Germar Rudolf (ed.)

TREBLINKA

FORENSICALLY EXAMINED



Treblinka

Forensically Examined

Edited by Germar Rudolf

With further Contributions by
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Carlo Mattogno and Muhammad Amin



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Cover illustration: Treblinka model by Jankiel Wiernik, located in the Ghetto Fighters' House Museum, Israel (Dr. Avishai Teicher, 7 May 2013, https://commons.wikimedia.org, museum surroundings removed).

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Introduction: What Was Treblinka?

By Germar Rudolf

In a Nutshell

If we follow the prevailing, orthodox Holocaust narrative as told from the late 1940s until at least the early 2010s, then Treblinka, located in northeast Poland, was a pure extermination camp operated by National-Socialist Germany. Between the summer of 1942 and the summer of 1943, Jews, mainly from the Warsaw region, were deported there. Apart from a few "labor Jews" kept temporarily alive to help the SS run the camp, all Jews were killed on arrival in homicidal gas chambers. The toxic fumes were generated by Diesel engines taken from old Soviet tanks.

Treblinka is said to have been one of four pure extermination camps. The other three were Bełżec, Chełmno and Sobibór. Two other camps are said to have been mixed extermination and forced-labor camps: Auschwitz and Majdanek. All these camps were located on Polish territory.

The following table lists all six camps, sorted by their respective death toll as currently claimed by the orthodoxy, although there is quite some disagreement among mainstream scholars about the actual figures, which can vary considerably, depending on who you ask. As we can see from the table, Treblinka ranks second among these Horror Camps. In fact, some mainstream scholars claim a death toll

Claimed National-Socialist Extermination Camps			
Camp	**Death Toll**	**Claimed Type**	**Victims**
Auschwitz	ca. 1,000,000	mixed	mainly Jews
Treblinka	ca. 800,000	pure	only Jews
Belzec	ca. 434,000	pure	only Jews
Sobibór	ca. 200,000	pure	only Jews
Chełmno	ca. 150,000	pure	only Jews
Majdanek	ca. 80,000	mixed	mainly non-Jews
Total	**ca. 2,664,000**	**mixed**	**mainly Jews**

for Treblinka that exceeds one million, while others claim a death toll for Auschwitz considerably lower than a million. Hence, the list could also have Treblinka in the first position and Auschwitz only second, if we chose different sources.

Auschwitz is a name known to everyone. Treblinka, in contrast, is not much of a household name when it comes to the Holocaust, and even less so the other camps with lower claimed death tolls. But Auschwitz's dominance in the public persepction is not necessarily justified. In the prevailing narrative, Treblinka did not only come close to Auschwitz in quantitative terms of inflicting human misery. There was also a qualitatifve difference, because Treblinka's only reason to exist is said to have been to cause death and destruction, whereas Auschwitz has some relatively mundane aspects due to it having served as a forced-labor pool for the surrounding industries.

The reason why Treblinka and the other pure extermination camps have left no larger impression on the public mind is simply that these camps were razed to the ground by the Germans long before the end of the war. There wasn't much left behind at war's end to build a commemorative culture around, quite in contrast to Auschwitz and Majdanek, whose structures remained intact to a considerable degree. Furthermore, there is copious documentation about the Auschwitz and Majdanek camps, whereas hardly any documentation on the other camps survived the war.

All the more important, then, are forensic investigations into these camps to find out what happened there. In Treblinka, such investigatiuons started already before the war ended, and they continue to this day. The most sophisticated and promising ones, however, started only in 2010, when a British team of forensic archeologists set out to prove Holocaust skeptics wrong about the allegedly missing mass graves. Their main work was said to have been finished in 2014. Repeatedly, the lead researcher, Dr. Caroline Sturdy Colls, announced that she would soon publish the results of their investigations. But then, more than ten years of total silence followed, suggesting that she perhaps had dropped the subject entirely.

In July of 2026, however, she published a 480-page book titled *Finding Treblinka: Forensic and Archaeological Discoveries*. This was the moment of truth: did she, or did she not, find what the mainstream narrative suggests must be hidden in the soil of the former campgrounds?

The present book tries to answer that question. Apart from this introduction and my epilogue at the end, the present study contains four papers critiquing Sturdy Colls's research results as published in her book: one each by Dr. David Skrbina, myself, Thomas Olson and Carlo Mattogno. Last but not least, a fifth paper by Muhammad Amin is included here, which contains research results pointing into a completely different direction as to what Treblinka was all about.

