

**DELIVERIES OF COKE, WOOD AND
ZYKLON B TO AUSCHWITZ:**

**NEITHER PROOF
NOR TRACE
FOR THE
HOLOCAUST**

BY CARLO MATTOGNO



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to Auschwitz

Neither Proof nor Trace for the Holocaust

Carlo Mattogno



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Set in Times New Roman

Cover Illustration: Wood piles, a coke pile, and a collection of empty Zyklon B cans as exhibited at the Majdanek Museum.

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Introduction

In 2011, an important article was published by Piotr Setkiewicz, director of the Research Center at the Auschwitz Museum, which is titled “The Supply of Materials to the Crematoria and Gas Chambers at Auschwitz: Coke, Wood, Zyklon.” His exposition far surpasses all previous discussions on the topic by orthodox Holocaust historians (especially the rather slapdash one by van Pelt 2002), and also raises what appear to be certain significant issues. It therefore deserves to be examined more carefully.

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

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

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

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

This is, however, the very same dubious method used by Danuta Czech in the preparation of her *Auschwitz Chronicle*.¹ Yet Setkiewicz wants to go beyond this by analyzing documents previously ignored by the Auschwitz Museum which should provide new evidence.

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

My present study is a *direct* response to Setkiewicz’s arguments, objections and explanations, each of which I will analyze individually and then as a whole.

Carlo Mattogno, May 2015, revised in March 2021

¹ See in this regard my critical analysis in Mattogno 2021.

I. Coke

Setkiewicz states that the first Topf double-muffle furnace in Crematorium I at Auschwitz began operating on August 15, 1941, which is correct, and that its capacity “was estimated at 70 corpses per day” (p. 48).² He does not explain, however, just who was responsible for this estimate, which is moderately exaggerated (roughly one-and-a-half-times the device’s theoretical capacity).³

He then calculates the number of bodies cremated until the end of 1940 as 1,500 to 1,800, based on the following data (pp. 48f.):

- On the occasion of Christmas that year, permission was given by Rudolf Höss to deliver 6,000 food parcels to the camp.
- Around that time, identification numbers 7500-7800 were assigned to new inmates of the camp.
- Up to that date, some 100 prisoners had been transferred out of Auschwitz.

Hence, the following calculation results:

$(7,500 - 6,000 - 100 =) 1,400$, or $(7,800 - 6,000 - 100 =) 1,700$.

The exact number of transferred detainees is unknown, and receiving 6,000 parcels does not necessarily prove the presence of 6,000 inmates in the camp, but it can be assumed that the above figures are quite close to reality.

With good approximation, it can be said that about 5,800 inmates died in Auschwitz between May 1940 and July 1941, on average some 14 per day, but it must be assumed that the average mortality increased progressively with the passage of time due to the steady increase in the number of registered inmates. On the basis of the above data, a maximum number of 1,900-2,000 deaths can be assumed for the period May-December 1940.

The conclusion subsequently drawn by Setkiewicz is incomprehensible, though (p. 49):

² Page numbers subsequently given in parentheses refer to Setkiewicz’s article.

³ See in this regard Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, pp. 251-265, 292-311.

“The crematorium worked for about 100 days up to around December 15-20, 1940, so we can assume that during this time between a minimum of several bodies and a maximum of several hundred bodies were cremated every day in the crematorium.”

If the first cremation was carried out on August 15 (p. 48), the crematorium was operational for 127 days until December 20, so that on average ($1,700 \div 127 =$) 13 corpses would have been cremated per day; taking Setkiewicz's 100 days, which is unsubstantiated, the daily average would increase to 17 cremations, which means that the alleged cremation of several hundred bodies a day in this period of time is completely outside the realm of possibility.

It should also be noted that, until August 14, dead prisoners were obviously not cremated in the crematorium, but were first buried in a mass grave and then cremated in the crematorium of Gleiwitz (p. 48). However, the number of these deaths was rather small, because only 1,900 prisoners had been registered up to August 15, 1940.

In this context, Setkiewicz adds that “one safe measure for the number of bodies cremated during this period is also given in the register of supplies shipped to the camp on August 31, which lists the delivery of 1,000 fireclay identification markers (*Schamotte-Erkennungsmarken*), which were put in the furnace along with the dead bodies, and 500 urns (*Aschekapseln*) numbered 1 through 500” (p. 49). The corresponding document, reproduced by the author in another study, says: “1000 fireclay identification markers, 500 urns numbered 1-500” (Setkiewicz 2001a, p. 101; see Document 1).

Setkiewicz misinterprets the meaning of this delivery.

On June 3, 1940, the Topf Company offered the SS New Construction Office of Auschwitz (SS *Neubauleitung*), for the start of operation of the crematorium, “500 urns and the same number of fireclay markers.”⁴ In civilian crematoria, these numbered markers were placed on the coffin – in Auschwitz directly on the corpse – to identify the ashes, hence the term identification markers (*Erkennungsmarken*). The marker was in fact collected from the muffle's ash container along with the ashes of the dead, allowing identification. This means that at Auschwitz it was planned to cremate every corpse separately (one per muffle), and to make sure that the ashes put in an urn and sent to the deceased prisoner's family were indeed only the ashes of that inmate. If we hypothesize that two or more corpses were cremated simultaneously in one muffle, such a procedure would make no sense, because markers and ashes would blend indistinguishably.

⁴ RGVA, 502-1-327, pp. 226f., see Document 2.

In 1946, many similar markers were found near Crematorium II. In 1981, Adam Żłobnicki stated the following about them:⁵

“In 1946, I was intrigued by the fact that in front of the entrance to Crematorium II there were ceramic disks on the ground. On each disc, there was a number. As it turns out, these disks also interested the investigating judge Jan Sehn of the District Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes, which at that time (1946) investigated the area of the former Auschwitz camp, gathering the remaining evidence. The aforementioned Judge Jan Sehn approached me with a request to excavate the soil at that location. I did as he requested, and discovered that these disks were not only on the surface, but also buried in the ground. I dug up a large number of these disks. I must explain that the disks I unearthed were buried wrapped together forming rolls tens of centimeters long. I dug up so many of these rolls of disks that I was able to fill an entire bucket with these objects. I personally handed all these objects to Judge Sehn, who brought them to Krakow. I have no idea what those disks were.”

It would appear, then, that these identification markers were in use even in Crematorium II at Birkenau.

A Brief History of the Furnaces of Crematorium I

In this section I summarize what I wrote in depth in my specific study on the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz-Birkenau (Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, pp. 212-228)

The first crematorium at Auschwitz can be looked at from an entirely different perspective.

On November 7, 1940, the head of construction SS *Untersturmführer* August Schlachter informed the Topf Company of the following:

“The current utilization of the cremation device installed by you here has shown that the device is too small after all.”

The SS New Construction Office wanted to double the capacity of the facility and asked Topf to send to Auschwitz an employee of the company to discuss the matter on site.⁶

On November 22, the SS New Construction Office sent a letter to Office II C2 of the Main Office Budget and Construction (*Hauptamt Haushalt und Bauten*) requesting authorization for the purchase of the second furnace, justifying the request as follows:⁷

⁵ Deposition by A. Żłobnicki of November 18, 1981. APMO, *Oświadczenia* (Depositions), Vol. 96, pp. 63a and 70.

⁶ RGVA, 502-1-312, p. 146.

⁷ RGVA, 502-1-327, p. 173.

“The past operation of the crematorium has shown that already during the relatively good season the furnace with two muffles is too small; the Commandant’s Office as well as the Political Department have approached the SS New Construction Office and have urgently requested to expand the facility by two muffles.”

From August 15 to December 31, 1940, as seen above, mortality at Auschwitz was at maximum 2,000 deaths, an average of 15 per day. It is evident that the mortality increased progressively with the increasing number of prisoners interned in the camp and the approach of winter. However, it could not continuously exceed Setkiewicz’s estimate of the cremation capacity: 70 corpses per day. In fact, if that were the case, in November alone there would have died ($70 \times 30 =$) 2,100 inmates, which is obviously impossible. The order of magnitude was therefore necessarily smaller, commensurate with the actual cremation capacity of this facility: one cremation in one muffle per hour, theoretically 48 in two muffles within 24 hours.

In the letter sent by the Topf Company on November 1, 1940 to the SS New Construction Office of Mauthausen Camp, to which an estimate was attached for the “delivery of one Topf coke-fired cremation furnace with compressed-air blower” as well as a “forced-draft device”, we read:⁸

“Our Mr. Prüfer had already informed you that in the furnace offered previously, two corpses can be cremated per hour.”

To this letter was attached Topf’s Drawing No. D57253 of June 10, 1940, which referred to a “coke-fired cremation furnace and foundation plan”, i.e. the first furnace of the crematorium at Auschwitz.⁹

In a letter to the SS New Construction Office of Mauthausen dated November 23, 1940, Topf specified:¹⁰

“We also want to mention that Auschwitz CC in Upper Silesia has now ordered from us a second coke-fired double-muffle furnace of the same model as the one planned for you.”

Prüfer therefore referred to the type of double-muffle furnace installed at Auschwitz. Considering the technical specifications for the time required for shutting down the furnace and cleaning the grates of the gas generators – about four hours per day¹¹ – the daily cremation capacity was effectively about 40 corpses.

Setkiewicz (p. 48) mentions information originating with the Polish resistance movement (the “Report on the Situation during the Period of April 1 to August 15, 1941”) which states (*Obóz...* 1968, p. 7):

⁸ Letter from Topf to SS *Neubauleitung* of Mauthausen dated November 1, 1941. BAK, NS4/Ma 54. See Mattogno/Deana, Part 2, Doc. 194, pp. 318-320.

⁹ Mattogno/Deana, Part 2, Doc. 202, pp. 340-344.

¹⁰ BAK, NS 4/Ma 54.

¹¹ Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, pp. 312-314.

“Mortality is obviously lower than during the freezing winter, when the daily average was a few tens and the maximum [mortality] was 86 people on October 28, 1940.”

This is perfectly compatible with what I already said earlier, in that a figure of 86 deaths per day, if true,¹² would have been an altogether exceptional peak value.

It follows from this that the first crematorium at Auschwitz could not even support the continuous cremation of a few dozen corpses per day.

Setkiewicz, instead of openly acknowledging this, undertakes a convoluted line of reasoning. In fact, he explicitly refers to this exceptional peak mortality when writing:

“Since this figure was close to or even exceeded the maximum capacity of the only crematorium that existed at the beginning of November, the command of KL Auschwitz issued an order to the firm Topf und Söhne for the installation of a second identical furnace.” (p. 49)

It is true that the figure in question – 86 deaths – was above the cremation capacity attributed by Setkiewicz to the double-muffle furnace, but the average mortality, according to his own source, was well below that.

The documents mention another important fact. On January 8, 1941, Schlachter wrote the following to Topf:¹³

“The SS New Construction Office has already informed you by telegraph that the first furnace has already been damaged due to heavy use and, therefore, can no longer be used at full capacity.”

On January 13, 1942, Schlachter sent a telegram to Topf in which he stated:¹⁴

“Monolite grates and internal walls have burnt out.”

As a matter of fact, the grates of the cremation chambers and the internal walls of the gas generators had fused. On January 21, Schlachter informed Topf that the doors of the gas generators were also worn out:¹⁵

“Furthermore, two gas generator closures must be delivered as quickly as possible for repair work because the old ones have completely burnt through.”

And this even though, from the opening of the camp (June 1940) to January 12, 1941, merely about 2,000 prisoners had died, who were not even all cremated in the furnace, as I explained earlier.

¹² I could not verify this number, which may be too high. In August 1941, with an undoubtedly larger camp population, 1,277 inmates died, an average of 41 per day; the maximum mortality occurred on August 8 with 81 deaths. See Mattogno 2019a, pp. 248f.

¹³ RGVA, 502-1-327, p. 180.

¹⁴ RGVA, 502-1-312, p. 130.

¹⁵ RGVA, 502-1-312, p. 80.

In practice, the first double-muffle furnace at the Auschwitz crematorium was seriously damaged by the “heavy use” of a few tens of cremations a day, and as a result of no more than some 2,000 cremations in total.

This data should be kept in mind when considering what Setkiewicz says regarding the Birkenau crematoria, which I will do in due course.

Setkiewicz deals next with the coke and coal supplied to Auschwitz. He summarizes the supply of coal and coke from June 1941 to October 1942 as follows (p. 50):

Table 1: Supply of Coal and Coke to Auschwitz between June 1941 and October 1942

	Coal	Coke		Coal	Coke
June 1941	389	0	March 1942	333	101
July 1941	100	260	April 1942	204	20
August 1941	800	60	May 1942	104	318
September 1941	234	358	June 1941	204	102
October 1941	361	214	July 1942	1,150	239
November 1941	79	100	August 1942	220	524
December 1941	279	121	September 1942	99	833
January 1942	88	143	October 1942	125	661
February 1942	902	0	Total	5,671	4,054

Setkiewicz does not know how to handle these statistics. He posits that the increase in fuel supplies in mid-1942 may be related to the fact that at that time three cremation furnaces operated simultaneously, but then he explains that coke was also used in the boiler rooms of various central-heating systems in larger buildings (commandant’s office, prison, SS hospital), in garages and in the transport section, in the baths and, to a more-limited degree, in the disinfection facilities; coal was commonly used in the camp kitchens and for heating purposes in SS quarters, offices, workplaces and even in the prisoners’ blocks at the Main Camp and in the barracks at Birkenau (p. 51).

What purpose is served, then, by these statistics? We will find out later why Setkiewicz put them forth.

The author next deals with the supplies of coke to the crematoria. His purpose is to discredit revisionist arguments based on the coke consumption of the crematoria, yet without ever mentioning those arguments, arguing that no certain conclusion can be drawn from the documented fuel supplies.

According to individual existing work orders, he says, “it could be established that in the period from January 30, 1942 until June 2, 1943 (466 days) 643.5 tons of coke deliveries to Crematorium I were recorded for 216 days” (p. 51). He then argues that the supplies in question are incomplete. In particular, argues Setkiewicz, since

“there are no existing coke delivery tickets for the period of Jan. 31 – Feb. 15 (16 days), Feb. 25 – March 4 (8 days), March 27 – April 3 (8 days), April 28 – May 8 (only one ton of coke delivered over 11 days) and finally for the period July 19 – Aug. 9 (22 days), it is difficult to assume that, in the face of steadily increasing mortality in the Main Camp, no coke at all was delivered to the crematorium [during the time periods mentioned]” (p. 52)

Before examining in detail Setkiewicz’s arguments, it is necessary to explain the nature of the documents which we are discussing. The coke orders are recorded in a series of documents called “*Bescheinigung*” (certificate) that record the quantity of coke delivered and the delivery date (see Document 3).

On the basis of these orders, the Auschwitz Museum compiled a list of supplies of coke (and firewood) which runs from February 16, 1942 to October 19, 1943 (see Document 4). There are also three supplies not included on that list, but they partly overlap with those contained in it, as shown further below, that is:

- Jan. 29 – Feb. 3, 1943: 13 tons of coke
- March 4 – April 2, 1943: 68 tons of coke
- May 19 – June 21, 1943: 47 tons of coke (p. 53)

Returning to Setkiewicz, his statements are incomprehensible. First, the end of the time span mentioned by Setkiewicz – June 21, 1943 – should be the last day on which Crematorium I operated, but we know for certain that it continued operating until at least July 16, 1943, when the head of the Central Construction Office at Auschwitz, SS *Sturmbannführer* Karl Bischoff, contacted the head of the garrison administration (SS *Standortverwaltung*), SS *Obersturmbannführer* Karl Ernst Möckel, requesting to shut down the crematorium because it constituted a fire hazard for the two Political Department barracks that had been built recently in close proximity.¹⁶

Second, as of March 1943, the coke was delivered concurrently also to Crematoria II and IV of Birkenau, so it is unknown how much coke was delivered to Crematorium I alone.

Third, the figure put forward by Setkiewicz, 643.5 tons, is not reflected in the documents. According to the list compiled by the Auschwitz Museum (Document 2), the coke delivered up to June 2, 1943 amounted to 712 tons, to which must be added another 39 tons, as I will explain below, which brings the total to 751 tons, without considering the wood, which I will deal with below.

Fourth, Setkiewicz does not consider the possibility that the largest gaps in the list in question can be explained by the fact that the crematorium was out of service, and therefore, due to a lack of consumption, did not receive any

¹⁶ RGVA, 502-1-324, p. 1. See Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, p. 228, and Part 2, Doc. 183, p. 296.

coke supplies. We will see that the largest gap, that of 22 days, but also a few others, are explained precisely by that.

But there is also a much-more banal reason why no coke was delivered to the crematorium on 56 days: as can be seen from Table I in the Appendix, no coke was ever delivered on Sundays!

With regard to coke, I have added the additional supplies indicated by Setkiewicz to the list compiled by the Auschwitz Museum. The reasoning is as follows:

1. Delivery during Jan. 29/Feb. 3. of 13 tons: this is not on the Museum's list and is simply added.
2. Delivery during March 4/April 2 of 68 t: during this period, the Museum's list registers 42 t of coke, so we must add $(68 - 42 =)$ 26 tons. Assuming that the delivery April 2 was three tons as during the entire month, the breakdown is 62 t in March and $(39 + 3 =)$ 42 t in April.

In the 30 aforementioned days, the Museum's list contains coke deliveries on 12 days; since deliveries were three tons on average, the 26 tons of coke not tallied in the list correspond to deliveries made in about $(26 \div 3 =)$ nine days, so that during the remaining $(30 - 12 - 9 =)$ nine days no deliveries were made.

3. Delivery during May 19/June 21 of 47 t: during this period the Museum's list contains 38 t of coke, so we must add $(47 - 38 =)$ 9 tons of coke.

According to the Museum's list, during this period of 34 days, coke was delivered only on eleven of those days; since the average of each delivery was about three tons, it follows that the deliveries took place on three other days $(9 \div 3 = 3)$, on 14 of a total of 34 days; this shows that during the remaining $(34 - 14 =)$ 20 days no coke was delivered.

We thus add a total of $(13 + 26 + 9 =)$ 48 tons.

Therefore, it is certain that the list compiled by the Auschwitz Museum has gaps, and it is equally certain that coke was not delivered every day.

Setkiewicz agrees and observes the following: if we assume that, in the period from August 18 to September 30, 1942, on days when the Museum's list does not record any coke deliveries, they did not happen (*i.e.* four days in August and five days in September), and since during this period 2,494 deaths were recorded in the Morgue Registry (*Leichenhallenbuch*), and 77 tons of coke were delivered to the crematorium (78 according to the list), then the cremation of each corpse required $(77,000 \div 2,494 =)$ about 30 kg of coke (p. 52).

Actually, there are 2,748 deaths recorded in the Morgue Registry for this period, but that does not change the values by much: $78,000 \div 2,748 = 28.4$ kg of coke per corpse.

At this point, Setkiewicz begins his work of putting into doubt the definite points that exist in the material:

“It might also seem that, since these quantities are almost identical to the statistics coming from the crematorium at the Mauthausen-Gusen Camp, which was similar (with respect to the design and type of fuel), the above calculations concerning Crematorium I at Auschwitz are completely reliable. However, in the end, it is not so; indeed, in reality we cannot be sure that in this period only corpses from the morgue of the Main Camp had been cremated in Crematorium I, and that all receipts for coke deliveries were really preserved. Rather, we must assume that, when the furnaces in the crematorium had already been fired up, and when on a given day the number of bodies in the morgue was less than the average daily cremation capacity, then – in order to avoid wasting any coke – an attempt was made to supplement the shortage by delivering additional corpses from Birkenau.” (p. 53)

The argument makes no sense, because the coke consumption of the Gusen crematorium is a documented fact and can be related to the double-muffle furnace of the crematorium at Auschwitz. It was in fact a mobile Topf double-muffle cremation furnace with oil-fired heating system (*fahrbarer Ofen mit Ölbeheizung*) converted into a stationary coke-fired furnace by adding two lateral gas generators. Among the few documents relating to the crematorium of Gusen that have been preserved, there is a list compiled by the head of the crematorium SS *Unterscharführer* Karl Wassner which records the number of cremated corpse and coke consumption in the period from September 26 to November 12, 1941. According to this document, from October 31 to November 12, 1941 there were 677 corpses continuously cremated in the Gusen crematorium – on average 52 per day in two muffles within about 18 hours of activity per day – with a total consumption of 20,700 kg of coke and an average consumption of about 30.6 kg of coke for each corpse.¹⁷ This, I repeat, is an indisputable matter of fact.

At this point, a basic clarification is necessary. The coke consumption of a cremation furnace was not a fixed number, but varied depending on the daily number of cremations. This can be easily understood considering that, in order to heat the furnace to an operating temperature (800°C), a large quantity of coke was necessary. If in the course of a day only one cremation took place, the entire coke consumption was used on it; if 20 cremations were carried out, it was divided amongst them all. For example, a civilian crematorium requires about 415 kg of coke for heating and the first cremation, but for the twentieth consecutive cremation only about 37.5 kg.¹⁸

The documents relating to the Gusen Furnace perfectly illustrate this fact of energy consumption in cremations:

¹⁷ ÖDMM, Archiv, B 12/31. See Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, pp. 299-303, 355-362; Part 2, Doc. 255, p. 415.

¹⁸ Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, p. 106, and Part 2, Doc. 90, p. 121.

- From September 26 to October 15, 1941, a period of 20 days, 193 corpses were cremated in this furnace during ten days of activity. On average, the cremations were carried out every two days, 19 corpses were cremated in each cycle, and coke consumption was 47.5 kg per corpse.
- From October 26 to 30, a period of five days, 129 corpses were cremated. Cremations were performed every day; on average, 26 corpses were cremated in each cycle, and the coke consumption was 37.2 kg per corpse.
- From October 31 to November 12, a period of 13 days, 677 corpses were cremated. The cremation cycles were performed every day; on average, 52 cadavers were cremated in each cycle, and coke consumption was 30.6 kg per corpse.

Therefore, from intermittent operation (cremations every other day) and with (relatively) few cremations (19 per day) to continuous operation (daily cremations) with many cremations (52 per day), coke consumption dropped from 47.5 kg to 30.6 kg per cremation, that is, to $(30.6 \div 47.5 =) 64.42\%$, with slightly more than $\frac{1}{3}$ less usage of coke.¹⁹

The normal consumption of the furnace therefore ranged from about 30 kg (continuous operation of about 18 hours per day) to about 47 kg of coke per corpse (discontinuous operation on alternating days).

We may ask whether these values can be applied directly to the Topf double-muffle furnace of Auschwitz. Although the two types of furnace were not identical, on the whole we can answer in the affirmative.

Considering the differences between the two systems, the consumption of the Auschwitz furnace with continuous operation (18 hours) can be calculated at 23.3 kg for a normal corpse, 27.8 kg for an average corpse and 32.3 kg for an emaciated corpse (in the language of the camps, a *Muselman*).²⁰

Excluding the presence of normal corpses, the average consumption of coke per corpse at Auschwitz would range from a minimum of 27.8 to a maximum of 32.3 kg, so that we can assume an average of about 30 kg, which should be considered beyond dispute, thus the margin of error could hardly reach 10%.

From this it is clear that the arguments put forward by Setkiewicz have no probative value. He states that there is no certainty that the documented supply of coke for the period in question (78 tons) is complete. But even if this were so, the data would not change much. From August 18 to 31, 1942, 26 tons of coke were delivered in 10 days out of 14; since the average daily delivery was about 2.5 tons, in the four days when no deliveries were recorded ($2.5 \times 4 =$) 10 tons of coke would have been delivered. In September 1942, the days when coke was delivered were 25 out of 30, with an average of about two tons, but four of the five missing days were Sundays, so there could be only one miss-

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Part 1, pp. 368-370.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 346-368.

ing delivery of two tons of coke. As a result, the 78 tons listed on the Museum's list would increase to 90 tons, corresponding to $(90,000 \div 2,748 =)$ approximately 32.7 kg per corpse, a figure still compatible with the results from the operation of the Gusen Furnace (30.6 to 37.2 kg, depending on the daily operating time).

Since the maximum supply of coke in September 1942 could have been 54 tons of coke, the cremation of 1,536 bodies registered in the Morgue Registry would have consumed on average $(54,000 \div 1,536 =)$ 35.1 kg of coke, which corresponds perfectly to the real-world data of the Gusen Furnace applied to the double-muffle furnace at Auschwitz (32.3 kg for an emaciated body with continuous operation; see Mattogno/Deana 2015, Vol. 1, p. 362).

Setkiewicz argues moreover that it is possible that, in addition to the bodies registered in the Morgue Registry, a number of corpses from Birkenau were also cremated. This allegedly occurred on the days when the number of corpses deposited in the morgue (corresponding to the number recorded in the Morgue Registry) was too small in relation to the capacity of the furnaces.

In reality the opposite scenario is much more probable, indeed almost certain, *i.e.* that it was not possible to cremate all the bodies in the crematorium, so that some were buried at Birkenau. I will return to this later.

From a historical point of view, it should be noted that the treatment of the bodies of dead prisoners at Auschwitz and Birkenau was entrusted to two separate administrations acting independently of each other. In the cases where, for particular reasons, the bodies of dead prisoners at Birkenau were transported to Auschwitz, they were entered into the Morgue Registry, such as the bodies of 22 detainees registered with the consecutive numbers 25-46 dated October 30, 1941.²¹

Setkiewicz confirms this fact by asserting:

"We know for example that even in the period immediately following the beginning of cremations on pyres (September 1942), sometimes the bodies of prisoners who had died or were murdered at Birkenau were transported to the morgue of the Main Camp: October 31, November 3, 12 and 25, December 5, 9 and 31, 1942, and January 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 19, 27, 28 and 29, February 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and March, 1, 6, 13, and 30, 1943 (in total, however, not many, because in the course of five months the delivery of 322 corpses was recorded, which is less than the number of registered inmates that died during two days at Birkenau." (pp. 53f.)

That these corpses were taken to the mortuary of Block 28 "in order not to waste coke" is a mere conjecture of Setkiewicz which is unfounded. From this perspective, in fact, the maximum saving of coke would be obtained by exploiting the maximum cremation capacity of the facility, *i.e.*, according to

²¹ AGK, NTN, OB/385, p. 2.

Setkiewicz, cremating 200 or 250 corpses per day (a number which he mentions on p. 53). In fact, from May 1942, when the third furnace went into operation, to December 1942 (except July and October, as the data is incomplete for these months), 9,189 corpses were recorded in the Morgue Registry, an average of about 51 per day. It is evident that a few hundred corpses brought from Birkenau to Auschwitz would only have changed this average insignificantly.

Setkiewicz also states that in Auschwitz executions of Poles were carried out whose bodies were probably cremated without going through the morgue, but the example he cites is not very relevant: he mentions an execution of 20 detainees registered on June 10, 1943 whose bodies were not registered in the morgue (p. 54, note 25). This is clearly an exceptional case – moreover from June 1943 – of the few prisoners who had been detained by the Political Department in the camp prison of Block 11, who all died precisely on June 10 according to the prison register, the *Bunkerbuch*.²²

Even if there were other similar cases, they do not affect at all the issue of the supply of coke to the crematorium.

On the other hand, there is an order by the SS garrison physician of January 4, 1944 which requested that no more corpses of inmates be brought into the morgues of Auschwitz I, II and III, but to transport them, after identification, directly to the crematorium.²³ Apparently until then, as a rule, it was not permissible to bring the bodies to the crematoria without going through the morgue of the relevant camp.

To support his hypothesis, Setkiewicz adduces a single reference, a passage from a book by Wiesław Kielar of 1979:

“Kielar recalls that in March 1942 the bodies of dead prisoners in the men’s camp at Birkenau were cremated in the crematorium of the Main Camp. Anus Mundi, p. 122.” (p. 60, note 41)

In the book in question, Kielar tells a rather vague story (Kielar, p. 122):

“Almost half of the sick inmates who were at the hospital were brought to Birkenau, to the so-called block of convalescents. [...] The sick transferred to Birkenau were not gassed. Their fate was sealed, however. Over the following days, almost all of them died there, because they had been left on their own without supervision or medical help in the terrible conditions of the camp at Birkenau which was only emerging. Their corpses were cremated in our crematorium, loading four bodies at a time in a furnace in order to keep up with the cremation. The combustion process was also shortened, and in consequence the bodies were not completely reduced to ashes.”

²² The respective page of the *Bunkerbuch* have been published in Brol *et al.*, pp. 60f.

²³ This document is reproduced in Frąckiewicz, p. 74.

Leaving aside the untenable story of the simultaneous cremation of four corpses in one muffle, it should be noted that Kielar was not a member of the crematorium staff, so that his story is not even a direct testimony, not to mention that he gives neither dates nor numbers.

Setkiewicz has obviously drawn the date (March 1942) from Czech's *Auschwitz Chronicle*, who wrote in her entry for March 13, 1942 (Czech, p. 143):

"1,200 convalescents and patients whose rapid recovery to the point of being able to work seems questionable are transferred to Birkenau and lodged in Barrack Number 4, later Number 7, the so-called isolation ward of Section B-Ib. The sick are unloaded in the courtyard of the barrack and are beaten to death with rods by SS men. The corpses of the murdered men are brought back to Auschwitz and incinerated in the crematorium."

But here already a blatant contradiction appears: Kielar says that the sick died on their own during the following days, while Czech says they were killed on the same day of their transfer.

Among the sources cited by Czech are the Morgue Registry and an article by Czesław Ostańkowicz.

The first source is nothing short of spurious, because the records of the Morgue Registry blatantly contradict the alleged massacre: on the 13th, there are in fact 38 deaths recorded, and from the 13th to the end of the month, 413 deaths are recorded. So where are the alleged 1,200 victims?

In his paper "Isolation Station – the 'Last' Block," Ostańkowicz begins his story as follows (Ostańkowicz 1978, p. 159):

"I am one of the 1,200 political prisoners who were selected from a block of the Auschwitz hospital in March 1942, and taken to Birkenau at the very time when the concentration camp was being erected. After five weeks, 40 of these 1,200 were still alive."

This is another blatant contradiction to Czech's claim, which confirms her strange methods, to say the least. The fact is that, according to these sources, almost all of these inmates died within a few days or five weeks, or were murdered on the same day of the transfer.

Setkiewicz therefore relies on a highly dubious source.

He uses his above-examined hypothesis to declare any conclusion on the issue as arbitrary, except of course for his own:

"It results from Kurt Prüfer's report of September 8, 1942 that the capacity of the crematorium in the Main Camp was 250 corpses per day; the items of the Polish resistance movement of the time contain an estimate of 200 corpses; according to the deaths records, on average 266 deaths per day were recorded at that time in Auschwitz and Birkenau. However, it is not certain that so many corpses were indeed cremated on a continuous and daily basis. Confronted with such sketchy data, it becomes increasing-

ly risky to propose further reliable estimates. We should therefore be content with the affirmation that, for the cremation of the body of an individual prisoner in the crematorium, probably approximately (less than) 10 kg of coke were used (therefore, less than two tons of coke for the cremation of 200-250 bodies)." (p. 53)

The cremation of 250 or even merely 200 corpses per day in the three double-muffle cremation furnaces of Crematorium I is technically impossible, as I have shown elsewhere.²⁴ The actual capacity was one corpse per hour and muffle, hence theoretically 144 corpses per day in the crematorium's three furnaces, but in practice only about 120 corpses in 20 hours of continuous operation (with four hours per day for letting the fire burn out and cleaning the gas generator). This alone reveals how foolish Setkiewicz's reasoning is, but I will elaborate on it some more to make it more comprehensible.

In the above-mentioned period (August 18 to September 30, 1942, hence 44 days), 78 metric tons of coke were consumed, plus a certain undetermined amount. Since on average 266 deaths per day were registered during that time in the Auschwitz and Birkenau Camps together, the crematorium worked at its maximum capacity, cremating 200 or even 250 corpses per day according to Setkiewicz.

If we take the upper value of 250 corpses cremated per day, the coke supply for the 44 days in question would have been according to Setkiewicz, assuming that his claim of "less than" 10 kg coke per corpse means 9.8 kg per corpse:

$$250 \text{ corpses/day} \times 9.8 \text{ kg coke/corpse} = 2,450 \text{ kg/day}$$

And for the 44 days in question:

$$44 \text{ days} \times 2,450 \text{ kg/day} = 107,800 \text{ kg of coke, or some 108 metric tons.}$$

For 200 corpses per day, the result would be 86.2 metric tons.

I pointed out earlier that, according to Setkiewicz, the total supply of coke would have amounted to 90 tons or $(90,000 \text{ kg} \div 44 \text{ days}) = 2,045 \text{ kg per day}$, so that the consumption per corpse in the two cases considered would be 8.2 and 10.2 kg per corpse, respectively.

Since already the premises of Setkiewicz's reasoning are absurd, because he even includes all the casualties of the Birkenau Camp and assumes an absurdly high cremation capacity of 200 to 250 corpses per day for Crematorium I, his conclusions are absurd as well.

There is also another problem that Setkiewicz does not consider at all. The throughput capacity of the double-muffle furnace's gas-generator grate, that is, the quantity of coke that could be burned in the gas generator, was about 30 kg of coke per hour,²⁵ hence 60 kg for the furnace's two gas generators. The

²⁴ Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, Chapter 8, pp. 292-311.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 259, 309.

consumption of one double-muffle furnace within 24 hours was therefore ($24 \text{ h} \times 60 \text{ kg/h} =$) 1,440 kg, and for all three furnaces together 4,320 kg. Therefore, if 250 corpses were cremated within 24 hours, the consumption of coke for each cremation would have been ($4,320 \text{ kg} \div 250 =$) 17.3 kg and not “less than 10 kg.”

It is worth pointing out that the hourly consumption of 60 kg of coke in one double-muffle furnace corresponds perfectly to the cremation of two corpses using 30 kg of coke for each, as I explained above.

The file memo by civilian employee Rudolf Jährling of March 17, 1943²⁶ “on data of the Topf & Söhne Company,” gives the estimated coke consumption of the four crematoria of Birkenau. The entry “10 gas generators = 350 kg/hr.” means that the five triple-muffle furnaces installed in each of Crematoria II and III had a total of 10 gas generators, two for each furnace, each of which had a throughput of 35 kg of coke per hour (5 kg more than the double-muffle furnace’s gas generator). The eight-muffle furnace located in each of Crematoria IV and V had four gas generators, likewise with a throughput of 35 kg of coke per hour each. The coke consumption for a 12-hour operational period of the Birkenau crematoria calculates thus as follows:

- Crematorium II & III: $2 \times 12 \text{ hrs} \times 35 \text{ kg/hr} \times 10 \text{ gas generators} = 8,400 \text{ kg}$
- Crematorium IV & V: $2 \times 12 \text{ hrs} \times 35 \text{ kg/hr} \times 4 \text{ gas generators} = 3,360 \text{ kg}$

In the case of continuous operation (*Dauerbetrieb*), the consumption decreased by a third, which for 12 hours of operation per day means that Crematoria II & III consumed together ($8,400 \times 2/3 =$) 5,600 kg, while Crematoria IV & V together consumed ($3,360 \times 2/3 =$) 2,240 kg.

This does not mean that the gas generator’s throughput decreased by a third during continuous operation, however. The firebox of a gas generator cannot act like a gas burner that can be turned on or off or be adjusted at will. Compared to the natural draft of a furnace/chimney system, its throughput can be increased up to 50% by using forced draft, but it cannot be significantly reduced, because with natural draft, even when closing the gas generator’s combustion air door, the chimney’s draft still aspired sufficient amounts of air to keep the throughput more or less constant. This is illustrated by charts showing data of cremation experiments carried out by Ing. Richard Kessler in January 1927, where the gas generator’s draft was maintained with slight oscillations around 5 mm of water column,²⁷ following the trend of the chimney’s draft, which stood at 10 mm water column with peaks at 15 mm.²⁸ The gas generator’s draft remained stable even with the fireplace damper closed, and it increased with the draft of the chimney.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 368–370, and Vol. II, Document 264, p. 423; APMO, BW 30/7/34, p. 54.

²⁷ The draft of a furnace system describes the pressure difference between the air inlet and air outlet, usually given in mm of water column, with 10 mm of water column roughly corresponding to one atmosphere.

²⁸ I dwelt on this aspect more extensively in Mattogno 2020a, pp. 91–95.

Jährling's file memo, which was compiled improperly (it would have made more sense to give the coke consumption for the number of cremations carried out within 12 hours, as was common practice for civilian crematoria), simply means that, in the case of continuous operation, the heat retained in the furnace's refractory masonry allowed a third of fuel savings when heating up the furnace to operating temperatures the next day. As pointed out above, this is demonstrated empirically by the data of the Gusen Furnace, where the transition from continuous (30.6 kg per cremation) to discontinuous operation (47.5 kg) indicates a fuel saving of $(1 - 30.6 \div 47.5 =) 35.6\%$, *i.e.*, roughly a third.

Setkiewicz's arguments are therefore mere arithmetic games without any basis, because the coke consumption for the cremation of one corpse with continuous operation, approximately 30 kg, is a matter of record, so the only logical and sensible reasoning is: if during these 44 days 90 tons of coke were indeed delivered to the crematorium, then at most $(90,000 \text{ kg} \div 30 \text{ kg/corpse} =)$ about 3,000 corpses could have been cremated. Here the only real variable is the coke delivery, because the minimum coke consumption per cremation is certain, while the supply of coke was at least 78 tons with certainty, but no more than 90 tons, if assuming incomplete records, for which there is no evidence. So the maximum number of cremated bodies can be between 2,600 and 3,000, which is a maximum increase of $(1 - 90 \text{ t} \div 78 \text{ t} =) 15.4\%$ from the former to the latter.

Vice versa, the maximum (hypothetical) delivery of 90 tons of coke means that on average $(90,000 \text{ kg} \div 30 \text{ kg/corpse} \div 44 \text{ days} =)$ about 68 corpses could be cremated per day. In practice, the three double-muffle furnaces of Crematorium I would have operated on average for about 12 hours per day, which allowed for the almost-identical daily number of cremations of:

$$12 \text{ hrs} \times 1 \text{ corpse/hr/muffle} \times 6 \text{ muffles} = 72 \text{ corpses}$$

Interestingly, this figure is confirmed by a message from the Auschwitz resistance group which was logged in London on October 11, 1943, where the crematorium in the Main Camp was described as follows:²⁹

"There were three furnaces, which cremated using coke. During an entire day, about 70 corpses could be cremated, since in each muffle the corpses were completely combusted within a mere half hour. If there were more corpses, this time was shortened to 20 minutes, and in consequence the bones were not completely burned when they were thrown into the garbage dump or in the street along with the remaining coke cinders."

The period under review, as I will explain below, was somewhat out-of-the-ordinary; considering the month of September 1942, it had a supply of 52 tons of coke, and 1,536 deaths were listed in the Morgue Registry, which means an

²⁹ *Obóz koncentracyjny w Oświęcimiu - informacje* (Auschwitz Concentration Camp – Information). APMO; AU-D-RO/192, T. XXX, p. 2.

average consumption of $(52,000 \text{ kg} \div 1,536 \text{ corpses}) = 33.9 \text{ kg}$ of coke per corpse and a daily number of $(1,536 \text{ corpses} \div 30 \text{ days}) = 51$ cremations.

Why were the furnaces of the Crematorium I used so moderately in such a critical time? Given that according to Jährling's file memo a continuous operation of 12 hours was considered normal, the answer lies in the history of these furnaces.

First, the completion dates of the individual furnaces need to be kept in mind:

- 1st furnace: August 15, 1940 (start of operation)
- 2nd furnace: end of February 1941
- 3rd furnace: end of March 1942

The second and third furnace both probably became operational only some two weeks after their completion, because the masonry was slowly heated dry for about two weeks in order to prevent the formation of cracks in the masonry due to too-rapid evaporation of water from the mortar.

Damage and Breakdowns of the Crematoria

We have already seen that the first furnace was severely damaged due to "heavy use" within just four months of operation with a few dozen cremations a day and no more than some 2,000 cremations in total.

On April 2, 1941, the SS New Construction Office sent a telegram to the Topf Company saying: "Second furnace has no draft, send technician here immediately."³⁰ In a letter to Topf of the same day, Schlachter explained that "the second furnace unit does not have sufficient draft, which means that the incineration cannot be carried out completely."³¹

In early June of 1941, the second furnace was in operation "almost daily,"³² which probably caused the chimney to be damaged, leading to repair work done between June 23 and 28, during which the brickwork was braced with angle irons (*Winkelleisen*) and turnbuckles (*Spannschrauben*)³³. Toward the end of September 1941, Topf received the verbal order for the "delivery of a coke-fired Topf double-muffle cremation furnace with blower, corpse-introduction cart, rails and turntable."³⁴

Between November 27 and December 4, 1941, Topf's installer Albert Mehr laid the foundations of this third furnace and carried out "a repair to both coke-fired double-muffle cremation furnaces."

³⁰ RGVA, 502-1-312, pp. 115f.

³¹ RGVA, 502-1-312, p. 113.

³² RGVA, 502-1-312, p. 111.

³³ RGVA, 502-1-214, p. 31.

³⁴ RGVA, 502-2-23, pp. 270f.

In this letter Topf stated that the Plützsch Company of Fichtenhainiken near Rositz had loaded a railroad car with refractory, stating:³⁵

“These materials were ordered by your local KL administration as spares for repair work. We can, however, temporarily make use of these materials – which suffice for the construction of a furnace – for the new furnace and kindly ask you to inform us in time to allow us to assign a technician to the site for the erection of the furnace.”

A railway car containing the refractory material in question arrived at Auschwitz on January 3, 1942, while another such car shipped from the Plützsch Company on behalf of Topf arrived on January 20. Hence, the material of the first car was probably used for repairs on the first and second furnace. On January 9, 1942, the head of the camp administration, by order of the commandant, sent to the Central Construction Office’s inmate metalworking shop (*Häftlings-Schlosserei*) the order for the following works to be done in Crematorium I, among other things:³⁶

*“Repair 3 furnace doors
Repair 2 grates 700 x 30 x 30”*

The furnace doors to be repaired were indubitably the gas-generator doors (*Feuerungstüren*), since two gas-generator grates also had to be repaired. The work was carried out between January 14 and 21, 1942.³⁷

On January 31, the head of the Political Section, Maximilian Grabner, sent the following request to the camp commandant:³⁸

“As an engineer of Topf and Sons is presently on the site for the construction of a furnace in this camp, it is requested to repair, on this occasion, Furnace No. 2 of the crematorium, which is in need of repair work.”

The repair work on the second furnace, requested by Grabner, was carried out on February 4, as we can see from a handwritten note on his above-mentioned letter.

On February 10, the inmate metalworking shop carried out another repair in an attempt to make two gas-generator doors functional again (*“2 Türen für die Feuerung gangbar machen”*).³⁹

After the installation of the third furnace, even more-serious problems than before arose in the crematorium. On May 13, the head of the camp administration requested the Central Construction Office to “repair the chimney and the motor shed.”⁴⁰ The latter, located next to the chimney, housed the forced-draft motors. That work was carried out on May 14 and 15. The first repair did not,

³⁵ APMO, BW 11/1, pp. 4f.

³⁶ RGVA, 502-2-1, p. 70.

³⁷ RGVA, 502-2-1, p. 71.

³⁸ RGVA, 502-1-312, p. 77.

³⁹ RGVA, 502-2-1, p. 61.

⁴⁰ APMO, BW 11/5, p. 3.

in fact, deal with the chimney but rather with the flue (“Kaminunterkanal”) carrying the fumes from the furnaces to the chimney.⁴¹

On May 30, 1942, SS *Oberscharführer* Josef Pollok, in his capacity as local building inspector, sent a report to Bischoff which stated:⁴²

“On the chimney of the crematorium in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, the chimney bracing has become loose. This was caused by improper workmanship and partly by overheating of the chimney. The braces have not been made as a framework in accordance with their purpose and are therefore useless. As the chimney already shows wide cracks which, though refilled on the outside, are still there inside the brickwork in my opinion, the danger exists that the chimney may collapse under a strong wind. To avoid unforeseeable consequences, I ask the head of Central Construction Office to take immediate measures to eliminate these defects. When doing this, attention is to be paid that all braces are removed and replaced by an appropriate framework of braces in keeping with good workmanship.”

On June 1, Bischoff, in a letter to the camp command, endorsed Pollok’s report and, as head of the Central Construction Office and in his capacity as local representative of the building inspectorate (*Baupolizei*), prohibited the use of the chimney on the basis of Article 365 of the civil code, as long as repair work was not carried out completely. Bischoff also asked to forward a request for repair of the chimney to the *Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt* (WVHA).⁴³ Bischoff, sending a copy of his letter to the WVHA, added:⁴⁴

“The chimney has suffered from overheating on account of its continuous use (operation day and night).”

On the same day, the Central Construction Office prepared an explanatory report (*Erläuterungsbericht*) for the construction of a new chimney, where we read:⁴⁵

“On account of continual and excessive operation of the crematorium and the ensuing overheating of the chimney, the latter shows major cracks, presenting the danger that the chimney might collapse. Repairing the old chimney is not possible. Therefore, by telex dated June 2, 1942, Head of Office Group C, SS Brigadeführer and Major-General of Waffen-SS Dr.-Ing. Kammler gave the order for the replacement of the chimney.”

The new chimney was constructed by the Robert Koehler Company of Myslowitz, 10 meters away from the old chimney and with new flues. The work began on June 12 and was done by August 10.⁴⁶ In the meantime, however,

⁴¹ APMO, BW 11/5, pp. 5f.

⁴² RGVA, 502-1-314, p. 12.

⁴³ RGVA, 502-1-132, p. 62.

⁴⁴ RGVA, 502-1-272, p. 256.

