

Nazi

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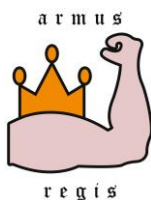
The Roots of the Story

NAZI GAS CHAMBERS: THE ROOTS OF THE STORY

Nazi Gas Chambers

The Roots of the Story

By Germar Rudolf



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Germar Rudolf:

Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story

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Introduction

This book strives to show how the narrative of the homicidal gas chambers evolved which are said to have been deployed by National-Socialist Germany in the context of what we today refer to as “the Holocaust.” These facilities presumably were used primarily for the mass murder of Jews. For brevity’s sake, I will call these devices on occasion “Nazi gas chambers,” to set them apart from harmless disinfection gas chambers used concurrently in Third-Reich Germany,¹ and from homicidal gas chambers used in the U.S. since the mid-1920s as a form of capital punishment.²

I have used non-committal expressions such as “presumably” and “said to have been” in these opening sentences for a reason: I signal with this that I have approached this topic without assuming anything as ironclad proven or incontrovertibly true. Some aspects of the history that I explore in this book may have been told by witnesses and chroniclers accurately, while others certainly were not. The reader may or may not follow me with this open-

¹ On German disinfection gas chamber, see Berg.

² On the history of the U.S. gas chambers, see Christianson.

mindfulness and skepticism, but if you keep reading, I hope you will recognize that my skepticism has well-founded reasons.

In this book, we will follow the trail of the Nazi-gas-chamber narrative as it formed during the war, crystalized into a concrete story in the immediate postwar period, and was solidified in subsequent decades, primarily during numerous postwar trials, foremost in Germany and Israel. After having laid out all the facts we find in the process, I will leave it up to the reader whether they are willing to follow me with the conclusion I lay out at the end.

To prepare the reader's mind in this regard, allow me to introduce you to some propagandistic aspects of the narrative of German wartime camps, whether equipped with homicidal gas chambers or not.

First, it is worthwhile to understand that the death-toll claims for various crime scenes of the Third Reich have been decreasing ever since the war. The first table in this book lists some concrete numbers about this.³

Not all these claimed victims were Jews. In fact, only the victims of the camps whose rows are shaded grey in the table were in their majority or exclusively Jewish. However, I want to focus here not on the type of victims, but on the numerical pattern: Truth is always the first victim of war, and it does not automatically rise from the ashes of war once the fighting is over. Quite to the contrary: the victors

³ Taken from Armreg 2024, p. 181.

Table 1: Initial and Current Death-Toll Figures of Selected German Wartime Camps

CAMP	ORTHODOX DEATH-TOLL CLAIM		FACTOR
	INITIAL	TODAY	
Auschwitz	4 to 8 million	1 million	4 to 8
Belżec	3 million	600,000	5
Chelmno	1.3 million	150,000	9
Dachau	238,000	41,000	6
Majdanek	2 million	78,000	26
Mauthausen	1 million	100,000	10
Sachsenhausen	840,000+	30,000	28
Sobibór	2 million	200,000	10
Treblinka	3 million	800,000	4

write the history of the conflict, and they are unlikely to be completely honest, truthful and accurate.

In this case, we are evidently not dealing with unintentionally generated, random errors, because such fluctuations would be scattered somewhat evenly above and below the actual value. In the case of casualty figures published first by authorities of the victorious nations, however, the values are always well above the figures accepted today by mainstream historians.

I sometimes refer to these historians also as the “orthodoxy,” and to their views as the orthodox narrative, because most of these scholars claim, with ire and zeal, that only they hold the keys to truth and enlightenment in these matters. At the same time, however, most of them categorically refuse to even acknowledge that there are dissenting voices; but if they do, they merely disparage them rather than engage in a civilized discourse or debate.

Table 1 suggests that the original estimates were *deliberately* and *systematically* exaggerated. Exaggerating victim numbers of an enemy's claimed atrocities is par for the course in every armed conflict. The Second World War was no different in this regard. If the public was *deliberately* and *systematically* lied to in the immediate postwar period, how can we make sure this is no longer the case? Skepticism and critical scrutiny are needed here. As Austrian-born Jewish philosopher Dr. Karl Popper insisted: the only way to make sure that a theory is reliable is by subjecting it to the toughest attempts at *refutation*. If it survives these attempts, it probably is correct. If not, it needs to be revised or dropped.

Hence, in the face of such evident propaganda exaggerations regarding German wartime camps, skepticism is not only legitimate; it is actually crucial to get the story straight.

To highlight this fact even more, let's take a look at the type of murder weapons that used to be claimed for four of the six claimed extermination camps, in comparison to what is still claimed to this day, see the next table. In the center column, all the murder methods are listed which orthodox historians have discarded. In fact, they were not just abandoned but dropped down the memory hole. If you read mainstream accounts of the Holocaust, you usually don't read about any of these claims. The right

Table 2: Abandoned Murder Methods		
CAMP	ONCE-CLAIMED METHODS, NOW ABANDONED	STILL-CLAIMED METHODS
Auschwitz	war gases, high voltage, gas showers, gas bombs, pneumatic hammer, conveyor belt, burned alive	Zyklon B, lethal injections
Treblinka	machine guns, mobile gas chamber, stunning gas, vacuum, unslaked lime, hot steam, high voltage, chlorine, ether, death bridge, burned alive	(Diesel-)engine exhaust gas
Belzec	subterranean murder chamber, unslaked lime, high voltage, vacuum, collapsible gas-chamber floor, suffocation with human excrements	(Diesel-)engine exhaust gas
Sobibór	chlorine gas, a black liquid, high voltage, collapsible gas-chamber floor, gas showers	engine exhaust gas

column lists the methods that are still claimed by the orthodoxy to this very day.⁴

This juxtaposition shows that death-toll figures weren’t the only thing that the orthodoxy revised drastically as the decades passed. In fact, the mass-murder narrative itself was subject to drastic revisions.

These shifting victim numbers and abandoned murder methods clearly demonstrate that our perception of the Holocaust has changed over time. In other words: what mainstream sources claimed to have been “the Holocaust” back in 1945/1946, is not at all the same as what is claimed by the orthodoxy today. This does not only concern death-toll figures

⁴ Taken from Armreg 2024, p. 280, slightly modified. See there for more details.

and murder methods, but also extermination claims in general. For example, the British chief prosecutor at the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, Sir Hartley Shawcross, stated the following during that trial on July 26, 1946, when summarizing his accusations against the defendants during his final plea:⁵

“Murder conducted like some mass production industry in the gas chambers and the ovens of Auschwitz, Dachau, Treblinka, Buchenwald, Mauthausen, Maidanek, and Oranienburg.”

Oranienburg refers to the Sachsenhausen Camp north of Berlin.

No historian claims today that any “mass production industry” of murder in gas chambers took place at Dachau and Buchenwald, and today’s mainstream historians’ claims about the camps at Sachsenhausen, Majdanek and Mauthausen⁶ have been downgraded so much that it is unreasonable, to say the least, to lump these camps together with places such as Auschwitz and Treblinka.

The questions to ask here are: If death-toll claims, many asserted mass-murder methods and assertions of a murderous “mass production industry” were not based on facts at all, or were at least exaggerated facts, then was there a plan to do this systematically? And if so, who did the planning? And who implemented these plans? And how was it done?

⁵ *IMT*, Vol. XIX, p. 434.

⁶ See Morsch/Perz on the orthodoxy’s current take regarding these camps, and Mattogno 2016 for a response.

In other words: by whom, where and how was the inflated, distorted and partially invented image created, which later, albeit with shifting meaning and contents, shaped the current narrative?

Before delving into the issue itself, let me point out a very important fact that needs to be understood when addressing the topic of Nazi gas chambers. If we look at the camps where mass murder in Nazi gas chambers is said to have occurred, we get the following table, according to the current orthodox narrative. It contains six camps for which more than 10,000 Jewish gas-chamber victims are claimed, sorted by death toll:⁷

Table 3: Death Toll and Location of Claimed Gas-Mass-Murder Camps		
CAMP	# OF VICTIMS	COUNTRY
Treblinka	800,000 to 1,100,000	Poland
Auschwitz	ca. 1,000,000	Poland
Belżec	435,000	Poland
Sobibór	150,000 to 250,000	Poland
Chelmno	152,477	Poland
Majdanek	12,200	Poland
Total	ca. 2.5 to 3 million	Poland

We see therefore that the Nazi gas chambers in these camps are said to have been the cause of death of

⁷ For mass executions, see the numbers given by mainstream scholars Raul Hilberg, Helmut Krausnick/Hans-Heinrich Wilhelm, Yitzhak Arad and Wolfgang Curilla, as quoted in Mattogno 2020, pp. 243-246. For the various camps, see Morsch/Perz as follows: Auschwitz: p. 216; Belżec, Sobibór, Treblinka: p. 24; Chelmno: p. 183; Majdanek: p. 227.

roughly half of the total death toll which is commonly associated with “the Holocaust”: six million.

Note moreover the location of these camps as indicated in the last column. We learn from this that the vast majority of all Nazi-gas-chamber victims, as per the current orthodox narrative, is said to have died in places located at what we today consider Poland. The latter qualifier is necessary due to the fact that German wartime authorities considered Auschwitz and Chelmno (German: Kulmhof) to be located inside Germany, because Germany had annexed the respective areas after defeating Poland in 1939. However, that short-lived annexation was never recognized as legitimate by anyone else in the world. Hence, even Auschwitz and Chelmno were located in Poland, not Germany.⁸

So, then, this murder weapon presumably unleashed upon the Jews on a large scale were all located in Poland. As we explore our topic in this book, this geographic and political fact will come into our spotlight repeatedly.

⁸ A special case concerns the Stutthof Camp in the area of the City of Danzig, which between both world wars was administrated by the League of Nations, and was then incorporated into Germany in 1939, again without anyone else recognizing this. Although Stutthof wasn't Polish back then, it is now. However, I will ignore this camp here, because today's Jewish death toll for Stutthof caused by gas chamber exterminations is minute (just 1,150; Morsch/Perz, p. 301) compared to what it used to be (“tens of thousands,” Dunin-Wąsowicz, p. 10; cf. Graf/Mattogno 2016, p. 8-11; Mattogno 2016, pp. 199-205).

Another important takeaway from this shifting narrative is that discarding or drastically revising implausible or unreliable claims are not at all uncommon in Holocaust studies. Mainstream scholars have done it on a large scale in the immediate years after the war, and for good reasons. However, mainstream scholars usually don't want anyone to notice those drastic revisions, because that could give the impression they want to avoid at all costs: that today's narrative may not be impeccable either.

Whether mainstream scholars want to admit it or not, these drastic revisions of the past do indeed highlight the need for a skeptical attitude toward atrocity claims in general, particularly when made during or after a war. As a result, death-tolls and mass-murder methods still claimed to this day cannot and should not be exempted from skeptical scrutiny either.

Gerhard Rudolf, December 19, 2025

Definitions and Methods

I have already defined the terms “Nazi gas chamber” and “orthodoxy” in the introduction. Some other terms need clarification as well.

When using the term “Holocaust,” I refer to the mainstream narrative of the planned and methodical mass-slaughter of around six million Jews by National-Socialist (NS) Germany, primarily but not exclusively by using the iconic murder weapon “homicidal gas chamber.” This means that this study will not address the mere persecution of the Jews by NS Germany, nor the persecution and purported (mass) murder of other minorities or population groups, be they homosexual men, Gypsies, Jehovah’s Witnesses or Slavs.

This book is limited to the study of the claimed mass murder committed in gas chambers. It abstains from discussing mass executions committed in the temporarily German-occupied Soviet territories. I do this not least because massacres by way of mass executions are unfortunately no exception in the history of mankind. Among others, they were quite common under Stalin, and reached their gruesome pinnacle under Pol Pot in Cambodia in the second half of the

1970s. Therefore, mass executions are not unique to “the Holocaust.” In fact, the original Greek term (*holokautontes*) means “complete burning,” which in the present context implies the incineration of the victims. This is said to have happened to the gas-chamber victims after their murder, but not to the same degree, if at all, to the victims of mass shootings.

While the enigmatic “*Aktion 1005*,” presumably set in motion when German troops started retreating out of the Soviet Union, is said to have been an attempt by German forces to exhume mass graves of executed victims and burn their remains, extant evidence for this operation is dubious, and traces of mass graves located indicate that no serious, if any, efforts to this end were in fact undertaken.⁹

The present study will therefore strictly limit itself to looking into the background of the story of homicidal mass gassings of Jews under the National Socialist regime. This is the iconic core of the Holocaust, and therefore the core of this book.

I will address each of the six major camps in a separate chapter. In them, I lay out the early history of our “knowledge” about these camps. I describe the type of evidence that surfaced about them in the formative years of each camp’s narrative, and which type of evidence was ultimately selected to write each respective narrative.

After this, I direct my focus on the main actors in this historical drama in the chapter titled “Four In-

⁹ For this, see Mattogno 2022, Part 2.

fluent Poles,” highlighting their influence on the writing of camp history.

The insights gained will bring up an important question: Why did all this happen exactly in that particular part of the world? I address this question in the subsequent chapter simply titled “Why?”.

Finally, a brief summarizing conclusion will wrap up my exploration into the roots of the story about the Nazi gas chambers.

My work is not based on any new research. The things that are laid out in this book have been revealed in studies published elsewhere, mainly those by Italian historian Carlo Mattogno. However, the golden nuggets of information I will gather in the present mosaic have never been put succinctly together in this form, enabling the reader to grasp the bigger picture of how the Holocaust narrative, with its iconic gas chambers, took shape during and after the Second World War.

Claims made in this book are backed up by references to sources listed in the bibliography, where more details and references to primary sources can be found. The reader who wants to know the nitty-gritty of this story is encouraged to consult these sources.

The Holocaust: Made in Russia?

In 1988, U.S.-American Carlos Porter, a professional translator by trade, published a study titled *Made in Russia: The Holocaust*. This book mainly consisted of reproductions of pages from the transcripts of the International Military Tribunal (IMT) at Nuremberg, as well as reproductions of documents submitted to that court by the Soviet Union, with very little explanations provided. In the 1980s, this may have been an acceptable way of quickly “generating” a book, because copies of the published transcripts of the IMT existed only in major reference libraries, hence were inaccessible for most readers. Today, however, these transcripts are all accessible online.¹⁰ Hence, we can do without Porter’s book today by simply turning to these resources.

During the IMT, the Soviet chief prosecutor Smirnov outdid all other Allies with a long rampage of preposterous atrocity claims, some of them related to the “Holocaust,” others more of a general nature. The entire Volume 7 of the proceedings is full of

¹⁰ <https://www.loc.gov/search/?q=international+military+tribunal>

them. Here are some examples (all page numbers refer to *IMT*, Vol. 7):¹¹

- bashing people’s brains in with a pedal-triggered brain-bashing machine while listening to the radio (pp. 376f.);
- gassing Soviet prisoners of war in a quarry (p. 388);
- killing prisoners of war during frost by turning them into ice statues (p. 433);
- Jewish children used by Hitler Youth for target practice (pp. 447f.);
- mass murder with hot steam and electrocutions at Treblinka (Nuremberg Document USSR-93; Smirnov left out that passage when quoting from the document, pp. 477f.; this document had been prepared by the Polish government);
- an SS father skeet shooting babies thrown into the air while his 9-year-old daughter applauds and shrieks: “Papa, do it again; do it again, Papa!” (p. 451);
- filling the mouths of victims with cement to prevent them from singing patriotic or communist songs (p. 475);
- forcing prisoners to lick stairs clean, and collect garbage with their lips (p. 491);
- killing people with poisoned soft drinks (p. 570);
- electrocution at Belzec (pp. 576f., Belzec misspelled as Belsen);
- mass murder by tree cutting: forcing people to

¹¹ https://www.loc.gov/item/2011525338_NT_Vol-VII/

- climb trees, then cutting the trees down (p. 582);
- killing 840,000 Soviet prisoners of war at Sachsenhausen, and burning the bodies in four portable furnaces (p. 586);
- soap production from human fat (USSR-393, pp. 597-600);

Porter presented these and other cases as strident examples of blatant atrocity propaganda introduced by the Soviets into the International Military Tribunal, some of which relate to what we understand today as “the Holocaust.” Porter saw this as evidence that, among the four victorious powers sitting in judgment over Germany’s wartime leaders in Nuremberg, the Soviets were those who made the most-important contributions to what eventually evolved into today’s Holocaust narrative.

However, when it comes to the homicidal gas-chamber narrative, the present study will show that the Soviet Union was involved in the creation of a Holocaust narrative only very briefly and superficially, and not with much sophistication. Soon after the Red Army had conquered the various claimed crime scenes in Poland, and the Soviets had relieved themselves of their need to spew preposterous propaganda claims into the world – most of which are today dismissed even by mainstream historians – they handed matters over to the Polish puppets they had installed at war’s end. These Polish-Communist puppets, then, went diligently to work for decades to step-by-step create the narrative we now know as the Holocaust gas-chamber narrative.

This Polish activism already appeared during the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal, during which the Soviet prosecutors submitted documents into evidence that were meant to shore up mass-extermination claims for the six wartime camps here discussed. These documents were either created by mixed Polish-Soviet investigative commissions, or they were written exclusively by Polish postwar authorities. But since the Poles had no prosecutors at Nuremberg, the Soviets functioned as their proxies.

