reichstag', he said on 25 October 1941, 'I prophesied to Jewry that, in the event of war's proving inevitable, the Jew would disappear from Europe. That race of criminals has on its conscience the two million dead of the First World War, and now already hundreds of thousands more... It's not a bad idea, by the way, that public rumour attributes to us a plan to exterminate the Jews.'" (p. 237)*

This is the quote from *Hitler's Table Talk* (p. 87) that Rees had previously falsified in his book on Auschwitz. This time he quotes it correctly but as can be seen he omits something. He also quotes it in a previous chapter with the same omission (p. 32). The unsuspected reader will not notice this, and it's actually the most important part:

*"Let nobody tell me that all the same we can't park them in the marshy parts of Russia!"*

As this sentence did not fit with the extermination claim, it had to go. In the same book we also find Hitler's statement on the Jews one week after the Wannsee Conference:

*"The Jews must pack up, disappear from Europe. Let them go to Russia. Where the Jews are concerned, I'm devoid of all sense of pity."* (p. 260)

This is the first tactic of the official historians: Suppress the evidence when possible. The other? What else? The "code language":

*"On 19 July 1942, on a visit to Poland, Himmler ordered that the 're-settlement of the entire Jewish Population of the General Government' should be 'carried out and completed by 31 December 1942.' According to Himmler, a 'comprehensive clearing out' was necessary. This was a euphemistic way of saying that he wanted virtually all of these Jews to be murdered by the end of the year."* (p. 295)

No historian ever bothers to explain this simple contradiction (they just hope you won't notice). What's the point for the Germans to hide their words but not their actions? Rees himself admits:

*"The Nazis did not hide the concentration camps. Their existence was well known and newspapers across the world carried stories about them."* (p. 73)

And if we suppose that nobody paid attention:

*"The dead bodies were burnt in ditches and the smoke that filled the sky was noticeable for miles around."* (p. 305)

Simple facts like these are enough to throw any claims about a code language in the garbage.

## The Death Camps

A quick note on the death camps. Chelmno, Belzec and Sobibor are briefly discussed in Chapter 11 (2 or 3 pages each). Chapter 13 is about the death

camps in Poland, but it mostly focuses on Treblinka and Majdanek. Auschwitz gets the largest share of the pie, with the events concerning it spreading from Chapter 11 to Chapter 17. But Rees offers nothing new at all. He simply repeats what can be found in all other books.

## The Photos

There are 49 photos in the book. They are as follows:

- 27 photos of Hitler, Nazis or other Germans.
- 6 photos of camp prisoners or deportees.
- 4 photos of Jews in ghettos or elsewhere.
- 1 photo of a smashed shop after Kristallnacht.
- 1 photo of a burning synagogue.
- 1 photo of a Jewish ID.
- 1 photo of Chaim Rumkowski (ghetto leader).
- 1 photo of Pope Pius XII.
- 1 photo of a shooting at the eastern front.
- 1 photo of captured Soviet soldiers.
- 1 photo of Auschwitz (main gate).
- 3 photos of Birkenau (one air photo and two of the crematories).
- 1 photo of Bergen Belsen (a ditch with corpses).

For the most-documented event in human history we might expect something more. But still, that's better than nothing, right?

## Witness Please!

The witnesses are of course indispensable in the official story. So how does Rees make use of them? This is quite interesting. First, he quotes a few known witnesses like Rudolf Reder, Samuel Willenberg and Jan Karski. But other major witnesses are totally absent. Names like Kurt Gerstein, Henryk Tauber, David Olère and Elie Wiesel are nowhere to be found. And even the rest that manage to have their 15 seconds of fame do not fare much better.

Rudolf Höss appears on several pages, but when it comes to gas chambers (details, construction, executions), his testimony is simply non-existent. Miklos Nyiszli, another top witness, appears three times. But what did Rees consider worthy of mentioning? A dinner (p. 326), a football game (p. 328) and an experiment of Mengele (p. 359). You read that right. Next



witness, Yankel Wiernik: only one quote (p. 345), and that regarding the escape from the camp. So on to Rudolf Vrba, where we find this:

*“But the Vrba-Wetzler report left no room for doubt about the real purpose of Auschwitz. It accurately described the opening of the new crematoria/gas chamber complexes at Birkenau in 1943 and the way in which the murders were conducted. It wasn’t surprising that the report was so authentic, because one of the Sondercommandos working in the crematoria, Filip Muller, had told the two Slovaks exactly what went on there.”* (p. 400)

Nothing could be further from the truth, as that report is full of errors and a completely made-up plan of the crematories. Of course, the history-award winner Rees can’t let you know that. As for Müller (Hilberg’s star witness who among other things saw buckets jumping around because of still-living pieces of flesh inside), he appears one more time with an unimportant sentence (p. 406) before he vanishes into oblivion. That’s all folks.

So what’s new? A few unpublished testimonies here and there. These are basically the reason Rees chose the title *A New History*. But there is really no new information obtained from them. They’re just same old, same old.

## Hitler’s Testament

One final note. Rees writes about Hitler’s political testament:

*“He also hinted that he was responsible for – indeed proud of – the extermination of the Jews. He said that he had ‘never left any doubt’ that the ‘actual guilty party’ for starting the war would be ‘held responsible’. This was, according to him, ‘the Jews’. ‘Further,’ he said, ‘I have not left anybody in the dark about the fact that this time, millions of adult men would not die, and hundreds of thousands of women and children would not be burnt or bombed to death in the cities, without the actual culprit, albeit by more humane means, having to pay for his guilt.’ [...] Hitler was not sorry for the destruction he had brought into the world. Far from it. [...] He was pleased, even as Germany came crashing down about him, that he had brought about the death of 6 million Jews.”* (p. 421)

Needless to say, Rees misquotes again. Here is the actual passage (3569-PS):

*“I also made it quite plain that, if the nations of Europe are again to be regarded as mere shares to be bought and sold by these international*

*conspirators in money and finance, then that race, Jewry, which is the real criminal of this murderous struggle, will be saddled with the responsibility. I further left no one in doubt that this time not only would millions of children of Europe's Aryan peoples die of hunger, not only would millions of grown men suffer death, and not only hundreds of thousands of women and children be burnt and bombed to death in the towns, without the real criminal having to atone for this guilt, even if by more humane means."*

Spot the difference.