Before we get into the reviews of Sturdy Colls's research, I will give a detailed overview of Treblinka's documented history, the propaganda surrounding it, forensic research known before that latest book release, and a summary of the currently prevailing orthodox Treblinka narrative. This text was originally written for my *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, and has been slightly modified for the present book.

Documented History

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. As with Belzec and Sobibór, very few documents about Treblinka have surfaced after the war, but they allow us to draw a rough image of this camp's history.

There were actually two camps at Treblinka. The first, later called Treblinka I, was a mere labor camp near a gravel pit. It was officially established by ordinance of the Governor of the Warsaw District dated 15 November 1941. The order to construct the camp, in which its purpose is also stated, was published on 16 December 1941 in the occupational government's Official Gazette for the Warsaw District. The mining of gravel from the pits near Treblinka I was managed by a "SS Special Unit Treblinka," which ran a formal company whose name translates to "German Earth and Rock Works, Inc., Gravel Works Treblinka."

Treblinka II was some 2 km away from Treblinka I. It was established in the first half of 1942. One document relating to this is a labor certificate about building a railway spur from the main line up to the camp. It was issued by the Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Police Warsaw on 1 June 1942, and was valid for 15 days. The names of two German companies involved in constructing the camp are known. Also known are several documents from June and July 1942 that deal with the procurement of construction material for the expansion of the Treblinka Camp, hence for setting up Treblinka II. These documents list 1,300 meters of electric cables and 90 light bulbs, but most importantly large quantities of water pipes (at least 160 m) and many pipe fittings, as well as fixtures needed to extract large amounts of water from a well. These items were evidently needed to build a sanitary installation of a significant size.

In what follows, if there is no qualifier, the terms "Treblinka" and "Treblinka Camp" refer to the Treblinka II Camp, hence the alleged extermination camp.

Numerous wartime documents confirm the deportation of Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto to Treblinka. Among them are railway schedules showing that a train went every day from Warsaw to Treblinka, returning empty. Another document shows that each train contained 5,000 Jews, and yet another that, between 22 July and 3 October 1942, 310,322 Jews were "resettled" from the ghetto. The 22nd of July is therefore also the date when the Treblinka Camp is said to have started operating.

There are numerous documents regarding the organization of these "resettlement" transports, as they were officially called. On 21 August 1942, one month into the evacuation of the Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto, the responsible Higher-SS leader reported to Goebbels on the deportations. He told him that the Jews were now "established in the East."

Finally, there is a telegram sent by Hans Höfle to the SS headquarters in Berlin on 11 January 1943, which was intercepted and deciphered by the British. It states that, by the end of 1942, 713,555 Jews had arrived at "T", which probably stands for Treblinka. The message contains no indications regarding the fate of the deportees.

There are also a few documents dealing with transports of Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto which evidently went through Treblinka and ended up in the German-occupied eastern territories of the Soviet Union.

In 1943, the German authorities started relocating tens of thousands of Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto who were employed by companies important to the war effort, to local concentration and labor camps. The companies were relocated as well, so these Jews could keep working for them. The Jews resisted that relocation, leading to the famous uprising of the Warsaw Ghetto, starting on April 19, 1943, and lasting until May 16.

Jews arrested during that uprising were either executed or sent to Treblinka, presumably to be eliminated there according to the Stroop Report, which summarized the events of the ghetto uprising from a German point of view. However, there are numerous witness accounts of Jews stating that, during the ghetto uprising, hundreds upon hundreds of Jews were deported from the Warsaw Ghetto through Treblinka to other camps, or sometimes directly to other camps. Several orthodox studies show in fact that tens of thousands of these uprising Jews were sent to other camps, among them primarily Majdanek. Many of the respective trains transited through Treblinka.

The Jews of the Białystok Ghetto suffered not quite as harsh a fate when that ghetto was dissolved in August of 1943. Eventually, some 25,000 Jews were deported to Treblinka, and orthodox historians have shown that most of them ended up in Majdanek, while others were sent to Auschwitz. Therefore, these deportees were all merely transited through Treblinka.

Propaganda History

Starting in late May 1942 and stretching into mid-July 1942, several reports of the Polish underground reported that Jews were deported in masses to Treblinka, where they were massacred by either getting buried alive, clubbed to death, shot or gassed. However, the camp was still under construction at that time, and Jews were deported to Treblinka only starting on 22 July 1942. Therefore, these early reports were clearly false.