Classes of Camps

Not all camps were created equal. In orthodox accounts of the Holocaust, the six camps discussed in the present study are usually divided into two classes: pure extermination camps on the one hand and camps with mixed purposes on the other. As the name suggests, pure extermination camps are said to have served exclusively to murder Jews deported to them. The mixed-purpose camps, however, presumably served to murder some of the Jews deported to them, while the rest of the inmates – both Jews and non-Jews – were incarcerated for numerous reasons. These reasons could range from forced-labor assignments, serving prison time, being a political prisoner or being prisoners of war, to name just the most-common cases.

If we follow the current orthodox narrative, the camps near the Polish towns of Belżec, Chelmno, Sobibór and Treblinka were pure extermination camps. Exclusively Jews were deported to them. Except for a few “labor Jews” who had to run the camp’s operations, all Jews deported to them are said to have been killed almost instantly on arrival. Among those four camps, Chelmno is an exception.

While the camps at Belżec, Sobibór and Treblinka are said to have employed stationary execution facilities in today's version of the orthodox narrative, Chelmno presumably operated with mobile execution devices commonly referred to as "gas vans."

The other two camps discussed here, Auschwitz and Majdanek, undoubtedly were camps of mixed purposes. Both started out as mere concentration camps to incarcerate Polish political prisoners, but both later also served to accommodate prisoners of war as well as Jews deported from various European countries. Some of these Jews were forced to work in regional economic enterprises. Other Jews, in particular those deemed unfit for labor assignments, were killed in the camps' claimed Nazi gas chambers, according to the orthodox narrative.

Since the evolution of the narrative of the camps at Belżec, Sobibór and Treblinka is closely linked together, I will deal with these three camps first, followed by Chelmno.

Majdanek and Auschwitz wrap up our camp survey. Majdanek is a special case among all six camps discussed here, because it experienced the most-drastring revision of its orthodox narrative. As such, it is a revealing case study highlighting the necessity of keeping a critical and open mind. The Auschwitz camp complex is also special, but for a completely different reason: the quantity and quality of evidence we have for this camp's history vastly exceed that of all other camps. Hence, we are in a much better po-

sition to verify claims made about this camp than we are with any other camp.

Belżec

I start my list with the Belżec Camp, simply because its narrative is the least complex, hence can be described and summarized rather easily.¹²

The Belżec Camp near the town of the same name was located in the southeast of Poland, close to the border to Ukraine, some 45 miles northwest of the Ukrainian city of Lviv. From today's perspective, wartime reports on how mass murder is said to have been carried out in this camp sound bizarre, to say the least. They included

- death by electrocution, which was the most frequently claimed method,
- asphyxiation by a usually unspecified poison gas,
- suffocation in vacuum chambers,
- killing in train cars on transit, with chlorinated lime sprinkled on the floors,
- death by shit, meaning that Jews were killed by other Jews defecating on their heads until they suffocated.

¹² For details and sources on this camp, see Mattogno 2016c and 2021a.

Once the victims had been murdered, some hearsay witnesses rumored that the floors of the death chamber opened, and the corpses fell into an area below, where they were either burned or carried away in rail cars. Other wartime rumors insisted that the victims' corpses were processed in Belzec to extract their fat to produce soap.

Interrogations of hearsay witnesses by the Polish judiciary in late 1945 and early 1946 resulted in a similar jumble of various claimed execution methods. Rumors about exhaust gases of an unspecified type of engine being used for mass gassings were claimed only by two hearsay witnesses in postwar Poland, suspiciously when testifying on the same day in front of the same investigator. That investigator, however, evidently did not have much faith in these rumor mongers, because those exhaust-murder claims were initially ignored by the Polish judiciary.

This becomes apparent when analyzing how the Poles prepped the Soviets for the Nuremberg IMT. The Polish War Crimes Office asserted in a 1945 report that Jews were killed at Belzec 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 as submitted by the Soviet prosecutor and accepted by the IMT as Document USSR-93.¹³

Only three first-hand witnesses testified in some detail, and in close temporal proximity to the claimed events, asserting to have been inside the camp, and

¹³ See *IMT*, Vol. VII, pp. 576f.

to have seen the mechanics of the alleged murder facility:

- the former German SS officer Kurt Gerstein,
- the former Polish Belżec inmate Rudolf Reder,
and
- the Polish civilian contractor Stanisław Kozak.

Kurt Gerstein

The case of Kurt Gerstein is rather peculiar. A spoiled kid of an upper-class family, he suffered from type-one diabetes, which resulted in emotional instability and several delirious events throughout his adult life. He also was an opponent of the NS regime, but the way he expressed it was highly irrational and at times absurd. In one case, he mailed out flyers referring to train compartments reserved for rabid dogs and contagious people, which led to a police investigation. For his anti-government activities, he was arrested twice, and spent a few weeks imprisoned in both cases. On the other hand, he repeatedly expressed his loyalty to the *Führer* and the NS state in a rather obsequious manner.

Gerstein was a mining engineer with a secondary education in medicine. He joined the Waffen SS in early 1941, where he soon became head of the technical disinfection services of the Waffen-SS's Hygiene Institute. In that role, he also coordinated the supply of pesticides to various SS camps, most prominently among them the infamous Zyklon B.

After the war, it was discovered that Gerstein had not paid Zyklon-B deliveries worth more than \$100,000 in today's currency. In fact, Gerstein bragged in several texts written at war's end about not having paid them. His wife later confirmed that he had embezzled that money, and



Kurt Gerstein.

had used it for his lavish upper-class lifestyle. Also after the war, it was discovered that Gerstein had stolen from a Jewish estate a valuable painting of French expressionist painter Henri Matisse.

When the Red Army conquered the Majdanek Camp in July 1944, Soviet propaganda filled the news that Zyklon B had been misused for mass murder, allegedly causing some 2 million fatalities. When the Red Army conquered the Auschwitz Camp in late January 1945, that Zyklon-B mass-murder propaganda reached a new fever pitch, with a total of 4 million victims claimed.

Gerstein, the SS person centrally responsible to supply all SS camps with Zyklon B, must have known that, if the Allies catch him, he was a dead man walking. When the Soviets approached Berlin, he fled that city and headed to his hometown in southwest Germany, where a French occupational government was being set up. In a desperate attempt to get on the

good side of the French occupiers, he wrote a French (and later also a German) text shortly before the end of the war. In these texts, he depicts himself as a secret resistance fighter who sabotaged the use of Zyklon B for murder. He moreover described in gory details how he saw deportees at Belżec and Treblinka getting killed – not with Zyklon B, which he claims to have personally prevented from being used there, but with Diesel exhaust gasses. Gerstein's texts are the origin of the Diesel-murder story that later caught on.

The French investigative authorities which had arrested and interrogated Gerstein sent a copy of their file on Gerstein to the Polish authorities in the second half of 1945. This is when the Polish investigative authorities shifted their narrative from steam chambers at Treblinka, and electrocution at Belżec – which had dominated during the war – to engine exhaust gas.

Considering Gerstein's police record of 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 would have given him access to top-secret matters, let alone allowed him to witness the allegedly ongoing, presumably top-secret annihilation of the Jews at the so-called extermination camps Belżec, Sobibór and Treblinka. But that is exactly what he claimed in his various post-war statements.

The actual background of his visits to these camps – if they occurred at all – can be gleaned from

his official function – hygiene. The same also results from the official function of the one person who is said to have accompanied him on those visits: Dr. Wilhelm Pfannenstiel, professor at, and director of, the Hygienic Institute at the University of Marburg, and hygienic adviser to the Waffen-SS. Hence, both Gerstein's and Pfannenstiel's official functions clearly indicate the reason why they visited the camps: hygiene, not mass murder.¹⁴

Regarding the alleged mass-murder facility at Belżec, Gerstein claimed that murder was committed with Diesel-engine exhaust gases in a small concrete building containing six gas chambers. The problem with his various statements is that they are full of preposterous, physically impossible, contradictory and even absurd claims, which is the reason why nowadays not even mainstream historians consider him a reliable witness anymore.

Not taking any scholar's assertion about him at face value, let's take a look at some details of Gerstein's "confessions." First, we need to understand that he wrote several documents, not just one, and that the statements in them at times contradict one another. Here are some highlights of Gerstein's assertions:

- He claims that he picked up 44 steel bottles with liquid hydrogen cyanide to bring to Belżec in order to change the gassing method from engine exhaust to poison gas. However, hydrogen cyanide

¹⁴ On Kurt Gerstein and his various postwar statements, see Roques as well as Mattogno 2021b.

- was not filled up and sold in steel bottles.
- In other confessions, he insisted that it was either 100 kg or 260 kg of potassium cyanide salt. Gerstein never mentioned Zyklon B, even though during the war he was involved in the distribution of this product for disinfestation purposes.
 - Although the destination of this secret mission was allegedly known only to his driver, Gerstein gave a Dr. Pfannenstiel – a professor for hygiene, mind you! – “by accident” a ride to an unknown place.
 - Gerstein presumably drove from his office in Berlin to Kolin near Prague in order to pick up the above substances, then drove them to a secret place in Poland. On the way there, he stopped over in Lublin. The local Majdanek Camp in Lublin’s outskirts was copiously supplied with Zyklon B, hence Gerstein could have taken some of that substance from the camp’s inventory, rather than hauling 44 steel bottles across Europe.
 - When arriving at Belżec, Gerstein asserted that he was told that so far (from March through August 1942) on average 11,000 Jews had been killed daily, hence some $(150 \times 11,000 =)$ 1.65 million Jews – while only some 434,500 Jews were deported to or through Belżec during its entire existence until the end of 1942.
 - For Sobibór, Gerstein asserted that on average some 20,000 Jews had been killed there 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, Gerstein asserted 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 claimed that the 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 claimed that Hitler and Himmler had recently visited the camps Belżec, Sobibór and Treblinka – 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 Belżec with a Diesel engine. As a mining engineer, Gerstein certainly could recognize a Diesel engine, and knew that their exhaust gases – rich in oxygen and poor in toxic carbon monoxide – were relatively harmless and useless for any efficient mass 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, if we follow one of Gerstein's confessions, or Wirth was not present at all, according to another. The 44 steel bottles were in Wirth's vehicle, but Wirth's car was a passenger car, while the transport of 44 steel bottles would have required a large truck.

- When arriving at the Belzec Camp together with his accidental hitchhiker Pfannenstiel, Gerstein hid the 44 hydrogen-cyanide steel bottles *from Wirth and his superior Odilo Globocnik* some 1,200 meters away from the camp, although he claimed to have traveled in Wirth's car, presumably with Wirth, and accompanied by Globocnik. Moreover, how does one hide a pile of 44 steel bottles anyhow? If we follow another version of his "confessions," Gerstein 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 inside the camp. This demonstrates that Gerstein made up this story from whole cloth, and each time he retold the tale, he had forgotten his previous version, hence invented a new non-sensical one.
- Gerstein convinced Commandant Wirth *not* to use hydrogen cyanide from the hidden steel bottles, but to stick to his Diesel-exhaust system, which Wirth gladly accepted as "satisfactory," although Diesel engines could not have worked.

- Gerstein saw a gargantuan pile of shoes 35 or 40 meters high (or 25 m in another version).
- He saw and described in detail several times how 700-800 people were crammed into a room of only 25 square meters. This amounts to a physically impossible packing density of 28 to 32 persons per square meter.
- 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.
- 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 to have a sight-seeing tour to 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 run down and seep away into the ground, while singeing what they touch only superficially.

- 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, allegedly initiated by Hitler and Himmler personally. He 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 – for hygienic reasons, as documents prove – Gerstein claimed to know that a plan existed to kill vast numbers of random civilians in “reading or club rooms.” Therefore, Gerstein, the hero, made sure that this pesticide disappeared.
- Gerstein claimed that the German pest-control company DEGESCH produced hydrogen cyanide “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. The orthodoxy’s current claim of gassing victims at that camp barely exceeds a thousand, and even that is based on shoddy evidence.¹⁵

- “In Auschwitz, millions of children alone were killed by holding a swab of hydrogen cyanide under their noses.” Anyone who had tried that would have breathed in those fumes himself. It certainly never happened.
- “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.” This is even more ludicrous than the previous claim.

By all accounts, Gerstein was either delusional and in need of serious mental-health assistance, or he was tortured and coerced into writing nonsense. However deranged his rantings are, they were submitted into evidence during the Nuremberg international Tribunal, slipped in as an addendum together with Zyklon B invoices that bore Gerstein’s name. His blatantly false story became the unchallenged framework of the 1965 West-German show trial against Josef Oberhauser, the former chief of the Belżec Camp’s guard platoon, and Wirth’s liaison to Globocnik. Today, Gerstein’s lunatic ravings are rejected as unreliable even by mainstream historians.

¹⁵ See Mattogno 2016, Chapter 9, pp. 130-150.

In essence, Gerstein claimed regarding Belzec's murder system the following:

- Death was caused by the exhaust gases of a Diesel engine.
- The execution building consisted of six chambers some 5 m × 5 m in size, three on each side of a corridor.
- Gerstein's various contradictory, physically impossible, nonsensical and even absurd claims prove him to be an utterly untrustworthy witness.

Rudolf Reder

Rudolf Reder was a Polish Jew from Lviv who was deported to the Belzec Camp in July or August 1942 at age 61. That age should have been his death sentence, but he miraculously was selected to live and work there as a stove mechanic for four months before managing to escape.¹⁶

Reder has made numerous depositions about his alleged experiences at Belzec. He is the only (self-proclaimed) former inmate of the Belzec Camp who made significant statements about this camp. Apart from Kurt Gerstein's deranged rantings, Reder's texts are the only sources of information stemming from the immediate postwar period that historians have on events allegedly unfolding at Belzec.

¹⁶ On Rudolf Reder and his various postwar statements, see Mattogno 2021b.

Like Gerstein, Reder's texts contradict one another in many respects and contain blatantly impossible and absurd claims. The following list is limited to the most strident examples of contradictions and to the more peculiar of Reder's claims:



Rudolf Reder

- Reder claimed that the camp covered an area of one square kilometer, and that the forest around it had been cut down to a radius of three kilometers, when in fact the camp wasn't even a tenth of this size, and air photos show that the forest around it had not been cut down. Only some of it nearby had been thinned out.
- Although Reder claimed that, as a stove repair man, he could move freely around the entire camp and saw everything, he never mentioned any of the camp's essential facilities. He was obsessively focused on the alleged murder machinery.
- Reder's various descriptions of the camp's layout and the way deportees were "processed" are highly contradictory, and they do not agree with what the orthodoxy claims about it. In Reder's later statements, however, his description began to approach the official narrative, clearly indicat-

ing that his knowledge was based not on his war-time recollections, but on what he heard and read later.

- Reder claimed that Jews from all over Europe arrived at Belzec, although only Jews from Poland were deported there.
- He claimed that, on average, 10,000 to 20,000 deportees arrived daily during his four-month stay, which would result in 1.2 to 2.4 million deportees, although only just over 400,000 Jews were ever deported to Belzec in total.
- 1.2 to 2.4 million wasn't enough, though, because he estimated the total number of Jews killed during his four-month stay at 3 million.
- Because the victims were packed so tightly into the gas chambers, "the corpses were standing upright" after the execution, which is physically impossible.
- Reder claimed that he was once asked to service the gasoline engine driving the killing mechanism. He describes it well: the exhaust gasses were vented directly to the outside and were not used to kill. There was never any odor when the gas chambers were opened. The engine drove a complex system of drive wheels and compressors, connected to the chambers with glass tubes. Only during his interrogations for the German Belzec show trial in 1960 did he adjust his tale to fit the orthodox narrative. This proves once more that his "knowledge" was not based on his wartime recollections, but on what he heard and read later.

- He described the execution building as covering an area of $100\text{ m} \times 100\text{ m}$, which is absurdly large. Like Gerstein, he asserted that the building contained six chambers, three on each side of a corridor.
- There were allegedly 30 mass graves measuring $100\text{ m} \times 25\text{ m} \times 15\text{ m}$. Assuming sloping walls, this would amount to some $20,000\text{ m}^3$ for each, and $600,000\text{ m}^3$ for all. These graves were either dug manually or by a machine, or manually with a machine carrying away the dug-out sand. But archaeological research has demonstrated that in total only some $20,000\text{ m}^3$ of soil were ever disturbed in the camp area or its immediate vicinity, some of it by wild diggings of locals after the war.
- Reder claimed that “thick blood burst out of the pits and flooded the whole surface.” However, the blood of dead victims could neither explode out of their bodies nor eject out of graves like geysers.
- To boost the importance of his narrative, Reder claimed that Himmler visited the camp either in October or November 1942, although there is no trace of Himmler ever having set foot in that camp.
- In a camp where the old, sick and weak were allegedly constantly killed, the 61-year-old Reder, who toward the end was emaciated, weak and full of wounds, miraculously survived for four months.
- Six times Reder told his story of how he managed

to escape, each time with drastic contradictions to the others.

Reder's testimonies also have blatant contradictions to Kurt Gerstein's delusional musings. Historian Michael Tregenza, the orthodoxy's expert on Belżec, therefore concluded that both testimonies are unreliable.

