

The Holocaust

LEINER AND THE DECAPO AND SO IN THE GERMAN POLICE SYSTEM

Proven at Nuremberg?

**Reviewing the Evidence
Presented at the
International Military Tribunal**

THE HOLOCAUST – PROVEN AT NUREMBERG?

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By Germar Rudolf



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Germar Rudolf:

*The Holocaust – Proven at Nuremberg? Reviewing the Evidence
Presented at the IMT*

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Introduction

On Sunday, November 3 of 2024, Jake Shields hosted a debate between mainstream historian Prof. Dr. Michael G. Vann and me in Shields's studio in Las Vegas.¹ Forty-five and a half minutes into the debate, Jake brought up the Nuremberg postwar trials, to which Dr. Vann responded:

"I think that the Nuremberg trials provide all sorts of useful evidence for the Holocaust."

He then mentioned Rudolf Höss, the former commandant of the Auschwitz Camp, upon which I confirmed that Höss did indeed testify at Nuremberg during the International Military Tribunal (IMT). During that tribunal, however, the National-Socialist genocide against the Jews was only one among many topics, and therefore did not receive the attention and scrutiny it deserved.

In response to Dr. Vann, I mentioned that most of the evidence relating to the Holocaust presented during the IMT was introduced by Soviet prosecutors, since most of the claimed crime scenes of the Holocaust were located in areas controlled by the Soviets: The six

¹ Watch it on Rumble at <https://rumble.com/v5yo5kh>.

alleged extermination camps in Soviet-occupied Poland (Auschwitz, Belzec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibór and Treblinka) as well as the mass shootings and alleged gas-van murders of the *Einsatzgruppen* on Soviet territories.

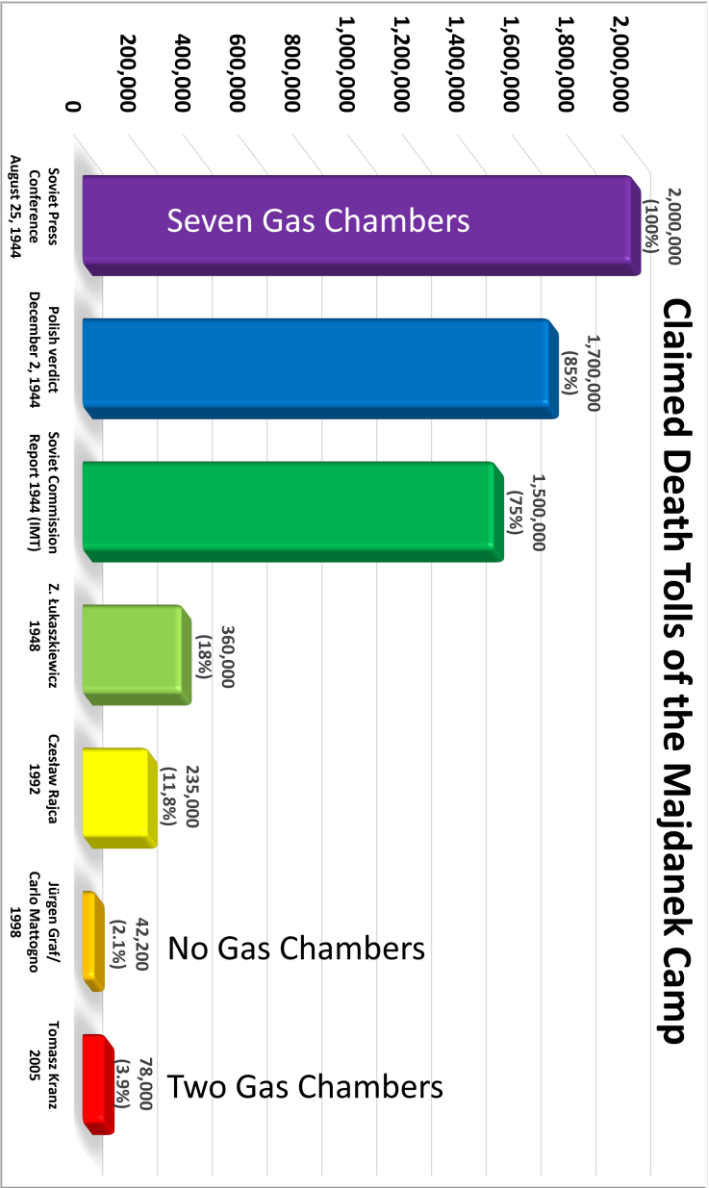
I then brought up the fact that claims made by the Soviets about all the alleged extermination camps they conquered were downgraded drastically in later years. This fact indicates that the narrative presented by the Soviets during the IMT was systematically exaggerated. I exemplified this with data from the Majdanek Camp, for which the Soviets had initially claimed two million victims, although during the IMT they claimed a death toll of merely 1.5 million. Most of these victims are said to have been killed in seven homicidal gas chambers.

Today, on the other hand, the death toll has been reduced to 78,000, and five of the initially claimed seven homicidal gas chambers have been relegated to the dustbins of history (see the chart).² This highlights the drastically unreliable nature of claims made in particular by Soviet prosecutors during the IMT, or as I put it during the debate:

“In other words, there is implicit admission that things have been invented and exaggerated.” (50:03-50:08)

A little later, my train of thought was unfortunately interrupted by Jake asking a different question, and we did not return to the Nuremberg trials.

² On the wild gyrations of death-toll claims for the Majdanek Camp and their eventual drastic downward revisions, see Graf/Mattogno 2012.



Since the fact of the drastically unreliable nature of evidence presented during the IMT and the later US-staged Nuremberg Military Tribunals is of great importance, the topic deserves more than a brief discussion during a podcast debate.

Court verdicts, and in this case in particular those handed down by the judges at Nuremberg, look to the uninitiated spectator like the ultimate proof of a defendant's guilt, and thus for the veracity of the crimes claimed. In societies where the reliability and incorruptibility of the judiciary is one of the mainstays of our trust in governance, this attitude is understandable. Hence, if I claim that the judiciary at Nuremberg was neither reliable nor incorruptible, but basically the exact opposite, such an extraordinary claim needs to be extraordinarily substantiated before it can be presented as acceptable or even correct.

The present study aims at doing exactly this. However, I will limit my discussion exclusively to the IMT. Therefore, this book will not cover the evidence presented at the Nuremberg Military Tribunals (NMT's) conducted after the conclusion of the IMT and exclusively by officials of the United States. The reason for this is primarily one of space limitations. The IMT itself, with its 42 volumes of trial transcripts and document reproductions, presented a lot of material. Discussing only the most pertinent material relevant to our topic will thoroughly fill this book. If I had expanded my study to encompass also those NMT trials that dealt

with issues related to the Holocaust,³ then this work would easily double in size. Since the IMT is the most prominent among all Nuremberg trials, and because it covered most of the relevant territory, the best approach for a book of limited scale and scope is therefore to restrict it to this trial.

Most of the evidence presented during the NMTs has been addressed elsewhere, although not in one comprehensive volume.⁴ For now, putting the most prominent examples of false, exaggerated, distorted and misrepresented evidence presented during the NMT trials into one volume will remain a desideratum.

Gerhard Rudolf, March 17, 2025

³ Only four of the eleven NMT trials dealt with issues related to the Holocaust: Case 4 against Oswald Pohl *et al.* (concentration camps, gas chambers); Case 6, I.G. Farben Case (slave labor, Zyklon B); Case 9 against Otto Ohlendorf *et al.*, Einsatzgruppen Case (mass shootings, gas vans); Case 11 against Ernst von Weizsäcker *et al.*, Ministries Case (NS policies, anti-Jewish measures).

⁴ For example, Carlo Mattogno has covered all the evidence presented during Case 9 on the *Einsatzgruppen*, and much more, in his study dedicated to these paramilitary units (Mattogno 2022), while some of the evidence presented during Case 6 against I.G. Farben (and during the much-more thorough British Tesch Trial on Zyklon B) is dealt with in Mattogno 2024 and Mattogno/Jansson.

1. What Was the IMT?

1.1. The Origins

With victory over National-Socialist Germany in May of 1945, the Allied forces consolidated their gains, moved to take control of German territory, and accelerated plans to hold leading Germans legally accountable for the Second World War, and for crimes committed before and during this conflict.

Initially, Stalin suggested rounding up the top 50,000 or even 100,000 German war leaders and executing them without further legal ado, as the Soviets had done in 1939/40 with the Polish elite. At first, the British and U.S. administrations agreed to this proposal. Shortly afterwards, the British backpedaled and instead suggested handing the smaller war criminals over for further processing to the countries where they had committed their crimes, while arresting and executing the Axis's top 50 or 100 war leaders.

It was Stalin, of all leaders, who opposed this plan, insisting instead on a trial – no doubt the Soviet mock style – before executing these leaders. It took the death

of Roosevelt and Truman taking office for the U.S. administration to agree with Stalin and bring the British around. Stalin, however, dragged his feet when it came to organizing this mock trial. Hence, Truman had the U.S. take the lead, installed Justice Robert H. Jackson of the U.S. Supreme Court to be the



Robert Jackson

chief prosecutor for all Allied Nations, and made sure that the upcoming trial was firmly under U.S. control.

Jackson, however, disagreed that he or anyone ought to lead the entire prosecution, as he foresaw that the Soviets would submit evidence which no one else wanted to accept. Hence, in the end, all four Allies had their own prosecutors. Jackson won the support of the Office of Strategic Services (O.S.S.), the CIA's predecessor, to prepare the U.S.'s case. Since the O.S.S. was involved in spreading black propaganda about Germany, among other things, this did not bode well for what was to come. The O.S.S. in turn collaborated closely with the Soviet NKVD to prepare their case. Fine bed fellows indeed.

In June 1945, barely one month after Germany surrendered, all four Allies agreed to have their top legal experts convene in London to hammer out a framework for the upcoming show trial. The Soviets insisted

on a trial with a swift verdict based on what was already “known” to be the defendants’ guilt. Evidence and arguments were quite superfluous. Eventually, however, the Soviets agreed to an Anglo-American proposal of a more formal trial, which was then signed by all four Allies on 8 August 1945 as the London Agreement, which set out the framework and procedural rules of the upcoming International Military Tribunal, commonly abbreviated as IMT.⁵

1.2. The IMT’s Illegality and Illegitimacy

The IMT was technically illegal for three reasons:

1. Up to the creation of the IMT, no international court had ever existed. Therefore, any such court could have had jurisdiction over the citizens of a certain country only if that country had agreed to accept the jurisdiction of that court. The German post-Hitler government under Admiral von Dönitz was not asked to accept the court’s jurisdiction.

Under international law, only German courts of law could have legally prosecuted German war crimes. In fact, Dönitz’s government offered just that on 15 May 1945. He authorized Germany’s Supreme Court in Leipzig to conduct a German trial against suspected German war criminals. Dönitz’s request to Eisenhower for permission to go ahead

⁵ By far the best study on the origin and background of the IMT, upon which I rely here for my summary, is Irving 1996.

with that trial resulted in U.S. and British forces arresting all members of the German government on 23 May 1945, hence more than two months prior to the creation of the IMT. This was done exactly to prevent the impression that the Germans themselves had the right to hold their own wartime leaders responsible for any crimes they had committed. With no existing functional German government, there obviously could not have been any consent by any German government in accepting the jurisdiction of the IMT.

2. In no court in the world would it be legal to put those who claim to have been wronged – the Americans, the Soviets, and other Allies – in the position of being both the prosecutor and the judge. At a minimum, the judges should have been chosen from countries not part of the conflict, such as Switzerland or Sweden.
3. Four new laws were invented for this trial under which the claimed German war criminals were to be prosecuted:
 - a. Conspiring to commit crimes against peace
 - b. Waging wars of aggression
 - c. Committing war crimes
 - d. Committing crimes against humanity

While points b) and c), if following earlier precedents of international law, could be seen as a mere reframing of old laws, points a) and d) were completely new and unheard of. These new laws were then applied *retroactively* on acts allegedly perpetrated *before* these laws existed. This in itself is a violation of one of the most

basic principles of law.

The farcical nature of the entire setup becomes clear when considering that this “international” court by its statute was only allowed to prosecute suspected war criminals of the Axis powers. Any truly legitimate international court would have charged everyone who committed war crimes, not just those of the vanquished.

During the IMT, however, any argument by the defense to demonstrate that the Allies had done no better, or even worse, was rejected as invalid. In fact, almost all crimes the Germans were accused of, had also been committed by their enemies. During the IMT, the German leaders on trial were accused of:

1. Having waged wars of aggression or invading peaceful countries – when the Soviet Union had waged wars of aggression against Poland and Finland in 1939, had invaded Romania and the Baltics in 1940, and was conspiring to overrun all of continental Europe in 1941; the British had conspired and tried to invade neutral Norway and Sweden; the U.S. had invaded neutral Iceland and Iran.
2. Having incarcerated hundreds of thousands without due process – while simultaneously the Allied nations had incarcerated hundreds of thousands of Americans of Japanese descent, Italians and Germans without due process, not to mention the millions who were incarcerated in the Soviet Union without due process.
3. Having exploited hundreds of thousands as slave laborers – while at the same time the Soviets were deporting hundreds of thousands of Germans and

anyone who had collaborated with them during the war to slave-labor camps.

4. Letting hundreds of thousands die of neglect in ghettos and camps – while during those very months of the IMT, German “disarmed enemy forces” were dying by the hundreds of thousands in American, Canadian, Polish, French and Russian camps, not to mention the millions who had disappeared and were still disappearing in the Soviet Union’s GULag.
5. Having ethnically cleansed hundreds of thousands of Poles from their centuries-old homesteads in the “Warthegau” – while concurrently some ten million German civilians in East Germany and all over eastern Europe were ethnically cleansed from their centuries-old homesteads, with more than two million of them dying in the process.
6. Having mass-murdered innocent (Jewish) civilians by the millions – when more than two million innocent German civilians had been gassed, burned alive and blown to pieces during Allied carpet-bombing campaigns, and died in droves in East Germany and eastern Europe in the biggest ethnic-cleansing campaign the world has ever seen.

The worst hypocrisy of all was reserved for Justice Jackson. As a representative of the very nation which instantly mass-murdered hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians by dropping nuclear bombs on undefended cities of a country that was ready to surrender (Japan), he seriously – and falsely – accused German leaders during the IMT of having mass-murdered

20,000 innocent Jewish civilians with a nuclear blast! Here is the United States' chief prosecutor Jackson speaking during the IMT (IMT, Vol. 16, pp. 529f.):

"And certain experiments were also conducted and certain researches conducted in atomic energy, were they not? [...] Now, I have certain information, which was placed in my hands, of an experiment which was carried out near Auschwitz [...]. The purpose of the experiment was to find a quick and complete way of destroying people without the delay and trouble of shooting and gassing and burning, as it had been carried out [...]. A village, a small village was provisionally erected, with temporary structures, and in it approximately 20,000 Jews were put. By means of this newly invented weapon of destruction [= nuclear bomb], these 20,000 people were eradicated almost instantaneously, and in such a way that there was no trace left of them;"

During the IMT, Jackson aptly described what this trial was essentially all about:

"As a military tribunal, this Tribunal is a continuation of the war effort of the Allied nations. As an International Tribunal, it is not bound by the procedural and substantive refinements of our respective judicial or constitutional systems [...]." (IMT, Vol. 19, p. 398)

This mockery of international justice found its stage at the Nuremberg Court House, where the show unfolded from 14 November 1945 to 1 October 1946.

1.3. The Structure

By mid-1945, the Allies had designated 24 Germans, among the hundreds captured, as “major war criminals.” These would be subject to the IMT’s unprecedented brand of justice. Of the 24, the two highest-ranking men were Hermann Göring, president of the German parliament (1932–1945) and head of the *Luftwaffe*, Germany’s air force (1935–1945), as well as Martin Bormann, chief of the Reich Chancellery (1941–1945). Since Bormann was missing but believed to be alive, he was tried *in absentia*. Both men were sentenced to death, but Göring committed suicide before his execution. The remaining 22 men, all held in custody, were, in alphabetical order:⁶

- Karl Dönitz, head of the *Kriegsmarine* (German Navy, 1943–1945): ten years imprisonment.
- Hans Frank, head of the General Government in occupied Poland (1939–1945): death sentence.
- Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior (1933–1943), Reich Leader (1933–1945), Protector of Bohemia and Moravia (occupied Czechia, 1943–1945): death sentence.
- Hans Fritzsche, popular radio commentator and head of the German wartime government’s news division: acquitted.
- Walther Funk, Minister of Economics (1938–1945), Reichsbank president (Germany’s Central Bank, 1939–1945): life imprisonment.

⁶ See *IMT*, Vol. 22, pp. 524–587 for the verdicts, and pp. 588f. for the sentences

- Rudolf Hess, Hitler's Deputy (1933–1941): life imprisonment.
- Alfred Jodl, Chief of Operations Staff of the Wehrmacht's *Oberkommando* (Supreme Command, 1939–1945): death sentence.
- Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Chief of the *Reichssicherheitshauptamt* (Reich Security Main Office), Germany's Department of Homeland Security (1942–1945) and highest-ranking SS leader to be tried: death sentence.
- Wilhelm Keitel, head of the Wehrmacht's *Oberkommando* (Supreme Command, 1938–1945): death sentence.
- Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, major industrialist; found medically unfit for trial.
- Robert Ley, head of *Deutsche Arbeitsfront* (DAF, German Labor Front, 1933–1945): committed suicide three days after being indicted.
- Erich Raeder, Commander in Chief of the *Kriegsmarine*, Germany's navy (1935–1943): life imprisonment.
- Joachim von Ribbentrop, Minister of Foreign Affairs (1938–1945): death sentence.
- Alfred Rosenberg, leading racial theorist and Minister of the Eastern Occupied Territories (1941–1945): death sentence.
- Fritz Sauckel, *Gauleiter* (district leader) of Thuringia, and General Plenipotentiary for Labor Deployment (1942–1945): death sentence.
- Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank president (Germany's Central Bank, 1933–1939) and Minister of Eco-

- nomics (1934–1937): acquitted.
- Arthur Seyss-Inquart, *Reichskommissar* of the occupied Netherlands (1940–1945): death sentence.
 - Albert Speer, architect, and Minister of Armaments (1942–1945): twenty years imprisonment.
 - Julius Streicher, *Gauleiter* of Franconia (1929–1940) and publisher of the weekly tabloid newspaper *Der Stürmer*: death sentence.
 - Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Minister of Foreign Affairs (1932–1938): fifteen years imprisonment.
 - Franz von Papen, Chancellor of Germany (1932) and Vice-Chancellor (1933–1934): acquitted.
 - Baldur von Schirach, Head of the Hitler Youth (1933–1940), Reich Leader of Youth Education (1940–1945), and *Gauleiter* of Vienna (1940–1945): twenty years imprisonment.

Each of them could be charged with any one, or any combination, of the above-listed four charges. Twelve men were in fact indicted on all four counts. Verdict was then rendered for each man on each individual count. A guilty verdict on even one count could suffice for the death penalty.

In order to implement the tribunal, each of the four national powers supplied one judge and one leading prosecutor, along with a support team of many individuals. These leading men were as follows:

	Judge	Lead Prosecutor
Britain:	Geoffrey Lawrence	Hartley Shawcross
US:	Francis Biddle	Robert Jackson
France:	Henri de Vabres	François de Menthon
USSR:	Iona Nikitchenko	Roman Rudenko

British Judge Lawrence also served as president of the IMT. The U.S. team was extensive, and included such men as Telford Taylor, Thomas J. Dodd, William Walsh and Walter Brudno. On the British side, Shawcross was supported by David Maxwell-Fyfe, John Wheeler-Bennett and Mervyn Griffith-Jones.

Notable, though, was the extensive Jewish presence on both the American and British teams from the very beginning. Roosevelt's close confidant Samuel Rosenman "crafted... the founding document of the IMT," together with Jackson (Townsend 2012, pp. 173f.). British Jews at the trial itself included Maxwell-Fyfe, Benjamin Kaplan, Murray Bernays, David Marcus and Hersh Lauterpacht. Jewish-American prosecutors or advisors were far more numerous; they included William Kaplan, Richard Sonnenfeldt, Randolph Newman, Raphael Lemkin, Sidney Alderman, Benjamin Ferencz, Robert Kempner, Cecilia Goetz, Ralph Goodman, Gustav Gilbert, Leon Goldensohn, Siegfried Ramler, Hannah Wartenberg and Hedy Epstein.

The striking Jewish presence was noted at the time by the (non-Jewish) American Thomas Dodd. In a letter to his wife of 20 September 1945, he explained his concerns about Jewish dominance:

"The staff continues to grow every day. Col. [Benjamin] Kaplan is now here, as a mate, I assume, for Commander [William] Kaplan. Dr. [Randolph] Newman has arrived and I do not know how many more. It is all a silly business – but 'silly' really isn't the right word. One would expect that some of these people would have sense enough to put an end to this kind of a parade. [...] You will understand when I tell

you that this staff is about 75% Jewish." (Dodd 2007, p. 135)

Dodd clearly felt that this undermined the integrity of the trials:

"[T]he Jews should stay away from this trial – for their own sake. For – mark this well – the charge 'a war for the Jews' is still being made, and in the post-war years it will be made again and again. The too-large percentage of Jewish men and women here will be cited as proof of this charge. Sometimes it seems that the Jews will never learn about these things. They seem intent on bringing new difficulties down on their own heads. I do not like to write about this matter [...] but I am disturbed about it. They are pushing and crowding and competing with each other, and with everyone else. They will try the case I guess." (Ibid., pp. 135f.)

Who had decided that it was appropriate to have dozens of Jews on the prosecution? Who believed that anything like 75% representation was acceptable, from a nation that had, at best, 2% Jews? And why?

1.4. Structural Problems

Mounting a defense for the defendants during the IMT was borderline impossible for many structural problems that the Allies had put in place, either deliberately or as an inevitable result of their occupational policies.

1.4.1. Finding Representation

The best defenders would have been German lawyers familiar with the details of the German government and military, and sympathetic to their cause. However, most of these lawyers were barred from practicing law because they had been involved in German official affairs or were members of organization deemed criminal in nature by the Allies. This left lawyers of lower tiers with less experience who were likely unsympathetic to the defendant's cause.

1.4.2. Paying Representation

The defendants' properties, funds and assets had largely been confiscated, and what was left was usually devalued by the collapse of the Reichmark's value at war's end. Hence, the defendants could not afford to hire large legal teams, and they most certainly could not hope to get support from the German government, which no longer existed, or from any group of sympathizers, who would have been disbanded and arrested by the Allies, had they dared make a public appearance.

1.4.3. Access to Prosecution Files

The Allies confiscated tons of documents from all over Germany. Much of it was brought to the Allies' document center in Paris, where a large team of hundreds of legal clerks sifted through the material in search of incriminating evidence. Thousands of documents were eventually cherry-picked by the prosecution to bolster their case. However, none of the defense lawyers was

ever granted access to this pool of documents. No defense team can prepare any legal case without access to the files of the prosecution. The only material that the defense lawyers ever saw were the thousands of pre-selected incriminating documents. If they wanted to find exonerating documents, they were on their own. However, with no noteworthy financial resources or manpower at their disposal, such a search for any left-over documents not confiscated and hidden by the Allies had little chance of success.

1.4.4. Impediments

To make matters worse, German lawyers couldn't just travel through Germany in search of documents or witnesses. The Allies had carved up Germany into occupational zones, and traveling through them and across zone borders was restricted. Furthermore, many potential witnesses for the defense were either arrested and inaccessible to defense lawyers, or they would put themselves in acute danger of getting arrested, should they agree to testify on behalf of the defense. Here is a concise list of challenges the defense faced during the IMT:

- *Defendants*: threats and psychological torture; prolonged interrogations; confiscation of personal property.
- *Witnesses* for the defense: intimidation, threats, even arrests; withholding of defense witnesses; forced testimonies.
- *Evidence*: “proof” based on hearsay; documents of arbitrary kinds; disappearance of exonerating evi-

dence; distorted affidavits; tendentious translations; twisted meaning of documents.

- *Procedure*: dishonest simultaneous translations; arbitrarily rejected motions to introduce evidence; confiscation of files; refusal to provide defense access to documents; systematic obstruction of the defense's efforts by the prosecution.

1.4.5. Rules of Procedure

The IMT started out with every prosecutor and judge assuming that all defendants were considered guilty unless proven innocent. The very nature of the IMT demanded relatively rapid verdicts for a large number of people, which effectively prohibited time-consuming but essential phases of evidence-collection and refutation, on-site visits, expert reports, and the like. However, the prosecution did not intend to spend time on this, and the defense could not afford it due to financial and manpower restrictions. Time-cutting measures were even integrated into the very rules of the IMT. Article 19 of the London Statute, for example, states:

“The Tribunal shall not be bound by technical rules of evidence. It shall adopt and apply to the greatest possible extent expeditious and non-technical procedure, and shall admit any evidence which it deems to have probative value.” (IMT, Vol. 1, p. 15)

In other words, testimony did not have to be confirmed with material or forensic evidence. The IMT could accept virtually any statement as fact: opinion, hearsay,

rumor, inference, belief. The top priority was “expeditiousness.”

Furthermore, any facts that the court chose to take as “common knowledge,” no matter how that knowledge was obtained or how improbable these facts were, required no proof or evidence at all. This was known as “judicial notice.” Hence, we have Article 21:

“The Tribunal shall not require proof of facts of common knowledge, but shall take judicial notice thereof. It shall also take judicial notice of official governmental documents and reports of the United Nations, including the acts and documents of the committees set up in the various Allied countries for the investigation of war crimes, and the records and findings of military or other Tribunals of any of the United Nations.” (Ibid.)

This “common knowledge” included any alleged “fact” established by any authority or commission of any Allied country, whether in documents, verdicts, acts, reports, or other records. Once the court had taken judicial notice of something, it stood as an established fact and could not be challenged. If the defendant happened to disagree, he had no recourse.

Some of the “facts” which the IMT accepted as common knowledge were fraudulent reports written by Soviet investigative commissions about alleged atrocities committed at places such as Auschwitz, Majdanek and Treblinka (see the respective subsection in Section 2.2. “Expert Reports”). Other “facts” were those created by verdicts of Allied show trials prior to the IMT, such as those staged by the Soviet Union in Krasnodar and Kharkov, where accusations of mass murder with

so-called gas vans were levied (see Subsection 2.1.3. “Soviet Union”, of Section 2.1. “Allied Show Trials”); or those that unfolded under British and American aegis in West Germany, where it has been solidly documented that both American and British investigators systematically tortured German defendants to extract false confessions. (See Section 2.3. “Testimony by Torture.”)

Therefore, the IMT was a highly problematic event consisting of criminal actions against helpless detainees, and “confessions” obtained under the worst conditions imaginable. It is hardly surprising that it found prominent critics, even among Westerners. Take, for example, U.S. jurist Harlan Fiske Stone, who served on the U.S. Supreme Court from 1926 until his death in 1946. In his final year, he described the situation as follows (in Mason 1956, p. 716):

“[Chief U.S. prosecutor] Jackson is away conducting his high-grade lynching party in Nuremberg. I don’t mind what he does to the Nazis, but I hate to see the pretense that he is running a court and proceeding according to common law. This is a little too sanctimonious a fraud to meet my old-fashioned ideas.”

He was not speaking metaphorically; eleven of the 23 men were ultimately sentenced to death, and nine of them executed by hanging. Göring committed suicide shortly before his scheduled execution, while the eleventh death sentence against Bormann was only declaratory in nature, since he was not present.