⁴⁵ RGVA, 502-1-312, p. 34.

⁴⁶ RGVA, 502-1-22, p. 38.

the old chimney continued to be used. Hence, on July 6, SS *Oberscharführer* Pollok sent another report to Bischoff stating:⁴⁷

“During the building-safety inspection of the work on the crematorium it was established that the old chimney has developed more cracks, both horizontal and vertical, which must result in a collapse of the chimney. This is due to the fact that the chimney has continued to be taxed excessively, although the Central Construction Office of the Waffen SS and Police had prohibited its use by letter of June 4, Bftgb.No. 8195/42/Po/Qu., to the headquarters of the concentration camp.

I ask the head of Central Construction Office to prohibit once again the continued use of the chimney, and to arrange for the chimney to be demolished immediately, because otherwise the consequences would be incalculable.”

This time, Bischoff's order was obeyed: during the course of the month, the old chimney was demolished. The construction report (*Baubericht*) for that month states:⁴⁸

“BW 11 crematorium. Completion of the new chimney and dismantling of the damaged one including removal of the rubble. At present, laying of the new connecting channel.”

Four days after the work had come to an end, the new chimney was already damaged, because the three furnaces had been operated at full load without waiting for the brickwork to dry out. On August 13, Bischoff, referring to his telephone conversation with SS *Hauptsturmführer* Robert Mulka the day before, sent the following message to the camp command:⁴⁹

“On the basis of the telephone conversation mentioned above, camp command was informed that due to a too-rapid heating of the new chimney installation of the crematorium (all 3 furnaces are in operation) damage to the brickwork has already been observed.

As the start-up of the 3 combustion furnaces took place at full load before the mortar of the chimney brickwork had dried out completely, any further responsibility [of this office] for the building must be rejected.”

The damage to the new chimney is also mentioned in a file memo by SS *Unterscharführer* Hans Kirschnek of August 21, 1942:⁵⁰

“The damage to the newly erected chimney for the existing crematorium [at the main camp] were inspected in the company of Herr Koehler and SS Unterscharführer Kirschnek and measures to be taken were discussed. – As the chimney lining expands under the great heat, it must be enabled to move freely at the top and must not be attached to the outer mantle.”

⁴⁷ RGVA, 502-1-312, pp. 29, 31.

⁴⁸ *Baubericht für Monat Juli 1942*. RGVA, 502-1-24, p. 181.

⁴⁹ RGVA, 502-1-312, p. 27.

⁵⁰ RGVA, 502-1-313, pp. 159f.

On August 22, Robert Koehler submitted to the Central Construction Office a new estimate for the construction of yet another chimney, 15 meters high.⁵¹ For the following period the documentation is quite incomplete, but it seems that the new chimney was not built.

From this brief history of the cremation furnaces of the Auschwitz Main Camp it is clear that their continued use for 20 hours a day would not have been possible without incurring even greater damage than that which occurred repeatedly even with moderate use.

As for the damage to the crematorium chimney, the documented chronology matches the history of coke supplies well: from July 19 to August 9 no coke deliveries registered at all. This means that, after the letter by SS *Oberscharführer* Pollok of July 6, 1942, the crematorium was on occasion still used moderately for a few days, but then it was closed and was reopened only on August 10.

On that day, the crematorium received $(2 + 1.5 =) 3.5$ tons of coke, sufficient for continuous operation of three furnaces for some $(3,500 \text{ kg} \div [60 \text{ kg/hr/furnace} \times 3 \text{ furnaces}]^{52}) = 19.5$ hours. It is likely that the crematorium suspended its operation on July 14 and that the supply of 5 tons of coke on July 18 was kept in stock and was used to rekindle the furnaces on start-up. This was enough for two to three days of use at full capacity which, however, damaged the new chimney.

This explains the longest gap in coke supplies highlighted by Setkiewicz. But the others are also understandable in light of the short history of Crematorium I as given above.

- Gap between January 31 and February 15, 1942 (16 days): during that time, the second furnace was repaired (Grabner's letter of Jan. 21) as well as two gas-generator doors, presumably of the first furnace (order to the inmate metalworking shop of Feb. 10).
- Gap between Feb. 25 and March 4 (8 days): during those days, the construction of the third furnace was completed; given that its flue duct had to be connected to the duct of the two existing furnaces before the entry into the chimney, it is obvious that these could not be used until the completion of the work.
- Gap between April 28 and May 8 (only one ton of coke delivered during 11 days): we do not have any information about any repairs being done during that time. The crematorium was closed on May 14 and 15 due to repairs of the flue pipe, but the Auschwitz Museum's list still has 4 tons of coke delivered for May 14. It is certainly possible that this is a real gap, and that the total supply for May 1942 was 39 tons (instead of the 32 listed) as during the previous two months, but it seems more likely that during these 11

⁵¹ RGVA, 502-1-313, p. 157.

⁵² With 30 kg of coke per hour and gas generator, with two gas generators per furnace.

days' surplus coke was used which had accumulated due to incomplete use of previous deliveries. In fact, if we consider the total quantity of coke delivered during April and May (71 tons) in relation to the deaths listed in in Morgue Registry (1,356), this results in a coke consumption ($71,000 \text{ kg} \div 1,356 \text{ corpses} = 52.3 \text{ kg per corpse}$), which surpasses even that of the Gusen Furnace during discontinuous operation (47.5 kg). If there had been coke deliveries during the days in question for which no documents have been preserved, this overly high value would rise even further.

Connecting Coke Deliveries to Number of Cremations

In a rather clumsy way, Setkiewicz tries to contest the empirical data relative to the Gusen Furnace's coke consumption by asserting:

"According to the report for the period from September 26 to November 12, 1941 compiled by the head of the Gusen Crematorium, SS Unterscharführer Wassner, 1,010 cremations of deceased inmates were carried out during that time using 578 wheelbarrows of coke (about 60 kg per load – in total, therefore, 34,680 kg of coke), hence 34 kg of coke were used for the cremation of each inmate corpse. Unfortunately, it seems that the list contained in this document is in part questionable; for example, on October 3, 11 inmate corpses were cremated using 13 wheelbarrows of coke (i.e. more than 70 kg per corpse), while on other days (e.g. November 7 and 12) less than 30 kg of coke were used for the cremation of a corpse." (p. 53, Note 22)

Setkiewicz displays an astounding ignorance of the thermo-technical issues that I outlined above.

First, I list in Table 2 the data of discontinuous cremations of the Gusen Furnace. The document's last line gives a total of 204 corpses, while the sum of all entries amounts merely to 193. The 153 wheelbarrows, corresponding to 9,180 kg, results in an average consumption of ($9,180 \div 193 = 47.6 \text{ kg coke per corpse}$). The total amount of 9,180 kg coke used is confirmed by another document, a note stating:⁵³

"From Sept. 26, 1941 to Oct. 15, 1941, 9,180 kg of coke were used. The furnace remained idle during the rest of the time."

No other documents are known about the number of corpses cremated, however, so we don't know where the total figure of 204 corpses came from. To get there, the number for October 3 (the only anomalous figure in the list) could have been 22 instead of just 11. In that case, the average coke consumption would be 35.4 kg of coke per corpse, but an error like this is not very

⁵³ ÖDMM, Archive, B 12/31, no. 350.

Table 2: Coke Consumption of the Gusen Cremation Furnace during Discontinuous Cremations

DATE	# CORPSES	WHEELBARROWS OF COKE	KG COKE	KG COKE/ CORPSE
Sept. 26, 1941	20	16	960	48.0
Sept. 29, 1941	14	12	720	51.4
Oct. 01, 1941	25	20	1,200	48.0
Oct. 03, 1941	11	13	780	70.9
Oct. 06, 1941	25	20	1,200	48.0
Oct. 08, 1941	12	10	600	50.0
Oct. 10, 1941	21	16	960	45.7
Oct. 13, 1941	23	16	960	41.7
Oct. 14, 1941	19	14	840	44.2
Oct. 15, 1941	23	16	960	41.7
Total:	204[193]	153	9,180	47.6

plausible. Assuming therefore that the figure of 11 cremated corpses is correct for that day, the consumption of almost 71 kg of coke per corpse, while evidently being abnormal, is not necessarily incorrect, because it can have been caused by exceptional events occurring on that day, for example by corpses that burned very badly, thus extending the duration of the cremation process to more than two hours; a power failure that made the blowers inoperable; or any other malfunctions of the furnace or the loading system, etc.

On November 7 and 12, 1941, respectively, 94 corpses were cremated with ($45 \times 60 \text{ kg} =$) 2,700 kg of coke, on average ($2,700 \text{ kg} \div 94 \text{ corpses} =$) 28.7 kg per corpse, and 53 corpses with ($25 \times 60 \text{ kg} =$) 1,500 kg of coke, on average ($1,500 \text{ kg} \div 53 \text{ corpses} =$) 28.3 kg of coke per corpse.

Setkiewicz's comparison of the two sets of cremation cycles does not make sense, because the two in November relate to a period during which the furnace was used continuously – every day with an average of 26 cremations per day in 2 muffles (52 corpses) – while the data of October 3 is part of a period of intermittent operation, during which the furnace was used only on 10 days of a total of 20 days, with about 10 cremations per muffle and day (about 20 corpses).

It is important to emphasize that the consumption of 28.7 and 28.3 kg of coke per corpse mentioned by Setkiewicz are among the lowest during the entire period of continuous operation from October 31 to November 12, as can be seen from Table 3.

I speak of “cremation cycles” precisely because these were not 24-hour days, but often the last cremation was completed the day after it had begun. For this reason, Setkiewicz's claim that this type of furnace could cremate 94 bodies per day (Note 13, p. 49), is incorrect, because the times indicated in the “hour” column (h) of the Gusen list of cremations do not refer to the start and

Table 3: Coke Consumption of the Gusen Cremation Furnace during Continuous Cremations

CYCLE	DATE	# CORPSES	COKE [KG]	KG COKE/ CORPSE
1.	Oct. 31, 1941	63	2,100	33.3
2.	Nov. 01, 1941	38	1,260	33.1
3.	Nov. 02, 1941	42	1,260	30.0
4.	Nov. 03, 1941	42	1,140	27.1
5.	Nov. 04, 1941	49	1,380	28.1
6.	Nov. 05, 1941	45	1,320	29.3
7.	Nov. 06, 1941	57	2,040	35.7
8.	Nov. 07, 1941	94	2,700	28.7
9.	Nov. 08, 1941	72	2,100	29.1
10.	Nov. 09, 1941	34	1,140	33.5
11.	Nov. 10, 1941	30	840	28.0
12.	Nov. 11, 1941	58	1,920	33.1
13.	Nov. 12, 1941	53	1,500	28.3
Total:		677	20,700	≈ 30.6

end of cremations, but to the unloading of the indicated numbers of wheelbarrows of coke next to the furnace.

We can glean from this that the lowest daily average consumption of coke per cremated corpse was 27.1 kg on November 3, while the average for the time span observed was 30.6 kg. It is evidently foolish to contest this fact with mere unfounded assumptions, that is to say, with the unfounded claim about an average consumption of 10 kg coke per corpse for the Auschwitz furnaces.

Contrary to what Setkiewicz insinuates, the consumption of the Gusen Furnace is not questionable at all, since it is based on clear and unequivocal empirical data. In addition, there is supporting evidence that covers a much-larger period of up to seven months. A list compiled by SS *Unterscharführer* Karl Wassner shows the coke consumption for each month from January 29 to August 27, 1941. The first supply of 226 Zentners of coke (1 Zentner = 50 kg) covers the period January 29 to February 24. Subsequent deliveries each cover the days from the 25th to the 24th of the subsequent month, except for the last month, which runs from July 25 to August 27. The total supply of coke was 2,006 Zentners, corresponding to 100,300 kg of coke.⁵⁴ For convenience's sake, we may define this period to stretch from the beginning of February 1941 to the end of August 1941. According to the Gusen Camp's deaths register, 2,300 prisoners died during this period (Marsalek 1980, p. 156). Therefore, the average coke consumption was (100,300 kg ÷ 2,300 corpses =) 43.6 kg of coke per corpse, because the furnace did not operate continuously.

⁵⁴ ÖDMM, Archive, B 12/31, no. 353.

By way of Setkiewicz's erroneous and fallacious arguments as just analyzed, he draws the following conclusion:

"The gaps existing in the documentation make it virtually impossible to ascertain the average coke consumption of the Birkenau crematoria in any time period. For example, the delivery receipts for the period from November 1 to 3 are preserved (5, 6, and 4 tons), and those of November 8 and 9 (twice 19 tons), plus those of November 16, 18 and 19, 1943 (8, 7 and 6 tons). It is unknown, however, whether they are complete or whether the largest recorded delivery – 35 tons on Sept. 19 – covered the coke requirements of the crematoria only for that day, or even for the next few days (which is very likely). This reservation does not even allow us to make a legitimate estimate based on a wholesale trend-line, according to which roughly 9 to 13 tons of coke were delivered per day to the Birkenau crematoria from March to November 1943." (pp. 54f.)

In fact, even though it is true that there is no absolute certainty that documents on coke supplies are complete, it is not true that the whole matter is in doubt and has no known parameters. In order to recognize this, it suffices to formulate the problem properly.

Since Crematorium II, according to Holocaust historiography, became operational on March 14, 1943 (the other three crematoria followed later), we have to take this date as the starting point for our calculations.

According to the list of coke supplies compiled by the Auschwitz Museum, the crematoria received a total of 607 tons of coke from March 14 to October 25, 1943. Furthermore, they received a total of 96 cubic meters of firewood during the months of September and October, which is equivalent to about 43 metric tons. The heating value of one kg of wood is at best equal to half of that of one kg of coke, so these 43 tons of wood correspond to some 21.5 tons of coke. Consequently, we can assume the equivalent of a total quantity of $(607 + 21.5 =) 628.5$ tons of coke.

Setkiewicz, however, mentions two notebooks that report the following supplies of firewood from the wood-storage site (*Holzplatz*) to the administration of the crematoria (p. 66):

- 2 carts of firewood crematory administration for I, II, III, IV of Sept. 8, 1943, p. 40
- 20 m [sic] firewood crematory administration for C. I-IV of Sept. 11, 1943, p. 2
- 10 m [sic] firewood crematory administration I, II, III and IV of Sept. 12, 1943, p. 4
- 30 loads firewood crematory I, II, III, IV of Sept. 22, 1943, p. 34
- 30 m [sic] firewood crematory administration for K. I, II, III, IV; request #209 of Sept. 16, 1943, p. 22

- 30 m³ firewood crematory administration I, II, III, IV of Nov. 11, 1943, report sheet #18
- 10 m³ firewood Crematory I, II, III, IV of Nov. 18, 1943, report sheet #35
- 10 m³ firewood Crematory I, II, III, IV of Nov. 20, 1943, report sheet #40

For the subsequent period, only very few transports are documented: in the register of travel orders (*Fahrbefehl*) one trip to Bystra is entered; a series of trips to Kobiór between June 21 and 24, 1944; and a trip to Rybnik on September 18, 1944 (p. 66). That means in practice that, for the period of the alleged mass cremation of the Hungarian Jews (from May to July 1944), no transport of firewood to Birkenau is documented at all (apart from wood transported by rail).⁵⁵

Hence, for September 1943 results a total of 60 m³, 30 “loads,” which amount to another 45 m³, therefore in total 105 m³, plus “2 carts,” which, if we assume at most a 5-ton truck (see farther below), corresponds to a load of 10 tons.

The list of coke deliveries compiled by the Auschwitz Museum already contains 36 m³ of wood, which therefore must be subtracted from the 105 m³ mentioned above, this resulting in 69 m³, corresponding to some 34.5 tons. Adding the 10 tons of the two trucks, the total is therefore 44.5 tons of wood, the equivalent, in round figures, of about 22.2 tons of coke, which, when added to the 628.5 tons mentioned above, gives the equivalent total of some 651 tons of coke.

In rounded numbers, some 15,000 registered prisoners died from March 14 to October 25, 1943, so that the coke consumption per corpse was (651,000 kg coke ÷ 15,000 corpses =) 43.4 kg. This value is not too far off the average consumption of the Gusen Furnace during daily operations and 13 cremations per muffle and day: 37.2 kg of coke per corpse, which confirms the full compatibility of coke supplies with the mortality of registered prisoners.

According to the *Auschwitz Chronicle*, some 116,800 inmates were allegedly gassed between March 14 and October 25, 1943. Because outdoor cremations were no longer carried out in 1943 after Crematorium II had become operational, as F. Piper asserts (but see the next chapter), all corpses of those allegedly gassed are said to have been cremated in the crematoria.

Adding the approximately 15,000 deceased registered inmates to these claimed gassing victims, we arrive at 131,800 corpses that are said to have been cremated with approximately 651,000 kg of coke, or (651,000 kg ÷ 131,800 =) 4.9 kg per corpse, which is pure nonsense, and all the more-so because that amount of coke includes the fuel required to heat up the furnaces to

⁵⁵ Starting on July 28, 1944 (although the previous documentation is fragmentary), a Kommando 61-B of “wood unloaders Crem.[atorium] IV” existed (“*Holzabladler Krem. IV*”). APMO, D-AuI-3a/1a, p. 18.

operating temperature, and the coke and/or wood used to fuel the waste incinerators located in each of the Crematoria II and III.

Robert Jan van Pelt Conjectures

Setkiewicz then analyzes Robert J. van Pelt's assertions on crematoria and coke supplies (p. 55). Since this is not easily understandable for non-specialists, I will explain his summary more clearly.

As mentioned earlier, Jährling's file memo of March 17, 1943 indicates a coke consumption over 12 hours of activity of $(2 \times 2,800 =) 5,600$ kg for Crematoria II & III and $(2 \times 1,120 =) 2,240$ kg for Crematoria IV & V. Referring to a well-known letter of the Central Construction Office dated June 28, 1943,⁵⁶ which lists the alleged cremation capacities of the crematoria at Auschwitz-Birkenau, van Pelt asserts that Crematoria II-V could cremate a total of $(1,440 + 1,440 + 756 + 756 =) 4,392$ corpses per day, with a coke consumption of $([5,600 + 2,240] \times 24 \text{ hr} \div 12 \text{ hr} =) 15,680$ kg of coke (Setkiewicz writes mistakenly 15,540 kg). This would result in a coke consumption per corpse of only $(15,680 \div 4,392 =) 3.5$ kg. Setkiewicz does not realize that the data relating to Crematoria IV and V is incorrect, since the figure in the document in question is 768, so the total is not 4,392 but 4,416 corpses per day, but that does not change the result by much.

Van Pelt claims that the coke supply to the crematoria was about 844 tons in 1943, although it is unknown whence he got that figure (even Setkiewicz wonders about that). With that invented coke supply, van Pelt calculates that it allowed the cremation of $(844,000 \text{ kg} \div 3.5 \text{ kg/corpse})$ some 241,000 corpses, or nearly all of those allegedly gassed, which for 1943 is said to have amounted to 250,000, if we follow van Pelt.⁵⁷

Setkiewicz comments that "van Pelt's premises are wrong, however" (p. 55), and so are his conclusions, one should add. Van Pelt argues that Jährling's file memo relates to a continuous furnace operation of 12 hours per day, which allowed to save a third of the fuel, because the furnaces remained always hot. However, there were interruptions in the use of the crematories and days of reduced performance, and reheating the furnaces required a greater expenditure of coke. The main objection invalidating van Pelt's speculation, however, is evidently different and is of a radically different import: If the Gusen Furnace, with continuous operation of about 18 hours a day, required 30.6 kg of coke per corpse, it is impossible that the furnaces at Birkenau required 3.5 kg per corpse during a continuous operation of only 12 hours a day.

⁵⁶ See Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, Chapter 9.6., pp. 341-344; Mattogno 2020a, pp. 145-159.

⁵⁷ For a more-thorough critique of van Pelt's elaboration see Mattogno 2019, Chapter 12.4. and 12.5. (pp. 402-405), as well as Mattogno 2020a.

Against van Pelt's conjecture one could also object that in his case there would have been $(250,000 \text{ corpses} \div 365 \text{ days per year} =) 685 \text{ cremations per day}$, but a continuous operation of 12 hours per day (with the purported consumption of 3.5 kg of coke per corpse) with the cremation capacity assumed by him would have required $(4,416 \text{ corpses} \times 12 \text{ hr} \div 24 \text{ hr} =) 2,208 \text{ cremations per day}$. If all the furnaces at Birkenau could really cremate $(4,416 \div 24 \text{ hr} =) 184 \text{ corpses per hour}$, the furnaces would have operated on average only $(685 \text{ corpses/day} \div 184 \text{ corpses/hr} =) \text{less than 4 hours a day instead of 12, hence rather discontinuously.}$

Such objections are pretty worthless, however, because it is known that, precisely in order to save fuel, normally only a limited number of furnaces was used continuously, which kept them constantly hot. This was, for instance, the procedure in the crematorium of Terezin (Theresienstadt), which was equipped with four oil-fired cremation furnaces by Ignis-Hüttenbau: Usually, cremations were performed in only one furnace, which was used for 14 hours a day. After a certain period (usually a few weeks), operations switched to another furnace, and this was repeated cyclically.⁵⁸

The real problem is that van Pelt bases his calculations on a decidedly absurd amount of coke presumably necessary for a single cremation: 3.5 kg!

In my study on the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz, I calculated the theoretical minimum coke consumption of these devices based on empirical data relating to the Gusen Furnace. This resulted in a theoretical minimum consumption of 32.3 kg of coke for the double-muffle furnace (Crematorium I), of 23 kg for the triple-muffle furnace (Crematoria II and III) and 16 kg for the eight-muffle furnace (Crematoria IV and V).⁵⁹ This refers to emaciated corpses (the heat balance for normal corpses and those with an average loss of weight is also calculated).

From Jährling's aforementioned file memo it results that the triple-muffle furnace consumed in its two gas generators $(35 \text{ kg} \times 2 =) 70 \text{ kg of coke per hour}$, while the eight-muffle furnace consumed in its four gas generators $(35 \text{ kg} \times 4 =) 140 \text{ kg per hour}$; since a cremation lasted at least one hour, the actual consumption of coke was $(70 \text{ kg} \div 3 =) 23.3 \text{ kg per hour}$ in the triple-muffle furnace, and $(140 \div 8 =) 17.5 \text{ kg per hour}$ in the eight-muffle furnace, which confirms the order of magnitude of the data given above.

On the coke consumption of the various types of furnaces there are, therefore, incontrovertible fixed parameters.

⁵⁸ See in this regard Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, pp. 393-397 and 417-424 (List of Cremations).

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 346-379.

The Number of Deportees to Auschwitz in 1943

Setkiewicz tries to raise doubts even about the number of inmates deported to Auschwitz and of the number of registered inmates who died there in 1943. In this respect, he says:

“The list of direct transports to the Auschwitz Camp does not always contain exact data on the number of deported Jews. These numbers were compiled by D. Czech and completed by F. Piper based on various types of sources. Since death certificates were no longer issued in 1943 for the majority of Jewish inmates who had died in the camp, no one knows exactly what the mortality was among registered inmates in this period.” (p. 55)

However, lists of Auschwitz transports do in fact exist even for 1943, consisting of simplified transcripts of German original documents secretly compiled by inmates working for the camp’s Political Section. The Investigating Judge Jan Sehn transcribed and analyzed these lists in a memorandum dated Krakow, December 16, 1946, in the course of his investigations leading to the Höss Trial. These lists subsequently became known as NOKW-2824.⁶⁰ They include:

- 2,377 male transports from May 20, 1940 to September 18, 1944, with the consecutive inmate-registration numbers from 1 through 199531;
- 1,046 female transports from February 26, 1942 to March 26, 1944, with the consecutive inmate-registration numbers from 1 through 75697.

These lists don’t contain the numbers of deportees, but in the vast majority of cases these can be derived from other sources. Even according to the orthodox point of view, only very few transports are said to have arrived at Auschwitz that were allegedly “gassed” entirely without leaving any trace in the aforementioned transport lists. These traceless transports, however, are all utterly fictitious.⁶¹ Yet even if we include these fictitious transports, the numbers of deportees allegedly gassed in 1943 are said to have been as follows (compiled from the many entries in Czech 1990):

– January:	appr. 45,800	– July:	appr. 400 [440]
– February:	appr. 18,800	– August:	appr. 42,600
– March:	appr. 24,200	– September:	appr. 8,100
– April:	appr. 20,400	– October:	appr. 11,600
– May:	appr. 13,500	– November:	appr. 9,600
– June:	appr. 7,200	– December:	appr. 5,700

This is a total of 207,900. For orthodox historians, there is little doubt about this figure, so why was it necessary for van Pelt to posit further Jewish trans-

⁶⁰ I have published the data contained in these lists (together with those of various other inmate lists) in Mattogno 2019a, Part One, pp. 17-161.

⁶¹ See Mattogno 2019, pp. 461-472; in Mattogno 2021, pp. 11f., I have dedicated ample space to these fictitious transports.

ports gassed in their entirety, for which we have no clue as to where they came from?

The Number of Deceased Registered Inmates in 1943

The issue of registered inmates who died during 1943 must also be elucidated. Setkiewicz claims that, starting in March 1943, only a fraction of the registered Jewish inmates who died at Auschwitz was recorded in the Auschwitz Deaths Registers (*Sterbebücher*), which allegedly results from those documents themselves. In fact, we glean from them that, in January 1943, 2,841 deceased Jewish inmates were registered, 2,393 in February, but only 873 in March, and just 82 in April (Grotum/Parcer 1995, p. 249). Even though it is true that the Death Registers Nos. 4 (February), 12 (April), 15 (June) and 19-20 (August-October) are missing, these missing registers do not solve the problem.

However, when asserting that only a fraction of the deceased registered Jewish inmates was recorded in the Deaths Registers since March 1943, it is pivotal to also

1. quote the SS *WVHA* directive which modified the previously existing provisions in this regard, and
2. explain why some deceased Jews were registered in the Death Registers while others were not.

The historians at the Auschwitz Museum who advocate such a point of view, starting with Franciszek Piper, don't even skim these two fundamental issues, which therefore remain unanswered.

In another study, I demonstrated that the claim that the majority of deceased Jewish inmates was no longer registered in the Death Registers is completely unfounded (Mattogno 2016d, pp. 91-96). I reiterate here only that the directive of November 21, 1942 by SS *Brigadeführer* Richard Glücks, head of Office D of the SS *WVHA*, with the heading "Reporting Procedure for Deaths in Concentration Camps" ("*Meldeverfahren bei Todesfällen in Konzentrationslagern*"; NO-1543) prescribed that future deaths of Jewish inmates were to be recorded in batch lists, which had to include the first and last name, date and place of birth, nationality, last place of residence, date and cause of death, and the detaining authority. Yet these were precisely the data recorded in the death certificates of the Death Register, which were therefore used to compile these batch lists. On the other hand, until February 1943, Jewish inmates who had died at Auschwitz continued to be recorded in the Death Register, although Glücks's directive was effective immediately, hence since late November 1942; the first batch lists were due by December 3, 1942.

On March 23, 1944, Rudolf Höss, who at the time was the head of Office D of the SS *WVHA*, issued another directive on inmates who had died in concentration camps (NO-1553). Höss referred in it to Glücks's directive of November 21, 1942, which was therefore still in effect. This shows that no directive existed which ordered that a certain (undefined and unknown) category of Jewish casualties was to be excluded from registration in the Death Registers.

But the question is even more complex, as I have shown in another study.⁶² For example, for the months of April, May and June 1942 the figures of Jewish detainees mentioned by Grotum and Parcer (1995, p. 249) are lower than those resulting from the camp's inmate registry (*Stärkebuch*), which certainly does not make those of 1943 seem any more-reliable.

The historians at the Auschwitz Museum don't even explain how the low number of deceased registered Jewish inmates listed in the Death Registers can be reconciled with the many statistical reports on the camp's occupancy which the cognizant departments were required to produce. Reports such as the so-called Strength Report (*Stärkemeldung*) were in fact based on admissions (*Zugänge*, newly registered inmates) and deductions (*Abgänge*) caused by releases, transfers and deaths. The net changes caused by admissions and losses defined the camp's occupancy and determined the new number for the next day. If prisoners listed among deductions had died, they had to appear in the Death Registers. If they were not entered there, they could not be considered deceased and could also not count as deductions.

The Alleged Lack of Documents

Regarding this claim, we have criteria which allow us to come to safe conclusions.

The proportions of the documented coke supplies to Crematorium I that are not contained in the list of the Auschwitz Museum amounts to $(1 - 42 \div 68 =) 38\%$ for the period from March 4 to April 2, 1942, and to $(1 - 38 \div 47 =) 19\%$ for the period from May 19 to June 21, 1942.

In September 1942, coke was delivered on 25 out of 30 days; the average delivery was about 2 tons, therefore, assuming documentary gaps for the remaining five days, the total supply would have been $(52 + [5 \times 2] =) 62$ tons, and the fraction of undocumented deliveries would amount to $(1 - 52 \div 62 =) 16\%$.

If we assume the average percentage of the first two periods, a shortfall of $[(38\% + 19\%) \div 2 =] 28.5\%$ corresponds to a new total of $(651,000 \text{ kg} \div [1 - 0.285] =) 910,490 \text{ kg}$ coke, so that for the cremation of each of the 131,800

⁶² Mattogno 2019a, Part 3, Chapter 5, pp. 257-264.

corpses (actual and presumed) mentioned above, only 6.9 kg of coke would have had to suffice, which technically absurd. Keep in mind here that the hourly consumption of coke per muffle was 30 kg for the double-muffle furnace, 23.3 kg for the triple-muffle furnace and 17.5 kg for the 8-muffle furnace, and the cremation of a corpse could not last less than an hour.⁶³

From March 14 to July 19, 1943, when Crematorium I was shut down for good, about 3,100 inmates died in the Auschwitz Camp and were registered in the Morgue Registry and were therefore cremated in Crematorium I. The remaining ($131,800 - 3,100 =$) 128,700 corpses (actual and presumed) would have had to be cremated in the Birkenau crematoria. From March 14 to October 25, 1943, Crematoria II and III were in service for a total of 241 days, Crematoria IV and V for 132 days.⁶⁴ From the weighted average resulting from the number of service days and the number of muffles for each type of crematorium, some 77% of all cremations would have been performed in Crematoria II-III, and the remaining 23% in Crematoria IV-V.⁶⁵

Assuming a distribution of the cremations among the two type of crematoria along these lines, this corresponds to an average consumption of ($23.3 \text{ kg/h} \times 0.77 + 17.5 \text{ kg/h} \times 0.23 =$) 22 kg per corpse for 128,700 corpses, hence the requirement for some ($22 \text{ kg} \times 128,700 =$) 2,831,400 kg of coke for Crematoria II through V, plus some ($30 \text{ kg/h} \times 3,100 =$) 93,000 kg for those cremated in the Crematorium I, hence a total of some 2,924,400 kg, compared to an extrapolated maximum delivery of some 910,490 kg of coke, or barely a third of the minimum that would have been needed.

On the other hand, the documentation for coke supplied during August 1943 is certainly complete. For this month, we know the number of deceased registered inmates: 2,380 detainees, 1,442 of them men and 938 women.⁶⁶ Since 71 tons of coke were supplied that month, the average consumption for a cremation was of ($71,000 \text{ kg coke} \div 2,380 \text{ corpses} =$) 29.8 kg of coke.

In conclusion, although the Auschwitz Museum's list of coke deliveries for 1943 has some gaps which are comparable to those for 1942, even if we fill those gaps by interpolating, the coke supplies are always consistent with the cremation of registered detainees deceased in the camp, yet absolutely inconsistent with the hypothesis of mass gassings.

Let's now turn to the alleged outdoor cremations.

⁶³ Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, pp. 94-105, 292-311.

⁶⁴ See Mattogno 2019, pp. 262-265; esp. Table 11 on p. 265; from the total time of existence of Crema II in 1943 (293 days), we deduct the 67 days from Oct. 26 to the end of the year, and 108 days when it was out of service due to major repairs to flues and chimney (from May 17 to September 1), resulting in just 118 days in service. Crema III was in existence and operational for 190 days in 1943, minus the 67 days from Oct. 26 to the end of the year, hence 123 days. Hence, a total of 241 service days for both together. The values for Cremas IV and V are taken from the above-mentioned table without further deductions.

⁶⁵ KII & III: $241 \text{ days} \times 30 \text{ muffles} = 7,230 \text{ days} \times \text{muffles}$; KIV & V: $132 \text{ days} \times 16 \text{ muffles} = 2,112 \text{ days} \times \text{muffles}$; of the total of $9,342 \text{ days} \times \text{muffles}$, KII & III had 77%, KIV & V 23%.

⁶⁶ PS-1469, p. 4.

The Alleged Outdoor Cremations of August 1943

Although a reference to outdoor cremations during 1943 exists in a clandestine report of the camp's resistance group, these alleged cremations are usually ignored by the Auschwitz Museum in its narrative of the camp's history, simply because they are neither confirmed by any documents nor even by any witnesses. In particular the members of the *Sonderkommando* said nothing about them. The issue was raised only recently in an attempt to somehow refute revisionist arguments on the number of corpses cremated in 1943 in Birkenau.

Setkiewicz mentions such cremations only indirectly when referring to the deportation of 30,000 Jews from Będzin (Bendsburg) and Sosnowiec (Sosnowitz) to Auschwitz, which occurred in the first half of August 1943. Setkiewicz comments:

"Of these transports to the camp, only fifteen per cent of the reported persons were registered, the rest was killed in the gas chambers. On individual days the number of those exterminated undoubtedly surpassed the cremation capacity of all the crematoria in operation; for example, on August 1, some 10,000 Jews were deported, only 2,177 of which were registered [sic: 2,137]; on August 2, 1,615 Jews deported from Będzin, 1,087 people from Mechelen in Belgium, and 727 from Drancy in France were exterminated; on August 3, 6,728 Jews from Sosnowiec and 200 Jews from Berlin were murdered." (p. 66)

This enormous concentration of mass gassings is said to have occurred during the first six days of the month. Table 4 gives the data taken from Czech's *Auschwitz Chronicle*.

The first point to make is that Czech gives no sources whatsoever for the claimed transports from Będzin and Sosnowiec, except for the one from Sosnowitz of August 5, but the source for this transport is extremely dubious: a propaganda book by Natan Elias Szternfinkiel. So all these numbers of deportees are purely imaginary. The real number of deportees in fact is somewhere between 14,000 and 20,000.⁶⁷

Setkiewicz's argument is incomplete, however, because he carefully avoids indicating what the daily capacity of the Birkenau crematoria was. Commenting on the famous letter of the Central Construction Office of June 28, 1943, which, as mentioned earlier, assigns a cremation capacity of 4,416 corpses per day to the Birkenau crematoria, he simply states:

"Without entering into a discussion whether the numerical data of this document are completely reliable, there is no doubt, however, that the capacity of each of the four Birkenau crematoria was higher than that of the

⁶⁷ On this see Mattogno 2021, entry for August 1-12, 1943.

TABLE 4: DEPORTATIONS TO AUSCHWITZ ACC. TO DANUTA CZECH

Aug.	# deportees	origin	registered males	registered females	allegedly gassed
1	2,000	Będzin	208	141	1,651
1	2,000	Będzin	210	260	1,530
1	2,000	Będzin	183	269	1,548
1	2,000	Będzin	155	263	1,582
1	2,000	Sosnowiec	241	207	1,552
2	1,553	Malines	255	211	1,087
2	2,000	Będzin	276	109	1,615
2	1,000	Drancy	218	55	727
3	3,000	Sosnowiec	404	448	2,148
3	3,000	Sosnowiec	264	390	2,346
3	3,000	Sosnowiec	434	332	2,234
3	200	Berlin	0	0	200
5	3,100	Sosnowiec & Berlin	265	249	2,586
5	1,000	Sosnowiec	0	26	974
5	125	Dresden	0	0	125
6	3,000	Sosnowiec	211	275	2,514
6	250	Stettin	0	0	250
Total	31,228		3,324	3,235	24,669
10	3,000	Sosnowiec	110	195	2,695
12	1,000	Sosnowiec	46	0	954
Total	35,228		3,480	3,430	28,318
18	1,800	Salonica	271	0	1,529

old crematorium at the Main Camp, requiring certainly less than ten kilograms of coke for the cremation of a single corpse.” (pp. 57f.)

In a footnote, he adds:

“It is important to note that the use of furnaces equipped with three or four muffles instead of two could result in a certain increase in combustion efficiency, but it is doubtful that this would be that significant (40%). At the present state of research, however, solving this problem is practically impossible, because – as appears from the testimony of Sonderkommando members – the bodies of the dead prisoners were often cremated incompletely, and the remaining bones were crushed in primitive mortars. The estimates provided by former detainees and the authors of studies differ considerably; but even if assuming that the cited document contains exaggerated data, even if assuming a lower capacity of 50%, the crematoria, throughout the period of their operation, could cremate far more than a million corpses. Cf. F. Piper’s review of the studies on this issue, the books by J.C. Pressac, Les crematoires... in, ‘Zeszyty Oświęcimskie’ No. 21, 1995, p. 322, and the article by Fritjof Meyer, Die Zahl der Opfer von

Auschwitz. Neue Erkenntnisse durch neue Archivfunde, *Osteuropa*, 52, Jg. 5/2002, p. 631-641, 'Zeszyty Oświęcimskie,' No. 25, 2009, pp. 231-266." (Note 33, p. 57)

It is clear that Setkiewicz does not even respect the most basic facts about this topic. First we must clarify the problem. He compares the cremation capacity of one muffle of a double-muffle furnace (57 corpses per hour) with that of one muffle of a triple- and eight-muffle furnace (96 corpses per hour), as it is listed in the just-mentioned letter of the Central Construction Office, and he notes that the double-muffle furnaces had a capacity that is about $(1 - 57 \div 96)$ 40% lower than that of the two other types of furnaces. Such a difference is not only "doubtful," as he writes, but it is actually absurd and already by itself renders the data provided in the letter in question untrustworthy. Even though it is true that the triple- and 8-muffle furnaces had a higher energy efficiency than the double-muffle furnace due to their different design, this merely resulted in a lower consumption of coke, but did not touch the question of cremation capacity, that is to say, the number of corpses that could be cremated in each muffler per hour.

Let me briefly explain the issue. As I mentioned earlier, the fuel economies depend on the fact that the hourly coke consumption was 60 kg for two corpses in the double-muffle furnace, 70 kg of coke for three corpses in the triple-muffle furnace, and 140 kg of coke for eight corpses in the eight-muffle furnace. The hourly quantity of coke burning on the grates of the gas generator and therefore the actual fuel consumption in relation to each muffle was clearly in favor of the triple- and even-more-so the eight-muffle furnaces by virtue of their design: the triple-muffle furnace exploited the heat from the end muffles to heat the center muffle; in the eight-muffle furnace, the combustion products of each of the four gas generators passed through two muffles in sequence. This means that in the first case two gas generators served three muffles, while in the second case each gas generator served two muffles.

This design explains why the triple-muffle furnace consumed 23.3 kg of coke per hour and muffle, *i.e.* per corpse, while the eight-muffle furnace consumed 17.5 kg of coke per hour and muffle, compared to 30 kg per hour and muffle of the double-muffle furnace. This does not mean that the triple- or eight-muffle furnace required less energy for the cremation of a corpse than the double-muffle furnace. It merely means that their design allowed in a certain way the capture and application or, put differently, the recycling of energy coming from the end muffles or the muffle nearest to the gas generator, while the double-muffle furnace lost such energy through radiation, convection and mostly with the exhaust gas through the smoke ducts and chimney. But it is also evident that in times of maximum heat demand (when preheating the furnace and during the initial cremation phase of desiccating the corpses)

this lower availability of heat was an inconvenience prolonging the duration of these processes.

Therefore, it is not permissible to claim that the triple-muffle and eight-muffle furnaces had a greater capacity, *i.e.* could cremate more bodies per time unit, than that of the double-muffle furnace; on the contrary, all the technical elements militate in favor of the superiority of a double-muffle furnace:

1) Weight of the refractory brickwork

The triple- and eight-muffle furnaces were economical designs resulting in great savings in refractory material:⁶⁸

- The double-muffle furnace had two gas generators; the total weight of refractory material was 10,000 kg, hence 5,000 kg per muffle.
- The triple-muffle furnace also had two gas generators; the total weight of refractory material was 11,500 kg, hence only 3,467 kg per muffle.
- The eight-muffle furnace had four gas generators; the total weight of refractory material was 24,100 kg, hence only 3,012.5 kg per muffle.

The double-muffle furnace was therefore the most-massive model.

2) Maximum combustion temperature

The robustness of the masonry directly influenced the thermal load and the maximum temperature which the muffle was designed to withstand, which, according to the operating instructions, was 1,100 °C for the double-muffle furnace and only 1,000 °C for the triple-muffle furnace.

3) Air blower (*Druckluftgebläse*)

The double-muffle furnaces were equipped with an individually adjustable blower for each muffle; the triple-muffle furnaces had only one blower which was not individually adjustable and served all three muffles simultaneously. The eight-muffle furnaces had no blower at all. The amount of combustion air blown into each muffle could therefore be adjusted for each individual cremation only in the double-muffle furnace.

4) System to control the draft

The double-muffle furnaces were equipped with two smoke dampers, which allowed adjusting the draft for each muffle. The triple-muffle furnaces were equipped only with one smoke damper serving all three muffles simultaneously. The eight-muffle furnace possessed two smoke dampers, each of which regulated the draft of a group of four muffles.

⁶⁸ Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, pp. 251-286; Mattogno 2020a, p. 62.

5) Forced-draft device

Until the reconstruction of its chimney in the summer of 1942, Crematorium I was equipped with a forced-draft device (*Saugzuganlage*) serving three double-muffle furnaces. The Birkenau crematoria had no such devices. The forced-draft device allowed increasing the throughput of the gas generators during critical moments when the muffle temperature dropped below a critical level (especially during the corpse-desiccation phase).

6) Design flaw of the triple-muffle furnace

This furnace was designed in such a way that the central muffle was fed with the gases coming from the two end muffles, to which were added the gases produced by the incineration of the corpse in the center muffle, so that the gas volume passing through it was more than twice that of the gases passing through each of the end muffles. To maintain the required velocity of the gas passing through, allowing it to burn up and to transmit the combustion heat to the muffle walls and the corpse, it would have been necessary to double the cross section of the central muffle, exactly as was the case with the flue-gas discharge system of Crematoria II and III, where each pair of smoke ducts coming from two furnaces merged into one larger duct with more than twice the cross section (growing from $0.6 \text{ m} \times 0.7 \text{ m} = 0.42 \text{ m}^2$ to $0.8 \text{ m} \times 1.2 \text{ m} = 0.96 \text{ m}^2$). But since the center muffle had the same cross section as the end muffles, the combustible gases formed by the combustion of the corpse in the center muffle and those coming from the end muffles did not have enough time to burn up completely and thus entered into the flue while still burning. This heat loss in this way resulted in a corresponding increase in the coke consumption, and it also increased the time it took to cremate a corpse in that center muffle.

This very phenomenon of gases burning in the flue rather than inside the muffles caused Crematorium II to be seriously damaged only a few weeks after it had become operational. On March 25, 1943, SS *Unterscharführer* Hans Kirschnek wrote a file memo about a meeting at Auschwitz on March 24 and 25 between representatives of the Topf Company – the engineers Kurt Prüfer and Karl Schultze – and representatives of the Central Construction Office. Kirschnek wrote:⁶⁹

“As the three draft enhancers in suction have not proved to be useful in any way and have even suffered damage after the first usage at full load because of high temperatures, they will be dismantled at the expense of Topf & Söhne Co. and removed by this company.”

The damage was due to the combined effect of two causes: in order to raise the capacity of the furnaces, the draft enhancers were run at full speed and this, together with the just-mentioned design flaw of the triple-muffle furnac-

⁶⁹ APMO, BE 30/25, p. 8.

es, led to a rise in the flue-gas velocity to such a degree that the combustion gases generated by the corpses in the center muffles left the furnaces in an un-combusted state, with combustion taking place essentially in the flue ducts, where it caused overheating. In this manner, the three draft enhancers, placed upstream of the chimney, suffered irreparable damage. As was discovered shortly thereafter, however, the damage was not limited to the draft enhancers: the refractory lining of the chimney was damaged and had partly collapsed, as had parts of the vaults (*ganze Gewölbeteile*) of the flue ducts.⁷⁰ As a consequence, the three forced-draft devices of Crematorium II were removed, and those planned for Crematorium III were never installed (Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, pp. 238-240).

This brief review gives me the opportunity to make two important observations. The first one pertains to the 1941 decision to install three forced-draft devices in the future Crematorium II, based upon the fact that “frozen corpses will be cremated, requiring more fuel, which increases the amount of exhaust gases.”⁷¹ When it was considered in early 1943 to preheat Morgue #1 of Crematorium II, the background was in no way criminal in nature. The aim was simply to prevent corpses from freezing during the winter, hence to obviate the need for more fuel (and time) during the cremation.⁷²

The second remark concerns four mass transports of Jews who were allegedly gassed and cremated on the following dates, if we follow the orthodox Holocaust narrative:

- March 14: 1,492 Jews from Krakow
- March 16: 959 Jews from Krakow
- March 20: 2,191 Greek Jews
- March 23: 1,700 Gypsies,

hence, in total 6,342 gassings and cremations. Therefore, the alleged cremation of 6,342 corpses within 10 days would have caused the damage described.

The problem of the triple-muffle furnaces described above also applied to the eight-muffle furnaces, although to a lesser extent, because the combustion gases of each of the four external muffles were discharged into the internal muffle connected to it, in which even more combustion gases were generated.