## Summary

For anyone ignorant of the official storyline, this book is a good place to start. Cheap, not very long, and easy to read. For anyone already familiar with it, it would seem that historians have reached a dead end. They cannot move even one step further beyond Hilberg and Pressac. So, a good Holocaust book. But as a history book, I would say that the author's initials may have something to suggest:

L. R. = LIAR

## Some Testimonies from Thessaloniki

*Panagiotis Heliotis*

Erika Kounio-Amarilio, Almpertos Nar (eds.), *Prophorikes martyries Hev-raiōn tēs Thessalonikēs gia to Holokautōma (Oral Testimonies of the Jews from Thessaloniki about the Holocaust)*, Thessaloniki: Paratērētēs 1998, 494 pages, ISBN: 978-9602609408 (newer edition: Athens: Ekdoseis Eur-asia, 2015; ISBN 9786185027506, 516 pp.)

**O**ral Testimonies of the Jews from Thessaloniki about the Holocaust. What's this you ask? This is the book we are going to focus on this time. As survivor testimonies are very important for the official storyline, it's clear that the more of them we examine, the closer we get to the truth. Testimonies are also a big hurdle for many people to even consider taking a look at Holocaust revisionism, as they tend to think that so many survivors cannot possibly be lying. They can't be blamed for that, and indeed, most of the survivors are certainly NOT lying. The problem is that very few people have actually read a single testimony, and those that have done so, did not do it carefully. So, let's get down to it.

### The Numbers

There are 51 interviews in the book (26 women, 25 men). Except for two, the rest have been in Auschwitz–Birkenau. Now, here is the interesting part: 39 out of these 51 **never mention gas chambers**. Not once. On the other hand, almost all of them know about the crematories (45 out of 51). This is quite unexpected. But let's ignore this for now and see what the survivors have to say.

### The Rumor Factory

As we know, upon arrival at the camp, there was a selection, and many would go on their separate ways. The survivors describe in detail the numerous hardships they have suffered, and how they lost their relatives. But how do they know this? When we look for an answer, we realize that they did not actually see them die. One witness puts it this way:

*“I learned it in the camp. We were asking where are our moms, our dads and they were telling us: They are gone... [...] Since we did not see anyone, we believed it.”* (p. 58)

Another:

*“We learned it at the camp from the blockälteste, who told us to look after ourselves, because our people are no longer alive.”* (p. 92)

Another:

*“We have not yet learned anything about our parents. We could see smoke rising from afar and were wondering what it is. Until a prisoner, Slovak or Polish, in broken French, told us: ‘What are you waiting for? There are your mothers. They have burned them. There are no more.’ That’s how we learned about the great tragedy. At first we did not believe her. We thought she was crazy. But later we learned it for real!”* (p. 118)

Another:

*“We found out when we entered the camp. They were other older Greek women, who came before us. [...] They told us that they are burning them in the crematoria. [...] Since they who had been in the camp a long time were telling us this, of course I believed it.”* (p. 176)

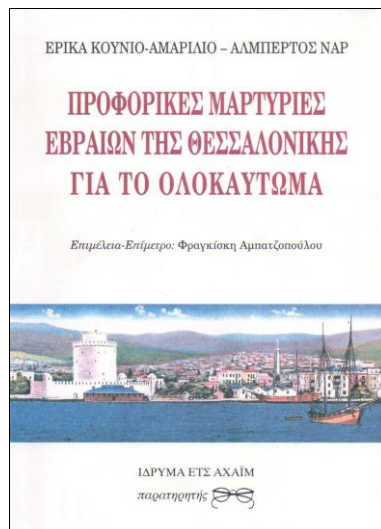
Another:

*“After we went there, we were asking the Polish who were political prisoners, what is it that’s burning? For 5-10 days they were telling us it’s rye bread they are making, and then they told us it’s our families.”* (p. 242)

Another:

*“At first I did not believe it. ‘Impossible’, I said. ‘We are being duped’. But when after a week we heard other prisoners confirming it, most of them long-term inmates, French, Polish, Jews from Russia, we believed it.”* (p. 289)

And another:



*"We were seeing the ovens and they told us that they went to the ovens. The other prisoners told us this."* (p. 271)

And on and on. Those of us who have served in the military know very well what kind of a rumor factory a camp can be. All sorts of things are spread from one person to the next. Nobody questions what he hears, and usually he asks someone else for confirmation who is just as clueless. Needless to say, the misinformation problem was much worse in a concentration camp with the crematories next door, in the middle of a war. And the prisoners had no way of knowing the truth.

Now, what is most interesting is that there are two women who actually saw their fathers after they had been told that they were dead. The first talked with him for a while and later received a note from him before eventually losing all contact (p. 27). The second found out that her father was at Buna and perished during the retreat (p. 143).

So, most of the survivors are not lying. They fell victim to the rumors that were rampant at the camps. Here is another well-known rumor:

*"Then they gave us a little soap and told us it's from the ashes of our parents. We did not even touch those soaps."* (p. 29)

## The Selections

Then, we have the selections. Selections were going on all the time at the camp. The prisoners went through numerous ones, and of course they were certain that these were life-or-death situations:

*"Indeed, we knew very well then that whomever they picked not for work, he was to be burned, we had understood this well. Not only had we understood it, but it was deep in our minds that whoever was not for work was for burning."* (p. 27)

Or more simply:

*"If someone got sick, he was immediately sent to the crematory."* (p. 147)

And yet in the same book we read about some prisoners who got seriously sick at the camp, but they did not "burn". For example, one woman says:

*"I contracted typhus at Birkenau. The Germans came every day to take for the oven. I wasn't the only one at the hospital. There were others..."* (p. 55)

Despite that, nobody sent her to the furnace. Instead, she was later sent to Auschwitz where she spent another two months in bed. She was eventually transferred to Bergen-Belsen.