U.S. judge Charles Wennerstrum, who presided over the seventh of the 12 later NMT trials, the “Hos-

tage Case,” stated the obvious: “The victor in any war is not the best judge of the war crime guilt.” The whole system was “devoted to whitewashing the Allies and placing sole blame for World War II upon Germany” (Foust 1948).



Charles F. Wennerstrum

The reflections of lawyer and U.S. senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) are also pertinent. Though not directly involved in the trials, Taft took an interest in events happening in postwar Europe, and he was generally appalled at the brutality and harshness of the victorious Allies. Just after the conclusion of the IMT on 1 October 1946, Taft offered a stinging indictment of the entire trial process based primarily on the principle that one cannot, after the fact, create laws by which individuals can then be prosecuted (Taft 2003, p. 200):

“I believe that most Americans view with discomfort the war trials which have just been concluded in Germany and are proceeding in Japan. They violate that fundamental principle of American law that a man cannot be tried under an ex post facto statute. The hanging of the 11 men convicted at Nuremberg will be a blot on the American record which we shall long regret.

The trial of the vanquished by the victors cannot be impartial, no matter how it is hedged about with the forms of justice. I question whether the hanging of those who, however

despicable, were the leaders of the German people, will ever discourage the making of aggressive war, for no one makes aggressive war unless he expects to win. About this whole judgment there is the spirit of vengeance, and vengeance is seldom justice."

Overall, the IMT was a highly flawed and tendentious mock trial aimed not at truth or justice but at revenge, punishment and ideological hegemony, by a staff that was disproportionately Jewish.

1.4.6. Documenting the Trials

Documentation on the IMT is extensive. The full proceedings, mostly in the form of transcripts and documents submitted as evidence, were published shortly after the trials. In hard-copy format, it comprises 42 volumes, each running to 500 or 600 pages. Only the largest research universities have actual copies, but fortunately it is now available for free online. The work, published in 1947, appears under two titles: *The Trial of German Major War Criminals*, and *Trial of the Major War Criminals before the IMT*. It is also referred to as the "Blue Series" or the "Blue Set" due to the blue cloth these 1947 volumes were bound with. The full series is online at the US Library of Congress website (www.loc.gov). However, a comparison of the trial's original sound recordings with the published transcripts has revealed that the transcripts are not always accurate. Some passages have been excised (see the case of Julius Streicher). Some statements made in foreign languages were inaccurately translated; this mostly concerns the de-

fendants' German testimonies. Furthermore, even the spoken English words were at times misrepresented.

There is one huge gap, however, that needs to be considered when perusing this documentation: The vast amount of evidence submitted by the defense was almost completely ignored, and very little of it was published in the 42 volumes. For example, the defense submitted 312,022 notarized affidavits on various topics (IMT, Vol. 22, p. 176), most of them in German, only a few of which were ever translated. Hence, the majority of this material could not be assessed and was therefore basically ignored by the court. A similar situation is given for the I.G. Farben Trial, where the defense submitted a vast number of affidavits, but they were all ignored by the courts.⁷ This evidence has largely disappeared from the radar of historians, as it was never published anywhere. It stands to reason that other evidence submitted by the defense did not fare better either. No wonder, therefore, that the world has a skewed perception of this trial: Its framework and conditions have never been fairly presented to the wider public.

1.4.7. Further Reading

Many books have been written by mainstream historians about the IMT, but few of them looked beyond the surface of the official trial records as published by the U.S. occupational forces in Germany in 1947. Only British historian David Irving has thoroughly investigated the background story of this trial by consulting

⁷ See Mattogno 2024 for much of the contents of those exonerating testimonies.

archival material. See his book titled *Nuremberg: The Last Battle*, Focal Point, London, 1996.

Furthermore, only one legal expert has thoroughly analyzed the problematic legal framework and the many problems resulting from it: August von Knieriem, a German lawyer who was indicted by the Americans during one of the twelve Nuremberg Military Tribunals conducted after the IMT. Von Knieriem was ultimately acquitted, and then sat down and wrote a very detailed analysis. Unfortunately, his book on the topic is available only in German: *Nürnberg: Rechtliche und menschliche Probleme* (*Legal and Human Problems*), Klett, Stuttgart, 1953.

2. Creating “Evidence”

2.1. Allied Show Trials prior to the IMT

Four pre-IMT trials deserve a brief discussion: 1) U.S. trials conducted at Dachau, 2) UK trials conducted in Bergen-Belsen, 3) USSR trials during the war with one focus on so-called gas vans, and 4) Poland’s trial at war’s end about the Majdanek Camp.

2.1.1. United States – the Dachau Trials

The U.S. occupational authorities in postwar Germany conducted a series of trials against members of the German armed forces and of the SS and Waffen SS. These were mainly about alleged crimes committed against inmates in the various concentration camps which had been liberated by the Americans, such as Dachau, Flossenbürg, Mauthausen, Nordhausen and Buchenwald, as well as alleged war crimes against downed Allied pilots and U.S. soldiers fallen into German captivity.

Benjamin Ferencz was put in charge of collecting incriminating evidence for the U.S.’s war-crimes branch in the American zone of occupation. This young Harvard law graduate was a Hungarian-born

U.S. Jew of merely 25 years of age. He later was appointed chief prosecutor of the *Einsatzgruppen* Trial, which was Case 9 of the Nuremberg Military Tribunal (NMT, Vol. 4).

In later years, Ferencz made several revealing statements about the conditions he had set during his efforts to collect “evidence” for the trials he prosecuted. Here are a few quotes that need no further comment (see Wear 2020 for sources):



Benjamin Ferencz

“I was there for the liberation, as a sergeant in the Third Army, General Patton’s Army, and my task was to collect camp records and witness testimony, which became the basis for prosecutions. [...] But the Dachau trials were utterly contemptible. There was nothing resembling the rule of law. More like court-martials. For example, they might bring in 20 or 30 people, line them up, each one with a number on a card tied around his neck. The court would consist of three officers. None of them had any legal education as far as I could make out; it was coincidental if they did. One officer was assigned as defense counsel, another as prosecutor, the senior one presiding. The prosecutor would get up and say something like this: We accuse all of you of being accomplices to crimes against humanity and war crimes and mistreatment of prisoners of war and other brutalities in the camp, between 1942 and 1943, what do you have to say for yourself? Each de-

defendant would be given about a minute to state his case, which was usually, not guilty. One trial for instance, which lasted two minutes, convicted 10 people and sentenced them all to death."

Ferencz admitted in an interview that he used threats and intimidation to obtain confessions:

"You know how I got witness statements? I'd go into a village where, say, an American pilot had parachuted and been beaten to death and line everyone up against the wall. Then I'd say, 'Anyone who lies will be shot on the spot.'"

On another occasion, Ferencz casually explained how he obtained confessions from SS men in captivity. He stripped them naked, and after a while explained to them:

"[N]ow listen, you and I are gonna have an understanding right now. I am a Jew – I would love to kill you and mark you down as auf der Flucht erschossen [shot while trying to escape], but I'm gonna do what you would never do. You are gonna sit down and write out exactly what happened – when you entered the camp, who was there, how many died, why they died, everything else about it. Or, you don't have to do that – you are under no obligation – you can write a note of five lines to your wife, and I will try to deliver it."

Needless to say, this way Ferencz got any confession he wanted.

Interviewed at age 85, he related the following anecdote, exposing his attitude toward the defendants he was prosecuting after the war (Brzezinski 2005):

"I once saw DPs [Displaced Persons] beat an SS man and then strap him to the steel gurney of a crematorium. They

slid him in the oven, turned on the heat and took him back out. Beat him again, and put him back in until he was burnt alive. I did nothing to stop it. I suppose I could have brandished my weapon or shot in the air, but I was not inclined to do so. Does that make me an accomplice to murder?"

Ferencz was not an impartial observer. He was the person who defined and controlled the conditions under which "evidence" for the Dachau trials was gathered. It stands to reason that the medieval witch trials were in many regards more humane than what Ferencz staged at Dachau.

These Dachau trials stretched from August 1945 until December 1947, prosecuted 1,672 German defendants in 489 separate proceedings, and ended with almost three quarters of the defendants getting convicted; 297 death penalties and 279 life sentences were handed down. The investigations and hearings of these trials were conducted at the compounds of the former Dachau Concentration Camp. A few other, similar trials were held at Ludwigsburg (Württemberg), Darmstadt (Hesse) and Salzburg (Austria).

All highly questionable features that defined the IMT also applied to these trials, which were held under the same rules. (See Section 1.4. "Structural Problems" of the IMT in the previous chapter.) However, the framework of the Dachau Trials was much worse, due to the following features:⁸

- The burden of proof was on the defense, meaning

⁸ For a more detail discussion with source references, see Section 2.3. "Testimony by Torture" as well as Rudolf 2024, pp. 86-96; 2023, pp. 406-411.

that a defendant was considered guilty until proven innocent.

- Any official of any Third Reich military or civilian authority was subject to “Automatic Arrest,” meaning that he or she could be arrested and kept detained indefinitely without any court order or any recourse. Often, the only way out for a person in that situation was cooperation with the detaining authorities, often consisting of signing false affidavits meant to incriminate someone else.
- Charges against people in automatic arrest were cooked up by the prosecuting authorities using so-called “stage shows” or “reviews”: The prosecuting authorities assembled former concentration-camp inmates and placed them in an auditorium of a theater or cinema. The persons in automatic arrest were placed on an illuminated stage, while the former concentration-camp inmates sat in a dark room and were allowed to make any kind of wild accusation. If – contrary to expectations – no accusations were made, or if the accusations weren’t damaging enough, the prosecution “lent a helping hand,” persuading the inmates to make accusations, often accompanied by the grossest intimidation and threats. This mockery of justice ended only when an American officer donned an SS uniform and appeared on the stage before the howling witnesses, who promptly incriminated him as a concentration-camp thug.
- “Second-degree” interrogation: interrogations lasting many hours or even days with little or no food,

- water, or any breaks; false incriminating statements of others; outright lies about existing incriminating evidence; threats of torture or extradition to the Soviet Union. These were the methods to obtain confessions or incriminating statements against others.
- From the records and transcripts of these interrogations, the prosecutors stitched together “affidavits,” in which the exonerating passages were deleted, and the content was often distorted by rewording.
 - Unsigned affidavits and “copies” of documents, as well as statements from hearsay were admitted as proof.
 - Defendants had no legal counsel during the pre-trial investigations.
 - The court-appointed attorneys assigned once the trial started were often Allied citizens with poor, if any, command of the German language, and little interest in defending the defendants, sometimes even acting like prosecutors, threatening the defendants and advising them to make false confessions.
 - Defense attorneys often received only partial and reluctant access to the files; conversations with defendants were only permitted shortly before commencement of the trial, sometimes even only during the trial, and only in the presence of the Allied prosecution personnel.
 - Before the trial, the defense was often only informed of the main points of the indictment in terms of generalities.
 - Motions to interrogate witnesses or to raise objec-

tions to evidence introduced by the prosecution – such as extorted statements – were usually rejected. But worst of all were the interrogations of the “third degree.” Here is what an extraordinary commission of the U.S. Congress, headed by Edward L. van Roden, a Pennsylvania judge, and Gordon Simpson, justice at the Texas Supreme Court, had to say about this, among other things (Roden 1949, pp. 21f.):

“Our investigators would put a black hood over the accused’s head and then punch him in the face with brass knuckles, kick him, and beat him with a rubber hose. Many of the German defendants had teeth knocked out. Some had their jaws broken. All but two of the Germans, in the 139 cases we investigated, had been kicked in the testicles beyond repair. This was Standard Operating Procedure with American investigators.”

“Evidence” gathered and verdicts rendered during these trials were then considered judicial “truths” that could not be challenged by the defense in later tribunals, such as the IMT and the subsequent Nuremberg Military Tribunals.

2.1.2. United Kingdom – the Belsen Trial

The British conducted three trials on crimes allegedly committed at the Bergen-Belsen Camp. However, only the first was of major importance, hence I will focus on it here exclusively. This trial was staged between 17 September and 17 November 1945 against 45 SS men and women, some of whom had been transferred from Auschwitz to Bergen-Belsen toward the end of the war,

just as were many inmates. Among them were Josef Kramer and Franz Hössler. Therefore, the charges concerned crimes allegedly committed at the Bergen-Belsen Camp as well as at Auschwitz.

In preparation for this trial, the 77 defendants arrested in this context as well as many other German members of the SS and other organizations were interrogated extensively in various British interrogation centers, such as Bad Nenndorf, which quickly gained the reputation of being torture centers. British investigation files declassified some 60 years later revealed that almost all prisoners in these centers

had been tortured in the most bestial ways in attempts at extracting incriminating confessions from them, or simply for pure lust for vengeance.

The Bergen-Belsen Camp's last commandant, Josef Kramer, although severely abused in captivity, did not budge and told the tragic story of Bergen-Belsen's slide



Josef Kramer



Franz Hössler

into chaos due to *force majeure* as it was (Phillips 1949, pp. 721-737).

A special case is Pery Broad, an SS man deployed at Auschwitz who ingratiated himself with the British in order to get exempted from prosecution. To achieve this, he voluntarily submitted an absurd “confession”



Pery Broad

about mass murder at Auschwitz that formed one of the bases from which the prosecution developed their Auschwitz narrative at the first Bergen-Belsen Trial.⁹ Another mainstay of the British Auschwitz narrative are the “confessions” extorted from former camp commandant Rudolf Höss, who was not put on trial by the British but nevertheless experienced a particularly harsh torture treatment.¹⁰ His later affidavit and testimony before the IMT played a pivotal role in convincing most defendants that the mass-murder charges must indeed be true.

On the other side of the trial were former Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen inmates who, evidently inspired by a matching lust for revenge and a general anti-SS hysteria, made the most outrageous and nonsensical claims as to what transpired at Bergen-Belsen and/or

⁹ For a discussion of Broad’s “confession” and later testimony, see Mattogno 2016c, pp. 57-63; Rudolf 2023, pp. 455-457; Graf 2019, pp. 273-281.

¹⁰ See Subsection 3.2.11. on Höss.

at Auschwitz. No claim was preposterous enough to trigger any skepticism among the prosecution or the court, and none of these lies were ever challenged by the defense lawyers, all of them British nationals who were not much more than stooges of the prosecution making sure that the defendants did not revolt against this travesty of justice.

Many of the perjuring inmate witnesses were women who had been transferred from Auschwitz to Bergen-Belsen and placed there in the women's camp. Most prominent among those liars are:¹¹

- Charles Bendel – Hermine Kranz
- Regina Bialek – Sofia Litwinska
- Ada Bimko – Regina Plucer
- Jeannette Kaufmann – Roman Sompolski

Twelve of the first Bergen-Belsen trial defendants, including Kramer, were executed; the others were released within the next several years, no matter their prison terms. (On the official story of the first Bergen-Belsen trial with many witness testimonies, see Phillips 1949.)

2.1.3. Soviet Union – the Gas-Van Show Trials

2.1.3.1. Krasnodar

Krasnodar is a city northwest of the Caucasus Mountains, today with over a million inhabitants, but much less during the Second World War. It was occupied by

¹¹ For a succinct analysis of these witnesses' mendacious tales, see the entries in my *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, Armreg 2025.

German forces in August of 1942. After the defeat during the Battle of Stalingrad in early 1943, German forces withdrew from the Caucasus area in order to avoid getting cut off.

The Soviets subsequently reoccupied the area and prepared a Stalinist show trial against eleven local Soviet citizens accused of having collaborated with the Germans, among other things by allegedly assisting them in killing civilians “by hanging, mass shootings, and use of poison gases.” The latter was said to have been com-



Charles S. Bendel



Roman Sompolinski

mitted by the use of so-called gas vans.

The trial itself took place between 14 and 17 July 1943. The conditions of the Krasnodar Trial were of the worst kind imaginable. It was a stage show following a preordained script, where every actor played a theatrical role. The defendants had been abused and tortured so much that, during the trial, they were either completely apathetic, or they enthusiastically embraced their charges. Defense lawyers were additional prose-

cutors, and the entire trial was geared toward teaching all Soviet citizens a lesson that collaborating with the Germans, which happened on a grand scale throughout the war, would be punished with the death penalty or decades-long jail time in Siberia.

The prosecution claimed that more than 6,000 civilians were poisoned in trucks with carbon monoxide using their Diesel-engine exhaust gas, although that exhaust gas is unsuited for executions due to its lack of toxicity.¹² A certain witness Kotov claimed to have survived a gas-van gassing by ripping off his shirt, peeing on it, and holding that urine-soaked rag to his mouth and nose. However, carbon monoxide does not get absorbed by moisture, urine or not, so it wouldn't have had any effect. Clearly, these charges have been freely invented and backed up with fraudulent arguments and testimonies by perjurious witnesses.

The prosecution claimed moreover that they had exhumed and forensically investigated the remains of the victims extracted from mass graves. The Soviet forensic experts allegedly managed to prove the presence of carbon monoxide in the victims' blood. However, after several months of decomposing in mass graves, it can be safely ruled out that anyone was able to establish anything about remnants of carbon monoxide in severely rotten tissue samples.

Krasnodar is not mentioned in any German report by the *Einsatzgruppen*. The only proof the Soviets could come up with was a series of photographs allegedly showing exhumed victims near Krasnodar. However,

¹² See Berg's paper in Rudolf 2024, pp. 421-462.

the photo with the most bodies visible shows perhaps 100 to 150 bodies arranged haphazardly on the ground.

Therefore, there is little if any proof that there was any kind of massacre in that city during the brief German occupation.¹³

2.1.3.2. Kharkov

The northwestern Ukrainian city of Kharkov (today spelled Kharkiv) had some 700,000 inhabitants, when it was occupied by German forces in late October 1941. The city changed hands three times in 1943, and was ultimately reconquered by the Soviets in late August 1943.

In a repeat performance of what had been staged earlier in Krasnodar, the Soviets prepared another Stalinist show trial, this time against three captured German soldiers and one local Soviet citizen accused of having collaborated with the Germans. The charges were, among other things, that these defendants had been involved in hanging, shooting and asphyxiating “many tens of thousands” Soviet civilians. The asphyxiation was again said to have been committed by the use of so-called gas vans.

The trial itself took place between 15 and 18 December 1943. The conditions of the Kharkov Trial were basically identical to that of the Krasnodar Trial (see the previous subsection). In addition to teaching all Soviet citizens a lesson that collaborating with the Germans will be punished severely, this show trial had

¹³ For more details, see Bourttman 1943; Alvarez 2023, pp. 20-22, 111-122.

the additional purpose of portraying the Germans as being much worse butchers than the Soviets. After the German discovery and propagandistic exploitation of the mass graves of Soviet mass-murder victims at Katyn and Vinnitsa earlier that year, the Soviets felt a keen need to get back at the Germans.

While the prosecution claimed only some 7,000 civilian victims in total for Krasnodar, that death toll was significantly increased during the Kharkov Trial to 30,000. As during the Krasnodar Trial, here, too, the prosecution and its coached witnesses asserted that the asphyxiation occurred in trucks with carbon monoxide emitted by Diesel engines. However, as mentioned earlier, that exhaust gas is unsuited for executions due to its lack of toxicity.

Just as in the case of Krasnodar, the prosecution repeated its claim that they had exhumed and forensically investigated the remains of the victims extracted from mass graves. They claimed that their forensic experts had established the presence of carbon monoxide in the victims' blood. However, after a year or two of decomposing in mass graves, it can be safely ruled out that anyone was able to establish anything about remnants of carbon monoxide in severely rotten tissue samples.

The three German defendants were groomed to make all kinds of absurd statements. Among them, what Hitler supposedly ordered (how would they know?), and how gassings at Auschwitz were being carried out: by suddenly switching showers spouting water to emit gas instead. This preposterous nonsense



Drawing of bodies allegedly found at the Drobitsky Ravine near Kharkiv, presented by the Soviets as a photo.

demonstrates once more the ludicrous nature of these Stalinist show trials.

Kharkov is mentioned only once in the reports by the *Einsatzgruppen*. In mid-December 1941, 305 Jews are said to have been executed in this city by *Einsatzgruppe* C. In addition to this, Jews in Kharkov are mentioned in three *Einsatzgruppen* reports of early 1942. However, these only report about the registration of all Jews, the preparation of new accommodations for them, and their relocation to these new accommodations.

Two images exist that are claimed to be photos of a mass grave near Kharkov allegedly taken by the Soviets during some exhumation work. However, these are clearly drawings. Also, if those bodies were in the process of getting exhumed, there would be soil among and on top of some of the bodies. However, the bodies visible in these images have been drawn with no soil anywhere. (See the illustration on the previous page.)

There is also a certainly genuine film footage showing the exhumation work of a Soviet commission at a

mass grave of maybe a few hundred bodies. However, orthodox sources contradict one another as to what this footage shows. Most of them insist that these are victims at Babi Yar, although the visible landscape shows no resemblance with that ravine near Kiev. Some close-up frames suggest that these victims wore uniforms when killed, hence may simply be battle casualties or deceased PoWs.

Therefore, just as in the case of Krasnodar, there is no independent evidence that could reliably verify the inflated death-toll claims made by the Soviets regarding Kharkov.¹⁴

2.1.4. Poland – the Majdanek Trial

The only relevant Polish trial conducted prior to the IMT was that which dealt with crimes claimed to have been perpetrated at the Majdanek Camp, which was located at the outskirts of the Polish city of Lublin. This trial was staged at Lublin from 27 November to 2 December 1944. Four members of the SS camp staff and two *Kapos* (inmate foremen) captured by the Soviets when overrunning the camp were accused of murder and abuse of prisoners. The proceedings were a typical Stalinist show trial, where the focus was not on the individual defendant's alleged crimes, but on painting a horrific picture of alleged German atrocities committed in Poland in general, and in Majdanek in particular.

For example, one prosecutor claimed that half a million Germans had been involved at Majdanek in the

¹⁴ For more details, see again Bourttman 2008, as well as Alvarez 2023, pp. 122-129; Mattogno 2022, pp. 725-737.

“well-organized machinery for killing defenseless people.” Another prosecutor made a witness confirm that the Germans had planned “the extermination of the Slavic peoples in Majdanek.” Another had a defendant describe in detail how children were gassed in an unspecified gas chamber. The witness saw how the children’s lungs burst due to the gas, making them bleed out of mouth and nose. However, none of the gasses claimed to have been used at Majdanek – carbon monoxide and hydrogen cyanide – has such an effect. Therefore, it is undeniable that this show trial was orchestrated.

The methods used to make the defendants cooperative can be gleaned from the fact that one of the defendants committed suicide during the trial. The defense lawyers didn’t help either, as they acted like auxiliary prosecutors who expressed their revulsion at their client’s alleged crimes, and displayed their unwillingness to defend them.

The prosecution’s atrocity claims were based substantially on the bogus conclusions of a mixed Soviet-Polish investigative commission. They asserted the existence of seven homicidal gas chambers inside the Majdanek Camp, claimed that over a million bodies of mass-murder victims had been cremated in the camp’s cremation furnaces, and that mass graves contained a further 300,000 bodies. All this flies in the face not only of documented and material facts, but also stands in stark contrast to today’s orthodox narrative. In its verdict, the Soviet-Polish judges determined that 1.7 million victims had died at the Majdanek Camp.

All remaining defendants were sentenced to death and hanged one day after the verdict was announced. They were sacrificed on the altar of Soviet-Polish atrocity propaganda designed to crush the German spirit during that final phase of the war, and to justify the targeting of all Germans.¹⁵

The reliability of the claims made during that trial can be gauged by how the Majdanek narrative changed over time. Subsequent generations of Polish historians specializing on the camp's history downgraded several times the initial claims made about Majdanek. The (so far) last such revision occurred in 2005 by museum historian Tomasz Kranz. He dropped the camp's death toll down to 78,000 victims, or not even 4% of what was originally claimed, and relegated five of the seven homicidal gas chambers claimed so far to the dustbins of historiography.¹⁶ Furthermore, Zyklon B as a killing agent was silently dropped. Unsubstantiated claims of infrequent killings with bottled carbon monoxide are the only gassing claims left, and that probably only for cosmetic reasons, because abandoning *all* homicidal gassing claims would look really bad for the trustworthiness of Polish Holocaust historiography. But of course, desperately clinging to obvious lies is even worse in the long run.

¹⁵ For more details, see Graf/Mattogno 2012, pp. 229-233.

¹⁶ See *ibid.*, pp. 260-281; see also the chart reproduced in the introduction to the present study.

2.2. “Expert Reports”

We now turn to the IMT itself. The Soviets, in cooperation with newly established Polish-communist authorities, prepared “expert reports” on all the claimed extermination camps: Auschwitz, Belzec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibór and Treblinka. All these camps were located on what is today Polish territory. Let’s take a look at these “expert reports,” how they stack up in comparison to what orthodox historians claim about these camps today, and what an objective assessment of them reveals.

2.2.1. Auschwitz

Auschwitz was the largest concentration-camp complex of the National-Socialist era. The orthodoxy today considers it the epicenter of the Holocaust, and the world at large sees it as the ultimate symbol of National-Socialist evil.

When the Soviets captured the Auschwitz camp complex on January 27, 1945, their propaganda machine went into overdrive. After initially publishing reports that were full of preposterous lies, such as the claim that the victims of mass murder had been electrocuted at Auschwitz (*Pravda*, February 2, 1945), the Soviets became more systematic with their propaganda efforts. They surveyed some of the vast documentation the Germans had left behind at the Auschwitz Camp, investigated the camps’ remaining structures, and interviewed some 200 witnesses.

After this preliminary work, a combined Soviet-Polish commission of “experts” was formed that set out to write an “expert report” on the alleged extermination capacity of the Auschwitz crematoria. In so doing, they rigged their data in such a way that they could “prove” that, during their operational times, all the gas chambers and crematoria together could (and thus did) exterminate four million people. This “expert report” was the technical basis for a document that was submitted and accepted by the IMT as Document 008-USSR.¹⁷ Stating that it heavily relied on the (mendacious) testimonies of Szlama Dragon and Henryk Tauber,¹⁸ this document contains the following false claims, among others:



Szlama Dragon



Henryk Tauber

– 3 to 5 bodies could fit into each cremation muffle,

¹⁷ *IMT*, Vol. 39, pp. 241-261.

¹⁸ On these two villains, see Mattogno 2022a.

although the Auschwitz cremation furnaces were designed only for one body per muffle at a time, and their small doors would not have allowed for more than two to be inserted at once.

- Cremating a load of 3-5 bodies took 20-30 minutes, although in reality, the cremation of just one body took an hour.
- Death in the gas chambers occurred within 3-5 minutes, which would have been technically impossible. Zyklon B gives off its poison only slowly, and it dissipates through a large room only gradually, so any execution in the way described would be much slower than executions in U.S. gas chambers, which took on average ten minutes. (See Christianson 2010, p. 220.)
- The Birkenau crematoria’s daily capacity allegedly was 10,000 to 12,000 bodies, while their actual theoretical maximum daily capacity stood at some 920 bodies (Rudolf 2024, p. 388).
- The camp’s total death toll amounted to some four million, while the current orthodox narrative insists on roughly one million, with only some 135,500 being documented. (See Part 2 of Mattogno 2023a.)

To undergird this absurd death toll, the Soviets even coaxed the Polish railway employee Franciszek Stanek to “confirm” that five million people had been deported in some 2,000 trains to Auschwitz.¹⁹

None of these false claims could be challenge by the German defendants, as they were contained in an official report of one of the prosecuting powers.

¹⁹ For details, see Mattogno 2021, pp. 293-305.