Taken together with the fragility of the eight-muffle furnace’s refractory brickwork, this explains the frequent failures that occurred in Crematoria IV and V, and that led to the final closure of Crematorium IV in May 1943. On April 3, 1943, just days after it had started operating (March 22), this cremato-

⁷⁰ Letter of the *Zentralbauleitung* to the Topf Company of July 17, 1943. APMO, BW 30/34, p. 17.

⁷¹ RGVA, 502-I-333, p. 83, order confirmation by the Topf Company to the *Bauleitung* of Auschwitz for five triple-muffle furnace and other equipment, dated November 4, 1941.

⁷² See Mattogno 2019, Chapter 2.7, “*Warmluftzuführungsanlage*,” pp. 104-113.

rium had already cracks,⁷³ and from a telegram by Bischoff to the Topf Company of May 14, 1943, with which he requested to “Bring thermotechnical and structural calculations for chimneys of Crematoria II and IV,”⁷⁴ it results that the chimney(s) of Crematorium IV had also been damaged.

Returning to the subject of our discussion, all the above shows that, leaving aside the absurdity of the data in themselves, it would be foolish to assert that the triple- and eight-muffle furnaces had a cremation capacity which was $(96 \div 57 =)$ 168% of that of the double-muffle furnace.

In any case, Setkiewicz’s claim that “the crematoria, throughout the period of their operation, could cremate far more than a million corpses,” reveals another serious gap in this author’s technical knowledge. The refractory brickwork of the coke-fired cremation furnaces had a relatively short lifespan of about 2,000 cremations. As I have shown earlier, the brickwork of Crematorium I at Auschwitz wore out after some 2,000 cremations, or some 1,000 cremations per muffle, and had to be replaced. The Gusen Furnace withstood nearly 1,500 cremations per muffle. In the 1930s, the lifespan of a civilian cremation muffle was about 2,000 cremations, but the Topf Company had managed to increase that to 3,000. It is clear, however, that the maximum service life for the economically designed furnaces built inside concentration camps was 2,000.

It follows that, in order to cremate more than a million corpses, and assuming the use of all the crematoria to their full extent (46 muffles), it would have become necessary to carry out $(1,000,000 \text{ corpses} \div 46 \text{ muffles} \times 2,000 \text{ corpses/muffle} =)$ almost eleven replacements of the refractory lining for all the muffles, but there is not the slightest trace in the extant documentation of even one invoice by, or request to, the Topf Company to do even one such complete replacement.⁷⁵

In a separate paper, I have dealt at length with F. Piper’s and F. Meyer’s theses as laid out in the articles cited by Setkiewicz and in the reciprocal polemics of these two authors, to which I refer the interested reader (Mattogno 2004c).

Therefore, Setkiewicz turns out to be quite evasive on the question of the crematoria’s cremation capacity. The data he adduces, however, make it possible to calculate a capacity of about 1,600 cremations per day. For if, as he says, a cremation required less than 10 kg of coke, the Birkenau crematoria’s theoretical daily consumption (15,680 kg, see p. 35) would have corresponded to the cremation of $(15,680 \text{ kg/day} \div 10 \text{ kg/corpses} =)$ just over 1,568 corpses per day. On the other hand, if the double-muffle furnace had a cremation ca-

⁷³ Letter from the Topf Company to the *Zentralbauleitung* of April 10, 1943. APMO, BW 30/34, p. 42.

⁷⁴ APMO, BW 30/34, p. 41.

⁷⁵ See Mattogno 2019, pp. 268-270; 2020a, pp. 168-171; Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, pp. 425f., “Summary of the Topf Company’s Activities at Auschwitz-Birkenau.”

capacity of 70 corpses per day, 35 per muffle, the 46 Birkenau muffles should have been able to cremate ($35 \times 46 =$) 1,610 corpses per day.

This estimate of the cremation capacity is in direct conflict with the – official – estimate by one of his colleagues, Franciszek Piper, who, in Volume III of the five-volume history of the camp published by the Auschwitz Museum, took at face value the data listed in the letter by the Central Contruction Office of the June 28, 1942, and commented:

“All the crematoria together could therefore burn 4,756 corpses in a 24-hour period. In the following month, July 1943, Crematorium I was, however, withdrawn from use. This brought capacity down to 4,416 corpses per day.” (Długoborski/Piper 2000, p. 164)

A few lines later on the same page he adds:

“Sonderkommando survivors recall that in practice three to five corpses were burned at a time. This doubled this ‘capacity’, bringing it up to around 8,000 corpses per day. Seldom was this maximum capacity, or even the design capacity, actually needed – except in periods of large and frequent transports, for instance during the liquidation of the Sosnowiec, Będzin, Dąbrowa Górnicz and Łódź ghettos, or during the annihilation of the Hungarian Jews.”

For Piper, therefore, the cremation of the allegedly gassed deportees from Sosnowiec and Będzin did not involve the use of “cremation pits,” but simply the use of the crematoria at their claimed full capacity.

Hence, the historians at the Auschwitz Museum should first come to an agreement among themselves and with the witnesses.

It is obvious that it is not permissible to cherry-pick the data on the spur of the moment. But that’s exactly what Piper and his colleagues have been doing. In fact, the Auschwitz Museum has based the story of the alleged homicidal gas chambers of Auschwitz for decades on the Polish declaration by Henryk Tauber of May 24, 1945 (to the point that F. Piper felt obliged to transcribe it in its entirety in his treatment of the “extermination” at Auschwitz: *ibid.*, pp. 273-302), a testimony which Pressac considered “95% historically reliable” (Pressac 1989, p. 481). Since Tauber’s testimony had not yet been repudiated or revised, and his numerical claims had not yet been downsized, the cremation capacity of the Birkenau crematoria as claimed by Tauber simply had to be true. Tauber stated that Crematorium II (and thus also Crematorium III) could cremate an average of 2,500 corpses per day. One muffle would therefore have cremated ($2,500 \div 15 =$) about 167 corpses per day, and all 46 muffles at Birkenau allegedly could thus cremate ($167 \times 46 =$) 7,682 corpses per day, or some 8,000, generously rounded up.

In Tauber’s testimony before the Soviet Commission of Investigation on February 27 and 28, 1945, Tauber made three very-precise statements:

1. the furnaces operated 21 hours per day (the remaining three hours were used to remove the slag from the gas generators);
2. the triple-muffle furnace could cremate four to five corpses at once in one muffle within 20-25 minutes;
3. the eight-muffle furnace could cremate four to five corpses at once in one muffle within 35 minutes.⁷⁶

From this, the following minimum cremation capacities per day result (with 21 hours \times 60 minutes/hour = 1,260 minutes):

- $$1,260 \div 25 \times 4 = 201.6 \text{ corpses per muffle for the triple-muffle furnace, and}$$
- $$1,260 \div 35 \times 4 = 144 \text{ corpses per muffle for the eight-muffle furnace.}$$

The total capacity of all the cremation furnaces at Birkenau would therefore have been (201.6 corpses/muffle/day \times 30 muffles + 144 corpses/muffle/day \times 16 muffles =) 8,352 corpses per 21-hour daily session.

As a result, it is either true that the Birkenau crematoria were unable to cope within six days with the 24,669 gassing victims allegedly produced during the first six days of August 1943 (on average 4,116 per day), in which case one must declare Tauber's statements false, or else Tauber's claims are true, in which case any claim about outdoor cremations is false, because the crematoria were more than up to that task.

There is yet another option which neither Setkiewicz nor any of his colleagues have ever taken into account, which results from the actual activity times of the Birkenau crematoria. It is known that in August 1943 only Crematorium III was in operation (see Mattogno 2019, pp. 264-266), whose cremation capacity, according to the Polish declaration of Tauber, was at least 2,500 corpses per day.

But even that would not change the calculus decisively, because if we follow Tauber, Crematorium III could have cremated (2,500 corpses/day \times 6 days =) 15,000 corpses during the first six days of August. The remainder to be allocated to any "cremation pits" would therefore have been (24,669 – 15,000 =) 9,669 within 6 days, on average 1,611 per day. Would such a surplus really have required the laborious creation and messy operation of outdoor cremation pits? The problem was in fact caused by the claimed massive deportations from the ghettos of Będzin and Sosnowiec, which ended on August 12 and was followed by a break of five days, until August 17.

As a matter of fact, it would have sufficed to deposit the surplus corpses for a few days in the various morgues at Birkenau, and to cremate them, plus the claimed additional victims of the two later transports of August 10 and 12 (28,318 in total) step-by-step in Crematorium III within (28,318 \div 2,500 =) the first eleven days of the month, or, even more easily, distribute them all evenly

⁷⁶ See my detailed analysis of Tauber's testimonies in Mattogno 2019, pp. 331-375, esp. pp. 337f.

over the first 17 days of August to get $(28,318 \div 17 =)$ 1,665 corpses to be cremated daily.

On the other hand, the number of deportees from Będzin and Sosnowiec indicated by Danuta Czech (32,000), as I pointed out above, has no documentary basis. Artur Eisenbach, for instance, claims that there were “around 20,000 people,” while several other groups were allegedly transferred to the Annaberg Labor Camp and there assigned to the *Organisation Schmelt* (Eisenbach 1961, p. 540). If there were only 20,000 deportees sent to Auschwitz, the number of those presumably gassed decreases by 12,000 to 16,318, whose bodies could have been cremated in less than seven days, if we follow Tauber.

With regard to outdoor cremations of the surplus corpses created by the claimed mass gassings, Setkiewicz refers to this source:

“The Annex No. 61 to the Report of the Government’s Delegation in the Country for the period of November 1 to 30, 1943 has the following fragment: ‘During the extermination of 30,000 Jews of Zagłębie Dąbrowskie, the crematoria were not enough for the cremation of the corpses, so they were cremated on pyres, and children were thrown alive into the fire.’ Obóz koncentracyjny Oświęcim w świetle akt Delegatury Rządu RP na Kraj, Oświęcim 1968, p. 142.” (Note 71, p. 66)

Apparently, Setkiewicz does not find it strange that this “information” appears only in the report on November 1943, while the report on August does not mention it at all. The “Annex No. 58 for the period of August 1 to 31, 1943” (*Aneks nr 58 za okres od 1 do 31 sierpnia 1943 R.*) in fact mentions only some transports of June (*Obóz... 1968*, p. 121).

A dispatch of August 31 says that, “between August 1 and 4, the ghettos in the Zagłębie Dąbrowskie region were liquidated, mainly in the cities of Sosnowiec, Będzin, Strzemieszyce, Dąbrowa Górnicza. All Jews were deported to Auschwitz” (*ibid.*, p. 122).

A report on “mass executions from July 15 to August 8, 43” describes the deportation of all Jews from Sosnowiec and Będzin:

“15 full trains arrived, some 15,000 people. Also for entire nights, trucks drove to and fro.”

It is then reported that, “because the crematoria could not cope with the number of people, the bodies were usually cremated outdoors in a field near Birkenau, and for three days nothing but relentless flames could be seen in which the people were burned.” The report concludes with a reference to an elusive transport from France (originating from French resistance propaganda), which is said to have helped establish the “record” of 30,000 gassed victims in one single day! (*Ibid.*, pp. 128f.)

The underground newspaper *Biuletyn Informacyjny* (*Information Bulletin*) No. 40 of October 7, 1943 dedicated a long article to Auschwitz. It stated, among other things (*Biuletyn Informacyjny 2002*, pp. 1553f.):

“The ‘delousing’ of the camp was announced for the days of August 1 to 3. This was nothing but a mass gassing. The sick were also rounded up, Aryans and Jews, and dragged into the gas chambers, anyone who had a face unwelcome to the SS. [...]

So, simultaneous with the ‘delousing’ of the camp, 15,000 Jews from Będzin and Sosnowiec were killed. Since the camp’s three crematoria could not cope with the number of people – on that day, extreme punishment celebrated its record at Auschwitz: 30,000 victims – the corpses were cremated outdoors, and the flaring flames could be seen all around.”

When considering, however, that according to Czech the majority of those allegedly gassed in August 1943 were Jewish deportees from Będzin and Sosnowiec, who numbered 15,000 and arrived at Auschwitz in 14 transports between August 1 to 12, more than 6,100 of whom were registered and therefore not gassed, it was most certainly not possible to achieve this “record” of 30,000 victims on a single day.

The story of these immense mass gassings emerged no doubt as a misrepresentation of massive disinfestation activities unfolding precisely during those days at the Birkenau Camp:

- Special Order (*Sonderbefehl*) No. 16/43 of July 23, 1943 provided for the start of the disinfestation of Camp Section BIa on the next day.⁷⁷
- On July 25, 1943, the doctor in charge of Camp Section BIa communicated in a letter with the subject “Delousing of the camp” (*“Entlausung des Lagers”*) that the disinfestation campaign will last until July 28.⁷⁸
- On July 30, 1943, Special Order No. 17/43 announced the disinfestation of Camp Section BIId on July 31 and August 1, weather conditions permitting.⁷⁹

There is not even a veiled allusion to any gassing of prisoners in the documents.

Another essential problem for the orthodox Holocaust narrative is the total lack of evidence for any cremation pits claimed for August 1943. One of the most-frequently quoted witnesses, Filip Müller, wrote about it (Müller 1979, p. 68):

“Soon after my arrival [at Auschwitz] tens of thousands of Jewish citizens from France, Greece, Holland, the ghetto of Bialystok, and the camps of Pomeran, Kola, Zawiercie and Poznan were swallowed up by the insatiable ovens of the crematoria. The liquidation of the ghettos of Sosnovits and Bedzin which began in August 1943 was one of a number of particularly brutal measures carried out in Birkenau at that time. Umpteen thousands were gassed within a period of ten days.”

⁷⁷ RGVA, 502-1-32, p. 299.

⁷⁸ RGVA, 502-1-68, pp. 62-62a.

⁷⁹ APMO, Kommandantur-Befehl, D-AuI/1.

On the following pages, Müller says that at the time he had been a stoker in Crematorium V for a few weeks, and he goes on to describe the alleged gassing of a transport from Mechelen (August 2), which he claims encompassed 2,000 deportees (*ibid.*, pp. 68f.).

Even for Filip Müller, the corpses of deportees from Sosnowiec and Bełżin who had allegedly been gassed were cremated in the crematorium, not in the “cremation pits.”

The consequence of what I have laid out above is that the objection relating to any “cremation pits” in 1943 has no significance in the discussion concerning the coke supply for the crematoria in that year.

It is worth mentioning that Pressac, facing the impossibility of the crematoria of Birkenau incinerating so many corpses in such a short time, said that the number of deportees had been overestimated (Pressac 1993, p. 147). Setkiewicz, on the other hand, insists that the excess corpses were cremated outdoors.

At the end of his section on coke supplies, Setkiewicz states:

“Assuming also that, of the more-than-one-million corpses of victims of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, some were cremated in the crematorium at the Main Camp and some on pyres in the autumn and winter of 1942 and in the spring and summer of 1944, this shows that in total no more than 800,000 corpses were cremated in the Birkenau crematoria.” (p. 58)

Here he does not mention the alleged outdoor cremations of August 1943, which means that for him they were at best so irrelevant that they have no bearing on the overall account.

As for the alleged 800,000 cremations in the Birkenau crematoria, these, as I explained above, would require $(800,000 \div [46 \times 2,000] =)$ eight complete replacements of the refractory brickwork of all the muffles, but the documents attest only to one single replacement only for the muffles of Crematorium I.

Setkiewicz continues:

“Considering instead the time of their operation and the estimated coke consumption mentioned above, we get an average of more than 500 tons of coke needed in the course of a month for the operation of these crematoria. Since the fuel supply of 1942 already amounted to more than a thousand tons per month, there is no reason to doubt that, in the years 1943-1944, the infrastructure of the Auschwitz Camp (the transit capacity of the railway station and sidings, the capacity of the warehouses) could meet the coke demand of the Birkenau crematoria on such a large scale.” (p. 58)

This is therefore what he was aiming at with his summary of coal and coke deliveries from June 1941 to October 1942 which appears on his p. 50 (see my Table 1, here on page 14).

The argument is silly, however, because no one has ever claimed that in 1943 the entire Auschwitz complex had such a scant fuel supply that for this

reason the crematories would not have had enough fuel. The question is not how much fuel the entire Auschwitz complex received, but how much of it was delivered to the crematoria. In fact, this argument proves the opposite. It highlights the merits of the revisionist thesis and the absurdity of the orthodox narrative, because if we follow Setkiewicz, in the seven and a half months ranging from mid-March to the end of October 1943, the Birkenau crematoria would have consumed ($500 \times 7.5 =$) 3,750 tons of coke, while we have a documented supply of just 628.5 tons. How can anyone seriously believe that the documentation is so utterly incomplete as to account for as little as ($628.5 \div 3,750 =$) 16.8% of the claimed total?

The conclusion is that the documentation about the coke supplies of 1943 may be incomplete, yes, but not more than that of 1942, or only insignificantly more, because even if 30% of the documents are missing, the total including the extrapolated coke deliveries remains consistent with the cremation of the registered detainees but totally inconsistent with that of those allegedly gassed. For this, one would have to assume that 5/6 of the documentation is missing.

II. Wood

Setkiewicz states that, when the camp started admitting Soviet PoWs on October 7, 1941, the death rate at Auschwitz increased to such an extent that Crematorium I could not cremate all the bodies, which the camp authorities therefore began to have buried at Birkenau. According to the Register of the Dead (*Totenbuch*), 8,333 PoWs had died up to March 28, 1943 (p. 58). This much of his storyline is entirely sustainable. In this context, he cites the statement of an ex-convict, Mirosław Pietrzak, who claimed to have been employed in the excavation of mass graves 10 m long, 6 m wide and 3 m deep (p. 59). However, it is known that the groundwater level in Birkenau had a maximum depth of 1.2 meters from the ground surface (Mattogno 2019, pp. 354f.; 2016e, pp. 97-127). Therefore, particularly in late 1941/early 1942, when the drainage work had not yet begun, it would have been futile to dig much deeper than one meter. This explains the large area of the traces of four mass graves that can be seen in the area north of Crematorium V and west of the sewage-treatment plant on aerial photographs taken on May 31, 1944.⁸⁰ Two of them had a length of about 130 meters, the other two of about 100 meters, and all four had a width of about 10 meters. If assuming a covering layer of 20-30 cm of sand, the total volume of the pits was about 4,600 m³.

Setkiewicz obviously speaks of the alleged gassing activities of the “Bunkers” of Birkenau. Since I refuted this story already very thoroughly in a 2004 study (Mattogno 2004b/2016a) and have dealt with it again more-recently (Mattogno 2015/2020), there is no reason to reiterate all this again here. I will limit myself instead to the fundamental issue of open-air cremations by assessing, as in the case of coke, whether the wood supplies attested to by the documents are consistent with the mass-extermination claims. I will briefly deal with the genesis of outdoor cremation at Auschwitz and with Höss’s alleged visit to Chełmno in order to learn about this cremation technique from

⁸⁰ NA, Record Group No. 373, Mission 60 PRS/462 60SQ, Can 1508, Exposure 3055, 3056.

SS *Standartenführer* Paul Blobel, a topic that I have already dealt elsewhere (see Mattogno 2020a; 2016a, pp. 196f.).

Setkiewicz describes the genesis of outdoor cremations as follows:

“The necessity to exhume and cremate the corpses appeared with the arrival of the hottest season of the year, when it turned out that the ground where the mass graves were located started emitting an unbearable stench, and when the leaders of adjacent farms reported a massive die-off of fish in their fish ponds caused by the seepage of toxic substances from the mass graves into the groundwater. Höss recalled in his autobiography that he received such an order immediately after Heinrich Himmler’s visit to Auschwitz (July 17-18, 1942).” (p. 60)

Here the author paraphrases what Pery Broad wrote in relation to the mass graves where the bodies of Soviet PoWs had been buried. Broad wrote about this (Bezwinska/Czech 1984, p. 179):

“At the same time there were complaints from the fisheries that fish had perished in the big lakes round Birkenau, e.g., near Harmense. Experts maintained it was due to the infection of the ground waters with cadaveric virus. That was not all. The sun shone hotly that summer upon Birkenau, the only partially decomposed bodies began to fester and a dark red mass poured out from gaps in the ground. The resulting stench was indescribable.”

The decision to exhume and cremate the corpses contained in mass graves, therefore, did not have a direct relationship with the alleged extermination in “Bunker 1” near the Birkenau Camp, and it is surprising that Setkiewicz committed such an oversight.

The scene described above was confirmed, although generously spiced-up with many imaginative elements, by another witness: Kurt Marcus, author of a detailed report about Auschwitz in German which is undated but probably dates back to 1945 or 1946. He stated that in May 1942 the gassing of Polish Jews had begun, whose bodies were buried in the area of the future “Sauna” (*Zentralsauna*). Then he explained:⁸¹

“Since this is a very swampy area, with a high, iron-rich water table, it is natural that after a short while the surface of the ground began to rise and sink; it all happened in a kind of fermentation process, from which little by little water jets mixed with blood squirted up to a height of 3 meters; the corpses, sprinkled with chlorine, were ejected up one meter high, until eventually the whole area was covered with blood and putrid water. The emanating cadaverous stench polluted not only the air of the nearby Birkenau Camp, but the stench spread even to the city of Auschwitz, so that the outbreak of epidemic was feared. Then the corpses were exhumed and

⁸¹ AGK, NTN 135, p. 148 (Trial against members of the Auschwitz Camp Garrison).

incinerated in two parallel pits 4 meters deep that were connected to the farmhouse^[82] by narrow-gauge tracks.

Such total destruction yielded good results, because:

1) it saved space

2) all traces of this massacre disappeared.”

Setkiewicz continues as follows:

“Kurt Prüfer, an engineer of the *Topf und Söhne Company*, found out early about the intention to cremate the corpses in the mass graves at Birkenau, because on August 21, 1942 he proposed to use for this purpose two field furnaces. His proposal, however, was rejected very quickly by the SS in favor of a more-economical and safer solution employed at the extermination camp near Chelmno on the Ner – the cremation of corpses on pyres. Höss assigned SS *Untersturmführer* Franz Hössler, *Rapportführer* of the *Auschwitz Camp*, to carry out this task.

The cremation of corpses in pits or on pyres at Birkenau probably began in late August or early September [1942], using stored firewood (scrap wood), later, however, around September 7-8, also systematically, when they began to bring in wood from outside. This results from the analysis of data on truck departures from the camp to places that are located within the large forest areas in Tychy, Żory and Pszczyna.

5-ton trucks headed to Radostowice at Pszczyna on September 7, 8 and 9.^[83] As the purpose of the trip was given: ‘*Abholung von Holz, Holztransport*’ (pick up wood, transport wood).

We must assume that initially none of the SS men of the camp garrison had any experience in the construction of cremation pyres, and that not even written instructions existed about it. For this reason, during the initial period of pyre cremations at Birkenau, problems arose regarding the cremation of corpses, be it that the cremations lasted too long, or that too much wood was needed. Höss must subsequently have realized that the difficulties were so serious that in mid-September he decided to halt the operation and to make a trip to the extermination center at Chelmno on the Ner in order to inquire about the corpse-cremation methods used there.” (pp. 60f.)

The documents confirm Setkiewicz’s chronology: after September 9, supply of wood from the forests of Pszczyna was suspended, and on September 15, a travel permit (*Fahrtgenehmigung*) was issued by Oranienburg for a trip to Lodz (Litzmannstadt), which stated:⁸⁴

⁸² “*Bauernhütte*,” the alleged “*Bunker I*”.

⁸³ APMA [= APMO]-B. D-AuI-4/29-31. *Fahrbefehl*, Vol. 1, pp. 671-673.

⁸⁴ AGK, NTN, 94, p. 170; reproduced as Document 2 in Mattogno 2008, p. 85.

“Travel permission is hereby granted for a passenger car from Au.[schwitz] to Litzmannstadt and back for visit to the testing station of field furnaces Operation Reinhard on Sept. 16, 42.”

The next day, Setkiewicz states, Höss, accompanied by SS *Untersturmführer* Franz Hössler and SS *Untersturmführer* Walter Dejaco, made a short visit to the ghetto of Lodz, then allegedly went to Chelmno, where SS *Standartenführer* Paul Blobel is said to have been carrying out cremation experiments for quite some time in order to identify the most efficient method. Setkiewicz continues:

“The results of the interview must have been satisfactory, because two days after their return to Auschwitz, the firewood supplies resumed and – consequently – the pyres were put back into operation.” (p. 61)

He also points out that, up to the end of September, at least eight more trips for transporting firewood were carried out. Together with those of early September already mentioned, the overall picture of September 1942 looks as follows:

- 7 September to Radostowice, 1 transport
- 8 September to Radostowice, 1 transport
- 9 September to Radostowice, 1 transport
- 19 & 21 September to Tromnitz (Promnitz – Promnice), 2 transports
- 22 September to Radostowice and to Kobiór, 1 transport
- 23 & 24 September to Radostowice, 2 transports
- 26 September twice to Radostowice, 2 transports
- 28 September to Meserzitz (Międzyrzecze), 1 transport

As sources, the author gives: for the first three trips (September 7-9): “APMA-B. D-AuI-4/29-31. Fahrbefehl, t. 1, pp. 671-673” (Note 46, p. 61), and for the rest: “APMA-B. D-AuI-4/25-38. Fahrbefehl, t. 1, pp. 660-688” (Note 49, p. 61).

The register in question therefore goes from page 671 to page 688 and contains all documented truck transports of firewood to Auschwitz – eleven of them. This amounts to $(11 \times 5 =) 55$ tons of wood. In a previous study, I have already dealt with these (and other) transports (Mattogno 2020, pp. 68-72, 195f.). I showed, among other things, that the firewood supplies were not intended exclusively for cremation of exhumed corpses at Birkenau, as Setkiewicz assumes, but also for the families of married SS men to heat their homes, as is shown for example by Garrison Order No. 55/43 of December 15, 1943 (*ibid.*, pp. 71f.). I also point out that no document specifically gives Birkenau as the destination of the wood transports.

Setkiewicz also points out:

“The travel permits for firewood of October have not been preserved, because the camp’s motor pool administration began to treat them [the trips] as journeys within the ‘sphere of interest of KL Auschwitz.’ This was

pointed out in the 'Headquarters' Special Order of November 2, 1942, APMA-B. D-AUI-1/77. *Kommandatur-Sonderbefehl on trips to the 'forest unit Pszczyna.'*" (Note 49, p. 61)

The Headquarters' Special Order in question, issued by Höss, relates to "Violations when using motor vehicles," and refers to a letter by the SS Headquarters, Head Office of the Waffen SS (*SS Führungshauptamt Kommandoamt der Waffen-SS*) of October 27, 1942. I quote here the section referred to by Setkiewicz (Frei *et al.* 2000, p. 192):

"1. *Caused by a given event, I once more call attention to the fact that journeys by trucks, cars and motorcycles outside the area of interest can only be authorized by me [Höss] personally and can only be carried out with a travel order signed by me personally. Requests for vehicles are to be submitted to the headquarters the day before, by 12:00 noon.*

2. *Trips to the construction grounds of the IG-Farbenindustrie and to Jawischowitz are also to be considered within the area of interest; but not to Golleschau, Chelmek and the forest units at Pless [Pszczyna].*" (My emphasis)

The area of interest (*Interessengebiet*) was the area of relevance around the camp where the camp authorities had jurisdiction. Pszczyna is the Polish name for what the Germans call Pless, a town about 17 km west-southwest of the Birkenau Camp, hence far away from the "area of interest". It is therefore clear, and this is also expressly stated in this special order, that trips to the Pless/Pszczyna forest unit continued to require travel orders, as had been the case before ("I once more call attention"). So for example, "Travel Order No. 7" of September 7, 1942 relating to picking up wood at Radostowice (a village immediately west of Pszczyna) with a 5-ton truck with trailer already bears Höss's signature under the stamp "*Der Kommandant des Konzentrationslagers Auschwitz SS Obersturmbannführer*" (see Document 5).

Therefore, Setkiewicz either completely misunderstood the last sentence of this special order, or he deliberately turned its meaning on its head. Be that as it may, it results from all this that no firewood transports occurred during October 1942.

After having lingered for a few pages on "Bunker 1" and the "*Sonderkommando*" in order to create an spurious link between the wood supplies and the gassings claimed for "Bunker 1", Setkiewicz states:

"*Since the travel orders for trucks have not survived in large numbers, we do not know how often they went to Kobiór during the following period; we do know, however, that such trips occurred, for example on January 22 and May 26, 1943.*

The register of the camp's motor pool, on the other hand, lists 29 trips by various vehicles (almost exclusively trucks) to Kobiór between mid-June

and mid-September (64 days) [recte: 92 days]. For 23 of them, the task or the trip's purpose is specified, including:

- Sonderkommando – seven times
- DHW⁸⁵ (?) Sonderkommando – twice
- Sonderkommando – Holz – twice

Furthermore, the transport of firewood is given a few times as the reason for the trip (Tr. Holz, Holzhof, Holz fahr., Schlager Holz), without specifying, however, what purposes this wood was to serve, although it seems beyond doubt that these trips – as before – were related to the supply of wood used to cremate the corpses of prisoners." (p. 64)

With "prisoners," he obviously means those presumably gassed.

The curious thing is that Setkiewicz gives no archival reference for these 29 trips. He merely mentions the "travel log of the camp's motor pool" (what he calls in Polish "*kolumna transportowa*" – German: *Fahrbereitschaft*, the group of vehicles and drivers at the immediate service of the camp headquarters), without saying clearly that this is the same register of travel orders he referred to with regard to the firewood transports of September 1942. I understand this omission perfectly well: if, as he claims, trips to forest areas outside the Auschwitz area of interest were no longer listed in this register since October 1942, why does it contain more entries between mid-June and mid-September 1943?

From the orthodox point of view, here according to Czech's *Auschwitz Chronicle*, about 135,500 individuals are said to have been gassed and cremated outdoors at Birkenau up to the end of December 1942. However, from September (when those cremations are said to have begun) to December 1942, merely 11 firewood transports are documented – those of September. If the trucks had a capacity of five metric tons, and the trailers two tons (Setkiewicz's pp. 60 and 71), then they transported to Auschwitz 77 tons of firewood, enough to cremate some 220 to 260 corpses (see also Mattogno 2020, pp. 71f.).

Setkiewicz's reconstruction of the origins of outdoor cremations, and the significance he attaches to Höss's trip to Litzmannstadt, are clearly far-fetched, because if we follow him, 15 tons of firewood were used for the alleged experimental cremations (the three transports of September 7-9), but when mass cremations began at Auschwitz after Höss had returned from his trip, only 40 additional tons of firewood were supplied up to the end of September 1942 (the eight transports of September 19 through 28). Höss, however, declared after the war that, after his return to the camp, 2,000 corpses were cremated at a time, first on pyres, then in pits (Höss 1959, p. 210). Such a

⁸⁵ This is probably a transcription error for "DAW," acronym for the *Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke*, German Equipment Works. In fact, there even existed a "*D.A.W.*" *Sonderkommando*. See Mattogno 2016b, p. 112.

quantity of corpses, however, would have required some 640 tons of firewood, while the 40 tons delivered would suffice to cremate just some 125 (assuming the need of 320 kg of wood per corpse)! And this is said to have been the beginning of “mass cremations”!

Being fully aware of the inconsistency of such data with the claims of huge outdoor cremations of those allegedly gassed, Setkiewicz endeavors to find another source of wood. He supposes first that some of the 29 trips inside the camp (*Lagerbereich*) bearing the notation “*Sonderkommando*,” for which the trip’s purpose is not given, carried firewood, in particular lumber from demolished Polish houses within the area of interest. Many of these houses were indeed torn down and their bricks reused for the construction of barracks in Construction Sector BI of the Birkenau Camp. However, in the villages of Brzezinka, Broszkowice, Rajsko, Pławy, Harmęże and Bor, there were still many houses which had only partly been dismantled by the inmate demolition teams (*Abbruchkommandos*); a lot of structural lumber and lumber from damaged roofs was suitable to be used as fuel.

This demolition work is delineated in a compilation by the mayor of Auschwitz which describes the housing situation in three villages as of late January 1943:

Table 5: Housing situation in villages near Birkenau

	October 4, 1940		January 14, 1943	
	Houses	Residents	Houses	Residents
Babice	314	226	76	393
Brzezinka	537	4,450	53	610
Broszkowice	54	400	1	0

Many of these houses, Setkiewicz continues, were rural and included stables and wooden barns which were also demolished. He then mentions an inventory of the Central Construction Office which found that in these villages there were still a number of houses whose preservation status was generally estimated to be around 15% to 65%. On June 10, 1943, the inventoried buildings were photographed, and to those photos showing houses that had been completely destroyed in the meantime, a pertinent note was added.

Setkiewicz summarized in a table the data for the “damaged buildings or ruins in the ‘Area of Interest of KL Auschwitz’” (see Table 6). Then he reveals what he is aiming at with this data:

“The vast majority of truck trips carried out for the needs of the Sonderkommando took place during the last days of July and especially in the first half of August, when over thirty thousand Jews from the liquidated ghettos at Będzin and Sosnowiec were transported to the camp.” (all the above on pp. 64-66)

Table 6: Damaged buildings or building ruins in the Auschwitz Area of Interest

	February 1, 1943	June 10, 1943
Harmęże	91	53
Broszkowice	106	77
Brzezinka	131	48
Rajsko	137	121
Budy	154	136
Babice	198	164
Total:	817	599

I have already dealt earlier and in detail with these claimed transports, so there is no need to repeat it here. Instead, it is worth the effort to look deeper into the topic of the demolished houses. If 11 of these 29 trips were undertaken on behalf of a “*Sonderkommando*,” it is not at all certain that this unit was involved with the claimed “gas chambers” of “Bunker 1” at Birkenau, because multiple “*Sonderkommandos*” existed at Auschwitz that were engaged in the most diverse kinds of activities (Mattogno 2020, pp. 58-65); furthermore, only for some of these 19 trips do the documents state that wood was involved. But in the present context, the main objection is that Setkiewicz confuses the Headquarters’ motor pool with that of the Central Construction Office.

All activities related to houses, buildings and structures of all kinds, their construction, renovation and demolition, were the jurisdiction of the Central Construction Office. A first inventory of all structures, with registration and numbering, was compiled in February 1942. A document of March 2, 1942, deals with the “Numbering of the houses between the Old and the New Railroad Street.”⁸⁶

The Central Construction Office had its own motor pool with a fleet of vehicles assigned to serving its own needs. It was headed by SS *Untersturmführer* Fritz Wolter (*Fahrbereitschaftsleiter*) until May 1942, at which point SS *Scharführer* Kurt Kögel took over that position.

The head of the motor pool had to file a monthly report titled “Report on the activities of the motor pool of the Central Construction Office of the Waffen SS and Police Auschwitz for the month of ...” The first known report refers to May 1942. The following reports are much more-detailed. For the period that interests us, the reports of May 1943, a general report on the second quarter of 1943 (April-June) and that of September 1943 have been preserved.

The report for May 1943 contains a list regarding the “Detailed use of vehicles within the area of the camp” with 2,448 trips divided into 30 groups.

⁸⁶ *Tätigkeitsbericht der Tiefbau- und Vermessungsabteilung. Februar 1942, March 2, 1942.* RGVA, 502-1-24, p. 416.

Some of these also mention wood (*Holz*), but it concerned construction lumber transported to the location indicated. For instance:

- “(8) Broschkowitz – *Holz, Kies und Stückgut*” (Broschkowitz – wood, gravel and bulk cargo): 7 trips.
- “(9) Budy – *Sand, Kies, Lehm und Holz*” (Budy – sand, gravel, loam and wood): 36 trips
- “(24) Raisko – *Ziegel, Kalk, Rohre, Sand, Kies, Holz und Zement*” (Raisko – bricks, lime, pipes, sand, gravel, wood and cement): 71 trips

References to Birkenau using the acronym “K.G.L.” (for PoW Camp) concern 134 trips transporting “sections of barracks” (“*Barackenteile*”) and 1,251 trips with “other construction material” (“*Sonst. Baumaterial*”). The only reference to Birkenau as such is this one:⁸⁷

“(7) “*Birkenau – lime, cement, gravel, bricks and sinks.*”

The report dealing with the entire second quarter of 1943 is very general in nature. It provides only general information about the trips made in the months of April, May and June (2,946 in total), the type of vehicles used, the mileage driven, etc.⁸⁸

The report covering September 1943 contains the obligatory list regarding the “Detailed use of vehicles within the area of the camp,” subdivided in 55 groups relating to a total of 2,457 trips. It includes 380 trips hauling “parts of barracks”, 1,059 trips carrying “other construction material” for the K.G.L. (Birkenau), and 56 trips to Birkenau as such for “construction materials and lumber” (“*Baustoffe und Bauholz*”).⁸⁹

Setkiewicz’s argument is therefore inconclusive. Although it is true that many buildings within the Auschwitz Camp’s area of interest were demolished, nothing even suggests that any reclaimed lumber had been brought to Birkenau and used for any outdoor cremation of corpses.

In conclusion, the supply of wood to the Auschwitz Camp does not support in any way the reality of the claimed immense outdoor cremations. In fact, we cannot even infer anything from them about the actual, real outdoor cremation of the corpses of registered inmates.

If, as Setkiewicz claims, the outdoor cremation of corpses exhumed from mass graves began in late August or early September 1942, then some 26,100 prisoners had died up to then since January 9, 1942. The delivery of 371.5 tons of coke, as documented by the Auschwitz Museum’s list of coke supplies and other documents mentioned by Setkiewicz for the period from January 29 until December 31, 1942, would have sufficed to cremate about 10,000 bod-

⁸⁷ *Tätigkeitsbericht der Fahrbereitschaft der Zentral-Bauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei Auschwitz O/S für den Monat Mai 1943*. RGVA, 502-1-181, pp. 200f.

⁸⁸ *Abschlussbericht über die Tätigkeitsbericht der Fahrbereitschaft der Zentralbauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei Auschwitz für das II. Vierteljahr 1943*. RGVA, 502-1-188, pp. 26-32.

⁸⁹ *Tätigkeitsbericht der Fahrbereitschaft der Zentralbauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei Auschwitz O/S für den Monat September 1943*. RGVA, 502-1-181, pp. 192-194.

ies, assuming an average operation of the furnaces as in the case of the Gusen Furnace examined earlier (37.2 kg of coke per corpse).

From January 1 to January 28, 1942, some 650 inmates died in Auschwitz, the vast majority, if not all, of whom were probably cremated in Crematorium I. The number of corpses cremated in that crematorium therefore probably reached some 10,650.

In the entire year 1942, all in all about 47,000 inmates died at Auschwitz, plus some 1,500 Soviet PoWs who perished in the months of January and February,⁹⁰ hence in total some 48,500, some 26,100 of them by the end of August, as just mentioned. With approximately 291.5 tons of coke delivered to Crematorium I by then (adding the supplies indicated by Setkiewicz and assuming a supply of 39 tons for the months of January and February), some $(291,500 \text{ kg} \div 37.2 \text{ kg/corpse} =) 7,850$ corpses could have been cremated.

This means that that some $(26,100 - 7,850 =) 18,250$ corpses must have been at least temporarily buried until the end of August 1942.

This amount is perfectly consistent with the assumed total volume of the Birkenau mass graves as calculated earlier, 4,600 m³, in which would have been buried up to $(18,250 \div 4,600 =)$ four corpses per cubic meter, a density that can be considered normal.⁹¹

If we were to add to these real corpses those that are said to have been gassed up to the end of 1942 (about 56,350), we would get a total of about 74,600 buried bodies, which would result in an extremely unlikely packing density of $(74,600 \div 4,600 =) 16$ corpses per cubic meter.

All those inmates who died in 1942 *after* the open-air cremations are said to have begun, hence between September and December 1942 – roughly $(48,500 - 26,100 =) 22,400$ – were not buried but cremated directly.

From all this it follows that in 1942 at most some $(48,500 - 10,650 =) 37,850$, or rounded up some 38,000 corpses were probably cremated outdoors.

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

⁹⁰ *Totenbuch*, analysis by Jan Sehn. AGK, NTN, 92, pp. 135f.; see Mattogno 2019a, pp. 232f.

⁹¹ One of the few empirical such data is provided by a Soviet report of September 24, 1944 concerning a mass grave containing 2,402 bodies (men, women and children) that were exhumed. The density of the bodies was three per cubic meter. Cf. Yakovlev, pp. 50-54; Mattogno/Kues/Graf 2014, Vol. II, p. 864.

fact is all the more strange because the SS left intact many death registers and a rich documentation on the crematoria.

One could argue that, since it was possible to cremate outdoors the bodies of about 37,500 registered inmates without creating any evidence, it would also have been possible to cremate outdoors the bodies of about 210,000 gassed inmates without creating any evidence. Between these two cases, however, there is a world of difference: while the deaths and thus the presence of corpses of registered detainees is documented and proven, as attested to by numerous documents (*Totenbuch*, *Sterbebücher*, *Leichenhallenbuch*, *Stärkebuch*, *Totenmeldungen*, etc.), no documentary of any kind evidence exists on the deaths of those allegedly gassed, so that this amounts to comparing an indisputable reality with pure conjecture.

In fact, the reality explains how this false conjecture came about. In my study of the “Bunkers” of Birkenau, I came to the conclusion that (Mattogno 2016a, p. 199.):

“the black propaganda about the ‘gas chambers’ in the ‘Bunkers’ began to be disseminated in 1942. It was spread by various resistance groups in and around Auschwitz, although their respective reports contradicted one another. These reports were based on the disinfestation plants BWe 5a and 5b. If the presence of these installations is a necessary element, it is not sufficient to account for the birth of the propaganda story. The connecting element that would focus the energies of the propagandists was still missing: the mass graves and the open-air cremations. The incineration of corpses exhumed from mass graves, which went on day after day for months on end, struck the imagination of the detainees at Auschwitz, and it was this ‘eternal fire’ which inspired the propaganda makers. If thousands of corpses were burned outside the camp, there must have been mass extermination, and if there was mass extermination, the assumption seemed logical that there were also ‘gas chambers,’ equipped, of course, with the ‘showers’ and installations similar to those in the gas chambers of BWe 5a and 5b.

That is the origin of the propaganda story of the Birkenau ‘Bunkers.’”

See from this point of view, Höss’s alleged visit to Chelmno, assuming for the sake of the argument that it actually took place, does not prove anything about the alleged mass murder at Auschwitz, because it would fit well with the necessity to cremate such a large number of bodies of deceased registered prisoners who could not be cremated in Crematorium I at the Auschwitz Main Camp.

Any discussion of that question cannot be separated from the following four basic tenets.

First, the groundwater at Birkenau stood at a depth of between 0.30 and 1.20 meters below the surface. In 1942, when the work to create an extensive

network of drainage ditches had not yet begun, the situation was unchanged (Mattogno 2016e, pp. 97-127). Excavating mass graves no deeper than one meter and filling them with thousands of dead bodies would inevitably have contaminated the groundwater. This threat became all the more-serious in the summer of 1942, because in July 1942 deaths from infectious diseases (especially typhus) increased enormously. That this danger was real and feared by the SS may be seen from the fact that on June 2, 1944 the new head of the Central Construction Office, SS *Obersturmführer* Werner Jothann, refused to permit the use of 14 barracks as inmate accommodations which were located in Birkenau Construction Sector BIII, where the groundwater level had remained at the level where it had been in 1942. He justified this by writing:⁹²

“Barracks are only partly roofed, area is swampy and not leveled in any way. A contamination of the groundwater and the formation of further sources of disease is feared.”

The second tenet is that the SS garrison physician had to prevent the occurrence of epidemics and eliminate their causes, which was among his main tasks.

The third tenet is that, since May 1940, the administration of the Auschwitz Camp was in constant contact with the Topf & Söhne Company, which at that time was Germany’s market leader in the field of cremation technology. Their chief engineer Kurt Prüfer, director of the department for furnace technology, visited Auschwitz personally four times between 1940 and 1942, most-recently on August 19 and 20 (Mattogno 2014, pp. 31f.).

The fourth tenet – which is even admitted by Setkiewicz – is the fact that the exhumation and outdoor cremation of corpses of registered prisoners was performed for hygienic-sanitary reasons. Although not documented, this fact is an inescapable result of the above facts.

In addition to Pery Broad, the sanitary motivation for the corpse cremation was also mentioned by Maximilian Grabner, the former head of the Political Department at Auschwitz, who was arrested at the end of 1943 and sentenced by an SS court to 12 years’ imprisonment for embezzlement. Retaliating against the SS and hoping to save his own skin, he “confessed” right after the war that, until the end of 1943, three to six million Jews had fallen victim to the claimed mass murder at Auschwitz!⁹³

In the Community Camp (*Gemeinschaftslager*), the section of the Birkenau Camp where the civilian (non-inmate) workers were accommodated, the first cases of typhus were discovered on July 1, 1942.⁹⁴ Two days later, the Public Health Department of the Bielsko District ordered that the commandant of

⁹² RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 2.

⁹³ Transcript of the interrogation of M. Grabner by the Criminal Police Vienna dated September 1, 1945. GARF, 7021-108-34, p. 26a.

⁹⁴ Report by the *Zentralbauleitung* of July 2, 1942. RGVA, 501-1-332, p. 153.