Another woman suffered from scabies. She was treated at the Auschwitz hospital and recovered. And yet she seems to believe that:

*“In Birkenau they would have never given me medicine, they would have put me to the gas.”* (p. 196)

Finally, a prisoner was accidentally shot in the leg by an SS man. But no gas for him. He was sent to the hospital, where they removed the bullet. He also had an operation for a hernia in his stomach. He stayed four months at the hospital (p. 392). Quite a lot of trouble the Germans went through for one man, right? But the prisoners were so convinced that their lives were constantly in danger that they misinterpreted everything:

*“If the German took your card with him, tomorrow morning you were going to burn. They were saying that they will send you to a better camp to recover some of your strength. They did this once to fool us. A transport that left for the crematorium, came back after a month.”* (p. 329)

So, it was all just an evil German trick! But the prisoners were too smart for that. Still, sometimes they realized they were wrong. A prisoner went voluntarily through a selection in order to be transferred to Germany. He thought that those who were left behind were going to be killed. But:

*“The rest were not murdered then. Some of course died later. But some were liberated six months before me. It wasn't a selection for the crematoria, as we thought. They wanted only the strongest to be sent to Germany, while they kept the weakest at the camp. But who knew this back then?”* (p. 260)

Indeed. And this is why we should never jump to conclusions.

## Summary

In the Preface, one of the editors writes:

*“It was the year of 1989. Suddenly within a week two 'hostages' had died, and the number of survivors from the Auschwitz and Birkenau camps was shrinking fast. At the same time, I was reading and hearing more and more about disputes on the number of the victims of the genocide of the Jews, and even on the events themselves. It became an obsession to me that I had to, as they were still alive, write down their tes-*

*timonies. Nobody had 'talked' by then; nobody wanted to open the 'box' of his most terrible memories, which he had buried so deeply. And yet, while there are still those few survivors, others dare to dispute the undeniable facts of those times."* (p. 7)

So, the editors' goal was to preserve the memories of the survivors in order to combat the growing doubt about the "undeniable facts." They should be thanked for their efforts, of course, but despite what they believe, a critical reading reveals that these testimonies poke quite a few holes in the official version of events. The survivors suffered a lot, but when it comes to planned mass extermination, not only are there many inconsistencies, but even the infamous gas chambers very rarely appear. In time, this work might prove to be another nail in the coffin of the official storyline.

If the editors hadn't passed away, the only way to show our gratitude would be by wishing that they would not be around to see it.

## Some More Testimonies from Greece

### *Panagiotis Heliotis*

Fragkiski Ampatzopoulou (ed.), *To olokautoma stis martyries ton ellinon evraion (The Holocaust in the Testimonies of the Greek Jews)*, Thessaloníki: Epikentro 2007 (978-9604581382)

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Continuing from the previous article, we will examine some more Greek testimonies, this time from the book *The Holocaust in the Testimonies of the Greek Jews (To olokautoma stis martyries ton ellinon evraion)*. This book contains excerpts from published testimonies as well as oral ones. We will examine the most important concerning the extermination claims.

### Marcel Nadjari

This witness was recently in the news because researchers have managed to read a letter he supposedly buried in Birkenau where he supposedly worked as a member of a *Sonderkommando* (see Hadding Scott's paper "Marcel Nadjari's Message in a Bottle" in this issue). According to the book, Nadjari wrote two manuscripts (A and B). Manuscript A was written in 1944 and is the aforementioned letter. Only a short paragraph is reproduced in the book, in which the author states that the Nadjari family has been murdered by the Germans and now he expects to die. No details are given.

Manuscript B was written in 1947. It is quite detailed, but curiously Nadjari does not mention the letter he buried. Anyway, let's see what he has to say. Upon arrival at the camp:

*"At first sight everything looked normal, and in fact the Germans that received us at the station were quite good. We did not see them beating anyone, on the contrary they were all good."* (p. 53)

Then the selection followed. Old and disabled who could not walk were loaded onto trucks and driven off. He never saw them again. He and the rest went to Birkenau on foot for the shower and the haircut. They stayed in quarantine for a month, as to which he writes:

*"Various rumors began to circulate, that those that have gone left in the trucks after we disembarked from the train have been burned, after*



*they killed them. Of course we did not believe it and thought that the Poles in the camp were telling us this to demoralize us, make us ill and take our bread.”* (p. 57)

He also describes the leader of his block, a Pole from France, large, always shaved and the “worst man you could imagine”, who beat them every day. Finally, he was transferred to Crematorium III (he refers to it as II as he doesn’t count the crematorium in Auschwitz) where he realized that the rumors were true. He describes the gassings as follows:

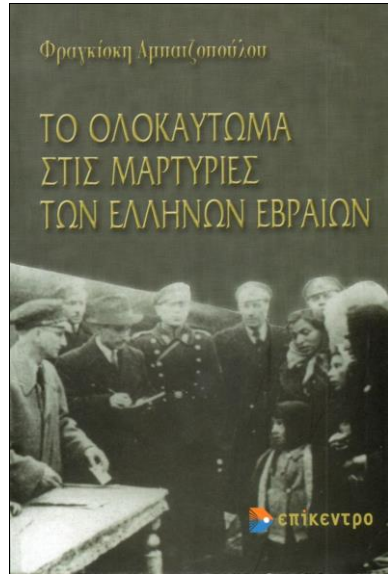
*“Then, after it was filled and everyone had entered the gas room, the door was closed and, immediately afterwards, the two experts on the gas climbed above and opened four cans and emptied them from above either laughing or chatting about other things. They put back the concrete slab. Many times they came down to the small scuttle on the door, watching, with a stopwatch in hand, the minutes needed so that none remains alive (a matter of 6-7 minutes).”* (p. 62)

Despite the fact that it is impossible to kill 2,500 people in 6-7 minutes, this description is in disagreement with the official claims. Nadjari speaks of ONE opening covered by a concrete slab, where there should have been four. Furthermore, the SS are supposed to have introduced the Zyklon in a basket which was then lowered into the chamber through iron-mesh columns. After the execution the Zyklon was removed by pulling the basket back up. But Nadjari has them simply emptying the cans in the hole.