2.2.2. Belżec

Next on our list is the Belzec Camp near the town of the same name. It was located in the southeast of Poland, close to the border with Ukraine, some 45 miles northwest of the Ukrainian city of Lviv.

No Soviet report exists on that camp, but the Polish War Crimes Office wrote a report on it in 1945. It is claimed there that Jews were killed at Belżec in “special electric installations” by means of “electric current of high voltage.” The same tale can be found in the Polish government’s official report on Belzec and other camps, which the Soviets – as the Poles proxies during the IMT – submitted into evidence in a Russian translation. That report was accepted by the IMT as Document USSR-93. In the session of February 19, 1946, Smirnov quoted the following passage from this report (IMT, Vol. 7, pp. 576f.):

“[...] in the last paragraph on Page 136 of the document book, we may read that Camp Belsen²⁰ was founded in 1940; but it was in 1942 that the special electrical appliances were built in for mass extermination of people. Under the pretext that the people were being led to the bath-house, the doomed were undressed and then driven to the building where the floor was electrified in a special way; there they were killed.”

This was all freely invented, however. This electrocution nonsense has never been accepted as real by any

²⁰ Transcription error of the Russian name “Белжеч” (so in the original Russian document) for Belżec, transcribed for its part from the Polish. In the German version of the protocol, the spelling is “Beldjitzte”, IMG, Vol. 7, pp. 633f.

historian. Yet during the IMT, the German defendants could not challenge this claim, as it was contained in an official report of one of the prosecuting powers.²¹

2.2.3. Chelmno

During the war, the German government considered the Chelmno Camp to be located on their territory, because they had annexed that area in 1939 after Poland's defeat. The German name of the town near that camp was Kulmhof. It is located some 40 miles northwest of the Polish city of Łódź.

In late 1945, Polish investigative judge Władysław Bednarz investigated the activities that presumably unfolded at that camp during the war. He summarized his initial findings in a report dated January 7, 1946. In it, he also laid out his thoughts on how he calculated this camp's death toll. At the end of it, he stated:²²

“Overall, one has to assume a minimum figure of 340,000 victims murdered at Chelmno – men, women and children (even infants).”

In contrast to all other camps discussed here, the orthodoxy pretty much swallowed Bednarz's narrative on Chelmno hook, line and sinker. Not even the collapse of the Eastern Block in 1989-1991 changed much in this regard, in contrast to many of the other camps.

²¹ For detailed studies of the Belzec Camp and its main witnesses, see Mattogno 2004; 2021a&b.

²² Władysław Bednarz, “The Extermination Camp at Chelmno (Kulmhof),” in: *Central Commission for Investigation of German Crimes in Poland*, Vol. I, Warsaw, 1946, p. 6-8.

Bednarz's narrative, including his death-toll estimate, was published in the Polish government's official periodical *Bulletin of the Central Commission for Investigation of German Crimes in Poland* (Bednarz 1946a&b). It was also translated into German and printed as a brochure titled *Vernichtungslager Chelmno in Polen* (*Extermination Camp Chelmno in Poland*; Bednarz 1946c). As such, it was introduced by Soviet prosecutor Smirnov at the IMT on 27 February 1946. It was officially accepted and assigned the document identifier USSR-340, where we again find the death-toll figure of 340,000.²³ This way, that number together with Bednarz's Chelmno narrative in general became unassailable for the German defense.

Today, some orthodox historians claim a considerably lower total death toll of about 150,000, but none challenge Bednarz's narrative in any meaningful way, although the story cobbled together by him is untenable on many levels.²⁴

2.2.4. Majdanek

Majdanek is a Polish nickname for a German wartime concentration camp located in the outskirts of the Polish city of Lublin, near the city district of Majdan Tatarski. The German occupational forces never called that camp Majdanek (meaning Little Majdan), but simply Lublin.

²³ IMT, Vol. 8, pp. 330f. Bednarz's name is misspelled there as "Wladislav Bengash," the camp as "Helmno."

²⁴ In Chelmno, see Alvarez 2023 (gas vans); and specifically Mattogno 2017, as well as Part 2 of Mattogno 2023b.

After the Red Army overran the Majdanek Camp in late July 1944, the Soviets formed a joined Soviet-Polish “expert commission.” It was tasked with investigating the crimes allegedly committed by German occupational authorities in the Majdanek Camp. Their report was finalized on August 23, 1944. This document was later also submitted to the IMT as Document USSR-29 (*IMT*, Vol. 7, p. 590). This way, its claims were accepted as fact via “judicial notice,” and thus became legally unassailable by the German defense.

This report contains the vastly exaggerated total death-toll claim of 1,500,000 victims. It describes in detail six alleged homicidal gas chambers, and mentions in passing a seventh chamber located in the crematorium building. Compare this with the current claims made by orthodox historians about this camp: 78,000 victims, and only two alleged homicidal gas chambers, as mentioned earlier (see p. 52).

As one proof for their mass-murder claim, the Soviets presented photographs of mountains of shoes which they had found in the shoemaker’s workshop. It was admitted only decades later that these shoes did not belong to murdered inmates but had been sent to Majdanek by various German authorities in order to have their material recycled there (Rajca 1992, p. 127).

The Polish-Soviet Commission also appointed a committee of “experts” who wrote a report on the alleged capacity of the five cremation furnaces found at the Majdanek Camp. They claimed that this furnace, built by the Kori Company, operated at a temperature of 1,500°C, that four bodies were stuffed into each

muffle concurrently, and that it took a mere 12 minutes to cremate such a load, resulting in a daily capacity of just under 2,000 bodies. For the six months that this facility operated, this would amount to a maximum capacity of some 360,000 bodies.

That was still not enough, though, because the Polish-Soviet commission claimed in its report submitted to the IMT that 600,000 bodies had been cremated in that facility – plus 400,000 on pyres, 80,000 in the old crematorium with its two oil-fired furnaces, and 300,000 corpses buried in mass graves.

It is a fact, however, that the Kori furnace's muffle had been designed to accommodate only *one* body at a time, which took roughly *one* hour to cremate. It could also not operate safely beyond a temperature of some 1,000°C. At higher temperatures, the refractory material becomes soft and starts to slowly flow (sinter), among other things also fusing with bones placed on it. Since the furnaces show no signs of sintering to this day, it is clear that they never operated at temperatures beyond 1,000°C. Their actual theoretical daily capacity of a 20-hour operating day was thus 100 bodies, or some 18,000 for half a year.²⁵

2.2.5. Sobibór

The Sobibór Camp near the Polish settlement of the same name was located some 47 miles east of Lublin, close to the border to Ukraine. In its official report on a number of camps, the Polish War Crimes Office also

²⁵ For details on those furnaces, see Graf/Mattogno 2012, pp. 99-116.

dealt with the Sobibór Camp, but only in passing in just nine lines; the Jews, it reads there, had been killed in Sobibór in “gas chambers,” but no particulars were given. That claim entered the IMT record as an unsailable fact also via the Soviet Union’s document USSR-93.²⁶

However, that report swept under the carpet some embarrassing facts: the witnesses interrogated by Polish investigative judge Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz had spoken mostly of chlorine as the lethal agents in the Sobibór gas chambers, or of gas fed through shower heads. The floors of the chambers allegedly collapse after the execution, discharging their murdered load into carts running on tracks underneath.²⁷

None of this nonsense was ever taken seriously by anyone, not even Judge Łukaszkiewicz. In his report summarizing his investigations, he ignored all these witness accounts and simply copied the narrative he had invented the year before for the Treblinka Camp (See Rudolf 2025, pp. 45-54). Treblinka is our last stop in the parody of Soviet/Polish “expert reports.”

2.2.6. Treblinka

The Treblinka Camp near the river Bug was located some 50 miles northeast of Warsaw, close to what used to be the German-Soviet demarcation line after the

²⁶ USSR-93, p. 42. At the Nuremberg Trial, Sobibór was mentioned only once in context with Belżec (*IMT*, Vol. 7, pp. 576).

²⁷ See Łukaszkiewicz 1947, and Graf/Kues/Mattogno for a detailed study on Sobibór.

1939 division of Poland between Germany and the USSR.

The killing method mentioned most often and described in detail during the existence of the Treblinka Camp from summer 1942 through summer 1943 was hot steam. It became the prevailing “truth” two months later, when the Warsaw Ghetto’s underground movement composed a long article dated 15 November 1942 that contained a very detailed description of the Treblinka Camp and its operations. It mentions a gas-chamber building killing with steam. By the time the report was written, the camp allegedly had already two million Jewish victims – compared to the roughly 800,000 victims usually claimed by today’s orthodox historians for the camp’s entire existence.

This report was sent to the Polish government in exile in London in early 1943. An English translation titled “Treblinka. Official Report Submitted to the Polish Government” appeared in 1943 in the anthology *The Black Book of Polish Jewry*. Since this was the Polish government’s official position, but also because it was said to be based on an eyewitness account and was very detailed, it was considered reliable, was widely disseminated, and was promptly echoed by numerous subsequent reports and accounts.

Most of these reports were the work of journalists and propagandists, not of first-hand witnesses. Although they claimed to rely on witness accounts, these are never named. This changed after the Treblinka region had been conquered by the Red Army. Soon thereafter, Soviet and Polish commissions were set up

and started interviewing survivors, railway employees and local residents.

The Soviets were the first to set up a commission. As a summary of the testimonies they collected, the commission wrote in its report that executions had been carried out by a machine that “pumped the air out of the room.” Hence execution by vacuum. No historian maintains this today anymore, not the least because the challenges connected with constructing a large vacuum facility capable of withstanding the resulting external pressure would have been insurmountable with the claimed means and time available.

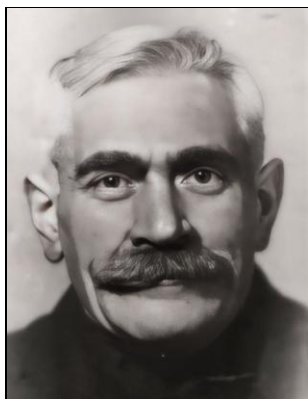
On 15 September 1944, a mixed Polish-Soviet commission claimed that the camp’s gas-chamber facility killed by “pumping the air out of rooms by means of a small car motor,” but later, unnamed chemicals were used instead. The vacuum nonsense was slow to die.

The Polish underground report of November 15, 1942 with its steam chambers ended up being the version submitted as the unassailable “truth” by the Soviets as Document PS-3311 (*IMT*, Vol. 32, pp. 154-158). During the *IMT*, Soviet prosecutor Smirnov brought up the Treblinka Camp by referring to the aforementioned Polish report (Document USSR-93, *IMT*, Vol. 8, pp. 239f.):

“On page 70 of the Russian text of this report, you find a passage from the statement of Jakob Vernik [recte: Jankiel Wiernik], a carpenter from Warsaw, who spent a year in the extermination camp of Treblinka 2.”

But then, when quoting Wiernik, he left out what he had written about the murder method. In fact, Wiernik

had plagiarized the Polish underground report of November 15, 1942, but had swapped the steam chambers with engine-exhaust chambers (see Rudolf 2025, p. 59). When quoting the Polish report, Smirnov also omitted any reference to the murder methods claimed in it (hot steam and electrocu-



Jankiel Wiernik

tions).²⁸ Evidently, Smirnov knew that the chaotic claims about Treblinka's alleged murder methods – was it vacuum, electrocution, steam, some chemical or engine exhaust? – made it impossible for him to commit to anything. But no matter what was claimed, it could not be challenged by the German defense.

2.2.7. Katyn Etc.

The pinnacle of Soviet mendacity was reached with regard to the Polish officers mass-murdered by the Soviets near Katyn, a small town near the western Russian city of Smolensk. In April 1943, German occupational forces discovered mass graves in a small local forest that contained the bodies of more than 4,000 executed Polish officers. An exemplary, thorough forensic investigation, in which foreign observers and experts from neutral as well as anti-Axis countries participated, de-

²⁸ See Mattogno/Graf 2023, pp. 50-62, esp. p. 62.

terminated that these victims had been murdered by the Soviets.²⁹

Right from the start, Soviet propaganda outlets denounced the German findings as phony. They claimed instead that those mass graves contained victims of German massacres. After they had recaptured the area around Smolensk, the



Nikolay Burdenko

Soviets formed an investigative commission that was tasked with exhuming and forensically examining these corpses a second time. This commission, headed by the surgeon-general of the Red Army, Nikolay Burdenko, published its own findings on January 24, 1944. Its conclusions put the blame of the mass murder on the Germans, and described the German findings of Soviet guilt as a mere “provocation.” This fake report was later introduced and accepted by the IMT as Document USSR-054 (*IMT*, Vol. 39, pp. 290-332). As such, it could not be challenged by the Germans.

²⁹ See the original report: *Reichsministerium...* 1943; a similar report was compiled for the victims found in mass graves near the Ukrainian town of Vinnitsa: *Reichsministerium...* 1944. Forensic expert Derek Congram opined that the material contained in these two German reports represents “among the best publicly available data on mass grave excavations to date”; Congram 2013, p. 258.

In its various verdicts against the Nuremberg defendants, the IMT's judges were wise enough not to mention Katyn at all, knowing full well that the Soviet "expert report" was mendacious from beginning to end.³⁰ That should have been the end of that travesty, but it was only the tip of a huge iceberg lurking beneath the surface. Burdenko-style sham commissions conducting fake forensic research on alleged mass graves presumably containing victims of German massacres had been conducted in the USSR ever since the Red Army took back territory in 1943. In fact, Burdenko himself headed several other similar commissions, which does not bode well for the reliability of their reports.

A glimpse of what was going on during those years of reconquest can be gleaned from a statement made by Soviet prosecutor Lev Smirnov. He quoted as follows from the conclusions of one of these forensic expert reports on the alleged discovery of German mass graves near the western Ukrainian city of Lviv (IMT, Vol. 7, pp. 592f.):

"Thus the Hitlerite murderers adopted in the territory of the Lvov region the same methods for concealing their crimes which they employed earlier in connection with the murder of Polish officers in the Katyn Forest.

"The expert commission ascertained full similarity of method in camouflaging the graves in Lissenitzach Forest with those used to camouflage the graves of the Polish officers killed by the Germans at Katyn."

³⁰ On this pinnacle (or rather nadir) of the Nuremberg travesty of justice, see in particular Sanford 2005.

But because those camouflage methods applied at Katyn were Soviet in origin, this conclusion necessarily backfires on the Soviets: Since it is a proven fact that the Katyn massacre was a Soviet crime, it stands to reason that at least some of the mass graves the Soviets “investigated” late in the war and afterwards were either completely invented or in fact Soviet in origin, containing victims of Lenin’s and Stalin’s terror regimes rather than those of the German occupation.

A detailed analysis of the various “expert reports” compiled by Burdenko and his ilk reveals indeed the at times grotesque nature of the claims made in them.³¹ Yet at Nuremberg, the German defense could not challenge these evidently fraudulent claims by the Soviet prosecution as submitted in their reports.

The quality of Soviet claims about German atrocities will be highlighted in the present study again in Subsection 3.3.5. titled “Miscellaneous Testimonies and Reports.”

2.3. Testimony by Torture

Torture, also euphemistically called third-degree interrogations, is not a reliable way of extracting accurate information. If the torturer wants to extract a secret, and the torture victim knows that secret, then violence might ultimately work. However, if the victim doesn’t know the secret, then he’ll tell anything to make the pain stop. Furthermore, if the goal of the torturer is not

³¹ On this, see Part 2 of Mattogno 2022, pp. 403-758.

to extract any kind of unknown information, but rather wants the victim to confirm some assumption or claim, then victims are inclined to confirm anything, just to make the pain stop.

As we will see in the present case, torture was used by Allied investigators to make their victims confess that they committed crimes, or confirm that others committed them. The whole point of violence against prisoners during the preparation phase of Allied post-war trials was to extract confirmation of atrocity claims. Hence, the truth that the torturers wanted to extract was pre-determined. The victims only had a chance to either confirm or confess what was expected of them, or keep suffering. Therefore, in such a context, confessions extracted by torture prove nothing.

2.3.1. Soviet Union

Soviet Russia is infamous for its systematic mistreatment, torture and murder of millions of prisoners from all walks of life already prior to the war with Germany. The legal standing of prisoners certainly did not improve with the outbreak of hostilities, and reached a fever pitch toward the end of the conflict. The treatment that German prisoners (or those helping the Germans) received in Soviet captivity can be gleaned from the behavior of the defendants during the Soviet show trials in Krasnodar and Kharkov, as I explained in Subsection 2.1.3. of the chapter on Creating “Evidence.” As was typical for Soviet show trials prior to the war, the defendants behaved as if they were fanaticized prosecutors, enthusiastically embracing any accusation made

against them, using the same ideological polemics as their detractors, and demanding harsh punishments for themselves, while behaving like pre-programmed automatons.

Some cases of Soviet physical torture have come to light, but the use of outright physical abuse to achieve mindless compliance in show trials does not seem to have been systematic. As Alexandr Solzhenitsyn described in detail in his trilogy *Gulag Archipelago* (1974, vol. 1), the main method used in Stalin's Soviet Union in order to break a prisoner's will was sleep deprivation rather than brute violence. This was commonly achieved by sticking prisoners naked into an unheated, moist stand-up cell of such a small floor area that it was impossible to sit down, let alone lay down in it. This torture method leaves no physical traces but breaks down everyone eventually.

Since the Soviet Union never let anyone investigate the conditions in its interrogation centers, there is little direct evidence pointing at systematic torture of prisoners who later became defendants or testified during Soviet show trials, but the behavior of the defendants can only be explained by systematic and massive abuse.

2.3.2. Poland

Little is known about the detention and interrogation conditions in postwar Poland. However, we need to consider that it was a Stalinist country that was in the process of genocidally cleansing everything German from its territory. In his book *An Eye for an Eye*, John Sack has described this genocidal atmosphere of venge-

ance, where German civilians in Polish detention were systematically abused and deprived of life's essentials, with many of them dying as a result (Sack 1993). While the defendants of the Polish postwar show trials were apparently treated somewhat better, their meek and compliant behavior in court, even when faced with evidently untrue or even absurd charges, indicates that they had been psychologically worn down in some way. The only account we have about detention conditions stems from Rudolf Höss, who mentioned that the abuse and deprivations he had to suffer from guards and co-inmates in Polish prison wore him down and almost finished him off (Höss 1959, p. 195).

2.3.3. U.S. Occupational Forces Germany

After several German and American defense attorneys involved in U.S. trials against Germans in occupied Germany complained that their clients and others had been systematically tortured in U.S. detention and interrogation centers, several official U.S. commissions investigated some of these claims in 1949. However, these committees were accused by U.S. civil-rights organizations of being merely symbolic fig-leaves for the U.S. Army and for politics alike, since they had served to cover up the true extent of the scandal.

One particularly dedicated investigator at that time was Senator Joseph McCarthy, active as an observer sent by the U.S. Senate. He resigned his post after two weeks and gave a moving speech before the U.S. Senate in protest against the collaboration between investigative committee members and the U.S. Armed Forces

during the cover-up of the scandal. His detailed list of abuses inflicted upon German defendants in U.S. captivity is horrifying (McCarthy 1949).

Another investigation led by Edward van Roden, a Pennsylvania judge, and Gordon Simpson, judge at the Texas Supreme Court, described conditions during the U.S. postwar trials held in Dachau in detail, listing the following abuses inflicted by U.S. investigators on German prisoners, among others (Roden 1949):

- beatings and brutal kickings;
- knocking out teeth and breaking jaws;
- mock trials with sham death sentences, followed with false promises of acquittal when signing confessions;
- solitary confinement with no contact to anyone;
- all but two of the 139 cases had their testicles injured beyond repair;
- unsigned affidavits of prisoners driven into suicide



Edward van Roden



Gordon Simpson

by torture were used as evidence anyway.

2.3.4. United Kingdom

In 2005, the British authorities released archival documents from hitherto undisclosed internal investigations showing that, during and after the war, Germans in British captivity had been systematically mistreated in veritable torture centers both in Germany and Britain. In London, the British had set up the so-called “London Cage,” a secret torture center where German prisoners, concealed from the Red Cross, were beaten, deprived of sleep, held in stress positions for days at a time, threatened with execution or with unnecessary surgery, starved and hair ripped out.

Another such facility, “Camp 020,” kept prisoners in either total light or total dark for days at a time, subjected them to mock executions, or left them naked for months at a time.

After the war, the aim of all these humanitarian abuses was described as follows:

“[A]fter the war, interrogators switched from extracting military intelligence to securing convictions for war crimes. Of 3,573 prisoners who passed through [the Cage], more than 1,000 were persuaded to sign a confession or give a witness statement for use in war crimes prosecutions.” (Cobain 2012)

Historian Stephen Howe summed up the situation (Howe 2012):

“a horribly repetitive picture [...] of British governments and their agents using systematic brutality [...] and then lying about it all.”

Suffice it to say that virtually any statement, on any topic, could be obtained from the captive Germans under such conditions.

Worse still were interrogation centers set up in the British occupation zone in postwar Germany, most infamous among them a prison in Bad Nenndorf, some 15 km west of Hanover. Prisoners there were systematically beaten, exposed to extreme cold, starved and tortured using specific torture devices.

Many a prominent German wartime official went through that torture center and was treated with these methods to soften them up and make them cooperative and confessing, among them Rudolf Höss, the former commandant of the Auschwitz Camp, and Oswald Pohl, head of the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office, which was in charge of the German concentration camps. Both have described their torture. In Höss's case, the massive three-day torture he suffered right after his arrest was confirmed in detail and with pride by his tormentors decades later (see Subsection 3.2.1.1. dedicated to him).

August Eigruber, former *Gauleiter* of the Upper Danube District, was mutilated and castrated after the war. Josef Kramer, last commandant of the Bergen-Belsen Camp, as well as other SS men and women, were tortured until they begged to be allowed to die (Belgion 1949, pp. 80f., 90). The British journalist Alan Moore-

head reported how he was allowed to see prisoners in such a British torture center (Connolly 1953, pp. 105f.):

“The man was lying in his blood on the floor, a massive figure with a heavy head and bedraggled beard [...]. ‘Why don’t you kill me?’ he whispered. ‘Why don’t you kill me? I cannot stand it anymore.’ The same phrases dribbled out of his lips over and over again. ‘He’s been saying that all morning, the dirty bastard,’ the sergeant said.”

2.3.5. Assessment

Even West Germany’s official top “Nazi hunter” of the 1970s and 1980s, public prosecutor Adalbert Rückerl, recognized that during the Allied postwar trials, confessions of defendants were used that had been obtained “sometimes under the worst possible physical and psychological pressure.”

Official documents, acts, reports, or other records by any authority or commission of any Allied country that was based on this kind of “evidence” were then considered “facts of common knowledge.” According to Article 21 of the London Agreement defining the legal framework of the Nuremberg postwar trials, such “facts of common knowledge” were incontestable, hence could not be challenged by the defense. In this manner, clearly inadmissible evidence was admitted through the backdoor that had been obtained systematically by all occupying powers involved with barbaric methods. This is one important aspect of the “evidence” on which many “Holocaust” accusations rest.

If a scholar knows that a testimony was extracted from a witness using coercive methods, yet he still uses

the claims made in this testimony as credible evidence, then he is, morally speaking, an accomplice of the torturer and should be treated as such.³²

³² For more details and sources, see Rudolf 2023, pp. 401-404, 406-408.

3. “Evidence” at the IMT

3.1. A “Documentary”

On 29 November 1945, just a fortnight after the main Nuremberg trial had begun, U.S. prosecutor Thomas Dodd introduced a documentary film titled *The Nazi Concentration Camps*.³³ The documentary starts out by showing scenes from various German wartime facilities that are unknown to most and have no relevance for the Holocaust in terms of claims about extermination of Jews.³⁴ However, showing dead inmates found in those locations sets the stage to what is shown later. Together with the misleading commentary, this footage gives the impression that, no matter where the Allies looked, people had been murdered in masses everywhere.

The fact is, however, that a mass of dead people at the end of the most atrocious and murderous conflict

³³ *IMT*, Vol. 2, pp. 431-434; transcript in Vol. 30, pp. 462-472.

³⁴ Leipzig (misspelled as Leipsig in the transcript), Penig (misspelled as Pegnig), Ohrdruf, Hadamar (which was a euthanasia center, not a camp), Breendonck (which was a transit camp), Hannover and Arnstadt.

in human history cannot in and of itself be evidence for any kind of murder. It is estimated that some 50 million people died in this conflict. Many of those victims died in Germany toward the end of the war as a result of Germany's total collapse. Hundreds of thousands died in Germany's firebombed cities. Millions of Germans died during the greatest ethnic cleansing in the history of mankind. Many more civilians died due to starvation.

At war's end, Germany was a giant heap of corpses, figuratively speaking. People were dying like flies everywhere. Particularly bad was the fate of those persons present in any kind of closed facility, such as prisons and camps, which could no longer be supplied with anything – fuel, water, food, medicine etc. Death rates skyrocketed not because of an intentional German policy, but because of the effects of total war. In fact, there was no German policy anymore toward the end. It was all chaos and mayhem.

The Allied invading forces took pictures everywhere, including of dead German civilians in bombed-out cities. But in their documentary at Nuremberg, they included only those photos they took inside camps and prisons, and then misrepresented them as the result of a deliberate German policy.

Particularly heinous was the way this documentary misrepresented the photos taken at the Nordhausen Camp. To explain what really happened, and what the U.S. cinematographers made of it, I need to provide some context.

The Dora-Mittelbau Camp, located a few miles northwest of the city of Nordhausen, was the nucleus

of a network of forced-labor camps in and around the Harz Mountains in Thuringia, Central Germany. It served primarily to provide a slave-labor force to factories of Germany's defense industries. Among them featured most prominently the underground production facilities of the so-called V Weapons (*Vergeltungswaffen*, retaliation weapons), meaning the V-1 cruise missiles and the V-2 ballistic missiles.



Paul Rassinier

As former Dora inmate Paul Rassinier has aptly described, the living and working conditions in that camp were at times horrific (Rassinier 2022). This is particularly true for the final months of the war, when SS men were increasingly unnerved by Germany's impending collapse, and when neither Germany's civilian population nor any camp population could be provided with any essential supplies. As a result, the health of many inmates deteriorated, and many died.

In that context, on 8 January 1945, the SS took control over a military barracks of the German air force, the Boelcke-Kaserne (Boelcke Barracks) in the city of Nordhausen near the Dora factories. It subsequently served as a holding facility for all inmates of the Dora camp system who were no longer fit for work. The barracks were soon overcrowded, and the sick, injured and



In the majority, these are victims of an Allied air raid on the Boelcke Barracks at Nordhausen. Among them are also victims of the camp's appalling hygienic, sanitary and healthcare conditions. This resulted from overcrowding and the inability of the German authorities to provide the inmates with anything due to Germany's complete collapse in the final months of the war. The bodies were lined up by U.S. soldiers for this photo and for a corresponding film, which falsely portrayed these dead bodies as the result of a deliberate German policy of extermination.

dying inmates could neither be treated medically, nor was there enough food, clothing, shelter or even drinking water or sanitary facilities. Therefore, the Boelcke Barracks were a place of unstoppable mass dying.

To turn disaster into catastrophe, the British Royal Air Force flew two massive bombing raids against the city of Nordhausen on the 3rd and 4th of April 1945. Large parts of the city were destroyed, and so were the Boelcke Barracks. Some 1,500 inmates lost their lives during that raid. Law and order in the city and inside the camp completely collapsed. The survivors among

the SS staff fled, leaving the sick and dying inmates behind in the rubble. Any inmate who could walk fled as well.