Auschwitz take health measures to deal with the epidemic, which at that point was still confined to civilian workers.⁹⁵ Soon, however, the epidemic spread to the inmates, as a result of which Höss was forced to decree the camp's immediate closure on July 20 "because of the danger of epidemic typhus" ("*infolge Flecktyphusgefahr*");⁹⁶ the order for a "complete camp lockdown" ("*vollständige Lagersperre*") was reaffirmed by Garrison Order No. 19/42 of July 23.⁹⁷ Because the mortality among prisoners had already conspicuously increased since mid-June, it is hard to believe that the SS garrison physician and the Auschwitz camp headquarters waited until early September with the exhumation and cremation of the buried corpses. In fact, the groundwater was extremely important not only for farming fish in local ponds, but especially for supplying the Auschwitz Camp, in fact, also the City of Auschwitz and the surrounding areas with drinking water. In a very large area that stretched between Auschwitz and the Birkenau Camp existed a restricted drinking water catchment area (*baupolizeilich gesperrtes Brunnen-Einzugsgebiet*)⁹⁸ where eleven wells were located.⁹⁹ There was also a string of wells (*Brunnengalerie*) that supplied water directly to the camp. Other wells were scattered around the camps of Auschwitz and Birkenau. A March 1942 report mentions wells near the houses for married officers and NCOs and the houses for civilian workers Nos. 136, 77, 27, 151, 152, 160, 132, 151a, 163 and the "Haus Record."¹⁰⁰

The drinking water was periodically analyzed, as may be seen from a letter of the SS garrison physician to the Central Construction Office of June 1, 1943 which states that the last bacteriological analysis confirmed the presence of the bacterium *E. coli*.¹⁰¹

It therefore seems much-more likely that the exhumations began much earlier, as was confirmed by SS *Hauptsturmführer* Hans Aumeier, Höss's deputy, who stated:¹⁰²

"Most of the prisoners who died before my time had been buried and were dug up again and burned in the early summer of 1942 to the spring of 1943."

This means, as seems reasonable, from mid-June 1942, when the mortality began to rise conspicuously, until March 1943. The operation was therefore carried out for at least nine months, with on average of about (37,500 bodies ÷

⁹⁵ RGVA, 502-1-332, pp. 48f.

⁹⁶ *Hausverfügung Nr. 40* of July 20, 1942. RGVA, 502-1-25, p. 61.

⁹⁷ APMO, Standort-Befehl, t. 1. D-AuI-1, p. 17.

⁹⁸ *Teilplan vom Interessengebiet des K.L. Auschwitz* showing the boundary between the Auschwitz Camp and the City of Auschwitz as agreed upon on January 6, 1943. APK, Land P1, Go/S 467; see Document 6 in the Appendix.

⁹⁹ Wells Nos. 10 and 11 appear on an undated map in the camp's area of interest; RGVA, 502-2-26, p. 10.

¹⁰⁰ *Baubericht für Monat März 1942*. RGVA, 502-1-24, p. 385.

¹⁰¹ RGVA, 502-1-332, p. 212.

¹⁰² TNA, WO 208/4461, deposition by H. Aumeier of June 29, 1945, p. 4 of the manuscript.

270 days \approx) 140 corpses cremated per day, which is a substantial amount, to be sure, but is much more-tenable than the purported average cremation rate, if we add to these bodies the roughly 210,000 corpses of those allegedly gassed, hence a total of about 247,500 corpses, which are said to have been cremated in about six months (from mid-September 1942 to mid-March 1943) at a rate of about $(247,500 \div 180 \approx) 1,400$ a day.

In an earlier study, I analyzed the “Travel Report on a Business Trip to Lodz” (*Reisebericht über Dienstoffahrt nach Litzmannstadt*) of September 17, 1942 prepared by SS *Untersturmführer* Walter Dejaco. It deals with a journey Dejaco had made the day before together with Höss and SS *Untersturmführer* Franz Hössler. Thanks to a recently discovered document, I could confirm what the “experimental station for field furnaces Operation Reinhard” (*Versuchsstation für Feldöfen Aktion Reinhard*) was which the three SS officers visited, and what these “field furnaces” were (Mattogno 2020, pp. 133-135). Another additional consideration underscores that these were *not* corpse-cremation devices.

Seen from the orthodox perspective, Operation Reinhard(t) began in March 1942 with the opening of the “extermination camp” Belzec, where the burning of the victims’ corpses that allegedly had initially been buried in mass graves is said to have begun not before mid-December 1942 or in January 1943 (Mattogno 2016f, pp. 82-85), while at Sobibor, cremations started perhaps already in September 1942 (Schelvis 1998, p. 51), whereas Treblinka was last, with cremations starting only in March 1943 (Graf/Mattogno 2020, pp. 141f.). This means first of all that no general order regarding cremations existed by Himmler, who oversaw the whole operation. Hence, if Blobel had set up an “experimental station for field furnaces Operation Reinhard” in September 1942 – supposedly at Chełmno (the “Travel Report” of September 17 mentions only Litzmannstadt/Lodz), these furnaces could not have been intended for the cremation of corpses. That Himmler had indeed not given any specific order to that effect at the time may be seen from the letter he wrote on November 20, 1942 to the Gestapo Chief Heinrich Müller (who would have ordered Blobel to carry out the cremation experiments). Referring to a propaganda speech by the U.S.-American Rabbi Stephen Wise of September 1942, in which Wise had mentioned the infamous human soap allegedly made from Jewish corpses, Himmler wrote (quoted by Hoffmann 2008, p. 84):

“Considering the great immigration movement of the Jews, I am not surprised that such rumors have been spread in the world at some point. We both know that there is an increased mortality among the Jews deployed for labor.

You have to guarantee me that at each location the corpses of these deceased Jews are either cremated or buried, and that nowhere anything else can happen to these corpses.”

If the corpses of dead Jews could be discretionarily either cremated or buried as late as November 20, 1942, it is clear that Himmler had not previously given a general order for the cremation of such bodies.

As SS *Sturmbannführer* Alfred Franke-Gricksch wrote in a report on his inspection trip to Poland from May 4 to 16, 1943, during which he visited the camps at Auschwitz and Lublin, the “*Sonderaktion ‘Reinhard’*” was a special operation dealing with the seizure of Jewish assets (Mattogno 2020, pp. 114f. I will return to this issue in Chapter IV). Any combustible objects that could not be reused were incinerated outdoors. On September 26, 1942, an ill-advised burning of old suitcases at Birkenau near the storage buildings for inmate effects threatened to cause a conflagration (*ibid.*, pp. 133-135). Apparently, this practice had been in place for a while, and precisely in order to find a solution to this problem, Höss went to see the “field furnaces Operation Reinhard.” The “ball mill for substances” (“*Kugelmühle für Substanzen*”) mentioned in the “Travel Report” of September 17 served to grind down useless, incombustible objects. That this mill was not destined to crush the remnants of the cremation of corpses, as the orthodox Holocaust narrative has it, is demonstrated by the fact that the exhumation and cremation of the buried corpses at Birkenau was motivated by hygienic-sanitary considerations to protect the camp and its vicinity from poisoned drinking water rather than by any intention to erase any traces of a crime, so there was no reason to thoroughly crush the cremation remains.

If we were to assume the opposite, then, on the one hand, it would have been mandatory for the SS garrison physician or one of his representatives to participate in this inspection trip to Lodz in order to determine whether these so-called field furnaces were able to cremate the corpses in a hygienically safe manner. On the other hand, that trip would actually have been utterly superfluous, because, as I explained above, in order to solve all his cremation challenges, Höss could and would have simply turned to the Topf Company, and here especially to Kurt Prüfer.

III. Zyklon B

In this section, Setkiewicz summarizes the origin of the use of Zyklon B at Auschwitz for the purpose of disinfestation. I quote his remarks and complete them where appropriate.

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

The document mentioned by him states in this regard:¹⁰³

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

Setkiewicz continues:

“Subsequently, other buildings in the area of the camp were disinfected^[104] that way, including inmate dwelling barracks as well as the offices and barracks of the SS.

It is apparent from the deposition of the former inmate Zdzisław Michalak that the Entwesungskammer [fumigation chamber] commando was established at the end of August 1941. It consisted of about 20 prisoners, who were initially employed to disinfest Blocks Nos. 1-9. These were meant to be used for Soviet prisoners of war, a camp section that was established more than a month later. The members of the commando later disinfested other blocks, but in mid-November they were permanently assigned a new job – at the disinfection [sic] chambers located at the so-called ‘Kanada I’ area.

We have a fairly accurate description of the disinfection of residential premises and the offices in the ‘staff building’ (Stabsgebäude) carried out

¹⁰³ *Tätigkeitsbericht vom 5. Juli bis 11. Juli 1940* by Bauleiter August Schlachter of July 12, 1940. RGVA, 502-1-214, p. 97.

¹⁰⁴ In the Polish text “*dezynfekowano*.” Setkiewicz repeatedly uses terms related to disinfection (*dezynfekcja*) instead of those related to disinfestation (*dezynsekcja*).

at the end of January 1942. As may be seen from the content of the instructions issued by Commandant Höss, extraordinary prudence was maintained during its implementation: On the morning of January 22, the cracks in the windows had already been sealed with strips of paper (to seal them), and the inhabitants of the building had been transferred to other blocks for the night. The SS were ordered to leave any dirty clothes in their rooms. After taking a bath, they would get some clean underwear. They were forbidden to bring along 'clothes, luggage, bags of documents etc.,' in order to avoid the danger of reintroducing the epidemic. The actual 'gassing' (Vergasung) of the buildings lasted three days, until Tuesday January 27. Detailed instructions for disinfecting the prisoners' barracks (at Birkenau) have also been preserved in two other orders by the camp commandant issued in 1943: one took place on July 24 and 25 in Camp Sector BIa (Women's Camp), the other on July 31 and August 1 in Sector BIId (Men's Camp)."

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

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

He refers to the "special order" (*Sonderbefehl*) of August 12, 1942, with which the commandant of Auschwitz imparted the following directive:¹⁰⁵

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

The fumigation carried out at the end of January 1942 is mentioned in the commandant's order headlined "Fumigation of staff building" (*Vergasung des Stabsgebäudes*).¹⁰⁶

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

Setkiewicz then moves to the more general problem of the supply of Zyklon B to Auschwitz. He finds that there are no documents that enable precise determination of the number of fumigations that were performed and the

¹⁰⁵ *Sonderbefehl* of August 12, 1942. RGVA, 502-1-32, p. 300.

¹⁰⁶ *Kommandantur-Befehl* No. 2/42 of January 22, 1942. RGVA, 502-1-36, p. 4.

associated Zyklon consumption. There is a register of orders for consumables (*Verbrauchsmittel*) placed by the camp, but it has been preserved only in part, for the months of August 1940, for January, February, and one week in April and June 1941, plus for the time period from August 1941 to November 1942.

The first entry is for a delivery of 3,000 kg of hydrogen cyanide (“*Blausäure*,” meaning Zyklon B) from Dessau in November 1941 (see Document 7).

A letter from the Heerdt-Lingler Company to the Friedrich Boos Company, which was in charge of installing the Zyklon-B-disinfestation chambers at the laundry and admission building containing a delousing facility and inmate bath, Building 160 (*Wäscherei- und Aufnahmegebäude mit Entlausungsanlage und Häftlingsbad – Bauwerk 160*) at the Auschwitz Main Camp, mentions an order of 500 kg Zyklon B in cans of 200 grams for disinfestations (*Entlausungen*; NI-14163).

The order was confirmed with a letter of December 2, 1941 from the Heerdt-Lingler Company to the Degesch Company with the subject “*K.L. Auschwitz*” (NI-14164).

Setkiewicz then lists the subsequent deliveries, which refer to 1942 (p. 69):

- 2,200 kg in February from Dessau,
- 2,365 kg in March from Dessau,
- 5 crates in June from Dessau,
- 33 crates in July from the *Dessauerwerke für Zucker und Chemische Industrie A.G.* – Dessau,
- 3,465 kg in September, of which 1,260 kg from the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung* (Degesch) of Frankfurt/Main, and 2,205 kg from the *Dessauerwerke für Zucker und Chemische Industrie A.G. Dessau*.

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

The crates of Zyklon B had different weights depending on the size of the cans. In addition, the weight indicated on the can referred to its net content of hydrogen cyanide, not to its gross weight, which was obviously higher, as may be seen also from the labels on the cans (see Document 8). From five shipping advices for Zyklon B from the Dessauer Werke to Degesch of April and May

1944 (see Document 9; NI-9913A) it may be seen that the 500-g can of hydrogen cyanide had a gross weight of 1.425 kg, hence the combined weight of the inert carrier (gypsum pellets called “Erco-Würfel”) and the empty can was 0.925 kg. A crate weighed 64 kg and contained 30 cans, which contained $(0.5 \text{ kg/can} \times 30 \text{ cans} =) 15 \text{ kg}$ of hydrogen cyanide.

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

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

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

I summarize the data in the table below:

Table 7: Mass of Zyklon B cans of various sizes

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

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

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

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

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

The average weight per crate of the 3,465 kg of Zyklon B delivered in September in 55 crates – 63 kg – does not correspond to any of the can sizes listed above, so it either was a mixture of various can sizes, the number in the document is incorrect, or Setkiewicz made a transcription error. If the average

weight had been 64 kg per crate, each crate would have contained 30 cans of 500 g HCN each, in which case the gross weight would have been (64 kg/crate \times 55 crates =) 3,520 kg, and the HCN content (55 crates \times 15 kg/crate =) 825 kg.

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

Table 8: Documented HCN deliveries (in Zyklon-B) to the Auschwitz Camp in 1942

Month	gross mass	no. of crates	total mass of HCN
February	2,200 kg	40	576 kg
March	2,365 kg	43	618 kg
June	[320 kg]	5	[45 kg]
July	[1,815 kg]	33	[475 kg]
September	3,465 kg	55	[825 kg]
Total:			2,539 kg

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

Deliveries of Zyklon B in November 1941 and in February 1942 arrived via railroad (wagons "Münch. 19931" and "Karlsru. 51113"), whereas subsequent deliveries were picked up by a truck from the camp's motor pool at the production plant.

It is unknown whether the 3,000 kg of Zyklon B delivered in November 1941 refer to the gross weight or the HCN content. According to Rudolf Höss, fumigations were initially carried out at Auschwitz by the firm Tesch & Stabenow; a special fumigation detail was formed only later (staffed with SDG – *Sanitätsdienstgrade*, SS corporals, called "*Desinfektoren*," disinfectors; see Höss 1958, pp. 209f.).

This was confirmed in 1945 by two employees of the Tesch Company: August Marcinkowski said that in March 1940 he carried out a fumigation at Auschwitz using 120 kg of Zyklon B.¹⁰⁷ Hans Willy Max Rieck stated that another fumigation was carried out in early summer 1941.¹⁰⁸ The delivery of November 1941 was therefore probably one of the first deliveries.

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

¹⁰⁷ Deposition of October 24, 1945. TNA, WO 309/1603.

¹⁰⁸ Deposition of October 22, 1945, *ibid.*

The second order is a radio message of July 29, 1942 containing a number of typos. It granted “the travel permit by truck from Auschwitz to Dessau to pick up gas which is urgently needed to disinfect the camp.”¹⁰⁹

Setkiewicz notes that the previously mentioned register of orders for consumables shows only two tons of Zyklon B picked up in Dessau, which would mean that the two Zyklon-B deliveries of July 1942 picked up by truck contained not quite a metric ton of cargo each. It is possible, he hypothesizes, that such small cargos, when seen in relation to the distance between Auschwitz and Dessau, were due to an emergency situation (Setkiewicz says “*interwencyjnych*,” literally “of intervention”), and that these deliveries were not entered in the aforementioned register.

Setkiewicz then states that two more travel permits exist for 1942. The first, issued on August 26, was “for picking up material for special treatment”; see Document 11). The other of October 2 refers to a 5-ton truck with trailer “for picking up materials for the resettlement of the Jews” (see Document 12). Strangely enough, he does not comment on these presumable “criminal traces,” so that I refer to what I have set out elsewhere in this respect (Mattogno 2016b, pp. 39-60; 2019, pp. 193-205). Here I note only that the orthodox interpretation of these two documents would require a double purposing for the purchase of Zyklon B, one for disinfestation and the other for homicidal purposes. This does not only make little sense, it is also inconsistent with the alleged intention of the SS to “camouflage” their activities, which was supposedly done by using a sort of “code language.” Seen from that point of view, it evidently would have been much easier to order all the Zyklon B for the purpose of disinfestation and then divert the required amount to the claimed homicidal gassings.

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

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

“Both trucks had a freight capacity of five tons, the trailers two tons,^[110] so in total they theoretically could carry 14 tons of cargo, i.e. – after deduct-

¹⁰⁹ AGK, NTN, 94, p. 168; see Document 10.

ing the weight of packaging – an amount almost equal to or even exceeding the gas deliveries during 1942. But there is no reason to believe that these were the only such trips; it is most likely that subsequent travel permits simply did not survive.”

Here he commits the same mistake that I have explained above. If a crate with 30 cans of Zyklon B of 0.5 kg HCN each weighed 64 kg and contained 15 kg of HCN, then 14 tons of freight (14,080 kg, to be precise) correspond to 220 crates, with a HCN content of $(220 \text{ crates} \times 15 \text{ kg/crate}) = 3,300 \text{ kg}$.

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

Setkiewicz then notes that

“based on a list of Zyklon-B deliveries to German concentration camps that has been preserved, it was assumed that the Auschwitz Camp received 7,478.6 kg of gas in 1942, and 12,174.09 kg in 1943.^[111] This list, however, only covers deliveries made by the Testa Company, yet does not include purchases made directly from the Dessau factory or other dealers. As has been shown above, these [documented] quantities, at least as regards 1942, are decidedly low.” (p. 72)

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

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

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

“For the purchase and delivery of Zyklon, the company [TESTA] depended completely on the German Association for Pest Control Frankfurt-upon-Main (DEGESCH), which, as the sole proprietor of the patent and the production license, had Zyklon produced by the Dessauer Werke für Zucker und Chemische Industrie A.G. and the Kaliwerke Kolin A.G. All orders that the company TESCH & STABENOW (TESTA) received from concentration camps and SS organizations had to be passed on to DEGESCH; in each case, TESTA submitted the processing request for the quantities of Zyklon ordered to DEGESCH with information about the can sizes requested and the delivery details. DEGESCH in turn requested the mer-

¹¹⁰ APMA-B. D-Au I-4/1a, p. 35.

¹¹¹ In other affidavits, the figures provided by A. Zaun are slightly different: 12,174.9 (NI-11396, p. 2); 12,183.4 kg (NI-11889, p. 10).

chandise from the factory in Dessau or Kolin. The merchandise was then shipped directly from the Dessau or the Kolin factories to the end customer, and DEGESCH was sent a shipping advice with a copy to Testa."

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

The DEGESCH had two major distributors, the *Heerdt und Lingler GmbH* of Frankfurt ("Heli") and the *Tesch und Stabenow. Internationale Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung* ("Testa") of Hamburg, who had divided the market: Heli was operating in the territories west of the Elbe River, while Testa supplied customers in the territories to the east of the Elbe, including the Sudetengau, the General Government (occupied Poland), the Reichskommissariat Ostland (occupied territories of the USSR), as well as Denmark, Finland and Norway. Due to the Auschwitz Camp's location, it fell within the territory of Testa. Hence, all Zyklon-B deliveries which the camp administration of Auschwitz had picked up directly from Dessau fell in the accounts of the Testa Company. Even the document quoted by Setkiewicz speaks explicitly of "DEGESCH delivery of Zyklon to concentration camps by the Testa Company." However, at least for one camp the data contained in it are incomplete, because it is established that Testa supplied the Lublin-Majdanek Camp with 2,211 kg of Zyklon B in 1942, and with 4,500 kg in 1943 (Graf/Mattogno 2016, pp. 200-203), while the list in Document NI-11937 contains no deliveries at all for 1942, and only 1,627.5 kg for 1943.

For 1944, Setkiewicz writes with reference to Franciszek Piper's deliberations about "Zyklon B as a means of extermination" (in Długoborski/Piper 2000, Vol. III, pp. 198-204):

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

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

He makes the same mistake here as well, as explained earlier, by confounding the weight of the cans with their HCN content, which was actually only 1,185 kg, as shown in the Table 9.

The shipments were made by DEGESCH through the Dessau Factory to the attention of SS *Obersturmführer* Kurt Gerstein. The recipient was the Department for Disinfestation and Pest Control Auschwitz (*Abt. Entwesung und*

Table 9: Documented Zyklon-B deliveries to the Auschwitz Camp in 1944

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

* see Document 16

Entseuchung). The bills were attached by Gerstein to his famous report of April 26, 1945.¹¹²

Gerstein received invoices in his name already in 1943, however. An undated statement by Degesch titled “Company: Obersturmfuehrer Kurt Gerstein; City: Oranienburg; Account No.: G 36; Sheet No. 1” lists, in this order, an invoice for 240 kg Zyklon B of June 30, 1943, two invoices of September 21 for 200 kg each, two invoices of October 14 for 195 kg each, two invoices of November 19 with the simple term “Zyklon,” and two invoices of November 9 for 195 kg each (NI-7278).

The twin invoices undoubtedly refer to identical deliveries sent to both Oranienburg and Auschwitz, which means that the latter camp should have received at least 590 kg of Zyklon B.

For 1944, the document lists supplies from February 15 to May 31, which correspond to those mentioned above.

Little is known about the supply of 1,155 kg of Zyklon B by the company “Azot” of Jaworzno. Piper merely repeats what the investigating judge Jan Sehn wrote, who in turn evidently quoted the indictment against Höss. In a footnote, Sehn stated that the chemical plants at Jaworzno “delivered a total of 1,155 kg of Zyklon to Auschwitz between August 11, 1943 and April 24, 1944” (Sehn 1956, Note 2, p. 109). Further details of these supplies are unknown. It is unlikely, however, that they had not passed through the Tesch Company.

In a footnote Setkiewicz explains:

“In 1944, another modern disinfectant was already being used for the disinfection of barracks: ‘Lauseto,’ which was the German equivalent of the American DDT. During that year, the Auschwitz Camp’s department in charge of pest control (‘Referat für Schädlingbekämpfung der Waffen-SS und Polizei Auschwitz O/S’) received 9 tons of this chemical on April 18, 1944, 15 tons on August 21, 1944 – and 2 tons on October 3, 1944 for the

¹¹² PS-1553; There was also a supply of 195 kg on February 15, 1944. NI-7278.

camp's pharmacy. Archive of Bayer in Leverkusen, letter by Paulsen [a company executive?] to the lawyer Dr. Nele of November 24, 1947 with a brief list of the deliveries." (Note 105, p. 72)

At least one document exists mentioning the use of this substance. It is from July 26, 1944, and headlined "Inmate Infirmary BII/a. Auschwitz II. Monthly report on the H[ungarian]. Jews temporarily accommodated in the camp." ("HKB Ambulanz BII/a. Auschwitz II. Monatsbericht über vorübergehend im Lager untergebrachte u[ngarische]. Juden"), which reads (some of the text is illegible; GARF, 7021-108-32, p. 76):

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

In 1944, other pesticides were used in Auschwitz as well, such as Areginal, which is based on ethylformiate. In the letter by Tesch & Stabenow to the Auschwitz Central Construction Office of June 13, 1944 we read about this:¹¹³

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

In 1944, a microwave delousing device was also introduced at Auschwitz (*Kurzwellen-Entlausung*; see Nowak 1998; Wallwey 2019). These innovations undoubtedly reduced the need for Zyklon B.

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

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

"Initially, Zyklon was introduced into the gas chambers by the simplest methods: the former detainee Antoni Sz wajnoch, in 1942 assigned to the

¹¹³ RGVA, 502-1-333, pp. 30-30a. Cf. Mattogno 2019, pp. 163f. and Doc. 35, pp. 641f.

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

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

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

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

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

Setkiewicz then writes that

"former detainees assigned to work at the gas chambers or at the disinfection chambers recalled that the Zyklon granules, after their use, were collected in containers, transported to the theater building warehouse, and shipped back to the manufacturer. However, we have been unable to find traces of these transports in the camp's documents." (p. 73)

This was standard procedure; the granules were sent to the manufacturer at Dessau as "spent Zyklon" (*verbrauchtes Zyklon*"; see Document 17). This recycling procedure, however, is not mentioned by any of the main witnesses

of the so-called *Sonderkommando* of Auschwitz allegedly involved in the claimed homicidal gassings.

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

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

Table 10: Number and volumes of the buildings at the Birkenau Camp on October 1, 1943

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

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

The Main Camp consisted of 28 masonry blocks of two floors each with basement. They measured $45.10 \text{ m} \times 13.84 \text{ m}$ externally, hence had a total area of 624.18 m^2 . For the height of the rooms, we can assume 3 m, so that the total volume of each floor was $624.18 \text{ m}^2 \times 3 \text{ m} = 1872.54 \text{ m}^3$; for 28 blocks of three floors each, this yields $1872.54 \text{ m}^3 \times 3 \times 28 = 157,293.36 \text{ m}^3$, which we can round down to $150,000 \text{ m}^3$ when considering the presence of parti-

tions.¹¹⁴ At Monowitz there were 67 barracks plus a few other buildings, so we can assume a total volume of approximately $1032.60 \text{ m}^3 \times 67 = 69,200 \text{ m}^3$.

In practice, therefore, the camps of Auschwitz, Birkenau and Monowitz alone already had buildings with a total volume of at least approximately 500,000 m³. This situation obviously also applies to 1944. One complete disinfestation of these camps with the standard amount of 8 g HCN per m³ (see Document 23) would therefore have required almost 4 metric tons of Zyklon B (net HCN content).

In another study, I demonstrated that the Zyklon-B disinfestation chambers in existence at Auschwitz on January 9, 1943 would have required more than 11 metric tons of Zyklon B per year if used once a day (Mattogno 2019, pp. 444-446). The known deliveries of Zyklon B are thus not at all out of proportion to the camp's legitimate disinfestation needs, quite to the contrary. The opposite claim was put into circulation already in the second half of 1945 by the Americans during their investigations in preparations for the trial of Bruno Tesch *et al.* The interrogations of Joachim Drosihn, chief chemist of the Tesch company, and of Bruno Tesch by U.S. investigators clearly show the nature of the Holocaust myth of that era, for we find there the claims that

- 5 (five) million people were allegedly gassed at Auschwitz;
- therefore, the Zyklon-B supplies to this camp served mostly for those gas-sings;
- those gasings allegedly took place in “shower rooms”; during an interrogation of October 17, 1945, U.S. Captain A.W. Freud asked Drosihn how many “shower rooms” (*Duschräume*) he personally had converted into gas chambers!¹¹⁵

Zyklon B at Auschwitz: Two Inexplicable Gaps

1. Testing HCN on Inmates

The allegations about the use of Zyklon B at Auschwitz for homicidal purposes have two very significant documentary gaps regarding the testing and the way this substance was used. These gaps should not exist if its homicidal use had been real.

In August 1976, the biomedical laboratory of the U.S. Department of the Army, located at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland, published a 25-page report for its internal use bearing the title *The Toxicity of Hydrocyanic Acid Vapors*

¹¹⁴ For the fumigation of buildings, however, external measurements were taken to calculate the volume. See Document 23.

¹¹⁵ TNA, WO 309/1603, interrogation of B. Tesch dated September 26, 1945, p. 7, and interrogation of J. Drosihn dated October 17, 1945, p. 2.

in *Man*. The author, B.P. McNamara, PhD, had written it in February of that year (see Document 21).

The author summarized his research as follows (McNamara 1976, p. 5):

“A reexamination of the estimated LCt’s for inhaled hydrocyanic acid (AC, HCN) vapors revealed that the internationally accepted figure of 5000 mg min/cu m[m³] and the figure published in scientific journals were invalid for reasons explained in this report. A new estimate has been proposed.”

The author first examines the “Previously Accepted Estimates of the Toxicity of HCN in Man,” then explores the origin of estimates listed in expert literature (*ibid.*, pp. 8-11) and tracks them down to experiments conducted by a certain Karl B. Lehmann prior to 1912, which were picked up by Rudolf Kobert in a German book which appeared in 1912 (*Kompendium der praktischen Toxikologie zum Gebrauche für Ärzte, Studierende und Medizinalbeamte*). Kobert published a table of values attributed to Lehmann which contained the following estimates:

Concentrations (parts per 1000 by volume)... of HCN which:	
produce rapid death for man and animals	0.3
are dangerous to life after 1/2-1 hr	0.12-0.15
may be tolerated for 1/2-1 hr without severe illness	0.05-0.06
cause only minimal symptoms after several hours exposure	0.02-0.04

In 1927, Henderson and Haggard reproduced Lehmann’s data with reference to Kobert in their work *Noxious Gases and the Principles of Respiration Influencing Their Action* as follows:

Parts of Hydrogen Cyanide Per Million Parts of Air	
Several symptoms after several hours of exposure	20 to 40
Maximum amount that can be inhaled for 1 hour without serious disturbance	50 to 60
Dangerous in 30 minutes to 1 hour	120 to 150
Rapidly fatal	3,000

In 1931, Ferdinand Flury and Franz Zernik wrote in their book *Schädliche Gase, Dämpfe, Nebel, Rauch- und Staubarten* that the degree of toxicity of inhaled HCN for man is probably the same as for the monkey, the dog, or the cat. The following table, attributed to Lehmann-Hess, was presented:

Toxicity of Inhaled Hydrogen Cyanide According to Lehmann-Hess.

	mg/L	Parts of vapor in a million (cm ³ /m ³) about:
Immediately fatal	0.3	270
Fatal after 1/2-1 hr, or later	0.12-0.15	110-135
Dangerous to life after 1/2-1 hr (Hess)	0.12-0.15	110-135
Tolerated for 1/2-1 hr without immediate or late effects	0.05-0.06	45-54
Slight symptoms after several hours (Hess)	0.02-0.04	18-36
Tolerated 6 hrs without symptoms	0.02 (-0.04)	18 (-36)

In a 1942 article titled “Toxicology of Acrylonitrile (Vinyl Cyanide),” Dudley, Sweeney and Miller reproduced the table published by Flury and Zernik, which was in turn quoted in a chapter by D.W. Fassett about “Cyanides and Nitriles” in F.A. Patty’s 1963 book *Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology*.

McNamara points out that none of the scholars who quoted Lehmann showed the experimental basis of his values. From a text published by Lehmann in 1919, however, we can glean that he had performed experiments on rabbits only, and that he thus could not make any quantitative statements about men.

The author then refers to experiments during which certain animals and human volunteers were exposed to low concentrations of hydrogen cyanide. The most significant data are those reported by Joseph Barcroft in an article published in *The Journal of Hygiene* in 1931 (McNamara 1976, p. 13):

“A report by S. H. Katz and E. S. Longfellow from the American Bureau of Mines issued in July 1923 states: ‘Men employed in fumigation with HCN have been tested while at rest in 250 parts per million of air for 2 minutes and 350 parts per million for 1-1/2 minutes but felt no dizziness, although possibly on exertion they might have done so.’ In experiments during the war men have been exposed to 500 parts per million for about a minute without injury. Hydrocyanic acid gas was formerly considered one of the deadliest gases in minute concentrations, but later experience, especially in the war, has shown that man is more resistant than some other forms of life.”

The concentrations of 250, 350 and 500 parts per million correspond to 0.3, 0.42 and 0.6 mg per liter, respectively. A concentration of 270 ppm (0.324 mg per liter) was said to have been immediately fatal.

McNamara then reproduces a number of tables with data about the toxic effect of hydrogen-cyanide vapors on a number of different animal species according Barcroft, noting that some are much-less-sensitive than others to the effects of the gas, such as monkeys in comparison to dogs. When a man and a

dog were exposed together to the same concentration of HCN, the dog almost died while the man showed only slight symptoms (*ibid.*, pp. 13-18).

What matters most here is the fact that even in the 1970s a laboratory of the U.S. military had to resort to estimates based on animal experiments in order to determine the toxicity of hydrogen-cyanide vapors for humans. This means that, among the thousands of tons of seized German documents, which included numerous documents about experiments on human beings of various kind, there was nothing on experiments with hydrogen cyanide.

For the Holocaust orthodoxy, this is an inexplicable paradox. In the 1940s, the Germans' knowledge about the toxicity of hydrogen cyanide was not much different from that of twenty or thirty years earlier. In an article published in 1941 titled "Hydrogen-Cyanide Poisoning in Disinfestations," Dr. Kurt Naumann summarized the best literature of the time, writing (Naumann 1941, p. 38):

"Anhydrous hydrogen cyanide is a highly volatile, colorless liquid with an odor difficult to describe, stinging or similar to bitter almonds, which boils at 25.6 °C. 0.05 to 0.06 grams [by ingestion] have a lethal effect on men. As a gas, it is acutely lethal at a concentration of more than 0.35 mg per liter of air; at 0.12 mg per liter, death occurs within half an hour; 0.06 mg per liter is not lethal, but causes symptoms of poisoning among many."

Naumann reported a large series of hydrogen-cyanide poisonings largely due to incidents during fumigations. Given the widespread use of Zyklon B in Germany as a pesticide, the issue was important both for the prevention of poisonings and for the medical care of its victims. 42.5% of the shares of the Degesch Corporation, which held the production license for Zyklon B, belonged to the I.G. Farbenindustrie AG, another 42.4% to the Degussa corporation (*Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt*), and the remaining 15% to a certain Theo Goldschmidt (NI-12073).

As is known, the I.G. Farbenindustrie AG was building a gigantic chemical plant at Monowitz, a few kilometers distant from Auschwitz, whose workforce consisted both of civilian workers and of Auschwitz inmates.

At the trial against the CEOs of the I.G. Farbenindustrie (from August 1947 to June 1948), the US-American prosecutors introduced thousands of documents that demonstrated, among other things, various pharmacological experiments on prisoners,¹¹⁶ many of which were carried out at Auschwitz,¹¹⁷ but none of them concerned experiments with hydrogen cyanide or other lethal gases on detainees. It is known that the Natzweiler-Struthof Camp was the site of experiments with yperite and phosgene since 1942. On August 31, 1942, SS *Obersturmbannführer* Wolfram Sievers and Prof. August Hirt visited this camp to determine whether the conditions for experiments were met

¹¹⁶ "Prosecution Exhibits" No. 1631-1737 deal with this topic.

¹¹⁷ See in this regard the documents NI-9418, NI-9444, NI-12451 A.

there (NO-098). In 1944 (the exact date is not specified), Hirt wrote a report for Dr. Karl Wimmer, a medical officer of the Luftwaffe, about experiments with inmates exposed to yperite (NO-099). At Natzweiler, an experimental gas chamber of 20 cubic meters was built, in which an antidote for phosgene poisoning was tested (hexamethylene tetramine). In 1944, experiments were carried out on 40 prisoners, four of whom died as a result. However, the minimum lethal dose of phosgene could not be established, because one detainee died at a concentration of 2,275 (presumably mg/m³, exposure time not given), while at a concentration of 5,400 one inmate died after four hours and one after 14 hours (NO-1852).

As for hydrogen cyanide, both the I.G. Farbenindustrie AG and the research institutes of the SS, such as the Hygiene Institute of the *Waffen SS* in Berlin,¹¹⁸ should have been very interested in experiments on inmates both in order to improve the treatment of cases of accidental poisoning and to empirically determine the lethal dose of this gas. The Hygiene Institute of the *Waffen SS* operated a branch near Auschwitz, which was conducting research on cyanide compounds, among other things (Kieta 1987, p. 217). Setkiewicz published the results of an analysis of a “Zyklon solution” – a sample meant to prove the presence of HCN in Zyklon B (probably of left-over carrier substance stored and carried in water) compiled on July 22, 1943 on behalf of the SS garrison physician Auschwitz by the Hygienic-Bacteriological Research Station of the *Waffen SS* Southeast (*Hyg.-bakt. Unters.-Stelle der Waffen-SS Süd-Ost*; Setkiewicz 2011a, p. 111). At Auschwitz, medical, pharmacological and surgical experiments were carried out, but no experiment about the effects of aggressive warfare chemicals (such as phosgene and tabun, produced by I.G. Farbenindustrie),¹¹⁹ and above all no experiments involving hydrogen cyanide,¹²⁰ although hundreds of thousands of people are said to have been gassed with this substance in special “gas chambers” – 800,000 according Setkiewicz!

Seen from the orthodox Holocaust perspective, with such a vast number and variety of human beings destined to be killed with hydrogen cyanide anyway, controlled gassing experiments to scientifically determine the gas’s full range of effects would even have been indispensable in order to obtain maximum efficiency, avoid wasting Zyklon B and endangering the staff.

¹¹⁸ This institute also occupied itself with disinfections and with fumigations using Zyklon B, as may be seen from Dötzer 1943 (Dötzer was an *SS Hauptsturmführer*), which was published within the series *Arbeitsanweisungen für Klinik und Laboratorium des Hygiene-Instituts der Waffen-SS Berlin*, edited by *SS Standartenführer* Joachim Mrugowski. The author had sought the help of *SS Obersturmführer* Kurt Gerstein, an official of that institute, and Dr. Bruno Tesch, owner of the company bearing his name.

¹¹⁹ A nerve gas of which between 11,000 and 12,000 tons were produced, according to Albert Palm, a chemist at the I.G. Farbenindustrie. NI-9772. Its effects have evidently not been tested on inmates.

¹²⁰ Irena Strzelecka, “Experiments,” in: Długoborski/Piper 2000, Vol. II, pp. 347-398.

Seen from this perspective, it is no-less-amazing that no experiments were ever carried out on prisoners to test the efficacy of gas masks and related filters, neither at Auschwitz nor anywhere else. In 1943, R. Queisner from the Oranienburg School of Disinfectors of the *Waffen SS* (*Desinfektorenschule der Waffen-SS*), published an article titled “Experiences with filter cartridges and gas masks for highly poisonous gases for pest control.” It was established that the warning irritant added to Zyklon B – ethyl bromoacetate – was actually useless, both because it was absorbed by gas filters and because of its low volatility (its boiling point is 144°C compared to 25.7°C of hydrogen cyanide). Experiments with Zyklon B with and without the irritant were performed on dogs and cats. A new, more-efficacious filter called “G” was subsequently developed from the old “J” type, which it replaced. It was tested on a volunteer (Queisner 1943, pp. 191f.):

“In further experiments with the new G filter of the Auerwerke in a stationary Degesch fumigation device with a gas concentration of 40 g/m³ of hydrogen cyanide and a chamber temperature of 60°C, an experienced volunteer equipped with a G filter was sent into the room towards the end of the disinfestation. The experienced volunteer managed to cope with this high concentration of hydrogen cyanide and the high temperature for 12 minutes. On opening the chamber, the person in question had a high heart rate and was sweating heavily. The high temperature and the high transpiration, combined with hydrogen-cyanide absorption through the skin, forced him to terminate the experiment. Neither warning irritant nor hydrogen cyanide passed through the filter. The experiments were repeated again with the same filter, yielding the same result. It is unknown whether a J filter would have withstood this high a concentration.”

With hundreds of thousands of victims allegedly gassed with hydrogen cyanide at Auschwitz, is it credible that the SS would have resorted to dogs, cats and volunteers in order to test the filters of gas masks?

2. Operating Procedure of Hydrogen-Cyanide Fumigations

I reproduce in this section an important section that I published in a 2004 booklet which is now out of print, No. 4 of my series *I Quaderni di Auschwitz* (The Auschwitz Notebooks). It was published in an English translation in 2004 as an article which is now out of print as well, although available online (Mattogno 2004a, pp. 150-154). That paper concerns the German legislation on the use of hydrogen cyanide for fumigation purposes with particular attention to the “gas-residue test” (“*Gasrestprobe*”) which was carried out with a chemical device called a “residual-gas detection device” (“*Gasrestnachweisgerät*”).

After the First World War, the German standard for the regulation of the use of hydrogen cyanide for fumigation was the “Directive about fumigation of vermin with highly poisonous materials” of January 29, 1919,¹²¹ which was, however, rather general. It limited itself to questions about who is authorized to handle hydrogen cyanide. The subsequent “Directive for the implementation of the directive about fumigation of vermin with highly poisonous materials” of August 22, 1927¹²² contained only a few additional clarifications of the previous directive of January 29, 1919.

A revised “Directive about fumigation of vermin with highly poisonous materials” was enacted on March 25, 1931.¹²³ It combined both previous directives, but included also for the first time actual regulations on how to carry out hydrogen-cyanide disinfestations. Paragraphs 6 and 7 dealt with safety precautions:¹²⁴

“§ 6. Each person who is working with the application of the mentioned material has to be equipped with the following:

a well-fitting gas mask with a filter insert specifically suitable for the decontamination of the material mentioned in the directive. The mask has to be ready to be put on at any time during all work with highly poisonous material and during all inside work. The inserts have to be provided with the date of manufacture; if they are older than two years, they shall not be worn, even if unused.

§ 7. Furthermore must be held ready locally:

a mouthpiece with breathing insert and nose clamp for work with highly poisonous materials on the outside.

a resuscitator with instructions for the treatment of gas poisoning,

three additional gas masks as per § 6 for different head sizes and the required number of inserts,

a set of equipment to administer lifesaving sterile injections below the skin (0.01 gram lobelin and 0.25 gram caffeine-sodium-benzoate or other medications approved by the Imperial Government) and in case of injuries the necessary bandages and instructions with special directions for first-aid of gas poisoning,

a complete set of equipment for the testing of gas residuals in accordance with a procedure recognized by the responsible authorities.”

Paragraph 11 contained directions for what to do after completion of a fumigation (*ibid.*):

¹²¹ “Verordnung über die Schädlingsbekämpfung mit hochgiftigen Stoffen,” Reichsgesetzblatt, 1919, Nr. 31, pp. 165f.

¹²² “Verordnung zur Ausführung der Verordnung über die Schädlingsbekämpfung mit hochgiftigen Stoffen,” Reichsgesetzblatt, 1927, Teil I, Nr. 41, p. 297.

¹²³ “Verordnung über die Schädlingsbekämpfung mit hochgiftigen Stoffen,” Reichsgesetzblatt, 1931, Teil I, Nr. 12, pp. 83-85.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 84.

“After completion of the gassing, the buildings shall be thoroughly aired by opening the doors, windows, and other possibly existing air inlets, and by starting existing ventilation installations. Furniture with upholstery, pillows, beds, carpets, blankets, curtains, clothes, and similar objects have to be thoroughly beaten and shaken under the supervision of the fumigation supervisor or his delegate, if possible outdoors in the open air. After the airing of the fumigated rooms or buildings, which must last for at least twenty hours (which can be reduced in special cases through appeal to the authority in charge), all objects, which were removed for outdoor beating and shaking, shall be returned and then all doors, windows, and all other air inlets shall be closed for one hour. In rooms that can be heated the temperature shall be brought up to at least 15 degrees Celsius. After that a gas-residue test has to be performed by the fumigation supervisor. If, after careful testing for gas residues including between blankets, mattresses, etc., no traces of hydrogen cyanide can be found, the building can be released; otherwise the airing has to be continued and the gas-residue test has to be repeated”.

The “Circular of the Minister for Welfare” of August 8, 1931, about “Fumigation of vermin with highly poisonous materials”¹²⁵ included detailed instructions about prevention of accidents, and warned against the extreme danger of hydrogen cyanide:

“Toxicity of hydrogen cyanide: Hydrogen cyanide is one of the most-potent gaseous materials. Only a few breaths of air heavily saturated with hydrogen cyanide will certainly lead to death”.

The circular also contained an exact description of the gas-residue test (*ibid.* column 794):

“(c) The most useful procedure considered to measure gas residues (§ 7d) is the benzidine-copper-acetate reaction according to Pertusi and Gastaldi; the following equipment is needed for its implementation, which has to be available on the premises according to § 7:

- 2 small clear bottles of Solution I (2.86g of copper acetate per 1 liter of water),*
- 2 small brown bottles with Solution II (475 ccm at room temperature of a saturated solution of benzidine acetate, filled up with water to 1 liter),*
- 1 small test tube with cork plug to store the wetted paper strips,*
- 2 clear test tubes with copper acetate for half a liter of Solution I,*
- 2 brown test tubes with benzidine-acetate powder for one half liter of Solution II,*
- 1 color chart*
- Blotting-paper strips.*

¹²⁵ Runderlaß des Ministers für Volkswohlfahrt, “Schädlingsbekämpfung mit hochgiftigen Stoffen,” VMBI. 1931, columns 792-796.

This equipment has to be available on the premises.

Test procedure:

Fill the mixing container with equal amounts of Solutions I and II, shake well after closing with the plug, moisten the lower half of a couple of blotting-paper strips by immersing them into the mixing container and store each strip in a closed test tube until ready to be used. The freshly prepared paper strips will clearly turn blue within 7 seconds if there is danger of hydrogen-cyanide poisoning within the tested area”.

The already-mentioned Walter Dötzer explained more-clearly the use of the device (Dötzer 1943, pp. 124f.):

“Directions for the Gas-Residue Detection Device

Pour equal parts of Solutions I and II into the mixing container; cover with plug and shake. Dip a few blotting-paper strips half-way into the mixed solution. By dipping them into the test tube with calcium cyanide, examine whether the mixed liquid solution reacts to hydrogen cyanide (blue coloring!). In case blue coloring occurs, the already-aired room is to be examined using more soaked blotting strips. This work is done while wearing a gas mask. Any time after ten seconds, when no significantly stronger blue coloring occurs than the weakest color tone on the chart, the chamber may be opened without hesitation; otherwise, one must air again and repeat the test.

The production of Solution I and II is accomplished in the following manner: The contents of a brown test tube (Solution I) and a clear test tube (Solution II) are to be dissolved into a half liter of distilled water and this solution is to be filtered. Solutions showing a residue at the bottom of the test tube are not usable and are to be discarded. Solutions I and II must only be combined shortly before the testing.

The small color charts are to be renewed after five years.

Only after the careful procedure of testing for gas residues including between objects stacked on top of one another result in no traces of hydrogen cyanide, the building may finally be opened up. Otherwise one is to aerate again and repeat the test.”

The “Directive for the implementation of the directive about fumigation of vermin with highly poisonous materials” of November 29, 1932¹²⁶ regulated the “arrangement and use of stationary devices for fumigations.”