Only a month after deportations of Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto to Treblinka began, the Polish underground press started reporting about it. Claims of mass murder, committed with a wide variety of conflicting killing methods, point to the propaganda purpose of these messages. Several

early stories mentioned mobile gas chambers that could be moved over pits, where the dead bodies they contained were then dumped through some tipping mechanism.

The report of 8 September 1942 switched from mobile gas *chambers* to mobile gassing *victims*: it claimed that a convenient gas with a delayed effect was used which allowed the evidently cooperative victims to *walk* to their mass graves and fall into them before dying.

The author of an article published in the Yiddish periodical *Oif der Vach* (*On Guard*) dated 20 September 1942 wasn't sure whether the Jews at Treblinka were gassed or electrocuted, but he was certain that, after the murder was completed, the room's floor opened up and discharged the bodies "into a machine." This rumor reflects false stories spread about the Sobibór Camp. The article also claimed that two more such camps existed: one in Belzec, and the other "in the vicinity of Pinsk," which is totally made up.

A Polish underground report of 5 October 1942 reports on a "20 HP internal-combustion engine, which is in operation around the clock," hence evidently driving an electricity generator. However, the engine's fuel had been mixed with some "toxic fluids," resulting in toxic exhaust gases used to kill the Jews. The report claimed a death toll of 320,000 Jews already by the end of August 1942 (that is, after just six weeks of operation), at which point only a little over 200,000 Jews had been deported to Treblinka.

Chroniclers of the Warsaw Ghetto (Emanuel Ringelblum's group) noted in late September 1942 that ordinary steam was used for mass murder at Treblinka. On 9 October 1942, they rumored that a "giant electric chair" – probably some huge electrocution facility – was used there to kill ten thousand Jews and Poles a day. Not even a week later, these chroniclers noted about Treblinka: "Method of killing: gas, steam, electricity." It is good propaganda practice to cover all bases.

A report of mid-October 1942 claimed that Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto were sent to Treblinka and Bełżec Camps in trains sprinkled with chlorine and lime – a fable clearly inspired by Jan Karski's black-propaganda rumors about mass murder by chlorinated-lime trains. Once they had arrived at the camps, the surviving Jews were supposedly murdered in a gas chamber. However, no Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto were ever deported to Belzec.

Several underground reports of October and November 1942 asserted that Jews deported to Treblinka were killed in gas chambers, without giving any specifics. One of the reports claiming to be an eyewitness story states that the gassing victims had a "bluish color." However, carbon-monoxide gassing victims look distinctly reddish-pink, not bluish. The story was accompanied by a completely invented camp map.

On 25 November 1942, *The New York Times* published their first mention of the camp. They gave no details, other than to say that people shipped there were "mass-murdered" (p. 10). But this did have the effect of bringing an awareness of the camp to a wide public audience.

A telegram dated 4 December 1942 from the Jewish Agency in Tel Aviv to the World Jewish Congress in New York claimed that Jews at Treblinka were either killed by pumping out the air or with some poison gas.

A Polish underground report sent to London on 31 March 1943 asserted that Treblinka was equipped with "probably" 100 (!) gas chambers. Another report sent with the same batch stated that three murder methods were used at Treblinka: Initially, the deportees were shot with machine guns, then they were steamed in steaming chambers, and finally they were killed during transit in Jan-Karski-style trains with floors covered with quicklime.

A Polish underground report of late April 1943, essentially repeated a month later, claimed that 15,000 Jews were murdered in Treblinka every day in an unspecified gas

chamber. Their corpses were initially buried, but later, they used "corrosive acids so strong that the body together with the bones becomes shapeless and gets reduced to dust." This is clearly fantasy-fiction.

On 25 June 1943, *The New York Times* reported that trainloads of Bulgarian Jews were being transported "to Treblinka camp, where the gas chambers can handle as many as 7,000 executions daily" (p. 4).

An alleged witness account of August 1943 mentioned "eight barracks built for 7,000 men," but then, only one building "was flooded with gas."

In November 1943, Marek Ptakowski mentioned "electric furnace engines" which had produced three million victims in just half a year. However, murder was carried out either by machine-gun fire, by burning in electric furnaces, by gas chambers, or by killing them directly in the trains, which entered "a huge hall, from where they returned full of corpses."

A Polish underground report of 8 September 1943 mentions the inmate uprising of 2 August 1943. Orthodox historians assume that some 100 inmates managed to escape during that event, hence some 100 eyewitnesses, which should have been able to provide detailed, consistent and more or less identical descriptions on 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 water vapor.