After the execution the bodies had to be cremated. Nadjari first writes:

*“The crematories were working constantly. Two or three trains came every day, and each train had from 2,500 to 3,000 people. In crematoriums I or II, it took about 24 hours to cremate 2,500 people, depending on the bodies.”* (p. 61)

Crematoriums II and III had 15 muffles each (five triple-muffle furnaces), capable of cremating 15 bodies per hour. So in theory they could not cremate more than 300-400 bodies a day. We could push this to 500 or more and still it would be very far from 2,500. So how was this done? Nadjari



claims they burned three bodies in 30 minutes in each muffle, with one of the bodies being always female as the burning was thus faster. Every six hours they removed the ashes (p. 64). Except for the fact that all this is impossible, even by his description and allowing around one hour for cleaning every six hours, they could cremate about 1,800 bodies, not 2,500 and certainly not 3,000.

In summary, this witness doesn't say anything new when it comes to gassings and cremations, not taking into account the contradictions. Not only that, but claims such as the following are enough to shatter his credibility:

*"As head of all the crematories they put Molle. [...] He was the terror of the camp and Kramer himself. [...] Once, he threw an entire truck loaded with patients, alive in the pit where they burned alive, in horrible pain."* (p. 60)

## Albert Menasche

Menasche was a doctor. His memoir titled *Memories of an Eyewitness: How 72,000 Greek Jews Perished* was first published in 1947. But his narrative reads more like a novel than a report. Here is an example:

*"Around the middle of May, work proceeds to a nightmarish rate. Every three hours, a train empties its wave of travelers. Usually, while the previous train has not yet left the station, another one comes and stops at the parallel track. Tireless, the doctor of the SS performs the selection. Endless lines of old men, women and children walk towards the ghastly ovens. During the 24 hours of the day, the sad parade continues. Chimneys of the crematories and pits burn non-stop. The sky is constantly black from the smoke. Night acquires a reddish hue that covers the entire camp with a horrid glow. The smell of burning flesh is choking us."* (p. 77)

So what about the facts? Well, here's one:

*"A truck is immediately sent to receive the sick. After a few minutes the load is emptied in the burning pit. It's unnecessary to poison the sick with gas. It is, after all, much faster to throw them alive into the flames."* (p. 78)

The following illuminates even more the (in)credibility of this witness:

*"We saw that in Birkenau there were four crematories, each equipped with four ovens. Each oven burned three bodies in three minutes. At*

*such a rate Moloch gobbled up 144 victims every three minutes.” (p. 76)*

Yes, you read correctly. Three MINUTES.

## Mark Nahon

Also a doctor. His testimony was first published in 1949 in a newspaper. As with the previous witness, he has a hard time writing an objective account. For example:

*“The crematory is, one would say, a savage and ravenous beast with great similarity to the beasts of mythology. It’s a kind of Minotaur, feeding on human victims. When there’s no transport, and therefore no food, it attacks the prisoners of the camp. It is not enough for it then to devour all the sick, what it needs is a specific number of people to devour, whether disabled or perfectly healthy. In order to satisfy its ravenous hunger, in order to preserve, one would say, in good condition its monstrous organs, it asks for two, three, four thousand victims, at once.” (p. 96)*

According to him, after a transport arrived, the camp doctor sent to the crematory about 75% of the deportees. Every day more than 15,000 (!) people were burned. In addition to crematories, there were also two enormous pits where the Jews were burned with logs. More than 200 train cars with logs were always available for this. The prisoners, as they unloaded the logs from the train, were saying in all seriousness:

*“This is my log. It will be used to burn me!” (p. 99)*

The witness also gives the testimony of one of his friends, a reporter in a newspaper, who worked as a *Sonderkommando*. He describes a gassing in Crematorium II as follows:

*“This door closes hermetically. Above it there is an electric clock and some kind of skylight which is closed with a very thick glass. An SS man opens the box and takes out two bottles, similar to heat-insulating bottles. They are bottles with asphyxiating gasses. He opens the skylight, throws with force the bottles, and he closes it quickly. The electric clock shows 8:05. As they fall, the bottles are smashed, and they cause a detonation. Immediately I hear a second sound, like hundreds of snakes hissing. Desperate voices and horrible screams are getting stronger. Am I in hell? The walls of the gassing room are shaking from the desperate hits of the suffocating unfortunate victims. Hands hit the glass of*

*the skylight intending to break it. [...] Then there is absolute silence. How long did this last? Three minutes, five minutes? The SS man looks at the clock and presses a button. Inside the gassing room a fan clears the atmosphere. They open the door. What a dreadful sight!"* (p. 102)

Needless to say, this description is entirely fictional. Suffice it to point out that it is completely at odds with the official version (see above).