The “Circular of the Reichsminister for Nutrition and Agriculture and of the Reichsminister of the Interior” of November 4, 1941 on the use of hydrogen cyanide for fumigation combined all previous instructions, including

¹²⁶ “Verordnung zur Ausführung der Verordnung über die Schädlingsbekämpfung mit hochgiftigen Stoffen,” *Reichsgesetzblatt*, 1932, Teil I, Nr. 78, pp. 539f.

those about the gas-residue test. About the application of gas masks the document established:¹²⁷

“It has to be especially emphasized that it is necessary to renew the gas mask inserts on schedule. A gas-mask insert can only be used for one hour while working in air containing up to 1 percent by volume of hydrogen cyanide. In air with a higher concentration of hydrogen cyanide (up to 2% by volume [= 24 g/m³]) the inserts can only be used for half an hour. The inserts shall not be older than two years. These limits have to be obeyed, even if no evidence of the warning ingredient that is added to the hydrogen cyanide can be noticed.”

Many technical details on the structure and operation of the Degesch circulation fumigation chambers are included in the *Small Testa Manual on Standard Gas Chambers* (*Die kleine Testa-Fibel über Normalgaskammern*) of the Tesch & Stabenow Company (Testa; see Document 22), to which I will return below. It is well to remember that Pressac inferred from the term “standard gas chamber” (“*Normalgaskammer*”) used by the Tesch Company in a letter to the Auschwitz Central Construction Office of June 13, 1944, the existence of non-standard, “abnormal,” that is to say, homicidal gas chambers! (On this see Mattogno 2019, pp. 163-167, 640-642)

The “Guidelines for the Use of Prussic Acid (Zyklon) for Pest Control (Disinfestation)” (“*Richtlinien für die Anwendung von Blausäure (Zyklon) zur Ungeziefervertilgung (Entwesung)*”; NI-9912), published by the Health Authority of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia in Prague, describes all the basic provisions for proper fumigations with Zyklon B.

These guidelines were translated into French and published in 1980 by Robert Faurisson, who first recognized its importance (Faurisson 1980, pp. 165-178). An English translation is available in Volume 14 of the series *Holocaust Handbooks* (Rudolf 2016a, pp. 115-124), and a German transcript can be found in the German edition of that same book (Rudolf 2016b, pp. 132-141), so I will refrain from repeating it here, but I reproduce the original document in the Appendix (Document 23).

In addition, two remarks are due about this document:

1. In its Section II, the document states that one form of Zyklon B consisted of “small blue cubes (‘Erco’).” The fact that the gypsum pellets soaked with HCN, called “Erco”, could have a slightly bluish or greenish-blue tint was based on the fact that some of the gypsum used for these pellets had a minor amount of iron content (as rust) which turned into Iron Blue under the influence of HCN. The intensity of that tint depended on the amount of rust contained in the gypsum. This bluish tint is confirmed by an expert opinion about a 200-g Zyklon-B can compiled by a British military laboratory on December

¹²⁷ “*Runderlaß des Reichsministers für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft und des Reichsministers des Innern.*” See Puntigam et al., p. 108.

17, 1944 (see Document 8d; TNA, WO-208/2169). The can contained 450 grams of calcium-sulfate pellets (gypsum) of a slightly bluish color soaked with hydrogen cyanide. This may explain the statements of some witnesses speaking of “blue” crystals in relation to Zyklon B, but this does not support the claim by some of these witnesses that homicidal gassings took place, because these witnesses could have seen these “Erco” pellets during or after fumigations, or they may have learned about its color from other inmates.

2. The sentence “gaseous hydrogen cyanide is innocuous” refers not to its lack of toxicity, but merely to its lack of corrosivity, in contrast to liquid HCN, which is corrosive, as the previous sentence states (hence the published English translation makes that clear by keeping both sentences together and by avoiding the term innocuous altogether). This is a direct refutation of Pressac’s incompetent statement that the proposal to install a wooden extraction fan in Morgue 1 (the alleged gas chamber) of Crematorium II at Birkenau indicates that the room was intended for gassings with hydrogen cyanide, because Pressac opined that a steel blower would have been corroded by the vapors of this gas (see Mattogno 2019, pp. 113-117). Such a statement is not only wrong but also foolish, because it is well-known that the circulation device (*Kreislaufanlage*) of the DEGESCH HCN fumigation chambers was made of steel.

3. The Rules for the Handling of Hydrogen Cyanide for Disinfestation in the Gusen Camp

The legislation discussed in the previous section also applied to the German concentration camps, as is demonstrated by the “Service Instruction for the Operation of the Hydrogen-Cyanide Fumigation Chamber in the Concentration Camp Gusen,” issued by the SS garrison physician of the Mauthausen Camp, SS *Hauptsturmführer* Eduard Krebsbach,¹²⁸ on February 25, 1942. The original German document is reproduced in the Appendix (Document 24) and transcribed in Mattogno 2003, pp. 382f. The English translation reads as follows:¹²⁹

“SS Camp Physician Mauthausen

Mauthausen, February 26, 1942

SERVICE INSTRUCTION

for the operation of the hydrogen-cyanide fumigation chamber in the C[oncentration]C[amp] M[authausen], GUSEN quarters

¹²⁸ Transferred to Auschwitz in August 1942.

¹²⁹ “*Dienstanweisung für die Bedienung der Blausäure-Entwesungskammer im K.L.M. Unterkunft Gusen*”; ÖDMM, M 9a/1; also in Mattogno 2004a, p. 152.

1. *The work with and in the hydrogen-cyanide fumigation chamber is extremely dangerous if the following operational instructions are not precisely followed.*
2. *During the work inside the hydrogen-cyanide chamber, the supervising and working personnel must wear special work clothes, which are tied closed at the hands and feet. After completion of work the work clothes must be immediately taken off and kept in the front room. It is strictly forbidden to take work clothing to the living area.*
3. *Before entering the hydrogen-cyanide chamber in order to load it, is absolutely necessary to test for gas residues.*
4. *Loading moist articles into the gas chamber is not allowed.*
5. *The gas-residue test equipment has to be checked weekly by the pharmacist of the Mauthausen Concentration Camp for its useability.*
6. *During the loading procedure of the gas chamber, all doors and windows are to be kept open. Pieces of clothes, blankets, etc. are to be placed on the racks provided.*
7. *After the chamber is loaded, it has to be heated for half an hour to a minimum temperature of 25°C. After that the windows and doors have to be closed and sealed gastight with masking tape. Before closing the windows, the gas-exhaust openings have to be closed. Then a can of Zyklon B is to be opened outside in open air and the contents have to be poured at the provided location from the outside into the chamber. The Zyklon-B-inlet sliding door has to be closed and sealed gastight with masking tape. The work can only be performed after putting on a gas mask (special filter).*
8. *After the chamber is completely closed gastight, the ventilator inside the chamber has to be switched on.*
9. *The exposure time of hydrogen cyanide on the articles to be disinfested has to be 2 hours.*
10. *A large sign with the inscription: 'Attention! Danger! Chamber being gassed!' has to be displayed at each side of the chamber and in the front room.*
11. *After completion of the gassing time, the gas-exhaust opening has to be opened from the outside, while the chamber ventilator is running. Also, all these tasks are only allowed to be done with the gas mask (special filter) put on.*
12. *The ventilation interval has to last at least 1½ to 2 hours.*
13. *After 1 hour at the earliest, gas residue is to be tested for at one of the windows. Should this test prove positive, the exhaust time has to be extended. The execution of the gas-residue test can only be done with the gas mask on.*
14. *After 2 hours at the earliest, depending on the results of the gas-residue tests, the articles shall be removed from the chamber. The unloading of the*

chamber can only be done with gas masks on, even if the gas-residue test was negative.

15. Fumigated pieces of clothes, blankets, etc. can only be used, or taken to the laundry, after being thoroughly aired for at least 6 hours or treated with rug beaters.

16. It is strictly forbidden to enter gas chambers alone. Everyone who enters a gas chamber has to be observed by at least one other man, so that he can assist in case of an accident. The second, of course, also has to wear a gas mask.

17. A first-aid kit must always be available and ready to be used. This kit serves exclusively for first-aid in case of accidents in the hydrogen-cyanide chamber. It contains, besides the necessary medications, accurate instructions for their use. Everyone who is working with the hydrogen-cyanide chamber has to be thoroughly familiar with these directions.

18. At least twice weekly, the camp medical doctor has to check out the correct operation of the hydrogen-cyanide chamber, the age of the special mask filters, and the condition of the first-aid kit.

19. Operational problems, irregularities, and other occurrences, even of lesser importance, have to be reported immediately to the SS camp physician Mauthausen.

20. On the fifth of each month the medical camp physician reports:

- a. Number and types of fumigations performed in the chamber.*
- b. Quantity of hydrogen cyanide used.*
- c. Condition of the first-aid kit and the gas masks.*
- d. Which SS members were responsible for the individual gassings.*
- e. Anomalous occurrences.*

21. At least once every two weeks the camp physician has to personally check the fitting of gas masks of all participants. Furthermore, every two weeks he has to inform the operating teams that the usable time of the filter inserts lasts several hours only in case there are only minor residues of hydrocyanic gas after the ventilation. Without sufficient ventilation the usable time of the filter inserts (with the gas chamber filled) is only 10 minutes.

SS Camp Physician Mauthausen

[signed] Krebsbach

SS Hauptsturmführer”

In summary, the issue of Zyklon-B deliveries to Auschwitz reveals a number of essential aspects that contradict the orthodoxy's claim of homicidal gasings. Setkiewicz doesn't even bring up these issues, let alone discuss them.

There is, first of all, the total absence of any documentary or testimonial trace about experiments with hydrogen cyanide on prisoners who were destined to die anyway, and if only to study the best ways of meting out this type

of death sentence, but also in order to gather practical experience on the toxicity of hydrogen cyanide for normal disinfestations.

In addition, the testimonies of the members of the so-called “*Sonderkommando*” contain strange omissions about the procedure of using Zyklon B during the claimed homicidal gassings. No one ever mentioned the established practice of testing any gassed space for residual gas before opening it, or – equally critical – the collection and recycling of the inert carrier substance of Zyklon B, the depleted bluish gypsum pellets.

Regarding the first point, the objection is usually made that the SS did not apply the safety standards normal for hydrogen-cyanide disinfestations to homicidal gassing because they allegedly did not care much about the health of prisoners of the “*Sonderkommando*.” That objection does not have much value, though, both because the SS guards of the so-called Bunker or the crematoria were also in danger of being poisoned, and because these inmates – seen from the orthodoxy’s perspective – were in a certain way skilled workers whose health and fitness were prerequisite for the smooth operation of the claimed conveyor-belt extermination process, so their poisoning leading to the incapacity or even death of one or more of them would have stalled the “extermination machine.”

Not to mention the essential element that, if it were true that hundreds of thousands of inmates were gassed while ignoring the safety standards established for fumigations, many accidents would have occurred which would have left paper trails, at least in a “camouflaged” way, if we were to follow the orthodox narrative. In practice, this paper trail would verify what Kurt Prüfer told his Soviet investigators on March 4, 1948, namely that, as he was allegedly told by Bischoff, the head of the Auschwitz Central Construction Office:¹³⁰

“After the poisoning of inmates in the gas chambers, it happened often that, even after their ventilation, hydrogen-cyanide vapors were lingering in them which led to the poisoning of the service staff [the “Sonderkommando”] who worked in these chambers.”

In reality, however, only two incidents are documented; both occurred during the use of Zyklon B for the purpose of disinfestation: the one already referred to earlier which was mentioned by Höss in his Special Order of August 12, 1942 (see p. 72), and another that took place on December 9, 1943 when a civilian worker tried to enter a dwelling barracks by force that had just been fumigated.¹³¹

The witnesses say nothing about the recovery of the inert carrier of Zyklon B:¹³² when, by whom and how was it done? The issue reaches far beyond the

¹³⁰ See on this Mattogno 2014, p. 53. The story is false and set in a context that makes no sense.

¹³¹ RGVA, 502-1-8, p. 25.

¹³² Except for the very few witnesses, such as Henryk Tauber, who mentioned a wire-mesh column for introducing Zyklon B, which would have permitted the recovery of the inert carrier: “To the right and left of those pillars there were four columns. The outer wall of those columns was made

simple fact itself, because leaving the carrier in a gassed room while working in it could have had deadly effects. According to many witnesses, the death of the victims of the claimed homicidal gassing occurred in a very short period of time: 3 minutes (Janda Weiss, Aaron Pilo; see Chapter V), 2 minutes (Charles Sigismud Bendel), 2-5 minutes (Miklós Nyiszli),¹³³ 3-15 minutes (Höss), 10 minutes (Filip Müller)¹³⁴. Dov Paisikovic talked about 3-4 minutes,¹³⁵ Henryk Mandelbaum of 7 minutes,¹³⁶ and Joshua Rosenblum of 15 minutes.¹³⁷

The Polish investigative judge Jan Sehn, summarizing the results of the Höss Trial, wrote the following about this (Sehn 1956, p. 108):

“However, the SS staff of the Auschwitz crematoria did not care to perform calculations in order to determine for each gas chamber the proper dose of Zyklon causing instant death, which would have spared the victims the torment of a terrible agony. They simply poured into the chambers the contents of a can of Zyklon, and to be sure, they kept the victims in the gas chamber for about 25 minutes. At the time of the most-intensive gassing activities – during the summer of 1944 – this [time] was shortened to 10 minutes, and at the same time the amount of Zyklon was reduced from 12 to 6 cans for the sake of economy.”

According to Höss, the amount of Zyklon B used for the gassing of 1,500 people was 5-7 cans of 1 kg of HCN, with 2-3 additional cans in cold and wet weather (NI-034). As I have explained elsewhere, the average number of “6 cans per 1,500 men” which he explicitly asserted, referring to the gassing of 1,500 people in the alleged gas chambers of Crematoria II and III at Birkenau, would have created a theoretical HCN concentration of 17.1 g/m³, which is 57 times greater than what was then considered to be instantly fatal! (Mattogno 2019, pp. 443f.) This is another good reason why it would have been crucial to conduct preliminary experiments on prisoners with hydrogen cyanide.

But there is another important issue related to the gassing time. McNamara’s study summarized earlier demonstrated that the lethal concentration of hydrogen cyanide for humans is much higher than previously assumed.

According to experiments carried out in 1942, it took some two hours for all of the hydrogen cyanide absorbed in the Zyklon-B carrier to evaporate at a

of a webbing of thick steel wire which extended to the ceiling and the outside. Behind this wall there was a screen of fine mesh and inside a third one fine[r yet]. Within this third [column of] wire mesh moved a box which collected – aided by a wire – the powder when the gas had escaped.” Protocol of the testimony of H. Tauber of 24 May 1945 before the examining magistrate Jan Sehn. Höss Trial, Volume 11, p. 130. This description, however, applies only to the “gas chambers” of Crematoria II and III at Birkenau, and apart from the above passage, the witness never mentions anything about the recovery of any spent Zyklon-B carrier.

¹³³ Mattogno 2020b, p. 324.

¹³⁴ Langbein 1965, p. 463; Fritz Bauer..., p. 20599.

¹³⁵ Deposition by D. Paisikovic, dated Vienna, October 17, 1963, ROD, c[21]96, p. 2.

¹³⁶ Protocol of the deposition by H. Mandelbaum during the trial against the Auschwitz camp garri-son, Session 5. AGK, NTN, 162, p. 167.

¹³⁷ Deposition by J. Rosenblum, dated Haifa November 23, 1970. AFH.

temperature of 15°C, at low relative humidity and with the product finely distributed – both for the fiberboard discs (*Pappscheiben*) and the gypsum pellets (*Ercowürfel*).¹³⁸

In August 1944, the Soviets carried out evaporation experiments with four cans of Zyklon B after they had occupied the Majdanek Camp (Graf/Mattogno 2016, pp. 124-126). Two of the cans had a gross weight of 3,750 grams and contained 1,500 grams of hydrogen cyanide; the empty cans weighed 600 grams, and the carrier material 1,650 grams. The other two cans nominally contained 500 grams of hydrogen cyanide. Their total weight amounted to 1,400 grams [sic: 1425], the empty cans weighed 350 grams, and the carrier material 575 grams. Apparently, the Zyklon-B pellets were not poured out on a flat surface, but left in the cans for two hours, the large ones at a temperature of 23-28°C, the small ones at 28°C. At the end of these experiments, the residue was weighed. The 1,500-gram cans weighed 2,310 and 2,330 grams, respectively, including the can; the 500-gram cans weighed 930 and 950 grams, respectively, also including the can. The net weight of hydrogen cyanide evaporated from the cans during these two hours was therefore 1,420 and 1,440 grams for the two 1500-gram cans, respectively, hence 94.6% and 96% of the nominal amount. The 500-gram cans had lost 450 and 470 grams of hydrogen cyanide, i.e. 90% and 94% of the nominal net amount. Therefore, in two hours, at most 96% of the HCN had evaporated, which is in agreement with the 2-hour evaporation rates as published by Irmischer (1942) for thinly spread-out carriers at 15°C (96.4% for gypsum and 96.9% for the fiber disks).¹³⁹

The *Small Testa Manual on Standard Gas Chambers* gives two charts on the “exposure time in hours” of Zyklon B in a fumigation gas chamber with and without circulation device (*Kreislauf*; see Document 25). The thin curves in both charts indicate the concentrations in the four corners of the chamber, while the thick curve gives the HCN concentrations in the chamber’s center. The right-hand chart shows that the distribution of hydrogen-cyanide gas throughout the chamber occurred very slowly without circulation device; after about an hour and a half, a concentration of only 1 g/m³ was reached in the center of the chamber, and the maximum concentration of some 5 g/m³ was reached only after some four hours. After half an hour, a concentration of merely 0.1-0.2 g/m³ was reached in the center of the chamber.

It goes without saying that a room filled with moving, breathing people is not the same as an empty room or a room filled with immobile, lifeless clothes. The former would lead to a more rapid distribution of the HCN vapors throughout the room than an empty chamber without circulation device,

¹³⁸ Irmischer 1942, p. 36; see the discussion in Rudolf 2020, pp. 236-240.

¹³⁹ This corrects an error of interpretation which I committed elsewhere, where due to an oversight I attributed the net weights of 450 and 470 grams, respectively, to the 1,500-gram cans instead of the 500-gram cans. See Mattogno 2016c, p. 33.

but it is just as safe to assume that people filling a room would not distribute the HCN vapors as swiftly and evenly as a circulation device would. The truth is somewhere in between. However, the lethal concentration values established by McNamara show that brief exposures to low or even medium concentrations of HCN, as must be expected for many minutes in areas of the claimed homicidal gas chambers remote from the HCN sources, do not kill at all, or at least not all victims. Hence, in practice, when opening the doors of the alleged homicidal gas chambers, it had to be expected on the one hand that some of the victims were still alive. On the other hand, when the doors are said to have been opened (half an hour after the initiation of the procedure at the latest, but according to some witnesses already much earlier) there can be no doubt that the Zyklon-B pellets would still have contained a large amount of hydrogen cyanide,¹⁴⁰ so that, during the removal of the corpses of those allegedly gassed, the Zyklon B lying among and beneath the victims would have continued to release hydrogen-cyanide vapors.

None of the “eyewitnesses,” however, says anything about this at all.

¹⁴⁰ According to Irmscher 1942, with Erco pellets, after *one hour* at 15°C only 75% of the HCN had evaporated (his listed value of 57% is a typo, as may be seen from his evaporation chart).

IV. “Resettlement” of Jews and the Franke-Gricksch “Report”

The Holocaust orthodoxy attributes a “criminal” purpose to the travel permit of October 2, 1942 regarding “material for the resettlement of the Jews” due to the so-called Franke-Gricksch “Report,” which I have dealt with elsewhere in detail in a deconstructive manner (orthodox historians would call it “negationist” in nature).¹⁴¹ Access to new sources now gives me the opportunity to deal with the matter in a constructive or positive manner. These new sources were discovered by British historian David Irving in the files relating to this SS officer at the British National Archives, Kew, Richmond (the former Public Record Office).

The “report” in question was first published by Gerald Fleming in 1982, who thereby gave a taste of his amazing credulity (if not of his bad faith; Fleming 1982, pp. 155-157).

In 1989, this report was also quoted by Jean-Claude Pressac, who introduced it as follows (Pressac 1989, p. 236):

*“In the afternoon of the same day, SS Major Alfred FRANKE-GRICKSCH, adjutant to SS General Maximillian VON HERFF [...], Head of the SS Central Personnel Office (SS Personal Hauptamt, 98-99 Wilmsdorferstraße, Berlin-Charlottenburg), accompanying the General on a tour of inspection in the ‘General Government’ (the half of the Polish territory occupied by the Germans and placed under the authority of Hans Frank), arrived in KL Auschwitz (although reported, the presence of General von Herff is doubtful). Franke-Gricksch visited Krematorium II and is **supposed to have witnessed** the gassing of those unfit for work from a convoy*

¹⁴¹ Mattogno 2019, Chapter 7.6., pp. 197-205.

of 2,930 Greek Jews (from the Salonika ghetto). Following this visit, **between the evening of 4th May and 16th May**, he wrote a report on what he had seen at Auschwitz Birkenau for his chief, von Herff, and for Reichsführer SS Himmler. This report was entitled: 'JEWISH RESETTLEMENT ACTION'" (Pressac's emphases)

Pressac wrote the following about the origins of this document (*ibid.*, p. 238):

"This report was shown to Professor Charles W Sydnor of Hampton-Sydney College, Virginia (United States) in 1976 by a person from Richmond (Virginia) who had discovered it after the second world war. This man, apparently Eric M Lipmann according to the signature, was at the time employed by the US Army on collecting documents and seeking anything that might be used as evidence in the Nuremberg trials. He seems to remember finding carbon copy of the original report among a set of documents in a place he cannot recall exactly, somewhere in Bavaria. The original was not there. Having immediately realized the value of this report, which described the whole process of exterminating the Jews in Auschwitz, he made a typed copy for himself, as he had to hand the carbon over to the American Prosecutor at Nuremberg. He certified in longhand that he had made a true copy, and signed it 'Eric M Lipmann'. The two sheets that he typed are now preserved in the Tauber Estate of Brandeis University with other documents from the Third Reich."

Pressac published the document in question (see Document 18), which is written in flawed German. However, there is another version of this document that differs slightly from the version published by Pressac. I will discuss this document in the next section. Most text deviations are typos which get lost during the translation, but there is one exception where a sentence is arranged differently in the carbon copy, which I add here in braces. Here is our translation:¹⁴²

"Part of a report rendered by SS Sturmbannführer Franke-Gricksch on a trip through the General Government on May 4 to 16, 1943. [This heading is typed in English in Lipmann's typescript]

*R e s e t t l e m e n t – A c t i o n
of the Jews*

A special task in the arrangement of the Jewish question has [been given to] the A u s c h w i t z camp. The most modern measures enable the Führer order to be carried out within the shortest possible time and without major commotion.

The so-called 'resettlement action' of the Jews takes place in the following manner:

¹⁴² Translator's note: the present translation differs somewhat from Pressac's (1989, p. 239) in its choice of words and its sentence structure. The typed copy of the "original" has many spelling errors, some of them hinting at a native English-language typist.

The Jews arrive in special trains (freight cars) toward the evening and are moved on special tracks to sections of the camp specifically fenced off for this purpose. There, they are unloaded and examined, first of all, by a medical commission in the presence of the camp commandant and several SS officers to determine their fitness for work. Here, all those who can be integrated into the work process in any way, will go^[143] into a special camp. The temporarily sick are moved immediately to the hospital camp and made healthy again by a special diet, the basic rule being: to maintain any kind of manpower for work. The older type of 'resettlement action' is rejected entirely, as one cannot afford to continually destroy important work energies.

The unfit are placed in a larger house in the basement rooms which have access from the outside. One goes down 5-6 steps and enters a longish, well-built and -aerated basement room which is equipped with benches on its right and left sides. It is brightly lit and there are numbers above the benches. The prisoners are told that, for their new tasks, they will have to be disinfected and cleaned and must therefore undress completely to be bathed. In order to avoid any kind of panic or commotion they are ordered to fold their clothes properly and place them below the numbers they have been assigned in order to find them again after the bath. Everything proceeds in utter calm. Then you walk through a small hallway and come to a large basement room that resembles a shower bath. There are three tall columns in this room. Certain agents can be lowered into it – from above, outside the basement room. After 300 – 400 people have gathered in this room, the doors are closed, and the containers with the substances are lowered into the pillars from above. As soon as these containers touch the bottom of the column, they develop certain substances that put people to sleep within a minute. A few minutes later, a door opens on the other side, which leads to an elevator. {A few minutes later, on the other side a door opens, which leads to an elevator.} The hair of the corpses is cut and other experts (Jews) break out the teeth (gold teeth). One has come to know that the Jews keep hidden in hollow teeth jewels, gold, platinum etc.

After that, the corpses are loaded into elevators and are taken to the first upper floor. There are 10 large cremation furnaces in which the corpses are cremated. (Since fresh corpses burn particularly well, you only need 25 to 50 kg of coke for the entire process.) This work is carried out by Jewish detainees who will never leave this camp.

Success so far of this 'resettlement operation': 500000 Jews

Current capacity of the 'resettlement' furnaces: 10,000 Jews in 24 hours.

[Handwritten note:] I affirm, that this [is] a true copy of the original report.

¹⁴³ The verb "kommen" is used twice in this sentence; the second occurrence is faulty German; translator.

Eric M. Lipmann”

Brian Renk had already dealt with this topic in 1991. In my above-mentioned study, I demonstrated that this “report” is a crass forgery, and that Pressac, incredible as it may sound, undertook to endorse it. In this regard I stated (2019, p. 202):

“Pressac’s remarks are a good example of the way in which a scholar with a fine critical and sometimes even very sensitive mind can get lost in useless suppositions and sophistications. His whole reasoning is grounded on the assumption that the document in question is authentic, although there is no proof for this, and hence his analysis aims merely at explaining the ‘mistakes’ in the ‘report,’ instead of checking into the veracity and, ultimately, the authenticity of the document itself. In other words, he pre-empted what he is going to find out.”

If this document had actually been handed over “to the American Prosecutor at Nuremberg” – which prosecutor and for which Nuremberg trial?¹⁴⁴ – given its extraordinary importance for the orthodox Holocaust narrative, why did Pressac not even inquire why this document was not instantly introduced and included in the files of any of the Nuremberg trials?

I will now complete my demonstration in an eminently positive way by adducing the authentic Franke-Gricksch Report, which was foolishly transmogrified into something completely different by this overly zealous official of the U.S. military.

We can deduce from two letters of British officials located in the file WO 309-2241 of the British National Archives that the report was found among the documents of SS *Obergruppenführer* von Herff, and that at the time these letters were written, an original document with the German text existed, which subsequently disappeared (TNA, WO-2241, pp. 7 and 10). What is left is an excerpt published by Irving and, in another file, the English translation of the original German text.

I reproduce in the Appendix this translation (see Document 19) and quote here the excerpt dealing with Auschwitz (*ibid.*, p. 6):

“K.L. Auschwitz. Prisoners numbered 54,000 in May 1943. Camp to be enlarged to take 200,000. To be sub-divided into blocks each containing 10,000 persons. Prisoners are ‘Jews’, Gypsies, Poles and women.’ The Polish intelligentsia are to remain in the camp for life and work in the chemical labs. Women who work in these labs are Jewish students from Sorbonne. On account of air-raid damage to the Krupp works in Essen, part of these works has been transferred near the camp. Prisoners worked in three new workshops, and within a month it is claimed that the prisoners are producing 2/3ds of the fuse manufacture of Krupp.

¹⁴⁴ As is known, after the famous International Military Tribunal, during which the U.S. Chief Prosecutor was Justice Robert H. Jackson, the Americans conducted twelve more trials at Nuremberg.

Women had to build new dykes for the fishponds and dig irrigation ditches etc. The guard consists of 13 coys. of 200 men each. Every company has only one officer. They are formed into a 'Lagersturmabteilung' commanded by a Stabf. Auschwitz, itself, was a small, dilapidated place. It had 11,000 inhabitants including 8,000 Jews who have now 'disappeared'. The I.G. Farben built an 8 sq. mile industrial works partly using foreign workers and partly prisoners from the camp. The works will produce buna, petrol and special quantities of gas."

Another file contains the translation of the entire report. It was published in transcription by David Irving on his website,¹⁴⁵ and also on the website Action Reinhard Camps, oddly without comment.¹⁴⁶ The document itself is reproduced in the Appendix (Document 20; TNA, WO-309-374), and below I reproduce the relevant sections on Auschwitz:

"AUSCHWITZ

We carried on immediately and went to AUSCHWITZ Camp. At 1300 hrs we arrived at AUSCHWITZ, the leaders of the Camp were assembled and introduced to the Gpf. Amongst those were Oberführer CAESAR who is in charge of all agricultural work as Stbf. After the Gpf had addressed the leaders and informed them of the purpose of his visit, he joined them at dinner.

In order to get a clear picture of the camp, its structure and purpose, SS Ostbf HESS drove us round the whole camp area. The camp itself was an old Austrian hutted camp which has been extended to a small town by the work of SS Ostbf HESS. AUSCHWITZ is the biggest concentration camp in Germany. It covers about 18,000 morgens^[147] and has at the moment 54,000 inmates. Out of these 18,000 morgens, 8,000 are arable, 4,000 are fishbreeding and 3,000 are used for market gardening and green houses. They are breeding their own horses and keep their own poultry farms.

In 1932 (should probably read 1942) the breeding measures have produced 32,000 chicks. Besides, the camp has its own kennels with 500 picked animals [dogs] specially trained to guard prisoners. The camp is to be gradually extended to hold 200,000 prisoners. It has got its own leather tannery, a factory for brushes, a butchers shop, bakery, cobblers shop, blacksmiths, a place for breeding pheasants, their own research institute (e.g. a research for diseases of plants) nurseries, plants of rubber, testing field for different kinds of corn, suitable for Eastern purposes. The best methods to get the most out of the soil are tried out in the camp in order to gain experience for the settlement. Special coal [=cold] resisting fruit trees

¹⁴⁵ www.fpp.co.uk/Auschwitz/docs/controversies/Franke_Griksch/index.html

¹⁴⁶ www.deathcamps.org/reinhard/frankegriksch.html

¹⁴⁷ Old Prussian unit; 1 Morgen corresponds to a little more than ¼ hectare.

are being planted, and corn usually used in the Kauhasus [sic] is being developed for the East.

The actual concentration camp is sub-divided into blocks for 10,000 [inmates] each, and the Ustbf^{148]} is to be in charge of each block. The inmates are Jews, gypsies, poles and women. The camp has its own orchestra, which is conducted by the former Warsaw Radio Orchestra conductor.

The whole Polish Intelligentsia remain in the camp for life, and will be employed in laboratories and science research institutes, according to their knowledge. The Jewish women who work in the chemical laboratories are students from the Sorbonne University.

Because of the Krupp-works in ESSEN having been practically destroyed, the transfer of these to Poland and the Auschwitz district has taken place. Three new factory sheds have been created in a comparatively short time in the camp which will after a month take over two-thirds of the Krupp production of matches and will be run entirely by prisoner labour. The sheds are constructed in accordance with modern principles and give a clean and friendly impression.

In the agricultural sphere, they have succeeded in producing nice large fields by creating a large network of draining systems. This does not only enable them to work these fields very extensively but also to work it on a profitable basis. The small Polish farms and villages have been expropriated and the Polish farmers settled in different areas.

Near the completely neglected fishponds, dykes are being built by women, and in that way thousands of morgens of swampy meadow have been drained and the foundations for a new fishbreeding ground have been laid. The guarding of the prisoners is done by a 'Wachkommando' consisting of 13 companies each having 200 men. Each company has got a leader (an officer) and the 13 companies form a so-called Lager-sturmbann which is commanded by a Stbf and one assistant.

The personnel reports of the Camp Commandant are very interesting. It is very difficult task to cope with the individual groups of prisoners. The gypsies have to be treated differently from Poles, and the Poles differently from the Ukrainians. The hygiene question is a very heavy responsibility for the Administration, nearly all the inmates, especially the jews from the East and South-East have to be trained in this respect for they show a particular fear of keeping themselves clean. In parts there have to be very strict measures in order to train the prisoners out of superstition. When having a shower bath they wrap up their lice in a piece of paper and hide it in their mouth in order to have them in their new clothes as they are of the opinion that whoever has lice will not become ill.

¹⁴⁸ Non-existing abbreviation; perhaps this was supposed to be "Ostbf," *Obersturmbannführer*.

After the inspection of the camp we drove through AUSCHWITZ. It is a completely neglected small town which had at one time 11,000 of which 8,000 were jews who have left now. The town has changed completely under German leadership. It is typical of Polish mismanagement, the sanitary conditions at AUSCHWITZ. An Artillery Regiment was stationed there for six years. There were neither light nor water laid on, but only open wells which are dug near the latrines. Those latrines were closed up when they were full and new ones opened a few yards further on so a rather interesting circulation, sewer, drinkwater, sewers, was a consequence. Neither the Polish Military authorities nor the medical officers have ever drawn the attention to the danger for the health of the troops.

Not far from AUSCHWITZ we saw a wonderful sign of the German strength in the 4th year [of the war]. The HG [IG Farben] built in a very short time, industrial works which extended over 12 kms square. These works were run mainly on foreign labour with the aid of prisoners. This establishment is one of the largest chemical works in Germany and will commence production within a few months. They produce Buna (artificial rubber) petrol and a considerable amount of gases.

After a short talk with the Camp Commandant in his flat, we left AUSCHWITZ and arrived in KRAKOW after a two hours trip”.

How does the orthodoxy explain the existence of the fake Franke-Gricksch report evidently created by Eric M. Lipmann?

“Holocaust Controversies” and the Franke-Gricksch Report

In August 2019, bloggers of the web site “Holocaust Controversies” published the scan of a carbon copy of what they claim to be the original text of the alleged Franke-Gricksch Report.¹⁴⁹ It was a sensational discovery, as they put it. In general, I only consider in my books what has been published in paper form, but in this case I make an exception.

Before I begin, some general statements about historiographic methods are in order.

As in the case of the letter by the Zentralbauleitung Central Construction Office of June 28, 1943, the problem of the formal authenticity of the document is entirely secondary to that of its veracity, as I will document below. However, one cannot seriously assert the authenticity of this carbon copy either. The document headlined “*Umsiedlungs-Aktion der Juden*” (“Resettlement Operation of the Jews”) is neither signed nor dated, has neither a letter

¹⁴⁹ BAK, R 187/539, pp. 24f.; the blog entry, without attribution to any author, was posted on August 11, 2019 at <https://holocaustcontroversies.blogspot.com/2019/08/nazi-document-on-mass-extermination-of.html>.

head, nor a stamp of any kind, nor any element that directly or indirectly links it either to SS *Sturmabführer* Alfred Franke-Gricksch or to May 4, 1943, the date on which he visited the Auschwitz Camp together with SS *Gruppenführer* and General of the *Waffen* SS Maximilian von Herff. It is conducive to point out immediately that the visit is real, while this alleged report is patently false.

The bloggers argue that this document is authentic based on an “expert opinion of 3 April 2019 by Bernhard Haas, Sachverständiger für Maschienschriften” (expert on typescripts). According to this opinion, “the matching system features and type features justify the conclusion that the documents ‘A’ and ‘B’ were with a great probability [*mit großer Wahrscheinlichkeit*] written with one and the same typewriter. A higher probability statement was not possible because the examined documents were not available as originals.” This conclusion is based on the expert’s claim that “the letters ‘i,’ ‘m,’ ‘n’ and ‘u’ appear defective in the Franke-Gricksch report and the letter to Krüger,” referring to a letter from von Herff of April 22, 1943 to Friedrich-Wilhelm Krüger, Higher SS and Police Leader of the General Government.

Even assuming the hypothesis that the alleged Franke-Gricksch Report really came from von Herff’s office at the *SS-Personal-Hauptamt* (SS Personnel Main Office), the verification criterion adopted by the bloggers is completely insufficient, given that the Americans, in Berlin, seized tons of documents and stationery from all the institutional offices, including paper, carbon paper and typewriters, so they could have filled in this and any other text with great ease.

Secondly, it cannot be ruled out that entire series of certain typewriters of the time had some “defective” types due to manufacturing imperfections.

Obviously, and this is the essential point, no “expert opinion” of any “expert on typescripts” will ever be able to ascertain *who* used a certain typewriter to write a certain text, and *when* he used it.

Therefore, attention must be paid to the contents of the document. It presents a description of the “Resettlement Operation” which agrees in generally with that proposed by orthodox Holocaust historiography, but also presents very serious discrepancies with respect to it and to reality. In what follows, I enumerate and briefly examine the most striking ones. It should be borne in mind that, if we follow the orthodox lore, it is assumed that Franke-Gricksch had been an *eyewitness* to what is described in the report, and had also received direct and accurate information from camp officials. In this case, however – and here I anticipate the conclusions of the analysis that follows – Franke-Gricksch would have been either a demented person or an intentional impostor, which are both obviously unacceptable hypotheses, therefore it is appropriate to speak for now of a Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch.

Having said that, I pass to the examination of the text. Any underscoring is mine.

1) *“The Jews arrive in special trains (freight cars) toward the evening and are moved on special tracks to sections of the camp specifically fenced off for this purpose.”*

This is a clear reference to the so-called “Judenrampe”, the railway platform with three tracks that was located inside the Birkenau Camp where the special trains deporting Jews were unloaded. The problem is that at the beginning of May 1943 it did not exist yet, because it was handed over for use only on April 16, 1944, as a Reichsbahn employee communicated to the Auschwitz Central Construction Office on April 19, 1944.¹⁵⁰

How could Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch “see” something that didn’t then exist?

2) *“The unfit are placed in a larger house in the basement rooms [...]”*

Did the Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch not know the term “crematorium,” and did he not know how many cremation facilities existed? The report mentions basement rooms, therefore it refers to Crematorium II, because at the beginning of May 1943, Crematorium III was still under construction, hence could not have been used for anything. Was it so difficult for an “eyewitness” to state that the alleged visit had taken place in Crematorium II, or even just “a crematorium”?

3) *“Then you walk through a small hallway and come to a large basement room that resembles a shower bath”,* the alleged homicidal gas chamber.

Keep in mind that this description refers to May 4, 1943.

For an in-depth analysis of the question, I refer to other studies;¹⁵¹ here I limit myself to pointing out that Crematorium III was handed over by the Central Construction Office to the camp’s headquarters on June 24, 1943. In the inventory of the basement attached to the relevant hand-over protocol, 14 showers are mentioned for Morgue #1,¹⁵² which were real showers and had a clear relationship with the project of the “Special measures for the improvement of hygienic installations” for the Birkenau Camp. However, this project was implemented by Hans Kammler only on May 7, 1943, hence three days *after* Franke-Gricksch’s visit! Precisely because these measures were formally introduced only in May 1943, the inventory of the basement of Crematorium II, which was formally handed over on March 31, 1943, has no showers listed.¹⁵³

The period of the installation of these showers was even confirmed by Henryk Tauber, Robert van Pelt’s witness *par excellence*, who declared:¹⁵⁴

¹⁵⁰ RGVA, 502-1-186, p. 49a.

¹⁵¹ Mattogno 2019, pp. 134-141; Mattogno/Poggi, pp. 28-33.

¹⁵² RGVA, 502-2-54, page number illegible.

¹⁵³ RGVA, 502-2-54, pp. 77f.

¹⁵⁴ AGK, NTN 93 (Höss Trial), Vol. 11, pp. 130f.

"I emphasize that in the beginning there were no benches or clothes hooks in the undressing room, and in the gas chamber [no] showers [tuszów]. Both were installed only in the fall of 1943 [w jesieni 1943 r.] to disguise the undressing room and the gas chamber, presenting them as a bathroom and disinfection."

How is it possible that the Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch "saw" in the alleged gas chamber non-existing showers?

4) *"There are three tall columns in this room [the alleged gas chamber]. Certain agents can be lowered into it – from above, outside the basement room."*

The Holocaust orthodoxy insists, however, that *four* Zyklon-B introduction columns were installed in Morgue #1 (Długoborski/Piper 2000, Vol. III, p. 166); how can we explain that Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch "saw" only three of them?

5) *"After 300 – 400 people have gathered in this room, the doors are closed, and the containers with the substances are lowered into the pillars from above. As soon as these containers touch the bottom of the column, they develop certain substances that put people to sleep within a minute. A few minutes later, a door opens on the other side, which leads to an elevator."*

a) The density of alleged victims is extremely low: the orthodoxy usually speaks of at least 2,000 people (*ibid.*, p. 169). For the author of the report, the killing of 2,000 people would have required five gassings!

b) According to the report, the alleged gas chamber had two doors, one entrance and one exit on the opposite side, which is known to be wrong: how could the Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch "see" a door that did not exist?

The way the bloggers of Holocaust Controversies try to explain away this error is inconclusive and was already tried by Jean-Claude Pressac:

"Therefore, one can presume that a break occurred during the visit, as pointed out by the Auschwitz researcher Jean-Claude Pressac. If the SS visitor left the basement before the gas chamber was opened, and returned to the basement later on through a different entrance (or did not return at all), one could explain his confusion concerning the clearing of the gas chamber as a misunderstanding."

This conjecture is patently nonsensical, but I will argue it as if it were serious.

Illustration 1 shows a section of the basement of Crematorium II as Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch would have seen it (Pressac 1989, p. 303).

According to the report, Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch entered Morgue #2 (the alleged undressing room) through the entrance from the courtyard, walking down "5-6 steps." "Then you walk through a small hallway and come to a large basement room that resembles a shower bath." The "small hallway"

would be the "Gang" shown in Illustration 1, 5 meters long and 1.97 meters wide, which in the blueprints of Crematorium II joins Morgue #2 to the large "anteroom" ("Vorraum") – unknown to Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch – from where the alleged gas chamber was accessed at the right-hand side.

If we follow Pressac's conjecture, after crossing the "Gang," Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch therefore found himself in the anteroom, saw the door of Morgue #1 and perhaps looked inside, after which his visit was interrupted for an unknown reason and continued on the ground floor. Considering that the corpse elevator was rather unsuitable for carrying an SS *Sturmabführer* upstairs, and excluding the illogical reverse route to Morgue #2, he exited the external back stairs via Room 2. Then his visit to the ground floor was interrupted again, and he was taken back down into the basement, saw the door of Morgue #1 again, but this time believed it to be a door opposite to the one he had seen before.

How did our eyewitness return to the basement? Either the same way as the first time (through Morgue #2), or the way he had just left it (through the external staircase and Room 2), or maybe by using the corpse elevator. He knew the first two well, and he also knew the elevator, which he calls "*Fahrstuhl*": "A few minutes later, a door opens on the other side, which leads to an elevator." Therefore, even if he had gone down into the basement using the elevator, Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch

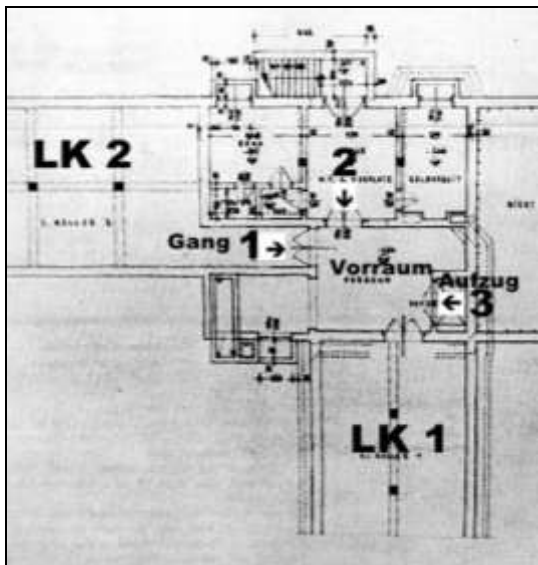


Illustration 1: The three ways of getting to Morgue #1 (LK 1): 1. Through Morgue #2 (LK 2). 2. Through a staircase near the building's main entrance. 3: Down the rickety corpse elevator (Aufzug).

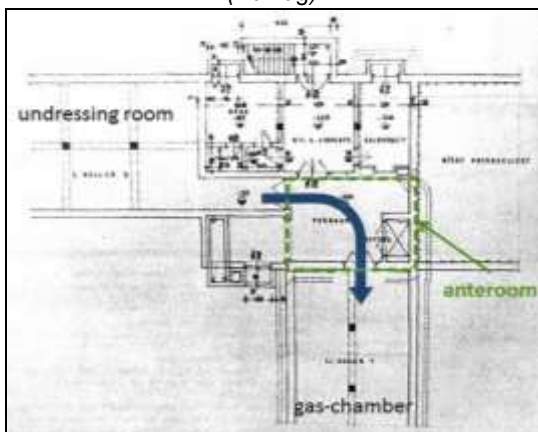


Illustration 2: Blogger drawing of path presumably walked by Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch.

could not have mistaken the door just seen as a different one at the opposite side.

Such an explanation is not just demented but also disrespectful, because it implies that the alleged eyewitness was a perfect imbecile: a person unable to recognize a place in which he had been just before only because he had entered it a different way!

The bloggers used the aforementioned basement plan in a childish way, simplistically indicating the path from Morgue #2 to Morgue #1 (Illustration 2): what an extraordinary explanation!