In essence, Reder claimed regarding Belżec's murder system the following:

- Death was caused by an absurdly complex machinery, but most definitely not by engine-exhaust gases.
- The execution building consisted of six huge chambers (presumably measuring some 33 m × 47 m each), three on each side of a corridor.
- Reder's various contradictory, physically impossible, nonsensical and even absurd claims prove him to be an utterly untrustworthy witness.

Stanisław Kozak

Stanisław Kozak was a Polish civilian from the village of Belżec hired by the Germans in October 1941 to help build the facilities inside the Belżec Camp. When interrogated on 14 October 1945 by regional investigative judge Czesław Godziszewski, Kozak described a building made of wood with three chambers, each one equipped with a heavy coke furnace. Water pipes connected to those furnaces entered the room and ran along the walls. Kozak did not indicate

whether this set up was used to kill people, and if so, how that was supposed to work. His description indicates that the facilities he was involved in constructing were either shower rooms or hot-steam disinfestation chambers, but certainly not any facilities to mass murder anyone.¹⁷

Kozak is the only “neutral” witness who had first-hand experiences about Belżec, and testified about it in close proximity to the claimed events in question. Gerstein and Reder were mere “party witnesses,” meaning they were either potential perpetrators and thus defendants (Gerstein), or victims (Reder), both of whom had a vested interest in skewing the story either to retaliate against his former captors and alleged tormentors (Reder), or to ingratiate himself with the occupational authorities in order to avoid or minimize physical, psychological as well as judicial abuse (Gerstein).

In essence, Kozak claimed regarding Belżec the following:

- The facility he helped building consisted of a wooden hut with three chambers.
- The building was equipped with a hot-water system of unknown purpose, probably for showers and/or hot-steam disinfestation.
- Kozak did not claim any homicidal function of the building he helped to set up.

While Kozak mentioned rumors about killings in Belżec, he did not claim to have any knowledge

¹⁷ On Kozak’s testimony, see Mattogno 2016c, pp. 44-46.

about this, nor did he make any detailed claims about anything having allegedly transpired at Belżec. Therefore, we have here a rather credible witness – the only one among the three.

While the Polish government fed the electrocution tale to the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal via their new Soviet masters, the Polish judiciary did not sign off on that tale. Facing a jumble of multifarious, mutually contradictory claims about the alleged execution method, they had to settle for something.

No former German official involved in the events surrounding the Belżec Camp was ever apprehended by Polish authorities, and the victorious Western powers did not extradite any such person to Poland either, as they had done with other camps. Therefore, the Stalinist Polish judiciary could not and did not stage a show trial about this camp, although investigations to that effect were initiated, leading to the interrogations of Reder and Kozak as described, among others.

Facing an inextricably tangled web of evidently mostly, if not completely false claims about Belżec, Polish historian Eugeniusz Szrojt from the Central Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland solved that problem by simply cutting out this Gordian Knot. When he wrote his summary on Belżec in a 1947 article, he mendaciously claimed that all except one witness had agreed that the murder was committed with engine-exhaust gases. This was repeated in 1948 in a report by the

Polish government (which so far had endorsed the electrocution method). From that point onward, all earlier false claims and lies about electrocution, trains of death, soap factories and fat exploitation, as well as collapsible floors, were forgotten and swept under the rug.¹⁸

Szrojt moreover had to explain that Kozak had built a completely different building in late 1941 than what Reder and Gerstein claimed to have seen half a year later, in the summer of 1942. To overcome that contradiction, the hypothesis of “two camp phases” was invented. In order to accommodate Kozak’s three-chamber wooden hut, it was claimed that the camp was initially equipped only with a rather primitive and small first set of three wooden gas chambers (although Kozak saw a hot-water or steam facility, not an execution building). In order to accommodate Gerstein and Reder, a second, later set of six brick-and-concrete chambers was postulated, replacing the wooden hut that neither Gerstein nor Reder had mentioned. In addition, Reder’s ridiculous estimate of the building size (100 m × 100 m) was generously dumped into the memory hole.

Szrojt’s mendacious summary was published in 1947 in the *Bulletin of the Main Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland*. Right after this article, a similar paper was printed dealing with the Sobibór Camp. Authored by Polish investigative judge Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz, it followed the pattern de-

¹⁸ Mattogno 2016c, pp. 38f.

veloped by Szrojt when describing the events that allegedly transpired at Sobibór.

The next chapter therefore deals with Sobibór, and how Judge Łukasziewicz handled that case.

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. Very little was known by the Polish underground and Jewish chroniclers inside the Warsaw Ghetto about the Sobibór Camp. Reports about mass murder were unspecific as to how it is said to have been done, even though some sources claimed gas, machine guns or simply stabbing with bayonets.¹⁹

That situation did not change much right after the war either. A text written in 1945 by the Polish War Crimes Office does not contain any specifics, and neither did the report submitted by the Polish government to the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal, which merely mentioned that “thousands upon thousands of Jews were deported and killed in gas chambers.” During the IMT, the Soviet prosecutor merely mentioned Sobibór (misspelled as Sobibur in the transcript) in passing as a camp of large-scale exterminations.²⁰

¹⁹ For details and sources on this camp, see Graf/Kues/Mattogno as well as Mattogno 2021a

²⁰ *IMT*, Vol. 7, p. 576

Table 4: Early Witness Claims on Sobibór		
WITNESS	METHOD	MECHANICS
B. Freiberg	electric machine, filling gas tanks, chlorine	floors open, discharge bodies into carts below
L. Feldhendler	chlorine and other gases	–
Z. Metz	chlorine	floors open, discharge bodies into carts below
J. Trajtag	gas	floors open, discharge bodies into carts below
S. Fajgielbaum	electric current	–
S. Podchlebnik	gas	–
I. Lichtmann	gas	floors open, discharge bodies into carts below
U. Stern	gas showers	floors open, discharge bodies
C.Engel	gas showers	floors open, discharge bodies
S. Hanel	chlorine	–
S. Wijnberg	gas showers	floors open, discharge bodies into carts below
A. Pechersky	a thick dark substance, spiraling from vents	floors open, discharge bodies into carts below
H. Felenbaum-Weiss	chlorine	killed while in trains during transit
M. Bahir	gas showers	floors open, discharge bodies into carts below

Witness statements by former Sobibór inmates recorded during the war or shortly thereafter paint a revealing image of the murder method allegedly used at that camp. While this image is somewhat consistent, as Table 4 shows, it is also in stark contrast to what is today claimed.

The table's first column contains the witness's name, the second column lists the claimed murder

method, and the third lists any auxiliary mechanical means.

While many of these witnesses disagree on various other issues, it is safe to say that, when it comes to the core of the claims, gas-chamber mass murder at Sobibór was committed primarily using chlorine, or some undefined gas fed into the room through showers, and the gas chambers had a collapsible floor allowing the discharge of the victims' corpses into carts in the basement underneath. Similar collapsible floors had also been claimed for Belżec and Treblinka, although only in a few cases.

Such a mechanism requiring heavy machinery and huge hydraulic systems would have posed a formidable challenge for any engineer to construct in the deep woods of Eastern Poland. Any prospective mass murderer most certainly never would have dreamed up such a tremendously complex and expensive solution, which would have taken years to design, construct and test, getting ready for operation long after war's end. In other words, this claim was completely invented, yet it was a feature almost all witnesses agreed upon, clearly demonstrating that their testimony was based on a common, false source.

Another common feature of most witness statements is the claim that they could not see or easily find out what was going on in the part of the camp where the extermination supposedly took place. This is referred to as Camp III or Sector III. This area was supposedly cordoned off, and entering it was forbid-

den to inmates living and working in other camp areas.

For orthodox historians, the almost unanimous insistence of most Jewish witnesses on these bizarre and extremely unlikely collapsing floors with carts underneath poses a serious problem. They explain it away by blaming this “misinformation” on the fact that these inmates could not see what was going on in that part of the camp, hence relied on rumors and hearsay. However, that cannot be true either, because:

- Several witnesses claimed that they had been informed by inmates in Camp III verbally or in writing about what transpired there: Moshe Bahir and Ber Freiberg, plus Stanisław Szmaizner (who claimed in 1968 that inmates had been killed with Zyklon B).
- During the Eichmann Trial, Ber Freiberg claimed to have worked in Camp III next to the gas chamber, shaving thousands of naked women – although this might have been mere sexual fantasy, because in earlier testimonies, he stated he had no access to Camp III.
- Another witness had even claimed to have helped build the gas chamber, so he *must* have known – but that witness had built an electrocution chamber (Srul Fajgielbaum).

There is one event in Sobibór’s history that everyone agrees is true and real: the inmate uprising of October 14, 1943, with the subsequent escape of some 300 inmates. However, during that camp-wide in-

mate uprising, only such inmates escaped and survived who had been in those sectors of the camp that did *not* contain any mass-murder facilities.

Here we need to pause. The orthodoxy claims that Sobibór's primary objective was to mass murder hundreds of thousands of deportees. Therefore, it is only logical that most of the work that had to be done in that camp would have been connected with that mass murder. Here are the tasks allegedly done:

- cutting the hair of thousands of inmates;
- removing precious-metal tooth fillings after the execution;
- hauling the victims out of the chambers;
- exhuming bodies still lying in older mass graves;
- felling huge numbers of trees;
- hauling the trees into the camp;
- debranching and sawing or chopping them to manageable firewood sizes;
- building large pyres with firewood and corpses;
- maintaining the fires;
- clearing the burned-down pyres;
- sifting through large amounts of ashes in search of unburned pieces;
- putting unburned remains back onto a new pyre;
- disposing of the ashes.

Therefore, if the orthodox narrative about the existence of a mass-murderous Sector III were true, by far the largest number of inmates in that camp would have been employed in that very mass-murder sector. Furthermore, these inmates also should have had the highest motivation for an uprising, for obvious

reasons. Hence, when a revolt broke out, it had to be expected that it mainly encompassed exactly these inmates. In consequence, most escapees and survivors, and thus witnesses, also should have consisted of these inmates.

In addition, these inmates would have had the strongest motivation to tell their tale, as they were the ones who had seen all the claimed horrors. Judicial authorities also would have had strong motives to locate and interrogate these witnesses, as they were the ones with first-hand knowledge.

However, we find the *exact opposite* to be true: *not a single witness* is known who claimed to have been employed in that elusive sector.

Using Occam's Razor, the simplest explanation for

- the invisibility of events unfolding in Sector III;
 - the systematically false claims about the alleged gas-chambers by self-proclaimed hearsay witnesses asserting to have received their information through “secret” messages from inmates in Sector III;
 - and the total lack of any survivor, let alone witness, from that sector,
- is the simple fact that Sector III never existed.

It goes without saying that the testimonies existing or known in 1947 did not lend themselves to writing a coherent, credible narrative about what happened at Sobibór. Hence, Polish investigative judge Zdzisław Łukaszkiwicz decided during that year *to discard without exception all witness accounts* on Sobibór, and to

rewrite the camp's history from scratch himself. He decreed *ex cathedra* that mass murder at Sobibór occurred using engine-exhaust gases. No more chlorine, Zyklon B or electrocution, and no more collapsing floors with carts beneath. Łukaszkiewicz's invented narrative suspiciously followed the pattern developed for the Belżec Camp by Eugeniusz Szrojt, whose paper on that camp was printed in the same bulletin right before Łukaszkiewicz's article on Sobibór, as mentioned earlier. In fact, Łukaszkiewicz more likely simply copied the narrative he himself had developed for the Treblinka Camp in an article he had published the previous year (1946) in that same bulletin, and which may have been used by Szrojt to develop his Belżec narrative.

This invented, carbon-copy Sobibór narrative was to become the pattern around which all subsequent official statements, scholarly publications and later witness testimony in the 1960s and beyond would coalesce.

In contrast to all these Jewish testimonies stand statements made during and shortly after the war by Ukrainians who either escaped from Sobibór or who were later accused by the Soviet judiciary of having collaborated with the Germans, which was already treason worth the death penalty. Worse than that, they were accused of having served as auxiliary forces at the Sobibór Camp, hence having played a crucial role in the claimed murder of hundreds of thousands of Jews. One can imagine what methods were used to make these prisoners "confess."

The earliest testimony was recorded by a Soviet partisan unit. It is allegedly from an unnamed Ukrainian who was a Sobibór guard, but fled and joined Soviet partisans in 1943. The report describes a building with eight rooms, each holding 500 people. Gas from an engine was used to kill within 5-10 minutes, which is an impossibly short time. The bodies were then taken to a pyre, were placed on rails in sets of 1,000-1,500 people, and then, a “small fire” was lit underneath, upon which the corpses caught fire and burned all by themselves. Since the self-immolation of human corpses is physically impossible, it exposes this report as invented propaganda.²¹

After the war, Stalin’s war against partisans fighting for Ukraine’s independence continued – also in the courtrooms. A show trial was prepared against Ukrainians accused of helping the Germans run their “death camps.” One Ukrainian arrested and charged in that context was Mikhail Razgonayev. During his interrogation in September 1948, Razgonayev described the gas-chamber facility as a stone/concrete building with a corridor on one side and four gas chambers along the other. Each chamber had two hermetically closing doors, one from the corridor, the other to the outside to extract the bodies. An engine just outside the building supplied exhaust gas, which was piped into the chambers through showerheads. Except for the showerheads and the number

²¹ On the utterly unrealistic features of these outdoor cremation pyres, see Yermán *et al.* as well as Rudolf 2024.

of chambers, this version was close to what Łukaszkievicz had decreed a year earlier.

Another unlucky Ukrainian auxiliary interrogated by the Soviets while in prison was Vassily Pankov. In his interrogation of 18 October 1950, he was made to described even the Buchenwald Camp as a death camp, which points at the methods used to extract his statement. According to Pankov, the gassing facility at Sobibór consisted of six gas chambers, and the engine supplying the asphyxiating exhaust gas was a Diesel motor, with the execution lasting “an hour or more.”

Evidently, the Soviets had been informed by Łukaszkievicz’s paper on how the mass murder was supposed to have been conducted at Sobibór, and they added their own spin with references to the evil German-invented Diesel motor, as they had done during their 1943 show trials at Krasnodar and Khar’kov. The problem is, of course, that Diesel-engine exhaust gases are highly unsuitable for mass murder.²² Hence, this claim cannot have been based on genuine witness statements, but was evidently a continuation and extension of Soviet wartime propaganda.

Trials against alleged former functionaries of the Sobibór Camp conducted in (West) Germany – 1950, 1965/66, and 2009-2011 – all followed the trail hewn through the early testimonial jungle by Łukaszkievicz’s machete-approach to historiography, backed up by historical “experts,” who were

²² On this matter, see Berg in Rudolf 2024a, pp. 421-462.

– or pretended to be – blissfully clueless of Łukasz-kiewicz’s trend-setting historical forgery.

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 1939 division of Poland between Germany and the USSR.

Among the camps near Belżec, Sobibór and Treblinka, the orthodox narrative on Treblinka crystallized first with an article published in 1946 in the *Bulletin of the Main Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland*. It was authored by Polish investigative judge Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz. This paper therefore predates the previously mentioned articles on Belżec (by Szrojt) and Sobibór (also by Łukaszkiewicz) published in the same bulletin the following year (1947).

Treblinka was the focus of Polish propaganda right from the start – actually already before the start. Indeed, the Polish underground reported already in May 1942 that Jews were massacred in masses at Treblinka – two months before the camp became operational and saw the first Jews deported there on 22 July 1942. Hence, we have here a case of propaganda

anticipating, even prophesying the future, or so we are told.²³

While early reports on Belzec claimed mainly electrocution as the mass-murder method, and while little if anything was known about Sobibór, reports about Treblinka took on the wildest forms. Here are a few of the murder methods claimed, in addition to the standard generic “gas chamber”:

- machine-gun fire
- mobile gas chambers moving over pits dumping corpses into them.
- a gas with delayed effect allowed cooperative victims to walk to their mass graves and fall into them before dying.
- after electrocution, floors opened, discharging the bodies “into a machine.”
- toxic additive to engine fuel resulting in toxic exhaust gases
- a “giant electric chair” or electrocution in general
- steam chambers (the method that dominated war-time lore)
- train cars sprinkled with chlorine and lime
- murder inside train in transit by entering a “huge hall”
- murder by vacuum
- disposing of corpses with corrosive acids, reducing the bodies “to dust.”

²³ For details and sources on this camp, see Mattogno/Graf as well as Mattogno 2021a.

Like in Sobibór, Treblinka also saw an inmate uprising with the escape of many inmates – some 100, we are told. Some of them made depositions of what they claimed to have experienced already during the war. In fact, several inmates managed to escape already before the uprising. As in the case of Sobibór, here as well, most inmates should have managed to escape from the camp's allegedly sealed off, secret extermination sector, simply because it would have housed by far the most inmates. These witnesses should have been able to provide detailed, consistent and more-or-less-identical descriptions of the alleged mass-murder method used at Treblinka. However, after that mass escape, the same more-or-less-senseless stories continued to circulate, with a focus on extermination by hot water vapor.