## Solomon Benadon

One final testimony that appeared in a Jewish newspaper on January 4, 1946. Officially, the Hungarian Operation involved some 400,000+ Jews. Here's what this witness states about this with characteristic drama:

*"The macabre transports of the Hungarians had started to arrive. In 3-4 weeks, the trains arrived day and night, and vomited their innocent cargo in the voracious mouths of the ovens of Birkenau. More than 800,000 new victims were thrown as prey to the Nazi beast during this time. The 60 mouths of hell were constantly devouring at the fastest possible rate."* (p. 106)

As these were not enough "mouths of hell," two pits had to be opened. But the description is quite original:

*"To accelerate the job, they had made two 'bunkers' (that name had various usages at the camps), gigantic. Those that worked there describe them as 2 huge concrete pools which had at their edges one Decauville railway track. At the bottom they placed large planks, on which they placed the corpses brought by the rail wagons, which came directly from the suffocation chambers, then a second layer of firewood, new corpses, then a third, fourth and so on, until the pit was full. They sprinkled everything with plenty of gasoline, and they set fire. Each bunker, which was divided into 4 compartments, could hold more than 500 bodies. The flames could be seen from many kilometers away. When someone would first see the fire, he would think that the forest around the macabre place was on fire. That time, spring of '44, there was a shortage of Zyklon (the asphyxiant gas) for 2 weeks. During that time, they would throw the victims alive into the flames."* (p. 107)

This description is also totally at odds with the official version and entirely fictional. The pits that were supposedly used for the cremation of the bodies were just trenches, not concrete structures like a pool (and with compartments!).

## Summary

In the Preface we read:

*“According to Roman justice, to prove a crime two witnesses were necessary. For the crimes of Nazism, the numerous testimonies (18,000 by 1960) replaced the evidence that the perpetrators tried meticulously to eliminate.”* (p. 8)

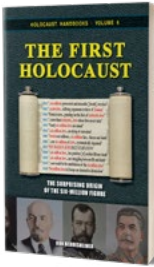
And yet, the more we examine these testimonies, the more we fail to find reliable information regarding the planned extermination of camp prisoners with poison gas. In fact, the survivors above who claim to be actually eye-witnesses, apart from their nonsensical statements, contradict both themselves and the official story. What would a Roman judge rule with testimonies such as these?

# 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

**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 fundraising 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)

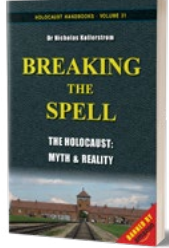
**Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality.** By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, British Intelligence analysts cracked the German “Enigma” code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, encrypted radio communications between German concentration camps and the Berlin headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data



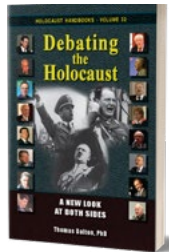
Pictured above are the first 52 volumes of scientific studies that comprise the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. Check [www.HolocaustHandbooks.com](http://www.HolocaustHandbooks.com) for updates.

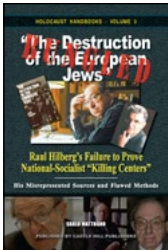
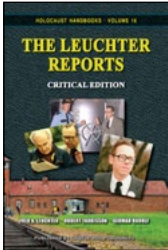
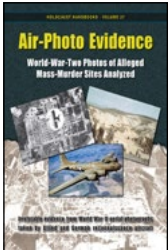
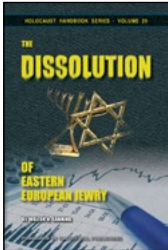
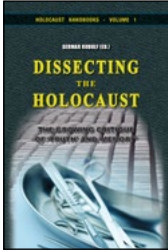
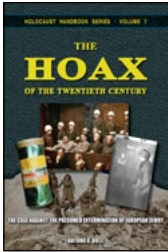
refutes the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics.

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 Fetzner. 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.





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 48 years. 5th ed., 572 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 deceptions 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 historiography 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)

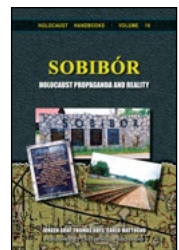
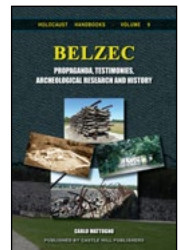
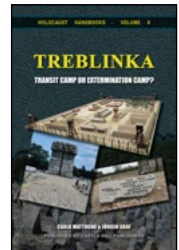
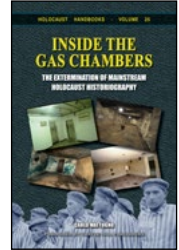
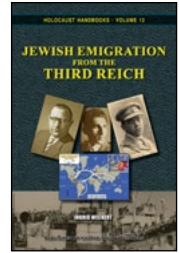
## SECTION TWO: Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

**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)

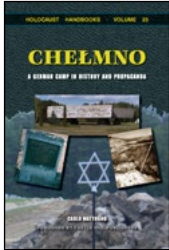
**Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality.** By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates 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)



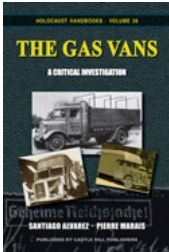




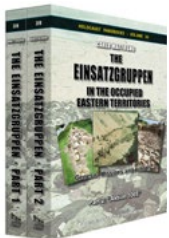
**The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Belzec.** By Carlo Mattogno. This study has its first focus on witness testimonies recorded during World War II and the immediate post-war era, many of them discussed here for the first time, thus demonstrating how the myth of the "extermination camps" 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 Chelmno, 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 Chelmno, not the propaganda. This is a complementary volume to the book on *The Gas Vans* (#26). 2nd ed., 188 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography. (#23)

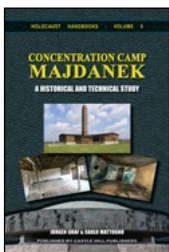


**The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation.** By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. Did the Nazis use mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people? Are witness statements believable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? In 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)

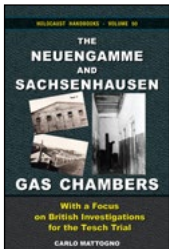


**The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories: Genesis, Missions and Actions.** By C. Mattogno. Before invading the Soviet Union, the German authorities set up special units meant to secure the area behind the German front. Orthodox historians claim that these units called *Einsatzgruppen* 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



camp, 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)

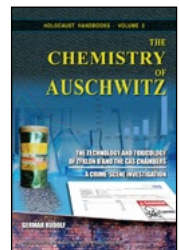
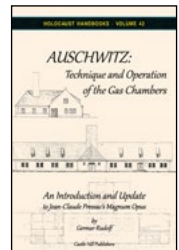
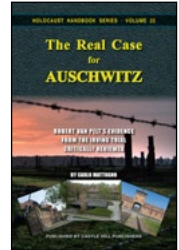
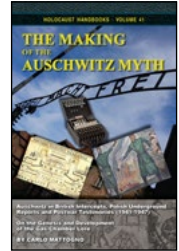
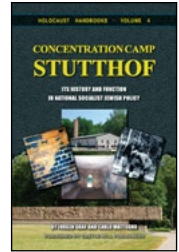
**The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed.** By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted 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.

