THE HOLOCAUST

Facts versus Fiction

An information brochure on a topic that still impacts many societal and political issues, possibly more than ever.

With many references to free e-books and videos
Some Books from Our Range of Products

**The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry.** By R. Faurisson & G. Rudolf. Written in the mid-1970s, the two main arguments are: 1. All major entities hostile to Germany must have known what was happening to the Jews. 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 is demonstrably correct. This edition has numerous supplements with new information gathered over the last 35 years. 4th ed., 258 pages, b&w ill. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 7)

**The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition.** By F. Leuchter, R. Faurisson & G. Rudolf. Between 1988 and 1991, U.S. expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four detailed reports addressing whether the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first report on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world-famous. Based on chemical analyses and various technical points, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated could not have then been utilized as execution gas chambers. The seals with gas-chamber claims for the camps Dachau, Mauthausen and Hartheim, while the third reviews design criteria and operation procedures of execution gas chambers. The fourth report reviews Pressac’s 1989 tome about Auschwitz, 4th ed., 258 pages, b&w ill. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 16)

**The Giant with Feet of Clay: Raul Hilberg and His Standard Work on the Holocaust.** By Jürgen Graf. Raul Hilberg’s trilogy The Destruction of European Jewry is an orthodox standard work on the Holocaust. But what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a Holocaust, carried out mainly in gas chambers? Graf critically analyzes Hilberg’s evidence and examines the results in light of modern historiography. The results of Graf’s critical analysis are devastating for Hilberg. 3rd ed., 182 pages, b&w ill.

**Concentration Camp Stutthof and Its Function in National-Socialist Jewish Policy.** By C. Mattogno & J. Graf. Orthodox historians claim that the Stutthof camp served as a “makeshift” extermination camp in 1944. 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. 4th ed., 182 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 4)

**Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers: An Introduction and Update.** By G. Rudolf. Pressac’s 1989 oversized book of the same title was a trail blazer. Its many document reproductions are still valuable, but after decades of additional research, Pressac’s annotations are 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 a copy or not. It is a fantastic work that needs a reprint, or are just interested in such a summary in general. 144 pages, b&w ill., bibl. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 42)

**The “Extermination Camps” of “Aktion Reinhardt.”** By J. Graf, T. Kues & C. Mattogno. In late 2011, members of the Holocaust Controversies blog posted a study claiming to refute three of our authors’ monographs on the camps Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka (see p. 7). This tome is their point-by-point response, which makes “mincemeat” out of the bloggers’ attempt at refutation. Note: These two books require familiarity with the above-mentioned books, of which they are a comprehensive update and expansion. Two volumes, more than 600 pp. Currently suspended. A new edition is scheduled for 2024.

**Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence.** By Wilhelm Stäglich. Auschwitz is the epicenter of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. This narrative is based on a wide range of evidence, the most-important of which was presented during two trials: the International Military Tribunal (continued on page 27 of this brochure).

**Introduction**

In the Year 9 after Christ’s birth, Rome rules almost all of Europe. So far, the Romans have only been able to conquer the southwestern part of Germany, and that only with brute force. At this point, Rome sets about to subjugate the rebellious Teutons with brutal force, just as they had done a few decades earlier with the Celts in Gaul and Hispania. However, the Roman losses in this multi-year war are so huge that it is ultimately decided to give up the campaign and instead erect a protective wall, the so-called Limes. Most of Germania remains free, and unlike most other European peoples, the Germanic peoples retain their culture and language, which later develops into what we now call “German”.

1600 years later, Germany was threatened once more when it was systematically raped and looted by various armies from all over Europe during the first Thirty-Year War. In this war from 1618 to 1648, a considerable part of the German population died, mostly of hunger and epidemics. Partly depopulated, dismembered and reduced to insignificance, it took over 200 years for Germany to regain its strength and take control of its own fate. However, the new unification of the German Empire in 1871 led to envy and resentment among those European powers that did not want to accept political and economic competition from central Europe. The result was a second Thirty-Year War, in which this time the whole world pummeled Germany – from August 1914 to May 1915. In contrast to the peace treaty concluding the first Thirty-Year War, there was no peace treaty after the second Thirty-Year War. The victors continued this war with the weapons of law and propaganda. For the European theater of war, only alleged German war crimes were prosecuted in countless trials, and an effective defense was practically impossible. The Allied chief prosecutor put it this way during the Nuremberg Military Tribunal:

“...a military tribunal, this Tribunal is a continuation of the war effort of the Allied nations.” (IMT, Vol. 19, p. 398)

As a result, Germany was dismembered, a fifth of its population expelled from their homeland in the east, millions of them murdered or starved to death, the German industry was dismantled, patents were plundered, and the whole country deliberately left in a long-term state of starvation, resulting in several million more victims. (See James Bacque, Crimes and Mercies, Little, Brown & Co., Toronto 1996)

In addition, a sophisticated re-education program was set in motion which, among other things, was designed to destroy the national pride and wish for independence of the German people once and for all. A member of the U.S. propaganda machine expressed it to a German expert in international law as follows:

“No, atrocity propaganda is how we won the total war. [...] And we are only getting started! We will intensify it, until the last spark of sympathy for the Germans has been eradicated and the German people themselves will be so confused that they will no longer know who they are and what they are doing.” (Prof. Dr. Friedrich Grimm, Politische Justiz, die Krankheit unserer Zeit, Scheur, Bonn 1953, pp. 146-148)

But that was right after the war. When the Cold War broke out in 1948 and the Germans...
were needed as potential cannon fodder against the Soviets, this program of genocide against the German people, originally concocted by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau and implemented under President Truman, was finally abandoned.