These steam chambers became the prevailing “truth” in late 1942, when the Warsaw Ghetto's underground movement composed a long report that contained a very detailed description of the Treblinka Camp and its operations. It mentions two “death-houses.” The first was presumably built early on with three chambers; the other, constructed somewhat later, consisted of ten chambers, each 35 square meters large, five each on both sides of a 3-m-wide corridor. Murder was allegedly committed using hot steam. A Diesel motor is claimed to have provided the camp with electricity. By the time the report was written, the camp allegedly had already two million Jewish victims, roughly four times more victims than had been deported there by that time.

We see here the nascent version of the “two camp phases,” with a small gas-chamber building initially, replaced or complemented later by a bigger one. A similar narrative was later forced upon the Belżec narrative by Eugeniusz Szrojt, as I discussed in the chapter on that camp. Thus, Szrojt simply created the Belżec narrative in 1947 by applying the pattern created by the Polish underground in late 1942 for Treblinka. Judge Łukaszewicz then copied that pattern over to Sobibór.

But back to this Polish underground report in Treblinka. It received official blessings when an English translation of it, titled “Treblinka. Official Report Submitted to the Polish Government,” appeared in 1943 in the anthology *The Black Book of Polish Jewry*. Its effect was that it spawned more reports and “witness” statements of the same nature in subsequent years.

But it was all wrong, we later realized. Steam chambers never existed!

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. That 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 Soviet report resulting from these initial investigations concluded that mass murder was not

conducted with steam, but rather by “pumping the air out of the room,” therefore by vacuum. However, creating a vacuum in a brick-and-mortar building is technically impossible (the external pressure would crush the walls), hence most certainly was not done. As a death toll, the report claimed three million victims, four times more than is currently claimed by the orthodoxy.

In June 1944, former Treblinka inmate Jankiel Wiernik, who had managed to escape from the camp and who had asserted in 1943 that mass murder was done using *chlorine* gas, changed his mind in an essay, evidently after having read the 1942 Warsaw Ghetto’s underground report. He plagiarized this report’s map and its 3-million death-toll claim, and re-invented his own story by weaving it around this map. However, rather than repeating the steam-chamber story, he replaced it with engine-exhaust gas from a Soviet tank engine. He was possibly inspired by Poland’s Soviet “liberators,” who since 1943 had been obsessing about German mass murder allegedly committed with Diesel-exhaust gas. Unfortunately for Wiernik, this was technically virtually impossible, as I explained earlier.²²

Also in September 1944, a mixed Polish-Soviet commission issued a report claiming that mass murder had occurred at Treblinka by “pumping the air out of the rooms,” although they claimed that unnamed chemicals were later used instead.

More witnesses were interrogated during the Polish investigations in preparation for the show trial

against Ludwig Fischer, the German wartime governor of the Warsaw District, where Treblinka is located. Due to this, Treblinka is the one among the claimed pure extermination camps for which we have the most early witness statements, deposited between 1942 and mostly 1946. At that early time, memories were still fresh and thus presumably most reliable – or so one should think. Crucial aspects of many of these early witness statements are listed in the following table, with the rough date indicated when the respective deposition was made:

Table 5: Early Witness Claims on Treblinka

WITNESS	CLAIMED MURDER METHOD	MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS
D. Nowodowski, '42	no mass murder claimed	–
J. Rabinowicz, '42	no method stated/steam/gas, steam, electricity	Diesel electricity generator
A. Krzepicki, '42	chlorine? gas, coming from pipes on the roof	saw normal shower room; built crematorium building
J. Wiernik, 9/'43	chlorine	–
J. Wiernik, 11/'43	machine guns, unspecified gas chambers	3 million victims
J. Wiernik, '44	exhaust gas from Soviet tank-engine	yellow corpses; millions of victims; plagiarized map
J. Wiernik, '47	unspecified gas in chambers	2.5 million victims by Feb. 1943, self-immolating corpses
S. Rajzman, 7/'44	initially vacuum later toxic gas	10 chambers, 700-800 people each; 2,774,000 casualties
S. Rajzman, 8/'44	initially vacuum later gas	–
S. Rajzman, 9/'44	initially vacuum later chlorine or Zyklon B	–
A. Kon, 8/'44	vacuum	12 chambers, 6 m × 6 m each; 400 persons in each
A. Kon, 8/'44	gas (“turned on”)	12 chambers, 6 m × 6 m each; 400 persons in each

WITNESS	CLAIMED MURDER METHOD	MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS
A. Kon, 10/'45	vacuum	12 chambers
H. Brener, 8/'44	no method stated	5,000 victims per batch
H. Brener 10/'45	vacuum	—
S. Kon, '44, 1	no method stated	3 million victims total
S. Kon, '44, 2	initially machine guns later vacuum or exhaust gas	fireproof excavator dumped bodies on burning pyres
K. Skarżyński, '44	vacuum	“special chamber”
A. Goldfarb, '44	1st facility: engine gas; 2nd facility: first chlorinated lime, then engine gas	1st facility: tractor engine for both gassing and electricity
A. Goldfarb, '86	gas chamber	dead victims standing upright; chlorinated lime in trains
O. Berger, '45	initially machine guns, later gas	—
E. Turowski, '45	initially machine guns, later gas chambers	ventilators in gas chambers and under cremation grates
O. Strawczyński, '45	vacuum or engine exhaust gas	—
H. Poswolski, '45	after air evacuation, introduction of Diesel exhaust gas	collapsible floors with cart underneath
S. Warszawski, '45	first chlorine, then engine-exhaust gas	chlorinated lime in trains self-immolating bodies
A. Kudlik, '45	after air evacuation, introduction of exhaust gas	—
A. Czechowicz, '45	liquid poured through roof vents, while engine runs	—
H. Reichman, '45	after air evacuation, introduction of exhaust gas	victims black and blue self-immolating bodies
S. Kersch, '45	burned alive in 4 big furnaces	4 tall chimneys
L. Finkelsztein, '45	engine-exhaust gas on engine failure, chlorine	chlorinated lime in trains self-immolating bodies
S. Willenberg, '45	no method stated	“chambers”

WITNESS	CLAIMED MURDER METHOD	MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS
S. Willenberg, '86	Diesel-engine exhaust gases from Soviet tank engine	
S. Goldberg, '46	after air evacuation, use of car exhaust; ether; chlorine	
J. Sulkowski, '48	execution from a death bridge	

Whereas propaganda messages of the Polish-Jewish underground during the war primarily claimed that mass murder at Treblinka was committed with steam, wartime and immediate-postwar witnesses have two main foci: vacuum and engine-exhaust gas, with the latter gaining the upper hand as time went on. But there were always many other claimed methods, and several witnesses couldn't agree on a method, or claimed diverging methods throughout the camp's history. Again others changed their mind regarding the claimed murder method within just a few days, when interviewed again. One witness even flip-flopped twice (Abe Kon).

A detailed analysis of all these witness statements shows that the chaotic image created by the above table only gives the tip of the iceberg of the random chaos reigning among these testimonies in almost every regard. Most witnesses admitted that they were reporting only from hearsay. The blatantly false nature of the claims by many of those witnesses who did not openly admit reporting merely from hearsay – or who asserted first-hand knowledge – suggests that they, too, reported mere hearsay and rumors at best.

Notably, the one witness who definitely should have had first-hand knowledge – the camp mechanic Eugeniusz Turowski, who claims to have repaired gas-chamber equipment on several occasions – stated that he could not give any specifics at all.

While this testimonial chaos was still brewing and churning, the propagandists gearing up for the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal had a problem: what claims should they submit? The Soviets submitted with their Document USSR-93 the claim that murder at Treblinka had been committed “in gas chambers, by steam and electric current.” The Polish government decided to stick to what they had published in their report of November 15, 1942, meaning that the Treblinka victims were steamed to death like lobsters (*IMT* Document PS-3311).

This Polish government report of November 15, 1942 is of central importance for writing the history of the Treblinka Camp, because of its early date, its detailed description, its “authoritativeness” as an official government statement, and because it had been plagiarized and thus spread by other victims repeating its features (Wiernik, Goldfarb). However, its embarrassing insistence on steam chambers forced orthodox historians to resort to blatant falsification to hide this fact from their readers. Yitzhak Arad, for instance, who contributed the entry on Treblinka to Gutman’s 1990 *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, discusses this Polish report in his 1987 book, yet writes four

times that the report is about *gas* chambers, when in fact it is about *steam* chambers.²⁴

It took the radical intervention of a Polish investigative judge to put an end to this testimonial anarchy. Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz decided in 1946 to ditch all witness statements on Treblinka that contain anything else but engine-exhaust gases, and to write a cleansed version of Treblinka's history. No more steam, vacuum, chlorine, chlorinated lime, electrocution, ether, toxic fluids or fuel additives, mobile gas chambers and delayed-action gases and whatever else had been claimed over the past four years. Łukaszkiewicz mainly took Wiernik's later version of the tale, and dropped all the rest. This served as the pattern that in 1947 was applied by Eugeniusz Szrojt to create the narrative for the Belżec Camp, and concurrently by Judge Łukaszkiewicz to create the Sobibór narrative.

And that is essentially what the world has been stuck with ever since.

This process of streamlining the Treblinka narrative on the basis of the text plagiarized by Wiernik was probably facilitated by the fact that, before the war, Wiernik was the main propagandist of the Communist Party of Poland.²⁵ As one of the leading figures of Stalin's Fifth Column in prewar Poland, I am sure that Wiernik had the connections and skills to

²⁴ See in Arad 1987, pp. 354f.

²⁵ See Olson for the full scoop on Wiernik's propaganda background.

be welcomed back into Stalin's fold after the war as an important actor at that new propaganda front.

Later witness accounts on Treblinka, such as that by Eliyahu Rosenberg, followed the pattern developed by Judge Łukaszkievicz, probably more influenced by Wiernik's later-version account, published in several languages and well-known among the survivor communities, rather than by Łukaszkievicz's report. Early orthodox holocaust historians, such as Léon Poliakov (1951) and Gerald Reitlinger (1953), gladly followed in Łukaszkievicz's footsteps by simply copying over to Treblinka (and also Sobibór) what Kurt Gerstein had claimed for the Belżec Camp: Diesel-engine exhaust gasses had been used, period. It matters not that Gerstein has since been totally discredited as a witness. (Wiernik never mentioned the type of engine.)

The propaganda image painted by historians was cast in stone during two West-German show trials against defendants who had done duty at the Treblinka Camp. Both took place at Düsseldorf. The first, lasting from October 1964 to September 1965, saw ten defendants, among them Kurt Franz, one of the camp's former commandants. He was sentenced to life imprisonment for the collective murder of 300,000 persons and for several individual murders. The second Treblinka trial, which took place from May to December 1970, had only one defendant: the second Treblinka commandant Franz Stangl. He was sentenced to life imprisonment for contributing to

the murder of at least 400,000 Jews, but he died before the verdict came into effect.

While more than 100 witnesses were interrogated for the first trial, this number went down to some 50 for the second trial. At that point in time, more than 20 years after the alleged events – and most importantly after the Eichmann Trial – the witness accounts were probably contaminated with the propaganda incessantly spread around the globe. However, neither the pre-trial investigators nor the judges did anything to find out what the sources of a witness’s “knowledge” were. In fact, the procedures of West Germany’s judicial office called *Zentrale Stelle*, which was spearheading the pre-trial investigations, made sure that witnesses’ memories were *systematically* contaminated with what the investigators already thought they “knew” about Treblinka and every defendant. This office composed lengthy dossiers for each crime location containing

- summaries of streamlined claims about each purported perpetrator’s alleged crimes;
- wartime as well as current portrait photos of all claimed perpetrators;
- narratives of crimes that might have been committed or whose perpetrators were still unknown, and for which witnesses were still missing.

These so-called “criminals’ dossiers” were then made available to all potential witnesses, and to domestic and foreign investigative bodies for the purpose of further dissemination to witnesses. In an introduction, the potential witnesses were asked to keep this

blatant and illegal manipulation of witness memories confidential, lest the defense might find out about it and scuttle the entire case. Then, the potential witnesses were asked to assign the criminals to the crimes, and to add other crimes which might be missing from the dossier.²⁶

With this approach, the German judiciary made sure that the narrative about each crime location as considered “true” by the legal authorities was made known to all witnesses long before they testified, and that every witness could safely “identify” each defendant. Any attempt by the defense to contest this legal charade was rejected, and in later years, any attempt to contest the “historical” result of this farce was then made a criminal offense in Germany and most other European countries.

To fasten down the “historicity” of the crimes claimed, German courts also employed historians to confirm the “truth.” In the case of Treblinka, the Düsseldorf court had orthodox historians Helmut Krausnick (1964) and Wolfgang Scheffler (1971) testify as “experts” about the camp’s history. Both orthodox historians repeated what they had learned from sources, such as Łukaszewicz’s rigged report, and earlier accounts by their colleagues, such as Poliakov, Reitlinger and Raul Hilberg (1961). None of them made the effort to go to the early sources as laid out in the above table.

²⁶ See a scan of such a “dossier” with a brief discussion in Rudolf 2015.

Cornered this way, the defendants in these cases made the only smart choice open to them: they were cooperative with investigators, prosecutors and judges, confirmed what was considered to be true already anyway, didn't contradict what orthodox historians claimed, yet at the same time tried to minimize as much as possible their own responsibility and contribution for what allegedly happened.

Within such a framework, no one asked questions about the ability of Diesel-engine exhaust gases to kill; about traces of the murder victims, their mass graves and the alleged huge cremation pyres; or about the feasibility of burning 700,000 bodies within a short period of time on open-air incineration pyres, as is claimed to have happened at Treblinka within just some 120 days.

The entire absurdity of this procedure became glaringly apparent during the Jerusalem show trial against John Demjanjuk during the 1980s, who was accused of having assisted in the mass murder of Jews at Treblinka as a Ukrainian auxiliary. When that case was reviewed by Israel's Supreme Court, it threw out the entire case because all witness testimonies were considered unreliable, and all witnesses untrustworthy. But virtually the same witnesses had testified with the same stories at Düsseldorf.

Yet the propaganda image invented by Polish wartime propagandists, plagiarized and twisted by Wiernik, given official approval by Szrojt and Łukaszewicz, and cast in legal stone by German judges, stands to this day – protected in many coun-

tries by the threat of imprisonment for anyone who disagrees.

Chelmno

The Chelmno Camp [German name: Kulmhof] was located some 40 miles northwest of the Polish city of Łódź. Only a few documents about the Chelmno Camp itself seem to have survived the war. The most important of them, dated May 11, 1942, refers to the earlier delivery of iron material to the Chelmno Special Unit. This delivery included a “water reservoir,” “iron boiler pipes” with a total weight of 1,600 kg, as well as a disinfection furnace weighing just over two metric tons. These items clearly prove that some major sanitary and disinfestation facilities were set up at some earlier point in that camp, probably to shower and disinfest Jews passing through. Another document is an invoice for a used 18-horsepower stationary Diesel engine, probably meant to drive an electricity generator.²⁷

Although the orthodoxy insists that the camp was opened on December 8, 1941, this is not even supported by witness testimony. The purpose of the camp alleged by the orthodoxy – extermination of all Jews deported to it, with the temporary exception of a few slave-labor Jews – is not documented either. It

²⁷ For details and sources on this camp, see Mattogno 2017.

furthermore stands in stark contrast to the well-documented German policy to deport and resettle the Jews further east into the temporarily German-occupied western areas of the Soviet Union.

A document with an indirect reference to the Chelmno Camp is the so-called Korherr Report of early 1943 by SS statistician Richard Korherr. This document outlines the demographic trends of Jews in German-occupied Europe.²⁸ In it, we find one line about Jews “passed through [*durchgeschleust*] the camps of the Warthegau.....145,301.” Since Chelmno was the only camp in that “Warthegau” area, this can be interpreted as indicating that 145,301 Jews had been *transited* through that camp by early 1943.

This is backed up by several German railway documents and also documents created by Jewish organizations in affected ghettos, showing that Jews – mostly those unfit for labor – were indeed deported throughout 1942 by rail. In these documents, these Jews are referred to as having been “resettled” (“*angesiedelt*”). Some documents indicate that the trains went to Kolo, the closest railway station to the Chelmno Camp.

Chelmno was mentioned for the first time in Polish underground documents in a report dated March 25, 1942 from the clandestine archive of the Warsaw Ghetto (also known as the Emanuel Ringelblum Archive). It claims that Jews from the areas around Chelmno were assembled, men aged 14 to 60

²⁸ NMT Documents NO-5193 to 5198.

and women aged 14 to 50 were subjected to a medical examination, evidently to ascertain fitness for work, and that they then were transferred to an unknown location. There is no reference to mass murder.

Another document, presumably of 1942, stems from an unknown author commonly referred to as “Szlamek,” who supposedly escaped from Chelmno in late January 1942. This document was presumably written by someone inside the Warsaw Ghetto. It reports in detail about mass murder with gas vans, describes the two vehicles allegedly used, and reports about the work at the claimed mass graves.

The gassing vehicle supposedly operated as follows:

- A device generating the gas was located in the driver’s cab. However, the orthodoxy insists that the gas-developing apparatus was the truck’s engine, which would have been located *beneath* the cab, with no access to it from the cab.
- The gas was piped directly from the driver’s cab into the cargo box with two pipes. However, the orthodoxy insists that the engine’s single exhaust pipe was connected to the cargo box, but certainly not by letting it run through the driver’s cab and from there into the cargo box.
- The gas was “switched on” by pushing a button in the driver’s cab. However, the orthodoxy insists that the engine exhaust was redirected into the cargo box by some mechanism located *outside* the vehicle, letting the exhaust gas flow either out

into the open or through some metal-hose connection into the cargo box.