A week later, the city with the barracks were occupied by U.S. troops, meeting no resistance. These soldiers discovered the inferno which their genocidal warfare against Germany had caused: Some two thousand inmates were dead and dying amidst the rubble of the former barracks buildings. The Americans mistook this as evidence for a National-Socialist policy of extermination against these inmates. In their rage, some U.S. soldiers went into the devastated city of Nordhausen; wherever they found German civilians who had survived the bombing raid, they killed them in their misguided lust for revenge (on this, see Mauriello 2017, p. 35).

U.S. troops pulled the dead inmates out of the destroyed buildings, and lined them up on the barrack's square. They took photos to document all this, and they recorded these Dantesque scenes on film. Some of that footage was used in the documentary *The Nazi Concentration Camps* as phony evidence for German mass atrocities. Photos showing the lined-up dead Nordhausen inmates have been reproduced in many publications as evidence for a premeditated German extermination policy, starting with *Life* magazine in its edition of 21 May 1945, and climaxing in the booklet accompanying the movie *Schindler's List*.³⁵

³⁵ For more on this, see Rudolf 2023, pp. 314f., as well as the documentary Rudolf 2017, starting at 1:08:38.

3.2. Witness Testimonies

3.2.1. Perpetrators

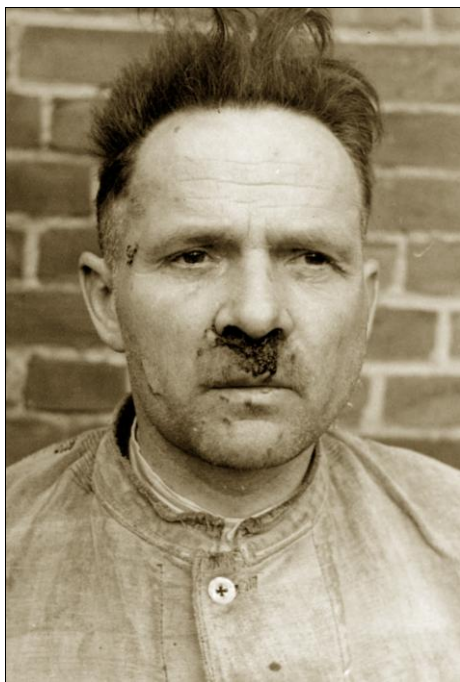
3.2.1.1. Rudolf Höss

Rudolf Höss was put in charge of setting up the Auschwitz Camp in May 1940, and became that camp's commandant five months later. He remained there until November 1943, when he took over a post at the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office. However, he returned to Auschwitz again in early May 1944 to help with the massive influx of Jews deported from Hungary.

After the war, he hid under a false name at a farm in northern Germany. When the British occupational forces started torturing Höss's children and threatened to deport their eldest son to the Soviet Union, Höss's wife revealed her husband's whereabouts in March of 1946. On that night, he was arrested by British forces and subsequently severely and uninterruptedly tortured for three straight days. At the end of this treatment, he signed a "confession," the contents of which he stated later he did not even know. In this "confession," in numerous subsequent interrogations, in his autobiographic notes written while in Polish custody, and in his testimonies at the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal and in Warsaw, he made numerous claims that are impossible, historically wrong, and contradictory. This situation renders his entire testimony worthless from a historiographic point of view. In his detailed monograph on Höss's various postwar statements, Italian historian Carlo Mattogno has exposed and ex-

plained a total of 53 falsehoods, inconsistencies and contradictions (Mattogno 2020). Here is a list of the more striking examples:

- Höss insisted repeatedly that he received the order to turn Auschwitz into an extermination center from Heinrich Himmler during a meeting in May or June 1941, before the war against the Soviet Union. Höss's entire timeline of subsequent extermination events depends on that date: the first gassing of September 1941, the use of the Main Camp's crematorium morgue for gassings in late 1941/early 1942, and the rigging of two former farmhouses ("bunkers") as makeshift gassing facilities in early and mid-1942. In fact, the timeline of the entire orthodox Auschwitz narrative depends on it. And yet, it cannot have happened. Höss insisted that the order came *after* other extermination camps had already been active for some time. He named Belzec and Treblinka several times, and even claimed to have visited Treblinka to see how extermination was done there. However, the Belzec Camp became operational only on 17 March 1942, and the Treblinka Camp on 23 July 1942. Furthermore, mainstream historians insist that a decision to start the Final Solution was made by Hitler in October of 1941 at the earliest, hence four to five months after Höss's imaginary meeting with Himmler.
- When referring to the extermination centers already in operation when Himmler gave him the order, Höss mentioned a camp near Lublin named "Wolzek" in four statements. Such a camp never ex-



*The tortured, bloody Rudolf Höss in
British custody 1946.*

- isted, and as the former deputy inspector of concentration camps, Höss certainly knew which camps existed in Poland, and what their names were. This was no accident. Having been tortured and constantly facing physical and emotional abuse by his captors, the only plausible explanation is that he injected this fictional camp as a message to the world: “What I am saying here is nonsense.”
- Höss contradicted himself, claiming first that Himmler ordered him to exterminate all Jews without distinction, but then claiming that only those unable to work had to be killed. He flip-flopped be-

tween those two mutually exclusive statements numerous times. The documents show, however, that every single Jew deported to Auschwitz was registered there and admitted to the camp until July of 1942, so no extermination order can have existed at all until that date.

- Höss made conflicting and altogether false statements about who headed the other alleged extermination camps.
- Höss claimed that Auschwitz was developed as an extermination center because the other camps had such low and limited capacities, whereas at Treblinka, the orthodoxy claims that some 700,000 were killed within just half a year – a much higher rate than Auschwitz is said to have ever accomplished.
- Höss claimed that, when he visited Treblinka in 1941, the Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto uprising were just being processed, and the corpses buried earlier in mass graves were being unearthed again and burned on pyres. However, the Warsaw Ghetto uprising happened in the spring of 1943, and the exhumation of mass graves with subsequent burning of the bodies' remains is said to have started only in early 1943. Höss created a mess, chronologically speaking, by mixing all kinds of (alleged) events that don't belong together into one big stew.
- Höss claimed that Adolf Eichmann, in the summer of 1941, was looking for a suitable means to commit the planned gas murder, but according to Höss, his deputy Karl Fritzsche took matters in his own hands

by using Zyklon B (cyanide gas) to kill some Soviet PoWs, thus solving the “problem.” This is the famous first gassing of Auschwitz. Yet in another statement, Höss had Eichmann continue looking for a gas, although it had already been found.



Karl Fritzsch

- Höss stated on the one hand that Fritzsch’s “first gassing” took place while he was absent on a business trip, but only a few paragraphs later, he said – probably to impress his readers/listeners – that he vividly experienced that first gassing himself by looking through a peephole in the gas-chamber door while wearing a gas mask.
- He stated that, already in 1941, Slovakian Jews were killed in gas chambers, but documents clearly show that Slovakian Jews started arriving at Auschwitz only in late March of 1942, and that they were all registered and admitted to the camp.
- Höss claimed that, during his rule of the camp, some three million inmates died or were murdered – a figure reminiscent of the Soviet propaganda number of four million victims in total. In order to make this number appear realistic, he also exaggerated the numbers of Jews living in various European

countries by an approximate factor of ten.

- Höss also repeated the fairy tale of collecting liquid human fat during open-air incinerations and pouring it on the flames.
- He stated that, at the Chelmno Camp, Paul Blobel had attempted to get rid of corpses with “explosives, but their destruction had been very incomplete.” But this is irrational; explosives scatter body parts all over the landscape but do not make them disappear.
- Höss insisted that, after a gassing was completed, the doors were opened immediately, and the inmate corpse-removal team started working on this instantly. This means that the toxic fumes had not yet been aired out of the chamber, a process that would have taken hours to complete. Höss even stated that these inmates were eating food items they found while working in the gas chamber. This means they did not wear any gas masks, which would have been swiftly fatal under the claimed circumstances. Höss even expressly stated on another occasion that gas masks were not worn and not needed.



Paul Blobel

What Höss really thought about Auschwitz can be gleaned from a speech he gave on 22 May 1943 in

Auschwitz. It was a meeting of high SS officials discussing the progress and future plans of the Auschwitz Camp. The main target of this speech was Hans Kammler, head of Office Group C (Budget and Construction) of the SS Economic and Administrative Main



Hans Kammler

Office. As such, Kammler was in a key position to make construction decisions. In this highly confidential discussion among those implementing orders presumably received from their superiors, we can expect to hear the unvarnished truth. Here is what Höss had to say about the camp's history and purpose:

"In the year 1940, the Auschwitz Camp came into existence in the estuary triangle between the Vistula and Sola rivers after the evacuation of 7 Polish villages, through the reconstruction of an artillery-barracks site and much construction of extensions, reconstructions and new structures, utilizing large quantities of material from buildings that had been demolished. Originally intended as a quarantine camp, this later became a Reich camp and thereby was destined for a new purpose. As the situation grew ever more critical, its position on the border of the Reich and G.G. [Government General, occupied Poland] proved especially favorable, since the filling of the camp with workers was guaranteed. In addition to that, the solution of the Jewish question was added recently, which required creating the means to accommodate

60,000 prisoners at first, which increases to 100,000 within a short time. The inmates of the camp are predominantly intended for the growing large-scale industries in the vicinity. The camp contains within its sphere of interest various armament firms, for which the workers are regularly provided.”

The “solution of the Jewish question” thus required no extermination or cremation facilities, but instead construction measures to accommodate 100,000 prisoners. The supposed homicidal function of the camp was not only no priority, it was utterly absent from Höss’s speech. (See Mattogno 2016d, pp. 52f., 138.)

Höss’s false testimony, although filled with blatant nonsense, has been one of the most influential witness accounts on Auschwitz. His appearance left an enormous impression on most German defendants at the IMT. Until then, they did not believe their accusers’ mass-murder claims. That changed in a dramatic way after Höss testified during the IMT.³⁶ Only Hermann Göring remained skeptical, sending Höss in his Nuremberg prison cell a few questions (through the prison psychologist) regarding how the claimed mass murder was technically possible (see Mattogno 2020, p. 117). He was apparently the only defendant who was not entirely hoodwinked by the Allies’ mendacious scheme.

3.2.1.2. Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski

Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski) was an SS *Obergruppenführer* during the war and served as Higher SS and Police leader (*Höhere SS und Polizeiführer*) in the central

³⁶ Höss’s testimony: IMT, Vol. 11, pp. 396-422; on the defendants’ reaction to it, see Springer 1953, p. 87.

part of occupied western Russia, hence basically today's Belorussia. In this area, *Einsatzgruppe* B was charged with, among other things, fighting partisans and, according to the orthodox narrative, exterminating Jews.

After the war, Bach-Zelewski fell into the hands of the Western Allies, who threatened to extradite him to the Soviets. In reaction to this, he became a willing witness, making any statements that his captors desired. As a reward, he was neither extradited to the Soviets nor ever indicted for his deep involvement in the activities of the *Einsatzgruppen*.

Most famous is a lengthy report he wrote while in Allied captivity about an execution of roughly a hundred partisans on 15 August 1941, which Himmler is said to have attended. After the event, Himmler purportedly gave a speech, allegedly explaining why it was necessary for the Nazis to kill inferior humans as vermin. The atrocious nature of that execution is said to have led Himmler to order the invention of a more humane killing method in the form of gas vans. Bach-Zelewski, however, did not mention this, but instead seriously claimed that the more "humane" method tried next on mental patients was explosives, with a predictably disastrous result.

The fictitious nature of Bach-Zelewski's story also shines through when claiming that the extermination of the Jews "was deliberately planned by Heinrich Himmler already before the war" and that "Himmler consistently worked towards the war in order to carry out his plans" – claims that have no justification at all. Furthermore, Bach-Zelewski declared that in 1943 some com-

mission revealed the plan to him to establish a homicidal gassing facility at Mogilev. Since there were no Jews anymore in the Mogilev region in 1943, Bach-Zelewski concluded that there must have been a plan to exterminate the Slavic population next. Orthodox historian Richard Breitman concluded from this that there was a plan to establish a Mogilev extermination camp, but another orthodox historian, Christian Gerlach, demonstrated that German wartime documents show this project to have concerned a disinfestation chamber. (See Mattogno 2022, pp. 293-302, 706-712.)

Bach-Zelewski told similarly preposterous nonsense during his testimony at the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal, where he claimed, among other things, that Himmler had announced in early 1941 that he planned “to decimate the Slav population by 30 million,” and that fighting Soviet partisans was only a pretext to exterminate the Slav and Jewish populations (*IMT*, Vol. 4, pp. 482, 484-486).

3.2.1.3. Kurt Becher

Kurt Becher was an SS *Obersturmbannführer* and member of the SS leadership office in very early 1944, from which he was assigned to procure horses and strategic goods in Hungary. In this connection, he was part of the famous negotiations between Himmler and Zionist organizations to exchange Jews for strategic goods (cf. Bauer 1994, starting on p. 220). For his involvement in the deportation of the Jews from Hungary, Becher was arrested by the Allies after the war and repeatedly interrogated. Due to his readiness to cooperate, he finally

succeeded in being transferred to the “open wing” at Nuremberg instead of being treated like a possible defendant as before. As a reward for his cooperation, Becher was never charged with anything.

As is well known, there is no document ordering any extermination of the Jews.³⁷ But it is claimed that a document



Kurt Becher

did exist which supposedly ordered an *end* to the extermination. In this way, the orthodoxy tries to circumvent the embarrassing lack of evidence that there was any order to systematically kill the Jews. However, no document ordering the end of exterminations has ever been produced either. Instead, as alleged proof of its existence, the Allies coerced Kurt Becher to write an affidavit and testify before the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal that he had obtained a Himmler order meant for Ernst Kaltenbrunner and Oswald Pohl “sometime between mid-September and mid-October 1944.” With this order, Himmler is said to have prohibited “any extermination of the Jews, effective immediately.”³⁸ Becher repeated this claim in an affidavit deposited for the Eichmann Trial.

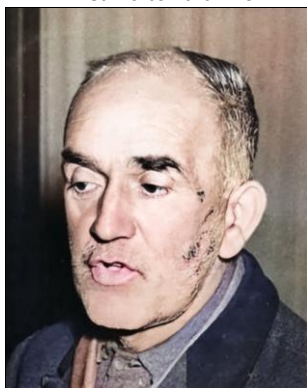
³⁷ See Graf/Kues/Mattogno 2020, pp. 227-243; Mattogno 2021d, pp. 230-254; 2022, pp. 123-132, for detailed discussions of this important topic.

³⁸ IMT Document 3762-PS; *IMT*, Vol. 33, pp. 68f.

The true background of this coerced affidavit was revealed only some 50 years later, when Göran Holming, a major of the Swedish army who had befriended Kurt Becher, reported what Becher had told him in the 1990s. According to this, Becher stated that Himmler's order actually decreed that the German concentration camps should be surrendered in an orderly manner upon the approach of the enemy, without casualties. It had nothing to do with any "extermination" at all. Asked why he had lied in his affidavit, Becher replied that outsiders could not possibly understand the circumstances in Nuremberg at that time (Holming 2023; Rudolf 2023, pp. 398f.). This grand lie saved Becher his life and liberty.



Ernst Kaltenbrunner



Oswald Pohl.

3.2.1.4. Wilhelm Höttl

Wilhelm Höttl was an SS *Sturmabführer* and a German official working at the espionage section of Germany's

Department of Homeland Security during the war (*Reichssicherheitshauptamt*). At the end of the war and afterwards, he was involved with U.S. intelligence services in various activities.

Together with Dieter Wisliceny (see the next subsection), Höttl was instrumental in “establishing” for the IMT that six



Wilhelm Höttl

million Jews had died as a result of National-Socialist persecution and extermination policy. Höttl claimed in an affidavit that he had heard that number from Adolf Eichmann. Eichmann, so Höttl claimed, was allegedly asked by Himmler to prepare a report, because the latter wanted to know how many Jews had been killed. Based on the report he had then prepared, Eichmann supposedly concluded that some 4 million Jews had been killed in various extermination camps, while two million more had died otherwise, most of them by execution behind the eastern front (*IMT*, Vol. 31, pp. 85f.). Höttl's affidavit is quoted to this day as “proof” for this 6-million claim, although Adolf Eichmann denied having had any knowledge of the total number of Jewish victims during his own trial at Jerusalem in 1961, and there is no trace of any such Eichmann report.

From March of 1944, Höttl served at the German embassy in Budapest under Edmund Veessenmayer,

who at that time was spearheading Germany's efforts to have some 400,000 Jews from Hungary deported to German forced-labor camps via Auschwitz. This action is said to have led to most of these Jews being exterminated there. As such, the Allies could have easily indicted Höttl for his collaboration in these ef-



Adolf Eichmann

orts, but probably due to the pro-American espionage services he rendered (or promised) at that time, and because of his service of “proving” the six-million figure, Höttl was never indicted for anything.

In his 1997 autobiography, Höttl tried to worm his way out of his Nuremberg lie by writing as follows (Höttl 1997, pp. 412f.):

“I do not know where Eichmann got this figure, [...] which today belongs to the iron stock of historiography and which to doubt is forbidden by law. One can only assume: Eichmann also listened, as he confessed to me, to ‘enemy radio stations,’ in whose broadcasts this number certainly also appeared, and repeated it as his ‘official’ knowledge. The notorious chief of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp Höss also operated with numbers in the millions which were incorrect. Were these statements all just ‘hunter’s lore’?”

However, his Nuremberg affidavit explicitly refers to a report Eichmann had prepared for Himmler. That

wasn't just regurgitated enemy propaganda. Clearly, Höttl lied at Nuremberg in order to save his own life. (See Rudolf 2023, pp. 23f.).

3.2.1.5. Dieter Wisliceny

Dieter Wisliceny was an SS *Hauptsturmführer* and, as such, one of Adolf Eichmann's deputies at the office at Germany's Department of Homeland Security, dealing with the so-called "Jewish question." As such, he was involved in the ghettoization and eventual deportation of Jews from several eastern European countries.

Together with Wilhelm Höttl, Wisliceny was instrumental in "establishing" for the IMT that six million Jews had died as a result of National-Socialist persecution and extermination policy, although Wisliceny only confirmed five million victims.

After the war, Wisliceny was arrested for his involvement in mass deportations of Jews. He testified for the prosecution during the IMT. Asked about how many Jews were killed during the "Final Solution," Wisliceny claimed that Eichmann had talked about four, sometimes even five million Jews subjected to the "Final Solution," but that he does not know how many of them survived. In other words, the number of Jews included in the "Final Solution" did not



Dieter Wisliceny

necessarily mean they had been killed. After all, deportation, not murder, was Eichmann's and Wisliceny's job. What happened to the Jews at their destinations was, strictly speaking, none of their business. However, when asked whether Eichmann, during their last meeting in February 1945, had said anything about the number of Jews actually *killed*, Wisliceny stated (IMT, Vol. 4, p. 371):

"He said he would leap laughing into the grave because the feeling that he had 5 million people on his conscience would be for him a source of extraordinary satisfaction."

Eichmann, however, denied this during his own trial at Jerusalem in 1961 (Aschenauer 1980, pp. 460f., 473ff., 494).

While Höttl was rewarded for his collaboration with the Allies in cementing the six-million death-toll figure by never being subject to any prosecution, Wisliceny was extradited to Stalinist Czechoslovakia, put on a show trial, sentenced to death and executed.

3.2.1.6. Konrad Morgen

Konrad Morgen was an SS *Sturmbannführer* and a judge of the SS-internal court system. In that function, he investigated numerous allegations of crimes committed in various concentration camps by members of the SS staff. Morgen testified during the IMT and also during the Frankfurt Auschwitz show trial. The trustworthiness of this witness results from the various statements he made during the IMT. Right after swearing an oath to tell the truth, he claimed that he had been forced into the SS and was drafted into the Waffen SS at the begin-

ning of the war. However, no one was ever forced to join the SS, and membership in the Waffen SS was strictly voluntary and limited to qualifying individuals until the later phase of the war. Having started his testimony with committing perjury in order to make himself look like a victim, Morgen then



Georg Konrad Morgen

mixed true statements with tendentious claims and outrageous lies:

During his investigations of crimes committed by SS staff members in various concentration camps, he lived at the Buchenwald Camp starting in July of 1943, which he initially described rather favorably:³⁹

“The installations were clean and freshly painted. There was much lawn and flowers. The prisoners were healthy, normally fed, sun-tanned, working. [...] The installations of the camp were in good order, especially the hospital. The camp authorities, under the Commander Diester, aimed at providing the prisoners with an existence worthy of human beings. They had regular mail service. They had a large camp library, even books in foreign languages. They had variety shows, motion pictures, sporting contests, and even had a brothel. Nearly all

³⁹ For Morgen’s Nuremberg testimony, see *IMT*, Vol. 20, pp. 487-503; his affidavits in Vol. 42, pp. 551-565.

the other concentration camps were similar to Buchenwald.”
(IMT, Vol. 20, p. 490)

Morgen amended his statement the next day, since he “did not mean to say that the concentration camps were sanatoria, or a paradise for the prisoners” (*ibid.*, p. 497). He then explained:

“The prisoner could not contact the public freely, and so his observations were not made known to the public. By this isolation in the concentration camp he was practically under the sway of the camp. This meant that he had to fear that at any time crimes could be committed against him. I did not have the impression from these facts that their purpose was to produce a system of crimes; but, of necessity, individual crimes were bound to result from these conditions.” (Ibid., p. 498)

After describing how he investigated illegal killings of camp inmates by some SS staff members, among other offenses, which had occurred on a scale similar to that in the armed forces, he recounted what Christian Wirth, the head of the *Aktion Reinhardt* Camps (Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka), allegedly had told him about the exterminations going on in his camps, presumably set in motion by a (non-existing) *Führer* order. Here is where Morgen’s credibility collapses, as none of it is part of any other witness account and thus not part of today’s orthodox narrative:

- In order to win the voluntary cooperation (!) of the Jews to help exterminate their fellow Jews, they were given every freedom and the right to plunder the wealth of the victims.
- Wirth even organized a huge Jewish wedding with 1,100 guests, during which “gluttonous consump-

tion of food and alcoholic drinks occurred, and even some SS members of the camp guard joined in this revelry.”

- At the extermination camps’ train stations, Potemkin villages were built that made the arriving Jews think they had come to a real village or city.



Christian Wirth

- Fake cloakrooms were set up, and at various stations inside it, people had to hand in first their hats, then at the next station their coats, their shirts, etc.
- Morgen stated that, “[a]s soon as death had set in, the ventilators were started.” None of the claimed homicidal gas chambers of these camps are said to have been equipped with fans. In the original German, Morgen uses the English term “exhaustor” instead of the German word “*Gebläse*” or the Germanized term “*Ventilator*,” which gives away the actual source of his “knowledge.”
- Morgen’s claim about how the bodies were destroyed, however, concurs with many witness accounts in a convergence of lies about self-immolating bodies:

“By means of a special procedure which Wirth had invented, they were burned in the open air without the use of fuel.”

However, self-immolating bodies simply do not exist.

- To develop this magical system, Wirth allegedly “received no aid, no instructions, but had to do it all by himself.” The mainstream narrative claims, however, that Paul Blobel was the magician who pulled off this trick.
- Morgen also misrepresented the killing of incurable mental patients as having happened in an institution that Wirth had set up, who is said to have deceived the mental institutions sending patients to him about their impending fate, when in fact Wirth merely had advisory functions at several of the mental institutions carrying out the euthanasia program.

Morgen next described accurately the conditions leading to high mortality rates at many camps, caused by *force majeure*, such as the outbreak of epidemics despite the strictest and most comprehensive measures to prevent and combat them; high fluctuations of inmates, bringing in at times more prisoners than could be accommodated; air raids destroying food, water and pharmaceutical plants and logistics, so supplies could not reach the camps anymore; and evacuations from the East leading to catastrophic overcrowding.

When reporting about Auschwitz, he lied again when claiming that exterminations in that camp were not committed at the Auschwitz Concentration Camp but rather in “a separate extermination camp near Auschwitz, called ‘Monowitz,’” hence the forced-labor camp near the Buna plant of the I.G. Farbenindus-

trie, where no extermination activities are said to have happened at all.

Two decades later, when testifying during the Frankfurt Auschwitz Show Trial, he lied by claiming that incoming “wagons disappeared into a depression in the ground” when driving into the underground crematoria (see Czech 1990, p. 819).



Ilse Koch

Morgen also claimed that the extermination of the Jews started in Christian Wirth's extermination camps, and that Auschwitz only followed later. Wirth supposedly taught the former commandant of the Auschwitz Camp Rudolf Höss how to do it, yet allegedly called Höss his “untalented student.” This echoes the anti-chronological timeline which Höss gave in his various testimonies extracted by torture. Höss claimed that he learned the extermination trade by visiting Treblinka in the summer of 1941, although that camp did not become operational until late July 1942. The first gassing test at Auschwitz, however, is said to have been carried out already in September 1941, followed by more-or-less regular mass killings. Here we clearly see a convergence of a lie. Morgen was either given Höss's false affidavit(s), or he was otherwise convinced to repeat Höss's lies.

In an interview Morgen granted the British historian John Toland years after the war, he insisted that the stories about Ilse Koch using tattooed human skin for lampshades and other object were unfounded legends, since he had searched the Koch household himself without finding any such objects. In that context, Morgen also mentioned that he was threatened with physical violence and was physically mistreated by his U.S. interrogators, which confirms the systematic nature of physical violence used against any German official in Allied captivity after the war.⁴⁰

3.2.1.7. Otto Ohlendorf

Otto Ohlendorf was an SS *Gruppenführer* and as such head of Office III (SD-Inland, Internal Security Service) of the Reich Security Main Office. Just prior to the war against the Soviet Union, he was appointed head of *Einsatzgruppe* D, a position he held for a year. This group operated in the southern region of the temporarily German-occupied Soviet Union (Bessarabia, southern Ukraine, Crimea, Caucasus).

Ohlendorf's various postwar affidavits and testimonies during the IMT and the "*Einsatzgruppen* Case" of the NMT are the mainstay upon which the orthodox dogma is based – that the *Einsatzgruppen* received a Hitler Order for the wholesale slaughter of Jews on the territory of the Soviet Union prior to the war against that country. However, during his extended investigations of this complex of alleged war crimes, German

⁴⁰ See Toland 1976, pp. 845f.; see also Section 2.3. "Testimony by Torture."

prosecutor Alfred Streim found out that Ohlendorf had convinced most of his fellow defendants to assume a line of defense that seemed most promising: blame it all on a non-existing “*Führer Order*.” This didn’t work out as planned, though, as he and 13 of his 21 co-defendants were sentenced to death anyway. As a re-



Otto Ohlendorf

sult, however, the historical record is contaminated with trial statements which are inconsistent with one another, and are not backed up by historical facts.⁴¹

After the war, Ohlendorf surrendered to British forces in northern Germany. He was brought to London, where he was repeatedly interrogated in the infamous London Cage torture center. After seven weeks of unknown treatment, he admitted responsibility for the mass execution of 80,000 Jews in Russia. On 18 October 1945, he was transferred into U.S. custody at Landsberg prison, where he remained until his execution on 7 June 1951.

At the Nuremberg *Einsatzgruppen* Trial, Ohlendorf accepted responsibility for at least 90,000 victims of mass shootings carried out by *Einsatzgruppe D*, while he

⁴¹ See Jäckel/Rohwer, pp. 107-119; Earl 2009, pp. 182f.; Matogno 2022, pp. 132-137.

was in charge of that unit.⁴² While there is plenty of documental evidence to support this, this documentation is highly problematic, as a detailed analysis has shown (see Mattogno 2022 in general).