All the claimed killing systems mentioned above occurred sporadically and very briefly in the various reports about Treblinka. The killing method mentioned most often and described in detail was hot steam. It occurred for the first time in an account by the witness Jakub Rabinowicz in the second half of September 1942. It became the prevailing "truth" two months later, when the Warsaw Ghetto's underground movement composed a long article dated 15 November 1942 that contained a very detailed description of the Tre-

blinka Camp and its operations. It mentions a gas-chamber building killing with steam that consisted of ten chambers, each 35 square meters large, five each on both sides of a 3-m-wide corridor. A diesel motor is claimed to have provided the camp with electricity. By the time the report was written, the camp allegedly already had two million Jewish victims.

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

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 in July 1944. Soon thereafter, Soviet and Polish commissions were set up and started interviewing survivors, railway employees and local residents.

The Soviets were the first to set up a commission. As a summary of the testimonies they collected – among them prominently was Jankiel Wiernik's 1944 book – the commission wrote on 24 August 1944 that every victim was "given soap, a towel and underclothing" on the way to the "bath." However, this was not claimed by any witness. It is moreover safe to say that no sane executioner would have issued those items to thousands of people about to be killed, but only if they were about to take a real shower and get fresh clothes afterwards.

If we follow the Soviet report, the execution facility allegedly "consisted of 12 chambers, each 6 × 6 m in size. 400 to 500 people were driven at a time into one chamber," which

would have resulted in an unlikely packing density of 11 to 14 people per square meter. The execution was carried out by a machine that "pumped the air out of the room." Hence execution by vacuum. These claims were allegedly based on statements by the witnesses Abe Kon, Hejnoch Brener and Samuel Rajzman. 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.

On 11 September 1944, the Soviet press agency TASS released a press release that deviated somewhat from the commission report. It mentioned an initial three-chamber facility, plus a later eight-chamber facility, operated with an unnamed gas rather than vacuum, and with observation windows in the door.

On 15 September 1944, a mixed Polish-Soviet commission issued a report summarizing its findings. It claimed that the camp's gas-chamber facility had three rooms. Initially, victims were killed by "pumping the air out of rooms by means of a small car motor," but later, unnamed chemicals were used instead. The chambers had roof windows for observations, a feature commonly claimed by witnesses about the Sobibór execution facility.

Also in September of 1944, during the Soviet investigations into Treblinka, Soviet-Jewish propagandist Vasily Grossman visited the area. Afterwards, he wrote a long article titled "Treblinka Hell," which was later published by various outlets. It repeated the claims made by Jankiel Wiernik in his June 1944 essay, including the 3-million death-toll claim, but as a second murder method, it also mentioned "pumping the air out of the chambers with special pumps."

Rachel Auerbach created her own version of Treblinka in a 1946 article, by mostly relying on Jankiel Wiernik's script. However, she added a few absurd claims, such as self-

immolating bodies, blood as an excellent fuel, and fat extracted from burning bodies.

More witnesses were interrogated during the Polish investigations in preparation of the show trial against Ludwig Fischer, the German wartime governor of the Warsaw District (17 December 1946 to 3 March 1947).

Testimonies of identified witnesses recorded in the years 1942 through 1946, when memories were still fresh, unadulterated and most reliable – or so one should think – are listed in the following table. The date given after the name in the first column indicates when the respective deposition was made.

Witness	Claimed Murder Method	Miscellaneous Claims
Dawid Nowodowski 18 August 1942	no mass murder claimed	–
Jakub Rabinowicz 2nd half Sept. 1942	no method stated/steam/ gas, steam, electricity	diesel electricity generator
Jakub Krzepicki Oct./Nov. 1942?	chlorine?	–
Jakub Krzepicki after 26 Dec. 1942	gas, coming from pipes on the roof	saw normal shower room; built crematorium building
Jankiel Wiernik September 1943?	chlorine	–
Jankiel Wiernik (?) November 1943	initially machine guns, later unspecified gas chambers	3 million victims
Jankiel Wiernik 6 June 1944	exhaust gas from Soviet tank-engine as electricity generator	yellow corpses; millions of victims; plagiarized map
Jankiel Wiernik 4 January 1947	unspecified gas in chambers	2.5 million victims by Feb. 1943, self-immolating corpses
Samuel Rajzman 28 July 1944	initially vacuum, later toxic gas	10 chambers, 700-800 people each; 2,774,000 casualties
Samuel Rajzman August 1944	initially vacuum, later gas	–
Samuel Rajzman 26 September 1944	initially vacuum, later chlorine or Zyklon B	–
Abe Kon	vacuum	12 chambers, 6 m × 6 m