- The victims supposedly looked normal, as if put to sleep. However, carbon-monoxide poisoning would have resulted in corpses that would have had a very striking, distinctive pinkish-reddish complexion, something no real witness could have missed or forgotten.
- Initially there were two gas vans, but then, their number was increased to nine. However, the orthodoxy insists that there were only two or three such vans at Chelmno.
- The temperature in January was well below the freezing point. In fact, the diary mentions that it went as low as 20 degrees centigrade below zero (zero Fahrenheit). At the same time, it is claimed that inmates dug several deep pits with hoes and spades. However, the deeply frozen ground would have prevented any such endeavor.
- The rotting corpses in the grave allegedly gave off a strong smell. But at freezing temperatures, they certainly did not.

Hence, this “diary” clearly is a propaganda text made up from scratch by the Jewish resistance fighters of the Warsaw Ghetto.

In May of 1945, SS *Hauptscharführer* Walter Piller, the deputy commandant of the Chelmno Camp in 1944, wrote a “confession” in Soviet captivity. He listed freely invented deportation figures for the summer of 1944, and claimed that the Chelmno gas vans were operated by the driver opening a valve

during the ride, which killed the victims within 2-3 minutes. However, no such lever-operated gas release from inside the cab existed, if we follow the orthodox narrative, and the speed of execution was impossible, considering that suicides with gasoline-engine exhaust gasses – prior to the age of catalytic converters – took some 20 minutes.

Starting in June 1945, Polish investigative judge Wladyslaw Bednarz interrogated a number of individuals who claimed or were suspected to have knowledge about events unfolding at the former Chelmno Camp. All of these testimonies are characterized by improbable or impossible claims, and many were apparently influenced by the judge himself, looking for information that he wanted confirmed:

- Bronislaw Falborski asserted to have repaired the exhaust system of a gas van, yet his description of the system is absurdly nonsensical, and he falsely identified a harmless Magirus truck at the Ostrowski Factory grounds as the gas van he repaired.
- Michał Podchlebnik also falsely identified a harmless Magirus truck at the Ostrowski Factory grounds as one of the gas vans he saw in operation, and made up a string of other absurd claims, such as that the inmates, before climbing in the gas van, were handed towels and soap – a reflection of gas-chamber rumors going rampant in postwar Poland.
- Szymon Srebrnik also misidentified a harmless

Magirus truck at the Ostrowski Factory grounds as one of the gas vans he saw in operation, and he filled his tale to the brim with absurd stories.

- Mieczysław Żurawski gave the fewest details of all witnesses, but where he made specific claims, they are clearly wrong. He insisted that the Magirus truck at the Ostrowski Factory grounds was merely a disinfestation van, but later, during the Eichmann Trial in Jerusalem, he tried “correcting” this “mistake” by claiming it was a murder van after all.

Compare this motley assortment of claims with Szlamek’s detailed tale of a gassing device inside the cab, activated by push button, and you get the idea that everyone was just making up stuff as they pleased, or as they thought it would please their interrogator.

Finally, Judge Bednarz interrogated the defendant Bruno Israel in late October 1945, who had been assigned to the Chelmno Police in July/August 1944. Similar to Podchlebnik, Israel claimed that the victims were persuaded to climb into the gas vans by being told that they were taking a shower in it, and they were even given some soap. Just like Podchlebnik, Israel must have gotten his wires crossed here, confusing the claims about stationary gas chambers camouflaged as shower rooms with the gas vans. Moreover, no SS man would have wasted any soap on such a fool’s errand of trying to convince inmates that they would take a shower inside the van’s cargo box. But at least Israel got the gassing method

straight: “the exhaust pipe went through the floor inside the vehicle,” something the orthodoxy could later work with.

Months of postwar stories making the rounds in Poland about gas vans did not reach or convince everyone, though. On October 27, 1945, Polish veterinary surgeon Mieczysław Sekiewicz claimed that Jews rounded up in the Konin region near Chelmno were *not* brought to Chelmno and killed there in gas vans, but rather brought into some woods, placed inside a pit, and there killed by showering them first with water, then with boiling fresh lime, so they were cooked alive...

The propaganda about Chelmno ultimately solidified during the Chelmno show trial at Bonn, West Germany, in 1963 and 1965, where the final version of the orthodox narrative was cast in legal stone. Eleven defendants were accused who had been officials at the camp. None of the defendants denied the charges, while one tried to commit suicide when first confronted with them. They all claimed either that they had merely followed orders or that they acted under duress. One of the defendants argued that he was a philo-Semite, proving it by the fact that he had gotten engaged to a Jewess in Berlin in 1940. Yet still, he obediently followed the orders allegedly given him to kill all Jews. Another defendant stated that his father, an opponent of the NS regime who once had been tortured by the Gestapo, could not give him any advice either as to how to avoid this extermination activity. He got acquitted for the best theatrical

courtroom performance! The National Socialists' skills at making even their fiercest opponents follow their orders blindly was truly remarkable.

Various Polish teams conducted forensic investigations on the former campgrounds in 1945, 1951, 1986-1987 and in 2003-2004. During those investigations, the remnants of what appeared to have been a field furnace were found, measuring some 6 m × 5 m. It was described in some detail by Polish investigative judge Władysław Bednarz in 1946. Such field furnaces are known to consume some 1.45 kg of coal per kg of combusted organic tissue (usually livestock carcasses).

A few soil-core samples were taken at scattered locations, some of which revealed the presence of a few percent of human ashes and bone fragments, while others contained discarded objects, such as soles of shoes, prosthetic fittings, buckles, cutlery, handbags, suitcases, clothes pins and buttons, dentures, casings of rifle cartridges, pistols etc. No foundation of any major building was located. From the scattered findings of small amounts of human ashes and bone fragments, the Polish investigators delineated huge mass graves by simply drawing large rectangles to include most of these scattered findings.

Air photos as well as historical data of the surrounding forest show that roughly one hectare (100 m × 100 m) of the surrounding pine woods was replanted in 1942/43, hence was probably felled during the early phase of the camp's claimed existence. Since the woods in this area were only some 15-17

years old at that time, this hectare of pine wood could have yielded some 200 tons of *fresh* timber. Since fresh wood has only a third of the caloric content of coal, cremating an average human body of 60 kg in the field furnace would have required some $(1.45 \text{ kg/kg} \times 3 \times 60 \text{ kg} \approx) 260 \text{ kg}$ of fresh wood. Hence, the 200 tons of fresh wood cut in the camp's surroundings would have sufficed for some 770 bodies – not 152,000 of them. There is no evidence – not even anecdotal – that vast amounts of wood were cut and transported to the camp by anyone from anywhere.

Since the primary sources (forensic findings, documents, witness reports) do not suffice to draw a comprehensive image of what exactly happened at Chelmno, Judge Wladyslaw Bednarz resorted to creative writing when laying out the timeline of events, using cherry-picked statements from various witness testimonies to flesh out his narrative, while ignoring the absurdities that these witnesses told him, clearly exposing them as grandiloquent liars and braggarts. This novelistic, if not to say fictitious narrative was later adopted by the German judiciary and also by orthodox historians. I will abstain from laying out this narrative here, because it is basically devoid of historical value. It is a tall tale based on extremely few documents, cherry-picked claims from wildly divergent witness testimonies, while hiding the preposterous and nonsensical nature of these witness statements and completely ignoring the results of forensic studies.

Majdanek

Anything happening inside the Majdanek Camp, located in the southeastern suburbs of the Polish city of Lublin, was easily visible from surrounding towns and roads. Furthermore, due to the ease with which information (and disinformation) could travel out of the camp, the Polish resistance movement must have been well-informed about what was going on inside the camp, and most certainly communicated it (and also its disinformation) to the Polish government in exile in London.²⁹

The first references to a “gas chamber and a crematorium” at Majdanek were published by Polish periodicals in the UK in late 1942. That wasn’t even wrong, if “gas chamber” here means “fumigation gas chamber” against lice. Until May 1943, in 25 reports about Majdanek, not a single one mentions homicidal gassings, although one report claims mass murder of inmates by way of lethal injections. One long report of February 1943 – half a year after mass gasings are said to have started – describes the camp and its living conditions rather correctly, but without

²⁹ For details and sources on this camp, see Graf/Mattogno 2012 as well as Alvarez 2023a.

any references to gassings. It demonstrates the accuracy and completeness of information accessible to the Polish underground.

After the Auschwitz camp resistance had spread gas-chamber propaganda beginning in September 1942, the Polish underground reciprocated for Majdanek in May of 1943, when homicidal gas-chamber claims were made on a few occasions in reports about that camp. This may have been triggered by a general increase in Allied and Polish gas-chamber propaganda. This increase occurred in order to offset German propaganda success with their discovery of mass graves of Soviet-mass-murder victims in Katyn in early 1943. The rare reports about gassings at Majdanek, however, remained without any specific details. Not even the type of gas was mentioned. One report mentioned painted-over gas-chamber windows to hide from the outside what was going on inside, but homicidal gas chambers most certainly would not have had any windows, or else the gassing victims would have smashed them before their demise.

In 1944, an account was published by an unnamed inmate who is said to have escaped from the camp in 1943. His description includes the claim that those unfit for work were killed in gas chambers, but his description of the alleged murder facility is a chaotic jumble of different parts of separate camp facilities that have nothing to do with one another. The facilities that were later “identified” as homicidal gas chambers are not mentioned at all. This witness’s

claim that thousands were gassed every day, and that two million had been killed by the end of 1943 alone, put this account squarely in the category of atrocity propaganda.

The propaganda tune changed completely after the Soviets had conquered the camp in late July 1944. First, the Soviets joined the Poles and formed an “expert commission” that they humbly called “Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Commission for Investigating the Crimes Committed by the Germans in the Majdanek Extermination Camp in Lublin.” This commission finalized a report on August 23, 1944. This document was later also submitted to the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal as Document USSR-29.³⁰ This report claimed a total of 1,500,000 victims of the Majdanek “extermination” camp. It described in detail six alleged homicidal gas chambers, and mentioned in passing a seventh chamber located in the crematorium building. The report also mentions gas vans – one witness spoke of a gas bus, another of a gas truck. 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.

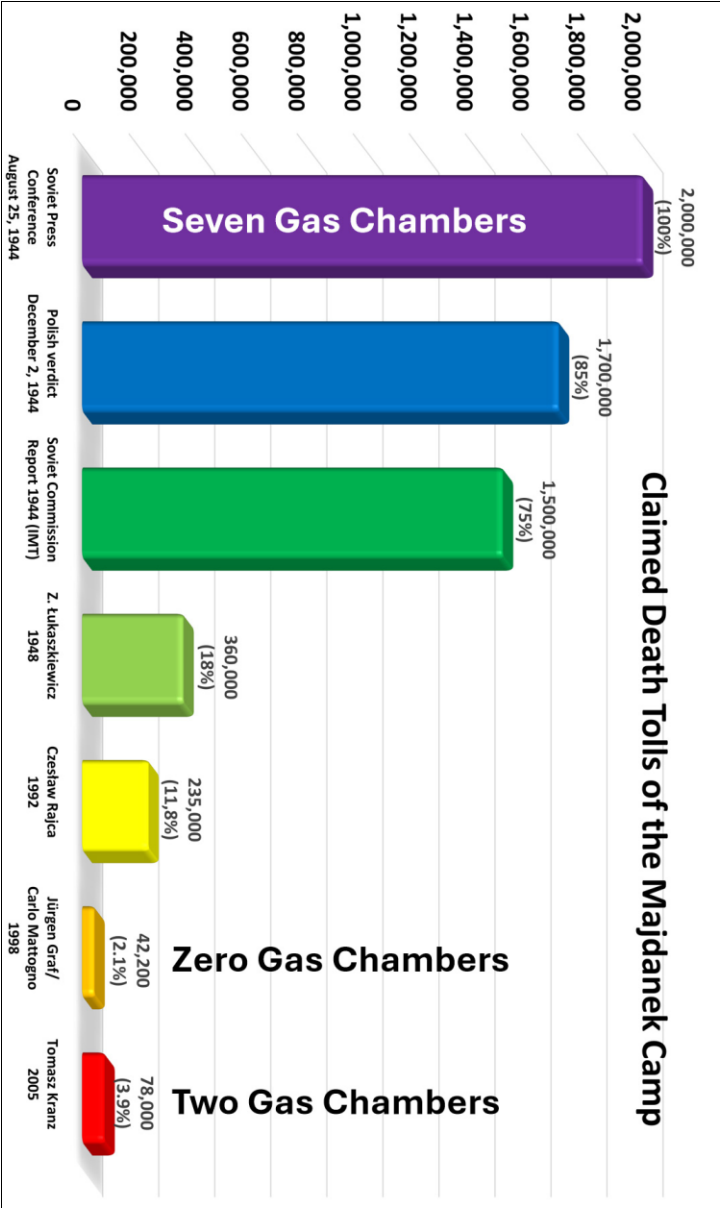
With this “expert report” in hand, the Soviets started a propaganda blitz such as the world had

³⁰ See *IMT*, Vol. VII, p. 590.

never seen before. At its core were the burnt-out ruins of the Majdanek crematorium with its five furnaces. Photos taken by the Soviets showed the furnaces with partly burned human corpses inside and human skeletons lying on the ground in front of them. Media representatives of all Allied nations were invited and given a camp tour. During a press conference on August 25, 1944, the Soviets told the gruesome tale of Majdanek having been a death factory where “roughly two million innocent people” had been murdered by the Germans “by every method of mass murder.”

Furthermore, 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 had been 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 for a 20-hour operating day was thus 100 bodies, or some 18,000 for half a year.

An analysis of witness testimony collected by Polish authorities between 1945 and 1947 shows that they are mostly based on hearsay, and rarely contain any specifics that would allow any critical assessment. A few witnesses who gave at least a modicum of information located "the" gas chamber either inside the crematorium or next to the inmate shower room, two locations which today are ruled out even by the Majdanek Museum.

While the Soviets mentioned a death toll of "roughly two million" during their August 1944 press conference, the Polish-Soviet commission reduced that number slightly to 1.5 million. During the Polish show trial against six former Majdanek camp guards, staged at Lublin in late 1944, this number was increased again to 1.7 million, which the Polish gov-

ernment submitted as a court-proven fact during the Nuremberg IMT.³¹

Once the hysterical anti-German frenzy of the war's last phase and the immediate postwar years had somewhat subsided, Polish investigative judge Zdzisław Łukasziewicz took a second look at the Majdanek Camp, and concluded in 1948 that “only” some 360,000 inmates had died in that camp.

Once the Soviet Union collapsed, thus freeing Poland from its communist propaganda shackles, two more death-toll reductions followed. The first was carried out by Polish historian Czesław Rajca from the Majdanek Museum, who set the new number at 235,000 in 1992.

Thirteen years later, the Majdanek Museum's new director, Polish historian Tomasz Kranz, reduced that death toll much more radically to just 78,000, and he also threw out five of the seven Nazi gas chambers that the Soviets had originally claimed in their report. Hence, according to the narrative *en vogue* since 2005, allegedly only two homicidal gas chambers ever existed at Majdanek.

Therefore, of the “roughly two million” victims of the Majdanek Camp claimed in 1944, not even four percent were left in 2005, and of the seven purported gas chambers, not even a third was left standing.

The collapse of the orthodox Majdanek narrative is graphically represented in the chart. It has as an additional entry the research result of independent

³¹ IMT, Vol. VII, p. 214.

historians Jürgen Graf and Carlo Mattogno, who re-traced the camp's history based solely on documents found in the Majdanek Museum's archives.³² This research resulted in no trace whatsoever of any homicidal gas chambers. All documents concerning the two rooms which the orthodoxy still claims to have been used for murder clearly show that these were mere disinfestation chambers.

The camp's death toll resulting from archival material is still tragic in its scope and scale – some 42,200 – but it resulted primarily from catastrophic hygienic and sanitary conditions, not from mass murder.

The multifold drastic reduction of extermination claims by the orthodoxy, both in terms of death toll and number of claimed murder weapons, is very significant. It demonstrates the unfortunate inclination of mainstream scholars to take atrocity claims at face value, thereby revealing a lack of critical attitude. While this is perhaps understandable in the face of the vitriolic censure they would undoubtedly experience for doing otherwise, it remains a deplorable unprofessional stance.

As just mentioned, the drastic reduction of the state-museum-endorsed Majdanek death toll, and most importantly, the jettisoning of five of the seven originally claimed homicidal gas chambers happened only after the Soviet Union had collapsed. What had

³² The first German edition appeared in 1998; English in Graf/Mattogno 2012.

changed that allowed Polish historians to implement such radical revisions?

During a 1998 interview published in a German newspaper, Polish historian Wáclaw Długoborski admitted that, prior to the collapse of the Soviet Union, historians in Eastern Bloc countries had to lie about Holocaust history. With reference to the original 4-million death-toll claim about Auschwitz, Długoborski stated:³³

“Up until 1989 in eastern Europe, a prohibition against casting doubt upon the figure of 4 million killed was in force; at the memorial site of Auschwitz, employees who doubted the correctness of the estimate were threatened with disciplinary measures.”