Ohlendorf's statements about the alleged use of homicidal gas vans are even more problematic. He claimed, for instance, that Himmler presumably issued an order that only men should be executed by shooting, whereas women and children should only be murdered in gas vans, to spare them the horror of being shot in masses. However, this claim is neither backed up by any document nor by any other witness. Quite to the contrary, all witnesses to the alleged use of gas vans claim that men, women and children were killed in them indiscriminately.

When asked about any specific details of the gas vans, Ohlendorf couldn't answer, as he didn't know a thing about them: not how the gas was turned on, not whether they had windows. He answered this question with, "That is possible" – which is absurd, because windows in gas vans would have been shattered by the victims.

He claimed, however, that a physician once accompanied him in such a van to verify and then write a report that the victims were killed without them ever becoming aware of what was happening. Imagine hot, smoking, stinking, choking exhaust gases spewing into the enclosed space you are in, and you don't notice

⁴² For Ohlendorf's various postwar statements in these matters see *IMT*, Vol. 4, pp. 322-324, 332-334; Document 2620-PS, *IMT*, Vol. 31, pp. 39-41 (German), *NMT*, Vol. 4, pp. 205-207 (English), and his statements *ibid.*, pp. 301f.

what happens, and agree to fall asleep peacefully. This is not realistic. Ohlendorf invented that physician and his report, and it goes without saying that there is no trace of either. Had Ohlendorf really accompanied the physician on that trip, he would have known how that van worked and how it looked. Ohlendorf's claim that only 15 or 25-30 people fit into that vehicle is at the extreme lower end of all witness claims. He moreover asserted that he refused to enforce Himmler's order by allowing his men *not* to use the vans. He insisted that they were used only a few times, leading only to a few hundred gas-van victims. This is rather incomprehensible, considering the efforts presumably made to design, improve and construct the vehicles.

In contrast to this, the so-called Just Document specifically states that 97,000 people had been successfully processed in those vans by June 1942.⁴³ So, who used them? Unless, of course, that document is as false as Ohlendorf's statements – which it is.

Ohlendorf's only source of information in this matter were the few documents he was shown by his prosecutors after the war, in particular the Becker Document,⁴³ which he was asked to authenticate twice. He falsely claimed that Becker was the constructor of the gas vans. However, Becker was merely a technician who is said to have made some repairs on them, and to have suggested improvements. Ohlendorf moreover asserted that Becker had always been in charge of the gas vans, meaning that they were never Ohlendorf's re-

⁴³ See Subsection 3.4.2. "Gas-Van Documents", plus in general Alvarez 2023.

sponsibility. However, if these vehicles existed, then the *Einsatzgruppen* were in charge of them, and so was Ohlendorf as head of *Einsatzgruppe D*. This was another one of Ohlendorf's failed defense strategies to confirm the legally unchallengeable claims in an attempt to assuage the court, but to deny any cooperation and responsibility.

Just as Rudolf Höss's "confession" about mass-gasings at Auschwitz during the IMT had a devastating effect on the thus-far incredulous defendants, Ohlendorf's confirmation of mass shootings in the East were similarly demoralizing. These two liars virtually sealed the case for the prosecution.

3.2.2. Victims

3.2.2.1. Franz Blaha – Dachau

Franz Blaha was a Czech physician who was deported to the Dachau Camp on 30 April 1941. He signed an affidavit⁴⁴ and testified during the IMT that he was ordered to investigate the result of a "test gassing" in the alleged homicidal gas chamber at Dachau, presumably supervised by camp physician Sigmund Rascher. However, Blaha was unable to describe how the facility is supposed to have worked. All he knew is that the gas used "smelled of chlorine," and that he was so horrified by what he saw that he simply "ran out again as fast as possible" because he "couldn't stand it in there."⁴⁵

⁴⁴ 3249-PS, *IMT*, Vol. 5, quoted on pp. 168-175.

⁴⁵ He testified this during the Dachau Trial: *Trial of Martin Gottfried Weiss...*, pp. 128-132.

However, no gas ever said to have been used during World War II smelled like chlorine. Furthermore, had Dr. Blaha really been tasked by Dr. Rascher to check the result of a test gassing, he wouldn't have been allowed to simply run away from it because he disliked what he saw. In addition, the room he claimed to have used for this experiment was unsuited for any gas experiments.

The suspicion that Dr. Blaha invented all this out of thin air is supported by the fact that no documentation at all exists on this or any other later test gassing, and also not about the gas chamber claimed to have been used.⁴⁶ This stands in stark contrast to the voluminous documentation available about real medical experiments performed at Dachau by Dr. Rascher. During his testimony at the IMT, Blaha himself confirmed



Franz Blaha



Sigmund Rascher

⁴⁶ For more details on Blaha's testimonies and Dachau's claimed but phony homicidal gas chamber, see Mattogno 2022b, pp. 15-20.

that these experiments were the only kind performed at Dachau (IMT, Vol. 5, p. 185):

"Well, Dr. Rascher made exclusively [sic] so-called Air Force experiments in the camp. He was a major in the Air Force and was assigned to investigate the conditions to which parachutists were subjected and, secondly, the conditions of those people who had to make an emergency landing on the sea or had fallen into the sea."

3.2.2.2. Samuel Rajzman – Treblinka

Samuel Rajzman was a Polish accountant who was deported from the Warsaw Ghetto to the Treblinka Camp in late September 1942 – or maybe in August of that year, according to his testimony at the IMT (Vol. 8, p. 325). He managed to escape from that camp on 2 August 1943 during the inmate uprising, hence he was in the camp for over ten months.



Samuel Rajzman

A year later, Rajzman wrote a 16-page report about the camp, and in September 1944 he was questioned by a Soviet, and on 9 October 1945 by a Polish investigator. He testified briefly during the IMT in late February 1946. Also in 1946, he composed another essay, and he furthermore gave a recorded interview in 1950, neither of which contains any particulars about the claimed

murder facilities, other than that they were gas chambers. He did not appear during any of the later trials where the Treblinka Camp was the focus of attention.

Here are some of the more peculiar claims made by Rajzman. As he himself asserted at one point, his knowledge was to a large degree based on stories heard from a man who himself was reporting things from hearsay. Evidently, ten months presence in the camp offered him no opportunity to discover anything firsthand. Hence, we are dealing here with a typical Chinese-whisper chain of rumors:

- Initially, victims were killed by pumping out the air from the chambers. Creating a vacuum in a brick-and-mortar building is technically impossible (the external pressure would crush the walls), hence this most certainly was not done.
- Later, the victims were killed with chlorine gas and Zyklon B. Engine-exhaust gases, the orthodoxy's current paradigm, were never mentioned by Rajzman.
- People were at times burned alive on pyres, so that "desperate lamentation sounded from the fire." Cremation, he said, had already begun when he arrived (August/September 1942), although the orthodoxy insists on March 1943 as the starting point of open-air incinerations.
- During his Polish interrogation, he asserted that, during the year he was at the camp, 25,000 Jewish slave-laborers died or were murdered, which is an absurdly high figure, meaning that the entire staff of some 800 slave laborers had to be replaced on aver-

age almost every ten days.

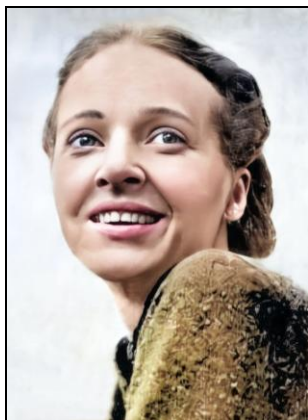
- Rajzman asserted that Heinrich Himmler visited the Treblinka Camp in February 1943 for an inspection. However, there is no evidence suggesting that Himmler ever visited Treblinka.
- At the Nuremberg Trial, he asserted that on average “ten to twelve thousand persons daily” were killed at Treblinka, which would amount to some 3.65 million within the year of the camp’s existence. However, in his 1946 essay (and also in his Soviet interview) he increased that to 25,000 persons per day – or an astonishing 9.1 million in a year! The protocol of his Soviet interview has a detailed list of victims that he claims the camp resistance recorded. Hence, this should be first-hand material, not hearsay rumor-mongering. However, these numbers result in a total death toll of 2,775,000. Compare all this to today’s orthodox figure of some 800,000 victims.
- According to his IMT testimony, cutting the women’s hair before gassing lasted only five minutes. That would have worked only if there had been as many barbers with shears as there were women to be processed.
- During the IMT, he also claimed that the Germans planned to increase the number of gas chambers at Treblinka to 25 in order to exterminate other nationalities.

Rajzman’s various testimonies are characterized by their lack of details, which is prudent considering that he was reporting only from double-hearsay. Wherever

he conveys details, he is pitifully wrong, even if we take the orthodox narrative as a yardstick.⁴⁷

3.2.2.3. Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier – Auschwitz

Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier was a communist member of the French resistance against the German occupation during World War II. She was arrested on 9 February 1942 by the French police, and on 24 January 1943 deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau. She arrived there three days later and was initially as-



Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier

signed to earthworks, but was later deployed at the inmate infirmary due to her knowledge of German. She joined the inmates' communist-dominated camp resistance involved in spreading atrocity propaganda. In August 1944, she was transferred to the woman's camp at Ravensbrück.

In 1945, she had her alleged camp experiences published in a brochure titled *Auschwitz*, in which she also described – necessarily from hearsay – the presumed gassing procedure. On 28 January 1946, she testified at the IMT. As her hearsay sources, she claimed a little

⁴⁷ For details, see Mattogno/Graf 2023, pp. 67–69, 96, 141; Mattogno 2021a, pp. 139–141, 151–154.

French girl assigned to undressing infants in a crematorium – in itself a unique claim – and unspecified inmates working inside the crematoria. The pertinent and peculiar claims of her accounts include:

- During homicidal gassings, gas capsules were thrown through an opening in the ceiling. However, the orthodoxy has it that Zyklon-B pellets were poured into Zyklon-B introduction devices built into openings in the roof.
- The killing with gas took five minutes for women and three for men. However, in a facility without means to accelerate the evaporation of the liquid poison from the carrier material, and its dissipation into the large room, such short execution times are physically impossible.
- She personally saw immense flames escaping from the crematorium chimneys, although such a phenomenon is technically impossible with coke-fired crematoria.
- It took only “a few minutes” to turn people into ashes, although it took an hour to cremate one body in the Auschwitz crematoria.
- There were allegedly eight cremation furnaces at Auschwitz, when in fact the Birkenau Camp had four crematoria with together 12 furnaces with 46 muffles total.
- Ditches for open-air incineration of corpses were filled with dry branches soaked in a flammable liquid. They were set on fire, and only then were corpses or living children thrown into them. However, some dry branches would not have done the

- job. Large stakes of wood would have been needed, since the self-immolation of bodies is a mere myth. However, if she meant huge stacks of wood set ablaze, then the resulting fire would not have allowed anyone to approach it. Bodies thrown in afterwards would have had to be tossed with catapults from a safe distance.
- The gas-chamber doors were supposedly opened 5 or 7 minutes after the start of the execution, hence without prior ventilation. However, ventilation would have been obligatory and would have taken many hours.
 - Without further comment: The SS had a spanking machine to punish naughty inmates (*IMT*, Vol. 6, p. 213):

“One of the most usual punishments was 50 blows with a stick on the loins. They were administered with a machine which I saw, a swinging apparatus manipulated by an SS.”

It is a bad idea to let mortal enemies – here Communists versus National Socialists – testify against each other, for we are unlikely to hear the truth.⁴⁸

3.3. Affidavits

3.3.1. Abraham Goldfarb – Treblinka

Abraham Goldfarb was deported from his hometown Międzyrzec Podlaski in August 1942 to the Treblinka Camp. On 21 September 1944, a Soviet investigative

⁴⁸ For more details on that lady, see Mattogno 2021, pp. 374f.

commission interrogated him. The resulting testimony was later submitted by the Soviets during the IMT (Document USSR-380). A second, undated deposition by Goldfarb, published in a 1987 book, was made in the context of the Jerusalem show trial against John Demjanjuk, hence probably dates to the mid-1980s.

There are a few differences between both statements. Most notably, in his later deposition, he claimed that the floors of the railway cars going to Treblinka were sprinkled with chlorine (probably referring to chlorinated lime), while no such reference is in his 1944 account. Here are some notable claims from Goldfarb's statements:

- When he arrived, there was only one gassing building with three chambers, each measuring 5 m × 4 m, and 2 m high.
- A tractor engine located in an annex was used both to generate electricity, and to gas victims with its exhaust gases. This stands in contrast to the current orthodox narrative of a tank engine used for gasings, and a separate motor used to generate electricity. Engine-generator devices were rather complex. Running 24/7, they needed to be reliable and easy to maintain. Hence, devices specifically designed for that purpose were used, not some engine taken from some vehicle, rigged in some awkward way to an electric generator.
- The victims' corpses bled from their mouths. Killings with chlorine could have that effect, as it destroys the lungs, but engine exhaust does not lead to bleeding.

- A new gas-chamber building was built between late August and late November 1942, with 2×5 (=10) rooms, each measuring 6 m \times 6 m, and 2 m high.
- There were windows in the roof and round spy windows in the corridor walls to observe the gassings. Neither of this is part of the current orthodox narrative. Roof windows were frequently claimed for the Sobibór gas chambers, while spy holes in the wall are Goldfarb's unique invention.
- Each gas chamber had gas-escape openings in the roof. These, too, are Goldfarb's unique contributions to the tale.
- The engine in a room next to the last chamber was too small; it could only feed exhaust gas into two of the ten chambers. Therefore, between late November 1942 and April 1943, when a larger engine was installed, the victims were killed *not* with exhaust gases, but instead with moistened chlorinated lime, killing people within 24 hours. This is an echo of Jan Karski's black-propaganda story of Jews getting killed during transit with chlorinated lime spread out on the floors of the deportation trains. A similar claim was made by Leon Finkelsztejn and Szyja Warszawski.
- Victims crammed together so tightly that they kept standing upright after death (from his 1985 deposition). However, people dying slump down, no matter how tightly they are packed.
- On average 5,000 victims per day, which would result in 1.8 million during the camp's operational span of roughly a year, which would be twice the

amount claimed by today's orthodoxy.

In his 1944 account, Goldfarb mentions Jankiel Wiernik and also the latter's book, which means that he probably read the book, and possibly other accounts as well. This suspicion becomes a certainty when comparing Goldfarb's 1944 account with Wiernik's booklet: Goldfarb took essential elements of his story from Wiernik's account, such as the first 3-chamber and the second 2×5-chamber building with similar measures. He also included one pivotal aspect that Wiernik had dragged through his evolving story, which enables us to identify this plagiarism. In his earliest, handwritten text, Wiernik wrote:

"On the roof [of the gas-chamber building] – a safety hatch used in the case of killing people with chlorine. After throwing the appropriate amount of chlorine, the hatch closes hermetically."

In Wiernik's later typewritten text of what was soon to be published as his booklet, chlorine is no longer mentioned, but rather engine-exhaust gas. Therefore, the roof hatches had lost their function. But they hung around nonetheless. Wiernik included them in his typed text anyway, without giving any explanation of what they were used for:

"On the roof, an outlet with an airtight closure."

In the published English translation, this turned into:

"The outlet on the roof had a hermetic cap."

Goldfarb fell into that trap when copying Wiernik's roof outlets to his first gas-chamber building:

“Each chamber had an opening in the ceiling, which was covered with a net.”

The orthodox story knows nothing about such openings.

When describing the new, larger gassing facility, Goldfarb included openings here as well, assigning a new function to them:

“There were special openings in the roof for the gas to flow out of the chamber.”

Considering that large amounts of exhaust gas were allegedly pumped into those chambers, these rooms had to have some gas-release opening, or else the gas would have forced its way out during a gassing. Hence, Goldfarb’s literary evolution of Wiernik’s chlorine-introduction hatches was actually smart – if that’s what Goldfarb meant by that, rather than a simple ventilation opening used after the gassing.

However, for some inscrutable reason, Goldfarb reverted to the chlorine murder with his unique claim that, due to an insufficient engine, chlorinated lime was used for four months. He also described victims bleeding from their mouths, which could be caused by chlorine, but not by exhaust gases.

Goldfarb added features to his plagiarized story to make it sound like his own story, which are all unheard of, far-fetched and in conflict with the narrative ultimately accepted by the orthodoxy.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ For more details, see Mattogno 2021a, pp. 141-145, 178-181.

3.3.2. David Manusevich – Belzec, Lviv

David Manusevich was a Jew who, from November 1942 to May 1943, was interned in a camp at Brody some 100 km northeast of Lviv. From there, he was sent to Belzec Camp. He somehow managed to escape, but got arrested again. He ultimately ended up in the Janowska Camp, allegedly to be executed. Instead, he was assigned in June 1943 to exhume mass graves near the city of Lviv, and to burn the extracted bodies on pyres within the context of what today's orthodoxy calls *Aktion* 1005, an operation allegedly launched by German occupational authorities to erase the traces of mass executions.

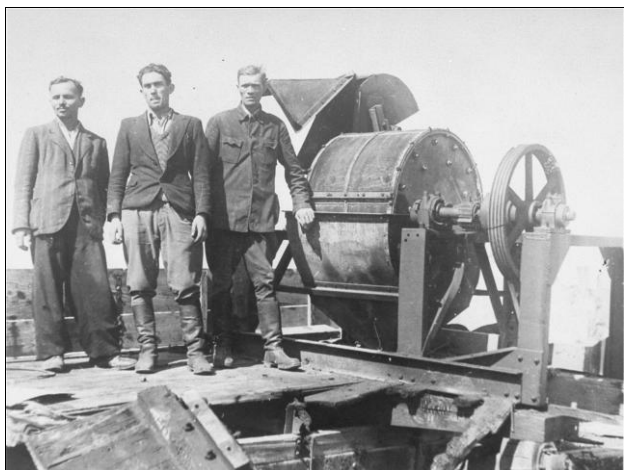
Manusevich made a statement on 13 September 1944 to Soviet investigators, which was later introduced as evidence during the IMT (Document USSR-6(c), *IMT*, Vol. 7, p. 391). Here are some of Manusevich's peculiar claims:⁵⁰

- In the Belzec Camp operated a human soap factory producing “soap from human bodies,” which is a propaganda lie.⁵¹ He added that persons were sent for extermination to Belzec from Italy and France – which is untrue as well.
- At Belzec, “2 million people were exterminated,” which is almost five times the amount assumed by today's orthodoxy.
- Manusevich claimed that the pyres he built were 4

⁵⁰ For more details, see Schwensen 2013a; Mattogno 2022, pp. 518-522.

⁵¹ For more on Belzec propaganda, see Mattogno 2004; 2021a.

- to 5 meters high, which is probably an exaggeration, as proper pyres for open-air incinerations are usually only up to 2 m high. Building and maintaining the burning of anything larger is too challenging and impractical: Did the inmates have a crane to get bodies and wood onto layers more than 2 meters off the ground? And how did they prevent this huge pile, which inevitably burned unevenly, from toppling over, spilling embers, burning wood and partially burned body parts all over the place?
- He claimed that all cremation ashes were sifted through a “special sieve,” undoubtedly to separate unburned remains from the ashes. If 100,000 bodies were processed, as the orthodoxy claims, then several thousand metric tons of ashes and unburned remains had to be processed this way by a few dozen inmates within a few months – in sieves that would have clogged with the first load. Moreover, any occasional rainfall would have rendered any burned-out pyre into a moist heap of highly alkaline, corrosive slush that could not have been processed at all. Hence, Manusevich’s tale is pure fiction.
 - He moreover claimed that all bones were ground down in a “specially constructed grinding machine.” However, this alleged mill later turned out to have been a road-building device to crush gravel. Since most inmates from the Janowska Camp were deployed in building roads, this is what this machine was used for. A photo taken by a Soviet investigative commission shows Manusevich with two other witnesses (Heinrich Chamaides and Moische Korn)



Wartime photo showing Heinrich Chamaidēs, Moische Korn and David Manusevich next to a ball mill used for road construction.

- standing next to the claimed machine. This shows that at least these three witnesses knew each other and collaborated as a group with the Soviet commission, meaning that their testimonies were probably harmonized and orchestrated to some degree.
- He claimed a total death toll of some 200,000 for the areas he worked on – in contrast to the 120,000 assumed by the orthodoxy today (based on Heinrich Chamaidēs’s claim).
 - Due to these gargantuan mass shootings at the Janowska Camp, “an entire lake of blood has formed, measuring 4 x 5 meters and 1 meter deep.”
 - Other units of the German Security Service were sent to Janowska Camp to learn the trade of mass executions and take training courses in cremation. There is no trace of any other units, or of any training course of this kind.

- Cremating an average human body during open-air incinerations requires some 250 kg of freshly cut wood. Cremating 200,000 bodies thus requires some 50,000 metric tons of wood. This would have required the felling of all trees growing in a 50-year-old spruce forest covering 111 hectares of land, or some 249 American football fields. An average prisoner is rated at being able to cut some 0.63 metric tons of fresh wood per workday. To cut this amount of wood within the six month (160 days) that this operation supposedly lasted would have required a work force of some 500 dedicated lumberjacks just to cut the wood. Manusevich stated that his unit consisted only of 126 inmates, all busy digging out mass graves, extracting bodies, building pyres, sifting through ashes, scattering the ashes, refilling the graves with soil, and planting them with grass seeds and saplings. He said nothing about where the firewood came from.
- Manusevich furthermore claimed that an SS father was skeet shooting babies thrown into the air, while his nine-year old daughter applauded and shrieked: “Papa, do it again; do it again, Papa!” (IMT, Vol. 7, p. 451). If you are inclined to believe in the unlimited wickedness of Germans during WWII, you might believe that, too.

3.3.3. Hans Maršálek – Mauthausen

Johann Karl (aka Hans) Maršálek was an Austrian communist of Bohemian descent. He got caught in 1941 organizing acts of sabotage, for which he ended up in-

carcerated at the Mauthausen Camp. He was deployed there as a clerk, and used his position to organize the camp's inmate resistance group and carry out acts of sabotage. After the war, he was employed by the Austrian government as a special agent to hunt down alleged war criminals. He had a leading role in organizing an association of former Mauthausen inmates.



Johann Karl Maršálek

Maršálek played a key role in the formation of atrocity lies about the Mauthausen Camp when he signed an affidavit on 8 April 1946 claiming to have interrogated the former Mauthausen commandant Franz Ziereis, and summarizing the contents of that alleged interrogation (3870-PS, *IMT*, Vol. 33, pp. 279-286). In this affidavit, Maršálek claimed that Ziereis had been shot by U.S. troops on 22 May 1945 when trying to flee, and was bleeding to death from three gunshot wounds. In that state, during the night from 22 to 23 May, Ziereis supposedly made the confession that Maršálek then summarized. Among other things, it contains the following absurd claims:

- Ziereis had personally executed 4,000 inmates.
- At the Gusen Subcamp, pieces of human skin with tattoos on them were tanned and turned into book

- bindings, lampshades and purses.
- Himmler allegedly ordered all inmates of the camps at Mauthausen and Gusen killed by herding them into a mining tunnel, then dynamiting the exit, thus burying them alive.
 - The Mauthausen Camp had a gassing facility camouflaged as a bathroom.
 - A gas van shuttled between the Mauthausen and Gusen Camps, gassing inmates along the way; and it was driven by Ziereis himself.
 - Between 1 and 1½ million people were killed at the euthanasia center at Hartheim Castle near Linz.

A key feature of this “confession” is that Maršálek has Ziereis incriminate the entire roster of leading SS personalities: Heinrich Himmler, Reinhardt Heydrich, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Heinrich Müller, Richard Glücks and Oswald Pohl, among others. As such, the document was then used during the Nuremberg tribunals.

A second version of this “confession” exists, presumably authored by two Polish inmates working at the Mauthausen hospital where Ziereis lay dying. This document is longer, was written during the night of 23 to 24 May 1945, and contains



Franz Ziereis

elements not included in Maršálek's version, but which makes even more-absurd claims, such as

- a total of four million victims of the camps of the Mauthausen complex;
- ten million victims from the areas of Warsaw, Kaunas (Kowno) and Libau;
- a homicidal gassing at the Gusen Subcamp, although the entire orthodoxy agrees that this camp had no homicidal gas chamber;
- an undocumented Himmler visit to Mauthausen during which he ordered the inmates working at the quarry to carry rocks weighing more than 50 kg (110 lbs) up a steep hill;
- Ziereis getting summoned to Berlin – of which no trace exists – because the 3% mortality at his camp was considered much too low – while documents prove that Berlin always strove to *reduce* camp mortalities;
- an invented meeting of camp commandants at the Sachsenhausen Camp, where they were allegedly shown an installation for neck-shooting inmates.

Maršálek has admitted indirectly that his entire story of having interrogated Ziereis was invented: In the second, 1980 edition of his book on the history of the Mauthausen Camp, we read that Ziereis was arrested on 23 May 1945, hence a day *after* the claimed interview. Furthermore, the book does not contain any reference to his alleged Ziereis interview anymore, but tellingly states in its preface on page 15 that “all statements that

cannot be documented [...] have been deleted” – including any reference to his 1946 affidavit.⁵²

Maršálek later became one of the most-influential historians of the Mauthausen Camp’s history. And one of the least trustworthy.

3.3.4. Gerhard Adametz – Babi Yar

It is claimed that Gerhard Adametz was a German soldier in U.S. captivity after the war at Dachau, where he was interrogated, most likely using the customary torture applied by the Americans to many, if not most of their captives. He signed a 36-page-long handwritten statement on 17 October 1945. However, that original has disappeared. All that survived is an alleged transcript of 12 pages. A Russian translation appears as document ID USSR-80 at the IMT.

According to this transcript, Adametz claimed to have reached Kiev around 10 September 1943 with a group of 40 policemen called “Detachment 1005 b.” There he was led “to an old cemetery about 5 km from Kiev,” where he was led “into the adjacent field.” There he saw about 100 inmates whose legs were shackled with a chain.

One hundred – later some 330 – inmates he claimed, were extracting corpses from mass graves and piling them up on stacks containing about 700 or even about 2,000 bodies each – with no wood in between. These bodies, merely placed “on a wooden base,” were then surrounded by wood leaning against the finished

⁵² For details on this, see Mattogno 2016a, pp. 133-150; Alvarez 2023, pp. 144-147.

pile, after which the whole pile was set ablaze. This work ended around 1 October 1943. All in all, about 100,000 bodies were exhumed and burned this way.

Rather than placing the mass graves and the resulting pyres in the ravine named Babi Yar, Adametz has this event take place in a field. He never mentions Babi Yar. This indicates that he was describing an event at a location he had never seen.

His description of the incineration technique allegedly used is technically impossible. His piles of corpses, allegedly two to three meters high, were merely sitting on a wooden base and then surrounded by wood leaning against the pile. The wooden base, covered by these large piles of corpses, would never have caught fire, and the wood leaning against the pile would have burned down without transferring any noticeable amount of heat to the bodies in the center.

The survivor witnesses who were interrogated by the NKGB after the war at least had their pyres built by alternating layers of wood and corpses, so in theory those could have worked. However, their calculated sizes would have made them technically impossible, too.⁵³

The total number of 100,000 bodies allegedly cremated accidentally happens to coincide with the number of bodies allegedly buried at Babi Yar, according to the Extraordinary Soviet Commission.

⁵³ See the entries on Semen Berlyant, Isaak Brodsky, David Budnik, Vladimir Davydov, Iosif Doliner, Yakov Kaper, Vladislav Kuklia, Leonid Ostrovsky, Yakov Steyuk, Ziama Trubakov in *Armreg* 2025.

