



AUSCHWITZ

A

Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda

Origins, Development and Decline
of the "Gas-Chamber" Propaganda Lie

Carlo Mattogno

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Cover illustrations: Front: charcoal drawing of former
Auschwitz inmate David Olère depicting the various
claimed steps in the extermination procedure. Back:
painting by Olère showing victims suffocating in the gas
chamber.

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1. Forgotten Propaganda Lies

On 27 January 1945, the vanguard of the Soviet 100th Infantry Division forming part of the 60th Army of the First Ukrainian Front reached the Auschwitz-Birkenau complex, now abandoned by the Germans.

The Soviet propaganda machinery went to work immediately, echoing the most hare-brained stories circulating among the inmates – perhaps through excess of zeal.

On 2 February, the Soviet daily newspaper *Pravda* published an article by its correspondent Boris Polevoi titled “The Death Complex at Auschwitz,” in which, among other things, we read the following:¹

“They [the Germans] leveled the mounds of so-called ‘old’ mass graves in the eastern area,^[2] blew up and destroyed the traces of their electrical conveyor belt [elektrokonvejera] where hundreds of inmates had been murdered simultaneously by electrical current [ehyekticeskim tokom]; the bodies were placed on a slowly moving conveyor belt which brought them to a pit furnace [sbiachtnuju pječ³], where the bodies were burnt completely.”

Until this time, Soviet propaganda had never paid much attention to Auschwitz. *Pravda*, in the preceding months, had

¹ “Kombinat smerti v Osvetizime,” *Pravda*, 2 February 1945, p. 4.

² The mass graves, real or imaginary, were located in the *western* area of the camp.

³ Equivalent to the German word “*Schachtofen*” [pit furnace], an enormous cylinder of refractory material employed for the production of gas from the gasification of coal. No installation of this type ever existed at Auschwitz.

only dedicated a few lines to it, reporting, moreover, information received from London, according to which the Auschwitz “death factory” had three crematoria, “equipped with gas chambers,” with a capacity of 10,000 bodies per day!⁴

The above propaganda story recounted by Boris Polevoi was picked up by a former Auschwitz inmate, a certain Lieberman, who stated the following on 27 September 1945:⁵

“As already mentioned, I was one of a working party whose duty it was to unload potatoes at the station. We had at this time no contact with the prisoners of the big camp. We were separated in quarantine but housed together with another working party, which was serving the crematorium and the gas chambers. It is due to this fact that I know how things occurred [there].

The men and women entered the so-called bathroom and undressed separately to avoid panic. Once they were undressed they entered by separate doors in the central gas chamber. This chamber could take 3,000 people. The gas was released through sprays of the showers and from bombs which were thrown through apertures designed to allow for that procedure. Death occurred within five minutes. On certain days, when enormous transports arrived at the station of Birkenau, 42,000 people were gassed.

Once the gassing process had been completed, the floor of the chamber opened automatically and the corpses fell into the subterranean

⁴ “Germanskij ‘lager smerti’ v Pol’she” (German “Death Camp” in Poland). *Pravda*, 24 March 1944, p. 4

⁵ From a Memorandum by Mr. Lieberman, September 27, 1945, in: Office of United States Chief Counsel for Prosecution of Axis Criminality (ed.), *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression*, Vol. VI, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1946; Vol. XI, pp. 1100-1103 (Document D 251).

chamber, where prisoners in charge of extracting the teeth or cutting hair of a certain length, took over. [...]

Once the gold teeth had been recovered, the corpses were loaded onto a moving belt and transported to cremation ovens, through subterranean gangways. There were four ovens, a big one and three small ones, which were capable of burning 400 corpses in five minutes.^[6] Later on, when the number of corpses exceeded the capacity of the ovens, trenches were dug and the corpses thrown in saturated with petrol.

I have personally seen these trenches and smelled the stench of the combustion. I have equally been able to visit the gas chambers and the crematorium, when I was detailed to clean up on a day when they were not in use.

I have never seen the trolleys for the transport of corpses personally, nor have I seen the ovens operating; but as I have already mentioned, several of the working party, which was serving the gas chambers and ovens, lived with us and have given me all the details. This special working party was called Sonderkommando [special commando]. A certain Jacob Weinschein^[7] of Paris, who is a survivor of this commando, is personally known to me.”

In 1946, a French governmental publication, referring to a “Report from the Russian services,” reported another version of the story:⁸

“800-900 meters from the location of the furnaces, the inmates get into carts travelling on rails. At Auschwitz, these are of varying dimensions, containing from 10 to 15 persons. Once loaded, the cart

⁶ This corresponds to a cremation capacity of 115,200 bodies in 24 hours!

⁷ A person unknown to Holocaust historiography.

⁸ E. Aronéanu, J. Billiet *Camps de concentrations*, Service d’Information des Crimes de Guerre, Office Français d’Édition, Paris, 1946, p. 182.

is put into motion along an inclined plane, where it then enters a gallery at high speed. At the end of the gallery is a wall; behind it is the access into the furnace.

When the cart knocks into the wall, it opens automatically, the cart tips, dumping its cargo of living humans into the furnace. Once this is done, another cart follows, loaded with another group of inmates, and so on."

According to another, hybrid variant of the story, recounted by the former inmate Leo Laptos, the "gas chambers" were rigged out like shower baths, with shower heads squirting "gas instead of water," after which "the floors were tipped, causing the bodies to fall onto a conveyor belt which carried them into the crematorium."⁹

Even during the war, the propaganda branch of the resistance movement at Auschwitz was busy inventing other, no-less-fantastic methods of extermination, such as the story of the "pneumatic hammer,"¹⁰ the "electrical chambers" and the "electrical bath." On 23 October 1942, the underground newspaper *Informacja bieżąca* (Current Information), no. 39 (64), published the following news item:¹¹

"According to the report of an SS employee at the electrical chambers [przy komorach elektr.], the number of victims killed daily offi-

⁹ L. de Jong, "Die Niederlande und Auschwitz," in: *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, Vol. 17, No. 1, January 1969, p. 9.

¹⁰ "Obóz koncentracyjny Oświęcim w Świelcie akt Delegatury Rządu R.P. na Kraj" (Auschwitz Concentration Camp in the light of the Polish Governmental Delegation in the country). *Zeszyty Oświęcimskie* (Auschwitz Notebooks), Special Edition I, Oświęcim 1968, pp. 32, 43, 54. The Delegation was the representation in Poland of the Polish government in exile at London. The device was called "Lufthammer" and "Hammerluft."

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 52.

cially amounted to 2,500 per night. They were killed in the electrical bath [w łaźni elektrycznej] and in gas chambers.”

And a report dated 18 April 1943 attributed these methods of extermination to Auschwitz:¹²

“b. Electric Chambers, these chambers had metal walls, the victims were brought in and then high tension electric current was introduced.

c. The so-called Hammerluft system. This is a hammer of air. Those were special chambers where the hammer fell from the ceiling and by means of a special installation victims found death under air pressure.”

Still in May 1945, Mordechai Lichtenstein declared:¹³

“On little carts the corpses were taken to the crematoria, where they were burned by an electrical current of 6,000 volts.”

In June 1944, at Stockholm, an official of the Polish government in exile, a certain Waskiewicz, interrogated a Pole who had fled Poland after spending seven weeks in Auschwitz. On 18 June, Waskiewicz wrote a report in French on the interrogation of the witness,¹⁴ whom he identified by initials only: K.J. The latter was a conscript worker who had been arrested by the Gestapo upon his unauthorized-late return from a few days' furlough, and sentenced to ten weeks in a concentration camp. He was then interned in Rattwitz

¹² Martin Gilbert, *Auschwitz & the Allies: The Politics of Rescue*, Arrow Books Limited, London, 1984, p. 130.

¹³ Testimony of Mordechai Lichtenstein in: *Jewish Survivors Report Documents on Nazi Guilt*. No 1. “Eighteen Months in the Oswiecim Extermination Camp.” May 1945, p. 12. ROD, c[21]og.

¹⁴ Central Dept. Poland No. 26. 18 June 1944. Political Memorandum. From: Press Reading Bureau, Stockholm. To: Political Intelligence Department, London. *Rapport de M. Waskiewicz sur l'interrogation de K.J.* PRO, FO371/39451, pp. 137-140.

Camp, in Silesia, for three weeks, after which he was transferred to Auschwitz, where he spent the remaining seven weeks.

In his report on this camp, the witness repeated the fable of the conveyor belt, but in a different context:¹⁵

“At every roll call, a special service carried away all those who had fallen and no longer responded to blows, sending them, without making sure whether they still lived, on a mechanical transporter directly to the cremation furnace, whose capacity, in 1943, was designed for 1,000 persons [at a time].”

But the most fantastic part of the testimony is this:¹⁶

“Section XVIII (Jewish) was equipped with a gas chamber and a factory manufacturing grease for machinery. K.J. declares that it was there that the Germans transformed the bodies of the gassed Jews into grease, then shipped it off in packages labelled ‘Schmierstoff-Fabrik Auschwitz’ [Auschwitz Lubricant Factory].

Being charged with carrying away the bodies of gassed persons, he had been able to observe the process on a group of 1,500 Polish Jews, ‘shipped’ in May 1943. Upon their arrival, these Jews were not mistreated. Nor did they appear to be particularly ill-nourished. As soon as they arrived, they were made to take a real bath, and were even given soap. Then, afterwards, their clothing was taken away, they were selected, grouped separately into fat ones and thin ones, women and men. Every group was then sent to the gas chambers separately, a vast concrete room which was accessed via a triple door. The victims generally died a few minutes after the doors were closed. The room was then rapidly ventilated, and the inmates in charge of carrying away the bodies had to place them as quickly as

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 138.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 139.

possible, before they would become stiff, on special carts which went to the grease factory by means of a special mechanical transporter.

There, by means of chemical processes the nature of which were unknown to K.J., the transformation into a slurry and the extraction of the fat took place. The remains, in the form of a few bones and a shapeless slurry, was carefully burned in the crematorium."

In view of the above, the introductory description of the witness K.J. by Waskiewicz – a genuine forerunner of the present-day historians, who are always prepared to regurgitate the most hare-brained “eyewitness testimonies” without batting an eye – sounds almost comical:¹⁷

“Of peasant origins, simple and sometimes primitive, [he was] without imagination, but a good and conscientious observer. His truthfulness appears indisputable.”

The fable of the shower heads squirting poison gas instead of water was invented fairly early on. It appears in a “Letter Written in Auschwitz Camp,” dated as early as 29 August 1942, in which we read:¹⁸

“The most terrifying thing is the mass executions in gas chambers constructed especially for the purpose. There are two of these, and they can contain 1,200 people. They are equipped with shower baths, unfortunately delivering poison gas instead of water. [Urządzone są łaźnie z prysznicami, z których niestety zamiast wody wydobywa się gaz].”

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 137.

¹⁸ “Obóz koncentracyjny Oświęcim w Świdlu akt Delegatury Rządu R.P. na Kraj,” *op. cit.*, p. 43.

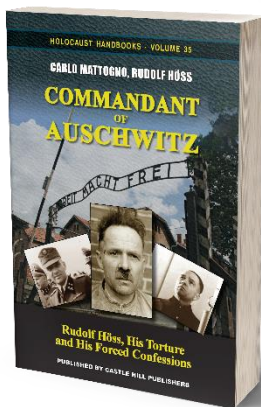
In an underground report on living conditions in the camp dating back to December 1942 or January 1943, the gassing procedure is described as follows:¹⁹

“On the inside, the chambers are equipped so as to resemble a shower bath, which only differ from real shower baths in the fact that the showers distribute poison gas instead of water [miast wody, z pryszniców wydobywa się trujący gaz]. [...]

Inside the barracks, they must undress immediately, because they have to take a bath. They are even given towels and soap. After their shower, they are supposed to receive underwear and clothing. When the chamber is full, the doors are closed and the gas is emitted through openings designed to look like shower heads [i przez otwory w formie pryszniców wydobywa się gaz]”

The imaginary story of the “poison-gas shower baths” immediately received widespread publicity, to such an extent that Dr. G. M. Gilbert, the psychologist at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, even put it into the mouth of Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz:²⁰

“The killing [procedure] was easy; you didn’t even need guards to drive them into the chambers; they just went in expecting to take showers, and, instead of water, we turned on poison gas.”



¹⁹ AGK, NTN, 155, pp. 299f.

²⁰ G.M. Gilbert, *Nuremberg Diary*, Farrar, Straus & Co., New York, 1947, p. 250. Ph.D. Gilbert was the defendant’s psychologist during the Nuremberg Trial of the Nazi War Criminals (IMT); on Höss see my study *Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2020.

The French underground newspaper *Fraternité*, in its issue for May 1944, published the following “eyewitness testimony” on Auschwitz:²¹

“Upon arrival, all the men who were still able to work were sent to the work sites immediately. The others, women, children, old people, were sent to the showers. They were taken into a splendid, modern building [...].

But, instead of showers of warm water, which would have refreshed their tired limbs, they received a spray of toxic gas: and in a few instants, there was nothing left but bodies, piled up against the doors through which they had attempted to flee – the bodies of mothers with their children in their arms, or old people clutching their spouses in a supreme gesture of protection.”

Naturally, the story of the shower baths was spread far and wide by former camp inmates. Here is an example of Sofia Schafranov’s version:²²

“They faked a shower bath for the victims, although they knew by now just what kind of shower bath it was; they were even given towels and a piece of soap; after which, they were made to undress and chased into low, hermetically sealed concrete chambers. The ceiling was decked out with shower heads, which emitted poison gas instead of water.”

The most fantastic version of the “shower bath” fable was invented by Ada Bimko, a Polish Jew deported to Auschwitz on 4 August 1943, who testified as follows under oath(!) at the Belsen Trial. In August 1944, she presumably had been compelled to enter a “gas chamber” at Birkenau to remove

²¹ Stéphane Courtois, Adam Rayski, *Qui savait quoi? L’extermination des Juifs 1941-1945*, La Découverte, Paris, 1987, p. 220.

²² Alberto Cavaliere (ed.), *I campi della morte in Germania nel racconto di una sopravvissuta*, Editrice Sonzogno, Milan, 1945, p. 40.

blankets [sic] which had allegedly been left there by the gassing victims. She had hardly entered when she had the immense good luck to meet an inmate member of the so-called *Sonderkommando* from the same city, after which a very agreeable SS non-commissioned officer hurriedly showed her the top-secret extermination gassing installations. This is her description:²³

“In the first room I met a man who came from the same town as I do. There was also an S.S. man with a rank of Unterscharführer, and he belonged to the Red Cross. I was told that in the first big room the people left their clothes, and from this room were led into a second, and I gained the impression that hundreds and hundreds might go into this room, it was so large. It resembled the shower-baths or ablution rooms we had in the camp. There were many sprays all over the ceiling in rows which were parallel. All these people who went into this room were issued with a towel and a cake of soap, so that they should have the impression that they were going to have a bath, but for anybody who looked at the floor it was quite clear that it was not so, because there were no drains. In this room there was a small door which opened to a room which was pitch dark and looked like a corridor. I saw a few lines of rails with a small wagon which they called a lorry, and I was told that prisoners who were already gassed were put on these wagons and sent directly to the crematorium. I believe the crematorium was in the same building, but I myself did not see the stove [sic!]. There was yet another room a few steps higher than the previous one with a very low ceiling, and I noticed two pipes which I was told contained the gas. There were also two huge metal containers containing gas.”

²³ R. Phillips (ed.), *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-Four Others (The Belsen Trial)*, William Hodge & Co., London, 1949, pp. 67f.

In a deposition annexed to the trial records, Ada Bimko stated:²⁴

“The S.S. man told me that the cylinders contained the gas which passed through the pipes into the gas chamber.”

Therefore, the gas travelled from the containers into the pipes and through the shower heads into the “gas chamber”!

But even this story had its variants. One particularly extravagant variant was recounted by Bruno Piazza, who had been sentenced to death in the “gas chamber,” from which he miraculously managed to save himself:²⁵

“I heard one of them say, ‘Crematorium’. We continued marching through the camp, between two rows of barracks of a type quite similar to those of the last camp. When we got to the end, they made us turn left and then made us enter a barracks in semi-darkness, all eight hundred of us. Night had already fallen. In the middle there was a stove that had gone out and three zinc buckets. Suddenly, they turned on the lights and we saw that we were in a sort of shower room. Twenty shower heads hung from the ceiling. [...] This room was the antechamber of the crematorium, was the gas chamber [...]. No doubt of it now. I had heard of the system: they put a white layer of potassium cyanide powder underneath the shower and then suddenly turned on the water. This caused the release of deadly poisonous cyanide gas from the powder. Then the clerk [sic] entered with a mask on his face, sprinkled the powder, turned on the shower, left, closed the door, and after ten minutes we were all dead, asphyxiated. At the other end of the room was a high door which was said to lead to the crematorium by means of an inclined plane. [...]

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 742.

²⁵ Bruno Piazza, *Perché gli altri dimenticano*, Feltrinelli, Milan, 1956, pp. 127-131.

In the past, asphyxiation had been achieved using a different method from the current one, with the showers. A hole was pierced in the ceiling. The hole was opened by an automatic valve, ejecting three or four pre-prepared cyanide gas cylinders into the interior of the chamber. But the system was not very safe, because sometimes the cover of the cylinder didn't break during the fall, and it was then necessary to repeat the procedure four or five times, to be sure that the gas had actually been emitted."

At the Degesch trial in 1949, a witness mentioned the rumor that "at Birkenau, the gas was introduced into the chamber through fake shower heads," but both Dr. Heerdt, the inventor of Zyklon B, and Dr. Ra., physicist, declared that this gassing technique was impossible, so that the High Court of Frankfurt upon Main, in its judgement of 28 March 1949, acknowledged that it was incorrect:²⁶

"The Tribunal does not doubt the fact that the hypothesis is erroneous that the gas was taken from the Zyklon-B can with a cannula and introduced into the gas chamber, so that it is no longer necessary to perform the experiment requested by one of the defendants."

The story of the "cylinders of hydrogen cyanide" was an adaptation of the more-commonly heard version of the "bombs" containing hydrogen cyanide, which was invented towards the end of 1943 and the beginning of 1944 by Jerzy Tabeau, who was interned at Auschwitz under the name of Jerzy Wesolowski on 23 March 1942 and escaped on the night of 19-20 November 1943. In his report, which began circulating in the summer of 1944, he wrote:²⁷

²⁶ C.F. Rüter, *Justiz und NS-Verbrechen: Sammlung deutscher Strafurteile wegen nationalsozialistischer Tötungsverbrechen 1945-1966*, University Press, Amsterdam, 1975, Vol. 13, p. 134.

²⁷ "Das Lager Oswiecim (Auschwitz)," in: A. Silberschein, *Die Judenausrottung in Polen*, Series Three, Section II.: Die Lagergruppe Oswiecim

“After reaching the area with the chamber, which was surrounded by barbed wire, the condemned men had to undress completely, men, women and children together; each person then received a towel and soap. They were then all driven into the chamber, with plenty of blows and mistreatment. They drove as many into the chamber as it could hold, then the door was closed tight, and SS men especially assigned for this [threw] bombs filled with Prussic acid through valves located in the walls. After ten minutes, the doors were opened, and a special commando (always made up of Jews) carried away the bodies and made room for the next convoy.”

A report dated 23 August 1944, by contrast, mentioned “vials”:²⁸

“Under the guise of visiting a bath, the arrived people are being undressed, given soap and are directed to the ‘bath sections’, where the doors are hermetically closed, after which ampoules with unknown liquid are being thrown in from above, which break and emit gas, as a result of which after five-ten minutes happens [unclear word] suffocation.”

This fantastic story was also echoed by Kurt Gerstein, who wrote that the Degesch director had told him “that for the killing of men, he had supplied hydrogen cyanide in vials (*in Ampullen*).”²⁹

However, according to him, at Auschwitz, these “vials” were used in a different manner:²⁹

“Only at Auschwitz were millions of children killed by holding a wad [soaked with] hydrogen cyanide underneath their noses.”

(Auschwitz), Komitee zur Hilfeleistung für die kriegsbetroffene jüdische Bevölkerung Geneva, 1944, pp. 67f.

²⁸ <http://forum.axishistory.com/viewtopic.php?t=96187> (last accessed on Jan 7, 2018); FSB microfilm RG-06.025*45; copy at the USHMM.

²⁹ German report by K. Gerstein dated 6 May 1945. PS-2170, p. 9.

In addition to “bombs” or “cylinders” or “vials” of hydrogen cyanide, other substances were indicated as methods of extermination: “sternutatory gases” (*gaz sternutatoire*s)³⁰ and “certain substances that put the people to sleep [*einschläfern*] in one minute.”³¹

Ex-inmate Otto Wolken, by contrast, spoke of gassing ditches:³²

“Ditches were dug and covered with canvas, serving as provisional gas chambers.”

At the Nuremberg Trial, on 21 June 1946, the American prosecutor, Jackson, mentioned another method of alleged extermination “in the vicinity of Auschwitz”: a high-temperature weapon of mass destruction, similar to the effects of an atom bomb:³³

“A village, a small village was provisionally erected, with temporary structures, and in it approximately 20,000 Jews were put. By means of this newly invented weapon of destruction, these 20,000 people were eradicated almost instantaneously, and in such a way that there was no trace left of them; that it developed, the explosive

³⁰ C. Ludwig, E. von Steiger, *et al.*, *La politique pratiquée par la Suisse à l'égard des réfugiés au cours des années 1933 à nos jours*. Report intended for the Conseil fédéral à l'intention des conseils législatifs, Chancellerie Fédérale, Basel/Berne, 1957, p. 220.