Change of scene. – The year is 1960. The birth-control pill is approved for the first time in the USA. A few years later, it is also available in Germany. As a result, the birth rate in Germany falls, first slowly, then faster and ever faster. If the German indigenous population had a birth surplus between the late 1950s and 1966, this is now changing. In 2014, the birth rate of native Germans was only enough to replace a third of the existing population. If this birth rate persists, ethnic Germans will practically be extinct within four generations, i.e. in around 100 years. The huge birth deficit is now being filled by immigrants. The German indigenous population will be completely replaced by immigrants within 100 years. What the Romans did not achieve 2000 years ago and the catastrophes of the two Thirty-Year Wars, is now happening: Finis Germaniae, the end of Germany. The situation is pretty much identical in almost all other European countries: England, Sweden, Poland, Greece, Spain, Italy, France, you name them; even in Russia. Birth rates of the indigenous populations have collapsed, mass immigration from Muslim countries and sub-Saharan Africa fills the void.

And why? Other similarly industrialized, non-European countries such as South Korea or Taiwan also have access to the pill, but without experiencing a population collapse. Nowhere is the indigenous population disappearing as quickly as in Europe. – Why?

In the face of Auschwitz, it is impossible particularly in Germany, but basically everywhere in Europe, to pursue a population policy that maintains the indigenous European population or even allows it to grow. In Germany, the situation is extreme and outright absurd. Every politician there who proposes such a policy is accused of wanting to “give the Führer a child.” Anyone who suggests that native European women or families should receive incentives to have children is confronted with stupid slogans such as “Girls, spread your legs, the Führer needs soldiers!” After Auschwitz, the German indigenous population and culture are unable to survive, and in extension all of Europe. This is not a coincidence. In fact, the Allied victors of World War II had a long-term strategy to deliberately reduce the German indigenous population and replace it with immigrants. (See the Swiss paper ExpressZeitung, No. 28-31, www.expresszeitung.com) However, the victor’s propaganda against Germany, their re-education campaign to turn the Germans into selfish materialists with no interest in the well-being of their people, has infected all of Europe. It has not just destroyed the heart of Europe; it is in the process of wiping out all of Europe’s indigenous populations. It’s an example of a propaganda campaign that has backfired badly on the nations whose governments initiated it. And it is also slowly but surely wiping out European Americans. They may not know it yet, as they are several decades behind, but they, too, will be replaced within a century or two with immigrants (although lucky for them in their case mainly from Latin America, hence with Christian people speaking a European language and having strongly Europeanized cultural backgrounds.)

If you don’t care about any of this, then maybe you care about free speech; about the right to criticize a government. Putin’s Russia demonstrates where curtailing these rights leads: a government brutally suppressing any dissent has gone on a war path that could potentially escalate to a world-wide nuclear Armageddon. In this case we all recognize clearly: It’s either freedom of speech, or the end of the world. It is that important!
Corrections of Original Claims

Majdanek is not an isolated case. Here is a list of former concentration or “extermination camps” of the Third Reich. The second column gives the number of victims claimed immediately after the war, the third an approximation of the numbers claimed by the orthodoxy today, and the last column the post-war-exaggeration multiple:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Initial Death Toll</th>
<th>Death Toll Today</th>
<th>Exaggeration Multiple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auschwitz</td>
<td>4 to 8 million</td>
<td>1 million</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treblinka</td>
<td>3 million</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belzec</td>
<td>3 million</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sobibor</td>
<td>2 million</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majdanek</td>
<td>2 million</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelmno</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauthausen</td>
<td>1 million</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sachsenhausen</td>
<td>840,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dachau</td>
<td>238,000</td>
<td>41,000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unintentionally generated, “random” differences from a set of real numbers (also called “errors”) are characterized by the fact that overestimates and underestimates are roughly equal in total. In the case of the official casualty figures published first, however, the values were always well above the official figures accepted today. This reveals that the original estimates were deliberately and systematically given far too high.

The situation is similar with the murder methods alleged for these camps. The next table contains, in the second column, murder weapons that were claimed during the war or shortly thereafter but are now abandoned as invented. The last column contains the murder weapon claimed today. (For details see the books on the right.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Invented Murder Weapon</th>
<th>Still-Claimed Murder Weapon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auschwitz</td>
<td>war gases, high-voltage, gas showers, gas bombs, pneumatic hammer, conveyor belt mobile gas chamber, stunning gas, unslaked lime, hot steam, high voltage unsubterranean murder chamber, unslaked lime, high voltage, vacuum chlorine gas, a black liquid, collapsible gas-chamber floor</td>
<td>Zyklon B Diesel-exhaust gas Diesel-exhaust gas engine exhaust gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treblinka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belzec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sobibor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majdanek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Million Died. Petty Haggling Is Therefore Immoral!

Some things may have been exaggerated and invented in the heat of the war, but that would not prove that all claims are false, and above all that does not change the fact that 6 million Jews perished. But is this 6-million figure really a fact or just a mystical number? Since when does the world know that 6 million Jews died? And how do we know?

The fact is that this number was already mentioned by some Zionist leaders in June 1945, i.e. immediately after the end of the war, although in the chaos prevailing in Europe at the time, it was impossible to carry out population censuses. The Soviets had published this number in their propaganda press by the end of 1944, and a number of American

Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda, By C. Mattogno. During the war, wild, untrue rumors circulated about Auschwitz: testing of war gases; mass murdered by electrocution, in gas showers, with air hammers… In early 1945, the Soviets spread the lie that 4 million had been killed on electrocution conveyer belts. After the war, “witnesses” and “experts” added more fantasies: gas bombs, canvas-gas chambers; cremation capacity for 400 million… This book then explains by which spurious methods some claims were accepted as “true” and turned into “history.” 128 pp. ill., bibl., index, b&w ill.

Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography, By C. Mattogno. In early 2011, the Holocaust Orthodoxy published a book 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… Mattogno shows with his detailed analysis that mainstream Holocaust historiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 2nd ed., 274 pp. b&w ill., bibl., index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 25)

The Dachau Gas Chamber, By C. Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at Dachau could have fulfilled its function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians, or whether the evidence points to an entirely different purpose. Reviewing witness reports reveals that many claims are nonsense or technically impossible. As many layers of confusing misunderstandings and misrepresentations are peeled away, we discover the truthful core of the existence of this gas chamber. 154 pp. b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 49)
newspapers and magazines had already prophesied during the war that the 6 million Jews living in Hitler’s sphere of influence would be systematically exterminated. The earliest such predictions were published right after Germany’s victory over France in June 1940. However, the Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann had already mentioned in 1936 that 6 million were in mortal danger.