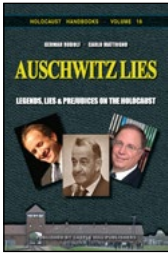
This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

**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)

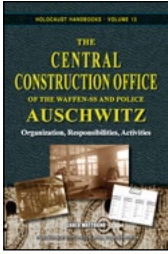
**Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers: An Introduction and Update.** By Germar Rudolf. Pressac's 1989 oversize book of the same title was a trail blazer. Its many document reprints are valuable, but Pressac's annotations are now outdated. This book summarizes the most pertinent research 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)

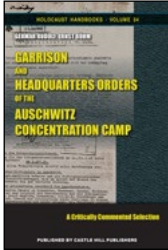




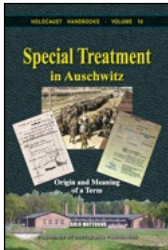
**Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust.** By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged “refutation” of revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers (attacking Leuchter’s famous report, #16), Polish chemist Dr. J. Markiewicz and U.S. chemist 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)



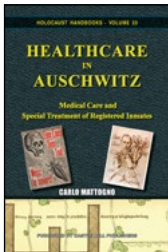
**Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Camp.** By Germar Rudolf and Ernst Böhm. A large number of the orders issued by the various commanders of the Auschwitz Camp have been preserved. They reveal the true nature of the camp with all its daily events. There is not a trace in them pointing 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)



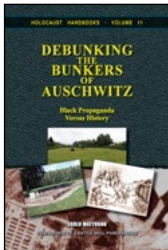
**Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term.** By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like

“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 inside the Auschwitz-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 Auschwitz 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)

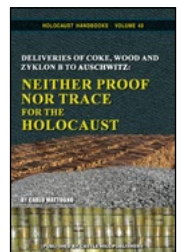
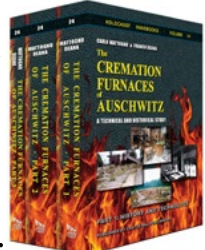
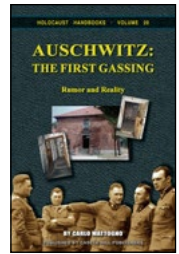
**Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations.** By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated 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)

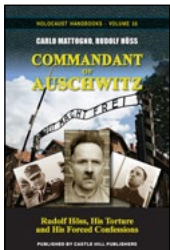
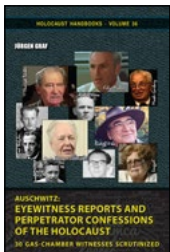
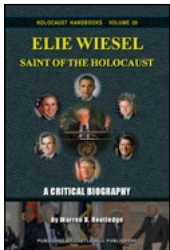
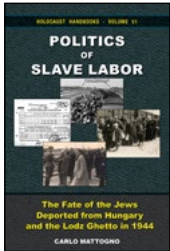
**The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz.** By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the 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 camp's 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)

## SECTION FOUR: Witness Critique

**Elie Wiesel, Saint of the Holocaust: A Critical Biography.** By Warren B. Rudledge. This book analyzes several of Wiesel's texts, foremost his

camp autobiography *Night*. The author proves that much of what Wiesel claims can never have happened. It shows how Zionist control has allowed Wiesel and his fellow extremists 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 also increased: Holocaust revisionism. 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 deceptions 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 in which he confessed 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)

**Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Belzec 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. 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, 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)



For current prices and availability, and to learn more, go to [www.HolocaustHandbooks.com](http://www.HolocaustHandbooks.com) – for example by simply scanning the QR code on the right.

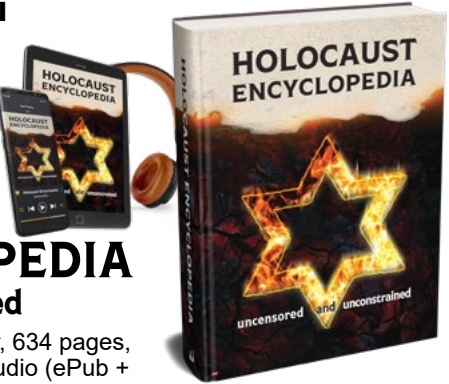




**Three decades of unflagging archival and forensic research by the world's most knowledgeable, courageous and prodigious Holocaust scholars have finally coalesced into a reference book that makes all this knowledge readily accessible to everyone:**

## **HOLOCAUST ENCYCLOPEDIA** **uncensored and unconstrained**

Available as paperback or hardcover, b&w or color, 634 pages, 8.5"×11"; as eBook (ePub or PDF) and eBook + audio (ePub + mp3); more than 350 illustrations in 579 entries; introduction, bibliography, index. **Online at [www.NukeBook.org](http://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 579 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

On the next six pages, we list some of the books available from ARMREG that are not part of the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. For our current range of products, visit our web store at [www.ARMREG.co.uk](http://www.ARMREG.co.uk).

**Inconvenient History, Annual Volumes 1 through 15.** For more than 15 years now, 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. After a long absence from the print-book market, we are finally putting all volumes back in print. Various page ranges, pb, 6"×9", illustrated.