Only with the dissolution of the Eastern Bloc was it possible to revise Holocaust history.

Ironically, Długoborski’s interview appeared in the same year that “democratic” Poland adopted a law threatening any person deviating from the orthodox Holocaust narrative with up to three years’ imprisonment. While the Soviets and their communist lackeys threatened dissident historians with mere “disciplinary measures,” dissidents today face prison time. The communist countries of the Eastern Bloc never enacted any “Holocaust denial” laws. That happened only once “democracy” took over. Ironically, it is more dangerous now to challenge the orthodox Holocaust narrative in Poland than it was during Soviet times.

³³ *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, 14 September 1998.

With such threats, it cannot be expected that historians, who for the most part are government employees (at government-run museums, memorial sites, state schools, colleges and universities), dare challenge today what they never dared challenge during communist times. All historians, especially those who want a career in Holocaust research, know that they must unquestioningly toe the line on the orthodox account. Violating that dogma does not just terminate their careers, but gets them in conflict with the law and may land them in prison in 26 Western countries!³⁴ Under these circumstances, only such individuals follow a career in that field who take the orthodox narrative at face value and would never dream of being skeptical about any of its tenets.

Sadly, therefore, we cannot trust any orthodox Holocaust historian to be honest, sincere, accurate and truthful.

³⁴ As of late 2024, these countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, Ukraine.

Auschwitz

Jan Sehn

In the years 1945 through 1947, Polish investigative judge Dr. Jan Sehn was a member of the Polish Central Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland. Right after the Soviets were done with their propaganda campaign after occupying the camp on January 27, 1945, Sehn took over the investigations concerning crimes presumably committed by German forces at the former Auschwitz camp complex. His team interrogated numerous witnesses and scoured the more than one hundred thousand pages of documents the German camp authorities had left behind. Of particular importance was the almost complete documentation of the Central Construction Office of the Waffen SS Auschwitz. This office had been in charge of building and maintaining the camp in its entirety.

Sehn was put in charge of assisting the Polish prosecution in preparing the upcoming two Stalinist show trials against former camp commandant Rudolf Höss on the one hand, and against several former lower-ranking camp officials on the other. From

the vast documentation, and with the help of Polish engineer Prof. Dr. Roman Dawidowski (see next section), Sehn cherry-picked ambivalent documents that included terms such as “gas,” “gastight,” and “gas chamber,” or “sonder” and “*spezial*” (meaning “separate” or “special”), ripped them



Jan Sehn

out of their documental and historical context, and misrepresented them as circumstantial evidence allegedly proving that homicidal gas chambers existed at the former camp, and had been used for mass murder.

Their long list of misinterpreted innocuous documents was rediscovered in the 1980s by French researcher Jean-Claude Pressac. He plagiarized Sehn’s and Dawidowski’s work without mentioning them, and rebranded their misrepresented pieces of evidence as “criminal traces.” Then he added a few more items he had found to this mendacious list, and used them in an attempt to bolster the orthodox Auschwitz narrative. A few years later, Jewish-Dutch historian Robert Jan van Pelt plagiarized Pressac’s

Table 6: Witness Claims on Cremation Capacity of Birkenau Crematoria	
WITNESS	DAILY CAPACITY
Reality	<i>ca. 1,000</i>
S. Dragon	10,000-12,000 <i>11,350</i>
H. Mandelbaum	<i>38,800</i>
H. Tauber (Soviet)	<i>11,600</i>
H. Tauber (Polish)	<i>7,800</i>
D. Fliamenbaum	<i>8,830</i>
S. Jankowski	8,000
M. Nyiszli	20,000/ <i>9,930</i>
D. Paisikovic (Austria)	<i>18,400/41,400</i>
D. Paisikovic (Germany)	<i>9,460</i>
J. Rosenblum	<i>36,000/26,490</i>
F. Müller	10,000/ <i>9,930</i>
J. Sackar	20,000
D. Gabai	<i>8,590/8,830</i>
L. Cohen	<i>9,200</i>
R. Höss	7,000
E. Mussfeldt	<i>6,620</i>
Soviet experts	9,000/ <i>9,530</i>
R. Dawidowski	8,000/ <i>11,470</i>
J. Sehn	12,000/ <i>8,830</i>
Roman typeface: explicitly stated; <i>italic typeface</i> : calculated from other data given by the witness.	

work, without mentioning him, and presented it as his own research result.³⁵

Jan Sehn and all his followers ignored and hid from the courts, from the defense and from the public that the vast Auschwitz documentation actually proves the exact opposite of their narrative: terms

³⁵ Pressac 1989 and 1993; van Pelt; see Mattogno 2019 for a thorough critique of all three.

such as “gas chamber” always refer to disinfestation gas chambers meant to *save* inmate lives, not kill them. Furthermore, the camp authorities had gone to great lengths and enormous efforts and expenses in their desperate attempts at improving living conditions and thus survival chances for all inmates.³⁶

Sehn consistently sought to defend and promote the propagandistic paradigm that the Soviets had created with their initial investigations at the camp. Before Sehn began his work, a mixed Polish-Soviet “expert commission” had “determined” that the Auschwitz crematoria had had the capacity to cremate four million bodies – and that they had indeed done so. This way, this mock commission confirmed the camp’s preordained death toll of four million.³⁷ One member of this four-member Polish-Soviet commission was Sehn’s right-hand man Roman Dawidowski.

Many of the witnesses interviewed by Sehn and others also confirmed the camp’s preordained death toll. They either did so explicitly or by claiming absurdly inflated deportation numbers, and gassing and/or cremation capacities that resulted in the expected four-million casualty figure (see the table on the previous page). This “convergence of evidence” on the same lie proves the orchestrated nature of all these witness testimonies.

³⁶ For details, see Mattogno 2016a.

³⁷ See Mattogno 2003 and 2023 for an analysis of that propaganda.

Jan Sehn was supposed to testify about his “findings” in late 1965 during the Frankfurt Auschwitz show trial. However, he suddenly died in his Frankfurt hotel room on December 12, 1965 before he could testify.³⁸

Roman Dawidowski

Polish engineer Prof. Dr. Roman Dawidowski was one of four experts constituting a mixed Polish-Soviet expert commission tasked with investigating the Auschwitz crematoria. This Stalinist mock commission applied absurd technical parameters in order to come to the



Roman Dawidowski

preordained conclusion that these crematoria had had the capacity to cremate four million human bodies within the just one-and-a-half years of their existence.

Dawidowski later also served as the main accomplice of Polish investigating judge Jan Sehn in rigging the evidence for the two Stalinist show trials against former Auschwitz camp staff.

³⁸ For more details, see Mattogno 2019, esp. pp. 288, 513-523.

During the trial against Rudolf Höss, Dawidowski testified that the gas chambers at Auschwitz could exterminate 60,000 persons per day in total, hence 22 million per year or some 35 million during their entire existence. He pushed his testimony into the theater of the absurd when claiming that the Auschwitz crematoria could easily match this high “productivity” of corpses, as they had a capacity of 400,000,000 bodies! Yes: *four hundred million!* This so-called expert was either grossly incompetent, or bordering on the insane. A proper court either would have dismissed him as incompetent, as unfit to testify, or should have indicted him for perjury. However, it was all part of the plan to level insane charges against the Germans, and both the judges and prosecutors went along with this.³⁹

Danuta Czech

Danuta Czech was a Polish historian and deputy director of the Polish Auschwitz Museum. Since the late 1950s, she was the lead historian of the Auschwitz Museum’s project to write a day-by-day chronology of the Auschwitz Camp. This project got initiated when West Germany started its investigation against former members of the Auschwitz Camp’s staff, which ended in the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial.

³⁹ For more details, see Mattogno/Deana, Part 1, pp. 337-339; Mattogno 2019, pp. 453-455, 513-519; Mattogno 2020, pp. 174f., 258.

The results were published in a Polish periodical specifically established for that purpose. In quick succession, these papers were also published in German translation, also in a periodical specifically established for that purpose. At that time, German was a language that



Danuta Czech

was heavily frowned upon in Poland, if not outright illegal. Hence, there was virtually no market for this publication – except for a few West-German specialists in that field and, most importantly, the West-German judicial authorities. Hence, this German periodical, filled with the Auschwitz narrative written by the Polish-Communist authorities, was evidently created in order to influence the West-German criminal investigations launched around that time. This *Auschwitz Chronicle* was re-published in an updated version in 1989 in German and in 1990 also in English (Czech 1989, 1990).

A detailed comparison of what Czech claims about her sources with what they really state, and with the many sources she ignored, demonstrates that, when it comes to claims of mass exterminations, Czech's *Auschwitz Chronicle* is a mere jumble of conjectures, distortions, inventions and omissions. She used these mendacious methods to systemati-

cally draw a historical image depicting the defendants at that trial – and the German nation at large – as unfathomably perverted monsters. Czech even had the nerve to testify during the Frankfurt Show Trial and commit perjury by making blatantly false claims about the evidence she relied upon when writing her texts.⁴⁰

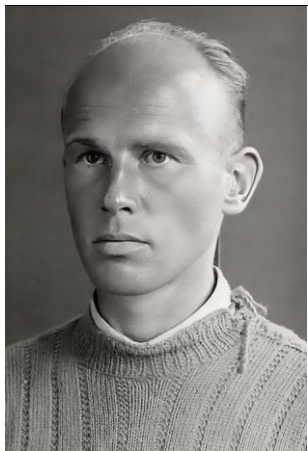
The entire operation was Poland's successful attempt at having the West-German judiciary accept and cast in stone the Polish-Communist Auschwitz narrative, which portrays the German nation as a monster, and instills in Germans an eternal feeling of guilt.

Hermann Langbein

Hermann Langbein played a major role in orchestrating the Frankfurt Auschwitz show trial in conjunction with the Polish authorities. Langbein was an Austrian communist who had fought during the Spanish Civil War with the Stalin-supported International Brigade. Due to his opposition to the National-Socialist regime, he was incarcerated in the camps at Dachau, Auschwitz (from 21 August 1941 until 25 August 1944) and Neuengamme. At Dachau and Auschwitz, he served as a clerk for the camp's garrison physician, hence had access to a lot of information. After the war, he co-founded and headed the International Auschwitz Committee, which was a

⁴⁰ For details, see Mattogno 2022a; Rudolf 2019.

Polish-Communist organization that initially had its headquarters in Stalinist Poland (Krakow). Later, to make it look “independent” and “neutral,” the headquarters were moved to Langbein’s hometown Vienna in “neutral” Austria.



Hermann Langbein, 1941

How much Langbein can be trusted to be truthful can be gleaned from the fact that he was not content with the Soviet lie of four million Auschwitz victims. Langbein had to surpass this absurd Stalinist exaggeration by declaring in a deposition of August 8, 1945 (meant to incriminate the former Auschwitz Camp Gestapo official Maximilian Grabner) that *5 million people* had died at Auschwitz. Interestingly, Langbein knew nothing about the “first gassing” at Auschwitz, although that event is said to have occurred just two weeks after he had arrived at the camp, so it certainly would have left quite an impression, had the event really occurred.

Knowing that his former boss at Dachau *and* Auschwitz, SS physician Dr. Eduard Wirths, with whom he stood on very good terms and whom Langbein respected tremendously as a kind, humane physician, could not defend himself anymore due to his suicide at the end of the war, Langbein committed

perjury when he testified as to the following atrocity propaganda during the Frankfurt Auschwitz show trial:

“In 1944, children were thrown alive into the huge fires that were burning near the crematoria. We heard about this at the main camp, and I informed the garrison surgeon. Dr. Wirths refused to believe me. He went to Birkenau to find out. When I went to him the next day for dictation, he simply said ‘that was an order of camp commandant Höss. It was issued because there was no more gas.’ From that time on, Dr. Wirths believed anything I told him.”

This apparently included Langbein’s claim that 5 million people had died at Auschwitz, most of them under Wirths’s auspices. Furthermore, the Auschwitz Camp never “ran out of gas.” That is an auxiliary lie meant to support the master lie.

Langbein worked closely together with his communist buddy and multi-convicted liar, fraudster and perjurer Adolf Rögner, to get the criminal investigations launched that ultimately led to the Frankfurt Auschwitz show trial. Langbein worked closely together with prosecutors and judges to compile so-called “perpetrator files,” which contained names and photos of all prospective defendants, and a list of all the crimes alleged against them. These files were then given to all possible witnesses, so they could “identify” the perpetrators and “remember” their crimes.⁴¹

⁴¹ For details, see Rudolf 2015; 2023, pp. 421-424.

Langbein also worked closely together with the Polish authorities, who influenced their witnesses in an even more blatant way, coaching the witnesses to get them to agree on the official version of what happened at Auschwitz. Then a police or secret-service agent accompanied them to West Germany, and even into the court room, to make sure none deviated from the official narrative (or tried to seek asylum in the West). When this manipulation was revealed during the appeals procedure, but rejected by the court of appeals as a reason for declaring a mistrial, Langbein boasted that he and his communist and Polish cronies had gotten away with their mega-fraud.⁴²

⁴² For more details, see Rudolf 2023, pp. 383–385, 422f., 430; Mattogno 2016a, pp. 220–224; 2016b, pp. 97f.; 2022b, pp. 126, 180.

Four Influential Poles

As we have seen in the previous chapters, four obscure Polish individuals, three of them judges, were pivotal in defining the orthodox narrative of six camps – Auschwitz, Belżec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibór and Treblinka. These camps are at the very core of the orthodox narrative about alleged mass gassings with toxic gases. The four individuals were historian Eugeniusz Szrojt, who defined the narrative for the Belżec Camp, and the three judges Władysław Bednarz, Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz and Jan Sehn.

Investigative Judge Bednarz was the least impactful among them. As mentioned in the chapter on Chelmno, Bednarz led the Polish postwar judiciary's investigations into what transpired at that camp. He interrogated witnesses and supervised forensic excavations and sample-takings on the former campgrounds. The wreck of a moving truck on the Ostrowski Factory grounds, which some witnesses had claimed was a gas van used to kill deportees, was investigated by state attorney Samuel Bronowski. He concluded that the truck was not a gas van, but Bednarz in turn failed to confront the witnesses about

their false statements. Rather, he cherry-picked from these statements what fit into the evidently preordained narrative of a mass-murder camp, and discarded what refuted it, was contradictory or blatant nonsense. Thus, he forced the discordant evidence he found into an artificially created “convergence of evidence” to make it look superficially convincing. (For more details, see the chapter on Chelmno.)

Investigative Judge Zdzisław Łukasziewicz was the busiest of all three judges mentioned here. At the end of the Second World War, he became a member of the Stalinist Main Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland. As such, he issued reports and wrote articles and books on several of the German wartime camps in Poland, among them Majdanek, Stutthof (which no longer plays a major role in the orthodox Holocaust narrative), Treblinka and Sobibór.⁴³

Łukasziewicz was probably the most influential individual in that commission. When it comes to the orthodox narrative of extermination claims in German camps on Polish and East-German territory, his writings had the greatest impact on orthodox historiography. Within the framework of the commission he was working for, he interviewed many witnesses. Out of the often-contradictory and -preposterous claims, he artificially created a superficially consistent

⁴³ For Majdanek, see Graf/Mattogno 2012, pp. 80-89; for Stutthof, see Graf/Mattogno 2016, pp. 39f.; for Treblinka, see Mattogno/Graf 2023, esp. pp. 82-109; for Sobibór, see Graf/Kues/Mattogno 2020, pp. 25f., 150.

narrative by cherry-picking from each testimony what fit into the image he considered most convincing.

His first project in this regard was the Treblinka Camp. During the war, its narrative was dominated by a report issued by the Polish government in British exile in late 1942. It spoke of two sets of murder chambers, an early, small one, and a later, bigger one. Both were presumably operated with hot steam as the killing agent. Łukaszkiewicz took that tale, but replaced steam with engine-exhaust gas, as claimed by some witnesses, while discarding all witness accounts claiming different features.

Since the claimed systematic, planned nature of the Nazi mass murder required consistency throughout all murder camps, Łukaszkiewicz faced an even bigger challenge when dealing with the Sobibór Camp. In order to claim engine-exhaust gas chambers for that camp, Łukaszkiewicz radically discarded all witness testimony, and created a completely new narrative from scratch that mirrored the narrative he had streamlined for Treblinka.

Along the way, Łukaszkiewicz also trimmed down the outrageously inflated death-toll claims of the immediate postwar era to a level that seemed credible, at least to the uninitiated observer. Most of these figures, as well as the murder methods, have been largely accepted by mainstream historians to this day, with the exception of the Majdanek Camp, where further radical downward revisions have since been made. (See Table 7.)

Table 7: Łukasziewicz's Death-Toll Influence

Camp	Peak Claimed Death Toll	Łukasziewicz's Death Toll	Today's Orthodox Death Toll
Treblinka	3 million	800,000	~800,000
Sobibór	2 million	250,000	170,000-250,000
Majdanek	2 million	360,000	78,000
Stutthof	1.3 million	65,000	65,000

A similar mendacious method to enforce methodical consistency was applied by Polish historian Eugeniusz Szrojt, who defined the Belżec Camp's orthodox narrative. Just like Łukasziewicz in the case of Treblinka and Sobibór, the contradictory and insufficient anecdotal and forensic evidence he found should have led him to conclude that it was impossible at that point in time to determine what had transpired at this camp. Yet instead, he evidently copied for his Belżec narrative the pattern which Łukasziewicz had arbitrarily created for the Treblinka Camp (and then also applied to Sobibór).