In the 1920s, advertisements and reports in the US press raised huge sums of money to “save the 6 million Jews” who were supposed to be in mortal danger in Poland and the Soviet Union. The same number of Jews threatened with death can even be found in press reports during the First (!) World War. In fact, reports in US newspapers, especially in the *New York Times*, have been appearing since the late 19th Century claiming that 6 million Jews would be systematically exterminated by the anti-Semitic tsarist empire. Even the word “Holocaust” appeared for the first time in this context.

The propaganda carried out since 1880 with the 6-million number should be reason enough to be skeptical of this obviously highly symbolic number. (For details, see the book *The First Holocaust*, featured on the right.)

The establishment’s only monograph on the subject – whose German title translates to *The Scale of the Genocide* – determined the number of Jewish victims of the Holocaust – 6 million of course! – by subtracting the numbers of Jews who lived in the countries previously ruled or occupied by Hitler a few years after the war from the numbers who lived there according to the last pre-war censuses. What is completely ignored in this method is the fact that in the meantime there had been a massive emigration of Jews to Palestine (= Israel) and above all to the USA, but also to many other countries around the globe – and this emigration was definitely encouraged and intensively promoted by the Third Reich. (For the emigration policy of the Third Reich see the book *Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich* presented on the right.) Huge droves of emigrants who never faced any mortal danger were thus magically turned into Hitler’s victims. A factual comparison of the worldwide Jewish population – not just the European part of it – before and after the Holocaust shows completely different, significantly lower numbers of victims. (For details see the book *The Dissolution… on the right.*)

One thing has to be made clear right away:

*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 funnelled much of the money to Zionist and Communist groups. 5th ed., 202 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 6)

*Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich* by Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings about the Third Reich claim that 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., 134 pages, index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 12)

Hopefully we all agree that the first victim of every persecuting state – including the Third Reich – is one too many. Whether there were thousands or millions of victims, injustice remains injustice. But unjustified accusations are wrong as well. Therefore, it must be allowed to express doubts and present opposing arguments. Those who prevent this are putting themselves in the wrong. In addition, every single one of as, whether an expert in this field or not, must always be permitted to examine facts and figures. Those who prevent this are violating our constitutionally protected freedom of conscience.

**Auschwitz – Weighed and Found Wanting**

“Auschwitz is the ultimate symbol of evil,” said Austrian President Heinz Fischer on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the occupation of the Auschwitz Camp by the Red Army. Auschwitz has meanwhile become a menacing portent for everything that is, wants to be or wants to stay German, and by extension anything that is, wants to be or wants to remain European in ethnic and cultural origin.

Auschwitz is the German concentration, labor and alleged extermination camp that is the most widely reported, talked about, researched and published of all the Third-Reich camps. Auschwitz is considered to be the best researched of all the crime scenes of the Third Reich. And yet it is neglected by mainstream research, because when we look at what the historians of the Auschwitz Museum – the world’s leading orthodox Auschwitz researchers – have written on the issue of the mass extermination of Jews at Auschwitz, we are bitterly disappointed: only one 300-page book from a five-volume set that was published around the turn of the millennium deals with this topic, and that only very superficially. To counteract this embarrassing situation, the Auschwitz Museum published a small study ten years later in which 74 documents were reproduced and provided with misleading captions in order to superimpose on these evidentially innocuous or even exculpatory documents some malicious import that they do not have. Critical historians have been able to expose these defamatory falsehoods through detailed archival studies. (For details, see the book *Curated Lies presented overleaf…*)

Although the Auschwitz Museum published a 855-page *Auschwitz Chronicle* in 1990 claiming to chronicle the events of that camp, this book was based on a series of magazine articles from the late 1950s and early 1960s. These had been published by the Auschwitz Museum in German in communist Poland with the transparent but unfortunately successful aim of manipulating the back-then fledgling Frankurt Auschwitz Trial with atrocity propaganda. An in-depth analysis of this work based on today’s knowledge shows that it is full of misrepresentations, lies and deceptions (see Mis-Chronicking Auschwitz on the next page). Our two-volume work *The Real Auschwitz Chronicle* (next page) recti-
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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 inflect 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. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 20)

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gas Chambers. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study investigates all statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. If the 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 quotations, 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., 206 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 17)

The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt’s Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed, By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt is considered one of the best mainstream experts on Auschwitz. He 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 how one by one that van Pelt misrepresented and misinterpreted every single claim of them. This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 694 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 22)
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 true nature of the Auschwitz cremation furnaces is established. These devices were inferior makeshift versions of what was usually produced, and that their capacity to cremate corpses was lower than normal. 2nd ed., 3 parts, 1201 pages, b&w and color ill. (Parts 2 & 3), bibliography, index, glossary. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 24)

Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By C. Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like “special treatment” are said to have been code words for murder. This study focuses on documents about Auschwitz, showing that while “special” had many 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 tactic of mainstream historians – is untenable. 2nd ed., 170 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 10)

Healthcare at Auschwitz: Medical Care and Special Treatment of Registered Inmates. By Carlo Mattogno. 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. 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 Dr. Wirths. His personality refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. 402 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 33)

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 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, 516 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 41)

Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz: Neither Proof Nor Trace for the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno. The Auschwitz Museum tried to prove mass gassings by pointing to documents about deliveries of wood, coke and Zyklon B to Auschwitz. If put into the actual historical and technical context, these documents prove the exact opposite of what is claimed. 200 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 40)

Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office: Organization, Responsibilities, Activities. By Carlo Mattogno. The Central Construction Office of Auschwitz was responsible for planning and constructing the Auschwitz Camp, including the crematories which are said to have contained the “gas chambers.” This emphasizes the importance of the present study, which not only 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. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 13)

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 and their interpretation 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 can also be examined. What exactly was it? How does it kill? Does Zyklon B can also be examined. What exactly was it? How does it kill? Does Zyklon B can also be examined. What exactly was it? How does it kill? Does 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 Dr. Wirths. His personality refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. 402 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 33)