³¹ Alleged report of SS *Sturmbannführer* Franke-Gricksch of May 1943. Text in: J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York, 1989, p. 238. The report consists solely of an alleged “transcription” by a certain Erich M. Lippmann, an officer in the US Army, responsible for collecting documents for purposes of evidence at the American trials at Nuremberg. An “original” document has not been produced.

³² AGK, NTN, 88 (Höss Trial), p. 45.

³³ International Military Tribunal, *Trial of the Major War Criminals (IMT)*, Nuremberg 1947, Vol. XVI, pp. 529f.

developed, temperatures from 400° to 500° centigrade and destroyed them without leaving any trace at all.”

These fables quickly fell into oblivion and were replaced by other, better organized ones, which shall be examined in Chapter 3. These initial fables nonetheless caused a certain disconcertment among orthodox Holocaust historians. After all, these historians were then compelled to proclaim that these initial propaganda fables later on did not develop, through a variety of literary elaborations, into the “revealed truth” on the Holocaust which reigns supreme for now. On the contrary, they claimed that such fables were a mere “reflection” of a “truth” whose precise details were only discovered later, but which was not yet known when these “reflections” were published. The value of such conjectures will be examined in Chapter 7.

4

Комбинат смерти в Освенциме

(От военного корреспондента «Правды»)

Потребуются новые работы специальных войск, потребуются работы в тыловых частях, чтобы предоставить работу крупную повстанцам беспорядочному движению солдат, тыловикам в Освенциме. То, что здесь написано, — это лишь штрихи этой будущей картины, основанные на главах при первом ознакомлении с местом крупнейших лагерей гитлеровской полиции.

Уже давно в нескольких километрах южнее лагеря название города Освенцим стало синонимом кровавых немецких зверств. Мало кто из узников Освенцима уходит от мысли его знаменитых «камней». За прологом его многодневных лагерей прославился только судитово село тысического штата унзек. Только теперь, когда войска 1-го Украинского фронта освобождают территорию Освенцима, можно увидеть своими глазами все этот страшный лагерь, в котором многие слыли казнятными каминовыми лагерьными частями человеческой кровью в в буквальном смысле слова убитых человеческим немцами.

Перво, что поражает в Освенциме и отдалает его от уже известных лагерей, — поистине грандиозные территории. Территория лагеря занимает десятки квадратных километров, и в последние годы он так разросся, что вылезает в себя окрестности городов Мзыковце, Бабьине и других.

Это был громадный комбинат, вмещавший свое филиалы, каждый из которых получал свое назначение. В одном производился сортировка прибывающих: узников делала на тех, кто перед смертью еще может поработать, и на стариков, детей, больных, приходящих к смерти и невозможных к уничтожению. В другом было отделение для тех, кто уже недопомогать потерял трудоспособность и так именуем и истощен, что не был годен к тяжелой физическому работу; их заставляли разбирать обломки уничтоженных сортировщиков из металла, раскладывать их на части, стальные подковы. В основном, так сказать, лучшим филиалом комбината унзек (справ же по привычке или пролеза все стали мятарств заключенных) уничтожались и сжигались.

Были при этом комбинате огромные поля и огорода, работали в лагерях два Сола и Висла, вокруг лагеря и его филиалов. Остатки унзек, сжигавшихся в «сжигалках», пеню и кости вывозились, превращались в муку, и мука эта шла на удобрение полей и огородов.

Освенцим — беспримыслие комбинат точно установил пылом убитых и замученных здесь людей. Но уже и сейчас, по рассказам поляков, можно установить, что в 1941—1942 и начале 1943 гг. сола сжигательно прибывало 5—8 тысячью с жидками; в отдельные же дни их приходило так много, что становилась не удерживать пропускать поезда.

Составы приходили из оккупированных немцами районов СССР, из Польши, из Франции, Югославии, из Чехословакии. Воемим были отком набиты жидками и волега жидками. На станциях польские железнодорожники смелее присутств своего лагеря, в котором было несколько специальных поездовных бригад. Составы сжигались на сортировочных станциях отсюда поступали. За первые четыре года существования лагеря железнодорожники не видели ни одного состава с жидками, который вылезал бы из лагеря.

прошумели. Они сражались с землей колым так называемых котловых котлов в восточной части лагеря, взрывали и уничтожили склады авиационного топлива, где сотни людей одиночно убивали авиационными токами; турки падали на мелководье полиуретановые ленту и ее подмывались в шалтуну печь, где в горелом котле, а кости вывозились и, размытые, шли на удобрение полей.

У немцев в тылу особые полевые аппараты для уничтожения детей. Отдельно-отдельно газомые камеры в восточной части лагеря были переоборудованы, и немцы приехали даже бабкины и архитектурные украшения, чтобы они выглядели величавыми гарнизонами.

Но разве можно замести следы убийств миллионов людей! По рассказам унзек, освобожденных Красной Армией, повсюду установили вой, что немцы хотели так пыталась скрыть. Этот гигантский комбинат смерти был оборудован по последнему слову инженерной мысли и снабжен был огромными пытками, каково только могла изобрести немецкие изобретатели.

В первые годы лагеря немцы еще кустарничали: они просто позволяли заключенным в расквитной огромной яме, заставляли их ложиться лицом вниз и приоткрывали выстрелом в затылок. Когда заключенный вылезал, он заставлял дружка зажаться головой к ногам преступника. Так заключенный второй раз, третий, четвертый... Когда могла была поща, всю труду делал, для черноты, простреленные несколько раз из автомата и заставлял тех, кому в этой котле не хватало крови, зажаться ко. Так были замучены сотни огромных им в восточной части лагеря, восточных называли «старыми котлами».

Немецкие палачи решили увеличить производительность комбината смерти и, считая привлекательным этот способ уничтожения, изобрели и так называемые камеры электрошоковой, построенные шалтуну печь для сжигания трунов и так называемые «сжигалки».

По самым страшным для унзек Освенцима была не сама смерть. Немецкие салюты, прежде чем умереть заключенных, морили их голодом, холодом, 18-часовой работой, заморскими вакцинациями. Мне показывали обломки кожаных стальных прутья, вращались были заключенных. На рудотках — халка замод Круп и Дризен. Эти орудия пытки вывозились в замосский институт. Я видел и специально подготовленные жидкого октотра обите пилком сканью и ремнями, на которых пилоскерт забивали людей. Пилоскерт их обивали для того, чтобы смочь кровь жертв; пилоскерт забивались о гильотин! Я видел особую конструкцию лубовый стул, на котором умерщвляли людей, предварительно переодели их в спину. Я видел массивные оловянные пилоскерт, все с той же маркой фабрики Круп рудоткой котлы выключенных были по голове и по оловым органам.

Я видел тысячи мучеников Освенцима — жидов, истощенных до того, что они казались, как тень, от ветра, людей, возраст которых невозможно угадать.

Бросать жидков — тысячу — вылезали из лагерь. Они шли к Красной Армии и поступали воемимом балхестером пилоскерт на Майякск, за Освенцим, за все годы и странствия, котлова они спичечными жидками

II P

Военные действия в Западной Европе

ЛОНДОН, 1 февраля. (ТАСС). В освещении штаба верховного командования союзных войск союзников говорится, что в Голландии войска союзников во длительного и ожесточенного боя полострой охвачены от противника остров И перешел на юго-запад, к востоку от Гтрейденберга. Южные войска союзников продолжили наступление север-восточной Мюшуй и захватили Эйзенхоф и Ингеброй (Германия). Между Мюшуй и рибис, расположенными север-восточнее Кнво, союзники продвинулись в некотороместе до 5 тысяч ярдов. В ассу юго-восточнее Гюффа части союзников прошли милью на 4 тысячи ярдов и захватили сейчас в тысячи ярдов к востоку от Рюффа. Пехотные части союзников прошли милью на 4 тысячи ярдов, прорвали Бельгийско-германскую траншею в южной части, расположенной в одной миля к западу от Ульсбретта. Кроме того, бельгийско-германская траншея была прорвана в 5 милях юго-восточнее Сив.

Восточнее и юго-восточнее Сив. В войска союзников охватила Шларды в Лосмеркельер, а также охватила от противника Штеффенсхаузен, расположенный в 3 милях к югу. На предместном укреплении у реки Ур в восточнее Вейсмангата за траншею союзников рослава пелоту противника, пытаясь предпринять контратаку. Союзники достигли пункта, расположенного в полутора милях к северозападу от Вейсмангата на восточном берегу реки Ур.

Завладев Нижним Вогез и в северной области операции ограничили действия союзников в рудской территории, юго-восточнее Страсбурга зам Гамельсвил. Южные Страсбурга части союзников продолжили продвижение на 4 миля по направлению к Рейско-Роскенту на восток в районе восточнее Бенфельд. Предместное укрепление союзников южнее Колмаря увеличило примерно на 3 миля глубины. В южной части Колмарской частию противника в юго-восточном оброне Серге и Виттельсвилем. В оброне рудок идут ожесточенные ударные бои.

Обмен телеграммами между маршалом Тито и Осубка-Моравским

ЛЮБЛИН, 1 февраля. (ТАСС). В связи освобождением Варшавы маршал Тито прислал на имя премьер-министра Временного польского правительства Осубка-Моравского телеграмму, в которой говорится: «Побода для польского народа и лично вас с особым желанием извещуемой столицей Польши от немцами оккупантов. Я хочу заявить вам, что югославский народ с радостью желает помочь освобождению вашей страны от немцами оккупантов».

В ответной телеграмме премьер-министра Осубка-Моравский пишет: «От имени польского народа я выражаю вам благодарность за сердечные пожелания и сотрудничество в освобожении Красной Армией нашей извещуемой столицы Варшавы. Польский народ с восхищением следил за героической борьбой югославского народа, который в рудской области и collaborationist рудой в самое близкое время Югославия была освобождена от немецко-фашистских захватчиков».

Прием в Хельсинки в честь советских деятелей науки

Boris Polevoi, "The Death Complex at Auschwitz", Pravda, 2 February 1945, p. 4

2. The Lie of the Industrial Exploitation of Human Corpses

In the previous chapter, I reported the manner in which the “eyewitness” K.J. described the “Auschwitz Lubricant Factory.”

The fable had already been put into circulation by the Polish underground publication *Informacja zachodnia* (*Western Information*) in its No. 16 of 10 February 1944, which reported the following “information”:³⁴

“Auschwitz. Recently, a modern electric oven [nowoczesny piec elektryczny] was supplied by Siemens. It is used for the special processing of corpses. By means of a progressively increasing temperature, the fats are removed from the human corpses, which are then processed. There is also a large bone-glue factory in the camp.”

The Auschwitz resistance movement was perhaps inspired by British black propaganda. Since 1940, the British Political Warfare Executive organized a vast “Rumors and Whispers Campaign” based on the creation of false news called “sibs,” from the Latin word “sibilare” to whisper.

Someone put the following macabre themes in circulation:

*“About 200,000 amputations have been made in Vienna hospitals. The meat is very sensibly being rendered for its fat for soap.”*³⁵

³⁴ Obóz koncentracyjny Oświęcim w świetle akt Delegatury Rządu R.P. na Kraj, *op. cit.*, p. 151.

³⁵ TNA, FO 898-69. “U.P. minutes for Friday 2nd July, 1943”, I/755.

*"The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute has worked out a method of extracting calcium from the bones of air raid victims. It will be used in special diets for children."*³⁶

Studying the origins of this lie is important because it shows clearly the manner in which the Auschwitz propagandists elaborated upon their own fables, starting with a sliver of truth, but distorting it so as to invest it with a terrible criminal significance. This was the procedure utilized in creating the fable of the gas chambers.

The lie of the manufacture of human soap was too juicy to avoid propagandistic exploitation, but since the propagandists lacked any sense of proportion, successive developments of the tale degenerated into the grotesque and ridiculous.

For example, the following tale was told by ex-Auschwitz inmate Olga Lengyel:³⁷

"The Nordic Supermen knew how to profit from everything. Immense casks were used to gather the human grease which had melted down at high temperatures. It was not surprising that the camp soap had such a peculiar odor. Nor was it astonishing that the internees became suspicious at the sight of certain pieces of fat sausage!"

This tale, too, has now fallen into oblivion, although attempts are made to resurrect it from time to time.

In 1994, a researcher from the Auschwitz Museum, Andrzej Strzelecki, declared:³⁸

³⁶ *Ibid.*, "U.P. minutes for Friday 9th July, 1943", K/542.

³⁷ O. Lengyel, *Five Chimneys*, Academy Chicago Publishers, Chicago, 1995, p. 88.

³⁸ A. Strzelecki, "The Plunder of Victims and Their Corpses," in: Y. Gutman, M. Berenbaum (eds.), *Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington/Indianapolis, 1994, p. 262.

“There is no evidence that human fat was used to manufacture soap, or that human skin was treated to make lampshades, bookbindings, purses, or similar objects in Auschwitz.”

But another fable, no less grim, is, incredibly, still around: that of the exploitation of human bones. This accusation had already been made at the First Nuremberg Trial by the Soviet prosecutor, Smirnov:³⁹

“From 1943 the Germans, in order to utilize the bones which were not burned, started to grind them and sell them to the firm Strem for the manufacture of superphosphates. In the camp there were found bills of lading, addressed to the firm Strem, of 112 tons and 600 kilograms of bone meal from human corpses. The Germans also used for industrial purposes hair shorn from women who were doomed for extermination.”

And in the Auschwitz Museum’s most important work, published at the end of the 1900s, Andrzej Strzelecki himself adds:⁴⁰

“The Soviet commission that investigated war crimes at Auschwitz determined that bones from corpses in the crematoria were sold, after being crushed, to the ‘Strem’ firm in Strzemieszyce (near Dąbrowa Górnicza), for use in the manufacture of fertilizer. At least 100 tons of crushed human bones were shipped from Auschwitz to the ‘Strem’ firm in 1943 and 1944.”

The fable was based on a list drawn up by a Polish inmate, dated 27 February 1945, and delivered by him to the Soviet Commission. This bears the heading *“Wykaz nadanych wie ych*

³⁹ International Military Tribunal, *op. cit.*, Vol. VII, p. 587.

⁴⁰ A. Strzelecki, “Utilization of the Victims’ Corpses,” in: W. Długoborski, F. Piper (eds.), in: *Auschwitz 1940-1945: Central Issues in the History of the Camp*, Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, Oświęcim, 2000, Vol. II, pp. 413f. The original Polish edition appeared in 1995.

ko ci i odpadków ko cianych do stacyj Strzemieszyce dla firmy Strem,” that is: “List of fresh bones and osseous waste shipped to the Strem Company from Strzemieszyce Station.”

The list inventories the materials shipped to this company with an indication of the date, carriage number, content and weight. The “contents” column specifies, in German, the type of bone shipped:⁴¹ “*frische Knochen*” – fresh bones, “*tierische Abfälle*” – animal waste,⁴² “*Rinderknochen*” – bovine bones, “*Leimleder*” – skins for making glue”

Therefore, the bones sent to the Strem Company were not human bone, but animal bone.

Incredibly, the appeal “*An die internationale Öffentlichkeit*” (“To the International Public”), signed on 4 March 1945 in Auschwitz by four distinguished university professors (Geza Manfeld, Budapest; Berthold Epstein, Prague; Henri Limousin, Clairmond Ferrand; and Bruno Fischer, Prague) repeated this fable in even more imaginative way:⁴³

“The oils and fats necessary for the combustion in order to save petroleum were obtained partly from the corpses of those gassed. Also obtained from the body parts were technical oils and greases for machines, even washing soap.”

Pursuing the investigation in greater depth, we can see the origins of the lie of the use of human fat for industrial purposes.

⁴¹ GARF, 7021-108-17, p. 130 (original document) and 131 (Russian translation).

⁴² The text says “apfälle,” that is, “Abfälle,” “wastes” – the equivalent term in Polish (mentioned in the document) “odpadki,” wastes.

⁴³ GARF, 7021-108-46, p. 9.

The slaughterhouse at the Auschwitz Camp, as shown on an installation inventory dated 27 September 1944,⁴⁴ contained a device for the extraction of grease from animal bones (*Knochenentfettungs[anlage]*), which was installed as early as September 1942.⁴⁵ The related device (*Knochenentfettungsapparat*) had been supplied by the M. Trüsted company of Berlin-Hannover, as shown in a letter from the company management to the management of Auschwitz Concentration Camp dated 25 June 1942.⁴⁶ The installation was used to extract grease from animal bones to enrich the diet of the inmates, but, for camp propaganda, it was transformed into an installation for the industrial exploitation of human fat!

It is worth noting that the British propaganda story of the “corpse factory” during the First World War, correctly termed by Arthur Ponsonby as “one of the most revolting lies invented during the war”⁴⁷ had a similar origin.

The London daily newspaper *The Times*, for example, wrote on 16 April 1917 that the German army had a “Corpse Exploitation Establishment (*Kadaververwertungsanstalt*)” in which the fat obtained from the bodies of fallen soldiers was transformed into lubricant oils, while the other remains were ground up into osseous flour, which was then mixed with food for swine.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ Bestandplan des provisorischen Schlachthauses BW 33B. GARF, 7021-108-48, p. 14.

⁴⁵ *Baubericht für Monat September 1942*. RGVA, 502-1-24, p. 14: “...Knochenentfettungsanlage eingebaut...”

⁴⁶ GARF, 7021-108-44, p. 1. Pages 2-11 contain other documents on this device, including a service manual and a technical drawing of the same.

⁴⁷ A. Ponsonby, *Falsehood in Wartime*, Institute for Historical Review, Torrance, California, 1980, p. 102. See Chapter XVII, “The Corpse Factory,” pp. 102-113.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 102.

As Walter Laqueur wrote:⁴⁹

“there were indeed such installations in Germany (Kadaververwertungsanstalten)⁵⁰ but they were processing animals’ cadavers [Kadaver in German] not human corpses [Leichen in German].”

He adds (*ibid.*):

“In the mid-twenties, Austen Chamberlain, the [British] Foreign Secretary, admitted in Parliament that the story of corpses factory had been without foundation.”

But this sort of propaganda blooms afresh even today. One news item of the year 2005 described the discovery in Israel of a box of soap supposedly produced out of Jewish fat, arousing the annoyance of the Yad Vashem Institute. One of their spokespersons has in fact declared that “there is no proof the Nazis made soap from human bodies during the Holocaust.”⁵¹

Other, no less revolting lies also circulated during the Great War. Laqueur notes (*ibid.*):

“The Daily Telegraph reported in March 1916 that the Austrians and Bulgarians had killed 700,000 Serbs [in gas chambers], using asphyxiating gas. Some readers probably remembered these

⁴⁹ W. Laqueur, *The Terrible Secret: Suppression of the Truth about Hitler’s “Final Solution,”* Routledge, London, 2017 (Ebook); Introduction, p. 19.

⁵⁰ The classic work of the engineer Wilhem Heepke, *Die Kadaver-Vernichtungsanlagen* (Verlag von Carl Marhold, Halle an der Saale, 1905) dedicated a suitable section to the “Kadaver-Vernichtungs- und Verwertungsanstalten als Gross-Anlagen” (“Establishments for the destruction and recycling of carrion as large-scale installations”) (p. 129 et seq.).

⁵¹ Amiram Barkat, “Soap said made from Jews in Holocaust found in Israel,” in: *Haaretz International*, 11 February 2005, online: www.haaretz.com/yad-vashem-nazi-soap-stories-invention-1.149937 (last accessed on 9 January 2018).

stories when in June 1942, the Daily Telegraph was the first to report that 700,000 Jews had been gassed."

But a few resistance members at Auschwitz "probably" remembered this "report" even earlier than the *Daily Telegraph*, towards the end of 1941.

<p>ATROCITIES IN SERBIA.</p> <p>700,000 VICTIMS.</p> <p>FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.</p> <p>ROME, Monday (6 45 p.m.).</p> <p>The Governments of the Allies have secured evidence and documents, which will shortly be published, proving that Austria and Bulgaria have been guilty of horrible crimes in Serbia, where the massacres committed were worse than those perpetrated by Turkey in Armenia.</p> <p>The Italian Government has to-day published the testimony of two Italian prisoners who escaped from Austria through Serbia, and took refuge in Roumania. What these two prisoners saw and learned, however, was nothing compared with the evidence supplied by the Serbians themselves, and communicated by M. Paetich to the Italian Government and to the</p>	<p>Pope. According to reliable information, the victims of the Austrians and Bulgarians exceeded 700,000. Whole districts, with towns and villages, have been depopulated by massacres. Women, children, and old men were shut up in the churches by the Austrians, and either stabbed with the bayonet or suffocated by means of asphyxiating gas. In one church in Belgrade 3,000 women, children, and old men were thus suffocated.</p> <p>Serbian refugees, not on oath, have stated that they were present at a distribution of bombs and machines for producing asphyxiating gas to the Bulgarians by the Germans and Austrians, who instructed the former how to utilize these instruments to exterminate the Serbian population. The Bulgarians used this method at Nish, Pirot, Prizrend, and Negotin, the inhabitants of which places died of suffocation. Similar means were employed by the Austrians in several parts of Montenegro.</p>
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"According to reliable information, the victims of the Austrians and Bulgarians exceeded 700,000. Whole districts, with towns and villages, have been depopulated by massacres. Women, children, and old men were shut up in the churches by the Austrians, and either stabbed with the bayonet or suffocated by means of asphyxiating gas." The Daily Telegraph, March 22, 1916, p. 7

GERMANS MURDER 700,000 JEWS IN POLAND

TRAVELLING GAS CHAMBERS

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

More than 700,000 Polish Jews have been slaughtered by the Germans in the greatest massacre in the world's history. In addition, a system of starvation is being carried out in which the number of deaths, on the admission of the Germans themselves, bids fair to be almost as large.