In reality, however, there is no interruption in the Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch Report at all! The absurd journey described there is the one I illustrated in Illustration 3 (with the underlying blueprint taken from Pressac 1989, p. 327): The fake eyewitness went from Morgue #2 crossed through the *Gang* and *Vorraum*, entered Morgue #1 through the door T/1, saw “three tall columns” inside, reached the end of the room, left through the non-existent door T/2 into a non-existent adjacent room where he “saw” the elevator (*Fahrstuhl/Aufzug*)!

c) Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch knew nothing of Zyklon B or hydrogen cyanide. What were supposed to be the cans (*Büchsen*) of Zyklon B, for him were simple containers (*Behälter*), and instead of the hydrogen cyanide absorbed in a porous carrier material, he only talked of “certain agents” and “certain substances”. In his story, the “substances” in the containers were not poured into the “columns,” but the containers themselves, which, when reaching the bottom of the columns, developed “certain substances”! Their strange effect set in extremely fast, because they put the victims *to sleep* (!) “within a minute”! But that’s not enough: “A few minutes later,” the victims, evidently

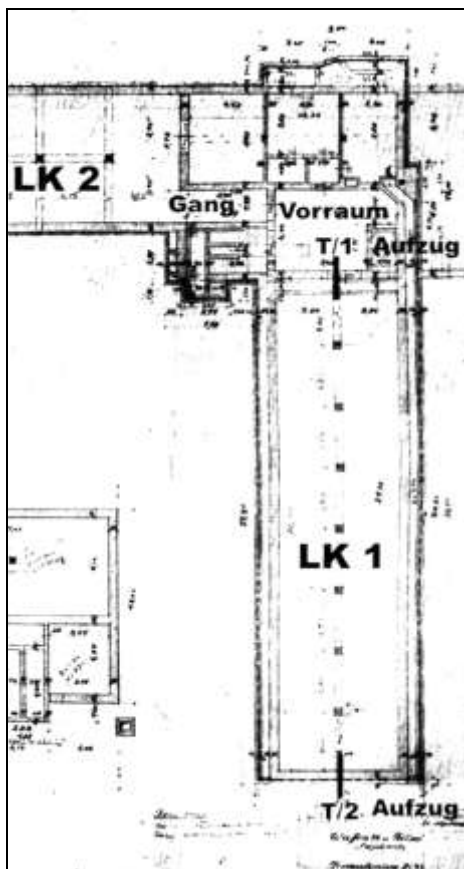


Illustration 3: Path actually described in the Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch Report: from Morgue #2 (LK 2) through a passage way (*Gang*) directly to door T/1 (skipping the anteroom/*Vorraum* and ignoring the elevator/*Aufzug*), from there into Morgue #1 (LK 1), passing through that room to the opposite end, exiting through a non-existing door T/2 to see a non-existing elevator (*Aufzug*) behind that door.

still asleep, were transported to the furnaces after their hair had been cut and their teeth inspected, meaning they were burned while sleeping!

6) “Success so far of this ‘resettlement operation’: 500000 Jews.”

According to Franciszek Piper, 330,000 Jews had been deported to Auschwitz by April 1943.¹⁵⁵ Czech claims in her *Auschwitz Chronicles* that about 245,000 Jews had been gassed by then, less than half of those claimed in this report.

7) “There are 10 large cremation furnaces in which the corpses are cremated. (Since fresh corpses burn particularly well, you only need 25 to 50 kg of coke for the entire process.) [...] Current capacity of the ‘resettlement’ furnaces: 10,000 Jews in 24 hours.”

The adverb “there” refers to Crematorium II, which had five furnaces with three muffles each: therefore either five furnaces, or 15 muffles. How are we to explain that Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch “saw” 10 furnaces there?

The “Current capacity,” which refers to May 4, 1943, of the “Oefen” “furnaces” (excluding, therefore, the cremation pits, which, moreover, were not in use at that time according to the orthodox narrative) was 10,000 “Jews” within 24 hours. Since Crematorium III was not yet in operation, this presumed capacity must be divided between Crematoria II, IV and V. The subdivision can be made on the basis of the only known element: the number of muffles. Since Crematorium II had 15 and Crematoria IV and V together had 16, there would have been a capacity, in round figures, of 4,840 corpses in 24 hours for Crematorium II, and 5,160 for the other two facilities.

But in order to use this claimed capacity, $(4,840 \div [300 \text{ to } 400] =) 12 \text{ to } 16$ gassings had would have to be carried out in Crematorium II within 24 hours!

It can therefore be said that the report in question contemplated a cremation capacity for all four Birkenau crematoria of some 14,840 corpses within 24 hours (9,680 in Crematoria II and III and 5,160 in Crematoria IV and V). This is more than three times the “official” figure of the letter of June 28, 1943 in relation to the Birkenau crematoria (which is already absurd in itself): 4,416 corpses within 24 hours, which is considered “real” by Robert Jan van Pelt. In fact, he states that each of the 46 muffles of the Birkenau cremation furnaces could cremate 96 corpses per day ($96 \times 46 = 4,416$) or four corpses in one muffle in one hour ($4 \times 24 \times 46 = 4,416$; van Pelt, p. 345).

But a capacity of 10,000 corpses within 24 hours in 31 muffles, as claimed by the Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch Report, corresponds to $(10,000 \div 31 =) 322$ corpses per muffle within 24 hours and $(322 \div 24 =) 13$ corpses per muffle per hour!

Let us now turn to the claimed coke consumption. From the letter of June 28, 1943 and from a file memo written by civilian employee Rudolf Jährling

¹⁵⁵ Piper 1993, “Tabelle D” outside of text titled “Die Transporte mit Juden nach Auschwitz aus den einzelnen Ländern von 1940 bis 1945”.

on March 17, 1943, which gives a coke consumption of 2,800 kg within 12 hours “during continuous operation” for Crematoria II/III, and 1,120 kg for Crematoria IV/V, as mentioned in Chapter I, van Pelt concluded that the cremation of a corpse required 3.5 kg of coke (2002, p. 122). In the Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch Report, the expression “for the entire process” evidently designates the entire cremation process, although we don’t know for how many corpses.

From Jährling’s file memo of March 17, 1943, the following coke consumption in 24 hours results for the crematoria in question “during continuous operation”:

- Crematorium II: 5,600 kg
- Crematorium IV: 2,240 kg
- Crematorium V: 2,240 kg

Hence, in total 10,080 kg.

Adopting van Pelt’s reasoning, the cremation of a corpse would have required $(10,080 \text{ kg/day} \div 10,000 \text{ corpses/day} =) 1 \text{ kg of coke!}$ If the “entire process” referred to the cremation of just a single corpse, the daily quantity of coke would have been $(25 \text{ kg to } 50 \text{ kg} \times 10,000 =) 250,000 \text{ to } 500,000 \text{ kg}$. No matter which way we look at it, it makes no sense. Therefore, the consumption of 25-50 kg given in the report is meaningless.

As a side effect, the claims by Pseudo-Franke Gricksch and by van Pelt are mutually exclusive: if you give credit to one of them, you have to reject the other, and vice versa. Therefore, it is easy to understand why van Pelt, in his book *The Case for Auschwitz*, did not make the slightest mention of the Pseudo-Franke Gricksch Report.

8) *“One has come to know that the Jews keep hidden in hollow teeth jewels, gold, platinum etc.”*

How big were the Jews’ teeth and how big were their tooth cavities that they could hide jewelry, gold and platinum in them? And how long can one endure the toothache that comes with hollow teeth? A number of testimonies report that female Jews sometimes hid such valuables in their vaginas, which is why the men of the Sonderkommando had to search the vaginas of murdered women on a regular basis. Drilling one’s teeth open in order to be able to put hardly anything into these tiny, sometimes-painful cavities doesn’t make any sense at all.

Despite this amount of obvious nonsense, the bloggers brandish this report as “the most detailed and explicit contemporary Nazi document on the mass murder of Jews in an extermination camp”!

Only a totally incompetent person or a person of bad faith can take seriously this mass of silly lies, technical nonsense and crude Polish propaganda inventions, which were already widespread during the war. For example, the figure of 500,000 victims had already appeared in the report of the resistance

activist “Tadeusz” of February 1943, and was then repeated in other reports (see Mattogno 2021a, p. 150):

“Approximately 500,000 registered and unregistered inmates have died since the beginning, mostly Jews, the elderly, women and infants.”

The alleged cremation capacity of 10,000 corpses in three crematoria had already been mentioned in the “Description of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp” dated “Auschwitz, July 10, 1943” (*ibid.*, p. 163):

“Three large crematoria with a capacity of 10,000 bodies per day have now been built at Birkenau, which burn bodies continually and are called the ‘Eternal Flame’ by the local population.”

And the three columns for introducing the sleep-inducing “substances” are clearly inspired by the three “roof traps” of the Wetzler-Vrba Report.

A few words on the differences between Lipmann’s typed copy and the carbon copy. As mentioned earlier, Lipmann’s text contains a number of typos or bad expressions which don’t exist in the carbon copy:

Lipmann	Carbon Copy
<i>had</i>	<i>hat</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>an</i>
<i>minute</i>	<i>Minute</i>
<i>Später</i>	<i>später</i>
<i>selber</i>	<i>selbst</i>

The carbon copy correctly has a comma and a period where Lipmann’s text has none (“*Gold{,} Platin usw{.}*”), while the carbon copy has one mistake, where Lipmann’s text has none (“*gelässen*” instead of “*gelassen*”). Nothing of this is particularly unusual, if assuming that Lipmann retyped the text and introduced the errors by accident. However, what is striking is that one sentence in the carbon copy is arranged differently than in Lipmann’s text:

“Einige Minuten Später öffnet sich die Tür an der anderen Seite, die zu einem Fahrstuhl führt.” Lipmann

“Einige Minuten später öffnet sich an der anderen Seite eine Tür, die zu einem Fahrstuhl führt.” Carbon copy

Grammatically speaking, Lipmann’s way of arranging the words in this sentence is wrong and would mean that the other *side* (“*Seite*”) leads to the elevator, rather than the door (“*Tür*”). Had Lipmann simply retyped the text from the carbon copy, the words should be arranged as they are in the carbon copy, but that is not the case.

In addition, both words in this text which start with an upper-case umlaut are spelled as such in Lipmann’s text – “*Öfen*” and “*Ärztelkommissionen*” – but are spelled as “*Oefen*” and “*Aerztelkommissionen*” in the carbon copy. All lower-case umlauts are spelled as such in both versions, so both typewriters used must have had them. The only explanation why the typist of the carbon

copy didn't use the upper-case umlauts is that he wasn't familiar with how to type them, or was used to typing them in this unusual manner. Neither of these two options applies to a native-German-speaking typist.

All this points to one very-likely explanation: Lipmann's text with its numerous errors and bad expressions was retyped in better (though not flawless) German by a person evidently unfamiliar with typing on typewriters having umlauts – and having the “ß”, which is never used in either text:

Spelling in Both Version	Correct Spelling (Old Rules)
grosse(s)/grösseres	große(s)/größeres
folgendermassen	folgendermaßen
Arbeitsprozess	Arbeitsprozeß
aussen/ausserhalb	außen/außerhalb
dass	daß
mussten	mußten

In other words, these clues point to Lipmann's text being the original, while the carbon copy is a retyped, cleaned-up, improved version of it, yet either not typed by a native speaker of German, or not on a fully functional German typewriter. While it is true that Lipmann claimed that his version is a retyped, “true copy of the original report,” this remark was evidently added by hand after the text had been typed, which fuels our suspicion even more.

Before closing, some other considerations are conducive. The real Franke-Gricksch Report was famously seized by the British and translated into English (the German original has been lost or destroyed). The translation is titled “Report on the Duty Journey through POLAND from the 4th to 16th May 1943 by SS Sturmbannführer FRANKE GRICKSCH.” The Holocaust-Controversy bloggers have published this report as their “Appendix A.” This report does not include the text of the Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch Report, and it contains no allusion to it and no reference to any kind of extermination of the Jews. The bloggers' explanation of this fact is puerile:

“The otherwise lengthy report of Alfred Franke-Gricksch on his trip to Auschwitz (Appendix A) is quite short, not to say silent on the role of the large Birkenau camp for the Final Solution of the Jewish Question. The omission can be well understood if this delicate issue had been split off into an own report entitled ‘Resettlement Action of the Jews’.”

In this case the real Franke-Gricksch report would at least contain a reference to the text “*Umsiedlungs-Aktion der Juden*” in order to inform the reader that certain aspects of Auschwitz were exposed in a separate report. In fact, however, it does not mention crematoria or cremation furnaces or facilities at all. I will return to this question later.

Franke-Gricksch and his superior arrived at Auschwitz at 1 pm on April 4. Several camp officers were introduced to the *Gruppenführer* (von Herff), in-

cluding *Oberführer* (Joachim) Caesar, who was the leader of the Auschwitz agricultural enterprises, the only officer to be named besides the camp's commandant Höss. After this introduction, they all had lunch. Then, SS *Obersturmbannführer* Höss gave the two visitors a tour. The report elaborates in great detail precisely on Caesar's farms. It also dwells on the Jews in the following terms:

"The hygiene question is a very heavy responsibility for the Administration, nearly all the inmates, especially the Jews from the East and South-East, have to be trained in this respect for they show a particular fear of keeping themselves clean. In parts there have to be very strict measures in order to train the prisoners out of superstition. When having a shower bath they wrap up their lice in a piece of paper and hide it in their mouth in order to have them in their new clothes as they are of the opinion that whoever has lice will not become ill."

After inspecting the camp, the visitors went to the city of Auschwitz, and then also saw the IG-Farbenindustrie factories at Monowitz. There they had a brief conversation with the commandant of the local camp, then left for Krakow, where they arrived "after a two hours trip."

In practice, the inspection at Birkenau, which began in the early afternoon, lasted only a few hours, focused mainly on the numerous agricultural operations around Auschwitz, and did not concern the crematoria at all.

The archival reference of the true Franke-Gricksch Report is TNA, WO 309-374. However, there is also another folder that concerns it directly, TNA, WO 2241, which contains an English summary of the report, with a note ex-

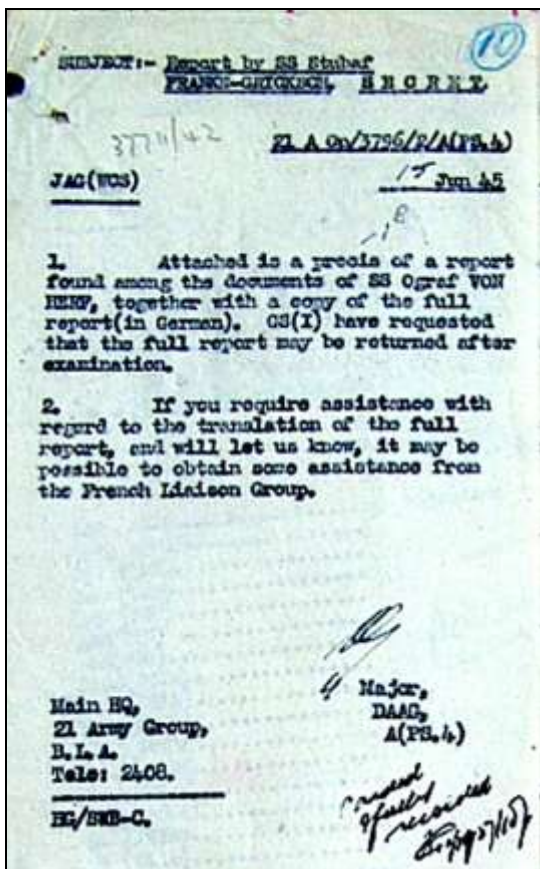


Illustration 4: British file memo on the real Franke-Gricksch Report

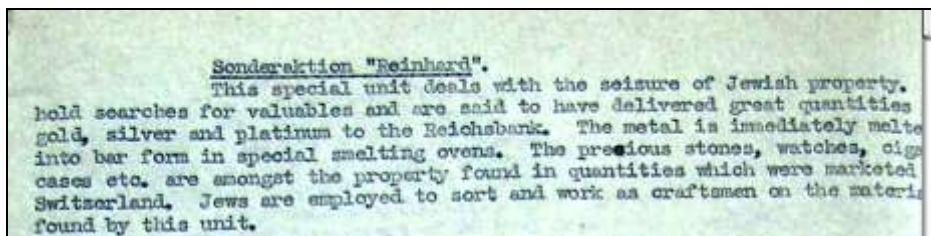


Illustration 5: British summary of the real Franke-Gricksch Report.

plaining that the original was found “among the documents of SS Ograf VON HERFF” (see Illustration 4).

Therefore the Pseudo-Franke-Gricksch Report was not part of these documents.

In their childish superficiality, the bloggers do not even ask themselves what was the reason for the journey of von Herff and Franke-Gricksch. The SS Personnel Main Office, headed by von Herff, was one of the eleven institutions of the SS, including the *Reichssicherheitshauptamt*. They constituted “an independent organization of the party, ... under the command of the Reichsfuehrer SS.” The tasks of the SS Personnel Main Office are described as follows by the 1943 *Organisationsbuch* of the NSDAP:¹⁵⁶

“[H]andling of the personnel affairs of all the officers of the SS as well as the General SS, the Armed SS and the SD with regard to induction, promotion, and discharge. Further it handles the SS length-of-service lists, the bestowal of death head rings and daggers of honor as well as the promotion of the General SS.”

It is evident that a report on the alleged extermination of the Jews at Auschwitz was completely outside the competence of this office, and if such a report was ever to be compiled, it would have been the responsibility of the *Reichssicherheitshauptamt* to create it.

The second problem is: on whose behalf was von Herff’s and Franke-Gricksch’s business trip made? And whom should they report to?

The only person who could have charged von Herff with such a task was Himmler himself, von Herff’s only direct superior, unless von Herff undertook the trip on his own initiative. In the first case the final recipient of the Franke-Gricksch report was obviously Himmler, and in the second case von Herff. Under such circumstances, one cannot seriously believe that Franke-Gricksch had compiled a separate report – for what reason anyway? – on matters that were not his responsibility, and without making any mention of it in the main report.

One last observation. The true Franke-Gricksch Report says on p. 6:

¹⁵⁶ PS-2640. *Nazy Conspiracy...*, Vol. V, p. 349.

“From Travniki we travelled back to Lublin to inspect the special enterprise REINHARD. This branch has had the task of realising all mobile Jewish property in the Gouvernement Poland.”

This is followed by a description of Operation Reinhard(t). In the summary of TNA, WO 2241, the description is summarized as follows (Illustration 5):

“Sonderaktion ‘Reinhard’.

This special unit deals with the seizure of Jewish property.”

Therefore the real Franke-Gricksch knew nothing of a *Sonderaktion* “Reinhard” consisting of an extermination operation of Jews.

V. Auschwitz Testimonies

In his 2011 book *Voices of Memory* containing witness accounts of the Auschwitz crematoria, Setkiewicz quotes a plethora of Auschwitz testimonies, some of which are well known while others are almost unknown. Here, I briefly discuss the relevant sections among the less-known statements.

Władysław Lutecki worked for the electricity detail of the Central Construction Office. In that context, he also worked at Crematorium III. In an undated statement he claimed (Setkiewicz 2011a, p. 43):

“Among other things I saw the so-called ‘unconnected showers’ through which water never flowed. It was an imitation bathhouse. In the middle of the chamber were three columns – the chutes for the Zyklon gas.”

Leaving aside the fact that the showers were real, hence connected (Mattoгно 2019, Chapter 4, pp. 134-142), it is known that, according to the orthodox Holocaust narrative, the alleged introduction devices for Zyklon B numbered four, not three, and that they were not “in the middle of the chamber” but distributed more-or-less-evenly around the entire room. Setkiewicz does not detect these inconsistencies.

Władysław Girska, an inmate who was charged with carrying out repairs in the crematoria, asserted in another undated statement (Setkiewicz 2011a, p. 44):

“I saw that in the ceiling of the gas chambers of crematoria II (I) and III (II), two or three rectangular openings had been made with sides measuring about 40 cm. In each of these openings a steel screen was attached to thick steel reinforcing rods. A fitted lid closed or opened the openings in the ceiling.”

The witness was close enough to “see” the size of those “openings,” yet he was unable to count their exact number. His estimate of two or three is incorrect, as I explained above. According to the witness Kula (see below), who claims to have made those steel-meshwork columns, the square openings must

have been 70 cm wide (at least if we follow the measures he gave in his first post-war statement). Also in this case, Setkiewicz makes no comment.

Konrad Gracz, who was also involved in repair work inside the crematoria, made a deposition in 1979, in which he stated (Setkiewicz 2011a, p. 45):

“As far as I remember, near the end of 1942 we made four wire screen columns for crematorium II in the machine shop with a square cross-section of 20 x 20 cm, and a height of 2 m. 20 cm., which had cones (tips) at the top made of bare sheet metal, for the purpose of pouring Zyklon in. The sheet-metal workers made the fine green screens necessary for the construction of these columns. In the machine shop we also made additional covers out of thick screens to enclose the columns for inserting Zyklon B as described above. The idea was to prevent the people in the gas chamber from damaging them. The above-mentioned protective screen surrounded the column for the insertion of Zyklon B on four sides. The gap between the protective screen and the insertion column might have been about 25 cm. Both screens (insertion and protective) were stretched over railings built into the floor and ceiling of the gas chamber.”

The “machine shop” mentioned by the witness was the inmate locksmith workshop (*Häftlings-Schlosserei*). According to a document by the Auschwitz Camp authorities dated February 8, 1943 with the headline “Inmate locksmith workshop. List of detainees,” 192 inmates were employed at the workshop on that date. The list also includes the name of Konrad Gracz with the Registration Number 27042.¹⁵⁷ Another employee at the workshop was Michał Kula, Registration Number 2718, who even claimed to have built these columns. However, in a statement recorded before the Höss Trial, Kula gave a different description for these devices, especially with regard to their alleged size (Höss Trial, Vol. 2, pp. 99f.):

“Among other things, the fake showers intended for the gas chambers and the wire-mesh columns to pour the contents of the Zyklon cans into the gas chambers were manufactured in the metal workshop. This column was about 3 meters high, with a square section of about 70 cm [wide]. This column was composed of three meshworks inserted one inside the other. The outer screen was made from wire three millimeters thick, fastened to iron corner posts of 50 by 10 millimeters. Such iron corner posts were on each corner of the column and were connected at the top in the same manner. The openings of the wire mesh were 45 millimeters in square. The second screen was made in the same manner, and constructed within the column at 150 millimeters distance from the first. The openings of the second were some 25 millimeters in square. In the corners these screens were connected to each other by iron posts. The third part of this column could

¹⁵⁷ RGVA, 502-1-295, p. 63.

be moved. It was an empty column with a square footprint of around 150 millimeters made of sheet zinc [inner layer]. At the top it was closed by a metal sheet [cone-shaped, “distributor cone,” see below], and at the bottom with a square base. At a distance of 25 millimeters from the sides of this column, sheet-metal corners were soldered supported by sheet-metal brackets. On these corners was mounted a thin mesh with openings of about one millimeter in square. This mesh ended at the bottom of the cone, and from there, extending the meshwork, ran a sheet metal casing for the entire height up to the top of the cone. The contents of a Zyklon can were poured from above onto the distributor cone, which allowed for an equal distribution of the Zyklon to all four sides of the column. After the evaporation of the gas, the entire central column was extracted and the evaporated [depleted] silica [carrier] removed.”

Without going too much into details, the alleged devices, which had a square section of 70 cm for both Gracz and Kula (first version), had two screen layers according to Gracz, yet three layers according to Kula, and the column was 2.20 m high for Gracz (hence wouldn’t even have reached the 2.50-m-high ceiling) and about 3 m high for Kula.

To complicate matters, Kula changed his mind when testifying during the Höss Trial, where he stated the following:¹⁵⁸

“On Höss’s order, the gassing columns that were used for the gassing were made by the metalworking shop. The columns were 2 meters and a half high, the inner space 150 square mm in diameter, the following [layer] at a distance of 30 mm, the third 15 mm away. The wire mesh used was like that used for windows, green in color; between the wire mesh and the sheet metal there was a distance of 15 mm. All this was about 1 meter and a half tall. At the mouth of this network was a so-called distribution cone. 7 pieces of these columns were made. The columns were installed in the gas chamber right next to the opening through which the can of gas was thrown in. This column was installed beneath this opening, the gas was poured directly onto the distribution cone. The cone was to uniformly distribute the gas into these four slots of 15 mm between the sheet metal and the netting, since that increased the gas evaporation surface.”

Hence, according to Kula’s first, pre-trial deposition, the column was 3 meters high, which he changed to 2.50 meters during the trial. The width of the column shrank during the trial to only $(15+30+150+30+15=)$ 240 mm in total, compared to the 700 mm of his pre-trial statement. These were obviously two entirely different objects he described. While one may confuse 3 m with 2.5 m, confusing 70 cm with 24 cm is not likely.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁸ Höss Trial, APMO, Vol. 25, p. 498.

¹⁵⁹ For a detailed discussion of these alleged columns see Rudolf 2020, pp. 148-161.

While citing a different passage of Kula's pre-trial testimony, Setkiewicz did not mention these discrepancies, and therefore did not explain them either (Setkiewicz 2011a, p. 59).

In this context, the "Guidelines for the Use of Prussic Acid (Zyklon) for Pest Control (Disinfestation)" mentioned earlier (Document NI-9912, see p. 92) provide a starting point for further considerations. According to this, the contents of a Zyklon B can was poured out in a thin layer on suitable sheets of paper, probably waxed paper, which facilitated the recovery of the inert carrier afterwards. The guidelines clarified that "Moist, wet or dirty remnants, and damaged cans should never be returned." Not only did no witnesses ever speak of these sheets of paper, but in the alleged gas chambers of the elusive "bunkers" and the Birkenau Crematoria IV and V, the depleted carrier substance could never have been recovered intact, dry and clean from among the inmates, because it is literally said to have been dumped amidst the victims through side openings, so it inevitably would have been crushed and soiled with feces, urine and vomit, with which the floors of the "gas chambers" are said to have been covered after the killing of the victims, if we follow the witnesses. Not to mention that the Zyklon-B carrier would have continued releasing hydrogen-cyanide fumes for much of the time it took to remove the corpses, because the Zyklon B could have been removed only after all the corpses piling up between the doors and the introduction openings had been removed.

Regarding the alleged introduction devices for Zyklon B, it needs to be emphasized that

1. the **only** document that mentions anything remotely sounding like it (as "*Drahtnetzeinschiebevorrichtung*" – 4 wire-mesh push-in device), which is the turnover protocol (*Übergabeverhandlung*) of Crematorium II dated March 31, 1943, gives as its location *Morgue #2* (the alleged "undressing room"), *not* Morgue #1 (the alleged "gas chamber"),¹⁶⁰ and that
2. in the register of the Inmate Locksmith Workshop, where orders for the crematoria are also listed, despite assurances to the contrary by Kula, no order for any "wire-mesh push-in device" or any similar item appears. It should be noted that the structure of the device described by Kula presupposes that it was only used for Zyklon B of the types "Diagriß" and "Erco," but could not work with the "discoid" type (see Document 26), which consisted of disks of wood fiber, as it would have been difficult, to say the least, to stick those disks into the innermost square-shaped column, which, if we follow Kula, consisted of an inner layer of galvanized sheet metal with a side length of 15 cm (first version) or 12 cm (second version), and an outer layer some 25 mm (first version) or 15 mm (second version) farther outward (hence 25/15 mm wide) made of a fine wiremesh with a mesh size of only 1 mm. The inner part was capped with a pyramid-shaped

¹⁶⁰ Mattogno 2019, Chapter 2.5, "*Drahtnetzeinschiebevorrichtung*" and "*Holzblenden*," pp. 76-85.

top, and the entire column was closed at the bottom with a piece of 20 cm × 20 cm sheet metal (or 15 cm × 15 cm for the second version). Zyklon B is said to have been poured from the top onto the “distributor cone,” making the Zyklon-B pellets fall into the 25-/15-mm-wide space between the inner and the outer layer. Pressac provided a drawing (see Document 27), and so did G. Rudolf, whose drawings of the two different versions claimed by Kula are more accurate (Rudolf 2020, pp. 152f.; see Document 28). Looking at the extant orders for Zyklon B, the Auschwitz administration apparently never troubled to specify the type of carrier material best suited for the alleged homicidal gassings.

Setkiewicz furthermore invokes the rather terse and superficial testimony of a former Jewish inmate from Greece, Aaron Pilo,¹⁶¹ who claims to have been a member of the Birkenau *Sonderkommando* as well. I have translated and thoroughly discussed Pilo’s testimony elsewhere (Mattogno 2021b, pp. 227-229), so I will limit my elaboration here to a few highlights of his absurdities:

- each of the four Birkenau crematoria “was capable of burning 3,000 corpses in the course of a day” or “120 per hour.”
- Within two years, “five million human corpses were burned in those four crematoria.”
- “Up to three thousand people at a time fit into such a [gas] chamber” [= 14 persons per m² for Morgue #1 of Cremas II & III]
- After “three minutes all of those inside the [gas] chamber died, poisoned by the gas.”
- In the furnace room, “a prisoner poured gasoline on the bodies and threw them into the fire.”

In an attempt to justify the insane statement of the last entry, Setkiewicz reports what other witnesses have claimed about the procedures allegedly used to light pyres outdoors (*ibid.*, FN 5, p. 47), but here Pilo is clearly talking about how the corpses were set “on fire” inside the furnace room of a crematorium!

¹⁶¹ Registration Number 113204; Setkiewicz 2011a, pp. 47f.

Conclusion

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

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

As a small consolation, the author says that

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

Thus, everything is reduced to testimonies and to rare "references" in documents (Pressac's "criminal traces").

With his silences and false explanations about the many absurdities contained in the witness testimonies, Setkiewicz demonstrates that the "inaccuracies and errors," and moreover the contradictions of these statements are

much-more-pronounced than what he would have us believe, and they do not even primarily concern chronological issues. This is all the more reason to conclude that testimonies alone cannot be considered sufficiently reliable historical sources.

And since documents for the existence of homicidal gas chambers do not exist, what remains of the “history” of the gas chambers of Auschwitz?

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

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

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

- “*obozem pracy*” = “*Arbeitslager*”
- “*piece polowe*” = “*Feldöfen*”
- “*pokoje do gazowania*” = “*Vergasungsräume*”
- “*kostnice*” = “*Leichenhallen, Leichenkeller*”
- “*zakłady kąpielowe*” = “*Badeanstalten (für Sonderaktionen)*”
- “*material do specjalnego traktowania*” = “*Material für Sonderbehandlung*”
- “*material do przesiedlania Żydów*” = “*Material[ien] für Judenumsiedlung*”

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

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

Appendix

Tables

Table I: Coke Deliveries and Death Cases at Auschwitz

The five columns of the following table reporting day of the week, date (day.month.year), supply of coke in tons, the number of deaths according to the *Stärkebuch* (register of force) and *Leichenhallenbuch* (register of the morgue). Bold numbers on the last day of each month give monthly totals. Totals in brackets are based on additional coke deliveries as discovered by Setkiewicz.

Day of the Week	Date	Coke [t]	Death Cases <i>Stärkebuch</i>	Death Cases <i>Leichenhallenbuch</i>
	<i>29.1.-3.2</i>	<i>13</i>		
Mo	16.2.1942	3	40	40
Tu	17	3	46	46
We	18	4	55	55
Th	19	3	33	35
Fr	20	3	32	32
Sa	21		48	48
Su	22		36	36
Mo	23	3	26	26
Tu	24	3	43	43
We	25		35	35
Th	26		32	32
Fr	27		60	55
Sa	28	22	42 486	40 483
Su	1.3.1942		26	29
Mo	2		37	32
Tu	3		42	46

Day of the Week	Date	Coke [t]	Death Cases <i>Stärkebuch</i>	Death Cases <i>Leichenhallenbuch</i>
We	4		73	66
Th	5	3	54	60
Fr	6		64	65
Sa	7	3	55	59
Su	8		43	42
Mo	9	3	47	41
Tu	10	3	42	47
We	11		54	50
Th	12		63	65
Fr	13	3	40	38
Sa	14		25	30
Su	15		306	28
Mo	16	6	112	18
Tu	17		20	22
We	18	6	117	23
Th	19		50	16
Fr	20	3	41	22
Sa	21	3	120	20
Su	22		212	16
Mo	23	3	127	18
Tu	24		33	14
We	25		69	41
Th	26	3	88	36
Fr	27		40	11
Sa	28		162	12
Su	29		153	17
Mo	30		109	14
Tu	31	39	68 2,492	17 1,015
		[62]		
We	1.4.1942	3	71	8
Th	2		36	20
Fr	3		64	12
Sa	4	3	71	27
Su	5		79	17
Mo	6		45	17
Tu	7	3	56	16
We	8		42	10
Th	9		47	14
Fr	10	3	46	15
Sa	11	3	48	14
Su	12		77	21
Mo	13	3	70	19
Tu	14		76	25
We	15		92	15
Th	16	3	72	35
Fr	17	3	38	16
Sa	18		74	25
Su	19		75	33
Mo	20		40	16
Tu	21	3	58	23
We	22	3	50	29

Day of the Week	Date	Coke [t]	Death Cases <i>Stärkebuch</i>	Death Cases <i>Leichenhallenbuch</i>
Th	23	3	89	30
Fr	24	3	83	16
Sa	25		85	11
Su	26		72	17
Mo	27	3	76	14
Tu	28		118	41
We	29		78	15
Th	30	39	71 1,999	30 601
		[42]		
Fr	1.5.1942		134	24
Sa	2		53	15
Su	3		64	9
Mo	4	1	89	31
Tu	5		87	45
We	6		144	28
Th	7		89	23
Fr	8		135	25
Sa	9	3	61	14
Su	10		49	12
Mo	11		62	24
Tu	12	3	108	33
We	13		89	22
Th	14 ¹⁶²	4	67	27
Fr	15		65	21
Sa	16		96	20
Su	17		91	28
Mo	18	3	78	30
Tu	19	3	99	37
We	20		84	19
Th	21	10	114	34
Fr	22	2	114	24
Sa	23		105	27
Su	24		99	22
Mo	25		94	19
Tu	26	3	112	37
We	27		278	18
Th	28		92	24
Fr	29		87	31
Sa	30		61	18
Su	31	32	51 2,951	14 775
Mo	1.6.1942		103	25
Tu	2		82	27
We	3	3	85	26
Th	4	2	82	26
Fr	5		92	34
Sa	6		91	30
Su	7		58	27
Mo	8		87	35
Tu	9		92	20
We	10		82	29

¹⁶² On May 14+15 1942, repair work was done on the flue.

Day of the Week	Date	Coke [t]	Death Cases <i>Stärkebuch</i>	Death Cases <i>Leichenhallenbuch</i>
Th	11		103	30
Fr	12		126	46
Sa	13	3	118	30
Su	14		130	12
Mo	15	5	127	47
Tu	16	2	156	52
We	17	2	209	40
Th	18	1	159	49
Fr	19		152	40
Sa	20	2	154	40
Su	21		141	21
Mo	22		168	35
Tu	23		188	44
We	24	1.5	178	57
Th	25	2	193	34
Fr	26		121	24
Sa	27	2	89	38
Su	28		62	19
Mo	29	2	94	34
Tu	30	2 29.5	161 3,683	38 1,009
We	1.7.1942		85	23
Th	2	1.5	112	43
Fr	3		166	56
Sa	4		88	34
Su	5		86	13
Mo	6		111	49
Tu	7	1	136	58
We	8	1	129	34
Th	9	3	129	61
Fr	10	2	149	34
Sa	11		97	0
Su	12		127	0
Mo	13	2	104	0
Tu	14	1	107	0
We	15		146	0
Th	16		130	0
Fr	17		108	0
Sa	18	5	119	0
Su	19		135	0
Mo	20		150	0
Tu	21		128	0
We	22		139	0
Th	23		140	0
Fr	24		184	0
Sa	25		234	0
Su	26		99	0
Mo	27		191	0
Tu	28		228	163
We	29		116	57
Th	30		107	43
Fr	31	16.5	145 4,125	72 740
Sa	1.8.1942		129	60

Day of the Week	Date	Coke [t]	Death Cases <i>Stärkebuch</i>	Death Cases <i>Leichenhallenbuch</i>
Su	2		112	40
Mo	3		142	65
Tu	4		138	56
We	5		125	36
Th	6		126	38
Fr	7		148	50
Sa	8		191	84
Su	9		178	50
Mo	10	2 + 1.5	275	129
Tu	11		301	142
We	12		249	108
Th	13		324	119
Fr	14		269	118
Sa	15	2	286	87
Su	16		261	60
Mo	17		249	49
Tu	18	4	390	176
We	19	3	220 4,113	112
Th	20	3		121
Fr	21	2		110
Sa	22	2		136
Su	23			49
Mo	24			90
Tu	25			152
We	26	2		58
Th	27	2		55
Fr	28	2		54
Sa	29	4		46
Su	30			19
Mo	31	2 31.5		34 2,503
Tu	1.9.1942	2		0
We	2	1		60
Th	3	2		26
Fr	4	2		20
Sa	5	1		31
Su	6			23
Mo	7	1		76
Tu	8	1		63
We	9			46
Th	10	2		58
Fr	11	2		38
Sa	12	2		34
Su	13			37
Mo	14	3		44
Tu	15	1		59
We	16	2		62
Th	17	2		146
Fr	18	2		62
Sa	19	2		66
Su	20			31
Mo	21	3		75
Tu	22	2		80

Day of the Week	Date	Coke [t]	Death Cases <i>Stärkebuch</i>	Death Cases <i>Leichenhallenbuch</i>
We	23	3		61
Th	24	2		38
Fr	25	2		88
Sa	26	3		37
Su	27			39
Mo	28	4		31
Tu	29	2		54
We	30	2 52		51 1,636
Th	1.10.1942	2		0
Fr	2			0
Sa	3			0
Su	4			0
Mo	5	1		0
Tu	6			0
We	7	2		0
Th	8	1		0
Fr	9	1		0
Sa	10			0
Su	11			0
Mo	12			0
Tu	13			0
We	14	2		0
Th	15			0
Fr	16	2		0
Sa	17			0
Su	18			0
Mo	19	1		0
Tu	20			0
We	21			0
Th	22			0
Fr	23			0
Sa	24			0
Su	25			0
Mo	26			0
Tu	27	2		0
We	28	1		0
Th	29			0
Fr	30			34
Sa	31	15		48 82
Su	1.11.1942			9
Mo	2	2		58
Tu	3			70
We	4	1		41
Th	5	2		48
Fr	6	1		62
Sa	7			74
Su	8			18
Mo	9			48
Tu	10			32
We	11			96
Th	12			50
Fr	13	1		51

Day of the Week	Date	Coke [t]	Death Cases <i>Stärkebuch</i>	Death Cases <i>Leichenhallenbuch</i>
Sa	14	2		26
Su	15			18
Mo	16	1		53
Tu	17	2		73
We	18			47
Th	19			91
Fr	20			60
Sa	21	3		70
Su	22			28
Mo	23			77
Tu	24			63
We	25			84
Th	26			115
Fr	27	1		84
Sa	28	1		38
Su	29			39
Mo	30	17		65 1,688
Tu	1.12.1942	2		86
We	2	2		59
Th	3	2		125
Fr	4			118
Sa	5	5		102
Su	6			22
Mo	7	2		48
Tu	8	1		53
We	9			85
Th	10	2		46
Fr	11			53
Sa	12			49
Su	13			10
Mo	14	2		62
Tu	15			76
We	16			54
Th	17			18
Fr	18	2		81
Sa	19	2		91
Su	20			20
Mo	21	4		21
Tu	22			52
We	23	6		56
Th	24			68
Fr	25			22
Sa	26			15
Su	27			24
Mo	28	2		29
Tu	29	2		41
We	30			72
Th	31	39		40 1,741
Fr	1.1.1943			22
Sa	2			55
Su	3			16
Mo	4			58

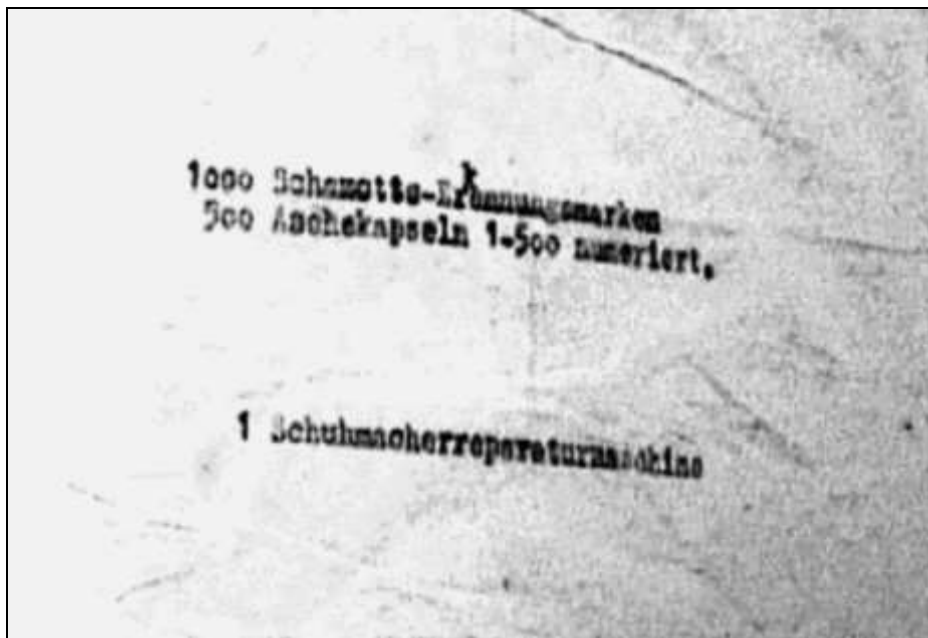
Day of the Week	Date	Coke [t]	Death Cases <i>Stärkebuch</i>	Death Cases <i>Leichenhallenbuch</i>
Tu	5	4		87
We	6	2		78
Th	7	3		78
Fr	8			53
Sa	9			77
Su	10			26
Mo	11			114
Tu	12	2		123
We	13	1		103
Th	14	3		92
Fr	15	4		23
Sa	16			22
Su	17			10
Mo	18			30
Tu	19			53
We	20	4		33
Th	21			46
Fr	22			45
Sa	23			32
Su	24			21
Mo	25			48
Tu	26			36
We	27			44
Th	28			69
Fr	29			58
Sa	30			40
Su	31	23		13 1,605
Mo	1.2.1943			46
Tu	2			43
We	3			43
Th	4			33
Fr	5			42
Sa	6			34
Su	7			22
Mo	8			59
Tu	9	4		42
We	10	4		33
Th	11			21
Fr	12	4		39
Sa	13	4		70
Su	14			14
Mo	15	4		55
Tu	16			32
We	17			36
Th	18			26
Fr	19			41
Sa	20			31
Su	21			14
Mo	22	3		103
Tu	23	3		66
We	24	4		43
Th	25			37

Day of the Week	Date	Coke [t]	Death Cases <i>Stärkebuch</i>	Death Cases <i>Leichenhallenbuch</i>
Fr	26	5		39
Sa	27	5		33
Su	28	40		28 1,124
Mo	1.3.1943	5		115
Tu	2	4		19
We	3	5		19
Th	4	4		23
Fr	5	1		18
Sa	6			13
Su	7			12
Mo	8			20
Tu	9			18
We	10	5.5		13
Th	11	4		15
Fr	12			24
Sa	13	6		32
Su	14			17
Mo	15	14 48.5		27 385

Table 2: Availability of Coke per Cremated Corpse

1942	coke deliveries in kg	death cases in <i>Leichenhallenbuch</i>	coke consumption per corpse/kg	death cases in <i>Stärkebuch</i>
February (16-28)	22,000	483	45.5	486
March	39,000	1,015	38.4	2,392
April	39,000	601	64.9	1,999
May	32,000	775	41.3	2,951
June	29,500	1,009	29.2	3,683
July	16,500	740	22.3	4,125
August	31,500	2,503	12.6	4,113 (1-19)
September	52,000	1,636	31.8	/
October	15,000	?	?	/
November	17,000	1,688	10.1	/
December	39,000	1,741	22.4	/
1943				
January	23,000	1,606	14.3	/
February	40,000	1,124	35.6	/
March (1-15)	48,500	385	(126)	/

Documents




Document 1: Register of supplies; delivery to the administration of the Auschwitz Camp of 1,000 fireclay identification markers dated August 31, 1940. Source: Setkiewicz 2011a, p. 101.

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J. A. TOPF & SÖHNE

MASCHINENFABRIK UND FEUERUNGSTECHNISCHES BAUGESCHÄFT

60 JAHRE



Titl.
SS-Neubauleitung,
KL Auschwitz,
Auschwitz /O.-S.

BETRIFFT:
Einscherungs-Ofen,
Asche-Urnen etc.

GRANTWERT
 TOPFWERKE ERFURT
 FEHRSTR.
 ERN 2838 2837 2836 2835
 CODES
 BUS. MOSSE-CODE
 A.B.C. CODE
 STAUDI & MUNDIUS
 GELDVERKEHR
 REICHSBANK
 GIBOKONTO
 POSTSCHECKKONTO
 ERFURT 1792

ERFURT, 3.6.40.
 POSTFACH 884
 FABRIK UND VERWALTUNG
 GRAYSTRASSE 7a,
hes.

IHR ZEICHEN:
-

UNSERE ANZEICHNUNG:
D/Prf./

Eingegangen
 - 6. VI. 40 | 15-16 Uhr
 Erl.....