As an overview of forensic research carried out so far on Auschwitz, we recommend:

Auschwitz – Forensically Examined. By Cyrus Cox. The most important findings of Auschwitz forensics in a nutshell. The results of the following studies are summarized and presented in an easy-to-read fashion: Soviet Commission (1945); J. Sehn; R. Dawidowski; J. Robel (Poland 1945); G. Dubin (Austria 1972); F. Leuchter (USA 1988); G. Rudolf (Germany 1991, 2017); C. Mattogno, F. Deana (Italy 1994, 2015); W. Wallwey (Germany 1998) and H. Köchel (Germany 2004/2016). The latest research results are presented concisely on the subjects of “chemical and toxicological research” and “mass cremation.” 126 pp., b&w ill., bibli., index.
The Witnesses

What remains are the witnesses. Here, too, Auschwitz is a prime example, because in addition to the many SS men employed there who testified after the war, there were around 200,000 Auschwitz survivors among the former inmates. Only a tiny fraction of these survivors has testified about mass extermination, but we are still talking about many witnesses. However, if we reduce these statements to those who had first-hand experiences or who testified in sufficient detail to be taken seriously, then we are dealing with not much more than about 30 witnesses – out of 200,000 survivors!

No serious historian should take any testimony at face value which was made about events claimed to have occurred during a war in which both sides used atrocity propaganda to whip up their people and to morally wear down their enemies. Anyone who wants to be taken seriously has to critically examine statements. Is the witness trustworthy? Is his statement credible? Is it coherent or full of internal contradictions? Is it technically possible? Is it supported or refuted by more-reliable types of evidence such as documents and material evidence? (See G. Rudolf’s contribution on “The Value of Testimony and Confessions on the Holocaust” in the book Dissecting the Holocaust presented on the right.)

Orthodox historians rarely ask such questions, and they are certainly not examined in detail by them. Critical historians again are different. Each of their books on the topic subjects testimonies to detailed source criticism. A summary of the source criticism of the 30 most-important statements about Auschwitz has found that there are insurmountable discrepancies between these statements, and that all of them, to some degree or another, either make claims that are technically impossible, and/or they contradict what is considered reliable historical knowledge based on more-reliable evidence. Hence, if lacking better evidence to support these claims, such statements must be discarded as unreliable. (See the second book presented here.)

In the eyes of many people, the most-impressive witness statements about Auschwitz are contained in the autobiographical notes of the former commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höss, which he wrote down while in Polish custody after the war. The Holocaust orthodoxy has so far essentially limited themselves to publishing these records without any criticism. Only a small journal article deals with some chronological peculiarities of Höss’s statements. In contrast to this, critical historians have devoted an entire 466-page book to this key witness (see top right on the next page). It documents how Höss was continuously tortured by the British for three days after the war in order to extract a “confession” from him. It then analyzes the innumerable internal contradictions, the technical impossibilities and absurdities as well as the anachronisms in Höss’s various statements.

In addition, the statements made by Höss about mass extermination are refuted by a large number of documents and other independent studies. The Allies made it clear to Höss that he would only be allowed to live as long as he would make statements considered “useful” for their purposes of legally and historically indicting the German war-time authorities responsible for “the Holocaust” and in extension the entire German nation. And so the lies gushed out of Höss for more than a year in his desperate attempt to postpone his execution as long as possible. He was hanged on April 2, 1947 in the former Auschwitz Camp, which he once commanded.

One of the most-influential witnesses among former Auschwitz inmates was the Jewish doctor Dr. Miklós Nyiszli from Hungary. His statement has also been analyzed in detail by critical historians (see the book presented on the right). Nyiszli claimed in his book, first published in 1946, to have worked in one of the crematoria at Auschwitz-Birkenau as an assistant to Dr. Josef Mengele, and in this position, he claimed to have witnessed the mass murder of Auschwitz in detail. His grotesquely exaggerated statements contradict the statements of other inmates. The most-aggravating circumstance damaging his trustworthiness, however, is that he reported in detail about his appearance as a witness during the Nuremberg trial – although he never appeared there as a witness. Nyiszli’s statements are therefore not usable, as it is an incontrovertible fact that he completely invented major parts of his testimony. Many orthodox historians now
early July 1944, could not have existed. (See the book presented to the right.) This story of gigantic pit burnings outdoors, also rumored by Elie Wiesel, therefore clearly has to be classified as a made-up story!

In conclusion, it can be said that Auschwitz is indeed the best-researched camp of the Third Reich. However, this is not the result of orthodox research, but the result of the tireless efforts of a small group of independent researchers, who are not deterred from their search for the truth, not even by threats and persecution. The orthodox version of history of Auschwitz has been examined in detail by them and has been found wanting - mirabile dictu, elie, tekel, ulphasin (Old Testament, Daniel 5:25–31).

Why Are They Spreading Untruths?

After the communist Eastern Bloc collapsed in 1989/90, the excessively exaggerated claim of a total death toll of 4 million victims for the Auschwitz camp collapsed as well. Very soon, that figure was officially reduced to around one million. The Auschwitz Museum had known for many decades that the old figure was massively exaggerated, but it was only possible to change it in 1990. The Auschwitz Museum’s research curator at the time, Wacław 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, Sept. 14, 1998)

The freedom to say iconoclastic things on the subject of the Holocaust did not last long in Poland, however, because under Western pressure Poland introduced a criminal law in 1998 that threatens anyone who denies “Nazi crimes” with up to three years in prison. Thus, the Auschwitz Museum itself helped create those legends that make it a crime for the museum’s staff to revise them even today, although the overwhelming and self-evident weight of the evidence compel them to do so. Therefore, basically nothing has changed since Joseph Stalin.

The situation is similar in many European countries, because there, too, it is outlawed to question or even refute the orthodox dogma under threat of imprisonment. But even in countries where publicly expressed opposition to the prevailing dogma is not prosecuted, such as in the USA or Great Britain, anyone who touches this “third rail” loses their job, has their career destroyed, and is expelled from “decency society”. Anyone who as a historian wants to write honest, critical history without risking their career is therefore well advised to stay away from this topic as much as possible. What remains are mostly dogmatists who are fanatically deluded and who quickly become unobjective and emotional in the face of established historical facts. Hence, they pretty much have no credibility at all.