The most gruesome details of mass killing, even to the use of poison gas, are revealed in a report sent secretly to Mr. S. Zygielboim, Jewish representative on the Polish National Council in London, by an active group in Poland. It is strongly felt that action should be taken to prevent Hitler from carrying out his threat that five minutes

The Daily Telegraph, June 25, 1943, p. 5

A Full Page of Photos of American Soldiers in Israel
***** See Page 4 *****

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WAR NEWS!

**IRAQIS HAVE
GAS CHAMBERS
FOR ALL JEWS**

See Story on Page 4

IRAQ NEARING TOTAL DISASTER

The relentless bombing of Iraq by the United States and its allies has created a grave situation in the country, according to reports coming from Baghdad.

With over 50,000 American bombs to use over a week, Iraq's infrastructure system has been all but destroyed, and considerable damage to both civil and military targets has been done.

But the biggest blow has been the destruction of the oil refineries and pipelines, which are essential for Iraq's economy.

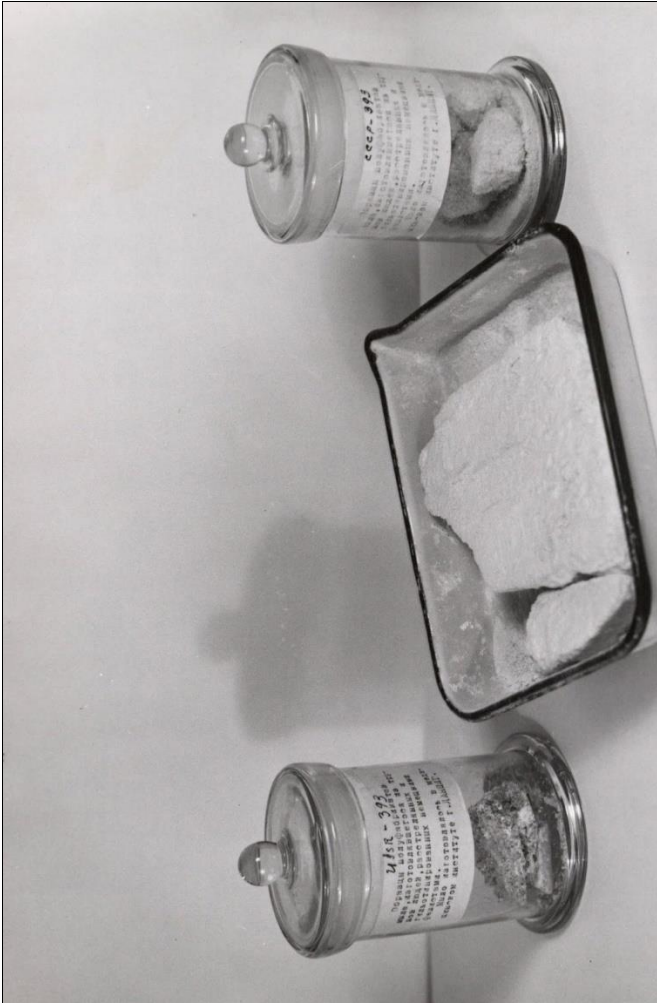
It is estimated that Iraq's oil production has fallen to less than 10% of its former level.

It is also reported that Iraq's oil exports have been cut off completely.

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The Jewish Press, February 21, 1991



Catering to the myth, the Soviets introduced pieces of soap during the Nuremberg IMT as evidence for the claim that the Germans produced soap from human corpses. (IMT Documents 3420-PS; 3422-PS; exhibit USSR-393; cf. IMT, Vol. 7, pp. 175, 597-600; Vol. 8, p. 469; Vol. 19, pp. 47, 506; Vol. 22, p. 496; reflected in the verdict: Vol. 1, p. 252.)

3. Birth of the Propaganda Lie of the Gas Chambers

The story of the gas chambers was born rather early on, but with a highly specific connotation: experimentation with toxic gases for military purposes, with precise reference to the use of asphyxiating gases during the First World War, and the alleged gassing of 700,000 Serbs. This version of the story appeared in a report from the underground resistance movement at Auschwitz Camp on 24 October 1941:⁵²

“At Oswiecim [Auschwitz], at the beginning of October, 850 Russian officers and non-commissioned officers (POW’s) who had been transported to Auschwitz, were subjected to death by gassing for the purpose of experimentation with a new type of war gas, which was to have been used on the Eastern front [jako próbe nowego typu gazu bojowego, który ma być użyty na froncie wschodnim].”

In subsequent versions of the story, the reason for experimenting on inmates, using war gases, remained the primary motive.⁵³ The propaganda requirements of the resistance then invented a new theme, that of the extermination of Jews in gas chambers, which were initially called “*Degasungskammer*.” This term was a misspelling of the German term *Begasungskammer*, fumigation chamber, referring to a disinfection chamber using hydrogen-cyanide gas using a *Degesch*

⁵² “Obóz koncentracyjny Oświęcim w Świetle akt Delegatury Rządu R.P. na Kraj,” *op. cit.*, p. 11.

⁵³ See in this regard my study *Auschwitz: The First Gassing, Rumor and Reality*, 4th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Dallastown, 2022, esp. pp. 43-51.

circulation system. The combination of gas chambers and shower baths which we have already seen in the letter of 29 August 1942, and which became a recurrent motif of subsequent propaganda, was inspired by two hygienic installations, one still in the design stage, the other in the course of implementation: the first was the *Aufnahmegebäude* (reception building), which included, under the same roof, 19 *Begasungskammern* (fumigation chambers), which gave its name to the alleged homicidal gas chambers, and a shower installation for the inmates; the second consisted of two mirror-symmetrical disinfestation installations referred to as *Bauwerke* (building sites) 5a and 5b, which likewise consisted of a hydrogen-cyanide gas chamber and a washing and shower area, referred to in the related blueprints as *Gaskammer* and *Wasch- und Brauseraum*, respectively.

This gave rise to a literary theme which developed into an efflorescence of unfounded and contradictory versions eventually purged and amended in the final version of the provisional gassing installations, referred to (after the end of the war) as the bunkers or “little white house” and “little red house.”

The invention of the yarn of the “homicidal gassings” in the crematoria at Birkenau was more laborious.

A first draft of the story appeared rather tardily in the paragraph titled “Death Factory” of the Polish underground movement’s “Periodic Report” (*Sprawozdanie okresowe*) of 5-25 May 1944:⁵⁴

⁵⁴ APMO, Au D-Ro/91, Vol. VII, p. 445.

“Starting in May 1943, ‘comfort.’ The transports are taken to the ‘ramp of death’ at Rajsko,⁵⁵ and from there, after the selection, men, women and children are taken to the gas chambers in the recently-built crematoria (we possess blueprints of the chambers). After the gassing, the naked bodies are transported on a freight elevator in this ‘death factory’ to the [ground] floor, where they are subjected to careful inspection for the enrichment of the Third Reich. The commando of dentists pulls out all gold or platinum teeth – to save time – together with the jaws. In the dissection room, suspicious bodies are dissected in search of swallowed precious objects. There are 4 active crematoria, which process up to 5,000 [bodies] a day. The furnaces at Auschwitz have already ‘processed’ 1,500,000 Jews and another 100,000 Poles, Russians and others.”

Rather a tardy and insignificant description of colossal gasings of at least one and a half million people! Auschwitz resistance members realized this right away, and decided to invent a much more detailed version of the fable of the alleged mass extermination. The propaganda machine was thus set in motion and invented a story which, notwithstanding its obvious falsity, became the embryo which later developed into the current “historical truth”: the so-called “Auschwitz Protocols,” a series of reports from inmates who had escaped from Auschwitz between 1943 and 1944.

The most-important report was that of Rudolf Vrba (interned under the name of Walter Rosenberg on 30 June 1942, Registration Number 44070) and Alfred Wetzler (interned on 13 April 1942, Registration Number 29162), two

⁵⁵ Rajsko is a locality south of Birkenau, called Brzezinka in Polish. Some reports from the resistance located the Birkenau Camp at Rajsko instead of at Brzezinka. One of them spoke of the “Hell of Rajsko” (*Piekło Rajska*). “Obóz koncentracyjny Oświęcim w świetle akt Delegatury Rządu R.P. na Kraj,” *op. cit.*, p. 50.

Slovakian Jews who escaped from Birkenau on 7 April 1944. After reaching Slovakia, they compiled their report at the end of April, which began to circulate as early as the following month. One of the first versions, in German, was titled “*Tatsachenbericht über Auschwitz und Birkenau*” (Factual Report on Auschwitz-Birkenau) and dated Geneva, 17 May 1944.⁵⁶

The purpose of Vrba and Wetzler’s escape, as the first later explained, was that of “telling the world about what was happening at Auschwitz,” to prevent the deportation of the Hungarian Jews to that camp.⁵⁷ Vrba also declared that he had been in contact with the inmate from the so-called *Sonderkommando*, Filip Müller, “who became one of [our] most precious sources of information,” and that they had also received “additional information” from him when they discussed the situation in the camp with him in very early 1944.⁵⁸

At the Zündel Trial in 1985, in which he participated as a witness for the prosecution, Vrba confirmed that he had frequent contacts with members of the *Sonderkommando*, declaring that he had drawn the sketch of Crematoria II and III of Birkenau contained in the Vrba-Wetzler Report based precisely on this information.⁵⁹ Filip Müller, the ex-inmate mentioned by Rudolf Vrba, confirmed that he had provided Alfred Wetzler, in 1944, with “a sketch of the crematoria with

⁵⁶ FDRI, WRB, Box No. 61. The report was disseminated by the *Weltzentrale des Hechalutz* of Geneva.

⁵⁷ Rudolf Vrba, Allan Bestic, *I Cannot Forgive*. Sidgwick & Jackson, London, 1963, p. 198.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 175.

⁵⁹ In the District of Ontario. Between: Her Majesty the Queen and Ernst Zündel. Before: The Honorable Judge H.R. Locke and a Jury, Transcript, Vol. VI, p. 1479. Rudolf Vrba declared under oath that he was the author of the diagram in question (*ibid.*, pp. 1260, 1266, 1316).

the gas chambers” (“*einen Plan der Krematorien mit den Gaskammern*”),⁶⁰ among other documents.

But in a book written by him under the pseudonym “Jozef Lánik,” Wetzler once again dished up the story of the “shower gas chambers”:⁶¹

“The men, who were still busy with their luggage, and who were also stupefied by the kindness of the SS men, looked at the ceiling suddenly, and saw that the shower heads were emitting minute crystals instead of water. The crystals immediately generated poison gas, which they were now compelled to breathe: it was the powerful, poisonous Zyklon.”

The victims “moved forwards in a line, in groups of five, and entered the shower baths with their children, where the shower heads emitted poison gas instead of water.”⁶²

The Vrba-Wetzler Report contains a detailed yet false description of Crematoria II and III:

“At present there are four crematoria in operation at BIRKENAU, two large ones, I and II, and two smaller ones, III and IV. Those of type I and II consist of 3 parts, i.e.: (A) the furnace room; (B) the large hall; and (C) the gas chamber. A huge chimney rises from the furnace room around which are grouped nine furnaces, each having four openings.

Each opening can take three normal corpses at once and after an hour and a half the bodies are completely burned. This corresponds to a daily capacity of about 2,000 bodies. Next to this is a large ‘reception hall’ which is arranged so as to give the impression of the

⁶⁰ F. Müller, *Sonderbehandlung: Drei Jahre in den Krematorien und Gaskammern von Auschwitz*, Steinhausen, Munich, 1979, p. 193.

⁶¹ Jozef Lánik, *Was Dante nicht sah*, Röderberg-Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, 1967, pp. 71f.

⁶² *Ibid.*, p. 259.

antechamber of a bathing establishment. It holds 2,000 people and apparently there is a similar waiting room of the floor below. From there a door and a few steps lead down into the very long and narrow gas chamber. The walls of this chamber are also camouflaged with simulated entries to shower rooms in order to mislead the victims.

This roof is fitted with three traps which can be hermetically closed from the outside. A track leads from the gas chamber to the furnace room."

This is followed by an explanation of the alleged gassing technique, which is said to have occurred by pouring "a preparation in powder form," contained in "tin cans labeled 'CYKLON'," through the "three traps." The label on the cans says "For use against vermin"; the poison "is manufactured by a Hamburg concern."⁶³

It is now known that both the description of Crematoria II and III supplied by Vrba and Wetzler, and their sketch intended to illustrate the same, are completely invented, as shown by a simple comparison with the original diagrams. In short:

1. there were five cremation furnaces in the furnace room, not nine;
2. each furnace had three muffles (combustion chambers) not four,
3. the furnaces were arranged in a straight line along the longitudinal axis of the furnace room, not grouped in a semi-circle around the chimney;

⁶³ *The Extermination Camps of Auschwitz (Oswiecim) and Birkenau in Upper Silesia.* FDRL, WRB, Box no. 6, pp. 12f.

4. the area referred to as an undressing room for the victims (Morgue #2) was located in the basement, not on the ground floor;
5. the area referred to as the gas chamber (Morgue #1) was not located on the ground floor, a little bit lower than the undressing room, but also in the basement, on the same level as the undressing room;
6. the area referred to as the gas chamber was connected to the furnace room by a small freight elevator, not by rails or a “track.”

Since both the sketch and the description of Crematoria II/III contained in the Vrba-Wetzler Report are pure inventions, it follows that the story of the extermination of the Jews in homicidal gas chambers referred to by the authors did *not* originate from inmates forming part of the so-called *Sonderkommando*, but was concocted *without their knowledge*. This proves that the story was created by the camp resistance movement as crude propaganda and without any thought of consulting the inmates who worked in the crematoria!

But this was obviously quite irrelevant for the intended purposes of the propagandists. Throughout 1944, and even afterwards, the Vrba-Wetzler Report became the “proof” of the alleged extermination of the Jews in gas chambers, heavily setting the terms of all subsequent propaganda. As Walter Laqueur writes:⁶⁴

“Thus it was only in 1944, when Rudolf Vrba and Alfred Wetzler arrived with most detailed news about the greatest of all death camps, that the ‘rumours’ became a certainty.”

It was precisely for this reason, *i.e.*, to confer credibility upon

⁶⁴ W. Laqueur, *The Terrible Secret*, op. cit., Chapter V: “The Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe: Denial and Acceptance.”

propaganda “rumors,” which had, until that time, remained utterly risible,⁶⁵ that the Vrba and Wetzler “report” was concocted.

The Vrba-Wetzler Report also influenced subsequent Auschwitz testimonies, right down to the point of shameless plagiarism. The “Yellow Paper,” published in 1945, containing “Data on the martyrdom of Hungarian Jewry during the 1941-1945 war,” presents the testimony of a certain Henrik Farkas, deported to Auschwitz on 15 June 1944. In the paragraph titled “The Gas Chambers,” he repeats the information invented by Vrba and Wetzler, claiming, however, to have supplied “a technical description of the gas chambers based on the annotations of a Jewish engineer (*zsidó mérnök*) employed in a technical task.”⁶⁶

Szaja Gertner, a self-proclaimed member of the *Sonderkommando*, reformulated all prior propaganda themes in more fantastic form:⁶⁷

“After the gassing, they opened the door from the other side – the side where nobody could enter – and the windows, and they ventilat-

⁶⁵ Auschwitz resistance members took another two and a half years before deciding upon Zyklon B as the propagandistic method of extermination; prior to this time, they had spoken simply of “gas.”

⁶⁶ *Sárga könyv: Adatok a magyar zsidóság háborús szenvedéseiből 1941-1945.* Hechaluc – Kiadás, Budapest, 1945, pp. 64f. French translation of the excerpt in: *Révision. Le doux parfum de l'interdit*, no. 55-56, August-September 1994, pp. 24f.

⁶⁷ Michał M. Borwicz, Nella Rost, Józef Wulf, *Dokumenty zbrodni i męczeństwa.* (Documents on the Crime and on Martyrdom.) Książki Wojewódzkiej Żydowskiej Komisji Historycznej w Krakowie (Notebooks of the Jewish District Historical Commission of Cracow), No. 1. Cracow, 1945, pp. 78f.

There is an almost identical version translated into English from a text in Yiddish: Shaye Gertner, *Zonderkommando in Birkenau* [sic], in: J. Glatstein, I. Knox, S. Margoshes (eds.) *Anthology of Holocaust Literature*, Atheneum, New York, 1968, pp. 141-147.

ed [the area] for five minutes. Then the Kapos penetrated to the center [of the room] and pulled the bodies away from the doors and windows, to be able to work more rapidly. We had thick rubber gloves on our hands, and wads of cotton over our mouths. The bodies emitted gas as soon as they were moved, so that we couldn't breathe. The tracks led from the doors of the gassing area [gazowni] to the furnace. We loaded 40 bodies onto the trolley at a time, and the trolley set off immediately towards the grill [na ruszki]. These trolleys tipped into a ditch, where there was a grill, [and] the bodies immediately started to turn red due to the current [od pradu], and after ten minutes they were transformed into ashes.

If the current was too low, it left large bones, but normally only small residues remained. In the center there was a device, which they called 'Exhauster,' which blew away the ashes into an adjacent ditch after every cremation. There, a workman filled a barrel with the ashes, and it was hauled up by means of a winch. The ashes were carried away and thrown into the water."

Ada Bimko's deposition was also freely inspired by the Vrba-Wetzler Report.

A recently discovered report drawn up in Kiev on 31 August 1944 by two Soviet POW escapees from Auschwitz (Ananij Silovich Pet'ko and Vladimir Yakovlevich Pegov), shows the subsequent literary developments of the gas-chamber stories.⁶⁸

Now, the propagandists were at least informed as to the architectonic structure of Crematoria II and III, but, lacking, as they did, any sense of proportion, they attributed a crema-

⁶⁸ The document, in English translation, is available for consultation at: <http://forum.axishistory.com/viewtopic.php?t=96187> (last accessed on Jan 7, 2018); originals: FSB, microfilm RG-06.025*47; copy at the USHMM.

tion capacity to the furnaces which was even more absurd than ever:

“In [the] underground part of the crematorium there are two sections: undressing room and gassing room. In the above-ground part the crematorium itself resides, i.e. the ovens, which are fired with coke. Each crematorium has 5 ovens, 3 muffles in each oven. Into each muffle 3-4 corpses are introduced simultaneously. After kindling, duration of the cremation of a batch of corpses is 5 to 10 minutes, later the burning time is shortened. Crematoria work at full capacity twenty-four hours and anyway [still] fail to burn all corpses.”

Therefore, on average, Crematoria II and III were capable, in total, of cremating a minimum of 20,160 bodies per day, or approximately 30,900 bodies, if we include Crematoria IV and V (more than thirty times the actual theoretical maximum capacity), but, notwithstanding this assertion, were unable to cremate all the bodies.

Another report, dated 6 September 1944, by the Soviet army captain Grigoriy Yakovlev and other inmate escapees from the camp, informs as follows in relation to the question of just how many bodies would have to have been cremated if the furnaces had been able to handle them “all”:⁶⁹

“From 16 May to 20 July of 1944 1,200,000 Hungarian and Rumanian Jews were exterminated in the camp.

From the end of July of this year whole transports with Jews from France, Yugoslavia and Greece, occupied by the Germans, began to arrive in the camp.

Adults are being poisoned in special gas chambers, and old people and children are being thrown into fire alive.”

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*; FSB, microfilm RG-06.025*46; copy at the USHMM

Apart from the fact that the figure mentioned is almost three times the total number of Jews deported from Hungary between mid-May and the beginning of July (437,402), according to the authors of the report, the number of persons murdered in 65 days amounted to some $(1,200,000 \div 65 =)$ 18,400 persons per day on average, but the crematoria of Birkenau, which were described as possessing a fictitious cremation capacity of approximately 30,900 bodies per day, were still incapable of cremating all these equally fictitious bodies! Propaganda obviously requires neither consistency nor intelligence on the part of its audience.

The report dated 31 August 1944 also introduced another major variant: the “three traps” of the Vrba-Wetzler Report became the canonical four, while the alleged introduction columns emitting poison gas generated from a “sort of powder-like substance” – a description reminiscent of the granular diatomite that used to form the solid basis of Zyklon B, which the report never mentions – appear here for the very first time:

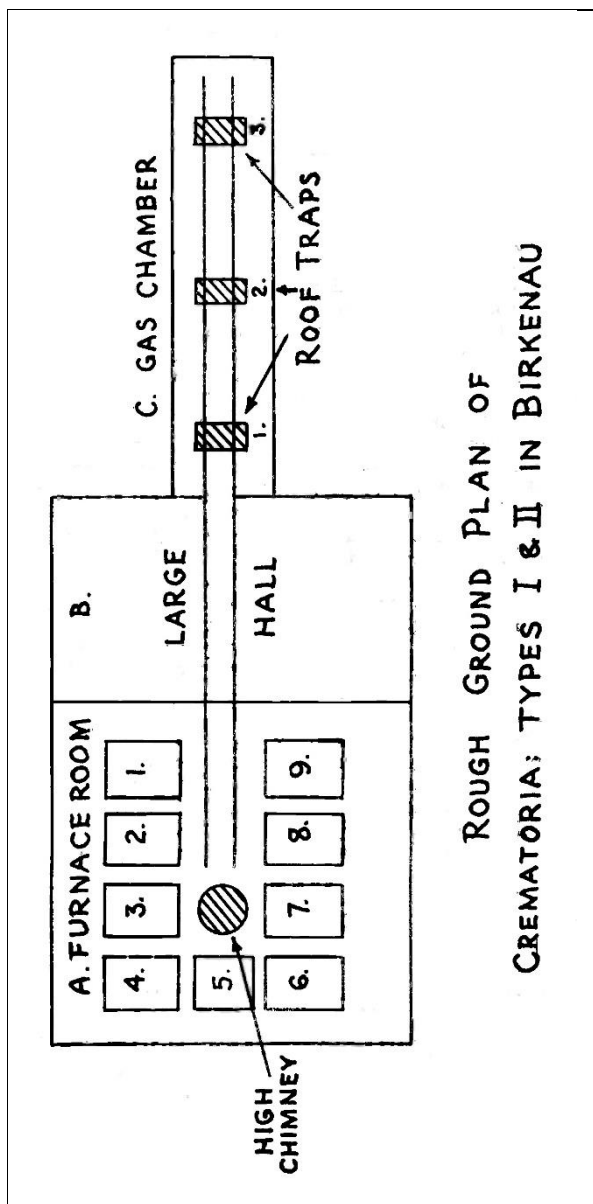
“In this room there are 4 /four/ lattice-work columns, going through the roof of the building. After the ‘bath’ is full of people /standing next to each other/, the doors are hermetically closed. Into the openings, which are on the top of the columns, some sort of powder-like substance is poured, which emits poisonous gas, and people begin to suffocate. Process of suffocation lasts for 10-15 minutes.”