Zur Inbetriebnahme des Krematoriums benötigen Sie noch Asche-Urnen, einen Beschriftungs-Apparat für die Urnendeckel und Schamottemarken. Wir nehmen an, daß Sie vorerst mit 500 Aschekapseln und Schamottemarken in gleicher Anzahl auskommen werden und empfehlen Ihnen, die Bestellung schon jetzt aufzugeben, da für vorstehende Materialmengen eine Lieferzeit von 6 Wochen erforderlich ist. Wir bieten Ihnen, aufgrund unserer Ihnen bekannten Allgemeinen Lieferungs-Bedingungen B., wie folgt an:


500 Stück Asche-Urnen
 DIN-Format, aus Schwarzblech,
 mit Schwarzblechdeckel,
 zum Preise von RM 675.-- ↓

500 Stück Schamotte-Marken
 mit laufender Nummer 1 - 500,
 zum Preise von RM 65.-- ↓

-2-

38-4000 6. 28. C.

Document 2: Letter of the Topf Company to the SS New Construction Office of the Auschwitz Camp dated June 3, 1940 for the delivery of 500 cremation urns, 500 fireclay identification markers and an embossing device to label both urns and markers. Source: RGVA, 502-1-327, pp. 226f.

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"><div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px;">TOPF</div><div>J. A. TOPF & SÖHNE, ERFURT</div></div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">EMPFANGER SS-Neubauleitung, KL, Auschwitz /O.-S.</div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div>TAG</div><div>BLATT</div></div> <div style="text-align: center;">3.6.40. -2-</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: -20px;">204</div>
<p><u>1 Beschriftungs-Apparat,</u> bestehend aus dem Holzsetzkasten und dem schmiedeeisernen Apparat, einschließlich der Typen zur Be- schriftung, also komplett,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">zum Preise von RM 150.-- ✓</p> <p>Bei Bestellung dieser Teile bitten wir um Übermitte- lung einer gültigen Kennziffer für das III.Quartal 40 über 310 kg.</p> <p>Wir bitten um Ihre geschätzte Auftragserteilung und empfehlen uns Ihnen</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Heil Hitler !</p> <p style="text-align: center;">opa. J. A. TOPF & SÖHNE</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	
<div style="font-size: small;">11000, 12, 26, Co.</div>	

Document 2 continued.



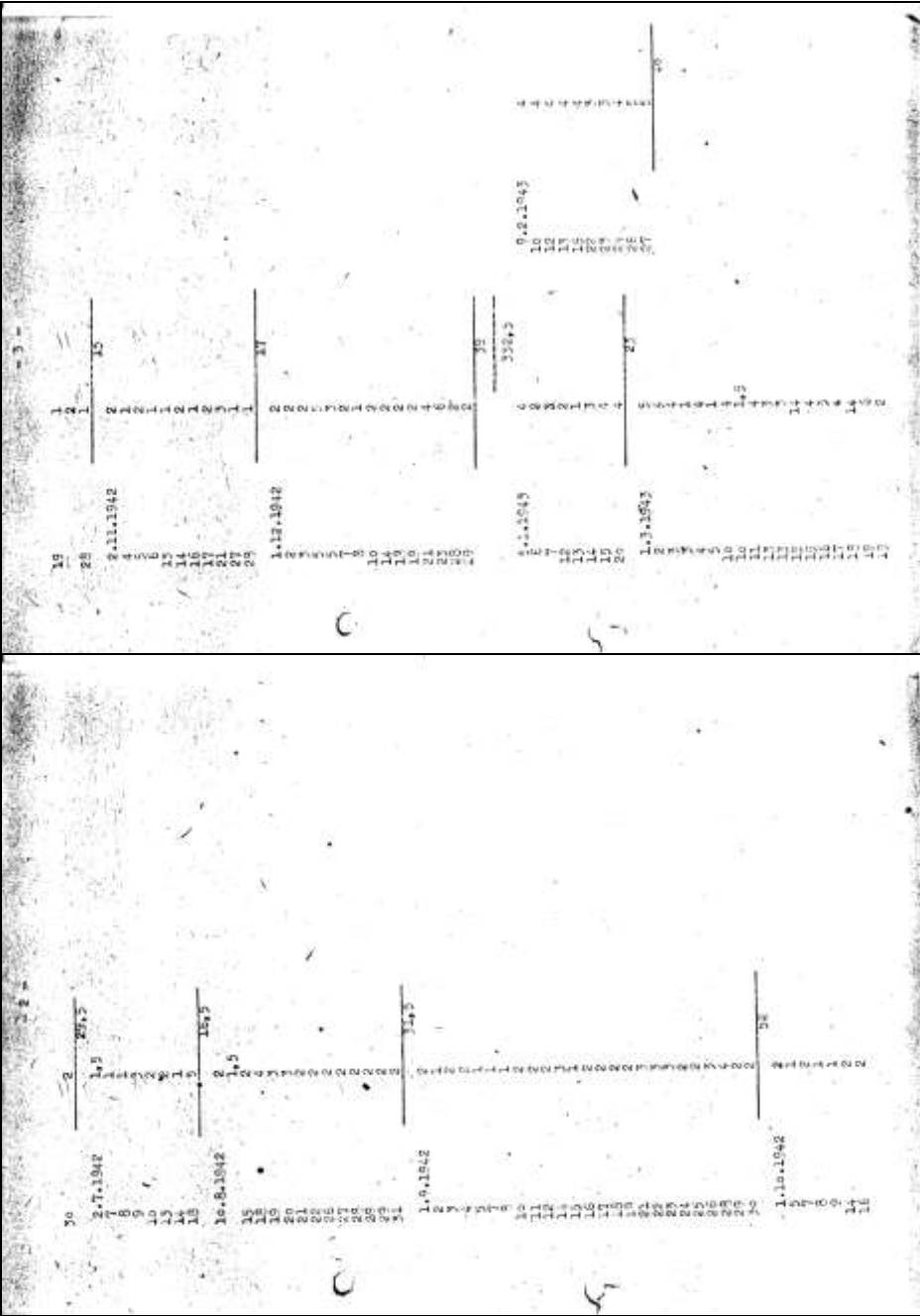
Document 3: Certificate for the delivery of 4 tons of coke on Feb 18, 1942 to the crematorium. Source: APMO, D-Aul-4, Bescheinigung, p. 486.

ARCHIWUM

Koka i węgiel dla krematoriów w tonach

16.2.1942	3 t.
17	3
18	4
19	3
20	3
23	3
24	3
	<hr/> 22
5.3.1942	3
7	3
9	3
10	3
13	3
16	3
18	3
19	3
20	3
21	3
25	3
26	3
	<hr/> 39
1.4.1942	3
4	3
7	3
10	3
11	3
13	3
15	3
17	3
21	3
22	3
23	3
24	3
27	3
	<hr/> 39
4.5.1942	1
9	3
12	3
14	3
18	4
19	3
21	3
21	3
22	3
26	3
	<hr/> 32
3.5.1942	3
4	3
13	3
15	3
16	3
17	3
18	1
20	3
24	1
25	2
27	2
29	2

Document 4: "Coke and wood for the crematoria in tons." List of coke and wood supplies compiled by the Auschwitz Museum. Source: APMO, D-Aul-4, Zestawienie węgla i koksu dla krematoriów.



Document 4 continued.

Fahrbefehl Nr. 7 (19)

Kraftfahrzeug ¹⁾ **LKW 5T0**
mit Anhänger **4 16 300**

von der **Fahrbereitschaft**
(Stichtag oder Feldpostnummer ²⁾ **1. 1. 1942**

Fahrer: **H. H. Schramm**
meldet sich am **7. 9. 1942** um **6** Uhr **00** Min.
in (Ort) **K. L. Aufschwitz**

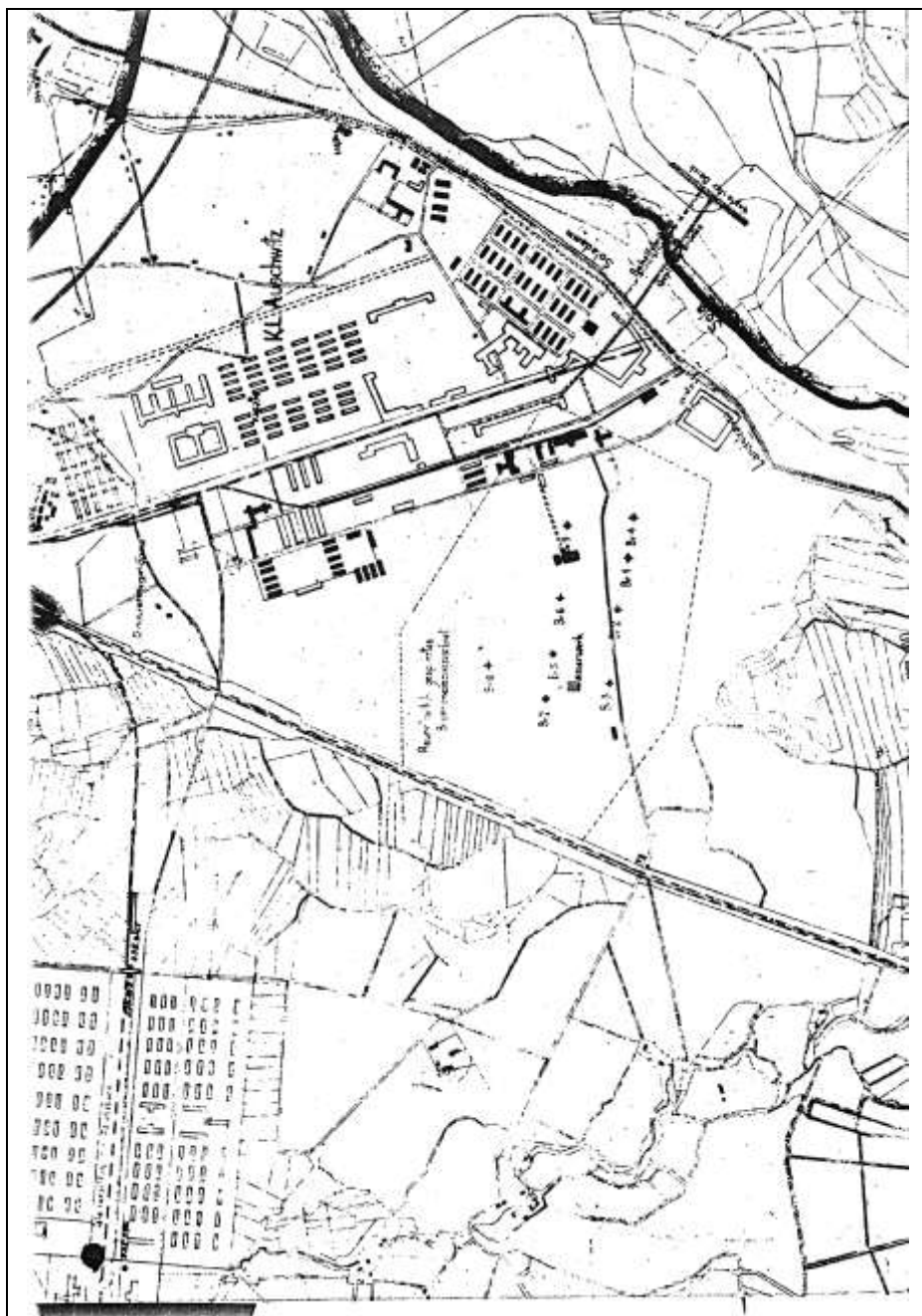
Strasse
bei: **T. J. H. Wagner**
zur Fahrt von: **K. L. Aufschwitz**
nach: **Rebberich**
vorgeschriebene Fahrstrecke

Zweck der Fahrt ³⁾ **Abfuhr von Holz**

Die Fahrt erfolgt **kostenlos** **Der Kommandant**
gegen Bezahlung
des heutigen Anstalters Aufschwitz

 **44-Obersturmbannführer**
Herrn Oberst, Herrschaften und Oberstleutnanten
Der Zweck ist eindeutig anzugeben. Die Eintragung „Derzeit“ ist verboten.

Document 5: Travel order of September 7, 1942 for picking up wood.
Source: Bartosik et al. 2014, p. 79.




Document 6: Dotted hexagon: restricted drinking-water catchment area of the Auschwitz and Birkenau Camps. Source: Teilplan vom Interessengebiet des K.L. Auschwitz, January 1943. APK, Land P1, Go/S 467.

Auschwitz, den 1. Dezember 1941.

VERBRAUCHSMITTEL
Eingang im Monat November 1941. - vom 1.11.-30.11.)

150	Bogen	✓	Glaspapier	Ernst Platzek, Bielitz
3	l.	✓	Ammoniak	" " "
596	kg.	✓	Chlorkalk	Wagg. 82574 - Beuthen
572	"	✓	"	"Azot" Chem. Fabr. Jaworzno O/S.
200	Stck.	✓	Handfeger	Gebr. Sennewaldt, Bielitz
200	"	✓	Bürsten	" " "
200	"	✓	Klosettbürsten	" " "
210	"	✓	Schrubber	" " "
2596	kg.	✓	Holzgrund	"Arti-Werk", Wuppertal
306	"	✓	Chlorkalk	Wagg. 87073 - Beuthen
582	"	✓	"	"Azot" Chem. Fabr. Jaworzno O/S
3000	"	✓	Zyklon (Blausäure)	Wagg. Münch. 19931 - Dessau
3000	Stck.	✓	Chamotte-Erk. Marken	Martinroda (Thür.)
200	"	✓	Handfeger	Gebr. Sennewaldt, Bielitz
1000	"	✓	Tapezierernägel	Sachsendecker, Bielitz
1130	kg.	✓	Chlorkalk	Centr. Drog. G. Glowa, Gleiwitz
10172	Stck.	✓	Einheitsseife	Theodor Parzyk, Hindenburg
108	"	✓	Kernseife	" " "
30,476	kg.	✓	Seifenflocken	" " "
2500	"	✓	Waschpulver	" " "
300	Stck.	✓	Bürsten	Gebr. Sennewaldt, Bielitz
300	"	✓	Schrubber	" " "
100	"	✓	Haarersatzbesen	" " "

Der Lagerwart:


H. Ischa.

Document 7: Register of orders for consumables of November 1941; in the center: delivery of 3,000 kg of Zyklon B. Source: Bartosik et al. 2014, p. 51.



Document 8a-c: Labels of 1500-gram cans of Zyklon B from the company Tesch & Stabenow. Source: GARF, 7021-107-2, pp. 244-244a.




Document 8d: Photograph of a 200-gram can of Zyklon B from the Degesch Company. Source: TNA, WO-208/2169.

1513-P1
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DEGESCH
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR
SCHADLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.
FRANKFURT/M.

WEISSHAUSENSTR. 9 / FERNSPRECHER, ORTSRUUF 20121 / FERNRUUF, 20546 / NACHTRUUF, 20141 / DRAHTWÖRT, DEGESCH
POSTANSCHRIFT: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M., SCHLESSEN 248 POSTSCHECK KONT. FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAMME: ADE CODES

neue Anschrift:
DEGESCH
Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr. 70, Postfach 60



Herrn Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein,
(1) Berlin
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

RECHNUNG

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

D. G. S.	Beschreibung	Einzelpreis	Rechnung
	Wir sandten am 11. April ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeresstandortverwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Auschwitz, Abt. Entseuchung und Entseuchung, Station: A u s c h w i t s als Frachtgut folgende Sendung: <u>Z Y K L O N B</u> Blausäure ohne Heizstoff		
50146/50	13 Kisten, enthaltend je 30 = 390 Büchsen à 500 g = 195 kg CN	5.--	975.--
	Brutto: 832,00 kg Tara: 276,25 " Netto: 555,75 "		
	Die Etiketten trugen den Vermerk: " Vorsicht, ohne Zerstoff "		
	49370		

Document 9: Invoice of April 30, 1944 for the purchase of 195 kg of Zyklon B.
Source: PS-1553.

110 *Febr.*

A b s c h r i f t .

Funk-Spruch Nr. 113 Angekommen: 29.7.42 1335 168

Absehbende Stelle: An K.L.Auschwitz

W.V.H.A.

Die Fahrtgenehmigung mit dem LKW von Auschwitz nach Dessau
zur Abholung von Gas, das zur Desinfizierung des Lagers
dringendst erforderlich ist, wird hiermit erteilt.


gez. G l u c k s
H-Brigadeführer und Generalmajor
der Waffen-W i . R . eines General-
Leutnant der Waffen- /

F.d.R.
gez. Selle
Funkstellenleiter

F.d.R.d.A.m

[Signature]

H-Obersturmführer u. Adjutant



Document 10: Travel permit of July 29, 1942 for picking up Zyklon B from the producer at Dessau. Source: AGK, NTN, 94, p. 168.

44-Standort-Funkstelle
Auschwitz

Dienststelle: Stelle: L. 38

Spruch-Nr. Befördert am: 193 113
Aufgenommen am: 26.8.42 1558
Erhalten am: 26.8.42

Spruch Nr. 83 **44-Standort-Funkstelle**
Auschwitz

Vermerke:

Abfahrende Stelle:	in Richtung	Ort	Tag	Monat	Stunde	Minuten
W.V.H.A.	Abgegangen		26.8.42	1558		
	Angelommen					
	in	K.L. Auschwitz				

Betr.: Fahrgenehmigung.
Bez.: Dort. Antrag v. 26.8.42.

Fahren. für einen LKW.
nach Dessau zur Abholung von Material
für Sonderbeh. wird hiermit erteilt.
Fahren. ist dem Kraftf.
mitzugeben.

Der Chef des Zentralamtes
gez. Liebekenschel
H-Oberstabsf.
(Ständiger Vertreter des
Leiters der Dienststelle
im Range eines Generalleut-
nants der Waffen-H)

F. D. R.
Funkstellenleiter

169. Reich & Schum. Berlin 80/30

8

Document 11: Travel permit of August 26, 1942 for picking up Zyklon B from the producer at Dessau. Source: AGK, NTN, 94, p. 169.

14-34
St. 11.11.42

Fahrberechtig.

A b s c h r i f t .

Funk-Spruch Nr. 13
 Absendende Stelle: W.V.H.A.
 An: K.L.Au.
 Angekommen: 2.10.42 1632

Betr.: Fahrgen.
 Betrifft: Dort. Antrag vom 2.10.42

Fahrgenehmigung für einen 5 To. LKW mit Anhänger nach Dessau u. zurück, zwecks Abholung von Materialien für die Judenumsiedlung, wird hiermit erteilt.
 Der Kraftfahrer ist diese Fahrgenehmigung mitzugeben.

Liebehenschel
 7-Oberstabsf.
 ständiger Vertreter des Leiters
 der Dienstst. im Range eines
 Gen. Leutnants d. Waffen-7

F.d.R.
 gez. Selle
 Funkstellenleiter
 F.d.R.d.A.
 d.B.
 7-Hauptstabsführer und Adjutant, *Ge.*

[Signature]

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Document 12: Travel permit of October 2, 1942 for picking up Zyklon B from the producer at Dessau. Source: APMO, D-Aul-4/1a, Fahrgenehmigung, p. 15.



Document 13: Travel permit of January 7, 1943 for picking up Zyklon B from the producer at Dessau. Source: AGK, NTN, 94, p. 173.

Konzentrationslager Auschwitz
PS-Dienst

Aufgenommen:				Befördert:			
Tag	Monat	Jahr	Zeit	Tag	Monat	Jahr	Zeit
30.	Juli	1943	20 16				
durch <i>Ph</i>				an <i>11</i>			
4685				17			

GRANIENBURG 4685 30.7.43 2010 -K-

AN DEN LAGERKOMMANDANTEN DES KL. AUSCHWITZ

FAHRTGENEHMIGUNG FÜR EINEN LKW. VON AUSCHWITZ NACH
DESSAU UND ZURÜCK ZWECKS ABHOLUNG VON ZYKLON WIRD
HIERNIT FÜR DEN 30.7.43 ERTEILT.

DEM KRAFTFAHRER IST DER SS- SONDERAUSWEIS - K
MITZUGEBEN.

DER CHEF DER AMTSGRUPPE D. GEZ. G L Ü C K S
SS- BRIGADEFÜHRER U. GENERALMAJOR DER WAFFEN-SS

Document 14: Travel permit of July 30, 1943 for picking up Zyklon B from the producer at Dessau. Source: AGK, NTN, 94, p. 175.

NI-11937

(6) DEGESCH-Lieferung von Zyklon B an Konzentrationslager durch die Firma TESTA:

Namen des KZ-Lagers:	Jahr:	Jahr:
	1942:	1943:
Sachsenhausen/Organisng.	1.438,0 kg	2.913,6 kg
Neuengamme	180,0 "	427,0 "
Gross-Rosen	-- "	429,5 "
Lublin	-- "	1.627,5 "
Ravensbrueck	-- "	351,5 "
	1.618,0 kg	5.749,1 kg
Auschwitz	7.478,6 kg	12.174,09 kg

(7) Vergleich der Zyklon-Verkaufe an Konzentrationslager und SS-Organisationen mit Verkäufen an die Wehrmacht:

Namen der Organisation:	Jahr:	Jahr:
	1942:	1943:
Konzentrationslager	9.131,6 kg	18.302,0 kg
SS-Organisationen	15.776,6 "	11.472,2 "
Heeres sanitätspark (als Auftraggeber für die Wehrmacht)	11.232,0 "	19.982,0 "
Gesamt-Verkäufe	79.069,0 "	119.458,0 "

(8) Rehgewinn (Einnahmen abzugl. direkter Warenkosten) fuer
Verkäufe von Zyklon-B Gas:

1941	RM 45.735,78
1942	" 92.681,07
1943	" 127.985,79
1944	" 27.925,01

• nach erfolgter Reduzierung um 8,5 kg fuer eine erteilte Gut-
schrift fuer Zyklon-Minderlieferung.

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Document 15: DEGESCH deliveries of Zyklon B to various German concentration camps through the Tesch & Stabenow Company (1942-1943).
Source: NI-11937.

27-0913-F

Dessauer Werke
für Zucker- und Chemische Industrie
Aktiengesellschaft

Dessau, 11. April 1944

An die
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung m. b. H.
Frankfurt a. Main

Bezn. Zyklon Degeesch-Auftrag
Ihr Auftrag Nr. 195 (März/44)
Dessau Nr. 11. April

Versandanzeige über
Zyklon B Gift

dehl. Blausäure (Cyanwasserstoff) mit höchstens 3 v. H.
Wasser, völlig aufgesaugt durch eine poröse Masse. Gift.

Wir senden heute mit der Bahn, unfrei, an:
Oranienburg, Abt. Entsehung und Entseuchung,
Station: Oranienburg
als Frachtgut
mit einem Sechsstücktransport der H. St. Verw. Dessau-Rosslau.

Kisten		No.	enthalten in Bds. Größe	Gesamt- Boden- zahl	Zusam- Kg %CN	je brutto	Gesamtgewicht			Bemerkungen
Zahl	Sorte						brutto	tara	netto	
13	67.49 .34,5	50133, 45	(1,425) 30 500 154,120	390	19%	64	532	276,25	555,75	Brutto <u>ohne Holzkiste</u>
Die Etiketten tragen den Stempel: <u>* Verbleib, ohne Warnstoff *</u>										
13					195		532	276,25	555,75	

Dessauer Werke
für Zucker- und Chemische Industrie
Aktiengesellschaft

Document 16: Shipping advice of the Degeesch Company to the Oranienburg Camp (Sachsenhausen) for 195 kg of Zyklon B dated April 11, 1944. Source: TNA, WO-208/2169.

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Abgegeben nach Dessau über Ky

Fahrtstempel

Nr der Frachtkarte

Wehrmacht-Frachtbrief⁽¹⁾ (Doppel)

(Frachtberechtigung und Abrechnung nachträglich zu den vereinbarten Sätzen)

~~Deutsche Wehrmacht~~

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

Bestimmungsbahnhof Dessau (Hauptbahnhof)

Bei Sendungen nach dem Ausland auch Bestimmungsland Deutschland

Etwaige Vorschrift über Weiterbeförderung⁽²⁾

Andere Erklärungen⁽³⁾

Die Frachtkosten fallen dem Waffen-44 zur Last, daher Wehrmachtfracht.

Direktstempel⁽⁴⁾

Lublin 2. Februar 1943

~~ff. Gasförmigförmig und~~
Bezeichnung des Gutes

Anschrift oder Zeichen und Nummer ⁽⁵⁾	Anzahl	Art der Verpackung	Bezeichnung des Gutes	Wichtiges Rohgewicht kg
<u>KGL</u> <u>1-20</u> <u>144 144 144 144</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Kisten</u>	<u>Leergut</u> <u>(verbrauchtes Zyklon)</u>	<u>1163</u>

Waffen-44
Kriegsgefangenenlager Lublin, den 2. Februar 1943
Abgabe Verwaltung

Stempel des Versandbahnhofs
Lublin
1943
16.2.43
Anmerkungen (1) bis (6) siehe Rückseite

Wiegestempel
Lublin

Stempel des Bestimmungsbahnhofs

St. Dst. 18.7.42. 1000

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

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

Part of a report rendered by SS Sturmbannführer Franke-Gricksch on a trip through the General Gouvernment on 4 to 16 May 1948.

Umsiedlungs - Aktion der Juden.

Eine besondere Aufgabe hat das Lager Auschwitz in der Regelung der Judenfrage. Modernste Massnahmen ermöglichen hier in kürzester Zeit und ohne grosses Aufsehen die Durchführung des Führerbefehls.

Die sogenannte "Umsiedlungsaktion" der Juden läuft folgendermassen ab:

Die Juden kommen in Sonderzügen (Güterwagen) gegen Abend an und werden auf besonderen Gleisen in eignes dafür abgegrenzte Bezirke des Lagers gefahren. Dort werden sie ausgeladen und durch Arztekommisionen in Anwesenheit des Lagerkommandanten und mehrerer SS-Führer erst einzeln auf Arbeitsfähigkeit untersucht. Hier kommt jeder, der noch irgendwie in den Arbeitsprozess eingebaut werden kann, kommt in ein besonderes Lager. Vordübergehend Erkrankte kommen sofort in das Sanitätslager und werden durch besondere Kost wieder gesund gemacht. Grundsatz ist: Jede Arbeitskraft der Arbeit zu erhalten. Die "Umsiedlungsaktion" älterer Art wird völlig abgelehnt, da man es sich nicht leisten kann, wichtige Arbeitsenergien laufend zu vernichten.

Die Untauglichen kommen in ein grösseres Haus in die Kellerräume, die von aussen zu betreten sind. Man geht 5-6 Stufen hinunter und kommt in einen längeren, gut ausgebauten und durchlüfteten Kellerraum, der rechts und links mit Bänken ausgestattet ist. Er ist hell erleuchtet und über den Bänken befinden sich Nummern. Den Gefangenen wird gesagt, dass sie für ihre neuen Aufgaben desinfiziert und gereinigt werden, sie müssen sich also völlig entkleiden, um gebadet zu werden. Um jegliche Panik und Unruhe zu vermeiden, werden sie angewiesen, ihre Kleider schön zu ordnen und unter die für sie bestimmten Nummern zu legen, damit sie nach dem Bad auch ihre Sachen wiederfinden. Es geht alles in völliger Ruhe vor sich. Dann durchschreitet man einen kleinen Flur und gelangt in einen grossen Kellerraum, der einem Brausebad ähnelt. In diesem Raum befinden sich drei grosse Säulen. In diese kann man von oben ausserhalb des Kellerraums gewisse Mittel herablassen. Nachdem 300-400 Menschen in diesem Raum versammelt sind, werden die Türen geschlossen und von oben herab die

2

Behälter mit den Stoffen in die Säulen gelassen. Sowie die Behälter den Boden der Säule berühren, entwickeln sie bestimmte Stoffe, die in einer Minute die Menschen einschläfern. Einige Minuten später öffnet sich die Tür an der anderen Seite, die zu einem Fahrstuhl führt. Die Leichen der Leichen werden geschnitten und von besonderen Fachleuten (Juden) die Zähne ausgebrochen (Goldzähne). Man hat die Erfahrung gemacht, dass die Juden in hohlen Zähnen Schmuckstücke, Gold, Platin usw. versteckt halten. Danach werden die Leichen in Fahrstühle verladen und kommen in den 1. Stock. Dort befinden sich 10 grosse Krematoriumsofen, in welchen die Leichen verbrannt werden. (Da frische Leichen besonders gut brennen, braucht man für den Gesamtvorgang nur 1/2 - 1 Ztr. Koks.) Die Arbeit selber wird von Judenhäftlingen verrichtet, die dieses Lager nie wieder verlassen.

Bisheriger Erfolg dieser "Umsiedlungsaktion": 500000 Juden

Jetzige Kapazität der "Umsiedlungsaktion"-Ofen: 10 000 in 24 Stunden.

*I affirm, that this is a true copy of
the original report.*
Ein H. H. H. H. H.

Extracts:

K.L. AUSCHWITZ. Prisoners numbered 54,000 in May 1943. Camp to be enlarged to take 200,000. To be sub-divided into blocks each containing 10,000 persons. Prisoners are "Jews", Gypsies, Poles and women".

The Polish Intelligentsia are to remain in the camp for life and work in the chemical labs. Women who work in these labs are Jewish students from the Sorbonne. On account of air-raid damage to the Krups works at Essen, part of these works has been transferred near the camp. Prisoners worked in three new workshops and within a month it is claimed that the prisoners are producing 2/3ds of the fuse manufacture of Krups.

Women had to build new dykes for the fishponds and dig irrigation ditches etc. The guard consists of 13 coys. of 200 men each. Every company has only one officer. They are formed into a "Lagersturmbann" commanded by a Staff. Auschwitz, itself, was a small, dilapidated place. It had 11,000 inhabitants including 8,000 Jews who have now "disappeared". The I.G. Farben built an 8 sq. mile industrial works partly using foreign workers and partly prisoners from the camp. The works will produce buna, petrol and special quantities of gas.

Document 19: English-language excerpt from the presumably authentic report by SS Sturmbannführer Alfred Franke-Gricksch. Source: TNA, WO-2241, p. 6.

Report on the Duty Journey through POLAND from the 4th to 16th May 1943
by SS Sturmbannführer ALFRED FRANKE-GRICKSCH

I. Description of Journey Page 1 to Page 10

II. Experiences on personnel policy, Page 10

The Journey.

On Tuesday 4th May 1943 at 5.15, the plane left the Tempelhof Aerodrome. We landed at the aerodrome at KRAKOW at 11.40 hrs after having had a pleasant trip from FORTUNE and HESSEL. The Commandant of the Aerodrome reported to SS Gpf JURSA. SS Ostbf HESS Commandant of the Concentration Camp at AUSCHWITZ reported immediately after.

AUSCHWITZ.

We carried on immediately and went to AUSCHWITZ Camp. At 1.00 hrs we arrived at AUSCHWITZ, the leaders of the Camp were assembled and introduced to the Gpf. Amongst these were Oberführer GIESLER who is in charge of all agricultural work as Stbf. After the Gpf had addressed the leaders and informed them of the purpose of his visit, he joined them at dinner.

In order to get a clear picture of the camp, its structure and purpose, SS Ostbf HESS drove us round the whole camp area. The camp itself was an old Austrian hutted camp which had been extended to a small town by the work of SS Ostbf HESS. AUSCHWITZ is the biggest concentration camp in Germany. It covers about 18,000 morgen and has at the moment 54,000 inmates. Out of these 18,000 morgens, 8,000 are arable, 1,000 are fishbreeding and 5,000 are used for market gardening and green houses. They are breeding their own horses and keep their own poultry farms. In 1932 (should probably read 1942) the breeding measures have produced 32,000 chicks. Besides, the camp has its own kennels with 500 picked animals specially trained to guard prisoners. The camp is to be gradually extended to hold 200,000 prisoners. It has got its own leather tannery, a factory for brushes, a butchers shop, bakery, cobblers shop, blacksmiths, a place for breeding pheasants, their own research institute (e.g. a research for diseases of plants) nurseries, plants of rubber, testing field for different kinds of corn, suitable for Eastern purposes. The best methods to get the most out of the soil are tried out in the camp in order to gain experience for the settlement. Special coal resisting fruit trees are being planted, and corn usually used in the Rhineland is being developed for the East.

The actual concentration camp is sub-divided into blocks for 10,000 each, and the Ostbf is to be in charge of each block. The inmates are Jews, gypsies, Poles and women. The camp has its own orchestra, which is conducted by the former Warsaw Radio Orchestra conductor.

The whole Polish intelligentsia remain in this camp for life, and will be employed in laboratories and science research institutes, according to their knowledge. The Jewish women who work in the chemical laboratories are students from the Sorbonne University.

Because of the Krupp-works in KESSEL having been practically destroyed, the transfer of these to Poland and the Auschwitz district has taken place. Three new factory sheds have been created in a comparatively short time in the camp which will after a month take over two-thirds of the Krupp production of matches and will be run entirely by prisoner labour. The sheds are constructed in accordance with modern principles and give a clean and friendly impression.

In the agricultural sphere, they have succeeded in producing nice large fields by creating a large network of draining systems. This

sheet -2-

does not only enable them to work these fields very extensively but also to work it on a profitable basis. The small Polish farms and villages have been expropriated and the Polish farmers settled in different areas.

Near the completely neglected fishponds, dykes are being built by women, and in that way thousands of morgens of swampy meadow have been drained and the foundations for a new fishbreeding ground have been laid.

The guarding of the prisoners is done by a "Bachkommando" consisting of 13 companies each having 200 men. Each company has got a leader (an officer) and the 13 companies form a so-called Lager-sturmabteilung which is commanded by a Stbr and one assistant.

The personnel reports of the Camp Commandant are very interesting. It is a very difficult task to cope with the individual groups of prisoners. The gypsies have to be treated differently from Poles, and the Poles differently from the Ukrainians. The hygiene question is a very heavy responsibility for the Administration, nearly all the inmates, especially the Jews from the East and South-East have to be trained in this respect for they show a particular fear of keeping themselves clean. In parts there have to be very strict measures in order to train the prisoners out of superstition. When having a shower bath they wrap up their lice in a piece of paper and hide it in their mouth in order to have them in their new clothes as they are of the opinion that whoever has lice will not become ill.

After the inspection of the camp we drove through AUSCHWITZ. It is a completely neglected small town which had at one time 11,000 of which 5,000 were Jews who have left now. The town has changed completely under German leadership. It is typical of Polish mismanagement, the sanitary conditions at AUSCHWITZ. An Artillery Regiment was stationed there for six years. There was neither light nor water laid on, but only open wells which are dug near the latrines. These latrines were closed up when they were full and new ones opened a few yards further on so a rather interesting circulation, sewer, drinkwater, sewers, was a consequence. Neither the Polish Military authorities nor the medical officers have ever drawn the attention to the danger for the health of the troops.

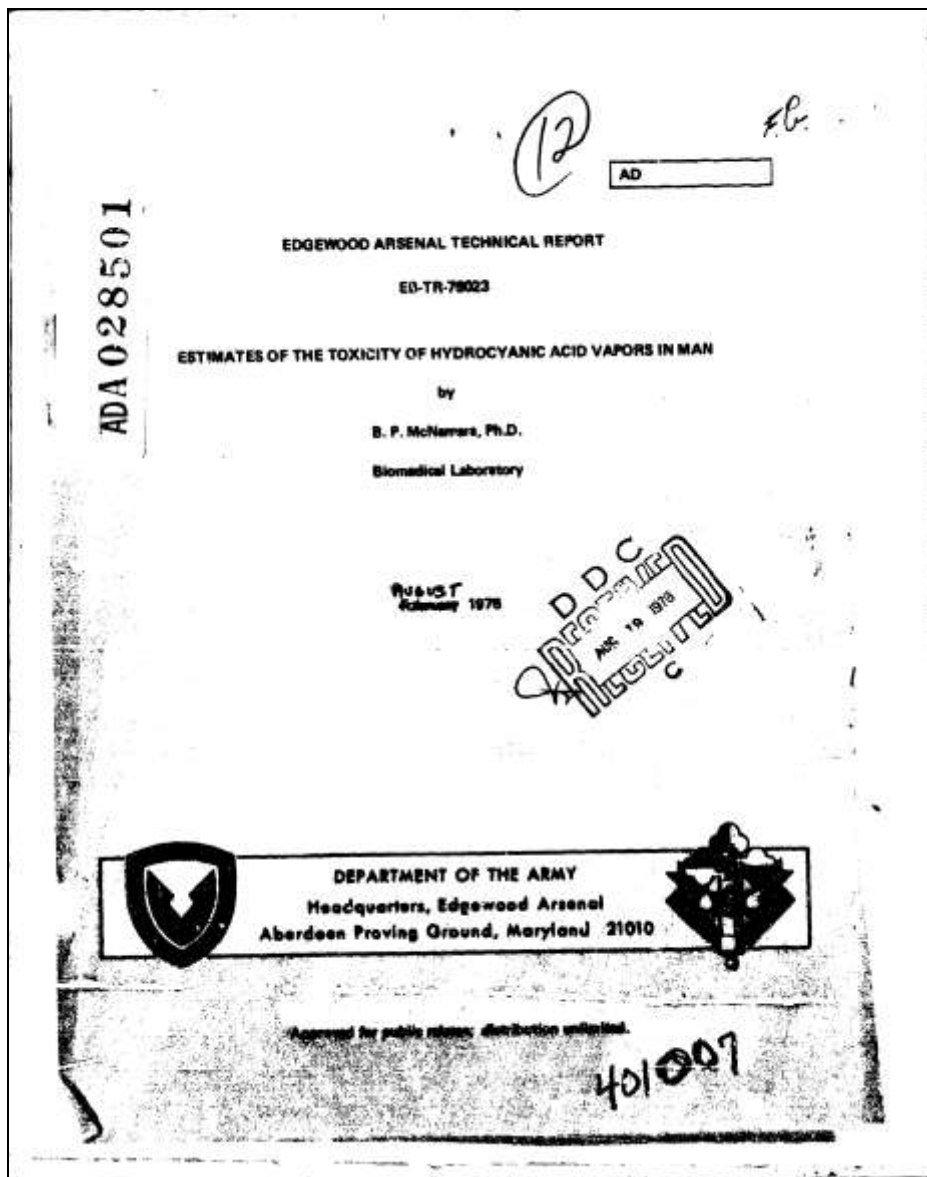
Not far from AUSCHWITZ we saw a wonderful sign of the German strength in the 4th year. The HG built in a very short time, industrial works which extended over 12 kms square. These works were run mainly on foreign labour with the aid of prisoners. This establishment is one of largest chemical works in Germany and will commence production within a few months. They produce Buna (artificial rubber), petrol and a considerable amount of gases.

After a short talk with the Camp Commandant in his flat, we left AUSCHWITZ and arrived in KRANOW after a two hours trip.

Weds 5 May 43 KRANOW.

After a discussion in which SS Ogruf KRUGER and SS Ogrf HEIPF, and the officials concerned with personnel matters at the SSBP and the Stabsführer participated, we went to see the office of the SSBP. SS Ogruf KRUGER gave us a report on the political situation in Poland and a report on the activities of his emissaries.

Document 20 continued.



Document 21: Cover of the report "Estimates of the Toxicity of Hydrogen Cyanide Vapors in Man," issued in August 1976 by the Biomedical Laboratory of the Edgewood Arsenal of the U.S. Army in Maryland.



Document 22: Cover of the Small Testa Manual on Standard Gas Chambers. Source: TNA, WO 309/1603.

NI-9912

Richtlinien für die Anwendung von Blausäure (Zyklon) zur Ungeziefervertilgung (Entwesung).

I. Eigenschaften der Blausäure.

Blausäure ist ein Gas, das sich durch Verdunsten entwickelt.

Siedepunkt: 26° C.

Gefrierpunkt: - 15° C.

Spez. Gewicht: 0,69.

Dampfdichte: 0,97 (Luft = 1,0).

Flüchtigkeit ist leicht verdampfbare.

Flüchtigkeit: wasserhell, farblos.

Geruch: eigenartig, widerlich süßlich.

Außerordentlich großes Durchdringungsvermögen.

Blausäure ist im Wasser löslich.

Explosionsgefahr: 75 g Blausäure auf 1 cbm Luft. (Normale Anwendung ca 8-10 g pro cbm, daher nicht explosiv). Blausäure darf nicht mit offenem Feuer, glühenden Drähten usw. zusammengebracht werden. Sie verbrennt dann langsam und verliert vollkommen ihre Wirkung. (Es entsteht Kohlensäure, Wasser und Stickstoff.)

Giftigkeit für Warmblüter.

Blausäure hat fast keine Warnwirkung, daher ist sie hochgiftig und hochgefährlich. Blausäure gehört zu den stärksten Giften. 1 mg pro kg — Körpergewicht genügt, um einen Menschen zu töten. Kinder und Frauen sind im allgemeinen empfindlicher als Männer. Ganz geringe Mengen von Blausäure schaden dem Menschen nicht, auch bei stetiger Atmung. Vögel und Fische sind besonders empfindlich gegen Blausäure.

Giftigkeit für Insekten.

Die Wirkung der Blausäure auf Insekten hängt nicht so sehr von der Temperatur ab, wie die Wirkung anderer Gase; d. h. sie wirkt auch bei kalten Temperaturen (auch noch bei - 5° C). Bei vielen Tieren, besonders bei Wanzen und Läuse, sind die Eier empfindlicher, als die Imagines.

Giftigkeit gegen Pflanzen:

Der Grad der Giftwirkung hängt ab von dem Vegetationszustand der Pflanzen. Hartlaubige Pflanzen sind weniger emp-

findlich als weichlaubige. Schimmelpilze und Hausschwamm werden durch Blausäure nicht abgetötet.

Bakterien werden durch Blausäure nicht vernichtet.

II. Anwendungsform der Blausäure.

Zyklon

Ist die Aufsaugung eines Gemisches von Blausäure und Reizstoff in einem Trägerstoff. Als Trägerstoff verwendet man entweder Holzfaserseiben, eine rotbraune körnige Masse (Diagriß) oder kleine blaue Würfel (Erco).

Der Reizstoff hat außer seinem Zweck als Warnstoff noch den Vorteil, daß er die Atmung der Insekten anregt. Entwicklung der Blausäure und des Reizstoffes durch einfache Verdunstung. Haltbarkeit des Zyklons 3 Monate. Schadhafte Dosen zuerst verbrauchen. Inhalt einer Dose muß stets ganz verbraucht werden. Flüssige Blausäure greift Polituren, Lacke, Farben usw. an. Gasförmige Blausäure ist unschädlich. Durch den Reizstoffzusatz bleibt die Giftigkeit der Blausäure unverändert; die Gefährlichkeit ist aber wesentlich geringer geworden.

Zyklon kann durch Verbrennen unschädlich gemacht werden.

III. Vergiftungsmöglichkeiten:

1. Leichte Vergiftungen:

Schwindelgefühl, Kopfschmerzen, Erbrechen, Unwohlsein usw. Alle diese Anzeichen gehen vorüber, wenn man sofort in die frische Luft geht. Alkohol setzt die Widerstandsfähigkeit bei Blausäuredurchgasungen herab. Daher vor der Vergasung keinen Alkohol trinken.

Man gibt: 1 Tablette Cardiazol oder Veriazol, um Herzstörungen vorzubeugen, gegebenenfalls nach 2 bis 3 Stunden nochmals.

2. Schwere Vergiftungen:

Der Betroffene fällt plötzlich zusammen und ist bewußtlos. Erste Hilfe: Frische Luft, Gasmaske ab, Kleidung lockern, künstliche Atmung, Lobelin i. m. 0,01 g. Kampfer-Injektionen sind verboten.

3. Vergiftungen durch die Haut:

- Anzeichen wie unter 1. Dagegen auch • Behandlung.

4. Magenvergiftungen:

- sind zu behandeln mit:
Lobelin, 0,01 g i. m.,
Eisenvitriol,
gebrannte Magnesia.

IV. Gasschutz:

Bei Durchgasungen mit Zyklen nur Spezialfilter, z. B. Filtereinatz „J“ (blau-braun) der Auergesellschaft, Berlin, oder der Drägerwerke, Lübeck, verwenden.

Tritt Gas durch die Maske, unverzüglich das Gebäude verlassen und Filter wechseln, nachdem auch die Maske und der Maskensatz auf Dichtigkeit geprüft sind. Der Filtereinatz ist erschöpft, wenn Gas durch die Maske tritt. Mit Filter „J“ erst ca. 2 Minuten im Freien bewegen, damit eine gewisse Feuchtigkeit durch die Ausatemluft im Filtereinatz erreicht wird. — Filter darf keinesfalls im gaserfüllten Raum gewechselt werden.

V. Personal:

Für jede Entwesung wird ein Entwesungstrup eingesetzt bestehend aus mindestens 2 Mann. — Verantwortlich für die Durchgasung ist der Durchgasungsleiter. Ihm obliegt besonders die Besichtigung, Lüftung, Freigabe und die Sicherheitsmaßnahmen. Für den Fall seines Ausbleibens bestimmt der Durchgasungsleiter einen Stellvertreter. Den Anordnungen des Durchgasungsleiters ist unverzüglich nachzukommen.

Unausgebildete Personen oder ausgebildete, die noch keine Bescheinigung besitzen, dürfen nicht zu Gasarbeiten herangezogen werden. Sie dürfen auch nicht in gaserfüllte Räume hinein genommen werden. Der Durchgasungsleiter muß stets wissen, wo seine Leute zu erreichen sind. Sämtliche Leute müssen sich jederzeit darüber ausweisen können, daß sie die behördliche Genehmigung besitzen. Blausäure zur Schädlingsbekämpfung zu verwenden.

Die vorliegenden Richtlinien sind in allen Fällen genau zu beachten.

VI. Ausrüstung:

Jeder muß stets bei sich führen:

1. Seine eigene Gasmaske.
2. Mindestens 2 Spezial-Einsätze gegen Zyklen-Blausäure.
3. Das Merkblatt: »Erste Hilfe bei Blausäurevergiftungen«.
4. Arbeitsvorschrift.
5. Zulassungsbescheinigung.