Another very influential witness was Elie Wiesel, whose book Night is now required reading in schools in many countries. Interestingly, Wiesel doesn’t even have anything to say about gas chambers in his book. (In the German translation, however – one must speak of forgery here – every occurrence of the word “crematorium” was translated to “gas chamber”?) According to Wiesel’s story, the people who were deported with him from Hungary to Auschwitz in May 1944 were burned in huge fire pits right next to the railway ramp, yet Allied air photos of that time prove that no burning pits ever existed there. Wiesel claimed, as did many other witnesses, that huge flames came out of the crematorium chimneys, although this was technically impossible. (The smoke flues and chimneys of these facilities were about 30 meters long (33 yards), and the coke fires in the cremation furnaces produce practically no flames…).

Here, too, it was critical historians who presented a critical biography of Elie Wiesel and revealed his numerous misrepresentations. (See the book presented at the top right.) Three detailed studies of the testimonies of former Auschwitz inmates who claim to have removed corpses from the gas chambers and burned them come to a similarly devastating verdict. These statements are full of exaggerations, absurdities and technical impossibilities. They are also refuted by a large number of documents. (See the three volumes Sonderkommando Auschwitz on the center right.) As already mentioned, wartime aerial photographs in particular clearly show that the gigantic outdoor pyres, on which hundreds of thousands of murdered Jews are said to have been cremated from mid-May to
of dissenting opinions – a reaction that is evidently expected, if not demanded, of them by the mainstream media. Independent scholars committed to objective truth, on the other hand, adhere to recognized scientific principles, such as free research in any direction which the evidence (not the media) demands, and coming to conclusions on the basis of generally verifiable facts rather than political expectations. It goes without saying that these independent, critical minds also discuss well-founded, divergent views published by their opponents without prejudice and without personal attacks on those opponents.

Critical historians have committed themselves without exception to working as scholars on the basis of generally accepted scientific standards. They see any different kind of approach as unethical, and such an approach would also render their work worthless, into which they invest so much under such contrary measures taken in Germany. Who knows – everywhere in the world!

The reason for this is as follows: towards the end of 2016/beginning of 2017, there was a trend reversal on Amazon. For the first time in history, Amazon sold more books by critical historians on the Holocaust than equivalent books published by the orthodoxy. After years of steady growth, the tipping point was reached where the audience realized that there are two sides to this debate. More and more people were interested in hearing the other side as well. A paradigm shift loomed.

But then the emergency brake was pulled in Israel. Two Jewish cemeteries in the US were desecrated (by a storm, as it later turned out). Together with other Jewish organizations, the Jerusalem Holocaust Center Yad Vashem used this as an opportunity to put Amazon under pressure to censor all books by critical historians. At the same time, an Israeli, who was later arrested for this, made hundreds of bomb threats against Jewish community centers in the United States via fake phone calls. The result of this false-flag operation was that Amazon stopped selling critical books on the Holocaust. (See the book presented on the bottom right).

When critical research into the Holocaust achieved great success in the early 1990s, countermeasures were taken in Germany. Who knows that verbal minutes have never been kept in German criminal trials so that the judges can write whatever suits them in their judgments? In addition, the defense was deprived of the right to introduce exonerating evidence in the 1970s. Since then, the defense has had to ask the judges to do that! In view of the success of critical historians, it
was enforced in the 1990s that the judges in trials against history dissidents can – in principle, must – reject all requests for evidence from the defense. If they do not, they will face criminal prosecution themselves. The next step was to ensure that defense lawyers and defendants who still submit evidence to support dissident views can be punished for this. Then a law was passed that allows judges to gag the defense attorney altogether!

All of this shows that the U.S.s founding fathers were ingenious when adding the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, but that the peoples in many other countries were less fortunate. It also shows that having a constitutionally guaranteed right isn't enough. Corporate censorship by companies that have quasi-monopoly status can be quite as effective as laws enforced at the point of a gun. A democracy depends on citizens being able to access information unimpededly. Hence, where there is censorship, democracy is a mere joke. And a state that dictates at the point of a gun what we can and cannot say is a dictatorship.

Lies have to rely on bayonets to survive. – The truth stands by itself!

Mass Shootings by Task Forces

The Holocaust allegedly did not start with the extermination Camps Auschwitz, Treblinka, etc., which later became notorious, but rather in a rather rampant way by means of uncontrolled mass shootings of Jews by German task forces (Einsatzgruppen) on the territory of the Soviet Union after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war.

The orthodoxy has presented quite a large number of studies on this subject, all of which are characterized by the fact that testimonies are accepted uncritically, Soviet war propaganda is believed unquestioned, and the contents of documents are adopted without being examined.

In view of the escalation that Stalin began right at the beginning of this war, there is no question that massacres also occurred on the German side, and since Jews were regarded as the ultimate enemy by the Third Reich, it can be assumed that Jews, who were vastly overrepresented in partisan activities against German units, were the primary victims in such incidents. The question is, however, to what extent this happened and whether there was an intention and a system of genocide behind it.

Again, a detailed study by a critical historian was required to make it clear that here as well, orthodox scholars produced misleading, incorrect and incomplete representations. (See the book by Carlo Mattogno on the right.) First of all, not only is there a lack of documentary evidence of a geno-

cide plan, but on the contrary, the documents indicate that such a policy did not exist.

Orthodox researchers have already established that the so-called task-force reports, which show the number of civilians murdered by these units, are often contradictory of themselves. In his study, Mattogno meticulously reveals all the numerical inconsistencies and contradictions of the various task-force reports. In order to clarify whether, and if so, to what extent the numbers of victims listed therein, sometimes implausible from the start, correspond to reality, one would have to locate at least a representative number of mass graves, exhume them and carefully examine their contents forensically. Unfortunately, however, this is prevented mainly by Jewish organizations who assert that their religion forbids disturbing the graves. Hence, scholars instead continue to rely on obviously unreliable documents as well as on testimonies mainly collected by Stalinist post-war commissions which are often peppered with absurdities, especially when it comes to claims about exhumations with subsequent cremation of the murder victims on huge pyres, as allegedly carried out by German forces since early 1943.