Although constituting another step towards the final version of the story, the report still contained certain features requiring further work: it claimed that the gold teeth were extracted from living inmates (and not their bodies), and there is still no mention of the freight elevator:

“Then corpses are brought on special trolleys to the upper room and incinerated.”

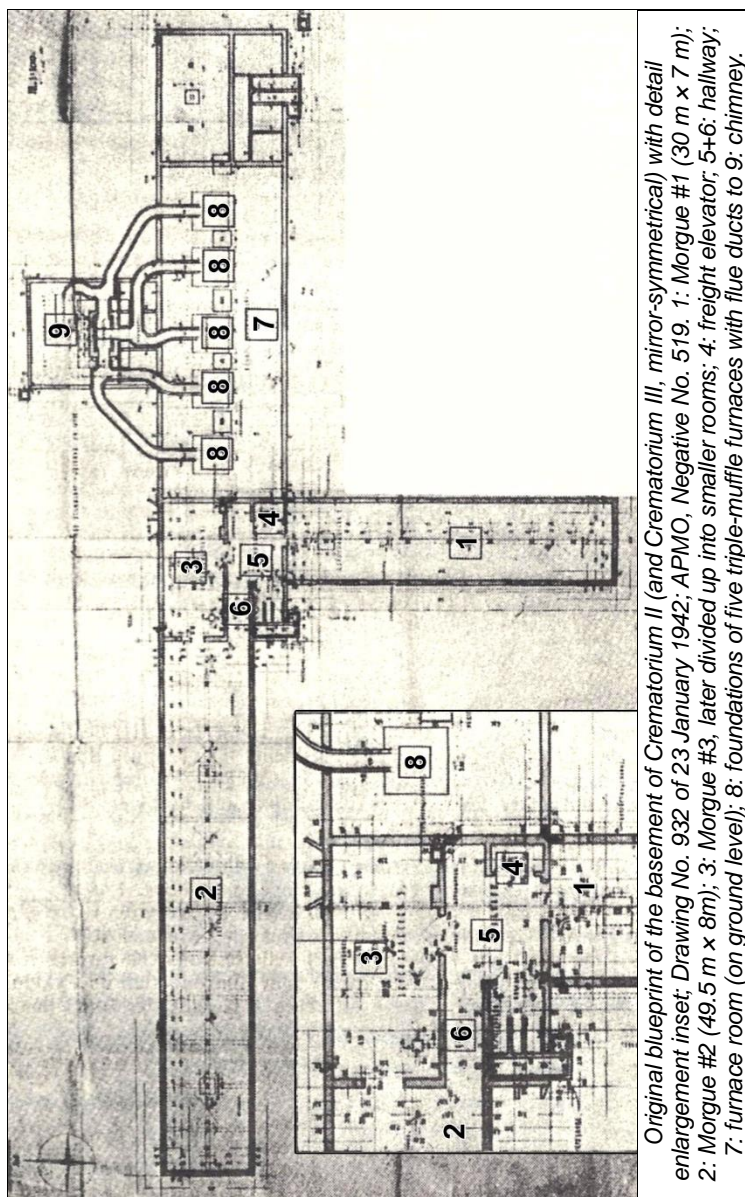
The grossly propagandistic nature of the report is confirmed by another hare-brained claim:

“During the crematoria’s work, the flames appeared out of chimneys, up to 15 m high.”



Floorplan Sketch of Crematoria I & II (II & III in today's numbering system) at Auschwitz-Birkenau attached to the War Refugee Board Report.

(Source: <https://archive.org/details/WarRefugeeBoardAuschwitzReport>, p. 15)



Original blueprint of the basement of Crematorium II (and Crematorium III, mirror-symmetrical) with detail enlargement inset; Drawing No. 932 of 23 January 1942; APMO, Negative No. 519. 1: Morgue #1 (30 m x 7 m); 2: Morgue #2 (49.5 m x 8 m); 3: Morgue #3, later divided up into smaller rooms; 4: freight elevator; 5+6: hallway; 7: furnace room (on ground level); 8: foundations of five triple-muffle furnaces with flue ducts to 9: chimney.

4. The Propaganda Lie Consolidated: Soviet and British Contributions

The Soviets had already experienced the immense propagandistic power of their images of the liberation of Lublin-Majdanek. When the Red Army reached Lublin-Majdanek on 23 July 1944, they found, among other things, the gigantic Kori five-muffle cremation furnace, intact, along with warehouses containing approximately 800,000 pairs of shoes. Based on a technically nonsensical “expert report” on the cremation capacity of this furnace, and presupposing that the shoes were necessarily proof of murder, the Soviet transformed Lublin-Majdanek into an “extermination camp” with one and a half million victims.

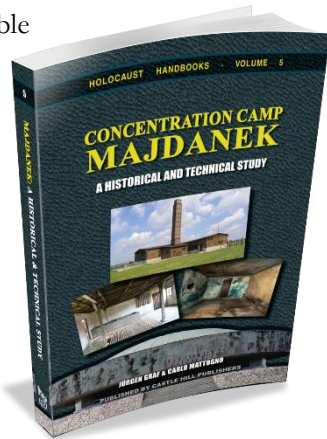
The Majdanek Museum later revealed that the camp had a warehouse to which old shoes were sent from many other camps for recycling purposes. The number of victims of the camp was revised downwards thrice by the Majdanek Museum, which first lowered it to 360,000, then to 235,000, and finally (for now) to 78,000. The number of real deaths is about 42,000. As for the “expert report,” suffice it to say that it exaggerated the actual cremation capacity of this single furnace by 1000%.⁷⁰

The world’s daily newspapers were soon filled with images of the furnace and the mountains of shoes in the camp, con-

⁷⁰ For further details on the matter, please see my study in collaboration with J. Graf, *Concentration Camp Majdanek, A Historical and Technical Study*, reprint of 3rd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2016.

sidered visible and irrefutable “proof” of the mass extermination allegedly perpetrated there.⁷¹

The Germans thus, at their expense, experienced the suggestive power of images. For this reason, before abandoning the Auschwitz Camp, they blew up the crematoria at Birkenau and burned all except for six of the warehouse barracks in the *Effektenlager* containing the inmates’ personal property.



By contrast, the Germans left practically intact and in Soviet hands the entire archive of the Central Construction Office, with all the alleged “criminal traces” of the alleged homicidal gas chambers, not to mention approximately 8,000 inmates,⁷² all of them ready to serve as alleged “eyewitnesses” to the alleged homicidal “gassings” (all of whom could easily have been gassed and cremated by the SS, according to the Holocaust orthodoxy, in the first week of January 1945 in Crematorium V, the only one left standing).

Having already deluded their captive audiences with propaganda images of cremation furnaces and alleged gas cham-

⁷¹ The world’s greatest “expert” on Auschwitz, Robert Jan Van Pelt, remains inexplicably anchored to the old figure of 360,000 deaths, and still purports, incredibly, that the enormous mountain of shoes constitutes “prima facie evidence of exterminations”! R.J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence from the Irving Trial*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington/Indianapolis, 2002, pp. 157-159.

⁷² A. Strzelecki, “The Liquidation of the Camp” in: W. Długoborski, Wáclaw, F. Piper (eds.), *Auschwitz 1940-1945, op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 45.

bers in the same building, the Soviets instead presented the disinfection chamber of so-called *Kanada I* (*Bauwerk* 28), which they presented as a homicidal “gas chamber” with gas-tight door and peephole “to watch the progress of the extermination,” as stated in a Polish photo caption in 1980,⁷³ in addition to the cans of Zyklon B and the gas masks stored in the warehouse in that building.

In their new propaganda museum of horrors, the Soviets exhibited the more than seven tons of human hair found at Auschwitz, corresponding, according to them, assuming 50 grams of hair per person, to approximately 140,000 women, which had been “cut off the bodies, that is, probably in the crematoria and, in particular, after the killing with gas, but prior to cremation,” as claimed by the witnesses Tauber, Mandelbaum and Dragon.⁷⁴

This allegation was echoed by the Auschwitz Museum, which claimed that the hair originated from 140,000 persons murdered in Auschwitz Concentration Camp.⁷⁵

But more than 400,000 inmates were registered at Auschwitz, including more than 131,000 women.⁷⁶ It is furthermore well known that the collection of hair for purposes of industrial recycling was practiced in all concentration camps, including male hair,⁷⁷ and all inmate hair was cut at regular intervals, as soon as it reached a certain standard length.

⁷³ R. Bogusławska-Świebocka (ed.), *KL Auschwitz: Fotografie dokumentalne*, Krajowa Agencja Wydawnicza, 1980, p. 156.

⁷⁴ “Record.” 8 March 1945. GARF, 7021-108-10, p. 73.

⁷⁵ A. Strzelecki, in: W. Długoborski, Wáclaw, F. Piper (eds.), *Auschwitz 1940-1945, op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 409.

⁷⁶ F. Piper, *Die Zahl der Opfer von Auschwitz*, Verlag Staatliches Museum in Oświęcim, 1993, p. 102.

⁷⁷ The directive of the SS-WVHA dated 16 August 1942 established the minimum length of male hair to be cut as 20 cm. URSS-511.

A letter dated 11 October 1944 from the Sachsenhausen camp administration to the administration of the local infirmary (which had always proven itself resistant to the procedure) warned that “it is not a question of the inmates’ appearance, but inmate hair has important uses in the war economy.” The last delivery of hair, stated the letter, weighed 275 kg.⁷⁸

As for Auschwitz, we do not even know how long it took to collect that much hair, so that it could also have originated, for example, from the 135,000 inmates still in the camp in August 1944.⁷⁹

Therefore, the allegation that the 7,000 kg of hair originated from 140,000 gassed persons, and that the hair constitutes “proof” of the mass gassings, is absolutely groundless.

Anxious to divert the eyes of the world from the authors of the real “crimes against peace” (for example, Soviet Russia’s participation in the division of Poland, and its war of aggression against Finland), and to distract the world from Soviet “crimes against humanity” (for example, the massacres at Katyn and Winniza, upon which the Germans had published two voluminously documented White Papers), the Soviets were now driven to the expedient of having to stupefy and terrify the world by attributing to the Germans an even more horrendous massacre than the one dreamed up by the Soviets at Lublin-Majdanek: an immense massacre of four million people.

They therefore created a State Commission for the Investigation of German War Crimes, which then charged numerous sub-committees of “experts” and “expert witnesses” with

⁷⁸ GARF, 7021-104-8, p. 1.

⁷⁹ AGK, NTN, 155, p. 96.

the task of concocting an “historical” cloak for Soviet state propaganda.

The Soviet Commission’s essential contribution to the success of the propaganda lie of the “gassing technique” described by Vrba and Wetzler and subsequent reports lay in integrating them into the real architectural context of the crematoria. The archives of the Central Construction Office contained in fact dozens of blueprints of the crematoria, which were shown during the interrogations of witnesses remaining at Auschwitz, such as Henryk Tauber. In this way, the witnesses were able to orient themselves in retelling the story already told by Vrba and Wetzler without their gross architectural blunders.

Witnesses who had already been transferred away from Auschwitz, by contrast, were unable to benefit from the information offered by these blueprints, and continued to commit the same or similar gross architectural blunders.

Thus, Miklós Nyiszli, in relation to Crematorium II/III, spoke of 15 individual furnaces arranged in a hall 150 meters long, while the actual furnace room measured 30 meters long and contained 5 furnaces with 3 muffles each; the alleged gas chamber, also 30 meters long, was, for him, 200 meters long, and the small freight elevator was quadrupled into four powerful freight elevators, to say nothing of all his other fantasies.⁸⁰

Charles S. Bendel, by contrast, claimed that the alleged gas chamber measured 10×4 meters, while in reality it measured $30 \text{ m} \times 7 \text{ m}$, while he reduced the height of the ceiling

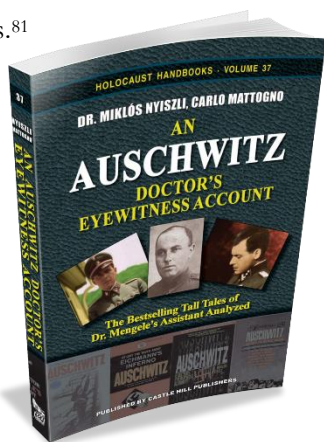
⁸⁰ See my study, *An Auschwitz Doctor’s Eyewitness Account: The Bestselling Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele’s Assistant Analyzed*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2020.

from 2.41 meters to 1.60 meters.⁸¹ And yet both men were self-proclaimed “eyewitness” members of the so-called *Sonderkommando*, who pretended to have spent several months in the Birkenau crematoria!

According to Eugen Kogon, “the hydrogen-cyanide gas flowed out from the shower heads and from the ventilation pillars [*Ventilatoren Pfeilern*].”⁸² He based his testimony on a certain Janda Weiss, who claimed:⁸³

“There were three columns for the Ventilators, through which the gas poured in.”

As late as 1961, during the 68th hearing of the Eichmann Trial (7 June), the witness Yehuda Bakon still clung to this same mendacious version of the tale. With reference to the pillars of the alleged gas chambers in Crematoria II and III, he declared that “below were the ventilators and also holes for cleaning with water. Afterwards, when they [the Germans] dismantled the crematoria, we saw the ventilators separately.”⁸⁴



⁸¹ *Ibid.*, Chapter 4.2.

⁸² E. Kogon, *Der SS-Staat: Das System der deutschen Konzentrationslager*, Verlag Karl Alber, Munich, 1946, p. 132.

⁸³ David A. Hackett (ed.), *The Buchenwald Report*, Westview Press, Boulder/San Francisco/Oxford, 1995, p. 350.

⁸⁴ State of Israel, Ministry of Justice, *The Trial of Adolf Eichmann. Record of Proceedings in the District Court of Jerusalem*, Israel State Archives Jerusalem, 1993, Vol. III, p. 1251.

But the air-intake and exhaust blowers were not located in the morgue, the alleged “gas chamber,” but rather in the attic of the crematorium.⁸⁵

By contrast, the one crematorium mentioned by Isaak Egon Ochshorn allegedly had “hundreds of ovens.”⁸⁶

Having invented the extermination procedure, it was now necessary to invent the number of victims.

One of the many Soviet sub-committees of “experts” went to work and between 14 February and 8 March 1945 prepared the “scientific” underpinning for the fateful total of four million victims, based on absurd and fanciful assumptions. The concoction of this fable involved an inextricable connivance between “witnesses” and “experts,” the latter of which enabled the former to attribute a technically nonsensical capacity to the cremation furnaces at Birkenau, based on ridiculous calculations.

The Soviets elaborated their Auschwitz propaganda in a “Communication of the Extraordinary State Commission for the Investigation and Research into the Crimes of the German-Fascist Invaders and Their Accomplices,” which was published by *Pravda* on 7 May 1945 and immediately translated into various languages. The English translation appeared as early as 29 May 1945;⁸⁷ a French translation also appeared

⁸⁵ See the original blueprints of their location in: J.-C. Pressac, *Le macchine dello sterminio: Auschwitz 1941-1945*, Feltrinelli, Milan, 1994, Documents 14 and 15 are not in the text.

⁸⁶ NO-1934, Ochshorn declaration on the massacres of Jews in concentration camps. September 1945.

⁸⁷ “Statement of the Extraordinary State Committee for the Ascertaining and Investigation of Crimes Committed by the German-fascist Invaders and Their Associates,” in: *Information Bulletin, Embassy of the Soviet Socialist Republics* (Washington, D.C.), Vol. 5, No. 54, 29 May 1945.

in 1945.⁸⁸ The Soviet report was later introduced into evidence by the Nuremberg Tribunal under Document No. USSR-008.

Between 17 September and 17 November 1945, the British staged the trial of Josef Kramer and 44 other SS men. Kramer, a former SS *Hauptsturmführer*, had been commandant of the Auschwitz II/Birkenau Camp and then the Bergen-Belsen Camp. For this reason, Auschwitz was also under discussion at the Belsen Trial. The investigatory phase of the proceedings, as regards the alleged “gas chambers” at Auschwitz, were based on a curious syncretism between the Vrba-Wetzler Report and the story of the gas chamber shower baths. This is how they were described by Colonel Backhouse, who represented the prosecution:⁸⁹

“Then naked, they [the victims] were taken to the next room where there were five rows of, apparently, 20 sprays. The door was then locked. It would hold about 1000 people at a time. The place was gas proof, and gas was turned on and these persons were gassed deliberately and killed. There was a door at the other end, a trolley and rails, and the bodies were loaded on the trolley and taken straight to the crematorium.”

Although the British investigators were well aware of the “historical” framework established by Soviet propaganda,⁹⁰ many Jewish witnesses invented stories so improbable as to induce the defense attorneys – British officers! – to accuse

⁸⁸ “Oswiecim (Auschwitz). Le camp où les nazis assassinèrent plus de quatre millions d’hommes. Communiqué de la Commission extraordinaire d’Etat pour l’investigation et la recherche des crimes commis par les envahisseurs germano-fascistes et leurs complices,” in: *Forfaits hitlériens: Documents officiels*, Ed. des Trois Collines, Geneva/Paris, 1945.

⁸⁹ R. Phillips (ed.), *Trial of Josef Kramer...*, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

⁹⁰ For example: the Soviet film on Auschwitz was accepted by the Belsen Trial as Exhibit No. 125. *Ibid.*, p. 231.

them openly of perjury.⁹¹ For example, Major Cranfield declared:

“The Nazis have aroused racial passion all over the earth, and I do not think it is unnatural or surprising that those young Jewesses [the witnesses] should be vindictive towards their former warders, or to seek to avenge themselves upon them.”

He considered their testimony “wholly unreliable.”⁹² The blind fury of the witnesses was such that a few inmates were falsely accused of being criminal SS men by other inmates.⁹³

As for Auschwitz, the most important witnesses were Sigismund Bendel and Ada Bimko, who, as we have seen, made statements which are totally incredible. Other witnesses gave proof of a no less vivid imagination. Particular mention is due Regina Bialek and Sofia Litwinska. The first stated that there were seven gas chambers at Auschwitz, one of which was underground. By means of a sort of ramp, the trucks were able to enter directly into this gas chamber – an area of “12 yards square” (hence some 10 m²). The witness was unloaded with a group of inmates destined to be gassed, but just as she was about to die, her number was called out by Dr. Mengele, and she was taken out of the gas chamber!⁹⁴

Sofia Litwinska experienced a similar miracle. She, too, was taken out of the gas chamber, which resembled a shower bath, with shower heads, towels and even mirrors. Suddenly, she saw “fumes” enter through a high window, and was just about to die when she heard someone calling her name. It was none other than SS *Obersturmführer* Hössler (head of the

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 76, 82, 89, 141, 244, 518, 519, 524, 535.

⁹² *Ibid.*, p. 244.

⁹³ Such was the case of former inmates Oskar Schmitz and Heinrich Schreier. *Ibid.*, pp. 289f. and 334.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 657.

protective-custody camp at Auschwitz I), who took her out and took her away on a motorcycle!⁹⁵

This is to say nothing of the testimony of Janina Holdost, who saw 300-400 persons who were unable to enter the gas chamber at Auschwitz I, because there was no more room, so they were soaked with oil and burned alive!⁹⁶

The idea of burning people alive as a propaganda motif appeared towards the end of April 1943, concocted to render the whole set design even more horrifying than ever, soon transformed into the immolation of conscious adults and finally children.⁹⁷ A few months later, the process of literary evolution had been completed. The following notice appears in the “Review of Major Events in the Nation. Weekly Report of August 27, 1943” (“Przegląd najważniejszych wydarzeń w kraju. Meldunek tygodniowy z dn. 27. VIII 43 r.”):⁹⁸

“In the crematorium, 5000 corpses are burned every day, but as there are more, the remaining [Jews] are burned alive in the ‘Eternal Fire’ in the open air at Birkenau – the children are thrown into the fire alive.”

The Belsen Trial added little to the propagandistic framework already sketched out by the Soviets, but confirmed its essential principles. As Robert Jan van Pelt remarks, “With the Belsen Trial, the gas chambers at Auschwitz formally entered the historical record [...]”⁹⁹

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 79f.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 666.

⁹⁷ See in this regard, my study *Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda versus History*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2016, pp. 51-72.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 64.

⁹⁹ R.J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, p. 244.

Thus, even the “Free” West had its Auschwitz Trial and its “convergent proof” of the reality of the “gas chambers” and the figure of the four million victims, statistically “confirmed” by Ada Bimko:¹⁰⁰

“I have examined the records of the numbers cremated and I say that the records show that about 4,000,000 persons were cremated at the camp.”