Witness	Claimed Murder Method	Miscellaneous Claims
17 August 1944		each 400 persons per chamber
Abe Kon 22 August 1944	gas ("turned on")	12 chambers, 6 m × 6 m each 400 persons per chamber
Abe Kon 9 October 1945	vacuum	12 chambers
Hejnoch Brener 17 August 1944	no method stated	5,000 victims per batch
Hejnoch Brener 9 October 1945	vacuum	–
Stanisław Kon 18 August 1944	no method stated	3 million victims total
Stanisław Kon 18 August 1944	initially machine guns, later vacuum or exhaust gas	fireproof excavator dumped bodies on burning pyres
Kazimierz Skarżyński 22 August 1944	vacuum	–
Kazimierz Skarżyński 23 August 1944	no method stated	"special chamber"
Abraham Goldfarb 21 September 1944	1st facility: engine gas; 2nd facility: first chlorinated lime, then engine gas	1st facility: tractor engine for both gassing and electricity
Abraham Goldfarb 1986?	gas chamber	dead victims standing upright, chlorinated lime in trains
Oskar Berger 1945	initially machine guns, later gas	–
Eugeniusz Turowski 7 October 1945	initially machine guns, later gas chambers	ventilators in gas chambers and under cremation grates
Oskar Strawczyński 7 October 1945	vacuum or engine exhaust gas	–
Henryk Poswolski 9 October 1945	after air evacuation, introduction of diesel exhaust gas	collapsible floors with cart underneath
Szyja Warszawski 9 October 1945	first chlorine, then engine-exhaust gas	chlorinated lime in trains, self-immolating bodies
Aleksander Kudlik 10 October 1945	after air evacuation, introduction of exhaust gas	–

Witness	Claimed Murder Method	Miscellaneous Claims
Aron Czechowicz 11 October 1945	liquid poured through roof vents, while engine runs	–
Henryk Reichman 12 October 1945	after air evacuation, introduction of exhaust gas	victims black and blue, self-immolating bodies
Silvia Kersch 12 December 1945	burned alive in 4 big furnaces	4 tall chimneys
Leon Finkelsztein 28 December 1945	engine-exhaust gas on engine failure, chlorine	chlorinated lime in trains, self-immolating bodies
Samuel Willenberg 1945	no method stated	"chambers"
Samuel Willenberg 1986	diesel-engine exhaust gases from Soviet tank engine	–
Szymon Goldberg 1946	after air evacuation, introduction of car exhaust gas; ether; chlorine	–
Jan Sułkowski 1948	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 are 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 admit that they are reporting only from hearsay. The nature of the claims by many of those witnesses who do not openly admit that their knowledge is from hearsay at best – or who

assert first-hand knowledge – suggests that they reported from hearsay as well.

Notably, the one witness who should definitely have first-hand knowledge – the camp mechanic Eugeniusz Turowski, who claimed 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 15 November 1942, meaning the Treblinka victims were steamed to death like lobsters (Document PS-3311).

This Polish government report of 15 November 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 has been plagiarized and thus spread by other victims repeating its features (Wiernik, Goldfarb). However, its embarrassing insistence on steam chambers has orthodox historians resort to blatant forgeries 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 (Arad 1987, pp. 354f.).

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 arbitrarily 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, chlorin-

ated 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 basically accepted Wiernik's later version of the tale, and dropped all the rest.

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

Later witness accounts, such as that by Eliyahu Rosenberg, followed this pattern, probably more influenced by Wiernik's account – published in several languages and well-known among the survivor communities – rather than by Łukaszkiewicz's report. Early orthodox holocaust historians, such as Léon Poliakov (1951) and Gerald Reitlinger (1953), gladly followed in Łukaszkiewicz's footsteps by simply copying over to Treblinka (and also Sobibór) what Kurt Gerstein had claimed for the Belzec Camp: diesel-engine exhaust gasses had been used, period. It matters not that Gerstein has been totally discredited as a witness in the meantime. (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. 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 had been 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 Eich-

Victim numbers claimed for Treblinka (For references not given here, see Rudolf 2023, p. 257)	
3,000,000	V. Grossman, J. Wiernik, Soviet Commission 1944
2,774,000	Samuel Rajzman
1,582,000	Historian Ryszard Czarkowski
1,200,000	Franciszek Ząbecki
1,074,000	Rachel Auerbach
974,000	Historian Frank Golczewski
912,000	Historian Manfred Burba
900,000	Historian Wolfgang Scheffler
881,390	Historian Yitzhak Arad
870,000	*Encyclopedia of the Holocaust* (Gutman 1990, p. 1486)
800,000	Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz
781,000	Soviet Prosecutor Smirnov (*IMT*, Vol. 8, p. 330)
750,000	Historians Raul Hilberg, Stanisław Wojtczak
≥ 700,000	Historians Helmuth Krausnick, Uwe D. Adam
200,000 – 250,000	Historian Jean-Claude Pressac

mann 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.