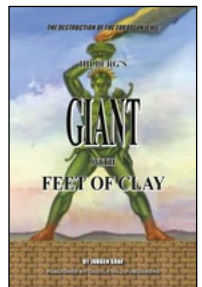
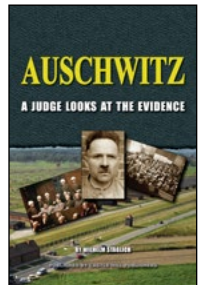
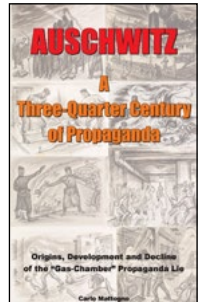
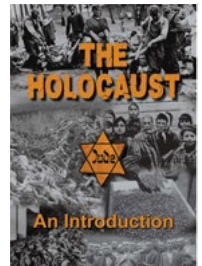
**The Holocaust: An Introduction.** By Thomas Dalton. The Holocaust was perhaps the greatest crime of the 20th Century. Six million Jews, we are told, died by gassing, shooting, and deprivation. But: Where did the six-million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so 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.

**Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda: Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas Chamber" Propaganda Lie.** 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 major work *The Destruction of the European Jews* is generally considered the 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 spokes-





person 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 book describes and celebrates the man and his work dedicated to accuracy and marked by in-submission. 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. There are many big tomes about this. But if you want it all in a nutshell, read this booklet. It condenses the most-important findings of Auschwitz forensics into a quick and easy read. In the first section, the forensic investigations conducted so far are reviewed. In the second section, the most-important results of these studies are summarized. The main arguments focus on two topics. The first centers around the poison allegedly used at Auschwitz for mass murder: Zyklon B. Did it leave any traces in masonry where it was used? Can it be detected to this day? The second topic deals with mass cremations. Did the crematoria of Auschwitz have the claimed huge capacity? Do air photos taken during the war confirm witness statements on huge smoking pyres? This book gives the answers, together with many references to source material and further reading. The third section reports on how the establishment has reacted to these research results. 2nd ed., 128 pp. pb., b&w ill., bibl., index.

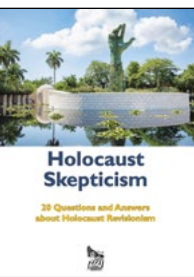
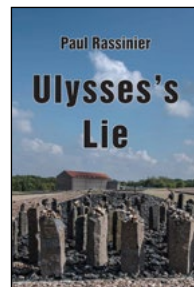
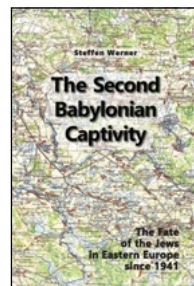
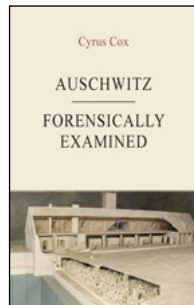
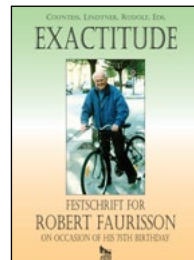
**Ulysses's Lie.** By Paul Rassiner. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassiner, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. Here he reports from his own experience how the prisoners turned each other's imprisonment into hell without being forced to do so. In the second part, Rassiner analyzes the

books of former fellow prisoners, and shows how they lied and distorted in order to hide their complicity. First complete English edition, including Rassiner's prologue, Albert Paraz's preface, and press reviews. 270 pp. 6"×9" pb, bibl, index.

**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

**Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Questions and Answers about Holocaust Revisionism.** By Germar Rudolf. This 15-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](http://www.armreg.co.uk). This item is *not* copyright-protected. Hence, you can do with it whatever you want: download, post, email, print, multiply, hand out, sell, drop it accidentally in a bookstore... 19 pp., 8.5"×11", full-color throughout.

**Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust" How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Grow-**



**ing 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 with anything. 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”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.

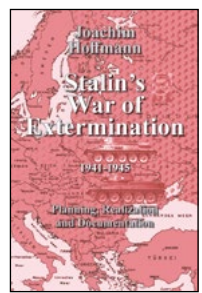
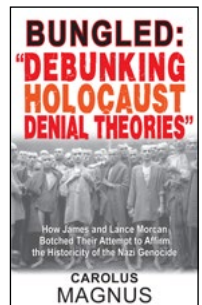
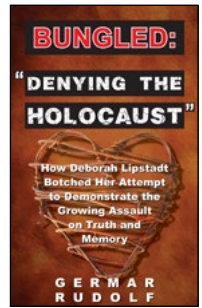
**Bungled: “Denying History”. How M. Shermer and A. Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened.** By Carolus Magnus (C. Mattogno). *Skeptic Magazine* editor Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book claiming to be “a thorough 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 archival and forensic research. Furthermore, they piled up a heap of falsifications, contortions, omissions and fallacious interpretations of the evidence. Finally, what the authors claim to have demolished is not revisionism but a ridiculous parody of it. They ignored the known unreliability of their cherry-picked selection of evidence, utilized unverified and incestuous sources, and obscured the massive body of research and all the evidence that dooms their project to failure. 162 pp. pb, 6”x9”, 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; they don’t even mention them. Instead, they engage in shadowboxing, creating some imaginary, bogus “revisionist” scarecrow which they then tear to pieces. In addition, their knowledge even of their own side’s source material is dismal, and the way they back up their misleading or false claims is pitifully inadequate. 144 pp. pb, 6”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.

**Stalin’s War of Extermination 1941-1945.** By Joachim Hoffmann. A German government historian documents Stalin’s murderous war against the German army and the German people. Based on the author’s lifelong study of German and Russian military records, this book reveals 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 noticed Stalin’s aggressive intentions, but they underestimated the strength of the Red Army. What unfolded was the cruelest war in history. This book shows how Stalin and his Bolshevik henchman used unimaginable violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight against the Germans. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited their soldiers to unlimited hatred against everything German, and he gives the reader a short but extremely unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers finally reached German soil in 1945: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture, and mass murder... **428 pp. pb, 6”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.**

**Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn World.** By Udo Walendy. For seven decades, mainstream historians have insisted that Germany was the main, if not the sole culprit for unleashing World War II in Europe. In the present book this myth is refuted. There is available to the



public today a great number of documents on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before September 1939 as well as a wealth of literature in the form of memoirs of the persons directly involved in the decisions that led to the outbreak of World War II. Together, they made possible Walendy's present mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war in 1939. 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.