The scientific exploitation of the fable of the “gas chambers” by the British and the Americans intensified over the course of subsequent trials, all of which were intended to make people forget other, no less horrendous crimes perpetrated by the Allies. It began with the Belsen Trial, as clearly shown by Maurice Bardèche:¹⁰¹

“To excuse the crimes committed in [their] conduct of the war, it was absolutely necessary to discover other, even more serious crimes, of the other side. It was absolutely necessary that British and American bombers appear as the Terrible Swift Sword of the Almighty. The Allies had no other choice. If they had not solemnly affirmed this claim, if they had failed to prove, no matter how, to have been the saviors of humanity, they would have been nothing but murderers. If one day the people stopped believing in the German monstrosity, wouldn’t they ask about the destroyed cities? There is therefore an obvious interest in all British and American propaganda, and, to a lesser extent, in Soviet propaganda as well, in upholding the theory of German crimes.”

All that is needed is to substitute “German crimes” and “German monstrosity” with “gas chambers,” in the reality of

¹⁰⁰ R. Phillips (ed.), *Trial of Josef Kramer...*, *op. cit.*, p. 740.

¹⁰¹ M. Bardèche, *Nuremberg ou la terre promise*, Les Sept Couleurs, Paris, 1948, pp. 18f.

which Bardèche actually believed,¹⁰² and we can understand the roots of the propaganda industry which has raged for over seventy years now, in comparison to which the “Holocaust Industry” appears downright amateurish.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, pp. 128, 159, 187, 194.



Top: showcase at the Auschwitz Museum with shoes. This one layer of shoes is lying on an inclined surface, so it is not a pile of shoes. The same is true for the items on display at Auschwitz shown below, allegedly human hair presumably from former Auschwitz inmates. What do these shoes and hair tufts prove about the fate of their former owners? Strictly speaking, not even that they ever were at Auschwitz...





Defendants at the Belsen Show Trial staged in Lüneburg, Germany, from 17 September through 17 November 1945 by the British. In the front row all the way to the left: Josef Kramer, the last camp commandant of the Bergen-Belsen Camp, and former commandant of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp (from 8 May 1944 to 25 November 1944).

5. Propaganda Lies Become “History”

In May 1945, the Soviet War Crimes Commission was replaced by a Polish Investigatory Commission, responsible for conducting the preliminary investigations with a view to future trials of SS members. This task was entrusted to Investigating Judge Jan Sehn, who carried it out assiduously. He was the author of the first “history” of Auschwitz,¹⁰³ based on the Höss Trial (11-29 March 1947) and a trial of the camp garrison (25 November-16 December 1947).

As regards the alleged extermination facilities, Jan Sehn based his findings upon the “technical” expert report authored by Roman Dawidowski, a certified engineer, which was officially approved on 26 September 1946.¹⁰⁴ The expert enthusiastically approved the Soviet propaganda findings: not content with merely repeating the story of the four million deaths,¹⁰⁵ he added another, personal absurdity, supported, as always, by “scientific calculations”:¹⁰⁶

“In the light of the concordant testimonies of the witnesses, the [undersigned] expert is of the opinion that the productivity of the gas chambers in the four cremation complexes at Auschwitz Camp amounted to approximately 60,000 persons in 24 hours. This figure is based on the following calculation: according to the statements of the witnesses, 3,000 persons at a time were crammed into the gas

¹⁰³ J. Sehn, “Obóz koncentracyjny i zagłady Oświęcim,” in: *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce*, Vol. I, Poznan, 1946, pp. 63-130.

¹⁰⁴ “Protocol.” Höss Trial, Vol. 11, pp. 1-57.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 52.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 51.

chambers in each [of the four] crematoria. The undressing procedure, in a climate of violent threats, lasted 30 minutes, while the actual gassing time lasted an average of 25-30 minutes, while the process of clearing out the chambers took 4 hours for each gassing. In total, therefore, to carry out the gassing of a chamber-load of people took 5 hours, that is, the productivity of the gas chambers located in each crematorium complex amounted to approximately 15,000 people [daily]. For the 4 cremation complexes put together, therefore, this means a capacity of 60,000 people in 24 hours."

The expert added that, in 1944, Birkenau's cremation capacity was 18,000 bodies per day – 8,000 in the crematoria and 10,000 in the "cremation ditches" – but was capable of reaching 24,000 "in the event of maximum utilization of all the installations."¹⁰⁶

One wonders why the SS spent 1,400,000 *Reichsmark* for the Birkenau crematoria¹⁰⁷ if they could have obtained a higher cremation capacity by just digging a few holes in the ground!

The absurd story invented by Dawidowski was repeated in the verdict of the Höss Trial as well as in the charges of the trial of the camp garrison: both trials reaffirmed that the extermination capacity of the alleged gas chambers was 60,000 people a day,¹⁰⁸ while the fable of the 10,000 bodies per day cremated in the "cremation ditches" still passes for official Holocaust "proven fact" today.¹⁰⁹

Dawidowski also undertook to claim that the capacity of the Auschwitz cremation facilities was 400,000,000 (400 million) corpses (without specifying a period of time), and the Polish

¹⁰⁷ According to the cost estimate dated 28 October 1942.

¹⁰⁸ AGK, NTN, 146z (verdict of the Höss Trial), p. 31; GARF, 7021-108-39, p. 75 (indictment in the trial against the Auschwitz camp garrison).

¹⁰⁹ F. Piper, "Chambers and Crematoria," in: Y. Gutman, M. Berenbaum (eds.), *Auschwitz, 1940-1945, op. cit.*, pp. 173f.

prosecutor Tadeusz Cyprian claimed that the Germans intended to turn Auschwitz into a “Himmlerstadt” with a crematorium “for the cremation of 200,000 corpses per day.”¹¹⁰

Jan Sehn never even got close to such numbers, but was more Soviet than the Soviets in his own way. In fact, he even wrote that the (fantastic) cremation capacity of all four Birkenau crematoria was 4,380,000 “bodies” (*zwłok*). One witness, a certain Stanek, moreover stated that 3,850,000 inmates reached Auschwitz by train between 1942 and 1944. The following is Jan Sehn’s conclusion:¹¹¹

“If we consider the camp’s remaining year of its existence as well as the great number of transports by truck, it appears perhaps very probable that the number of victims of Auschwitz camp amounted in reality to approximately five million [około pięciu milionów].”

Sehn’s writings remained the sole “history” of Auschwitz for over forty years, while the nascent science of serious Holocaust historiography remained (literally) fugitive. Sehn’s writings were promptly translated into English¹¹² and later into French,¹¹³ becoming the historical paradigm par excellence, reaffirmed by him in 1956 with the republication of his writ-

¹¹⁰ See my study *Commandant of Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, p. 174.

¹¹¹ Jan Sehn, “Obóz koncentracyjny i zagłady Oświęcim,” *op. cit.*, pp. 125, 128.

¹¹² J. Sehn, “Concentration and Extermination Camp at Oświęcim (Auschwitz- Birkenau),” in: Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce (ed.), *German Crimes in Poland*, Warsaw, 1946, Vol. I, pp. 25-92.

¹¹³ J. Sehn, “Le Camp de concentration et d’extermination d’Oswiecim,” in: Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce (ed.), *Les Crimes Allemands en Pologne*, Warsaw, 1948, Vol. I, “Le Camp de concentration et d’extermination d’Oswiecim,” pp. 57-99.

ings in book form,¹¹⁴ followed by translations into French¹¹⁵ and English.¹¹⁶

Historians behind the Iron Curtain distinguished themselves by their fawning acquiescence faced with Soviet and Polish propaganda, which they attempted to equip with a “scholarly” veneer.

One of the first books in this genre, published by Filip Friedman in 1945, limited itself to acting as a megaphone for Soviet propaganda.¹¹⁷ Most typical is the case of Ota Kraus and Erich Kulka, authors of a book on *The Death Factory* of Auschwitz, published in Communist Czechoslovakia in 1946¹¹⁸ and revised in 1956, followed by another edition the next year.¹¹⁹ In this book, the authors attempt to provide historical justification, based on fictitious transports, for the Soviet propaganda lie of the four million deaths (founded on a theoretical basis, *i.e.*, the presumed capacity of the crematoria and so-called bunkers of Birkenau): they simply invented transports of unregistered Jews allegedly gassed upon arrival, reaching a total of 3,500,000 persons, adding the alleged 320,000 registered dead inmates and the presumed 15,000 deaths during the evacuation of the camp, finally concluding

¹¹⁴ J. Sehn, *Obóz koncentracyjny Oświęcim-Brzezinka (Auschwitz-Birkenau)*, Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, Warsaw, 1956.

¹¹⁵ J. Sehn, *Le camp de concentration d' Oświęcim-Brzezinka (Auschwitz-Birkenau)*, Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, Warsaw 1957.

¹¹⁶ J. Sehn, *Oświęcim-Brzezinka (Auschwitz-Birkenau) Concentration Camp*. Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, Warsaw, 1961.

¹¹⁷ F. Friedman, *To jest Oświęcim*, Krakow, 1945. English: *This Was Oświęcim: The Story of a Murder Camp*, The United Jewish Relief Appeal, London, 1946.

¹¹⁸ O. Kraus, E. Schön [Kulka], *Továrna na smrt*, Prague, 1946.

¹¹⁹ O. Kraus, E. Kulka, *Továrna na smrt: Dokument o Osvetimi*, Nase Vojsko, Prague, 1957.

that the figure adopted by themselves was not far off the Soviet figure of four million!¹²⁰

Particularly juicy was their description of the furnaces of Crematoria II/III:¹²¹

“The cremation installations are located on the ground floor of the crematorium building, They had 15 furnaces on three levels.^[122] On the lower level, the air was blown by electrical ventilators, the central level was the proper combustion chamber for the fuel, and the upper level contained sturdy refractory grids upon which two or three bodies were placed, transported thither with a trolley.”

This is how the two “historians” interpreted and explained the German expression *Dreimuffelofen*, three-muffle furnace, as a “furnace on three levels,” although – even more incredibly – they had just published a photograph of the three-muffle furnaces of Crematorium II on the preceding page!

This work, via the Communist East-German translation and subsequent translation into English,¹²³ became a keystone of Holocaust bibliography on Auschwitz. Sehn’s chief claim to fame is a volume titled *German Crimes in Poland*. Dino A. Brugioni and Robert G. Poirier were merely following in his footsteps with their imaginative interpretation of the air photographs of Birkenau.¹²⁴

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 203f.

¹²¹ O. Kraus, E. Kulka, *Továrna na smrt, op. cit.*, p. 145.

¹²² The adjective employed, “třístupňový” means “with three steps,” or “in three stages.”

¹²³ *Die Todesfabrik*, Kongress-Verlag, (Communist East-)Berlin, 1958; *The Death Factory*, Pergamon Press, Oxford-New York, 1966.

¹²⁴ D. A. Brugioni, R. G. Poirier, *The Holocaust Revisited: A Retrospective Analysis of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Extermination Complex*, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C., 1979, p. 1.

The transformation of Soviet and Polish propaganda into “history” was obviously the principal task of the Auschwitz Museum, which really got to work in the 1950s. Its first and most important contribution was the authorship of the “Calendar of Events in Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp,” which was published in Polish between 1958 and 1963 and in German between 1959 and 1964,¹²⁵ a hastily prepared “classic” replete with indignation over the fate of unregistered inmates without the slightest proof.¹²⁶

In one of the first official histories of the camp, published by the Auschwitz Museum in 1977, Franciszek Piper, echoing wholesale the official Soviet propaganda line, wrote:¹²⁷

“Through the almost five years of the camp’s existence about 4,000,000 people lost their lives as a result of disease, execution and mass gassing, including 340,000 of the over 400,000 men, women and children registered in the camp.”

Not even the medieval-style Frankfurt Trial of former Auschwitz personnel, held between 20 December 1963 and 20 August 1965, succeeded in laying the foundations for authentic historiography, since it was based almost exclusively on “eyewitness testimony.” The grounds for the judgement acknowledged that the trial was conducted without regard to

¹²⁵ D. Czech, “Kalendarz wydarzeń w obozie koncentracyjnym Oświęcim-Brzezinka,” *Zeszyty Oświęcimskie*, Nos. 2-4, 6, 7. German translation: “Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau,” *Hefte von Auschwitz*, Nos. 2-4, 6-8.

¹²⁶ See my analysis in *Mis-Chronicling Auschwitz*, Castle Hill Publishers, Daltown, PA, 2022.

¹²⁷ J. Buszko (ed.), *Auschwitz: Nazi Extermination Camp*, Interpress Publishers, Warsaw 1978, p. 127; original edition: *Hitlerowski obóz masowej zagłady*, Interpress, Warsaw, 1977.

the normal procedures followed in any ordinary murder trial:¹²⁸

“The court lacked almost all possibilities of discovery available in a normal murder trial to create a true picture of the actual event at the time of the murder. It lacked the bodies of the victims, autopsy records, expert reports on the cause of death and the time of death; it lacked any trace of the murderers, murder weapons, etc. An examination of the eyewitness testimony was only possible in rare cases.”

Thus, a court lacking the basic technical and legal instruments required to judge a single murder was empowered to sit in judgement of accusations of mass extermination, which were in essence nothing but a series of individual murders!

The eyewitnesses, in turn, under the irresistible influence of 18 years of Soviet and pseudo-legal propaganda, were in no position to question that same propaganda tradition. Even the judges realized this. The documentary evidence was scanty in the extreme, and even the most credible eyewitness statements – those which appeared most firmly grounded in fact – were, in reality, “not very plausible in many ways and should not always be considered to correspond to objective reality,”¹²⁹ an elegant way of saying that it was untrue.

Holocaust historiography only began to concern itself seriously with Auschwitz in 1989, thanks to Jean-Claude Pressac, who published the book cited earlier, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*. Pressac rejected the old Holocaust imposture, employing a new method demonstrating the “complete bankruptcy” of all past Holocaust history,

¹²⁸ C.F. Rüter *et al.* (eds.), *Justiz und NS-Verbrechen*, Vol. 21, University Press, Amsterdam 1979, p. 434; cf. B. Naumann, *Auschwitz: Bericht über die Strafsache gegen Mulka u.a. vor dem Schwurgericht Frankfurt*, Athäneum-Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, Bonn, 1965, p. 524.

¹²⁹ B. Naumann, *Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, p. 525.

“based for the most part on testimonies, assembled according to the mood of the moment, truncated to fit an arbitrary truth and sprinkled with a few German documents of uneven value and without any connection with one another.”¹³⁰

This retrospective judgement fully mirrored the reality of the facts, as demonstrated by works such as that by Georges Wellers¹³¹ or the more pretentious one by Hermann Langbein.¹³²

With Pressac, orthodox Holocaust historiography reached its peak – a peak simultaneously foreshadowing the commencement of its inexorable decline. Having established, at least by intention, the primacy of documents over eyewitness testimony, and having grasped (although in a completely inadequate manner) the technical problems involved in the alleged mass extermination, Pressac dealt the first hard blow to the official propaganda story, stripping away the basis for what had, until that time, been an indisputable assumption, not subject to question: the fiction that the Birkenau Camp was built as an extermination camp, and that its two larger crematoria were designed with homicidal gas chambers from the very start. Pressac provided revisionist researchers with such a huge mass of arguments that Pressac came under suspicion of being a crypto-revisionist himself, subjected, in the end, to solemn ex-communication as a heretic by the Holocaust Orthodoxy – an ex-communication so totally ferocious that it lasted until his death, which occurred on 23 July 2003 amid total media silence.¹³³

¹³⁰ J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz, op. cit.*, p. 264.

¹³¹ *Les chambres à gaz ont existé. Des documents, des témoignages, des chiffres*, Galimard, Paris, 1981.

¹³² *Menschen in Auschwitz*, Europaverlag, Vienna, 1987.

¹³³ See my article “My Memories of Jean-Claude Pressac,” in *The Revisionist*, Vol. 1, No. 4, November 2003, pp. 432-435.

The argumentative structure of Pressac's work was patterned on Dawidowski's expert report, which had already listed the majority of Pressac's "criminal traces," in addition to blueprints and photographs later rediscovered and published by French historians, but critically reformulated in a way that would have been impossible a short time before.

Pressac's work indicated both the peak and ensuing decline of Auschwitz Holocaust historiography in another sense as well, after which it regressed into a rudimentary historical-propagandistic fog characterized by the exploitation of testimony, accepted without criticism; formalistic assessments of the documents, torn from their historical, administrative and technical contexts; and the repudiation of science as the criterion of evaluation in judging the reliability of both the testimony and the documents; all the while spiced up with an impossible "convergence of evidence" according to which, if three "independent" and "convergent" proofs of a lie are presented together, the lie then becomes the truth!

Putting it in a nutshell, Holocaust historiography fell off a cliff, from Pressac to van Pelt.

The inconsistency of Holocaust documentation with regard to the gas chambers was openly acknowledged in late 1996 by the French novelist and historian Jacques Baynac. After noting that "no acceptable testimony exists as indisputable proof" and that in response to the revisionist request for documents proving the reality of the gas chambers "we must remain silent due to the absence of documents," he stated:¹³⁴

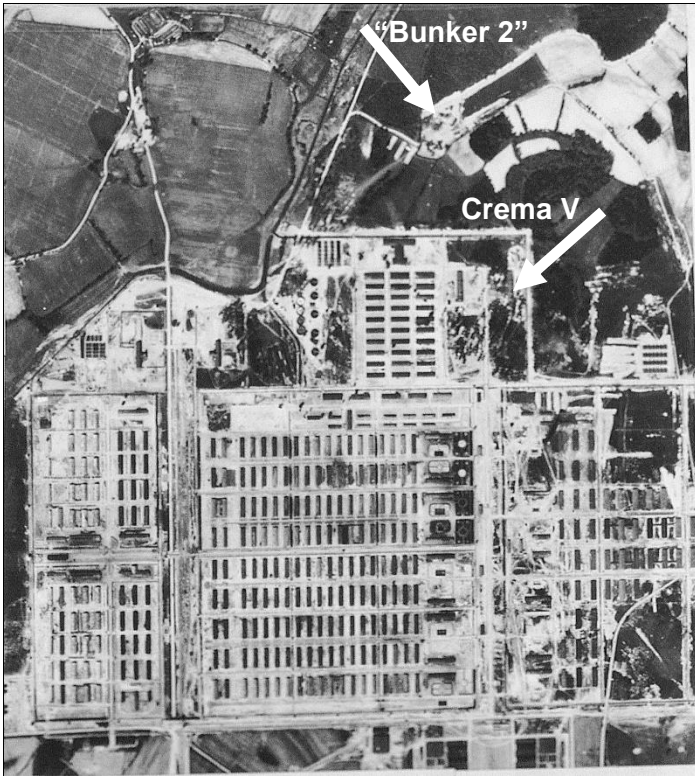
¹³⁴ J. Baynac, "Faute de documents probants sur les chambres à gaz, les historiens équivent le débat," in: *Le Nouveau Quotidien* (Lousanne), 3 September 1996, p. 14.

“We must either abandon the primacy of the archives in favor of the primacy of testimonies, and, in this case, we must disqualify history as a science and immediately requalify it as an art. Or we must maintain the primacy of the archives and, in this case, we must acknowledge that the absence of traces implies the inability directly to establish the reality of the existence of the homicidal gas chambers.”

This is a perfect explanation of the real nature of contemporary Auschwitz Holocaust historiography: a simple extension of Soviet propaganda equipped with “scholarly” pretensions.

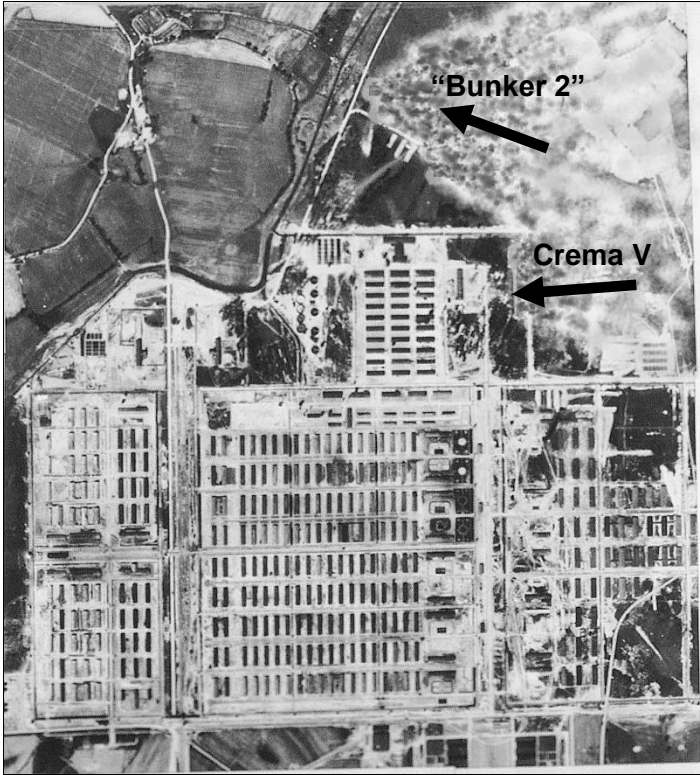


British air photo of August 23, 1944 showing smoke rising from a small area at the northwest corner of Crematorium V. This is the biggest appearance of smoke on any of the air photos ever made in 1944. Others have much less or no smoke at all.



Air photo of the Birkenau Camp taken on May 31, 1944, when some ten thousand people are said to have been cremated on huge fires outdoors every day in the areas marked with arrows (near "Bunker 2" and Crematorium V) – according to the orthodox narrative based on contradictory and mostly physically impossible "eyewitness" statements.