Jeder Entwesungstrup hat stets bei sich zu führen:

1. Mindestens 3 Spezial-Einsätze als weiteren Vorrat.
2. 1 Gastestnachweisgerät.
3. 1 Vorrichtung, um Lobelin einzuspritzen.
4. Lobelin 0,01 g Ampullen.
5. (Cardinal, Veriazol Tabletten).
6. 1 Hebelöffner oder Spitzhammer zum Öffnen der Zyklondosen.
7. Warnungsschilder der vorgeschriebenen Art.
8. Abdichtungsmittel.
9. Papierbogen zur Unterlage.
10. Elektr. Taschenlampe.
Alle Geräte sind stets sauber und in Ordnung zu halten. Beschädigungen von Geräten sind sofort auszubessern.
11. Planung einer Durchgasung:
 1. Ist die Durchgasung überhaupt durchführbar?
 - a) Bauart und Lage des Gebäudes.
 - b) Beschaffenheit des Daches.
 - c) Beschaffenheit der Fenster.
 - d) Vorhandensein von Heizkanälen, Luftschächten, Mauerdurchbrüchen usw.
 2. Feststellung der Art der zu vertilgenden Schädlinge.
 3. Raumberechnung.
(Nicht auf Pläne verlassen, sondern selbst ausmessen. Nur Außenmaße nehmen. Mauerwerk mitberechnen.)
 4. Vorbereitung der Belegschaft.
(Entfernung von Nutztieren, Pflanzen, Nahrungsmittel, unentwickelte fotografische Platten, Genußmittel, Gasmaskenfilter).
 5. Feststellung besonders schwieriger Abdichtungen.
(Luftschächte, Kanäle, Holzverschalungen für große Öffnungen, Dächer.)
 6. Feststellung der zu treffenden Sicherheitsmaßnahmen.
(Bewachung, Arbeitskommando zum Verleben.)
 7. Festsetzung des Durchgasungstages und der Räumungsfrist.
 8. Gegebenen Falles Sicherheitsmaßnahmen für die Nachbarschaft rechtzeitig veranlassen.
 9. Anmeldung bei der Behörde.

VIII. Vorbereitung einer Durchgasung:

1. Abdichtung.
2. Öffnen sämtlicher Türen, Schränke, Schubladen usw.
3. Betten auseinanderlegen.
4. Entfernung offener Flüssigkeit (Kaffeereste, Waschwasser usw.).

NI-9912

5. Entfernung von Lebensmitteln.
6. Entfernung von Pflanzen und Nutztieren (Aquarien usw.).
7. Entfernung unentwickelter fotogr. Platten und Filme.
8. Entfernen von Verbandspflaster, Arzneimitteln offen und in Tüten (besonders Kohle).
9. Entfernung von Gasmaskenfiltern.
10. Vorbereitung der Erfolgsprüfung.
11. Räumung von der Belegschaft.
12. Schlüsselübernahme. (Sämtliche Türschlüssel.)

IX. Gasstärke und Einwirkungszeit hängen ab von der Art der Schädlinge, der Temperatur,

dem Füllungsgrad der Räume und der Dichtigkeit des Gebäudes.

Bei Innentemperaturen von über + 5°C nimmt man in der Regel 8 g cbm Blausäure.

Einwirkungszeit 16 Stunden, wenn nicht besondere Verhältnisse, z. B. geschlossene Bauweise, eine Verkürzung erfordern. Bei warmem Wetter darf man bis auf 6 Stunden heruntergehen. Bei Temperaturen von unter + 5°C ist die Einwirkungszeit auf mindestens 32 Stunden zu verlängern.

Die angegebene Stärke und E-Zeit ist anzuwenden bei: Wanzen, Läuse, Flöhe usw. mit Eiern, Larven und Puppen.

Bei Kleidermotten über plus 10°C 16 g cbm und 24 Std. Einw.-Zeit. Mehlmotten wie Wanzen.

X. Durchgasung eines Gebäudes:

1. Prüfung, ob das Gebäude von allen Menschen verlassen ist.
2. Auspacken der Zylinderkisten. Für jedes Stockwerk die entsprechende Menge bereitstellen.
3. Verteilung der Dosen. Ein Mann begibt sich in das Gebäude, empfängt dort die die vom Arbeitskommando heraufgebrachten Dosen und verteilt sie. (Lässt sie neben die Unterlagebogen stellen.)
4. Entlassung des Arbeitskommandos.
5. Aufstellung der Wache und Belehrung dieser durch den Durchgasungsleiter.
6. Überprüfung der völligen Abdichtung und Räumung.
7. Anlegung des Gasschutzes.
8. Öffnen der Dosen und Ausschütten des Doseninhaltes. Der Inhalt ist dünn auszustreuen, damit das Zyklen schnell verdunstet und möglichst schnell die notwendige Gasstärke erreicht wird. Die Beschickung beginnt im obersten Stockwerk, der Keller wird vor dem Erdgeschoß beschickt, falls ersteres keinen Ausgang hat. Bereits beschickte Räume sollen nach Möglichkeit nicht noch einmal betreten

werden. Bei der Beschickung ist ruhig und langsam zu arbeiten. Besonders ist die Treppe langsam zu begehen. Die Beschickung darf nur im Notfall unterbrochen werden.

9. Die Ausgangstüre wird verschlossen, abgedichtet (Schlüsselloch nicht vergessen) und der Schlüssel dem Durchgasungsleiter übergeben.
10. Auf die Tür wird eine Warnungstafel aufgeklebt mit der Aufschrift: »Vorsicht, giftige Gase. Lebensgefahr. Eintritt verboten.« Die Warnungstafel muß — falls erforderlich — mehrsprachig sein. Jedenfalls muß sie mindestens 1 deutlich sichtbaren Totenkopf tragen.
11. Gasschutz, Einrichtungen zur Wiederbelebung und Gasrestnachweis sind bereit zu halten. Jedermann des Durchgasungspersonals muß wissen, wo sich die Gegenstände befinden.
12. Mindestens 1 Mann des Durchgasungspersonals bleibt stets in erreichbarer Nähe des unter Gas stehenden Gebäudes. Sein Aufenthaltsort ist der Wache bekannt zu geben.

XI. Lüftung:

Die Lüftung bietet die größte Gefahr für Beteiligte und Unbeteiligte. Sie ist deshalb besonders vorsichtig und stets mit angelegter Gasmaskе auszuführen. Grundsätzlich soll derart gelüftet werden, daß gasfreie Luft stets in kürzester Zeit erreichbar ist, daß d. Gas nach einer Seite abzieht, auf der die Gefährdung Unbeteiligter ausgeschlossen ist. Bei schwieriger Lüftung bleibt 1 ausgebildeter Mann vor dem Gebäude, um den Abzug des Gases zu beobachten.

1. Dafür sorgen, daß sich in der Umgebung des Gebäudes keine fremden Leute aufhalten.
2. Die Wachposten so aufstellen, daß sie durch das abziehende Gas nicht belästigt werden, trotzdem aber die Zugänge zu dem Gebäude beobachten können.
3. Gasmaskе anlegen.
4. Gebäude betreten. Türe schließen, nicht verschließen.
5. Zuerst die Fenster auf der dem Wind abgekehrten Seite des Gebäudes öffnen. Stockwerkweise lüften. Im Erdgeschoß beginnen und nach jedem Stockwerk eine Erholungspause von mindestens 10 Minuten einlegen.
6. In den einzelnen Räumen des Gebäudes müssen die Türen zum Gang, Verbindungstüren zwischen den Zimmern und die Fenster geöffnet werden. Haben einige Fenster Schwierigkeiten, so dürfen sie erst geöffnet werden, wenn die Hauptmenge des Gases abgezogen ist.

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7. Verschlüsse und andere nicht leicht wieder herstellbare Abdichtungen dürfen erst entfernt werden, wenn die Hauptmenge des Gases abgezogen ist.
8. Bei Frost und Frostgefahr ist darauf zu achten, daß Heizung und Wasserleitung nicht einfrieren.
9. Zimmer mit wertvollen Inhalt wie Kleiderkammern usw., dürfen wieder verschlossen werden, sobald die Fenster geöffnet sind.
10. Geöffnete Fenster und Türen sind gegen Zuschlagen zu sichern.
11. Abdichtungen der Schornsteine werden nach der vorläufigen Freigabe entfernt.
12. Die Lüftung muß mindestens 20 Std. dauern.
13. Die Wache bleibt während der ganzen Lüfungszeit bei dem Gebäude.

II. Vorläufige Freigabe:

Ein durchgaster Raum darf vorläufig freigegeben werden, sobald bei offenem Fenster und Tür der Papierstreifen des Gasrestnachweises schwächer blau, als das mittlere Farbmuster ist. In vorläufig freigegebenen Räumen dürfen nur Arbeiten zur Lüftung und Aufräumung ausgeführt werden. Keinesfalls darf in ihnen ausgeruht oder geschlafen werden. Fenster und Türen müssen ständig geöffnet bleiben.

XIII. Aufräumarbeiten nach der vorläufigen Freigabe:

1. Entfernung der Zyklonrückstände aus den durchgasten Räumen. Sie sind im allgemeinen wie Dosen und Kisten an die Fabrik zurückzusenden. Vor der Rücksendung aus den durchgasten Räume muß auf den Kisten die Aufschrift »Gift« entfernt werden. Feuchte, nasse oder verschmutzte Rückstände, sowie beschädigte Dosen, dürfen keinesfalls zurückgesandt werden. Sie können auf den Kehricht oder Schlackenhaufen geworfen werden, dürfen jedoch niemals in Wasserläufe entleert werden.
2. Matratzen, Strohsäcke, Kissen, Polstermöbel oder ähnliche Gegenstände sind unter Aufsicht des Durchgasungsleiters oder seines Beauftragten mindestens eine Stunde lang im Freien (bei Regenwetter mindestens 2 Std. auf der Flur) zu schütteln oder zu klopfen.
3. Wenn es möglich ist, soll die Füllung der Strohsäcke erneuert werden. Die alte Fül-

lung darf aber nicht verbrannt, sondern kann nach weiterer Lüftung wieder verwendet werden.

4. Falls die Schornsteine oben abgedeckt werden sind, müssen die Abdichtungen sorgfältig entfernt werden, andernfalls Gefahr besteht, daß das Feuer in Ofen und Herden keinen genügenden Zug hat und Kohlenoxydvergiftungen hervorgerufen werden.
5. Nach der endgültigen Freigabe ist ein Durchgasungsbericht nach vorgeschriebenen Muster in doppelter Ausfertigung auszufüllen. Aus ihm müssen insbesondere zu ersuchen sein:
 - a) durchgaster Rauminhalt,
 - b) Menge des verbrauchten Zyklons,
 - c) Name des Durchgasungsleiters,
 - d) Namen des übrigen Personalstandes,
 - e) Gaseinwirkungszeit,
 - f) Zeitpunkt der Freigabe der entwesten Räume.

XIV. Endgültige Freigabe:

1. Keinesfalls vor Ablauf von 21 Stunden nach Beginn der Lüftung.
2. Alle zum Ausklopfen herausgebrachten Gegenstände sind in den Raum zurückzubringen.
3. Fenster und Türen werden für eine Stunde geschlossen.
4. In heizbaren Räumen muß eine Temperatur von mindestens 15° C hergestellt werden.
5. Gasrestnachweis. Der Papierstreifen darf auch zwischen übereinander gelegten Decken, Matratzen, und in schwer zugänglichen und schwer lüftbaren Räumen nicht stärker blau sein, als das hellste Farbmuster. Ist dies nicht der Fall, so muß die Lüftung fortgesetzt werden und der Gasrestnachweis nach einigen Stunden wiederholt werden.
6. In Gebäuden, die möglichst bald wieder zum Schlafen benutzt werden sollen, ist der Gasrestnachweis in jedem einzelnen Raum vorzunehmen. Keinesfalls darf in einem durchgasten Raum in der auf die Durchgasung folgenden Nacht geschlafen werden. Stets müssen die Fenster in der ersten Nacht, in der der Raum wieder benutzt wird, geöffnet bleiben.
7. Der Durchgasungsleiter oder sein Stellvertreter darf das Gebäude nicht eher verlassen, als bis auch der letzte Raum endgültig freigegeben ist.

Herausgegeben von der Gesundheitsanstalt
des Protektorates Böhmen und Mähren in Prag.

14/12/84
H-Standardarzt Mauthausen

Mauthausen, den 26. 2. 1942.

D I N N S T A N W E I S U N G
für die Bedienung der Klammer-Entwesungskammer
in K.L.M., Unterkunft GUSEN.

- 1.) Die Arbeit an und in der Klammer-Entwesungskammer ist
- mit großer Lebensgefahr verbunden, wenn die nachfolgenden Bedienungsvorschriften nicht auf das genaueste eingehalten werden.
- 2.) Bei der Arbeit in der Klammerkammer hat das Aufsichts- und Bedienungspersonal besondere Arbeitsansätze zu tragen, die an Händen und Füßen zugebunden sein müssen. Nach Beendigung der Arbeiten ist der Arbeitsanzug sofort auszusuchen und in Verwahrung aufzubewahren. Mitnahme des Arbeitsanzuges in die Unterkunft ist strengstens verboten.
- 3.) Vor dem Beschießen der Klammerkammer ist in jedem Falle
- die Gasrestprobe anzustellen.
- 4.) Feuchtes Gut darf nicht in die Gaskammer gebracht werden.
- 5.) Das Prüfgerät für den Restgasnachweis ist auf seine Gebrauchsfähigkeit wöchentlich einmal durch den Apotheker des K.L.Mauthausen nachprüfen zu lassen.
- 6.) Bei der Beschickung der Gaskammer sind sämtliche Türen und Fenster geöffnet zu halten. Die Kleidungsstücke, Decken, u.ä.w. werden ohne Pressung auf die vorgesehenen Gestelle aufgehangen.
- 7.) Nachdem die Kammer beschickt ist, muß diese durch eine
- halbe Stunde auf eine Mindesttemperatur von 25° erwärmt werden. Sodann werden die Fenster und Türen geschlossen und mit Papierstreifen gasdicht verklebt. Ehe die Fenster geschlossen werden, ist die Gasabzugsöffnung zu schließen. Alsdann wird eine Cyklon-B-Nische in Freileitung geöffnet und der Inhalt an der vorgesehenen Stelle von außen in die Kammer geschüttet. Der Schieber wird geschlossen und mit Papierstreifen gasdicht verklebt. Diese Arbeit darf nur mit aufgesetzter Gasmaske (Spezialfilter) vorgenommen werden.
- 8.) Nachdem die Kammer völlig gasdicht geschlossen ist, wird
- der in der Kammer befindliche Ventilator eingeschaltet.

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Document 24: "SERVICE INSTRUCTION for the operation of the hydrogen-cyanide fumigation chamber in the C[oncentration]C[amp] M[authausen], GUSEN quarters." Source: ÖDMM, M 9a/1.

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- 9.) Die Einwirkungszeit der Gasmasken auf die zu entweichenden Gegenstände hat 2 Stunden zu betragen.
- 10.) An jeder Seite der Kammer und im Vorräum ist bei gasgefüllter Kammer ein großes Schild anzubringen mit der Inschrift:
" Achtung ! Lebensgefahr ! Kammer vergast ! "
- 11.) Nach beendeter Einwirkungszeit ist zunächst die Gasabzugsöffnung von außen, bei eingeschaltetem Kammerventilator, zu öffnen. Alsdann werden sämtliche Fenster und die Tür von außen geöffnet. Auch diese Arbeiten dürfen nur mit aufgesetzter Gasmasken (Spezialfilter) ausgeführt werden.
- 12.) Die Entlüftungszeit hat mindestens 1 1/2 bis 2 Stunden zu betragen.
- 13.) Frühestens nach 1 1/2 Stunden muß, von außen, an einem Fenster die Gasrestprobe vorgenommen werden. Ist die Gasrestprobe noch positiv, ist die Entlüftungszeit noch zu verlängern. Die Vornahme der Gasrestprobe ist in jedem Falle mit aufgesetzter Gasmasken vorzunehmen.
- 14.) Frühestens nach 2 Stunden kann, je nach dem Ausfall der Gasrestprobe, die Kammer ausgeräumt werden. Das Ausräumen der Kammer hat in jedem Falle, auch bei negativer Gasrestprobe, mit aufgesetzter Gasmasken zu erfolgen.
- 15.) Entworfene Kleidungsstücke, Decken, u.ä.w. dürfen erst wieder in Benutzung genommen, bzw. zur Wäsche gegeben werden, wenn sie wenigstens 6 Stunden gründlich gelüftet oder aber ausgeklopft worden sind.
- 16.) Es ist auf das strengste verboten, die Gaskammer allein zu betreten. Jeder der die Gaskammer betritt, muß wenigstens durch einen zweiten Mann unter Beobachtung gehalten werden, damit dieser bei einem vorkommenden Unglücksfall helfend eingreifen kann. Auch diese 2. Person hat selbstverständlich die Gasmasken aufzusetzen.
- 17.) Es ist stets griffbereit ein Kasten zur ersten Hilfe vorrätig zu halten. Dieser Kasten dient ausschließlich zur ersten Hilfe bei Unfällen in der Gaskammerkammer. Er enthält außer dem erforderlichen Mitteln eine genaue Gebrauchsanweisung. Mit dem Inhalt der Gebrauchsanweisung

Öffentliches Denkmal und Museum Mauthausen
Archiv

Document 24 continued.

- 3 -

hat sich jedermann, der an der Gasmaskenkammer beschäftigt ist, eingehend vertraut zu machen.

18.) Der Lagerarzt hat sich wöchentlich wenigstens zweimal von dem ordnungsgemäßen Betrieb der Gasmaskenkammer zu überzeugen und dabei sich über das Alter des Spezialfilters der Maske, über die Art der Bedienung und über den Zustand des Kastens für 1. Hilfe ein Bild zu machen.

19.) Betriebsstörungen, Unregelmäßigkeiten und sonstige Vorkommnisse, auch geringer Art, sind unverzüglich dem H-Standortarzt Manthausen zu melden.

20.) Der Lagerarzt meldet zum 5. jeden Monats:

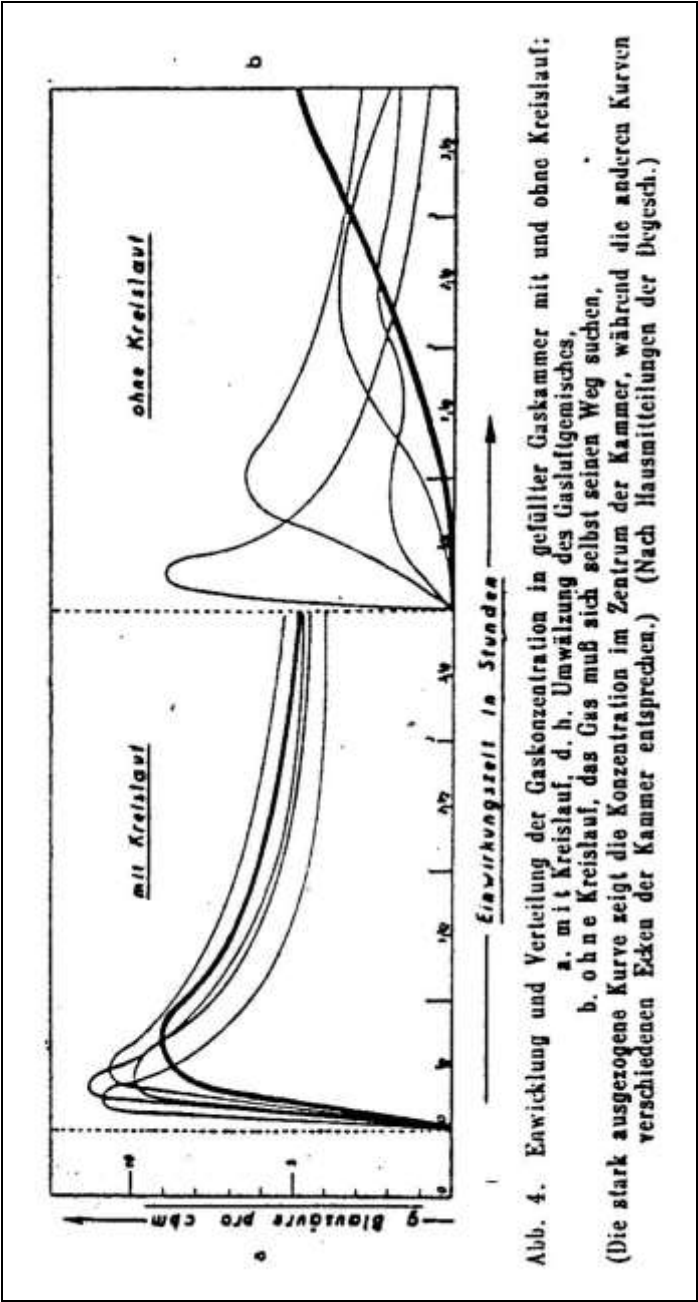
- a.) Zahl und Art der vorgenommenen Entgasungen in der Kammer.
- b.) Menge der verbrauchten Gasmasken.
- c.) Zustand des Kastens für 1. Hilfe und der Gasmasken.
- d.) Welcher H-Angehörige die einzelnen Vergasungen verantwortlich geleitet hat.
- e.) Besondere Vorkommnisse.

21.) Der Lagerarzt hat sich wenigstens alle 14 Tage einmal von dem tatsächlichen Zustand der Gasmasken aller Beteiligten persönlich zu unterrichten. Er hat ferner alle 14 Tage die Bedienungsmannschaften darüber zu belehren, daß die Gebrauchsdauer der Filtereinsätze mehrere Stunden beträgt, wenn der Maskenrost nach der Entlüftung nur noch geringe Mengen Gasmasken enthält. Ohne ausreichende Entlüftung beträgt die Gebrauchsdauer des Filtereinsatzes (bei gefüllter Gaskammer) nur 10 Minuten.



Der H-Standortarzt Manthausen

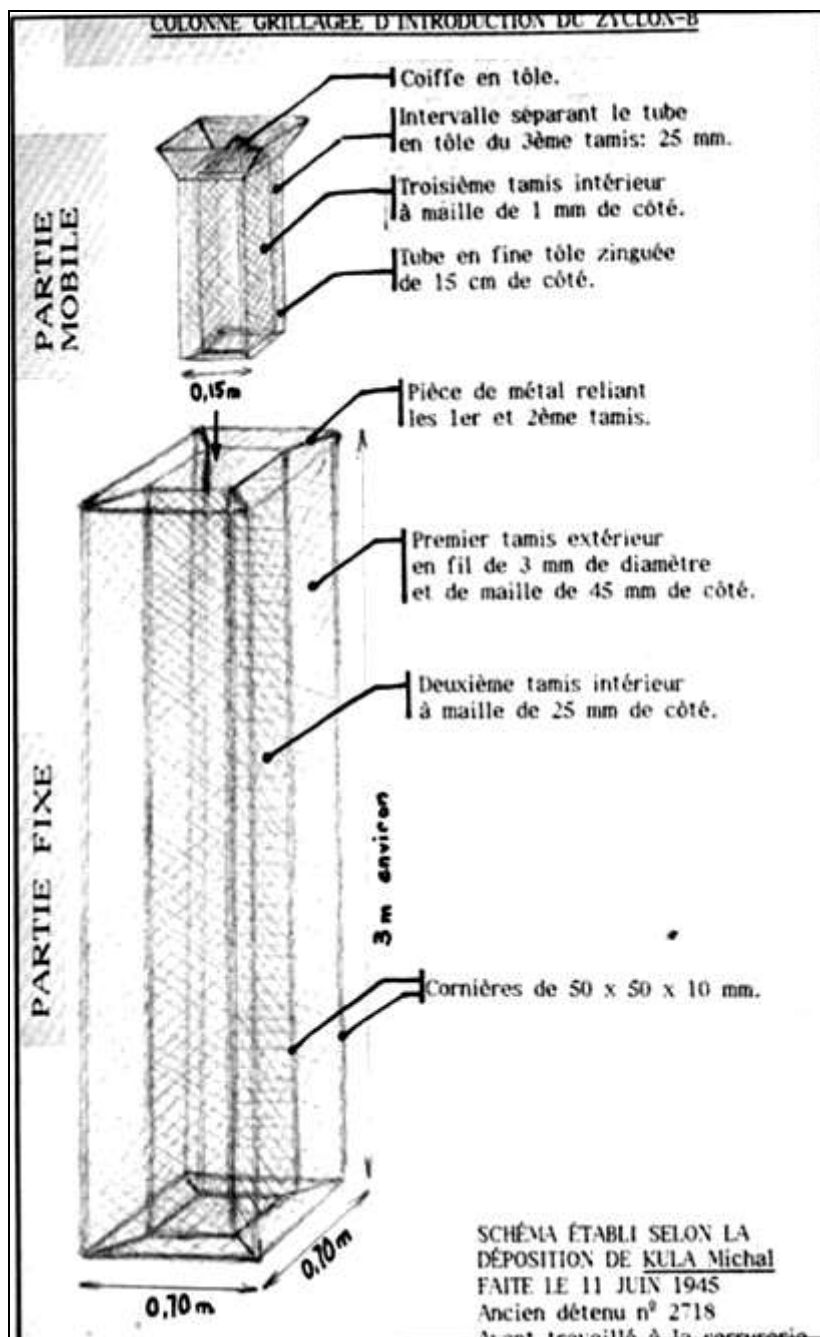
Manthausen
H-Hauptsturmführer



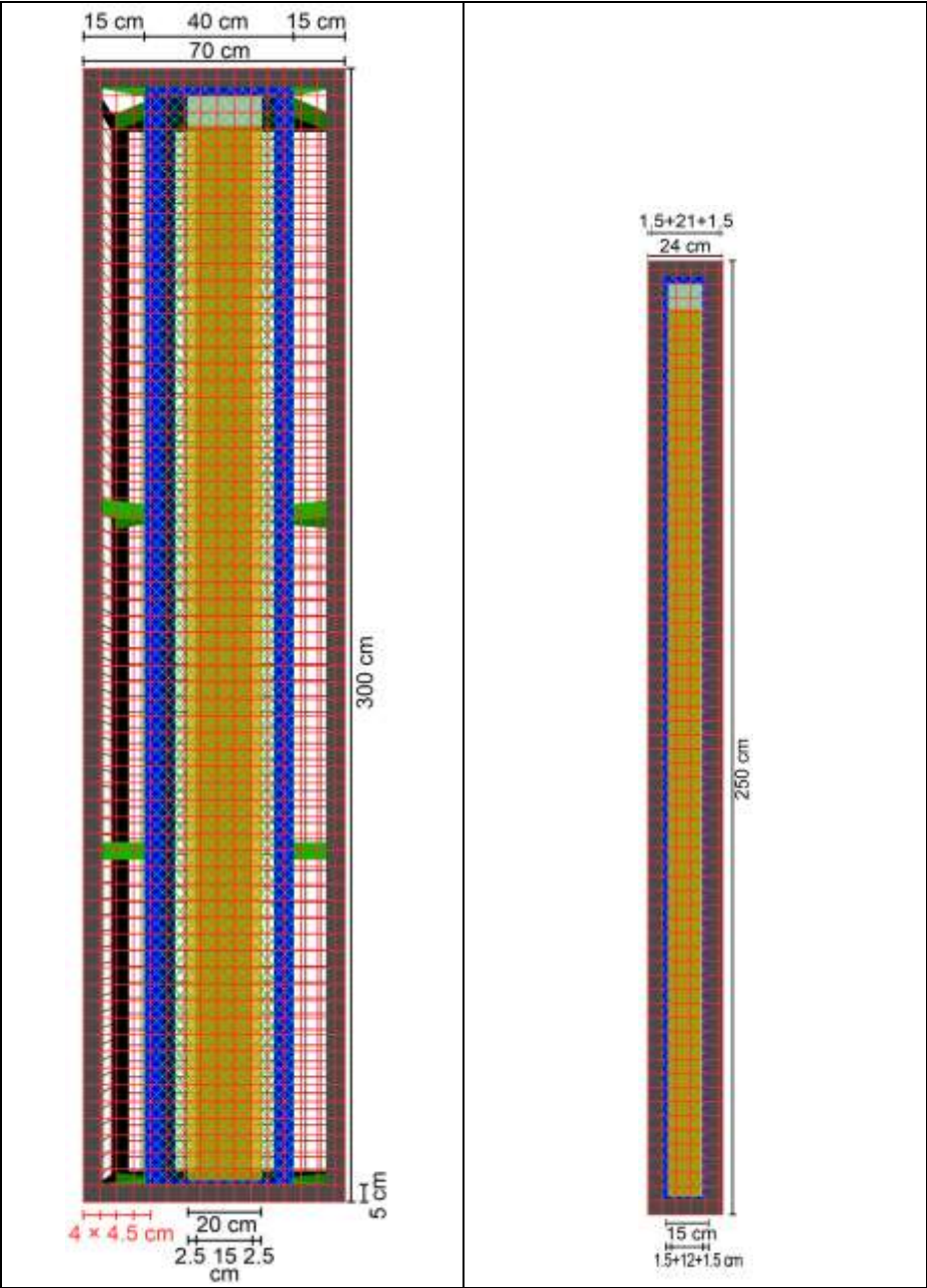
Document 25: Chart of “Development and Distribution of [HCN] gas concentration in a filled [fumigation] gas chamber, with [left] and without circulation [device, right]”. Thin lines: in the corners of the chamber; thick line: in the center of the chamber. Source: Puntigam et al., p. 33.



Document 26: *Disinfestation with Zyklon B of the type "Discoids."* Source: Zyklon for Pest Control. *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schädlingbekämpfung, Frankfurt/Main 1964, p. 10.*



Document 27: Drawing by J.-C. Pressac of the alleged introduction column as described by M. Kula on June 11, 1945. Source: Pressac 1989, p. 487.



Document 28: Drawing by G. Rudolf of the alleged introduction column as described by M. Kula on June 11, 1945 (left) and on January 11, 1946 (right). Source: Rudolf 2020, p. 152.

Archives

- AFH: *Friedman Archive*, Haifa
- AGK: *Archiwum Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej*, Archive of the Central Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes against the Polish People – National Monument, Warsaw
- APK: *Archiwum Państwowego w Katowicach*, State Archive Katowice
- APMO: *Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum Oświęcim-Brzezinka*, Archive of the National Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau, Auschwitz
- BAK : *Bundesarchiv Koblenz*, German Federal Archives Koblenz
- GARF: *Gosudarstvenni Archiv Rossiskoi Federatsii*, State Archive of the Russian Federation, Moscow
- NA: *National Archives and Records Administration*, Washington D.C.
- ÖDMM: *Öffentliches Denkmal und Museum Mauthausen* (Public Monument and Museum Mauthausen)
- RGVA: *Rossiiskoi Gosudarstvennoi Voennyi Arkhiv*, Russian State War Archive, Moscow
- ROD: *Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie* (Imperial Institute for War Documentation), Amsterdam
- TNA: *The National Archives*, Kew, Richmond, UK, former Public Record Office

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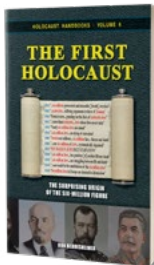
HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS

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 fun-

neled 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)

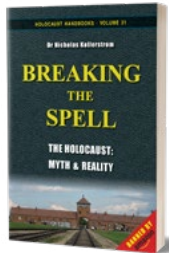
Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality. By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, British Intelligence analysts cracked the German “Enigma” code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, encrypted radio communications between German concentration camps and the Berlin headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data



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.

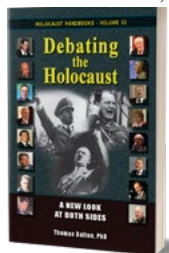
refutes the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics.

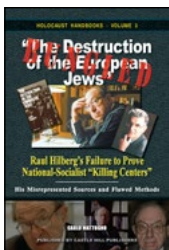
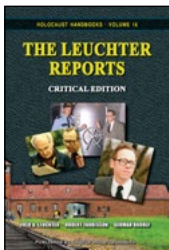
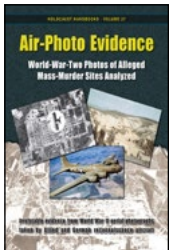
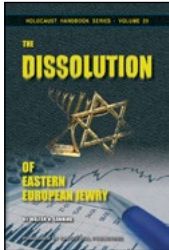
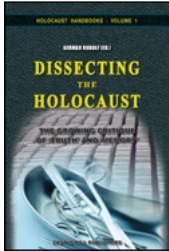
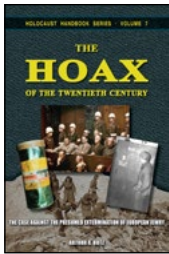
Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these intercepts and a wide array of mostly unchallenged corroborating evidence to show that “witness statements” supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the 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, 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 hagiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 2nd ed., 280 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#25)

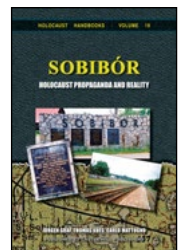
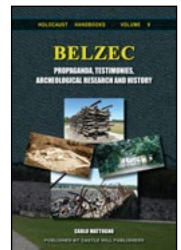
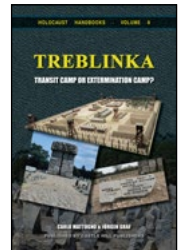
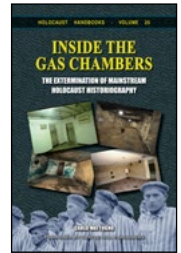
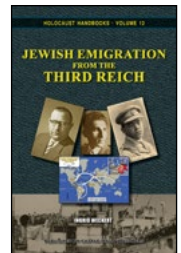
SECTION TWO: Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

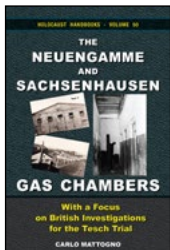
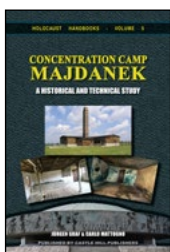
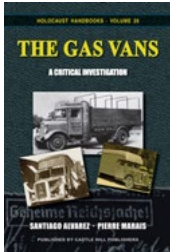
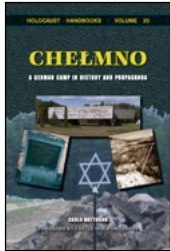
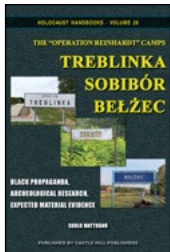
The Dachau Gas Chamber. By Carlo Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at the infamous Dachau Camp could have been operational. Could these gas chambers have fulfilled their alleged function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians? Or does the evidence point to an entirely different purpose? This study reviews witness reports and finds that many claims are nonsense or technically impossible. As many layers of confounding misunderstandings and misrepresentations are peeled away, we discover the core of what the truth was concerning the existence of these gas chambers. 154 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#49)

Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, Diesel-exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit camp. 3rd ed., 384 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#8)

Belzec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec Camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: Diesel-exhaust gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus, the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are critically reviewed. 142 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#9)

Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp are analyzed that started in 2000-2001 and carried on until 2018. The book also documents the general National-Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." In conclusion, Sobibór emerges not as a "pure extermination camp", but as a transit camp from where Jews were deported to the occupied eastern territories. 2nd ed., 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 archaeological 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 Post-war 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)

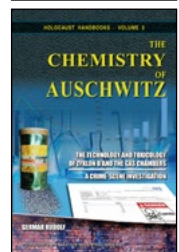
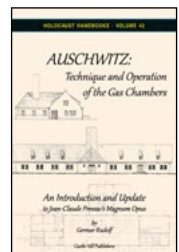
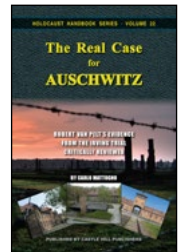
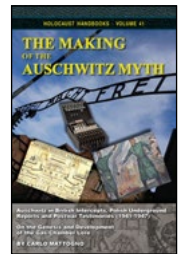
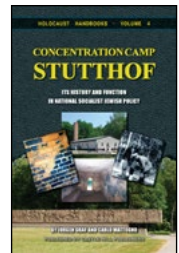
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted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

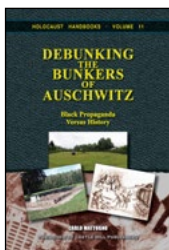
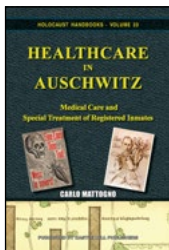
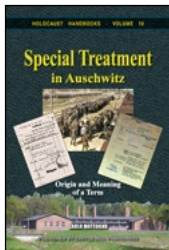
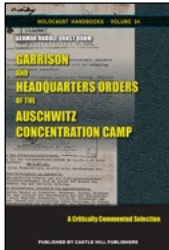
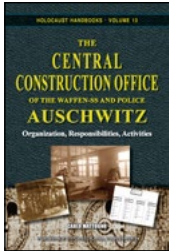
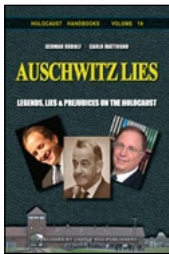
scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

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)

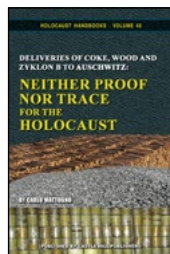
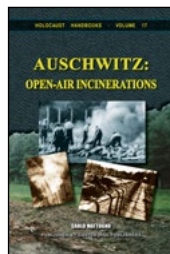
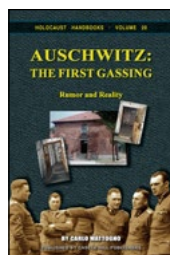
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated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

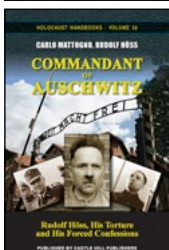
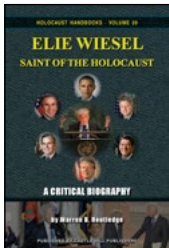
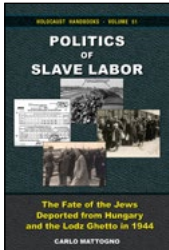
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors 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. Rudolph. 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 deceits and the whole myth of "the six million." 3rd ed., 458 pages, b&w illustration, bibliography, index. (#30)

Auschwitz: Eyewitness Reports and Perpetrator Confessions. By Jürgen Graf. The traditional narrative of what transpired at the infamous Auschwitz camp during WWII rests almost exclusively on witness testimony from former inmates as well as erstwhile camp officials. This study critically scrutinizes the 30 most important of these witness statements by checking them for internal coherence, and by comparing them with one another as well as with other evidence such as wartime documents, air photos, forensic research results, and material traces. The result is devastating for the traditional narrative. 372 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#36)

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions. By Carlo Mattogno & Rudolf Höss. From 1940 to 1943, Rudolf Höss was the commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. After the war, he was captured by the British. In the following 13 months until his execution, he made 85 depositions of various kinds 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)

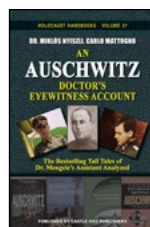
Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Belzec Camp Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. Only two witnesses have ever testified substantially about the alleged Belzec Extermination Camp: The survivor Rudolf Reder and the SS officer Kurt Gerstein. Gerstein's testimonies have been a hotspot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



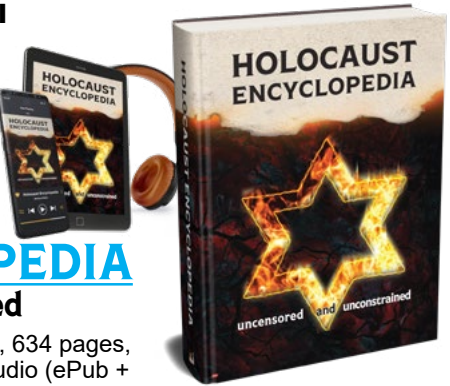
For current prices and availability, and to learn more, go to www.HolocaustHandbooks.com – for example by simply scanning the QR code on the right.



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"x9", ill., bibl., index.

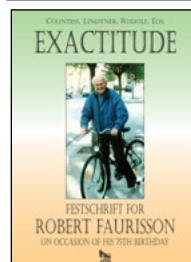
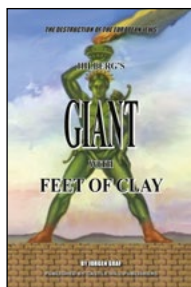
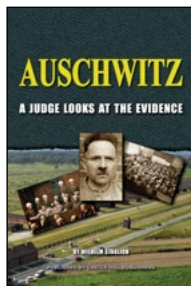
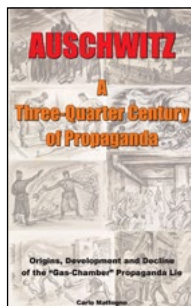
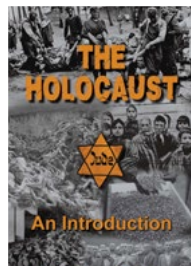
Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda: Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas Chamber" Propaganda Lie. By Carlo Mattogno. Wild rumors were circulating about Auschwitz during WWII: Germans testing war gases; mass murder in electrocution chambers, with gas showers or pneumatic hammers; 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"x9", 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"x9", 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"x9", 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"x9", 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 times 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.

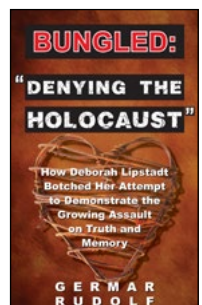
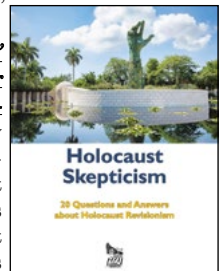
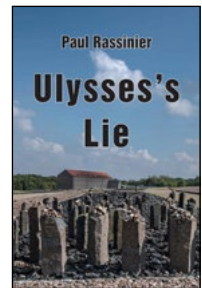
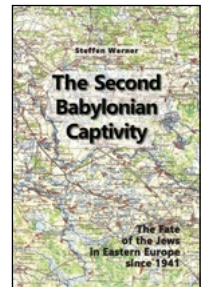
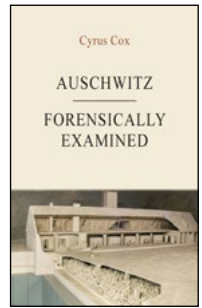
Ulysses's Lie. By Paul Rassinier. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassinier, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. Here he reports from his own experience how the prisoners turned each other's imprisonment into hell without 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



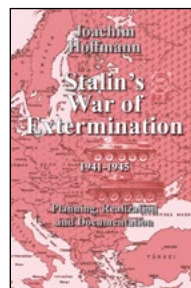
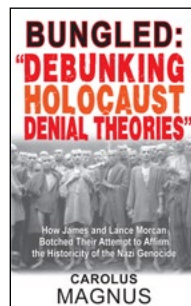
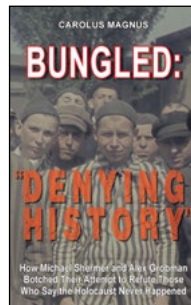
arguments, an exhibition of ideological radicalism that rejects anything which contradicts its preset conclusions. **F for FAIL.** 2nd ed., 224 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

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"

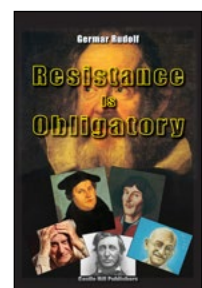
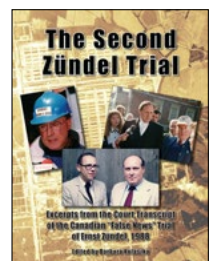
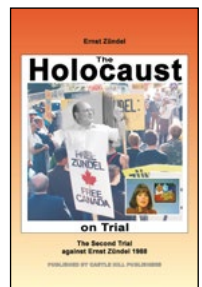
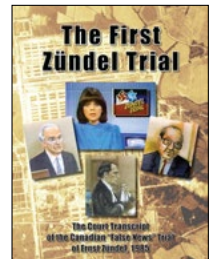
The Holocaust on Trial: The Second Trial against Ernst Zündel 1988. By Ernst Zündel. In 1988, the appeal trial of Ernst Zündel for "knowingly

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)

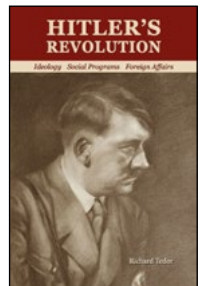
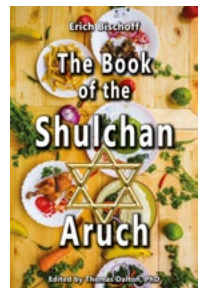
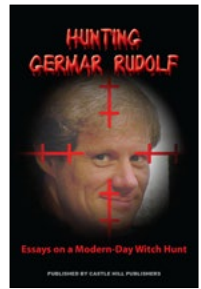
The Book of the Shulchan Aruch. By Erich Bischoff. Most people have heard of the Talmud-that compendium of Jewish laws. The Talmud, however, is vast and largely inscrutable. Fortunately, back in the mid-1500s, a Jewish rabbi created a condensed version of it: the Shulchan Aruch. A fair number of passages 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"x9", index, bibl.

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars.

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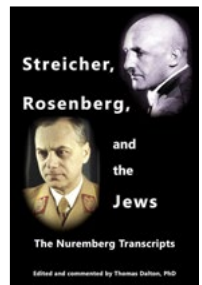
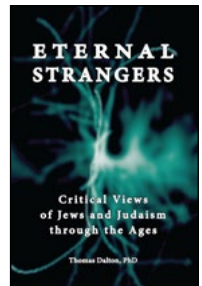
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