Cremating an average human body during open-air incinerations requires some 250 kg of freshly cut wood. Cremating 100,000 bodies thus requires some 25,000 metric tons of wood. This would have required the felling of all trees growing in a 50-year-old spruce forest covering almost 56 hectares of land, or some 125 American football fields. An average prisoner is rated at being able to cut some 0.63 metric tons of fresh wood per workday. To cut this amount of wood within the five weeks (35 days) that this operation supposedly lasted would have required a work force of some 1,134 dedicated lumberjacks just to cut the wood. Adametz says nothing about huge piles of firewood, and where it came from.⁵⁴

In his affidavit, Adametz made statements about other locations where his unit supposedly guarded other inmate groups exhuming and burning corpses from mass graves. However, his claims as to where his unit went, and how long they stayed at which location, how many corpses were exhumed and burned are highly erratic and inconsistent. Moreover, his unit took extended breaks, recovery periods and furloughs. After having wrapped up Babi Yar, his unit was involved, from 16 October 1943 to 20 January 1944, in the exhumation and cremation of... 6,000 bodies! This is less than 62 bodies per day – a fraction of the hundreds of thousands of bodies that he allegedly just processed. It is also noteworthy that 40 to 50 inmate slave laborers

⁵⁴ On the sources for these calculations, see Mattogno 2016b, esp. pp. 60-63, 128-133; Graf/Kues/Mattogno 2020, pp. 138-157; Mattogno/Kues/Graf 2015, pp. 1226-1328; Yermán *et al.* 2018, and Mattogno 2025.

were deployed at each location he mentions, no matter the number of corpses to be processed or the time available for it. In other words, his narrative was invented from scratch with no connection to reality.

The German text of Adametz's statement is riddled with anglicisms both by choice of words and by sentence structure. Hence, the original text of Adametz's statement was not written by a German in German, but in English, after which it was incorrectly translated into German by an inexperienced translator. Hence, even if Adametz handwrote this text, he did not write down his own words, but copied a poorly translated, originally English-language text. He would never have done this voluntarily. It therefore stands to reason that the American investigators cobbled together a text in English, translated it to German, softened up Adametz to make him cooperative, and had him sign it. This was probably done with assistance from the Soviets to make sure Adametz's story about Babi Yar aligned with the Soviet version, as the Soviets evidently planned to use it, and then indeed introduced it, as evidence. Hence, they may even have requested this affidavit from the Americans.

As a final twist, no person by the name of Gerhard Adametz is known to historiography in any other historical context. The whole thing may just have been made up from beginning to end by the Americans and Soviets.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ For more details on Adametz, see Mattogno 2022, pp. 542-546, 550-563, 598-600.

3.3.5. Miscellaneous Testimonies and Reports

The Soviet chief prosecutor Smirnov outdid all other Allies during the IMT with a long rampage of preposterous atrocity claims. The entire Volume 7 of the proceedings is full of them. Here are some examples (all page numbers refer to *IMT*, Vol. 7):

- bashing people's brains in with a pedal-triggered brain-bashing machine while listening to the radio (testimony by SS man Paul Waldmann, pp. 376f.);
- gassing Soviet PoWs in a quarry (testimony by N. N. Dashkova, p. 388);
- killing PoWs during frost by turning them into ice statues (report of the Yugoslav Government, p. 433);
- Jewish children used by Hitler-Youth for target practice (testimony by Ida Vasso, pp. 447f.);
- filling the mouths of victims with cement to prevent them from shouting anti-German slogans (testimony by Stefan Korbonski, p. 475);
- forcing prisoners to lick stairs clean, and collect garbage with their lips (testimony by witness Goldsman, p. 491);
- killing people with poisoned soft drinks (report by the Extraordinary State Commission for the Stavropol region, p. 570);
- mass murder by tree cutting: forcing people to climb trees, then cutting the trees down (report of the State Extraordinary Commission on crimes in the city of Kiev, p. 582);
- killing 840,000 Soviet PoWs at Sachsenhausen, and burning the bodies in four portable furnaces (an-

- other Paul Waldmann claim, p. 586);
- soap production from human fat (testimony by witness Sigmund Mazur, USSR-197, pp. 597-600);
- plus Manusevich's already mentioned claim about an SS father skeet shooting babies (p. 451).

Again, if you are inclined to believe in the unlimited wickedness of Germans during WWII, you might believe all that. But rest assured that pigs can't fly, even if six million witnesses claim otherwise.

3.4. Documents

3.4.1. Gerstein Report – Belzec

On January 30, 1946, Assistant General Prosecutor of the French Republic, Charles Dubost, presented to the Nuremberg tribunal a group of documents, classified as PS-1553, which included a report in French signed by Kurt Gerstein and dated April 26, 1945 (IMT, Vol. 6, pp. 361-364, 424). No particular attention was paid to this report during the IMT, however. At that point in time, Gerstein had already committed suicide in a French prison. Therefore, that evidence should never have been submitted, as the author of this document could no longer testify to its authenticity and veracity.

The most convincing reasons why Gerstein's various statements – not just the version submitted to the IMT – should be rejected, however, are the deranged claims made in them.

Kurt Gerstein was a mining engineer by education, and from early 1942, head of the technical disinfection services of the hygiene department of the Waffen-SS's

health services. In that role, he was involved in supplying the Auschwitz Camp with the pesticide Zyklon B. He also inspected the Belzec and Treblinka Camps' hygienic situation in 1942, together with Dr. Wilhelm Pfannenstiel, professor at, and director of, the Hygienic Institute at



Kurt Gerstein.

the University of Marburg and hygienic adviser to the Waffen-SS.

Gerstein suffered from type-one diabetes, which likely contributed to his emotional instability and resulted in several delirious events throughout his adult life. He also was an opponent of the NS regime. He was sentenced to prison several times for spreading anti-government propaganda, but at the same time he repeatedly affirmed his loyalty to the *Führer* and the NS state, asking unsuccessfully not to be expelled from the party, and later to be readmitted. He joined the Waffen-SS in early 1941. Considering his police record of multiple thought-crime offenses due to his opposition to the regime, he most certainly would not have been allowed to assume a position within the Waffen-SS hierarchy that gave him access to top-secret matters, let alone go on trips to visit the allegedly ongoing annihilation of the Jews at the so-called extermination camps

Belzec, Sobibór and Treblinka. But that is exactly what he claimed in his various post-war statements.

At the end of the war, Gerstein wrote several texts – some in French, some in German – which claim to describe his visit to the Belzec Camp, among other things. Gerstein was held captive by the French for three months, at which point he (allegedly) committed suicide in 1945 at the age of 40. His text was brought to public attention only in 1953, when a German government-sponsored historical periodical published one version of it, praising it as a reliable first-hand account of the claimed extermination activities at the Belzec Camp (Rothfels 1953). Gerstein’s “confessions” had an enormous impact on the orthodoxy, in particular with its dramatization in Rolf Hochhuth’s famous play *The Deputy*.

Because Gerstein’s various texts are riddled with contradictions and historically as well as technically impossible statements, they are no longer taken seriously even by mainstream historians. In plagiarized form, however, Gerstein’s claims live on in countless texts and movie scenes, which is why it is conducive to point out some of the absurdities included in these documents (for more details, see Roques 1989; Mattogno 2021b):

- On 8 June 1942, Gerstein received an order to procure 100 kg – or perhaps 260 kg – of hydrogen cyanide (HCN) – or perhaps *potassium* cyanide (KCN) – for an extremely secret mission.
- The quantity of substances to procure was either specified *to* him or set *by* himself.

- The destination of this secret mission was known only to his driver, but Gerstein gave Prof. Pfannenstiel (“more by accident” than on-purpose) a ride along this secret mission to an unknown place.
- Gerstein decided himself (or was ordered) to drive from Berlin to Kolin near Prague in order to pick up the above substances, then drive them to a secret place in Poland.
- In Kolin, he did not pick up 100 (or 260) kg HCN (or KCN), but rather 44 steel bottles of liquid HCN. Gerstein never mentions Zyklon B, even though he actually bought tons of it and had it delivered to the Auschwitz Camp, among others.
- When Gerstein finally went on his trip in August 1942, he stopped over in Lublin to see Odilo Globocnik, commander “of the four extermination camps,” who revealed to him and Pfannenstiel the Reich’s greatest secret, which was so secret that anyone revealing it to outsiders would be shot on the spot – and thus Globocnik, in revealing this to the accidental hitchhiker Pfannenstiel and the regime’s opponent Gerstein, should have been immediately executed. (He was not).



Wilhelm Pfannenstiel

- Gerstein arrived in Lublin with 44 steel bottles of HCN in his vehicle, although the Lublin Camp received large supplies of Zyklon B on a regular basis for pest control, and hence all Gerstein had to do to get HCN was ask Globocnik for some, rather than haul 44 steel bottles across Europe.



Odilo Globocnik

- Gerstein has Globocnik claim that the Belzec Camp so far (March through August 1942) had killed on average 11,000 Jews daily, hence some $(150 \times 11,000 =)$ 1.65 million Jews – while only some 434,500 Jews were deported to or through Belzec during its entire existence until the end of 1942.
- Gerstein has Globocnik claim that the latter didn't know where the Sobibór Camp was located, but that he knew that there, on average, some 20,000 Jews were killed daily since June 1942, hence after some two and a half months of operation, around $(75 \times 20,000 =)$ 1.5 million Jews, while today's orthodox death-toll figure for the entire time of the camp's existence stands at "only" some 300,000.
- For Treblinka, Globocnik allegedly claimed 13,500 daily killings on average, also since June of that year, thus some $(75 \times 13,500 =)$ one million for just that

short period of time, while the orthodoxy claims a total death toll of 700,000 to 900,000 victims for the entire time of the camp's existence. But more importantly: the camp opened only at the end of July 1942.

- Gerstein has Globocnik claim that textiles confiscated from the Jews processed in his camps so far amounted to some 400,000 to 800,000 tons, meaning that every Jew had carried with them clothes weighing about one metric ton.
- Gerstein has Globocnik claim that Hitler and Himmler had recently visited the camps Belzec, Sobibór and Treblinka, requesting that the process be accelerated – although neither of them ever set foot in these camps.
- Gerstein claimed that his secret mission was to convert the existing gas chambers operating with Diesel exhaust gases to something better and faster, such as hydrogen cyanide. Gerstein later described the gassing operation at Belzec with a Diesel engine. As a mining engineer, Gerstein certainly could recognize a diesel engine, and knew that their exhaust gases were relatively harmless and useless for murder.
- Gerstein also met Christian Wirth in Lublin, the commandant of the Belzec Camp. He drove in Wirth's car to Belzec, yet when getting there, Wirth was either already there to receive him, or Wirth was not present at all; and the 44 steel bottles were in the vehicle, but Wirth's car was a passenger car, while the transport of 44 steel bottles requires a

- large truck. Globocnik also came along, as only he could grant entry into the camp for outsiders.
- When arriving at the Belzec Camp together with his accidental hitchhiker Pfannenstiel, Gerstein hid the 44 HCN steel bottles *from Wirth and Globocnik* some 1,200 meters away from the camp, although he had traveled in Wirth's car, presumably with Wirth, and accompanied by Globocnik. (And how does one hide a pile of 44 steel bottles?) Or, if we follow another version of the text, Gerstein (with or without Wirth?) parked the vehicle with the bottles 1,200 meters away from the camp and walked the rest of the way – or, according to yet another version, Gerstein took the bottles into the camp.
 - Gerstein convinced Commandant Wirth not to use the HCN steel bottles, but to stick to his Diesel-exhaust system, which Wirth gladly accepted as “satisfactory.”
 - Gerstein saw a 500-m long train pull into the Belzec Camp spur, which was only 260 m long.
 - Gerstein saw a gargantuan pile of shoes 35 or 40 meters high (or 25 m in another version).
 - 700-800 people were crammed into a room of only 25 square meters, or 28-32 persons per square meter in a room only 1.8 m high – which is both nonsensical and a physically impossible packing density. To this blatant nonsense, orthodox historians reacted either by hushing it up, falsifying the numbers claimed by Gerstein – Neumann (1961, p. 192) *reduced* the number of people, while Poliakov (1979, p. 223) *increased* the room size – or by absurdly de-

- claring that this “error” “reinforces the credibility and good faith of the story” (Adam 1985, Note 85, p. 260).
- During an alleged gassing event, the Diesel engine wouldn’t start, and so the victims had to wait almost three hours in the closed gas chambers before the gassing commenced. At that point, all victims were still alive, according to one version, yet if we follow another, all were already dead. In fact, hardly anyone would have survived being jammed into a sealed room for three hours.
 - The gassing took 32 minutes (or perhaps one hour).
 - Either the victims fell as they died, or they remained standing like “columns of basalt” due to a lack of space to fall over – but no matter the packing density, any dying person slumps down.
 - After Gerstein had abandoned the 44 steel bottles and had convinced Wirth not to switch from Diesel to Zyklon B, Globocnik still allowed him and his accidental hitchhiker Pfannenstiel go on to see the Treblinka Camp, although Gerstein’s mission of switching Diesel for Zyklon B had become moot.
 - At Treblinka, Gerstein saw another mountain of clothes 35-40 meters high.
 - Although Gerstein never returned to any of these camps, he claimed to know that “later” all corpses buried in mass graves were exhumed and burned using “gasoline and Diesel oil” – a physically impossible technique, since liquid fuels only singe superficially; sprinkling gasoline on a corpse and setting it afire will not even begin to totally consume the

body.

- Although the victims had not been counted exactly, Gerstein claimed to know that the total death toll of those camps amounted to 25 million (or perhaps 20 million) “according to my secure documents”! This is an outrageously high figure, far above anything ever claimed for the Holocaust.
- Gerstein was not asked to, and did not report to anyone about his top-secret mission initiated by Hitler and Himmler personally, and ultimately did nothing to implement the requested changes to “speed up the process” by replacing the Diesel engines with some Zyklon-B procedure.
- When he found out that large quantities of hydrogen cyanide had been ordered by German authorities, he claimed to know that a plan existed to kill vast numbers of people in “reading or club rooms,” so he made sure that this pesticide disappeared. Documents show, however, that those orders were meant for lice disinfestations, and that they were all delivered.
- Gerstein claimed that the German pest-control company DEGESCH produced HCN “in vials” for killing people. No such vials ever existed.
- He also insisted that “millions of people have disappeared” in the Mauthausen Camp “in gas chambers and gas cars (mobile chambers),” which no mainstream historian takes seriously.
- Gerstein wrote: “In Auschwitz, millions of children alone were killed by holding a swab of hydrogen cyanide under their noses.” This is ridiculous and ut-

terly without confirmation.

- Gerstein furthermore claimed: “Attempts have also been made with compressed air: people were put into cauldrons, into which compressed air was pressed by means of the usual asphalt-road compressors.” Even more ridiculous than above.

By all accounts, Gerstein was either delusional and in need of serious mental-health assistance, or he was tortured and coerced into writing nonsense. It is tragic that his testimony is the main basis upon which the myth of the Belzec extermination camp rests. There is only one other witness who



Rudolf Reder

made detailed statements about Belzec, Rudolf Reder, whose testimony is similarly unreliable, although for other reasons. Since he did not testify at Nuremberg, we will not address him here, though.⁵⁶

3.4.2. Gas-Van Documents

Gas-van claims played only a minor role during the IMT. Not just with respect to these claims, the IMT was basically an extension of the Soviet wartime trials in Krasnodar and Kharkov, where gas-van claims had

⁵⁶ Reder's various deranged post-war rantings are scrutinized in detail in Mattogno 2021b.

been “established” as true by typical Stalinist show trials of the worst kind, as laid out in Subsection 2.1.3.

During the IMT, the Soviet prosecutors repeatedly brought up claims presumably established during these two show trials. This occurred already with the first reference to gas vans, which occurred in the indictment with an indirect reference to the claims made during the Soviet show trials in Krasnodar and Kharkov:⁵⁷

“In Krasnodar some 6,700 civilians were murdered by poison gas in gas vans, [...].

In Kharkov about 195,000 persons were either tortured to death, shot, or gassed in gas vans.”

In addition to the verdicts of these show trials, Soviet prosecutor Smirnov presented the minutes of a Soviet court-martial – of all things – held on 29 October 1944, which claims the “annihilation of Soviet citizens in Smolensk in May 1943, by means of asphyxiation through carbon monoxide in gas vans.” The “information” gathered by Soviet court-martials was most certainly not more but rather less reliable than that gathered during the above-discussed Soviet show trials (Vol. 7, p. 465). The attempt of defense lawyer Dr. Kurt Kauffmann to have this obvious propaganda material excluded failed, though, because with Article 21 of the IMT’s statute, evidence prepared by a Soviet commission or verdicts rendered by a Soviet court had to be accepted at face value (Vol. 1, p. 15). The IMT’s presiding judge Lord Geoffrey Lawrence expressed it as follows (Vol. 7, p. 453):

⁵⁷ IMT, Vol. 1, p. 49; shortly thereafter repeated by the Soviet prosecutor Ozol, vol. 2, p. 63.

“Article 21 is perfectly clear, and it directs the Tribunal to take judicial notice of the various documents which are there set out, and expressly refers to the records and findings of military or other tribunals of any of the United Nations.”

Other similar Soviet claims about “gas vans” were similarly based on the “findings” of investigations conducted by Soviet commissions.⁵⁸ In this context, the Soviet prosecution quoted from a deposition allegedly made by a German soldier named E.M. Fenchel, who is said to have been a PoW of the USSR. This deposition had been published in 1943 by the Soviet Embassy in the U.S. as part of an already mentioned booklet consisting of crass anti-German atrocity propaganda. It is not known whether this person, whose name is spelled Fenichel in that brochure, ever existed.⁵⁹ If so, he was never presented as a witness during any postwar trial. The text contains technically absurd claims regarding these vans, among them that they had diesel engines, a grotesquely complicated system to introduce the gas, and a technically impossible rubber connection to the exhaust pipe via a threaded nut (*IMT*, Vol. 7, pp. 572f.).

An allegedly authentic German wartime document specifically mentioning gas vans was introduced and mentioned several times during the proceedings with

⁵⁸ Vol. 7, pp. 503, 544, 556, 571-575.

⁵⁹ Embassy 1943, p. 171; the same witness statement of a PoW Fenchel (without i) is quoted in an undated German translation of a report of the Soviet Extraordinary State Commission about German crimes allegedly committed in the Stavropol area: Gosudarstvennij Archiv Rossijskoj Federatsii (State Archive of the Russian Federation), ref. 7445-2-93, p. 24.

the aim to bolster the Soviet case.⁶⁰ This is a letter presumably written by August Becker, a German Chemist said to have had a leading role in developing gas chambers for the Third Reich's euthanasia program. Later, he was assigned to the motor pool of wartime Germany's Security Police.



Walter Rauff

While working there, he supposedly wrote a letter dated 16 May 1942, which is addressed to his supervisor, Walter Rauff. This letter was presented by the prosecution during the IMT.⁶¹ The docket attached to it states that the letter was obtained from the British prosecution's office, but that its origins are unknown. Due to its dubious origin, U.S. officials had Walter Rauff, who was held in custody in Italy after the war, endorse a copy of this letter as "authentic."

The letter pretends to be an inspection and maintenance report of gas vans used by *Einsatzgruppen* D and C in Ukraine to execute Jews. It is riddled with absurdities which prove conclusively that this is a fake report unrelated to any possible real-world events:

– The document identifies gas vans of a second series

⁶⁰ 501-PS; Vol. 2, p. 126; Vol. 3: pp. 559-561; Vol. 4: pp. 213, 251, 253, 323f.; Vol. 7: pp. 172; Vol. 19: p. 511; Vol. 20: p. 177.

⁶¹ For a transcript, see *IMT*, Vol. 26, pp. 102-105

- as Saurer vehicles. However, there is no trace of any “first-series gas vans” not being Saurer vehicles deployed by the *Einsatzgruppen*. All vehicles in extant documents that are (falsely) associated with gas vans have been Saurer vehicles.
- By the time Germany’s Reich Security Main Office ordered Saurer vehicles, this company equipped all its trucks with Diesel engines. However, Diesel-engine exhaust is non-lethal in the short run, hence unsuited for homicidal gassing operations using its exhaust gasses as is claimed.
 - The letter asserts that, after just half an hour of rain, none of the Saurer vehicles could be driven anymore. Hence, they could be used in absolutely dry-weather condition only. This is absurd.
 - The document asserts that the vans were “camouflaged” from the local populace by painting little fake-windows on its side. This is puerile and absurd, as it would have attracted more attention, not less.
 - The author mentioned a combined hydraulic-air-pressure brake that was damaged due to a sleeve having broken in several places. While the Saurer trucks had hydraulic brakes, there is no such thing as a combined hydraulic-air-pressure brake.
 - Using bribes, the author claims that he managed to have a dye manufactured to cast new sleeves. However, leaky rubber sleeves could be fixed with rubber repair patches. Casting new, exactly fitting rubber sleeves using caoutchouc and vulcanizing chemicals in a dye was impossible in the field. Clearly, the author did not know what he was writing about.

- Due to many off-road trips, the author complains about rivets of the cargo-box becoming loose, and cracks forming, which needed to be sealed to prevent gas leaks. However, no gas van could ever be “sealed,” because the same volume of gas that was allegedly pumped into the cargo box as exhaust gas needed to escape from the box to prevent it from building up pressure and eventually exploding. Hence, little leaks would have been of little concern.
- The author suggests sealing small leaks by soldering them. However, that would have been futile, as soldering does not provide any firm connection of metal pieces. That would require welding. Again, the author exhibits his technical ignorance.
- The writer warns that the escaping exhaust gas might harm the executioners on the outside, so he warns everyone to stay away from the vehicle while gassing people. However, Diesel-engine exhaust gases escaping through various leaks of a cargo box are of little consequence for people standing outside near the box. The Diesel-exhaust smell alone would tell people to stay away, for comfort’s sake.
- The letter states that gassings are performed incorrectly by giving full throttle. This resulted in the victims suffocating rather than falling peacefully asleep. However, hot, stinking, smoking engine-exhaust gases cannot, under any circumstances, lead to gassing victims falling asleep peacefully. This could be accomplished only with pure, odor- and colorless carbon monoxide at room-temperature.

This so-called Becker Document is the second document allegedly proving the existence of gas vans. The other one – the so-called Just Document, not submitted to the IMT – is also a clear forgery. The forger used a genuine document of that time as a template, but made so many egregious errors that his crime is obvious for all who want to see. This Just Document also pretends to report on the operation of gas vans, allegedly written on 5 June 1942, not even three weeks after the Becker Document. A comparison of both documents' claims is revealing, as the following table shows. Clearly, the forgers of both documents did not coordinate their efforts.

Becker was eventually arrested by the West German judiciary in 1959 for his alleged role in the deployment of the gas vans. He made statements during several interrogations, among them:

- He claimed that as a Chemist, he had been put in charge of all the mechanical aspects of the gas vans. While that is what the Becker Document insinuates, the technical nonsense uttered in it also shows that whoever wrote it had no clue. Friedrich Pradel, motor-pool chief and Becker's direct superior, never would have put a chemist in charge of vehicle mechanics.
- On the way to his gas-van inspection tour, Becker claimed to have flown in Heinrich Himmler's personal plane from Mikolaev to Simferopol, Crimea. However, Himmler most certainly would not have lent his plane to a small second lieutenant (Becker was only an SS *Untersturmführer* at that time).

Juxtaposition of the Becker and the Just documents	
BECKER DOCUMENT	JUST DOCUMENT
Reference to numerous flaws. No reference to openings for gas release.	Reports 97,000 executions, "without any defects in the vehicles becoming apparent."
In spite of the numerous flaws, no changes to the vehicles are requested.	Although no defects had occurred, seven changes are requested (internal contradiction).
Reference to difficulties of moving the vans: during moist and rainy weather, the vans are inoperable.	Reference to a highly reduced off-road capability while fully loaded, resulting in the need to reduce the load.
Emphasizes the importance of keeping the cargo box hermetically sealed; it is even considered to send the vans to Berlin for this purpose.	The first of the requested changes concerns two slits of 1 cm × 10 cm to avoid high internal pressure.
The vans were "camouflaged" without attaining a permanent deception about their purpose.	No attempts at camouflage are suggested.
Thoroughly addresses the danger of the operating personnel inhaling the gases – although the cargo box is hermetically sealed.	No reference to such a danger.
The author wants to ascertain that the victims do not die of suffocation but die a humane death through falling asleep.	No efforts are made to induce a painless death of the victims.

- Once done in Simferopol, Becker then presumably flew to Minsk in another plane together with SS *Hauptsturmführer* Rühl, who allegedly headed an extermination camp run by the *Einsatzgruppen* near Minsk. Rühl was so kind as to give Becker a tour of the camp and allow him to watch mass executions. If that refers to the Maly Trostinets Camp near Minsk, this was run not by the local *Einsatzgruppe*, but by the commander of the German Security Police Minsk. Moreover, SS *Hauptsturmführer* Felix Rühl was a member of *Einsatzgruppe* D which oper-

ated in southern Ukraine and the Caucasus area. He would not have flown to Minsk and would not have given Becker a tour of the camp. Nobody would have done that.

- Becker repeated the nonsense about the gas-van operators doing it all wrong, suffocating rather than gassing the victims. He thus proved that he had been an avid student of the document levied against him, internalizing it to the point where he parroted its absurdities as his own memories.

Becker was supposed to stand trial together with his colleague Harry Wentrutt in 1966 for their role in designing, building and deploying the so-called gas vans. However, since Becker had suffered several strokes by that time, he was declared unfit for trial and incarceration. Later attempts to use him as a witness against other defendants were futile, as he was unable to speak coherently.⁶²

Hence, at close inspection it turns out that the various attempts at the IMT to prove the existence and use of homicidal gas vans backfired on the prosecution. It merely proves their nefarious ways of rigging the IMT.

3.4.3. WRB Report – Auschwitz

The War Refugee Board was an organization established by Roosevelt in January 1944. It was the result of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau lobbying for an official government agency assisting minorities, in particular Jews, persecuted by the Third Reich. This

⁶² For more on this, see Alvarez 2023, pp. 42-57, 192-195

should have been within the area of responsibility of the State Department. Morgenthau pushed the U.S. administration to officially recognize that the Third Reich was pursuing a policy of mass extermination against the Jews, in particular by means of gas chambers. The U.S. State Department was reluctant to follow Morgenthau with this, not the least because Anglo-American intelligence could not confirm gas-chamber and mass-murder rumors. As late as August 1943, the Chairman of the Allied Joint Intelligence Committee, Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, had strongly recommended not mentioning anything to this effect in a public declaration:⁶³

"In my opinion it is incorrect to describe Polish information regarding German atrocities as 'trustworthy'. The Poles, and to a far greater extent the Jews, tend to exaggerate German atrocities in order to stoke us up. They seem to have succeeded. [...]"

As regards putting Poles to death in gas chambers, I do not believe that there is any evidence that this has been done. There have been many stories to this effect, and we have played them up in PWE rumours without believing that they had any foundation. At any rate there is far less evidence than exists for the mass murder of Polish officers by the Russians at Katyn."

In the end, those calls for caution were dismissed by the Roosevelt administration, however. In November 1944, the War Refugee Board collected three essays written by five Auschwitz escapees, combined into one

⁶³ For details on this, see Ritchie 2017.

document and, with a few editorial changes, published it as the so-called War Refugee Board Report (WRB Report). These texts allegedly confirm that Auschwitz was an extermination center where Jews were being mass murdered in gas chambers using Zyklon B. Only one table listing the number of Jews allegedly gassed at Auschwitz-Birkenau between April 1942 and April 1944, contained on p. 33 of the report, was introduced during the IMT as Document L-22. It claims a total of 1,765,000 victims,⁶⁴ whereas today's orthodoxy claims only about 500,000 victims up to that point in time.