For more details on air photos of Auschwitz and other alleged mass-murder sites see G. Rudolf (ed.), Air-Photo Evidence, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2017



Same air photo as in the previous illustration, yet with smoke photoshopped in as it would have to be expected during large-scale outdoor cremations of thousands of bodies every day. Here, smoke has been added to come from one long cremation pit north of Crematorium V (north is to the right), and from several large cremation pits around the location of the claimed "Bunker 2."

6. Collapse of the Four-Million-Victims Propaganda Lie and the Consequences

With the collapse of the Soviet system, the Soviet lackeys at the Auschwitz Museum, who had always prostrated themselves in obsequious veneration before the iconic figure of the four million right up to the very day before – since said figure was always considered ridiculous among serious historians in the non-Communist West¹³⁵ – decided that the time had come to perform a noisy revision downwards of their version of the total death toll, which was therefore first reduced to 1,500,000 (now inscribed on the famous stone slabs at Birkenau), and then to 1,100,000. Subsequent revisions by mainstream scholars, right down to a provisional total of 510,000 victims (Fritjof Meyer¹³⁶), are only the inevitable consequence of fleeting glimpses – obviously heterodox – of the scientific imposture pervading all official Holocaust history.

This collapse had a disastrous effect on orthodox Holocaust historiography. As noted elsewhere, the testimonies and the propaganda figure of the four million deaths were closely interlinked from the very outset, so that invalidation of the testimonies implied an invalidation of the total figure of deaths, while invalidation of the total figure of deaths would have

¹³⁵ "...and the figure of four million has become ridiculous": G. Reitlinger, *The Final Solution: The Attempt to Exterminate the Jews of Europe 1939-1945*, Vallentine, Mitchell, London, 1953, p. 460.

¹³⁶ Fritjof Meyer, "Die Zahl der Opfer von Auschwitz – Neue Erkenntnisse durch neue Archivreise," *Osteuropa*, No. 5, May 2002, pp. 631-641.

implied the invalidation of the testimonies, and, consequently, the invalidation of the theory of mass extermination!

In other words, if the testimonies were true, then the four-million death figure should be true, too. If this is false, then the testimonies must be false, too. And if the testimonies are false regarding the elimination of the *corpus delicti* [i.e., missing corpses, or evidence] why should they be true as to the essential aspect of the alleged extermination itself?¹³⁷

With renunciation of the propaganda figure of the four million deaths, the official historiography itself has in fact triggered this irreversible process of historiographical invalidation.

A few “survivors,” by contrast, are contributing to this invalidation on their own account. In an interview published in a French newspaper on 20 January 2005, an Italian witness from the so-called *Sonderkommando*, Shlomo Venezia, declared:¹³⁸

“There are five furnaces with three apertures in each furnace. They threw the bodies in, two at a time. The furnaces worked without ever stopping. There were two squads working in twelve-hour shifts. It took three days to burn 1,500 bodies.”

This means that Crematoria II and III, each equipped with five three-muffle furnaces, had each a cremation capacity of 500 cremations per day, respectively. But in his interrogation by the Soviets on 27–28 February 1945, the “eyewitness” par excellence, Henryk Tauber, stated that the average cremation capacity of each of the above installations was 4,320 bodies

¹³⁷ See my study, “The Four Million Figure of Auschwitz: Origin, Revisions and Consequences,” *The Revisionist*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (2003), pp. 387–392.

¹³⁸ *Le Point*, 20 January 2005, pp. 15f.

per day.¹³⁹ Venezia thus unexpectedly reveals himself to be a “negationist”!¹⁴⁰

¹³⁹ Record of interrogation of Henryk Tauber dated 27-28 February 1945. GARF, 7021-108-13, p. 1-12. The figure is deduced from the data provided by Tauber.

¹⁴⁰ Still in 2002, Venezia stated that the above-mentioned cremation capacity was 550-600 bodies per day. See my analysis of his testimony in “La verità sulle camere a gas?” *Anatomia della “testimonianza unica” di Shlomo Venezia*, Effepi, Genoa, 2017; also in my study *Sonderkommando Auschwitz III*, Castle Hill Publishers, Dallastown, 2022, pp. 101-131..

Poland reduces Auschwitz death toll estimate to 1 million
 950,000 Jews, between 70,000 and 250,000 Poles, nearly all of the victims sent to the camp by the Nazis, are now estimated to have perished there, according to a new study by a team of Polish historians.

Poland reduces Auschwitz death toll estimate to 1 million
 By Krzysztof Leski and Oskar Gosani
 LONDON — Poland has cut its estimate of the number of people who perished at Auschwitz during World War II from 4 million to just 1 million, according to a new study by a team of Polish historians.

Poland lowers Auschwitz toll
 30 The Toronto Star, Wednesday, July 18, 1990
 WARSAW (UPI) — A government commission lowered the number of people believed to have perished at Auschwitz during World War II. It drops the number from four million and conceded the overwhelming majority of the victims were Jews.

Auschwitz deaths reduced to a million
 By Krzysztof Leski in Warsaw and Oskar Gosani in Tel Aviv
 POLAND HAS cut its estimate of the number of people killed by the Nazis in the Auschwitz death camp from four million to just over one million.

Poland reduces Auschwitz death toll estimate to 1 million
 By Krzysztof Leski and Oskar Gosani
 LONDON — Poland has cut its estimate of the number of people who perished at Auschwitz during World War II from 4 million to just 1 million, according to a new study by a team of Polish historians.

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Newspaper clippings from July 18, 1990, the day the Auschwitz Myth imploded. Polish anti-fascist journalist Ernest Skalski wrote about it: "[...] the situation is extremely embarrassing. [...] I concede that one must sometimes conceal the truth – therefore must lie – [...]. But it is always worthwhile to know why one does that, [...]" (Der Spiegel, No. 30, 23 July 1990, p. 111).

The then Curator of Research of the Auschwitz Museum, Wáclaw Długoborski, explained in 1998 by what methods the myth of the four million Auschwitz victims was sustained in the Eastern Bloc:

"Up until 1989 in eastern Europe, a prohibition against casting doubt upon the figure of 4 million killed was in force; at the memorial site of Auschwitz, employees who doubted the correctness of the estimate were threatened with disciplinary proceedings." (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 14 September, 1998).

Today, Poland punishes any doubter of the new one-million victim number with up to three years' imprisonment.

So, what exactly is the difference between Eastern Communists and Western Democrats?

7. Historians Rush to Provide Support for the Official Propaganda

The propaganda fantasies described in the previous chapters have vexed not a few Holocaust historians: how does one explain the fact that the underground resistance movement, which had trusted members in every sector and every agency of the camp, failed to draw up a precise, detailed report on the alleged gas chambers at Auschwitz? Why did they wait more than two years to draw up a reasonably decent record of the alleged mass gassings? Why was this record itself merely a product of fantasy? And why did the most fantastic fantasies continue to circulate for two whole years before the (current) final story took shape (as well as long afterwards)?

In response, Pierre Vidal-Naquet invented the theory that these fantasies were “like a shadow projected by reality, like an extension of reality.”¹⁴¹ Others picked up the gauntlet of demonstrating this theory, even to the point of researching the most improbable explanations. Let us examine the most significant examples, beginning with the Vrba-Wetzler Report.

Current Holocaust historiography is well aware of the falsity of the report, but attempts painfully to justify it.

Jean-Claude Pressac hypothesized that the crematoria’s description was the result of direct observations of the crematoria by Vrba and Wetzler from the outside, up until March

¹⁴¹ P. Vidal-Naquet, “Tesi sul revisionismo,” in: *Rivista di storia contemporanea*, Turin, 1983, pp. 7f.

1943, plus indirect information originating from inmates working in the mysterious bunkers of Birkenau.¹⁴² But that information had to have been passed on by 17 December 1942 at the latest, because on that date, these inmates, the so-called *Sonderkommando* members, are said to have been gassed themselves.¹⁴³

Robert Jan van Pelt, by contrast, wrote that “given the conditions under which information was obtained, the lack of architecture training of Vrba and Wetzlar,^[144] and the situation in which the report was compiled, one would become suspicious if it did not contain errors.”¹⁴⁵

In reality, the essential part of the report, that relating to extermination in gas chambers, does not merely contain “errors,” it is all wrong. The conjectures of Pressac and van Pelt are, as we have already seen, contradicted by both Vrba and Müller, the self-proclaimed source of their information as to the sketch contained in the report.

In the logic of the “projected shadow of reality,” Robert Jan van Pelt even attempted to justify Polevoi’s lie, while acknowledging they belong to the “category of myth”:¹⁴⁶

“One can only speculate about the source of Polevoi’s claim that the extermination installation contained an electrical conveyor belt between the gas chamber and the so-called blast furnace. In Crematoria 2 and 3, an electric elevator connected the underground gas chamber and the incineration room. In the confusion of tongues that

¹⁴² J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, pp. 459-468.

¹⁴³ See my article “J.-C. Pressac and the War Refugee Board Report,” in: *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (winter 1990/91), pp. 461-485.

¹⁴⁴ Van Pelt always uses this erroneous spelling.

¹⁴⁵ R.J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, p. 151.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 159, 161.

existed in Auschwitz at liberation, Polevoi could have misunderstood references to the electrical elevator.”

But there were also excellent interpreters in that “confusion of tongues.” The alleged misunderstanding (between “electric elevator” and “conveyor belt”) is, quite to the contrary, simply an insult to the intelligence of the Soviet journalist.

Van Pelt continues his justification as follows:¹⁴⁷

“As to the blast furnace, the most likely source is patent application T 58240, which was submitted by incinerator manufacturer J. A. Topf & Söhne in Erfurt for a ‘Continuous Operation Corpse Incineration Furnace for Intensive Use,’ filed by Topf on November 5, 1942. In its design it reflects in general terms Polevoi’s description. The Auschwitz Central Construction Office possessed a copy of the patent application, and it was found by the Russians when they liberated the camp. It may be possible that Polevoi was shown this document and drew his own conclusions.”

In reality, no patent application (*Patentanmeldung*) for a “Continuous Operation Corpse Incineration Furnace for Intensive Use” (“*kontinuierlich arbeitender Leichen-Verbrennungsofen für Massenbetrieb*”) was ever found in the archives of the Central Construction Office, therefore it could not have been shown to Polevoi at all; the copy of the document today in the Auschwitz Museum’s possession originates from the *Deutsches Patentamt* (German Patent Office) at Berlin and reached the Museum very late. As noted in a “Service Note” (*Notatka służbowa*) dated 17 January 1985, the document, archived on that same date by Franciszek Piper, had been transmitted “to the Director [of the Auschwitz Museum] K. Smolen by Har-

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 161.

old Kirschner, Ministerial Director at the Ministry of Justice of Bonn on 9 July 1984.”¹⁴⁸

Still more incredible is van Pelt’s attempt to justify Ada Bimko’s lies. Van Pelt claims, in fact, that the witness had seen “the ductwork of the ventilation system installed above the gas chamber.”¹⁴⁹ However, no alleged gas chamber in the Birkenau crematoria possessed a disaeration (*Entlüftung*) or aeration (*Belüftung*) system consisting of visible metallic piping. He adds that Ada Bimko’s SS guide “wrongly identified the cylindrical drums that contained the ventilators as gas cylinders,”¹⁴⁹ but the “cylindrical drums [that is, the metal housings] that contained the ventilators,” as van Pelt well knows, were located in the attics of Crematoria II and III, not in the alleged gas chambers; therefore, the SS guide and false witness could never have seen them.¹⁵⁰

Thus, van Pelt covers up Ada Bimko’s lies with more lies!

But the worst thing is that the method of these historians is intended solely to invert the terms of the problem, to transform lies into truth: instead of reality projecting a “propagandistic shadow,” rather, it was propaganda projecting a “shadow” of imaginary reality. There were never any “reflections of the truth” to start with, just propaganda, literally worked up into the current “historical” version of events with the passing of the years.

¹⁴⁸ APMO, D-Z/Bau, BW 30/44, p. 14.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 234.

¹⁵⁰ I have discussed van Pelt’s “explanation” in greater depth in the study *Olo-Dilettanti in Web*, Effepi Edizioni, Genoa, 2005; see also my comprehensive study, *The Real Case for Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt’s Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015, pp. 581.

The only “reflections” of the truth” were the real elements of life in the camp, from which, with insolent propagandistic impostures, resistance members interned in Auschwitz fabricated the fable of the mass exterminations in gas chambers.



Jewish historian of architecture Dr. Robert J. van Pelt peddling his propaganda to a faithful audience in a synagogue.



Robert J. van Pelt peddling his propaganda to an unsuspecting audience at the Majdanek Camp

8. The Decline of the Propaganda Lie: Revisionist Criticism

The caricaturistic portrait of Auschwitz created by Soviet propaganda has now been irreversibly obscured by historical revisionism.

My own contribution to all this has covered all the fundamental aspects of Holocaust historiography on Auschwitz.

As is well known, according to the current official historical “truth,” the alleged mass extermination at Auschwitz was carried out by means of a successive and consistent development of events starting with the first gassing in the basement of *Block 11* of Auschwitz in September 1941, which permitted the murderers to experiment, and then adopt, the murder weapon: Zyklon B. The homicidal gasings were then committed in the crematorium of the *Stammlager*, *i.e.*, Auschwitz Main Camp, and later transferred to the so-called bunkers at Birkenau. Finally, the crematoria at Birkenau entered into operation as extermination installations starting in March 1943.

I wrote a specific study of each of these alleged phases. I will now briefly summarize my conclusions of each stage.

8.1. The First Gassing

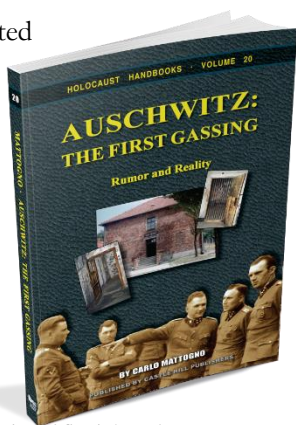
The account of the first homicidal gassing at Auschwitz, according to Danuta Czech’s official reconstruction, is based exclusively on the contradictory declarations of self-pro-

claimed eyewitnesses, and is refuted by documents; it is therefore entirely without historical foundation.¹⁵¹

This fictitious event was conjured up in October 1941 by one of the black-propaganda centers of the Auschwitz underground resistance movement, based on the initial idea of experimentation on human beings using an unnamed war gas in an unidentified bunker or “concrete shelter” at Auschwitz. Only later, inspired by the disinfestations with Zyklon B which intensified with the expansion of the camp, did the propagandists introduce Zyklon B into their stories, locating the first homicidal gassing in the basement of the Main Camp’s *Block 11*. The normal transport of the bodies of registered inmates within the camp, from the mortuary room of *Block 28* to the crematorium, offered new material, further enriching the narrative.

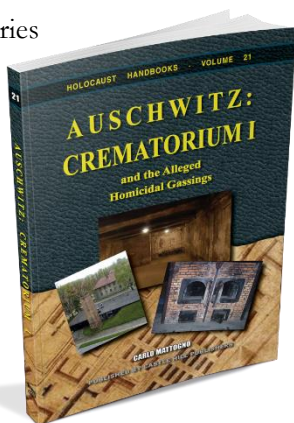
In 1946, Judge Jan Sehn, in view of the need to provide a pseudo-historical underpinning based on the tales of eyewitnesses for the purpose of creating fictitious but legally actionable “facts,” invented the initial nucleus of the tale, which included the canonical literary elements of the number of victims and the various phases of the gassing, but without the dates.

In 1959, Danuta Czech, by means of manipulating the more impudent and outrageous sources, summarized and expanded Jan Sehn’s account, deriving a purely fictitious “conver-



¹⁵¹ For details on this topic see my study *Auschwitz: The First Gassing*, *op. cit.*

gence of evidence” from a congeries of contradictory testimonies, and correlating it with equally fictitious dates; thus did the first gassing become “history.”

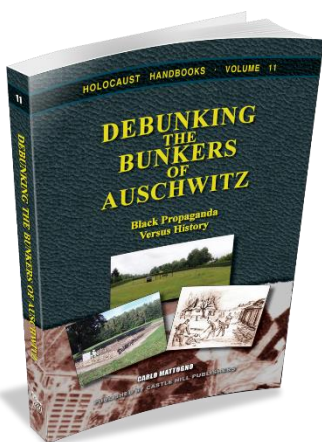


8.2. Crematorium I

The alleged gassings in Crematorium I of Auschwitz are without foundation in historical reality. This historiographic fairy tale is based exclusively upon eyewitness testimonies, which are both sparse and mutually contradictory. The more detailed accounts, which are therefore easier to check, are obviously and demonstrably false. The “reconstructions” of historians are purely conjectural and fictitious, without any documentary basis. An examination of the archives of the Auschwitz New Construction Office (later renamed to Construction Office and finally to Central Construction Office) outlines the development of the crematorium’s ventilation system as designed by the Topf Company. It establishes with sufficient clarity the manner in which the provisional installations which were finally installed were actually realized and how they really worked. Drawings and prototypes were executed in the context of the need to equip an ordinary mortuary chamber with a functioning ventilation system. The hypothesis that this room was converted into a homicidal gas chamber, however, is not supported by the slightest documentary evidence.¹⁵²

¹⁵² For details see my *Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassing*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2016.

Finally, my study of the alleged Zyklon-B-introduction holes pierced through the roof of the mortuary by the Poles in 1947, hence after the war, shows that they necessarily presuppose the architectural structure of the time, rather than the original structure of the crematorium in 1942, and could not, therefore, bear any relationship to the presumed original openings, of which no material or documentary trace remains.



The alleged use of the mortuary of Crematorium I at Auschwitz as a gas chamber is therefore without historical basis. It is not history, but historical propaganda, tirelessly rehashed over the course of decades.

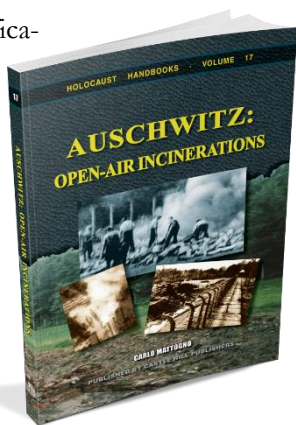
8.3. The Bunkers at Birkenau

The story of the gassings in the so-called bunkers at Birkenau is entirely without the slightest documentary foundation. These alleged installations do not appear in the documentation of the Central Construction Office. In particular, the documents which should be there – if these structures really existed – do not exist, namely, the blueprints and cost estimates of the Auschwitz Camp and the construction reports of the Auschwitz and Birkenau Camps, which are almost complete for 1942.

Several maps of Birkenau show, by contrast, that the two houses rebaptized as “gassing bunkers” by Soviet and Polish propaganda were never taken over by the Central Construc-

tion Office – they had no identification numbers, no *Bauwerk* numbers, or designation. They were therefore not transformed into anything at all, and no homicidal gassings were committed there.¹⁵³

Black propaganda on the bunkers was disseminated by Auschwitz resistance groups from 1942 onwards, based on the designations *Degasungskammer* (degassing chamber) and *Begasungskammer* (fumigation chamber) in relation with the *Aufnahmegebäude* (reception building), and on the descriptions of the disinfection installations inside Buildings 5a and 5b, as explained earlier. The mere existence of these installations, however, represents a necessary but not sufficient condition for the birth of the propaganda legend. The triggering incident catalyzing the imagination of the propagandists was still missing: the mass graves and the burning of bodies in the open.



The burning of the bodies exhumed from the mass graves containing the victims of a typhus epidemic,¹⁵⁴ which occurred daily for months in late 1942, struck the imaginations of Auschwitz inmates. This was this “eternal fire”¹⁵⁵ which

¹⁵³ For details see my study *Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda versus History*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016.

¹⁵⁴ The bodies of registered inmates having died of disease and exhaustion in 1942, which the small crematorium at Auschwitz was unable to cremate, were buried in mass graves and later exhumed and burned in the open to eliminate the risk of polluting the ground waters at Birkenau.

¹⁵⁵ This phrase was used by the propagandists to refer, first, to the “cremation ditches” and later to the crematoria themselves. On these open-

inspired the propagandists: if thousands of bodies were being burned outside the camp, this proves there was a mass extermination. And if there was a mass extermination, then there were “gas chambers,” naturally with “showers” and installations similar to those of the gas chambers of Buildings 5a and 5b.

This was the origin of the propaganda story of the bunkers at Birkenau.

The most in-depth – or least-superficial – mainstream study of these three aspects of the presumed extermination policy of Jews at Auschwitz consisted of just 27 pages, and was written by Polish historian Franciszek Piper,¹⁵⁶ while the four cited studies of mine on these issues cover more than 800 pages. This simple comparison shows the inconsistency and ineptitude of orthodox historians.

8.4. The Crematoria of Birkenau

The documents of the Central Construction Office not only do not corroborate the propaganda theme of the homicidal gassings in the crematoria, but actually disprove it, directly and indirectly.

Above all, the documentation on the use of the morgues inside the Birkenau crematoria shows that, since March 1943, they were never used, nor could they have been used, as “undressing rooms” and “gas chambers” in the context of a claimed mass extermination by gassing, because the extant documents show that these rooms were indeed uninterupt-

air incinerations, see my study *Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2016.

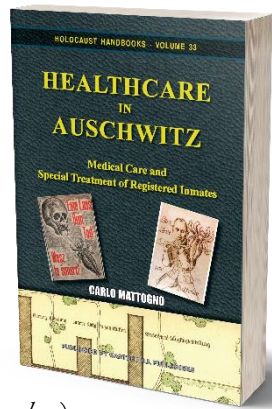
¹⁵⁶ F. Piper, “Mass Murder,” in: W. Długoborski, Franciszek Piper (eds.), *Auschwitz 1940-1945, op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 116-143.

edly used to store foremost the victims of epidemics raging inside the camp.¹⁵⁷ There was simply no room for “gassings.” The whole theory that these rooms were used for “gassing” people is therefore historically unfounded.