Gas Vans

The alleged plan to annihilate the European Jews, although undocumented, is said to have been given a material structure for the first time in the form of the claimed extermination camp near the town Kulmhof/Chelmno in German-occupied Poland. Three so-called gas vans are said to have been used in this camp, meaning trucks with a cargo box into which the exhaust gases from the truck's engine were discharged in order to kill victims locked up inside. It was again critical historians who for the first time ever presented detailed studies on both the subject of Chelmno and the gas vans. (See the two books featured on the right.)

A whole series of 30 Diesel trucks of the Saurer make is said to have been converted into gas vans and then used in the Soviet Union by the task forces for gas murders. The problem with this is that Diesel exhaust con-
tains too little toxic carbon monoxide to be effective in killing anyone. Experiments with small mammals, which are much more sensitive than humans, have shown that it takes up to five hours to kill them with Diesel exhaust under the most lethal circumstances.

The origin of the myth of Diesel gas vans can be found in Soviet propaganda starting in 1943, when show trials were conducted against Ukrainian collaborators and German prisoners of war in Kharkov and Krasnodar. Use of a Diesel engine was touted as a diabolical German invention.

A very thorough overview of the testimony presented in support of the gas-van hypothesis clearly shows that the witnesses testified everything imaginable and even the unthinkable on this subject. No fantasy was bizarre enough not to be testified to and accepted in this regard. This is the inevitable result if “Holocaust survivors” are glorified as living saints beyond critique, and anything they say is blindly accepted as unquestionable truth. Such arbitrary testimonies are of no use. As expected, there are no documentary or material traces of these gas vans. None of these gas vans has ever been found, no photo has ever been presented, and no document indicates that such vehicles have ever been built or converted for murder purposes. It’s all “smoke and mirrors.”

Mass Graves, Mass Incineration, Exhumations

Of the five camps called “extermination camps” by the orthodoxy, only Auschwitz had regular crematoria. Chelmno is said to have had a primitive field furnace set into the ground, while at Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka, the corpses are said to have been burned on rail grates within a short period of time.

The few works that orthodox researchers have published on these camps so far are characterized by a complete lack of consideration for the logistical challenges that the construction and maintenance of the number and size of pyres would have posed which would have been required for the quantity of corpses claimed to have been burned on them. (Compare Dalton’s book on Debating the Holocaust, presented below, in which the arguments of both sides are compared.) Thousands of corpses are said to have been dug up from mass graves in these camps every day and then burned on pyres. However, if you look at the testimonies of so-called camp survivors, you get the impression that these pyres built themselves, that no fuel was needed to keep them aflame, and that the unburned remains of more than a million incompletely combusted human corpses dissolved into thin air all by themselves.

More-or-less-detailed forensic investigations on the grounds of these former camps, which have been carried out by orthodox researchers esp-

Don’t Lose Your Firm Footing!

After absorbing information such as that presented in this brochure, the following reactions can be expected from many people who have previously only known the officially approved version of this irksome and charged complex of topics:

1. Spontaneous and outraged rejection, maybe even calls to the police. People with such intense, emotional reactions often quit reading after just a few lines, or they cannot comprehend the facts presented due to their prejudices.

2. Moral confusion, disbelief, horror, maybe even anger: “If all this is true, then we have all been lied to and have been betrayed in the most serious way. How can you still believe anything at all?”

Believe French historian Paul Rassinier. Because he obtained false passports for Jews during World War Two so they could flee from France, the Germans arrested and deported him to the Buchenwald Camp and later to the Dora-Mittelbau Forced-Labor Camp. After the war, Rassinier wrote a book about his experiences. In it you can read how the prisoners in the German camps suffered from privation and abuse, but also how his fellow inmates often enough spread bizarre exaggerations about the concentration camps after the war, for various reasons. (See the book presented on the right.)

Rassinier reminds us that the Third Reich was a dictatorship that trampled civil rights underfoot. Nobody should wish for something like that to happen again. You don’t need gas chambers or a
plan of mass murder to commit such crass violations of civil rights. A relativistic attitude towards civil rights is enough to turn a community into hell for certain minorities. This is no different in Germany and many other European countries today, where many people seriously believe that it is necessary to burn books and persecute dissidents in order to prevent another system to rise that burns books and persecutes dissidents. They don't realize that they are the new tyrants.

By showing that today's historiography of the Third Reich is inaccurate in many areas (see the book on the right on other subject areas of the Third Reich), we are not justifying the crimes actually committed at the time, which are plenty, but rather we are exposing the hypocrisy of many of today's Western societies that pay lip service to civil rights (particularly when violated by China or North Korea), but that react no differently from the Third Reich to dissident voices they violently reject: with censorship, bans, persecution and prosecution.

Today we do not need less rule of law and democracy, on the contrary, we need much more rule of law and democracy!

Here You Can Find More Information

We encourage you to critically question what has been set out here. The subject is far too important and the consequences of deviating from the official version too serious to be taken lightly. In addition, we are not infallible. We make mistakes, and we have to revise our opinion on occasion, just as you hopefully will revise yours as needed. Therefore, inform yourself in detail before you form an opinion, which must also be continuously updated to reflect new information.

The best way to get concise up-to-date information on critical research on the Holocaust is by visiting the revisionist Holocaust Encyclopedia at www.HolocaustEncyclopedia.com. It is continually updated and expanded. This encyclopedia can also be obtained as a reference book (ebook, audio book, soft- and hardcover; see the ad on the right).

If you are looking for introductory books on the subject, we suggest the following titles:

The brief best introduction into the topic of the Holocaust is Thomas Dalton's very affordably priced 115-page booklet The Holocaust: An Introduction (see at the top of the next page).