The core of this document consists of a report authored by Auschwitz escapees Alfred Wetzler and Walter Rosenberg, who after his escape assumed (and kept) the name Rudolf Vrba. Vrba is today considered the main contributor to this section, and he also compiled the vastly exaggerated victim figures contained in the aforementioned table.

Rudolf Vrba confessed after the war that he was deeply involved in the camp's clandestine resistance movement, which is known to have spread false and exaggerated atrocity rumors inside the camp and to the world at large.

Having been endorsed as the United States' official take on the Auschwitz narrative, Vrba's claims were made known all over the world. Hence, the impact and thus the importance of his claims for the formation of the orthodox Auschwitz narrative can hardly be overestimated.

⁶⁴ IMT, Vol. 3, p. 568; transcript in Vol. 37, p. 433.

Riding the Holocaust-propaganda wave triggered by the Eichmann Trial in 1961, a series of stories by Vrba was published in the British newspaper *Daily Herald*. Two years later, this series appeared as a book titled *I Cannot Forgive*, although it was at least partly ghost-written by the journalist Alan Bestic. Vrba testified during the Frankfurt Auschwitz show trial, and was interviewed by Claude Lanzmann for the documentary *Shoah*, although it does not contain any specific claims about the alleged extermination at Auschwitz or any statement on how he received information about it. His last testimony was during the First Zündel Trial in 1985 in Toronto, Canada.

Here are some of the most pertinent and peculiar claims made by Vrba in his wartime report, and in his post-war book:⁶⁵

- A drawing attached to the report allegedly shows the layout of Crematoria II and III at the Ausch-



Rudolf Vrba



Alfred Wetzler

⁶⁵ For more details, see Mattogno 2021, pp. 217-243.

witz-Birkenau Camp, which the text explains in more detail. However, it is all wrong:

1. In their drawing, the furnace room shows nine furnaces with four muffles each arranged in a semi-circle around a chimney, when in reality there were five furnaces with three muffles each arranged in a straight line, at a good distance from the chimney.
 2. In their drawing, the two morgues (alleged undressing room and gas chamber) are on the same level as the furnace room, all arranged in a straight line. In reality, the furnace room was on ground level, the two morgues in the basement, arranged in a rectangle and linked via a hallway and vestibule.
 3. In their drawing, the gas chamber was linked to the furnace room with a set of rails, upon which carts filled with corpses were driven to the furnaces. In reality, a small freight elevator transported bodies from the basement upstairs.
- The report claims that victims were issued towels and soap before entering the gas chamber. This most certainly would never have happened, considering the mess it would have created and the effort necessary to retrieve and clean these items afterwards. In addition, no one takes towels into a shower.
 - The report claims that three bodies were cremated in a muffle at once within 90 minutes. However, adding several corpses into a muffle designed to burn one body in one hour would not have been

possible already due to the small introduction door, and would have lasted much longer than 90 minutes.

- In total, Crematoria II and III each could allegedly cremate 2,000 corpses per day (which was also the claimed capacity of the undressing room). This stands in contrast to the actual theoretical maximum of some 300 bodies per day. Unhappy with this “low” cremation capacity compared to other survivor claims, Vrba doubled that to 4,000 per day in his 1963 book.
- The time required for the gassing was only three minutes. However, in a facility without means to accelerate the evaporation of the liquid poison from the carrier material (Zyklon B) and the dissipation into the large room, such short execution times are physically impossible.
- Vrba claimed to have seen, counted and memorized the data of all transports of Jews that arrived at Auschwitz during his time at the camp, so that he could write the data down once he had escaped. Yet his total of 1,765,000 victims is obviously false, even compared with the orthodoxy.
- In 1961, Vrba claimed that, according to his calculations, some 2,500,000 people were murdered at Auschwitz within three years – as opposed to the current orthodox figure of roughly a million for the entire camp’s existence.
- Vrba’s references to transports allegedly gassed and the bodies burned on pyres are not compatible with the documented or even the orthodox chronology.

At the time this is said to have occurred (early 1942), open-air incinerations weren't said to have commenced yet (they started in September 1942). Moreover, all deportees of transports he mentioned that arrived prior to July 1942 were registered and admitted to the camp, so there could not have been any gassings at all.



Filip Müller

- The utterly wrong description of the crematoria proves that Wetzler and Vrba had not received any information in this regard, hence cannot have been in contact with any inmate working in those facilities, or if they were in touch with any such person, they evidently never asked for a description, hence weren't interested in facts. Instead, their whole description was invented from scratch, either by Vrba on his own accord or by the camp's resistance movement, evidently without any input from crematorium workers. Yet Vrba claimed repeatedly that inmates working inside the crematoria were the source of his information, and several survivors later claimed that crematorium workers had been in close contact with the resistance movement. One of them – the plagiarist Filip Müller – later even con-

firmed what Vrba had written in his book, that he had provided the data and even a floor plan of the crematorium to Vrba.⁶⁶ In fact, several people involved in this plot told different, mutually contradictory stories about who gave what information to whom. None of them tell the truth. This story was made up from scratch, and everybody wanted a piece of the fame built on this lie, adding more layers of mendacity to the story.

- Although there is no evidence that Adolf Eichmann had ever been to Auschwitz, he is featured prominently in Vrba's 1961 series of articles published opportunistically on occasion of Eichmann's trial in Jerusalem. Vrba falsely stated that Eichmann visited the camp in 1942 and again on occasion of the inauguration of the first Birkenau Crematorium in early 1943, celebrating this event together with Himmler and his entourage. Both are completely invented stories.
- In the 1961 series of articles, Vrba promoted himself to a member of the Sonderkommando allegedly involved in exhuming the corpses of 20,000 Soviet PoWs – although only 12,000 Soviet PoWs ever reached Auschwitz.
- While he had no specific knowledge before 1961 of the alleged murders at the claimed makeshift gassing facilities just outside of the Birkenau Camp's perimeter (the so-called "bunkers"), in that year he promoted himself to a member of the inmate unit working there.

⁶⁶ On Müller, see Mattogno 2021c, pp. 13-131.

- Vrba saw an open-air incineration trench “half a mile long and 30 yards wide” being dug at Auschwitz, which is preposterous nonsense.

In his 1964 book *I Cannot Forgive*, Vrba ratcheted up his mendacity one more notch, circulating black propaganda and entangling himself in contradictions:

- Synchronized with Wetzler’s identical change in his 1964 book *What Dante Didn’t See*,⁶⁷ Vrba also increased the cremation capacity by reducing the time it allegedly took to cremate three corpses from 90 minutes (1944) to 20 minutes.
- He claimed that he saw with his own eyes that Himmler visited Auschwitz in January 1943, who came to witness the gassing of not 8,000 Jews as in his 1944 report, but of only 3,000. Yet Himmler never visited that camp at that time.
- The corpses were no longer hauled to the furnaces in carts on rails, but in special lifts (plural, although there was only one in each crematorium).
- The inmate labor force exhuming mass graves grew from 200 to 1,400 inmates.

There is an interesting footnote to Vrba’s interview with Claude Lanzmann for the latter’s documentary *Shoah*. In his book *Pietà*, Swedish Professor Georg Klein, a Jew originally from Hungary and as such himself a “Holocaust survivor,” told of a conversation he had with Rudolf Vrba in 1987. Klein reports about persecutions during the war, but that he had no knowledge of mass exterminations at the time. During his conver-

⁶⁷ Under the pen name Jozef Lánik.

sation with Klein, Vrba mentioned that he was once asked whether the horrible things he described in Lanzmann's documentary *Schoah* were really true. Vrba answered that he didn't know because he was *only an actor reciting his lines*. In his book, Klein wrote that he will never forget Vrba's sardonic smile when retelling this exchange (Klein 1992, pp. 133f.).

Vrba's final undoing occurred during the First Zündel Trial in 1985. During his testimony, Vrba once more insisted on the accuracy of his memory regarding the data he had provided in his 1944 report. However, when he was confronted with the inaccuracies and contradictions in his report and his book during cross-examination, he admitted several times to having used "poetic license" in his book. During re-examination, the prosecutor then asked Vrba:

"Have you used poetic license in your testimony?"

Vrba denied it, so the prosecutor asked him how he came up with his (false) figure of 1.765 million gassing victims, and Vrba went on a longwinded "explanation," trying again to justify his lies. The prosecutor left it at that. Vrba never testified publicly again after that.⁶⁸

3.4.4. Einsatzgruppen

The extent of documentary evidence, Soviet investigative commission reports and testimonies presented during the IMT about the activities of the German armed forces' so-called *Einsatzgruppen* (task forces) deployed in the temporarily occupied Soviet territories is

⁶⁸ See the exchange in Rudolf 2020, pp. 287f.

vast. Discussing it all would far surpass the scope of the present study.

In the present context, a summary of a thorough, critical investigation into this expansive topic must suffice. This comprehensive study was undertaken by historian Carlo Mattogno (Mattogno 2022). It can be summarized as follows:

- Already during the war, the Soviets conducted what they called “forensic investigations” of claimed mass graves presumably containing hundreds, thousands, tens or even hundreds of thousands of victims of massacres allegedly committed by German occupational forces. No observers from other countries, neutral or otherwise, were ever invited to these investigations. Photo and/or film footage, if at all taken, rarely confirm even remotely the order of magnitude of the mass graves claimed. These Soviet investigative commissions had a similar setup and work ethics as the one that blamed the Soviet massacre on Polish officers near Katyn on the Germans. Hence, those commission reports’ credibility is close to zero.
- Probably in order to explain away the discrepancy between forensic findings and propaganda assertions, the Soviets collected witness testimonies claiming that German units had most mass graves exhumed and their contents burned tracelessly on huge pyres. However, the technique described by these witnesses is absurd and at times even grotesque, but most of all, technically impossible.
- While there is plenty of documentation demonstrat-

ing a ruthless German attitude toward the “Jewish-Bolshevist” regime, its institutions, proponents, supporters and allies, little evidence exists for a systematic German policy to exterminate all Jews in general. Most evidence points at a policy of incarceration, ghettoization, expulsion and forced-labor deployment.

- The numbers of Jewish victims of mass shootings as listed in German wartime documents – amounting to a total of roughly a three-quarter million – are inconsistent and contradictory. They require confirmation by reliable forensic studies, which are so far virtually absent, and likely will never happen.

Hence, while there can be little doubt that massacres did occur in the East as a German/National-Socialist “counter-revolutionary” overreaction to Bolshevik mass atrocities committed since 1918, their exact magnitude has yet to be established. Before closing this topic, one special set of documents deserves to be discussed:

3.4.5. Leibbrandt-Lohse-Bräutigam Exchange

This series of documents on *Einsatzgruppen* massacres against Jews in the East deserves to be discussed in some detail, as it highlights the confusion that exists not only among historians today as to what exactly happened, but even among the Germans in charge back then.

On 31 October 1941, Georg Leibbrandt, head clerk at Germany’s ministry for the occupied eastern territories headed by Reich Commissar Alfred Rosenberg,

sent a letter to Hinrich Lohse, Reich Commissioner for the Ostland (basically the Baltics), stating (PS-3663. IMT, Vol. 32, pp. 435f.):

“The Reich Security Main Office complains that the Reich Commissar for the East has prohibited executions in Liepaja. I call for an immediate report on the matter concerned.”



Alfred Rosenberg

On 15 November 1941, Lohse replied (*ibid.*, p. 436):

“I have prohibited haphazard executions of Jews in Liepaja, because they were irresponsible the way they were carried out. Please inform me whether your inquiry of 31 Oct. is to be taken as an order to the effect that all Jews in the East are to be liquidated? Is this to occur without regard to age and sex or economic value (for example, skilled workers employed in armaments factories by the armed forces)? Naturally, cleansing the East of the Jews is an urgent task; but its solution must be brought into line with the necessities of the war-time economy. I have been unable to discern any such order from the directives on the Jewish question in the ‘Brown Folder,’ or from other decrees.” (Emphasis added)

Presumably after conversing orally with the Reich Security Main Office and all others involved on the matter (of which no documentary trace is known), Otto Bräutigam from Rosenberg’s office replied as follows on 18 December (PS-3666. IMT, Vol. 32, p. 437):

"Subject: Jewish Question

To the letter of 15 November 1941

By now, oral meetings ought to have brought about clarity as to the Jewish question. In general, economic concerns are not be taken into account when dealing with the problem. It is moreover requested to settle any questions that arise directly with the Higher SS and Police leader."

Essentially, Lohse asked whether he was supposed to kill "all the Jews in the East," which was something new to him, since none of the preceding directives ever provided for this possibility, starting with the "Brown Folder." This document was issued on 3 September 1941. Regarding the treatment of Jews, it states, among other things:

"All measures regarding to the Jewish question in the occupied territories in the East must be taken from the point of view that the Jewish question will be solved in a general way for the whole of Europe after the war. [...]

Any kind of purely vexatious actions, being unworthy of a German, are to be abstained from."

In his response, Bräutigam did not declare that the directives given in the "Brown Folder" or other documents had changed, but limited himself to stating that *economic concerns* need not be taken into account in settling the matter. This did not necessarily refer to extermination, but rather to an exclusion of Jews from the economic life of the country. At that time, National-Socialist policy aimed at deporting the Jews from the Reich into the Eastern territories. This is for instance

highlighted by a telegram sent on 13 November 1941 by Leibbrandt to Lohse with the following content:⁶⁹

“Regarding Jewish transport to the East. Exact document on its way. Jews to be sent further East.”...

...hence not to be murdered!

⁶⁹ Gosudarstvenni Archiv Rossiiskoi Federatsii (State Archive of the Russian Federation), Moscow, Document ID 7445-2-145, p. 54.

4. Conclusion

"I think that the Nuremberg trials provide all sorts of useful evidence for the Holocaust." (Dr. Michael Vann)

What useful evidence?

It is astounding to see that even a professor of history such as Dr. Vann, who, while no expert in that field, is at least to some degree familiar with the basic facts of Holocaust history, is blissfully unaware of the travesty of justice that the Nuremberg IMT was. The amount of mendacity, falsehood, deceit and dishonesty exhibited by the prosecuting powers and all the people who worked and testified for them is absolutely mind-boggling.

For anyone willing to see, this study makes it crystal clear that truth was indeed the first victim of this worst conflict in the history of mankind. The truth, rather than getting resurrected at Nuremberg, was instead buried deep under a pile of what can only be described as historical rubbish. While some valid evidence of some German wrongdoings can be found here and there – as some good, still useful tidbits can also be found in any trashcan – we have to conclude that the evidence adduced during the IMT is, for the most part, utterly worthless.

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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. 6th ed., 206 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#6)

Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined.

By Germar Rudolf. This book first explains why “the Holocaust” is an important topic, and that it is essential to keep an open mind about it. It then tells how many mainstream scholars expressed doubts and subsequently fell from grace. Next, the physical traces and documents about the various claimed crime scenes and murder weapons are discussed. After that, the reliability of witness testimony is examined. Finally,

the author argues for a free exchange of ideas on this topic. This book gives the most-comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the critical research into the Holocaust. With its dialogue style, it is easy to read, and it can even be used as an encyclopedic compendium. 4th ed., 597 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#15)

Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality.

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



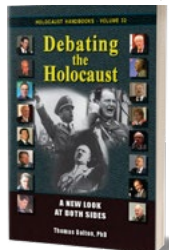
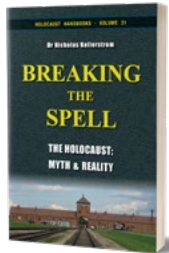
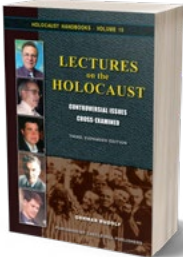
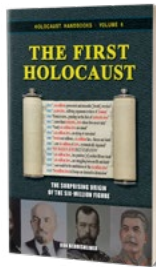
Pictured above are the first 53 volumes of scientific studies that comprise the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. Check www.HolocaustHandbooks.com for updates.

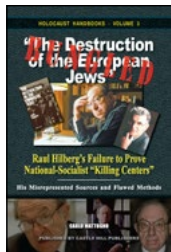
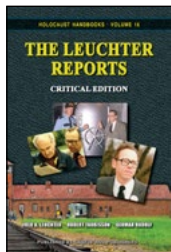
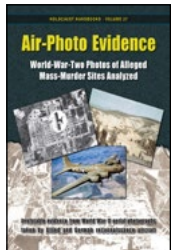
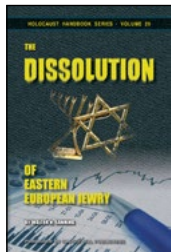
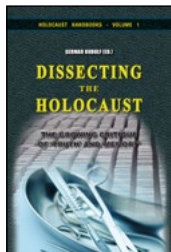
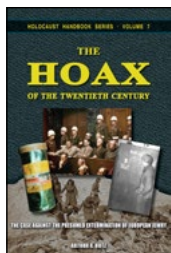
refutes the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics.

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. 7th ed., 286 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index. (#31)

Debating the Holocaust. A New Look at Both Sides.

By Thomas Dalton. Mainstream historians insist that there cannot be, may not be, any debate about the Holocaust. But ignoring it does not make this controversy go away. Traditional scholars admit that there was neither a budget, a plan, nor an order for the Holocaust; that the key camps have all but vanished, and so have any human remains; that material and unequivocal documentary evidence is absent; and that there are serious problems with survivor testimonies. Dalton juxtaposes the traditional Holocaust narrative with revisionist challenges and then analyzes the mainstream’s responses to them. He reveals the weaknesses of both sides, while declaring revisionism the winner of the current state of the debate.





4th ed., 342 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#32)

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry. By Arthur R. Butz. The first writer to analyze the entire Holocaust complex in a precise scientific manner. This book exhibits the overwhelming force of arguments accumulated by the mid-1970s. Butz's two main arguments are: 1. All major entities hostile to Germany must have known what was happening to the Jews under German authority. They acted during the war as if no mass slaughter was occurring. 2. All the evidence adduced to prove any mass slaughter has a dual interpretation, while only the innocuous one can be proven to be correct. This book continues to be a major historical reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This edition has numerous supplements with new information gathered over the last 48 years. 5th ed., 572 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#7)

Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory.' Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific techniques and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of some 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the “Holocaust.” It reads as excitingly as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians and scientists are proven. This is the intellectual adventure of the 21st Century. Be part of it! 4th ed., 611 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#1)

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry. By Walter N. Sanning. Six Million Jews died in the Holocaust. Sanning did not take that number at face value, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other things. The book is based mainly on Jewish, Zionist and mainstream sources. It concludes that a sizeable share of the Jews found missing during local censuses after the Second World War, which were so far counted as “Holocaust victims,” had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. 3rd ed., foreword by A.R. Butz, epilogue by Germar Rudolf, and an update by the author containing new insights; 264

pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography (#29).

Air-Photo Evidence: World-War-Two Photos of Alleged Mass-Murder Sites Analyzed. By Germar Rudolf (editor). During World War Two both German and Allied reconnaissance aircraft took countless air photos of places of tactical and strategic interest in Europe. These photos are prime evidence for the investigation of the Holocaust. Air photos of locations like Auschwitz, Majdanek, Treblinka, Babi Yar etc. permit an insight into what did or did not happen there. The author has unearthed many pertinent photos and has thoroughly analyzed them. This book is full of air-photo reproductions and schematic drawings explaining them. According to the author, these images refute many of the atrocity claims made by witnesses in connection with events in the German sphere of influence. 6th edition; with a contribution by Carlo Mattogno. 167 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index (#27).

The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition. By Fred Leuchter, Robert Faurisson and Germar Rudolf. Between 1988 and 1991, U.S. expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four reports on whether the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world-famous. Based on various arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated could never have been “utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers.” The second report deals with gas-chamber claims for the camps Dachau, Mauthausen and Hartheim, while the third reviews design criteria and operation procedures of execution gas chambers in the U.S. The fourth report reviews Pressac's 1989 tome about Auschwitz. 4th ed., 252 pages, b&w illustrations. (#16)

Bungled: “The Destruction of the European Jews”. Raul Hilberg's Failure to Prove National-Socialist “Killing Centers.” By Carlo Mattogno. Raul Hilberg's magnum opus *The Destruction of the European Jews* is an orthodox standard work on the Holocaust. But how does Hilberg support his thesis that Jews were murdered *en masse*? He rips documents out of their context, distorts their content, misinterprets their meaning, and ignores entire archives. He only refers to “useful” witnesses, quotes fragments out of context, and conceals the fact that his witnesses are lying through their teeth. Lies and deceptions permeate Hil-

berg's book, 302 pages, bibliography, index. (#3)

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings about the Third Reich claim state it was difficult for Jews to flee from Nazi persecution. The truth is that Jewish emigration was welcomed by the German authorities. Emigration was not some kind of wild flight, but rather a lawfully determined and regulated matter. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. She shows that German and Jewish authorities worked closely together. Jews interested in emigrating received detailed advice and offers of help from both sides. 2nd ed., 130 pages, index. (#12)

Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography. By Carlo Mattogno. Neither increased media propaganda or political pressure nor judicial persecution can stifle revisionism. Hence, in early 2011, the Holocaust Orthodoxy published a 400-page book (in German) claiming to refute "revisionist propaganda," trying again to prove "once and for all" that there were homicidal gas chambers at the camps of Dachau, Natzweiler, Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück, Neuengamme, Stutthof... you name them. Mattogno shows with his detailed analysis of this work of propaganda that mainstream Holocaust hagiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 2nd ed., 280 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#25)

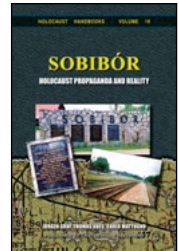
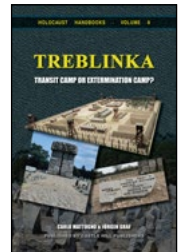
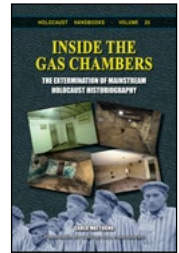
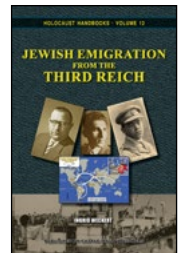
SECTION TWO: Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

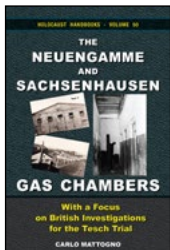
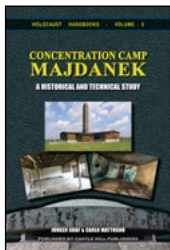
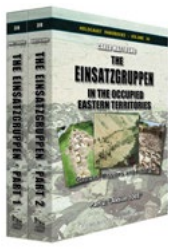
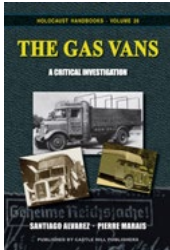
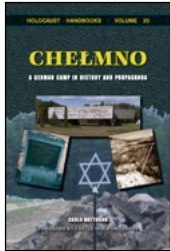
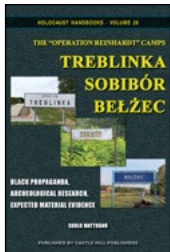
The Dachau Gas Chamber. By Carlo Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at the infamous Dachau Camp could have been operational. Could these gas chambers have fulfilled their alleged function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians? Or does the evidence point to an entirely different purpose? This study reviews witness reports and finds that many claims are nonsense or technically impossible. As many layers of confounding misunderstandings and misrepresentations are peeled away, we discover the core of what the truth was concerning the existence of these gas chambers. 154 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#49)

Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, Diesel-exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit camp. 3rd ed., 384 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#8)

Belzec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec Camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: Diesel-exhaust gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus, the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are critically reviewed. 142 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#9)

Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp are analyzed that started in 2000-2001 and carried on until 2018. The book also documents the general National-Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." In conclusion, Sobibór emerges not as a "pure extermination camp", but as a transit camp from where Jews were deported to the occupied eastern territories. 2nd ed., 460 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)





The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, 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 and Friedrich Jansson. The Neuengamme Camp near Hamburg, and the Sachsenhausen Camp north of Berlin allegedly had homicidal gas chambers for the mass gassing of inmates. The evaluation of many postwar interrogation protocols on this topic exposes inconsistencies, discrepancies and contradictions. British interrogating techniques are revealed as manipulative, threatening and mendacious. Finally, technical absurdities of gas-chambers and mass-gassing claims unmask these tales as a mere regurgitation of hearsay stories from other

camps, among them foremost Auschwitz. 2nd ed., 238 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#50)

Concentration Camp Stutthof and Its Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. Orthodox historians claim that the Stutthof Camp near Danzig, East Prussia, served as a “makeshift” extermination camp in 1944, where inmates were killed in a gas chamber. Based mainly on archival resources, this study thoroughly debunks this view and shows that Stutthof was in fact a center for the organization of German forced labor toward the end of World War II. The claimed gas chamber was a mere delousing facility. 4th ed., 170 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#4)

SECTION THREE: Auschwitz Studies

The Making of the Auschwitz Myth: Auschwitz in British Intercepts, Polish Underground Reports and 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)

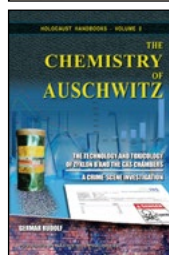
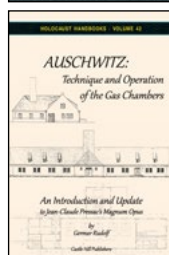
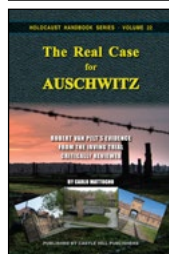
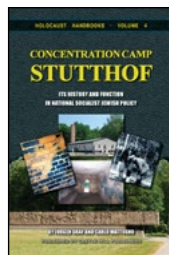
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted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

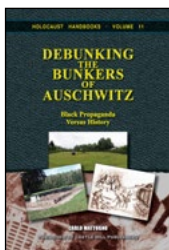
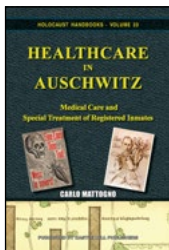
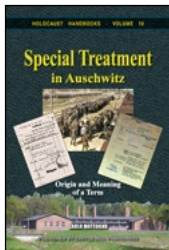
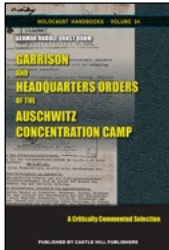
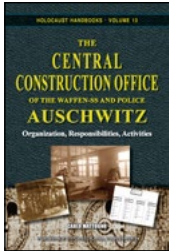
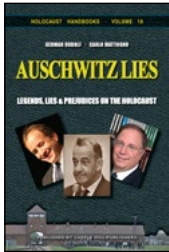
This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

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)

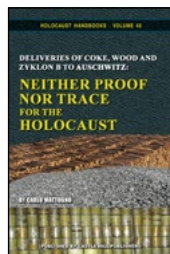
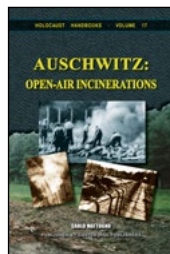
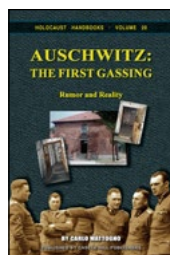
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated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