In the second place, a blueprint of the camp hospital in *Bauabschnitt III* (construction sector III) of Birkenau Camp, with its 114 barracks for sick inmates (*Krankenbaracken*) and 12 barracks for the seriously ill (*Baracken für Schwererkrankte*) is incompatible with the theory of mass extermination, as Pressac correctly noted. The blueprint was drawn up at the beginning of June 1943, in the context of “special measures for the improvement of hygienic installations” (*Sondermassnahmen für die Verbesserung der hygienischen Einrichtungen*) in Birkenau Camp, ordered by SS *Brigadeführer* Kammeler at the beginning of May 1943.

The camp hospital, however, did not remain in the conceptual design stage, as Pressac believed. The SS began work at the end of the month of July and continued until 23 September 1944. Only the change in the military situation impeded full realization.¹⁵⁸

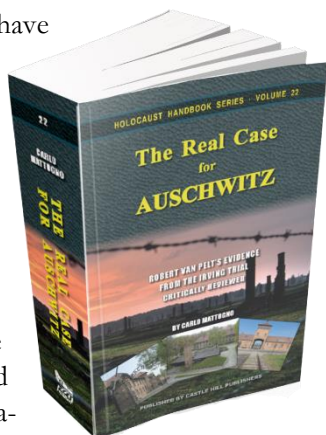
The alleged “criminal traces” listed by Pressac, beginning with the “undressing room” (*Auskleideraum*) and the “gassing



¹⁵⁷ “The Morgues of the Crematoria at Birkenau in the Light of Documents,” in: *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 3, August 2004, pp. 271-294.

¹⁵⁸ For details on this see my study *Healthcare in Auschwitz: Medical Care and Special Treatment of Registered Inmates*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2016.

basement” (*Vergasungskeller*) – all have entirely innocuous explanations; other, such as the allegedly fake shower heads, fell in the category of the “special measures” mentioned above, aiming at the installation of a *real* shower bath (*Brauseanlage*) for camp inmates in Crematoria II and III.¹⁵⁹ As for the presumed “definitive proof” of the *Gasprüfer* (gas testers), the alleged “display devices for hydrogen cyanide residues,” this proves nothing, as it has no relation to the “gas chambers.”¹⁶⁰



Finally, the indispensable Zyklon-B-introduction openings in the reinforced-concrete roof of Morgue #1 (the alleged homicidal gas chamber) of Crematorium II at Birkenau never existed. Orthodox historiography can only claim to have identified them through the use of evidently fraudulent methods. Even the alleged Zyklon-B wire-mesh introduction columns are simply a figment of the imagination, since there is not the slightest trace of these devices in the register of the *WL-Schlosserei* (the camp’s metal-working shop), which lists all orders related to the crematoria from 28 October 1942 onwards.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁹ For a detailed scrutiny of these false “criminal traces” see my study *The Real Case for Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*

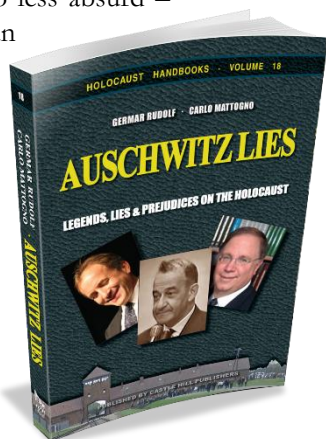
¹⁶⁰ See my paper “The ‘Gas Testers’ of Auschwitz,” *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2004), pp. 140-154.

¹⁶¹ On this, see the section “The Elusive Holes of Death” in: Germar Rudolf, Carlo Mattogno, *Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies, and Prejudices on the Holocaust*, 4th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2017, pp. 279-393.

8.5. The Cremation Furnaces

Seventy years after the end of the Second World War, the official historiography is still fumbling in the dark as to the cremation furnaces at Auschwitz-Birkenau – structure, functioning, coke consumption, duration of the cremation process. Suffice it to say that the world-class “specialist” on Auschwitz for the moment, Robert Jan van Pelt, has imperceptibly accepted Henryk Tauber’s thermo-technical absurdity as to the cremation capacity of the crematoria, adding, in turn, his own claim – which is no less absurd – that the cremation of a human body required only 3.5 kg of coke!¹⁶²

In my study on the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz, all the problems related to cremation are dealt with and resolved scientifically. The work consists of three volumes. The first volume, containing of text, deals in its first part with modern cremations in general from a historical and technical point of view – with particular focus on coke-fired furnaces – while the second part focuses on the furnaces installed at Auschwitz-Birkenau by the company J.A. Topf & Söhne. The second volume contains the reproduction of 300 documents, many of them previously unpublished, while the third volume contains more than 370 photographs of the cremation furnaces at Auschwitz (as rebuilt by the Poles),



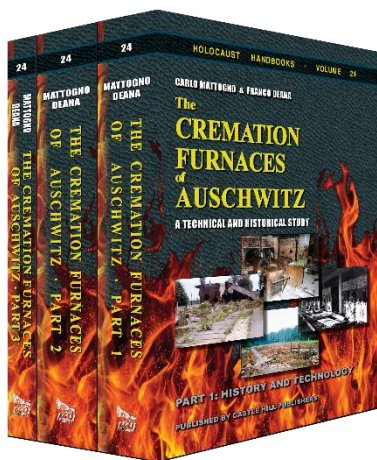
¹⁶² R.J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, p. 462.

Gusen, Dachau, Mauthausen, Buchenwald, Stuttgart, Majdanek, Gross-Rosen, and Terezín.¹⁶³

This scientific study, the findings of which I briefly summarized elsewhere,¹⁶⁴ radically refutes all the thermo-technical fantasies of eyewitnesses and historians on the cremation furnaces at Auschwitz, scientifically showing that

only one body could be cremated in one muffle at a time in an economically advantageous manner, in approximately one hour, with a coke consumption (in the event of continual cremations) ranging – based on the type of furnace and the type of body – from a minimum of approximately 12 kg to a maximum of approximately 32 kg. The average coke consumption for a moderately emaciated body, for the crematoria at Birkenau, was approximately 17 kg of coke, almost five times the quantity supposed by van Pelt!

I also demonstrated that the testimonies of the “flaming chimneys” of Auschwitz-Birkenau are without foundation;¹⁶⁵ that the alleged “final proof” of the cremation capacity of



¹⁶³ Carlo Mattogno, Franco Deana, *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz: A Technical and Historical Study*, 3 vols., 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2021.

¹⁶⁴ “The Crematoria Ovens of Auschwitz and Birkenau,” in: G. Rudolf (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of “Truth” and “Memory,”* 3rd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2019, pp. 367-407.

¹⁶⁵ See my paper “Flames and Smoke from the Chimneys of Crematoria,” *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (2004), pp. 73-78.

the furnaces at Birkenau (the letter from the Central Construction Office dated 28 June 1943) is without technical value and derives from a bureaucratic error;¹⁶⁶ that the presumed “final proof”¹⁶⁷ (K. Prüfer’s memorandum dated 8 September 1942), discovered by Pressac in 1995 but published in December 2004, is nonsensical (the document attributes the same cremation capacity to the 8-muffle furnace as it does to the five three-muffle furnaces!) and contradicts the declarations of both witnesses and historians.¹⁶⁸

Finally, the alleged cremation ditches at Birkenau, due to the high groundwater table, could not have been more than a meter deep (which contradicts all the testimonies),¹⁶⁹ while the alleged recovery of human fat, under the conditions described by the witnesses, is a risible fantasy.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁶ “Schlüsseldokument’ – eine alternative Interpretation. Zum Fälschungsverdacht des Briefes der Zentralbauleitung Auschwitz vom 28.6.1943 betreffs der Kapazität der Krematorien,” in: *Vierteljahreshfte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 4, No. 1, June 2000, pp. 50-56.

¹⁶⁷ Since 1989, Holocaust historiography has solemnly and repeatedly proclaimed to have found the “definitive refutation” of the claims of revisionists and the “definitive proof” of the reality of the gas chambers, all of it vanishing almost instantly, one after another, like soap bubbles.

¹⁶⁸ “Kurt Prüfers Notiz vom 8.9.1942 und die Fantasien des ‘Holocaust History Project,’” in: *Vierteljahreshfte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 9, No. 4, August 2006, pp. 447-457

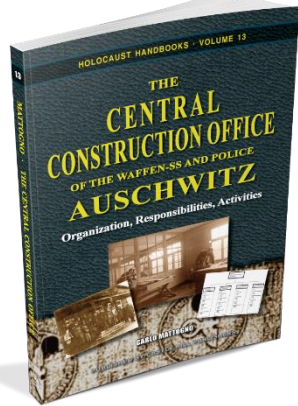
¹⁶⁹ “‘Cremation Pits’ and Ground Water Levels at Birkenau,” *The Revisionist*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (2003), pp. 13-16; reprinted in the Appendix of *Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations*, *op. cit.*

¹⁷⁰ “Combustion Experiments with Flesh and Animal Fat. On Cremations in Pits in the Alleged Extermination Camps of the Third Reich,” *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (2004), pp. 64-72; “The Recovery of Human Fat in the Cremation Pits,” *Inconvenient History*, 6(3) 2014; www.inconvenienthistory.com/6/3/3332.

8.6. Various Problems with the Camp History

Official historiography on the subject was fumbling in the dark until 1998, even with regard to the Central Construction Office of Auschwitz, an extremely important office, both because it was responsible for the construction and expansion of the camp, and because, as already stated, its archives survive practically intact. The first book on the subject was written by myself.¹⁷¹

The theory of “code language” (*Sonderbehandlung*, *Sonderaktion*, etc.) in the documents, as regards Auschwitz, has no basis in fact and is disproven by the documents themselves, as I demonstrated in two separate studies,¹⁷² to which orthodox historiography can only offer Robert Jan van Pelt’s feeble attempt at refutation: half a line, in which, after mentioning the *Spezialeinrichtungen* (special installations) and *Sonderbehandlung* (special treatment), our world-class “expert” pontificates: “The latter term referred to killing!”¹⁷³



The real number of victims at Auschwitz is about 135,000; the total number of inmates admitted to the camp is at least 500,100. Approximately 401,500 were registered and approx-

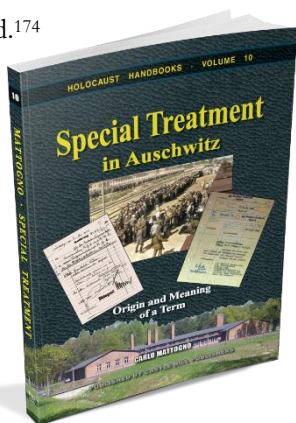
¹⁷¹ *The Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Police Auschwitz: Organization, Responsibilities, Activities*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2015.

¹⁷² *Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2016; *Healthcare in Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*

¹⁷³ R.J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz*, *op. cit.*, p. 209.

imately 98,600 were not registered.¹⁷⁴

Inmates not registered in the camp were transferred East. Thus, to be precise, inmates who were able to work were allowed to break their journey at Auschwitz on their way East, and were assigned to work there during their stay, as explicitly confirmed by the Pohl report to Himmler dated 16 September 1942.



In the republication of her *Kalendarium* of Auschwitz,¹⁷⁵ Danuta Czech mischaracterized at least 97,000 inmates who were transferred to other camps in 1944, thus creating fake “gassing victims.”¹⁷⁶

The most terrible alleged gassings – those of the Hungarian Jews,¹⁷⁷ the Jews in the Gypsy Camp at Birkenau,¹⁷⁸ the Jews

¹⁷⁴ See my various papers: “The Four Million Figure of Auschwitz,” *op. cit.*, “Franciszek Piper and *The Number of Victims of Auschwitz*,” *The Revisionist*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (2003), pp. 393-399; “Auschwitz: Fritjof Meyer’s New Revisions,” *The Revisionist*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (2003), pp. 30-37. “On the Piper-Meyer-Controversy: Soviet Propaganda vs. Pseudo-Revisionism,” *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2004), pp. 131-139.

¹⁷⁵ D. Czech, *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939-1945*, Rowohlt Verlag, Reinbek bei Hamburg, 1989; *Auschwitz Chronicle, 1939-1945*. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1990.

¹⁷⁶ “Häftlingsüberstellungen aus Auschwitz-Birkenau 1944-1945,” in: *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 9, No. 3, April 2006, pp. 293-300. See also my study *Mis-Chronicling Auschwitz*, Castle Hill Publishers, Dallastown, PA, 2022.

¹⁷⁷ “The Deportation of Hungarian Jews from May to July 1944: A Preliminary Account,” www.codoh.com/library/document/357; German original: “Die Deportation der ungarischer Juden von Mai bis Juli 1944. Eine provisorische Bilanz,” in: *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (December 2001), pp. 381-395; updated Italian version:

from the Lodz Ghetto,¹⁷⁹ and the Jews from the family camp of the Theresienstadt Ghetto,¹⁸⁰ are without basis in historical fact.

Finally, the crimes attributed to Dr. Mengele have no historical-documentary foundation and are easily refuted by the hundreds of twins who survived Auschwitz.¹⁸¹

In a book on the claimed large-scale open-air incineration at Birkenau in 1944,¹⁸² I presented an accurate analysis of all the air and ground photographs, refuting all the fables, one by one, of the gigantic gassings and cremations of Hungarian Jews at Birkenau in 1944. In this study, in fact, I demonstrated that:

- orthodox historiography knows absolutely nothing about the cremation pits and is neither able to indicate how



La deportazione degli Ebrei ungheresi del maggio-luglio 1944, Un bilancio provvisorio, Effepi, Genoa, 2007.

¹⁷⁸ “Gypsy Holocaust? The Gypsies under the National Socialist Regime,” in: *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (2014); www.inconvenienthistory.com/6/1/3239.

¹⁷⁹ “Das Ghetto von Lodz in der Holocaust-Propaganda: Die Evakuierung des Lodzer Ghettos und die Deportationen nach Auschwitz (August 1944),” in: *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (April 2003), pp. 30-36.

¹⁸⁰ “Contribution to the History of the Family Camp at Birkenau,” *The Revisionist*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (2005), pp. 146-163

¹⁸¹ “Dr. Mengele’s ‘Medical Experiments’ on Twins in the Birkenau Gypsy Camp,” in: *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (2013); www.inconvenienthistory.com/5/4/3223; Italian: *Il dottor Mengele e i gemelli di Auschwitz*, Effepi, Genoa, 2008.

¹⁸² *Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations*, *op. cit.*

- many of them there were, nor their locations, nor their dimensions, nor their capacities;
- the testimonies of the former inmates are radically contradictory as to the number, locations, dimensions and the capacities of the cremation ditches;
 - the testimonies of former inmates are conclusively refuted by the air photographs of Birkenau;
 - the documents do show open-air cremation activity during the summer of 1944, but of an extremely limited order of magnitude, absolutely incompatible with the immense scales claimed by official historiography;
 - the ground photographs show open-air cremation activity in the northern courtyard of Crematorium V, but once again of an extremely limited order of magnitude which is absolutely incompatible with the immense scales peddled by official historiography;
 - if the stories of mass exterminations at Birkenau were true, the air photographs would show, among other things, cremation ditches with a total surface area of at least some 6,000 square meters, both in the area of Bunker 2 (from one to four ditches, depending on the testimony), and in the area of Crematorium V (from two to five ditches). But in reality, the air photographs show one single smoking surface area of approximately 50 square meters in the area of Crematorium V (for a daily cremation capacity of about fifty bodies) and no trace of ditches and smoke in the area of Bunker 2.

So much for the 10,000 bodies per day cremated in the “cremation ditches” according to Roman Dawidowski’s “expert report” and Holocaust historiography.

The law outlawing “negationism” in Italy – or, more exactly, against myself personally – introduced by Ministry of Justice Clemente Mastella, is, in my view, simply an honor paid to me personally, since it constitutes an explicit and irrefutable admission of the total capitulation of orthodox Holocaust historiography. Finally, it is an admission that my writings are historically irrefutable, and must, therefore, be prohibited, for this very reason.

If “historians” are content simply to “prove they’re right” by having themselves declared correct in politically dominated courts of law, in the finest traditions of their Soviet propaganda masters, their “victory,” in historical terms, will be both shameful and quite short-lived.

9. The Making of the Auschwitz Myth

The Spanish scholar Enrique Aynat was the first to systematically investigate what the Polish underground operating in German-occupied Poland during World War II knew or rather must have known about Auschwitz, and what they reported back to their government in exile in London.¹⁸³ The fact that the Polish underground's messages to London are full of internal contradiction and are in blatant contrast to today's orthodox narrative led Aynat, among other things, to conclude that these propaganda messages have to be rejected as historical sources.

Another interesting source for the study of Auschwitz consists of radio messages sent by the SS to and from Auschwitz, which were intercepted and decrypted by the British between January 1942 and January 1943, right at a time when the mass murder of the Jews is supposed to have been implemented at Auschwitz. We did receive a foretaste of what these radio messages contain in 1981, when the British government published a brief summary of them in a book on

¹⁸³ See Enrique Aynat, "Auschwitz and the Exile Government of Poland in the 'Polish Fortnightly Review,'" in: *Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (1991), pp. 283-319; *idem*, "Los informes de la resistencia polaca sobre las cámaras de gas de Auschwitz (1941-1944)," in: *idem*, *Estudios sobre el "Holocausto"*, self-published, Valencia 1994, Part 2; German: *idem*, "Die Berichte des polnischen Widerstands über die Gaskammern von Auschwitz (1941-1944)," *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (2004), pp. 150-166.

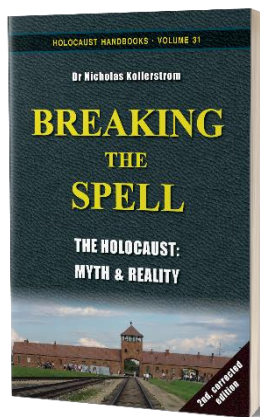
the British Secret Services during World War II. It says there succinctly:¹⁸⁴

“The messages from Auschwitz, the largest camp, with 20,000 inmates, mention disease as the chief cause of death, but also include references to executions by hanging and shooting. The decoded messages contain no references to gassings.”

Only in 2014 did a book appear, written by British science historian Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom, which quoted all the intercepted radio messages that he felt were relevant to our topic. These documents reveal neither a mass-murder program nor a racist genocide. Quite to the contrary, they show that the German authorities were determined, even desperate, to reduce the death rates in their labor camps caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics.¹⁸⁵

Together with so-called “eyewitness” statements deposed during the war and mostly in the immediate postwar period, these documents allow a fairly good assessment of what the Allies heard about what was going on at the Auschwitz Camp, and what propaganda made of that information.

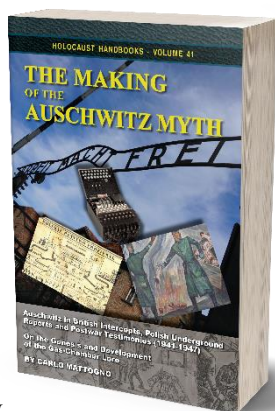
In a new comprehensive study, Carlo Mattogno has brought all these sources together and subjected them to his legendary scrutiny. He ferrets out the truth from underneath the



¹⁸⁴ F.H. Hinsley, *British Intelligence in World War Two*, Her Majesty’s Stationery Office, London, 1981, Vol. 2, p. 673.

¹⁸⁵ N. Kollerstrom, *Breaking the Spell: The Holocaust, Myth & Reality*, 4th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2017, pp. 95-102; see also www.whatreallyhappened.info/decrypts/ww2decrypts.html (last accessed on January 13, 2018).

propaganda piled up over the decades. He shows how exactly the myth of gas-chamber mass murder was created at war's end and in the immediate postwar period, and how it has been turned subsequently into "history" by intellectually corrupt scholars – we would not call them historians, though many hold the requisite credentials – who cherry-picked claims that fit into their political agenda and ignored or actively covered up literally thousands of lies of "witnesses" to make their narrative look credible.



Among the testimonies scrutinized by the author in this new study are those by:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| – Rudolf Vrba | – Regina Plucer |
| – Alfred Wetzler | – Hermine Kranz |
| – Szaja Gertner | – Fritz Putziger |
| – Roman Sompolinski | – Isaac Egon Ochshorn |
| – Charles S. Bendel | – Sofia Kaufmann Schafranov |
| – André Lettich | – Marie C. Vaillant-Couturier |
| – Milton Buki | – Boris Polevoi |
| – Miklós Nyiszli | – Kurt Marcus |
| – Arnošt Rosin | – Maurice Lequex |
| – Abraham Cykert | – Olga Lengyel |
| – Regina Bialek | – Mordechai Lichtenstein |
| – Sofia Litwinska | – Pelagia Lewińska |
| – Bruno Piazza | – Bela Fabian |
| – Ada Bimko | – André Rogerie |
| – Jeannette Kaufmann | – Robert Lévy... |

You get the picture: Carlo Mattogno has created yet another masterpiece of historical analysis of all the relevant source

material upon which the orthodox Auschwitz narrative is based. And its effect is devastating for the orthodoxy:

The Making of the Auschwitz Myth: Auschwitz in British Intercepts, Polish Underground Reports and Postwar Testimonies (1941-1947). On the Genesis and Development of the Gas-Chamber Lore, Castle Hill Publishers.

As of writing this, this book is available in its second edition of 2020.