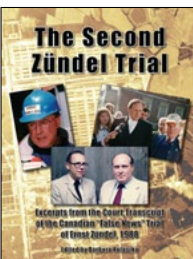
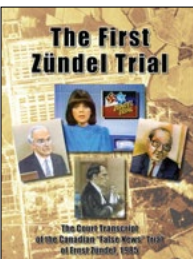
**The First Zündel Trial: The Transcript.** In the early 1980s, Ernst Zündel, a German living in Toronto, was indicted for allegedly spreading "false news" by selling copies of Harwood's brochure *Did Six Million Really Die?*, which challenged the accuracy of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. When

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.

**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 show trial was staged. Rudolf was not permitted to defend his historical opinions. Yet he defended himself anyway: Rudolf gave a 7-day speech-proving 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"x9", b&w ill.

**Hunting Gernar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-Day Witch Hunt.** By Gernar Rudolf. German-born revisionist activist, author and publisher Gernar 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"x9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

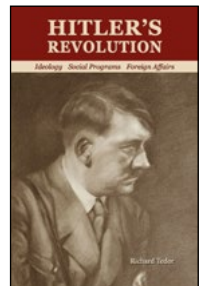
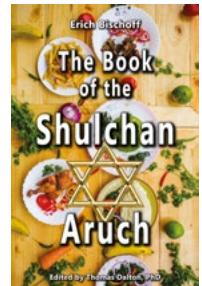
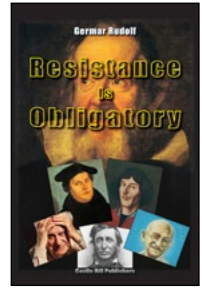
**The Book of the Shulchan Aruch.** By Erich Bischoff. Most people have heard of the Talmud-that compendium of Jewish laws. The Talmud, however, is vast and largely inscrutable. Fortunately, back in the mid-1500s, a Jewish rabbi created a condensed version of it: the Shulchan Aruch. A fair number of 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"x9", index, bibl.

**Hitler on the Jews.** By Thomas Dalton. That Adolf Hitler spoke out against the Jews is beyond obvious. But of the thousands of books and articles written on Hitler, virtually none quotes Hitler's exact words on the Jews. The reason for this is clear: Those in positions of influence have incentives to present a simplistic picture of Hitler as a blood-thirsty tyrant. However, Hitler's take on the Jews is far more complex and sophisticated. In this book, for the first time, you can make up your own mind by reading nearly every idea that Hitler put forth about the Jews, in considerable detail and in full context. This is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the Jews. As you will discover, Hitler's analysis of the Jews, though hostile, is erudite, detailed, and – surprise, surprise – largely aligns with events of recent decades. There are many lessons here for the modern-day world to learn. 200 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.

**Goebbels on the Jews.** By Thomas Dalton. From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. It gives us a detailed look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels shared Hitler's dislike of the Jews, and likewise wanted them removed from the Reich. Ultimately, Goebbels and others sought to remove the Jews completely from Europe—perhaps to the island of Madagascar. This would be the "final solution" to the Jewish Question. Nowhere in the



diary does Goebbels discuss any Hitler order to kill the Jews, nor is there any reference to extermination camps, gas chambers, or any methods of systematic mass-murder. Goebbels acknowledges that Jews did indeed die by the thousands; but the range and scope of killings evidently fall far short of the claimed figure of 6 million. This book contains, for the first time, every significant diary entry relating to the Jews or Jewish policy. Also included are partial or full transcripts of 10 major essays by Goebbels on the Jews. 274 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

**The Jewish Hand in the World Wars.** By Thomas Dalton. For many centuries, Jews have had a negative reputation in many countries. The reasons given are plentiful, but less-well-known is their involvement in war. When we examine the causal factors for wars, and look at their primary beneficiaries, we repeatedly find a Jewish presence. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting wars. With their long-notorious influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hard-line stances, being uncompromising, and actively inciting people to hatred. Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world. In this book, Thomas Dalton examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, he dissects Jewish motives and Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. 2nd ed., 231 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

**Eternal Strangers: Critical Views of Jews and Judaism through the Ages.** By Thomas Dalton. It is common

knowledge that Jews have been disliked for centuries. But why? Our best hope for understanding this recurrent 'anti-Semitism' is to study the history: to look at the actual words written by prominent critics of the Jews, in context, and with an eye to any common patterns that might emerge. Such a study reveals strikingly consistent observations: Jews are seen in very negative, yet always similar terms. The persistence of such comments is remarkable and strongly suggests that the cause for such animosity resides in the Jews themselves—in their attitudes, their values, their ethnic traits and their beliefs.. This book addresses the modern-day "Jewish problem" in all its depth—something which is arguably at the root of many of the world's social, political and economic problems. 186 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

**Streicher, Rosenberg, and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts.** By Thomas Dalton. Who, apart from Hitler, contrived the Nazi view on the Jews? And what were these master ideologues thinking? During the post-war International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, the most-interesting men on trial regarding this question were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The cases against them, and their personal testimonies, examined for the first time nearly all major aspects of the Holocaust story: the "extermination" thesis, the gas chambers, the gas vans, the shootings in the East, and the "6 million." The truth of the Holocaust has been badly distorted for decades by the powers that be. Here we have the rare opportunity to hear firsthand from two prominent figures in Nazi Germany. Their voices, and their verbatim transcripts from the IMT, lend some much-needed clarity to the situation. 330 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