Last but not least, we have Jan Sehn, whose impact is largely restricted to the Auschwitz Camp. However, since Auschwitz can be described as the epicenter of the orthodox Holocaust narrative, Sehn's impact on that narrative in general has been huge. In contrast to Bednarz, Szrojt and Łukasziewicz, who were actively investigating alleged German crimes at former wartime camps only for a few years, Sehn was in it for the long haul. He was pivotal for coordinating the Polish judiciary's successful effort to influence, and in fact to dominate the direction which the West-German judiciary's investigation into this camp took since the late 1950s until the final

Frankfurt Auschwitz show trial. Inasmuch as Auschwitz is the most-prominent cornerstone of the orthodox Holocaust narrative, Jan Sehn is the master architect of this crucial aspect of the overarching narrative.

No historical narrative has shaped the modern world as much as the orthodox Holocaust narrative. In consequence, no four people have had a higher influence on shaping our modern world's historic self-understanding than these four utterly unknown Polish individuals: historian Eugeniusz Szrojt and the three judges Władysław Bednarz, Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz and Jan Sehn.

Why?

Ethnic conflicts rarely existed in Europe prior to the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. Citizenship, passports, border controls, official languages, ethnic or national allegiances were all but unknown. If there were wars, they were usually due to religious conflicts, or because some king or duke tried to extend their realm, always to the detriment of the local populace.

The situation was drastically different after the Napoleonic Wars. Europe became increasingly defined by ethnicities and nation states. At that point in time, the Polish people were largely dominated by Russia, and to a minor degree by Prussia. During that time, the Poles developed a historic myth of national martyrdom, according to which their ancestral homelands in the West were allegedly conquered by Germans in violent wars. The resident Polish population was either forcibly Germanized, ethnically cleansed or simply murdered.

None of it is true, though. The only area which was conquered in wars by German knights with subsequent subjugation of the local nobility was West and East Prussia – plus later the area today covered

by the Baltic countries. Affected by this were mostly not Slavs, but the Baltic tribes of the Prussians, Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians. None of them was forcibly Germanized, ethnically cleansed or killed. This happened in the 12th and 13th centuries, and the nobleman who had *asked* for the German knights to help him subjugate the indomitable Prussian heathens was none other than the Polish king of that time. Over the next centuries, the Prussian population Germanized itself, without any pressure from anyone. In contrast to this, the German settlement activities in Silesia and Pomerania over the centuries were completely peaceful. The newly arriving Germans simply were economically more adept, and outbred the Poles.

After the First World War, Polish hyper-nationalism took over and tried to gain back the allegedly unjustly lost territories in the West by forcibly Polonizing, ethnically cleansing or outright murdering the centuries-old resident German population in West Prussia and East Upper Silesia. The inevitable conflict between Germans and Poles resulted in the outbreak of World War II.

Once Poland was defeated, the Polish underground developed a new myth of Polish martyrdom. This time, it was based on real acts of persecution and terror by the occupying powers (Germany and the Soviet Union), although not all stories reported were true. In fact, much was highly exaggerated, because it aimed at stirring up Poland's Western allies,

in particular London, whence the Polish Government in Exile had fled.

Initial reports on alleged atrocities committed at Auschwitz claimed Polish and Soviet-Russian victims. Once it had become clear that Polish minorities in the UK and USA had little political sway, hence the suffering of Poles attracted little attention there, tactics changed by putting Jewish victims in the center of attention. Wartime reports by the Polish underground about massacres presumably committed in the various concentration and alleged extermination camps on prewar Polish soil are the core around which all later narratives crystalized. Their effect can hardly be overestimated.

Towards and after the end of the war, reestablished Polish communist authorities collaborated closely with Soviet military authorities in forming investigative commissions. Based on the rigged findings of these Stalinist commissions, Polish authorities subsequently conducted numerous show trials against various German defendants. Among the most-prominent were the following:

- The Lublin trial against six former guards of the Majdanek Camp (November 27 to December 2, 1944). At that trial, the absurdly high death toll of 1.7 million victims was claimed.
- The Warsaw trial against former commandant of the Auschwitz Camp Rudolf Höss (March 11 to 29, 1947). At that trial, the absurdly high death toll of four million victims was claimed, three million of them Poles.

- The Krakow trial against 40 former staff members of the Auschwitz Camp, where all the absurdities of the Höss Trial were repeated (November 24 to December 22, 1947).

The findings presented during these and similar trials formed the basis upon which each camp's narrative was erected. In the case of Auschwitz, this was the starting point for the creation of the world's most-visited and psychologically most-powerful Holocaust-related museum.

While the Warsaw and Krakow Trials were being prepared, the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal took place. Although no Polish official took part in the trial, several documents prepared by Polish authorities got submitted. Among them was a lengthy report on the Treblinka Camp, according to which mass murder there was committed with hot-steam chambers.⁴⁴ Another Polish document claimed that murder at Treblinka happened in “gas chambers, by steam and electric current.”⁴⁵ These self-evidently preposterous propaganda claims of steam and electrical murder at Treblinka have haunted orthodox historians ever since, who usually prefer to hide this from their readers.

Concurrent with these proceedings between late 1944 and late 1947, Poland was expelling or force-Polonizing millions of Germans in southern East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia. This is the largest ethnic cleansing of recorded history.

⁴⁴ See Document 3311-PS, *IMT*, Vol. 32, pp. 153-158.

⁴⁵ USSR-93; see Mattogno/Graf 2023, pp. 50-62, esp. p. 62.

These territories had been “given” to Poland by the victorious Allies, with a blank check to do whatever they wanted with the hapless Germans. The Poles wasted no time in making their wildest dreams of reconquest of “their” lost western territories come true. But how could this genocide perpetrated against the Germans be justified?

With the Holocaust, of course. Any claim of German atrocities was welcomed to bolster Polish claims to rightful compensation by vast territories. In order to secure these spoils of war, Germany needed to be made to swallow completely the Polish narrative. This initiated Stage Two of the Polish propaganda campaign: make the German judiciary come to similar conclusions as the Polish judiciary, despite the terrible, Stalinist reputation of those Polish trials. Here is the way it was implemented:

- The International Auschwitz Committee, a communist propaganda organization headquartered in Krakow, Poland, lobbied to open criminal investigations in West Germany against Wilhelm Boger, a former employee at the Political Department of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp.
- Former inmates in contact with the International Auschwitz Committee were encouraged to file criminal complaints against former Auschwitz staff members.
- Parallel to this, the Auschwitz State Museum wrote a day-by-day account of what the Polish-communist authorities wanted the world to believe happened in the Auschwitz Camp. This

chronicle was based to a large degree on the findings “established” by the aforementioned show trials.

- This streamlined account was immediately also published in a German translation, although there was only one possible reader for it at the time: the German judiciary.
- Furthermore, this chronicle created by the Auschwitz Museum was then used to “instruct” Polish witnesses before traveling to the big German Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial. This ensured that, unlike in the past, all witnesses delivered a coherent story in line with the official narrative.
- The witnesses were accompanied to West Germany and monitored at all times by Polish secret-service officials, even inside the courtroom while testifying.
- Under massive pressure by the world’s media, the German judiciary completely swallowed everything they were fed by this process.

It was the continuation of the war by means of psychological warfare. It was what the Germans call “*Raubsicherungspolitik*” – literally Robbery-Securing Policy, a policy designed to secure the spoils of history’s greatest robbery ever: the annexation of East Germany by Poland, and the ethnic cleansing of its German population.

Unfortunately, it worked. The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial was a watershed event in German history. After it, a deluge of similar trials followed, continuing



Roughly half the territory of post-WWII Poland used to be German lands. The vast majority of it was populated by Germans for centuries. This greatest land heist and ethnic cleansing in modern history needed a “justification,” and any future German demand for justice needed to be forestalled by breaking German self-confidence and pride for all eternity.

well into the 21st Century, held against 80, 90 and 100-year-old geriatrics.

Branded with a perpetual guilt complex, the once-proud German nation has turned into a featureless mass of pathetic, self-flagellating individuals. They accept that all which was done *to them* during and after the war – carpet bombing, mass murder of “disarmed enemy forces,” mass deportations to Siberia, ethnic cleansing, starvation policies, dismantling of Germany’s industrial infrastructure, seizure of its patents – was just punishment for all the crimes alleg-

edly committed *during* the war, in particular during the so-called Holocaust.⁴⁶

In order to forestall any false impression this chapter may give, let me categorically state that this chapter is not meant to justify any future German territorial or other claims. The nightmare of post-Napoleonic hyper-nationalism must never return. With the creation of the European Union and its adamant policies of granting cultural and ethnic autonomy to minorities, and the right of every European citizen to settle and do business wherever they please, borders no longer play any significant role in Europe. If any Germans want to settle and live happily in the lands from where their ancestors were expelled, they are free to do so – and some indeed have done this, without causing any problems.

World War II is over, and nothing should serve as an excuse to rekindle the ethnic passions that lay at the base of the Second Thirty-Years War (August 1914 to May 1945). In the long postwar process of European integration, most Europeans have learned to behave like brothers and sisters. Those who haven't understood that lesson yet and are locked once more in a drawn-out fratricidal conflict as I write these lines, have some learning to do, because we're not going back!

To get a better understanding of why things happened the way they did after the end of World War

⁴⁶ For more on this, see Mattogno 2021, pp. 103-289; 2022a, pp. 7-22.

Two, we need to widen our perspective beyond the mere German-Polish border conflict.

The nationalist Polish government in British exile opposed the large-scale ethnic cleansing of ethnic Germans from their ancestral homelands as agreed upon by the Allies at war's end. These Poles favored a much smaller version of territorial annexation and ethnic cleansing. They knew that the agreed-upon large-scale genocide would stir nationalist passions among Germans. This did not bode well for Poland's future relationship with her permanent western neighbor Germany. However, as Stalin conquered Poland in 1944, the nationalist Polish government in British exile became redundant, and the new communist Polish government went along with the Allies' genocidal plan.

Stalin's grand plan, in conjunction with that of the other victorious powers, was on the one hand to dismember and weaken Germany as much as possible. On the other hand, Stalin wanted to pit Germany and Poland against each other in an eternal conflict, lest they might ever again cooperate to oppose Russia's plans to dominate Eastern Europe. That, after all, was one of the main reasons why Hitler had signed a non-aggression pact with Poland in January 1934. One of Hitler's main goals was always to form a European bulwark against Soviet aggression.

Today, however, Germany and Poland are both members of the European Union and of NATO. Their armies cooperate closely in securing Europe's eastern flank against Russian aggression.

Stalin miscalculated and lost.

We want to keep it that way.

Conclusions

The Holocaust was not “Made in Russia”, as Carlos Porter put it – or more precisely by the Soviet Union.

It is true that the Soviet Union was heavily involved in creating the myth of German rear units allegedly using trucks to murder people with the vehicles’ Diesel-engine exhaust mainly during two wartime show trials at Krasnodar and Kharkov.⁴⁷ The Soviet judiciary was also involved in the immediate postwar period, claiming gas-chamber mass murders for numerous camps.⁴⁸ However, during the war, mass-murder and gas-chamber claims were primarily spread by the Polish underground mainly via their British propaganda outlets.

After the war, the Soviets quickly handed over the continuation of this propaganda effort via judicial “investigations” and show trials to the Polish Stalinist authorities, who dominated the field for decades. Their propaganda narrative was successfully foisted upon the West-German judiciary, and was also hap-

⁴⁷ For details, see Alvarez 2023, pp. 111-129.

⁴⁸ In addition to the camps dealt with in this study, Soviet propaganda in the immediate postwar period about the Sachsenhausen Camp is also worth mentioning; see Matogno 2022c; 2023a.

pily absorbed and incorporated by the Israeli judiciary during their Eichman Show Trial.

Most early witnesses setting the narrative stage of the Holocaust inevitably were Jewish. What they created, however, was an inconsistent and contradictory narrative dominated by utter anecdotal anarchy. As such, it was useless. The Polish judiciary, led by three investigative judges and assisted by a historian, none of whom had any evident Jewish background, took on the task to turn this into a seemingly consistent and coherent narrative. They orchestrated and streamlined the witnesses' narrative, while sweeping evident nonsense that could not be integrated under the proverbial rug.

The Soviet Union got involved again in Holocaust propaganda during the 1970s and 1980s. Back then, their focus was on mass shootings by German special forces called *Einsatzgruppen* in temporarily German-occupied Ukraine,⁴⁹ and on accusing Ukrainians in exile of having collaborated with the Germans during the war, especially by serving as guards in German wartime camps. The biggest propaganda success in this context was the staging of the show trial against Ukrainian war veteran John Demjanjuk.⁵⁰ The primary aim was not justice or historical accuracy, but Russia's centuries-old and ongoing ef-

⁴⁹ For one such propaganda effort, see Denisov/Changuli 1987, hence published not at war's end, but right in the midst of the Demjanjuk frenzy.

⁵⁰ See Rudolf 2023, pp. 116-123; Neumaier in Rudolf 2024a, pp. 464-470.

fort to discredit the Ukrainian independence movement.

While the Soviet Union had considerable influence during the wartime and early postwar phase of the creation of the Nazi-gas-chamber narrative, neither the original nor the ultimate formation of this narrative was dominated by Soviet contributions.

The real actors here were, in their vast majority, Jewish and non-Jewish Polish nationals. The Polish underground inside and outside the camps invented and spread gas-chamber rumors throughout the war, with both Jews and non-Jews participating. At war's end and thereafter, the communist Polish judiciary wrote the Nazi-gas-chamber narrative for all of the six German camps analyzed here. To this day, their narrative is being taught and believed worldwide, and today even enforced by penal law in most Western countries.

Just one Polish historian and three Polish judges played absolutely crucial roles in the formation of this narrative: Eugeniusz Szrojt, Władysław Bednarz, Zdzisław Łukasziewicz and Jan Sehn. As far as I can verify, none of them had a Jewish background.

Therefore, Carlos Porter's assessment of "Made in Russia: The Holocaust:" needs rephrasing. The better phrase would be:

The Holocaust: Made in Poland, by Poland

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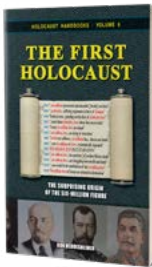
HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS

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

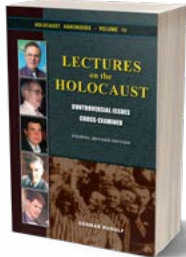
The First Holocaust. The Surprising Origin of the Six-Million Figure. By Don Heddesheimer. This compact but substantive study documents



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

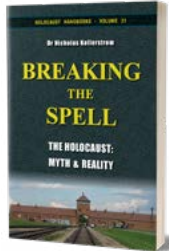
exchange of ideas on this topic. This book gives the most-comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the critical research into the Holocaust. With its dialogue style, it is easy to read, and it can even be used as an encyclopedic compendium. 4th ed., 597 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index.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



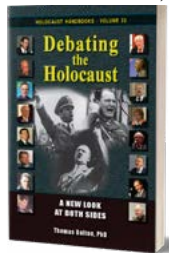
Pictured above are the first 54 volumes of scientific studies that comprise the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. Check www.HolocaustHandbooks.com for updates.