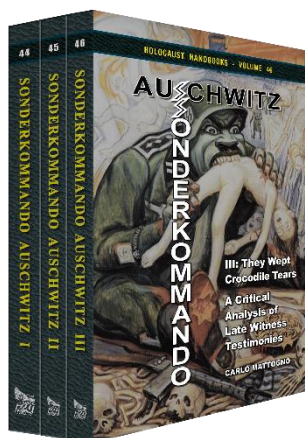
Never content with the devastatingly thorough analysis he has already produced, Mattogno added three more studies that scrutinize in detail the accounts of former Auschwitz inmates who claimed to have worked in the alleged homicidal gas chambers, at the cremation furnaces or near the cremation ditches as part of the so-called *Sonderkommando*:

Sonderkommando Auschwitz I: Nine Eyewitness Testimonies Analyzed scrutinizes in detail the testimony of self-proclaimed *Sonderkommando* member Filip Müller – whose book *Auschwitz Inferno* is one of the most influential texts on Auschwitz – and the statements made by self-proclaimed *Sonderkommando* members Dov Paisikovic, Stanislaw Jankowski, Henryk Mandelbaum, Ludwik Nagraba, Joshua Rosenblum, Aaron Pilo, David Fliamenbaum and Samij Karolinskij

Sonderkommando Auschwitz II: The False Testimonies by Henryk Tauber and Szlama Dragon scrutinizes in detail the various testimonies of these two self-proclaimed *Sonderkommando* members, whose claims are the bedrock of the current mainstream narrative about mass exterminations at Auschwitz.

Sonderkommando Auschwitz III: They Wept Crocodile Tears. A Critical Analysis of Late Witness Testimonies analyzes the testimonies of self-proclaimed *Sonderkommando* members Josef Sackar, Abraham and Szlama Dragon, Jaakov Gabai, Eliezer

Eisenschmidt, Shaul Chasan and Leon Cohen, as recorded and published by Israeli Historian Gideon Greif in 1995,¹⁸⁶ as well as statements made independently by the self-proclaimed *Sonderkommando* members Daniel Ben-nahmias, Shlomo Venezia, David Lea, Franz Süss, Maurice Schellekes, David Karvat and Moritz Rosenblum.



The deeper we dig, the more self-proclaimed *Sonderkommando* member we find making outrageous statements about their alleged experiences at Auschwitz. For every witness who testified after the war, it may be assumed that ten more survived who did not go on record with their story. Multiplying the known number of surviving so-called *Sonderkommando* members with ten yields a number clearly showing that these Auschwitz survivors were never threatened to be killed by their German captors, simply because the Germans did not consider them carriers of any kind of “terrible secret.”

We’ll see whether this series will have to be followed up with more volumes in later years...

The Editor

¹⁸⁶ Gideon Greif, 1995, *Wir weinten tränenlos... Augenzeugenberichte der jüdischen “Sonderkommandos” in Auschwitz*. Böhlau, Cologne, 1995; *idem, We Wept without Tears: Interviews with Jewish Survivors of the Auschwitz Sonderkommando*. Yale University Press, New Haven, 2005.

Abbreviations

- AGK: *Archiwum Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej* (Archive of the Central Commission for the Investigation of the Crimes Against the Polish People – National Memorial), Warsaw
- APMO: *Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum w Oświęcimiu* (Archive of the Auschwitz State Museum), Oswiecim
- FDRL: Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library, New York.
- FSB: *Federalnaia Sluzhba Bezopasnosti Rossii* (Central Archives of the Federal Security Services of the Russian Federation, formerly KGB)
- GARF: *Gosudarstvenni Archiv Rossiskoi Federatsii* (State Archive of the Russian Federation), Moscow
- PRO: *Public Record Office*, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, Great Britain
- RGVA: *Rossiiskii Gosudarstvennii Vojennii Archiv* (Russian State Military Archive), Moscow.
- ROD: *Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie* (State Institute for War Documentation), Amsterdam
- USHMM: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

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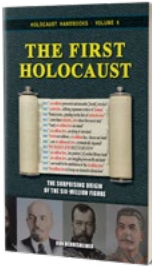
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HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS

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. 5th ed., 200 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)

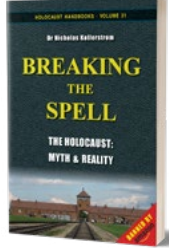
Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality. By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, British Intelligence analysts cracked the German “Enigma” code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, encrypted radio communications between German concentration camps and the Berlin headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data



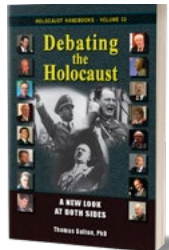
Pictured above are the first 50 volumes of scientific studies that comprise the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. Check www.HolocaustHandbooks.com for updates.

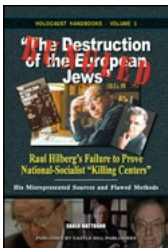
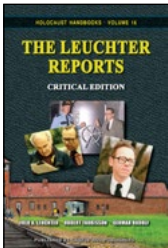
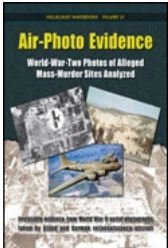
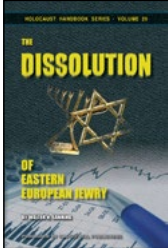
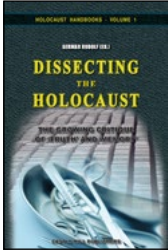
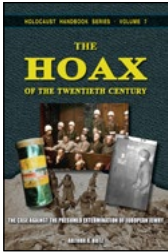
refutes the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics.

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. 6th ed., 285 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 35 years. 4th ed., 524 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! 3rd ed., 635 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)

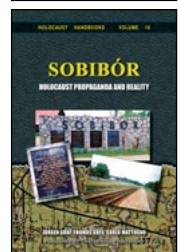
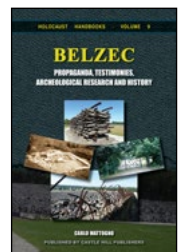
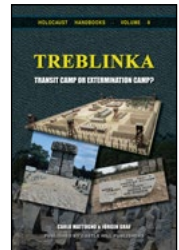
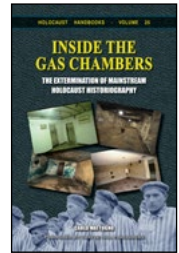
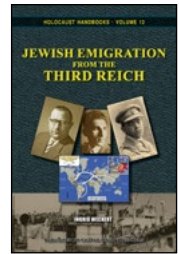
SECTION TWO: Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

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)

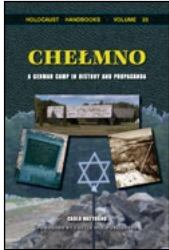
Belzec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec Camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: Diesel-exhaust gas; unslaked lime in trains; high 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., 456 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)

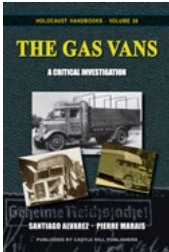




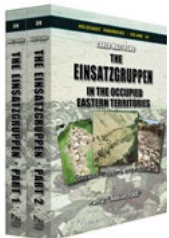
The “Operation Reinhardt” Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Belzec. By Carlo Mattogno. This study has its first focus on witness testimonies recorded during World War II and the immediate post-war era, many of them discussed here for the first time, thus demonstrating how the myth of the “extermination camps” 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)

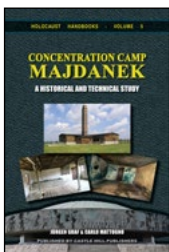


The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation. By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. Did the Nazis use mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people? Are witness statements believable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? In order 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)

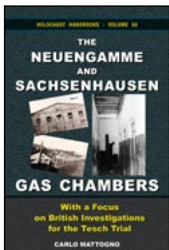


The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories: Genesis, Missions and Actions. By C. Mattogno. Before invading the Soviet Union, the German authorities set up special units meant to secure the area behind the German front. Orthodox historians claim that these units called *Einsatzgruppen* primarily 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. The Neuengamme Camp near Hamburg, and the Sachsenhausen Camp north of Berlin allegedly had homicidal gas chambers for the mass gassing of inmates. The evaluation of many postwar interrogation protocols on this topic exposes inconsistencies, discrepancies and contradictions. British interrogating techniques are revealed as manipulative, threatening and mendacious. Finally, technical absurdities of gas-chambers and mass-gassing claims unmask these tales as a mere regurgitation of hearsay stories from other camps, among



them foremost Auschwitz. 178 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)

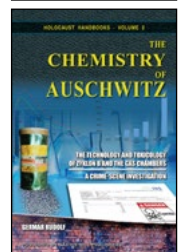
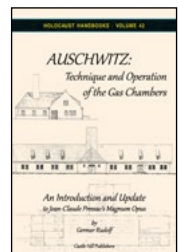
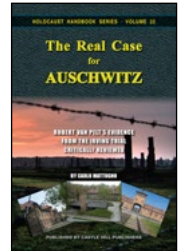
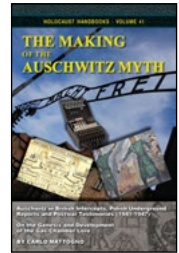
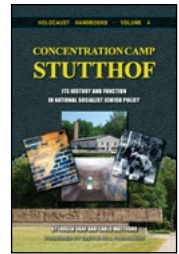
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted 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

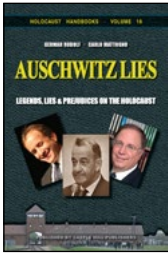
scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

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)

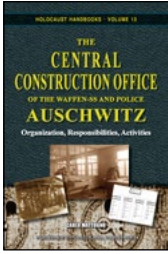
Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers: An Introduction and Update. By Germar Rudolf. Pressac's 1989 oversize book of the same title was a trail blazer. Its many document reprints are valuable, but Pressac's annotations are now outdated. This book summarizes the most pertinent research 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)

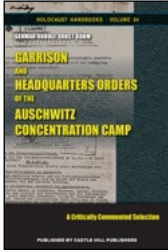




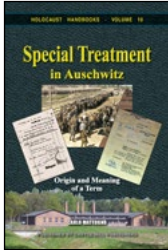
Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged “refutation” of revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers (attacking Leuchter’s famous report, #16), Polish chemist Dr. J. Markiewicz and U.S. chemist Dr. 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)



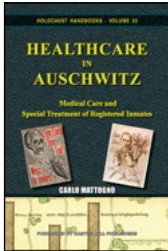
Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Camp. By Germar Rudolf and Ernst Böhm. A large number of the orders issued by the various commanders of the Auschwitz Camp have been preserved. They reveal the true nature of the camp with all its daily events. There is not a trace in them pointing at 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)



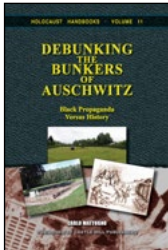
Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like

“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)

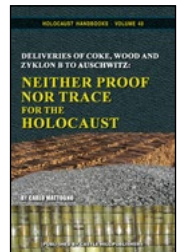
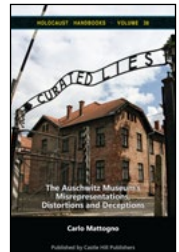
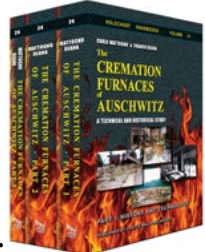
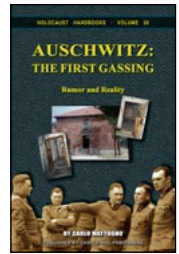
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated 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)

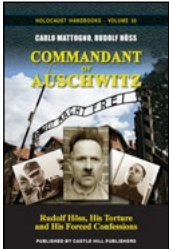
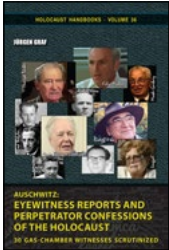
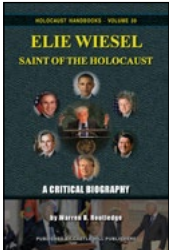
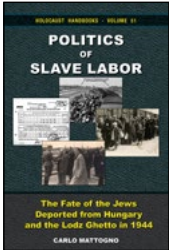
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors 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)

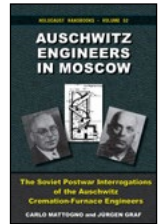
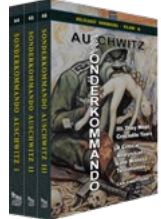
Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Belzec Camp Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. Only two witnesses have ever testified substantially about the alleged Belzec Extermination Camp: The survivor Rudolf Reder and the SS officer Kurt Gerstein. Gerstein's testimonies have been a hotspot 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)



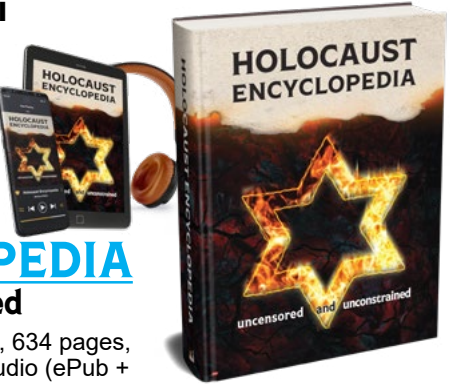
For current prices and availability, and to learn more, go to www.HolocaustHandbooks.com – for example by simply scanning the QR code on the right.



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 (b&w) or hardcover (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**



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 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.

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.

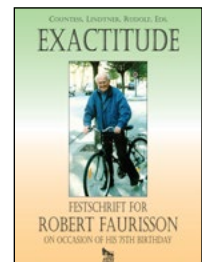
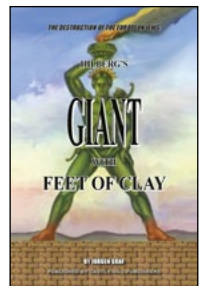
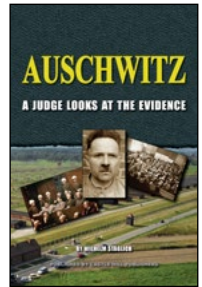
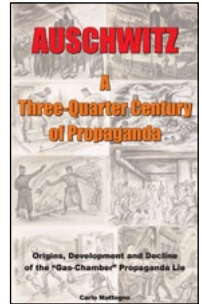
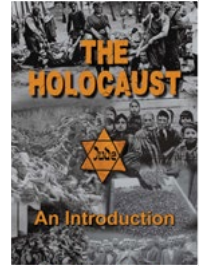
Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda: Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas Chamber" Propaganda Lie. By Carlo Mattogno. Wild rumors were circulating about Auschwitz during WWII: Germans testing war gases; mass murder in electrocution chambers, with gas showers or pneumatic hammers; 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 spokesperson for the orthodox version of the Jewish fate during the Third Reich. 3rd edition 2022, 182 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

Exactitude: Festschrift for Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson. By R.H. Countess, C. Lindtner, G. Rudolf (eds.) Faurisson probably deserves the title of the most-courageous intellectual of the 20th and the early 21st Century. With bravery and steadfastness, he challenged the dark forces of historical and political fraud with his unrelenting exposure of their lies and hoaxes surrounding the orthodox Holocaust narrative. This 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.

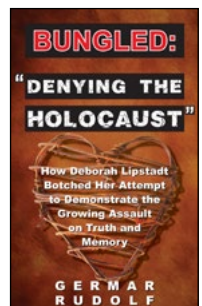
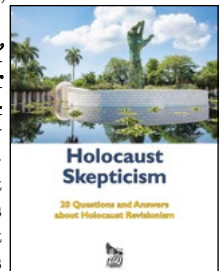
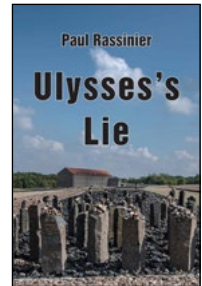
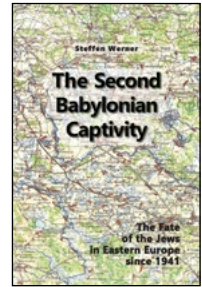
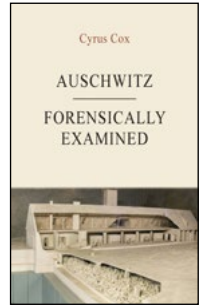
Ulysses's Lie. By Paul Rassinier. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassinier, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. Here he reports from his own experience how the prisoners turned each other's imprisonment into hell without being forced to do so. In the second part, Rassinier 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 Rassinier'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.HolocaustHandbooks.com. Option "Promotion". This item is *not* copyright-protected. Hence, you can do with it whatever you want: download, post, email, print, multiply, hand out, sell... 20 pp., stapled, 8.5"×11", full-color throughout.

Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust" How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory. By Germar Rudolf. With her book *Denying the Holocaust*, Deborah Lipstadt tried to show the flawed methods and extremist motives of "Holocaust deniers." This book demonstrates that Dr. Lipstadt clearly has neither understood the principles of science and scholarship, nor has she any clue about the historical topics she is writing about. She misquotes, mistranslates, misrepresents, misinterprets, and makes a plethora of wild claims without backing them up 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



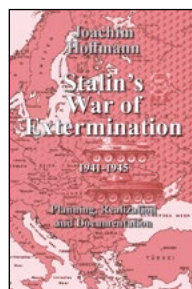
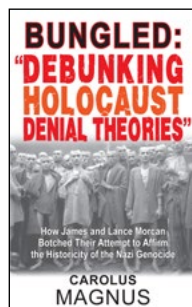
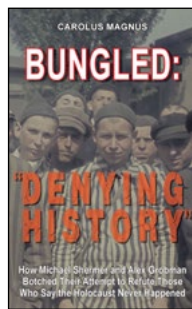
arguments, an exhibition of ideological radicalism that rejects anything which contradicts its preset conclusions. **F for FAIL.** 2nd ed., 224 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: "Denying History". How Michael Shermer and Alex 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"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: "Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories". How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide. By Carolus Magnus. The novelists and movie-makers James and Lance Morcan have produced a book "to end [Holocaust] denial once and for all" by disproving "the various arguments Holocaust deniers use to try to discredit wartime records." It's a lie. First, the Morcans completely ignored the vast amount of recent scholarly studies published by revisionists; 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"×9", 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"×9", 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"x9", 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"x11"

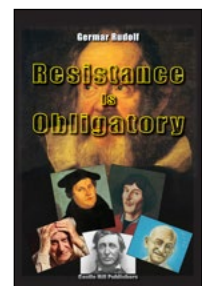
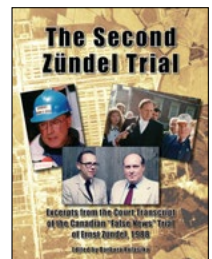
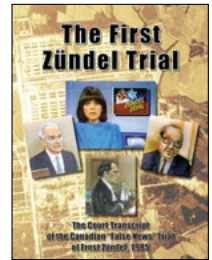
The Holocaust on Trial: The Second Trial against Ernst Zündel 1988. By Ernst Zündel. In 1988, the appeal trial of Ernst Zündel for "knowingly

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"x9", 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"x11", 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 Germar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-Day Witch Hunt. By Germar Rudolf. German-born revisionist activist, author and publisher Germar Rudolf describes which events made



him convert from a Holocaust believer to a Holocaust skeptic, quickly rising to a leading personality within the revisionist movement. This in turn unleashed a tsunami of persecution against him: lost his job, denied his PhD exam, destruction of his family, driven into exile, slandered by the mass media, literally hunted, caught, put on a show trial where filing motions to introduce evidence is illegal under the threat of further prosecution, and finally locked up in prison for years for nothing else than his peaceful yet controversial scholarly writings. In several essays, Rudolf takes the reader on a journey through an absurd world of government and societal persecution which most of us could never even fathom actually exists in a “Western democracy”... 304 pp. pb, 6”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.

Love: The Pursuit of Happiness. By Germar Rudolf. Rudolf’s autobiography on the sensual and emotional aspects of his life: love, affection, romance and erotica, as well as the lack of it. It tells about his human relationships with parents, siblings, friends and girlfriends, wives and children – and with a little puppy called Daisy; about his trials and tribulations as a lover and husband, and most importantly as a father of five children. This book might assist many readers to understand themselves and to help resolve or avoid relationship conflicts. It is an account filled with both humility and humor. Ca. 230 pp. pb, 6”x9” (to appear in late 2024)

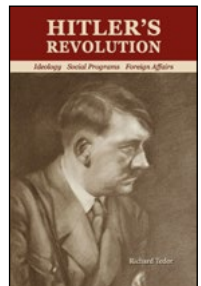
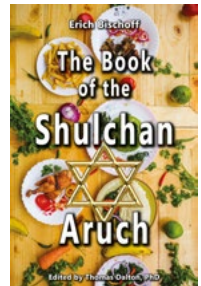
The Book of the Shulchan Aruch. By Erich Bischoff. Most people have heard of the Talmud-that compendium of Jewish laws. The Talmud, however, is vast and largely inscrutable. Fortunately, back in the mid-1500s, a Jewish rabbi created a condensed version of it: the Shulchan Aruch. A fair number of passages 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



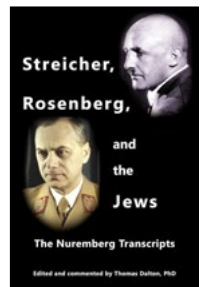
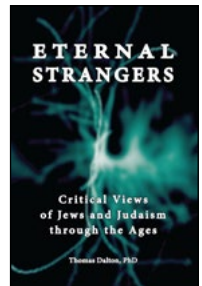
diary does Goebbels discuss any Hitler order to kill the Jews, nor is there any reference to extermination camps, gas chambers, or any methods of systematic mass-murder. Goebbels acknowledges that Jews did indeed die by the thousands; but the range and scope of killings evidently fall far short of the 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.



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