**Holocaust Encyclopedia: Uncensored and Unconstrained.** All essential aspects of the Holocaust are explained, and their evidence is laid out. Camps such as Auschwitz, Treblinka, Belzec, Sobibor, Dachau, Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald are described in detail. Almost 300 witness accounts are summarized and assessed. Essential documents, forensic findings and killing methods are analyzed. Factors influencing the creation and spreading of the Holocaust narrative are scrutinized. Some 580 entries on ca. 640 pp. 8.5”×11”, illustrated, bibliography, index.

**Hitler's Revolution.** By Richard Tedor. Within four years, Adolf Hitler transformed Germany from bankruptcy to Europe's powerhouse. How was that possible? This study tears apart the thick web of slander that surrounds this controversial figure, looks at many original German sources, and challenges the traditional view of history. It is aimed at everyone who feels that something is missing in conventional presentations. 328 pages illustrated, bibliography, index.

For some more detailed information, we recommend Breaking the Spell: The Holocaust, Myth & Reality (center right). In this work, English science historian Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom explains the Holocaust issue in readily accessible terms from both a scientific and a societal point of view. With around 260 pages of text, this book has become our best-seller in the Holocaust category. The 310-page book Debating the Holocaust (see page 24) goes a little deeper into the subject. Professor of philosophy Dr. Dalton probes the subject by contrasting and comparing the main arguments of both sides in this dispute, which officially does not even exist.

For an even more comprehensive book of almost encyclopedic scope, we recommend the 530-pages Lectures on the Holocaust (see bottom right), which has been called a reference work due to its extensive coverage of the topic. Due to its unusual style of dialogue, the book is at the same time a gripping read, because these dialogues read the reader straight into the debate. Despite its size, the book is very reasonably priced, and can be downloaded as a free e-book at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com.

For those who really want to learn all the details, we recommend the individual volumes of our Holocaust Handbooks series. Most of them can be downloaded free of charge from www.HolocaustHandbooks.com as e-books (PDF, ePub). Hence, it doesn't cost you anything to get the information these books contain, and you can even redistribute them free of charge.


**The Holocaust: An Introduction.** By T. Dalton. The Holocaust—six million Jews gassed, shot, starved to death, we are told. But: Where did the six-million figure come from? How 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 censorship on this topic? The Holocaust, the greatest murder mystery in history, is of greatest importance. Let’s see where the evidence leads. 132 pp. ill., bibli., index.

**Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality.** By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, the British cracked the German “Enigma” code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, radio messages between German concentration camps and their headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics. Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these intercepts and a wide array of corroborating evidence to show that witness statements supporting the human-gas-chamber narrative clash with scientific data. He concludes that Holocaust history, written by the victors, is distorted, exaggerated and largely wrong. With a foreword by Prof. Dr. James Fetzer. 6th ed., 285 pages, b&w ill., bibli., index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 31)

**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. A comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the critical research into the Holocaust, written in easy-to-read dialogue style. 4th ed., 612 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 15)
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(Continued from page 2...) 1945/46, and the German Ausch- witz Trial of 1963-1965 in Frankfurt. Stäglich, until the mid-1970s a German judge, critically analyzed this evidence, thus revealing the incredibly scandalous way in which the Allied victors and later the German judicial authorities bent and broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Stäglich also exposes the shockingly superficial way in which historians are dealing with many incongruities and dis- crepancies of the historical record. 3rd edition 2015, 428 pp. b&w ill.

The Neurologie and Sachsenhausen Gas Chambers. By Carlo Mattogno. The evaluation of many interrogation protocols 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 the notorious Theresienstadt. 178 pp., 8 pp., b&w ill., bibliography, index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 50)

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, demonstrating 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. Ca. 320 pp., b&w ill., bibliography, index. (Holocaust Handbooks, Vol. 51)

Skeptic Magazine

Bungled: “Denying History”. How Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened. Skeptic Magazine editor Micha- eil Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book in 2000 which many claim is “a thorough and thoughtful answer to all the claims of the Holocaust deniers.” In 2009, a new “updated” edition appeared with the same ambitious goal. In the meantime, revisionists had published some 10,000 pages of archival and forensic research results. Would their updated edition indeed an- swer all the revisionist claims? In fact, Shermer and Grobman completely ignored the vast amount of recent scholarly studies and piled up a heap of falsifications, contor- tions, omissions, and fallacious interpretations of the evidence. In fact, what the authors claim to with his unrelenting exposure of their lies and hoaxes sur- rounding the other Holocaust “evidence” as a non-entity. This book describes and celebrates the man, who passed away on October 21, 2018, and his work dedicated to accuracy and marked by innumerable errors. 150 pp. b&w ill...
have demolished is not revisionism but a ridicu-
lous parody of it. 170 pp. bibl., index, b&w ill...

**Bungled: “Debunking Holocaust Denial Theo-
ries”, How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their
Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi
Genocide.** By Carolus Magnus. The novelists,
authors, and onions James and Lance Morcan
have produced a book “to end Holocaust denial
once and for all.” To do that, they claim to have
refuted all the deniers’ arguments. But it’s a lie.
First, they completely ignored the vast amount
of recent scholarly stud-
ies published by revisionists; they
didn’t even mention them. Instead,
they engaged in shadowboxing,
creating some imaginary, bogus “revisionists”
who say what they think the
tories want to hear. Then they
were pure to pieces. In addition,
their knowledge even of their own
side’s source material was dismal,
and the way they backed up their misleading
or false claims was pitifully inadequate. F for FAIL.

506 pp. index, bibl., b&w ill...

**Resistance is Obligatory!** By Germar Rudolf. In
2005 Rudolf, a peaceful dissident and publisher
of revisionist literature, was kidnapped by the
U.S. government and deported to Germany.
There the local lager regime staged a show
trial against him for his historical with the Ru-
dolf was not permitted to defend his historical
opinions, as the German penal law prohibits this.
Yet he defended himself any-
way: for 7 full days, Rudolf gave
a speech in the courtroom, during
which he proved systematically that
only the revisionists are scholarly in their
approach, whereas the Holo-
caust orthodoxy is merely pseudo-
scientific. He then explains the psychol-
ogy behind why it is
everyone’s obligation to resist, without violence,
a government which throws peaceful dissidents
into dungeons. 2nd ed. 2016, 382 pp. b&w ill...