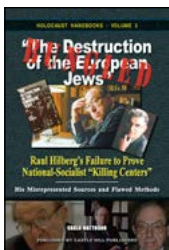
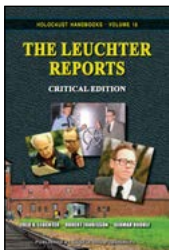
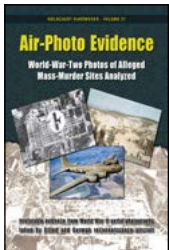
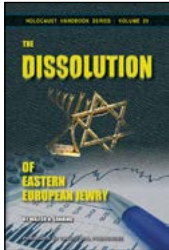
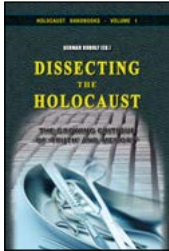
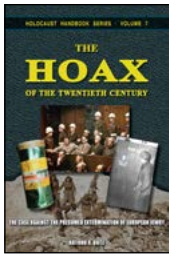
refutes the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics. Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these intercepts and a wide array of mostly unchallenged corroborating 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 50 years. 6th ed., 596 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)

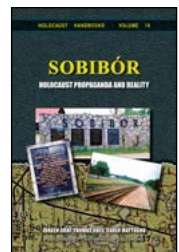
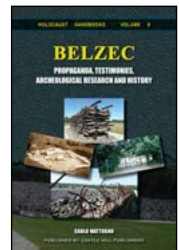
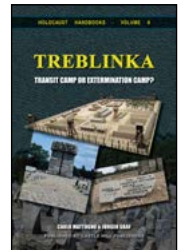
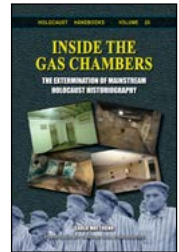
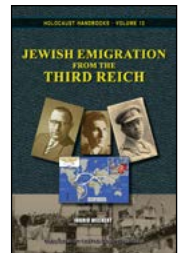
SECTION TWO: Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

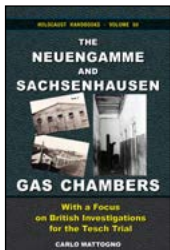
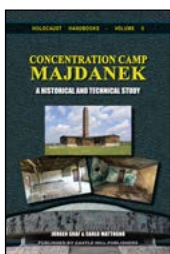
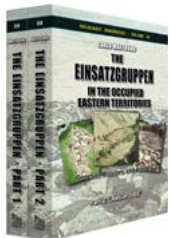
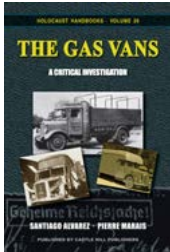
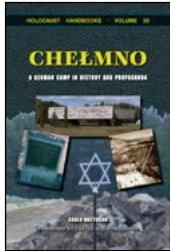
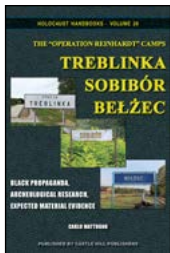
The Dachau Gas Chamber. By Carlo Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at the infamous Dachau Camp could have been operational. Could these gas chambers have fulfilled their alleged function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians? Or does the evidence 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)

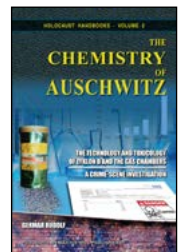
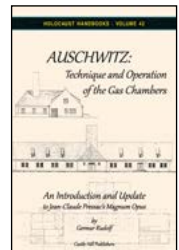
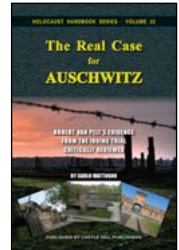
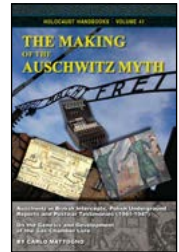
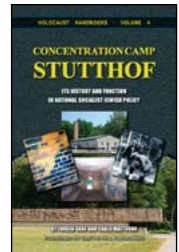
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted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

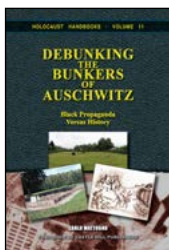
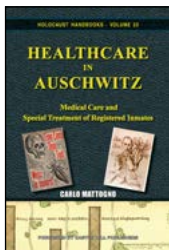
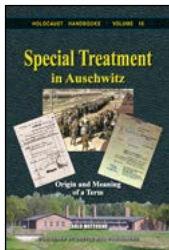
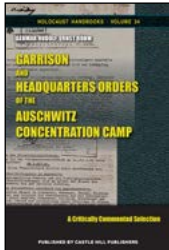
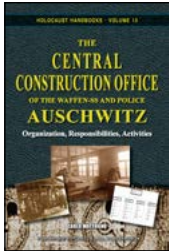
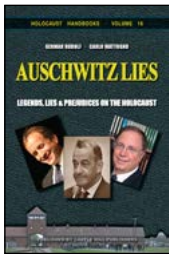
This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

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)

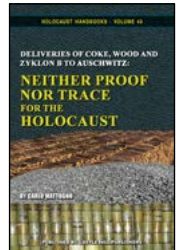
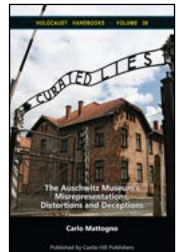
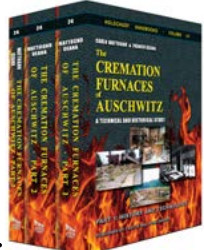
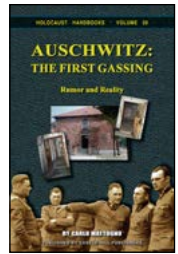
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated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

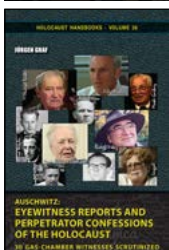
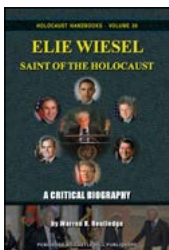
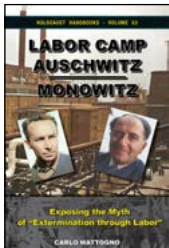
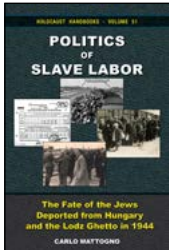
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors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

The "Confessions" of Kurt Gerstein: Key Testimony on the Belzec Camp Scrutinized. By Henri Roques. This classic PhD thesis critically examines the iconic witness statements by a former SS officer about the alleged Belzec extermination camp. After years of polemicizing against Roques's thesis, the Holocaust orthodoxy ultimately had to declare defeat and dropped Gerstein's fables as untrustworthy. This book contains the original thesis, and a thorough documentation on the repercussions it had. Newly translated, greatly expanded 2nd ed., 542 pp., b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#54)

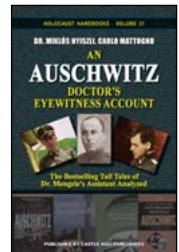
Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Belzec Camp Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. Only two witnesses have ever testified substantially about the alleged Belzec Extermination Camp: The survivor Rudolf Reder and the SS

officer Kurt Gerstein. Gerstein's testimonies have been a hotspot of revisionist critique for decades (see the previous book, #54). It is now discredited even among orthodox historians. They use Reder's testimony to fill the void, yet his testimonies are just as absurd. This study thoroughly scrutinizes Reder's various statements, critically revisits Gerstein's various depositions, and then compares these two testimonies which are at once similar in some respects, but incompatible in others. 216 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#43)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz I: Nine Eyewitness Testimonies Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. The 1979 book *Auschwitz Inferno* by alleged former Auschwitz "Sonderkommando" member Filip Müller has a great influence on the perception of Auschwitz by the public and by historians. This book critically analyzes Müller's various post-war statements, which are full of exaggerations, falsehoods and plagiarized text passages. Also scrutinized are the testimonies of eight other claimed former *Sonderkommando* members: D. Paisikovic, S. Jankowski, H. Mandelbaum, L. Nagraba, J. Rosenblum, A. Pilo, D. Flamenbaum 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,

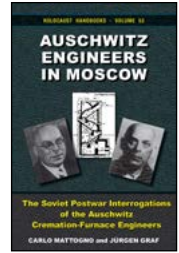


For current prices and availability, and to learn more, go to www.HolocaustHandbooks.com – for example by simply scanning the QR code on the right.

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 crema-

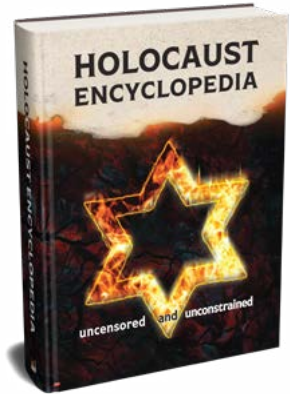
tion furnaces and the ventilation systems of the rooms said to have served as homicidal gas chambers. Between 1946 and 1948, Soviet officials conducted numerous interrogations with them. This work analyzes them by putting them into the context of the vast documentation on these and related facilities. The appendix contains all translated interrogation protocols. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#52)



Three decades of unflinching 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 com-

mon 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.

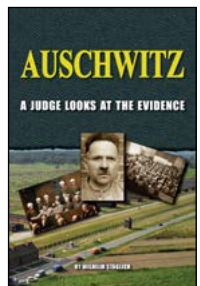
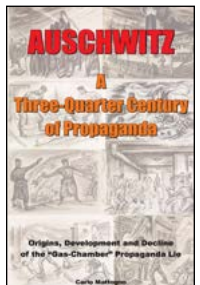
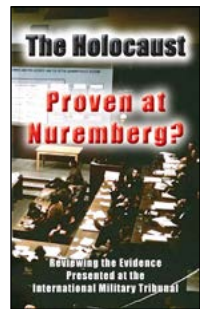
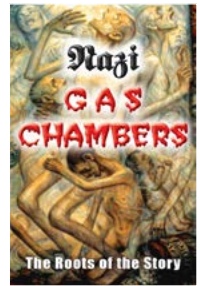
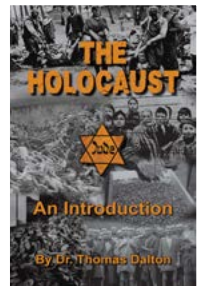
Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story. By Germar Rudolf. Nazi gas chambers are the iconic core of the Holocaust narrative. Millions of Jews were killed in them with poison gas, we are told. However, if we dig deeper, we find early accounts that tell a different story: steam, vacuum and electrocution 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. 3rd ed. 2026, 154 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 studies 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: two documentaries, many witness state-

ments, 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. 2nd ed., 196 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"×9", b&w ill.

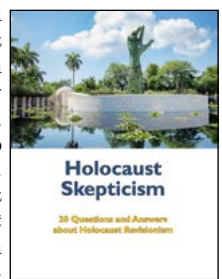
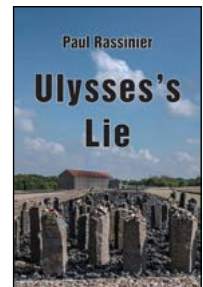
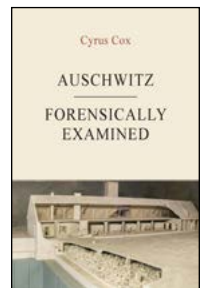
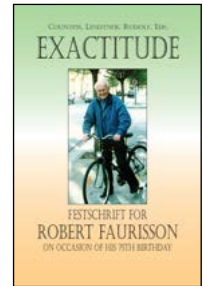
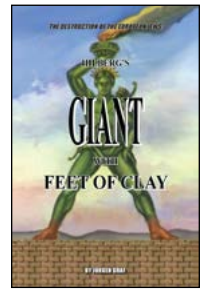
Exactitude: Festschrift for Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson. By R.H. Countess, C. Lindtner, G. Rudolf (eds.) Faurisson probably deserves the title of the most-courageous intellectual of the 20th and the early 21st Century. With bravery and steadfastness, he challenged the dark forces of historical and political fraud with his unrelenting exposure of their lies and hoaxes surrounding the orthodox Holocaust narrative. This 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"×9", 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 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., 5"×8" 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"×9" pb, bibl, index.

Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Qs & As about Holocaust Revisionism. By Germar Rudolf. This 20-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... 20 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.

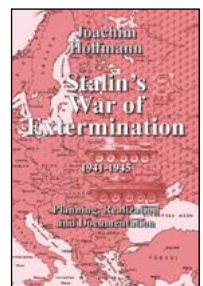
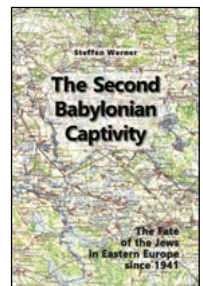
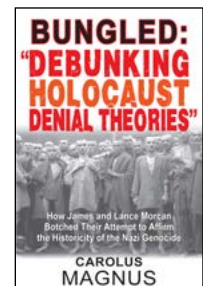
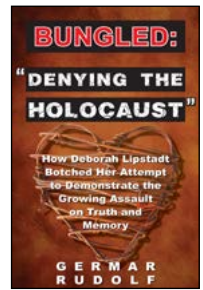
Bungled: "Denying History". How M. Shermer and A. Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened. By Carolus Magnus (C. Mattogno). *Skeptic Magazine* editor Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book claiming to be "a thorough and 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"x9", 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"x9", index, bibl., b&w ill.

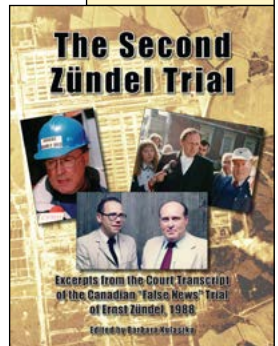
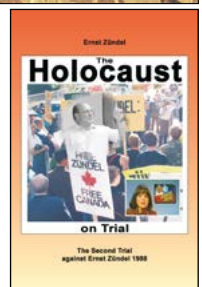
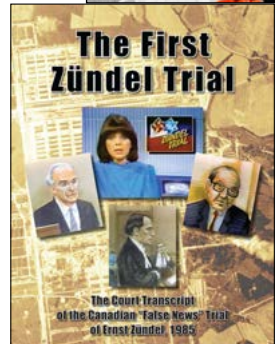
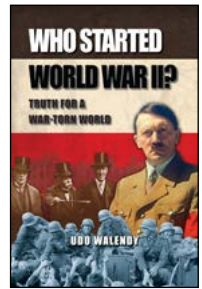
The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech. By Germar Rudolf. Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They dominate the U.S. and several foreign markets. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy every title that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

3rd ed., 158 pp. pb, 6"x9", bibl., color illustrations throughout.

The First Zündel Trial: The Transcript. In the early 1980s, Ernst Zündel, a German living in Toronto, was indicted for allegedly spreading "false news" by selling copies of Harwood's brochure *Did Six Million Really Die?*, which challenged the accuracy of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. When the case went to court in 1985, so-called Holocaust experts and "eyewitnesses" of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz were cross-examined for the first time in history by a competent and skeptical legal team. The results were absolutely devastating for the Holocaust orthodoxy. For decades, these mind-boggling trial transcripts were hidden from public view. Now, for the first time, they have been published in print in this new book – unabridged and unedited. 820 pp. pb, 8.5"x11"

The Holocaust on Trial: The Second Trial against Ernst Zündel 1988. By Ernst Zündel. In 1988, the appeal trial of Ernst Zündel for "knowingly spreading false news about the Holocaust" took place in Toronto. This book is introduced by a brief autobiographic summary of Zündel's early life, and an overview of the evidence introduced during the First Zündel Trial. This is followed by a detailed summary of the testimonies of all the witnesses who testified during the Second Zündel Trial. This was the most-comprehensive and -competent argument ever fought in a court of law over the Holocaust. The arguments presented have fueled revisionism like no other event before, in particular Fred Leuchter's expert report on the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek, and the testimony of British historian David Irving. Critically annotated edition with a foreword by Germar Rudolf. 410 pp. pb, 6"x9", index.

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



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

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."

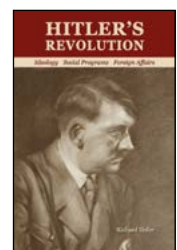
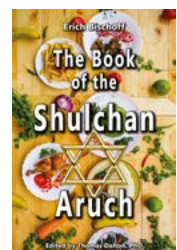
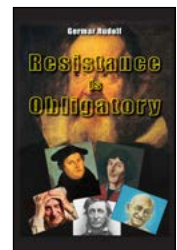
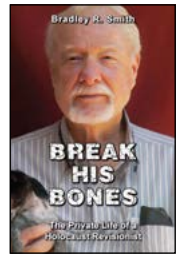
Break His Bones: The Private Life of a Holocaust Revisionist. By Bradley R. Smith. Initially, *Confessions* (see previous book) was announced as Part 1. *Bones* is Part 2 of Smith's confessions. It picks up where *Confessions* left off in 1987. First released in 2002, this book covers 15 more years of 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



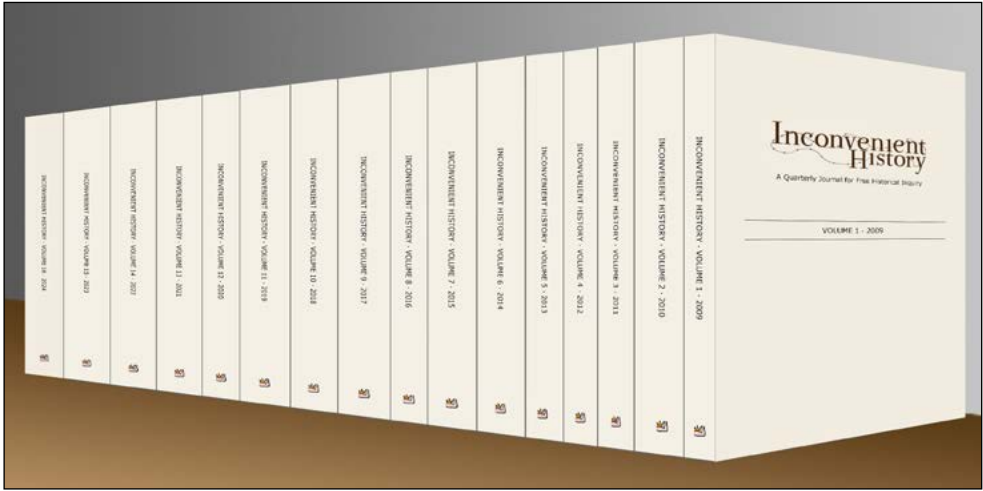
the democracies – a taboo subject for orthodox historians – and the resulting world war against Germany. This book is aimed at anyone who feels that something is missing from conventional accounts. 2nd ed., 309 pp. pb, 6”x9”, index, bibl.

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 maintain the true spirit of the historical revisionist

movement; a movement that was established primarily to foster peace through an objective understanding of the causes of modern warfare. 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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