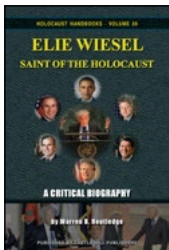
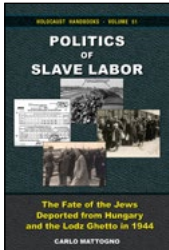
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors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

Labor Camp Auschwitz-Monowitz: Exposing the Myth of "Extermination through Labor". By Carlo Mattogno. The Monowitz Camp near Auschwitz was the Third Reich's largest and arguably most infamous forced-labor camp. After the war, it was the focus of one of the Nuremberg Mil-

tary Tribunals. This trial concluded that tenth of thousands of inmates in that camp were systematically worked to death. This book analyzes pivotal documents to reconstruct the Monowitz Camp's history, then juxtaposes this with over 140 witness testimonies presented at that Nuremberg trial. While the orthodox Monowitz narrative is dominated by a few hand-picked witness claims, the present study finally puts the history of the Monowitz Camp on a solid documental basis, supported by many testimonies. It rings in the end of the "extermination through labor" paradigm. 358 pp., bibliography, index. (#53)

SECTION FOUR: Witness Critique

Elie Wiesel, Saint of the Holocaust: A Critical Biography. By Warren B. Graf. Routledge. An analysis of several of Wiesel's texts, foremost his camp autobiography *Night*, proving that much of what Wiesel claimed can never have happened. It shows how Zionist control has allowed Wiesel to force leaders of many nations, the U.N. and even popes to genuflect before Wiesel as symbolic acts of subordination to World Jewry, while at the same time forcing school children to submit to Holocaust brainwashing. This study also shows how parallel to this abuse of power, critical reactions to it increased as well. While Catholics jumped on the Holocaust band wagon, the number of Jews rejecting certain aspect of the Holocaust narrative and its abuse grew as well. This first unauthorized biography of Wiesel exposes both his personal deceptions and the whole myth of "the six million." 3rd ed., 458 pages, b&w illustration, bibliography, index. (#30)

Auschwitz: Eyewitness Reports and Perpetrator Confessions. By Jürgen Graf. The traditional narrative of what transpired at the infamous Auschwitz camp during WWII rests almost exclusively on witness testimony from former inmates as well as erstwhile camp officials. This study critically scrutinizes the 30 most important of these witness statements by checking them for internal coherence, and by comparing them with one another as well as with other evidence such as wartime documents, air photos, forensic research results, and material traces. The result is devastating for the traditional narrative. 372 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#36)

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions. By Carlo Mattogno & Rudolf Höss. From 1940 to 1943, Rudolf Höss was the commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. After the war, he was captured by the British. In the following 13 months until his execution, he made 85 depositions of various kinds, confessing his involvement in the "Holocaust." This study first reveals how the British tortured him to extract various "confessions." Next, all of Höss's depositions are analyzed by checking his claims for internal consistency and comparing them with established historical facts. The results are eye-opening... 2nd ed., 411 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#35)

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed. By Miklos Nyiszli & Carlo Mattogno. Nyiszli, a Hungarian physician, ended up at Auschwitz in 1944 as Dr. Mengele's assistant. After the war he wrote a book and several other writings describing what he claimed to have experienced. To this day some traditional historians take his accounts seriously, while others reject them as grotesque lies and exaggerations. This study presents and analyzes Nyiszli's writings and skillfully separates truth from fabulous fabrication. 2nd ed., 484 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#37)

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)

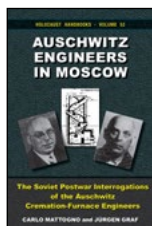
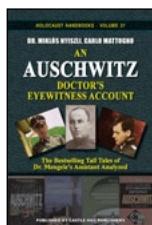
Sonderkommando Auschwitz I: Nine Eyewitness Testimonies Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. The 1979 book *Auschwitz Inferno* by alleged former Auschwitz "Sonderkommando" member Filip Müller has a great influence on the perception of Auschwitz by the public and by histo-

rians. 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)



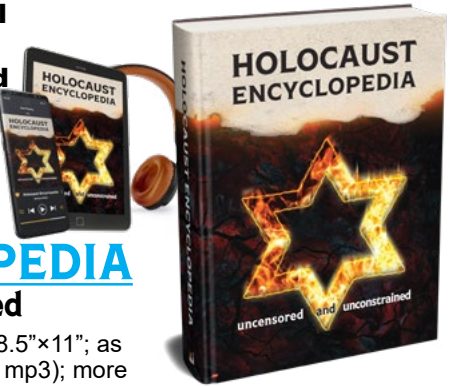
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Three decades of unflagging archival and forensic research by the world's most knowledgeable, courageous and prodigious Holocaust scholars have finally coalesced into a reference book that makes all this knowledge readily accessible to everyone:

HOLOCAUST ENCYCLOPEDIA **uncensored and unconstrained**

Hardcover, available in b&w or color, 646 pages, 8.5"×11"; as eBook (ePub or PDF) and eBook + audio (ePub + mp3); more than 350 illustrations in 591 entries; introduction, bibliography, index. Online at www.NukeBook.org



We all know the basics of “The Holocaust.” But what about the details? Websites and printed encyclopedias can help us there. Take the 4-volume encyclopedia by Israel’s Yad Vashem Center: *The Encyclopedia of the Holocaust* (1990). For every significant crime scene, it presents a condensed narrative of Israel’s finest Holocaust scholars. However, it contains not one entry about witnesses and their stories, even though they are the foundation of our knowledge. When a murder is committed, the murder weapon and the crime’s traces are of crucial importance. Yet Yad Vashem’s encyclopedia has no entries explaining scientific findings on these matters – not one.

This is where the present encyclopedia steps in. It not only summarizes and explains the many pieces that make up the larger Holocaust picture. It also reveals the evidence that confirms or contradicts certain notions. Nearly 300 entries present the essence of important witness accounts, and they are subjected to source criticism. This enables us to decide which witness claims are credible.

For all major crime scenes, the sometimes-conflicting claims are presented. We learn how our knowledge has changed over time, and what evidence shores up the currently valid

narrative of places such as Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibór, Treblinka, Dachau and Bergen-Belsen and many more.

Other entries discuss tools and mechanisms allegedly used for the mass murders, and how the crimes’ traces were erased, if at all. A few entries discuss toxicological issues surrounding the various lethal gases claimed to have been used.

This encyclopedia has multiple entries on some common claims about aspects of the Holocaust, including a list of “Who said it?” This way we can quickly find proof for these claims.

Finally, several entries address factors that have influenced the creation of the Holocaust narrative, and how we perceive it today. This includes entries on psychological warfare and wartime propaganda; on conditions prevailing during investigations and trials of alleged Holocaust perpetrators; on censorship against historical dissidents; on the religious dimension of the Holocaust narrative; and on motives of all sides involved in creating and spreading their diverse Holocaust narratives.

In this important volume, now with 591 entries, you will discover many astounding aspects of the Holocaust narrative that you did not even know exist.

BOOKS ON HISTORY, THE HOLOCAUST AND FREE SPEECH

Please check out the books available from ARMREG that are not part of the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. For changes, prices and availabilities, visit us online at www.ARMREG.co.uk.

The Holocaust: An Introduction. By Thomas Dalton. The Holocaust was perhaps the greatest crime of the 20th Century. Six million Jews, we are told, died by gassing, shooting, and deprivation. But: Where did the six-million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from major death camps? Why haven't we found even a fraction of the six million bodies, or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? In a sense, the Holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let's explore the evidence, and see where it leads. 128 pp. pb, 6"x9", ill., bibl., index.

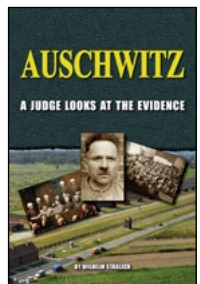
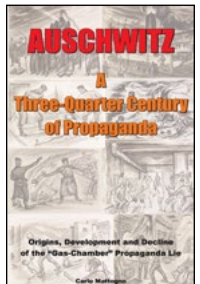
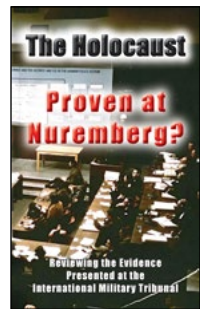
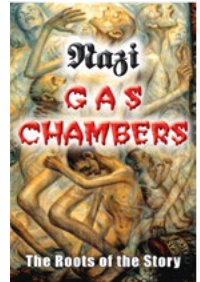
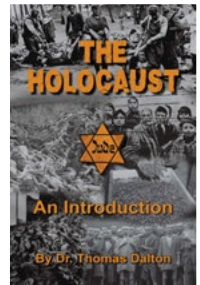
Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story. By Germar Rudolf. Nazi gas chambers are the iconic core of the Holocaust narrative. Millions of Jews were killed in them with poison gas, we are told. However, if we dig deeper, we find early accounts that tell a different story: steam, vacuum and electrocution chambers, murder with chlorinated lime in trains, or with toxic fluids. How did we get from these bizarre claims to what we are told today? This book reveals who cleansed the historical record to create an apparently consistent and coherent narrative, and which methods were used in the process. 146 pp. pb, 5"x8", ill., bibl., index.

The Holocaust: Proven at Nuremberg? Reviewing the Evidence Presented at the International Military Tribunal. By Germar Rudolf. Was the Holocaust incontrovertibly proven at the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal (IMT)? This book scrutinizes the history, laws and rules that defined the IMT, and a detailed study of the procedures applied. The author then looks into how evidence was created for this trial. This is followed by a critical analysis of a broad variety of evidence presented during the trial in support of the claim that the Nazis murdered 6 million Jews during the Holocaust: a documentary, many wit-

ness statements, sets of documents, and numerous forensic reports. The author finds that the truth was the first victim not only of World War Two, but also of the Nuremberg trials. 192 pp. pb, 5"x8", ill., bibl., index.

Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. Wild rumors were circulating about Auschwitz during WWII: Germans testing war gases; mass murder in electrocution chambers, with gas showers or pneumatic hammers; living people sent on conveyor belts into furnaces; grease and soap made of the victims. Nothing of it was true. When the Soviets captured Auschwitz in early 1945, they reported that 4 million inmates were killed on electrocution conveyor belts discharging their load directly into furnaces. That wasn't true either. After the war, "witnesses" and "experts" added more claims: mass murder with gas bombs, gas chambers made of canvas; crematoria burning 400 million victims... Again, none of it was true. This book gives an overview of the many rumors and lies about Auschwitz today rejected as untrue, and exposes the ridiculous methods that turned some claims into "history," although they are just as untrue. 125 pp. pb, 6"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 epochal work *The Destruction of the European Jews* is considered a standard work on the Holocaust. The critical reader might ask: what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, to be carried out in the legendary gas chambers? And what evidence supports his estimate of 5.1 million Jewish victims? Jürgen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg's evidence, and examines the results in the light of revisionist historiography. The results of Graf's critical analysis are devastating for Hilberg. Graf's analysis is the first comprehensive and systematic examination of the leading spokesperson for the orthodox version of the Jewish fate during the Third Reich. 3rd edition 2022, 182 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

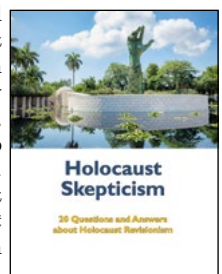
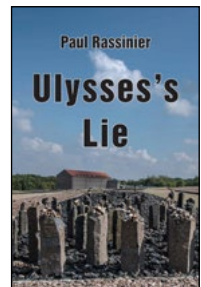
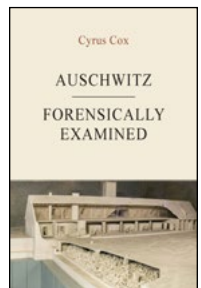
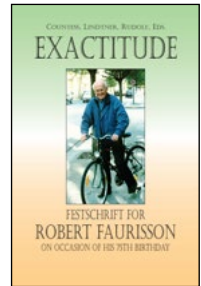
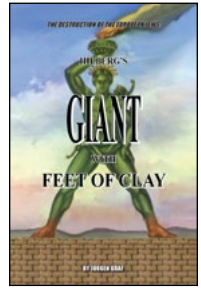
Exactitude: Festschrift for Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson. By R.H. Countess, C. Lindtner, G. Rudolf (eds.) Faurisson probably deserves the title of the most-courageous intellectual of the 20th and the early 21st Century. With bravery and steadfastness, he challenged the dark forces of historical and political fraud with his unrelenting exposure of their lies and hoaxes surrounding the orthodox Holocaust narrative. This Festschrift is dedicated to him by some of his closest friends in his struggle for exactitude in historiography and his life-long struggle not only for historical and political, but also for individual justice. It describes and celebrates the man and his work, dedicated to accuracy and marked by insubmission. 146 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

Auschwitz – Forensically Examined. By Cyrus Cox. Modern forensic crime-scene investigations can reveal a lot about the Holocaust. This booklet condenses the most-important findings of Auschwitz forensics into an easy read. Section One reviews forensic investigations conducted so far. Second Two summarizes the most-important results of these studies. The main arguments focus on two topics: 1. The poison allegedly used at Auschwitz for mass murder: Zyklon B. Did it leave traces in masonry? Can it still be detected? 2. Mass cremations: Did the crematoria of Auschwitz have the

claimed huge capacity? Do wartime air photos confirm witness statements on huge smoking pyres? This book gives the answers, together with many references to source material and further reading. Section Three reports on how the establishment has reacted to these research results. 2nd ed., 128 pp. pb., 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. In the first part of this book, Rassinier recounts the horrific detention and labor conditions to which thousands of prisoners were exposed. He reveals how the SS resorted to inmates to run the camp, and that, in return, the inmate leadership resorted to violence and terror to harass their fellow inmates without need. In the second part, Rassinier analyzes the writings of former fellow prisoners: Alfred Untereiner, Jean-Paul Renard, Robert Ploton, Louis Martin-Chauffier, David Rousset and Eugen Kogon. He reveals how these authors lied and distorted the truth in order to conceal from the public that, in the world of concentration camps, it was largely the inmate leadership who were responsible for the terror and mass deaths of their fellow inmates. First complete English edition, including Rassinier's prologue, Albert Paraz's preface, and press reviews. 270 pp, 6"x9" pb, bibl, index.

Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Qs & As about Holocaust Revisionism. By Germar Rudolf. This 15-page brochure introduces the novice to the concept of Holocaust revisionism, and answers 20 tough questions, among them: What does Holocaust revisionism claim? Why should I take Holocaust revisionism more seriously than the claim that the earth is flat? How about the testimonies by survivors and confessions by perpetrators? What about the pictures of corpse piles in the camps? Why does it matter how many Jews were killed by the Nazis, since even 1,000 would have been too many? ... Glossy full-color brochure. PDF file free of charge available at www.armreg.co.uk. This item is not copyright-protected. Hence, you can do with it whatever you want: down-



load, post, email, print, multiply, hand out, sell, drop it accidentally in a bookstore... 19 pp., 8.5"×11", full-color throughout.

Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust" How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory. By Germar Rudolf. With her book *Denying the Holocaust*, Deborah Lipstadt tried to show the flawed methods and extremist motives of "Holocaust deniers." This book demonstrates that Dr. Lipstadt clearly has neither understood the principles of science and scholarship, nor has she any clue about the historical topics she is writing about. She misquotes, mistranslates, misrepresents, misinterprets and makes a plethora of wild claims without backing them up. Rather than dealing thoroughly with factual arguments, Lipstadt's book is full of *ad hominem* attacks on her opponents. It is an exercise in anti-intellectual pseudo-scientific arguments, an exhibition of ideological radicalism that rejects anything which contradicts its preset conclusions. **F for FAIL.** 2nd ed., 224 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

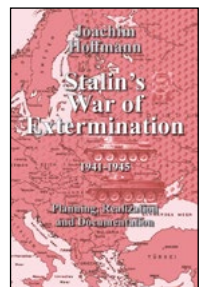
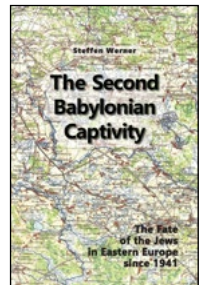
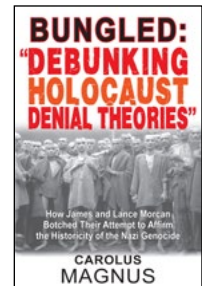
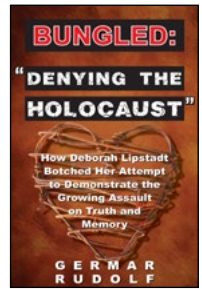
Bungled: "Denying History". How M. Shermer and A. Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened. By Carolus Magnus (C. Mattogno). *Skeptic Magazine* editor Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book claiming to be "a thorough and thoughtful answer to all the claims of the Holocaust deniers." As this book shows, however, Shermer and Grobman completely ignored almost all the "claims" made in the more than 10,000 pages of more-recent cutting-edge revisionist research. They ignored the known unreliability of their cherry-picked evidence, and piled falsifications, contortions and omissions upon fallacious interpretations. They merely "demolished" a ridiculous parody of revisionism, dooming their project to failure. 162 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: "Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories". How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide. By Carolus Magnus. The novelists and movie-makers James

and Lance Morcan have produced a book "to end [Holocaust] denial once and for all" by disproving "the various arguments Holocaust deniers use to try to discredit wartime records." It's a lie. First, the Morcans completely ignored the vast amount of recent scholarly studies published by revisionists. Instead, they engage in shadowboxing, creating some imaginary, bogus "revisionist" scarecrow which they then tear to pieces. In addition, their knowledge of the matter is dismal, and their arguments are pitifully inadequate. 144 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

The Second Babylonian Captivity: The Fate of the Jews in Eastern Europe since 1941. By Steffen Werner. "But if they were not murdered, where did the six million deported Jews end up?" This objection demands a well-founded response. While researching an entirely different topic, Werner stumbled upon peculiar demographic data of Belorussia. Years of research subsequently revealed more evidence which eventually allowed him to propose: The Third Reich did indeed deport many of the Jews of Europe to Eastern Europe in order to settle them there "in the swamp." This book shows what really happened to the Jews deported to the East by the National Socialists, how they have fared since. It provides context for hitherto-obscure historical events and obviates extreme claims such as genocide and gas chambers. With a preface by Germar Rudolf. 190 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill., bibl., index

Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. A documentation of the Red Army's grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, as ordered by Stalin. Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe to initiate the "World Revolution." He prepared an attack which was unparalleled in history. The Germans preempted Stalin's invasion, but underestimated the Red Army's strength. This book shows how Stalin and his henchman used violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army, and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited to unlimited hatred against everything German, and gives



the reader an unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers reached German soil: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture and mass murder... 428 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn World. By Udo Walendy. Mainstream historians insist that Germany was the main, if not the sole culprit for unleashing WWII in Europe. In the present book, this myth is refuted. A great number of documents on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before the war and a wealth of literature, such as memoirs of leading politicians of the time, enable Walendy's present mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war. This book has been published only after an intensive study of sources, taking the greatest care to minimize speculation and inference. The present edition has been translated completely anew from the German original, and has been slightly revised. 500 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl., b&w ill.

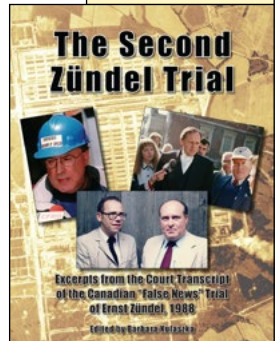
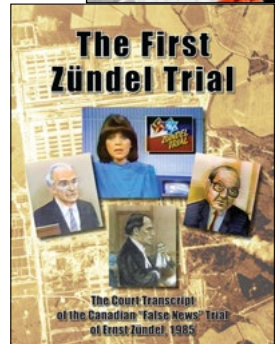
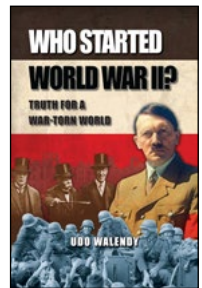
The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech. By Germar Rudolf. Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They dominate the U.S. and several foreign markets. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy every title that was in print and was legal to sell. However, in early 2017, a series of anonymous bomb threats against Jewish community centers occurred in the U.S., fueling a campaign by Jewish groups to coax Amazon into banning revisionist writings. On March 6, 2017, Amazon caved in and banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust. In April 2017, an Israeli Jew was arrested for having placed the fake bomb threats. But Amazon kept its new censorship policy: They next culled any literature critical of Jews or Judaism; then they enforced these bans at all its subsidiaries, such as AbeBooks and The Book Depository; then they banned books other pressure groups don't like; finally, they bullied Ingram, who has a book-distribution monopoly in the US, to enforce the same rules by banning from the entire world-wide book market all books Amazon doesn't like...

3rd ed., 158 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., color illustrations throughout.

The First Zündel Trial: The Transcript. In the early 1980s, Ernst Zündel, a German living in Toronto, was indicted for allegedly spreading "false news" by selling copies of Harwood's brochure *Did Six Million Really Die?*, which challenged the accuracy of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. When the case went to court in 1985, so-called Holocaust experts and "eyewitnesses" of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz were cross-examined for the first time in history by a competent and skeptical legal team. The results were absolutely devastating for the Holocaust orthodoxy. For decades, these mind-boggling trial transcripts were hidden from public view. Now, for the first time, they have been published in print in this new book – unabridged and unedited. 820 pp. pb, 8.5"×11"

The Holocaust on Trial: The Second Trial against Ernst Zündel 1988. By Ernst Zündel. In 1988, the appeal trial of Ernst Zündel for "knowingly spreading false news about the Holocaust" took place in Toronto. This book is introduced by a brief autobiographic summary of Zündel's early life, and an overview of the evidence introduced during the First Zündel Trial. This is followed by a detailed summary of the testimonies of all the witnesses who testified during the Second Zündel Trial. This was the most-comprehensive and -competent argument ever fought in a court of law over the Holocaust. The arguments presented have fueled revisionism like no other event before, in particular Fred Leuchter's expert report on the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek, and the testimony of British historian David Irving. Critically annotated edition with a foreword by Germar Rudolf. 410 pp. pb, 6"×9", index.

The Second Zündel Trial: Excerpts from the Transcript. By Barbara Kulaszka (ed.). In contrast to Ernst Zündel's book *The Holocaust on Trial* (see earlier description), this book focuses entirely on the Second



Zündel Trial by exclusively quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing the entire trial transcript... 498 pp. pb, 8.5"x11", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Confessions of a Holocaust Revisionist. By Bradley R. Smith. This first autobiographical book of the founder of the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust interweaves two strands of Smith's early involvement in Holocaust revisionism. The first spans the early years of his conversion in 1979 and 1980, while the other covers his increasingly deep revisionist engagements during the mid-1980s. It chronicles the budding of what was to become the world's most effective campaign for an open debate on the West's last standing taboo subject. 4th ed. 2024, 132 pp. pb, 6"x9."

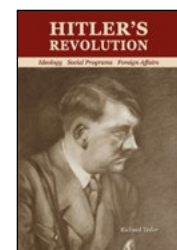
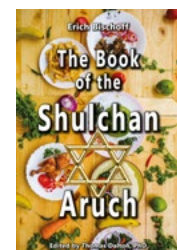
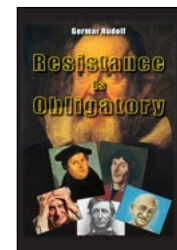
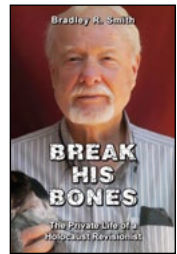
Break His Bones: The Private Life of a Holocaust Revisionist. By Bradley R. Smith. Initially, *Confessions* (see previous book) was announced as Part 1. *Bones* is Part 2 of Smith's confessions. It picks up where *Confessions* left off in 1987. First released in 2002, this book covers 15 more years of Smith's personal account of his incessant lobbying for a free market of ideas, a free press, no censorship and intellectual freedom for all regarding the orthodox Holocaust narrative and its skeptical scrutiny. Includes an appendix with eulogies of his many friends. 2nd ed. 2024, 326 pp. pb, 6"x9", 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.

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



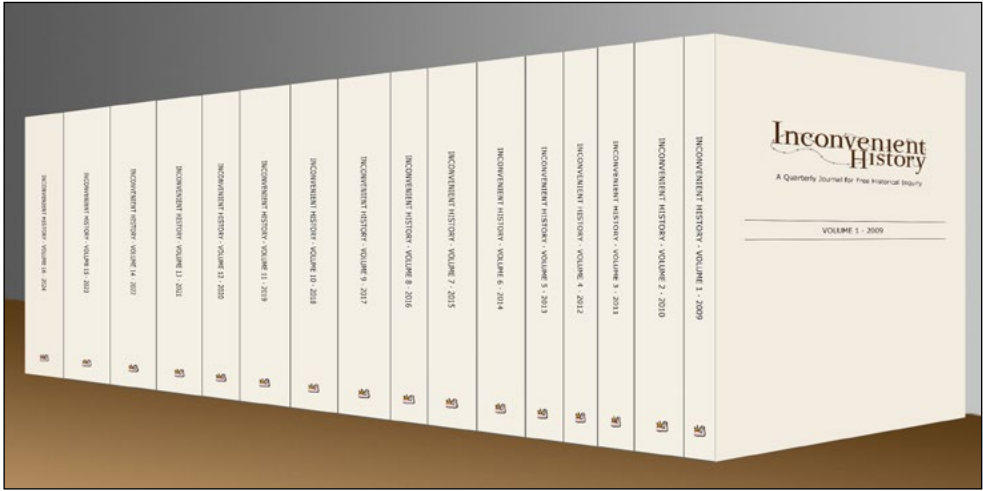
he did it. These sources also reveal the true war objectives of the democracies – a taboo subject for orthodox historians – and the resulting world war against Germany. This book is aimed at anyone who feels that something is missing from conventional accounts. 2nd ed., 309 pp. pb, 6”x9”, index, bibl.

Inconvenient History, Annual Volumes. Since 2009, the revisionist online journal *Inconvenient History* has been the main publishing platform for authors of the revisionist school of historical thought. *Inconvenient History* seeks to main-

tain the true spirit of the historical revisionist movement; a movement that was established primarily to foster peace through an objective understanding of the causes of modern warfare. Now considered a revisionist collector's item, this beautiful set of softbound books contains all the hard-hitting revisionist scholarship revealing the truth on several inconvenient moments in our recent history. Get single volumes or the complete set at a discount. Various page ranges, pb, 6”x9”, illustrated. See the table below for each volume's number of articles, page count, eBook file size and number of illustrations.

IH VOLUME	Articles†	Pages	eBook File Size [MB]	Illustrations*
Volume 1, 2009	11	308	4.2	17
Volume 2, 2010	16	580	6.8	34
Volume 3, 2011	17	464	10.2	61
Volume 4, 2012	19	416	7.75	72
Volume 5, 2013	17	464	9.2	64
Volume 6, 2014	20	568	10.8	86
Volume 7, 2015	17	496	8.6	60
Volume 8, 2016	19	374	8.2	69
Volume 9, 2017	28	568	14.8	127
Volume 10, 2018	25	538	14.1	138
Volume 11, 2019	33	582	12.6	104
Volume 12, 2020	34	448	8.7	72
Volume 13, 2021	28	564	16.8	121
Volume 14, 2022	25	592	15.7	150
Volume 15, 2023	24	636	17.1	150
Volume 16, 2024	33	562	14	147
All Volumes:	366	8,160	179.55	1,472

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