**Hunting Germar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-
Day Witch Hunt.** By Gerhard Rudolf. German
born revisionist activist, author and publisher
Germar Rudolf describes how events made
him convert from a Holocaust believer to a Ho-
locaust skeptic. In this turn unhealed a tsu-
nami 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, put on a
show trial where filing motions
to introduce evidence is illegal under the threat of further pros-
escution, and finally locked up in an insane asylum.

Rudolf explains how Soviet propagandists incited
their soldiers to unlimited hatred against
everything German, and he
gives the reader a short but extre-
meely useful glance into what happened
when these Soviet soldiers finally reached Ger-
man soil in 1945: A gigantic wave of looting,
assassin, rape, torture, and mass murder… 432 pp.
bibl., index, b&w ill...

**Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn
World.** Udo Walendy. Mainstream historians in-
sist that Germany was the main, if not the sole
culpit for unleashing World War II in Europe.
The present book claims this is refuted. A great
number of documents on the foreign policies of
the Great Powers before September 1939 as
well as memoirs of the persons
directly involved in the decisions that led to World War II tell a
different story. Together, they made possible Walendy’s recon-
struction of the events before the outbreak of the war in 1939.
The present edition has been slightly revised.

**Goebbels on the Jews.** By Thomas Dalton.
From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Jo-
seph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. From it,
we get a detailed look at the attitudes of one of
the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goeb-
ells shared Hitler’s dislike of the Jews, and
likewise wanted them totally removed from the
Reich territory. Ultimately, Goebbels and others
sought to remove the Jews com-
pletely from Europe. This would
be the “final solution” to the Jew-
ish Question. Goebbels knew in the diary
does Goebbels discuss any
Hitler order to kill the Jews, nor
is there any reference to exter-
mination camps, gas chambers,
or any methods of systematic
mass-murder. Goebbels ac-
knowledges 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. 280 pp.
index, bibl..

**Eternal Strangers: Critical Views of Jews and
Judaism through the Ages.** By Thomas Dalton.
Eternal Strangers is a book thatแช
Jews have been disliked for centuries. But why? Our best
hope for understanding this recurrent ‘anti-Sem-
Sitism’ 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 pat-
terns. Such a study reveals a strikingly consistent
observations: Jews are seen in very negative,
yet always similar terms. The persistence of such comments
is remarkable and suggests that the cause for such hatred
lies in the Jews themselves—
in their attitudes, their values, their ethnic traits and their
beliefs. This book addresses
the modern-day “Jewish problem”

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in all its depth—something which is arguably at the root of many of the world’s social, political and economic problems. 186 pp. index, bibl.

The First Zündel Trial: The Transcript. In the early 1980s, Ernst Zündel, a German immigrant living in Toronto, was indicted for allegedly spreading “false news” by selling copies of Richard 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 they are available — unabridged and unedited. 820 pp. 8.5”×11”.

The Second Zündel Trial: Excerpts from the Transcript. By Barbara Kulaszka (ed.) In 1988, German-Canadian Ernst Zündel was on trial again for spreading false news about the Holocaust. Zündel staged a magnificent defense, an attempt to prove that revisionist concepts of “the Holocaust” are essentially correct. This historic trial inspired major research efforts as expounded in the series Holocaust Handbooks, mainly due to the Leuchter Report (see p. 25) and British historian David Irving taking the stand for the defense. This work consists of unabridged quotes from, and summaries of, the court transcript. When Amazon banned the first edition, we put it back in print. 500 pp. 8.5”×11”; bibl., index, b&w ill.

The Holocaust on Trial. By Ernst Zündel. In contrast to the previous two books, which are basically historic court documents, this one is a succinct, easily readable and enjoyable summary of the Second Zündel Trial, introduced by a summary of Zündel’s first trial, and followed by what happened to Zündel afterward. It was written by Ernst Zündel himself, who published the first edition in 1990 under the pen name Robert Lenski. Here you can read the story from the horse’s mouth — Ernst Zündel’s lasting legacy. 424 pp. b&w ill., index.

Unmasking Anne Frank: Her Famous Diary Expose as a Literary Fraud. By Ikuo Suzuki. No single person better represents the face of the Holocaust than Anne Frank. Her diary is compulsory reading for many school students around the world. Therefore, its influence on the shaping of young minds cannot be underestimated. This new book exposes Anne’s famous diary as a deceptive and highly misleading story written by somebody else altogether. For the first time, we can read a critique of this global bestseller. Our view of Anne Frank – and of all Jews who suffered in the Holocaust – will never be the same. 192 pp. bibl.

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.
What Is the Truth?

Majdanek is the name of a German concentration camp that operated from 1939 to 1944 on the outskirts of the Polish city of Lublin. It was the first of the large German camps to be occupied by Allied troops – in the summer of 1944. During a press conference on August 25th, 1944, the Soviets claimed a death toll of some two million for that camp.

About a year later, during the Nuremberg Military Tribunal, the Soviets claimed death toll of up to 1.5 million. Many of these victims are said to have been murdered in seven gas chambers.

Three years after the war, this number was reduced to 360,000 by a Polish commission. The next drop to 235,000 victims came after the collapse of the communist Eastern bloc. The last reduction so far was made in 2005 by the director of the Majdanek Museum: According to this, there were 78,000 victims, and five of the seven gas chambers originally claimed were no longer mentioned without giving any reason for this revision.

Hence, of the initially claimed 2,000,000 victims, only just under 4% are left today.

Critical historians have always insisted that the Majdanek death-toll figures have been greatly exaggerated (about 42,000 victims can be documented) and that there were no homicidal gas chambers in that camp at all. For this dissent they were slandered and persecuted.

If we look at the development of the orthodox narrative about other National-Socialist camps, it looks rather similar: Since the end of the war, the claimed death tolls have been drastically reduced over and over again, and all kinds of atrocity allegations had to be dropped.

So who can you still believe? Read for yourself ...