Furthermore, 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 Łukaszkiewicz's rigged report, and earlier accounts by their colleagues, such as Poliakov, Reitlinger and Raul Hilberg. None of them made the effort to go to the early sources as laid out in the table shown earlier.

Cornered this way, the defendants made the only smart choice open to them: they were cooperative with investiga-

tors, 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.

The entire absurdity of this procedure became glaringly apparent during the Jerusalem show trial against John Demjanjuk, 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 by Wiernik, given official approval by Łukaszkiewicz, and cast in legal stone by German judges, stands to this day – protected in many countries by the threat of imprisonment for anyone who disagrees.

Known Forensic Findings as of 2025

Three sets of forensic investigations were carried out on the grounds of the former Treblinka Camp:

1944 Soviet Investigations

On 22 and 23 August 1944, a Soviet commission carried out an inspection of the Treblinka Labor Camp, where they

found 13 individual graves and two mass graves with together a little over 300 bodies in a claimed grave volume of some 250 m^3 – or just over one body per cubic meter. The alleged Treblinka Death Camp was also inspected, but no excavations were carried out. Based on witness accounts and the superficial visibility of ashes and bone fragments on the campgrounds, the commission concluded that

> *"the cremation of people has been determined beyond a doubt. The extent of the extermination of human beings was monstrous: about three million."*

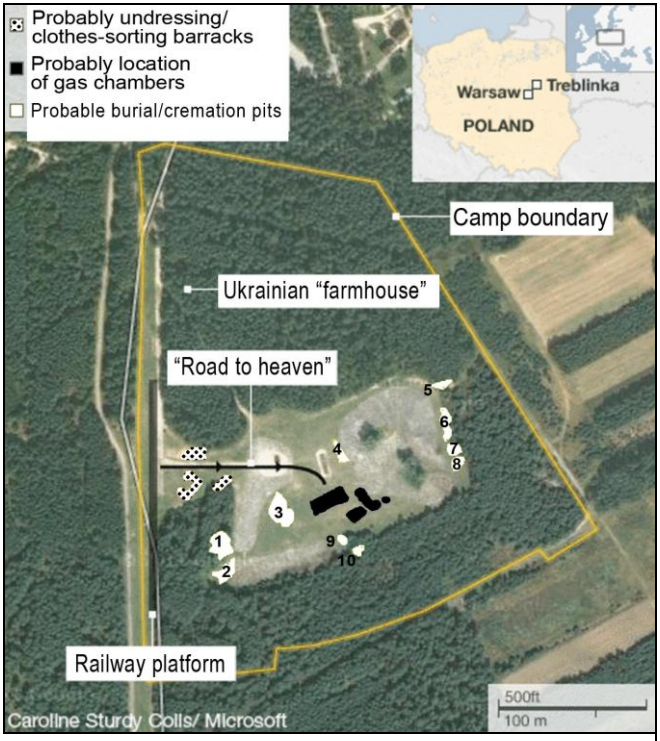
1945 Polish Investigations

On 6 November 1945, a combined Jewish-Polish commission headed by Judge Łukaszkiewicz visited the former Treblinka campgrounds. They discovered that it had been devastated by wild diggings as well as by numerous explosions of bombs and artillery shells. These were created by the local populace and Soviet soldiers in search of gold and jewelry. They left behind a moonscape with uncounted craters up to 6 meters deep and 25 meters in diameter, and scattered human remains and garbage.

Between 9 and 13 November 1945, Judge Łukaszkiewicz supervised a series of excavations on the former campgrounds. While they found scattered human remains in a few places, they did not locate any mass graves or large volumes of soil mixed with ashes or human remains.

On 9 and 10 August 1946, Judge Łukaszkiewicz searched for mass graves in the area of the labor camp Treblinka I. His findings were quantitatively similar to the Soviet investigation mentioned above.

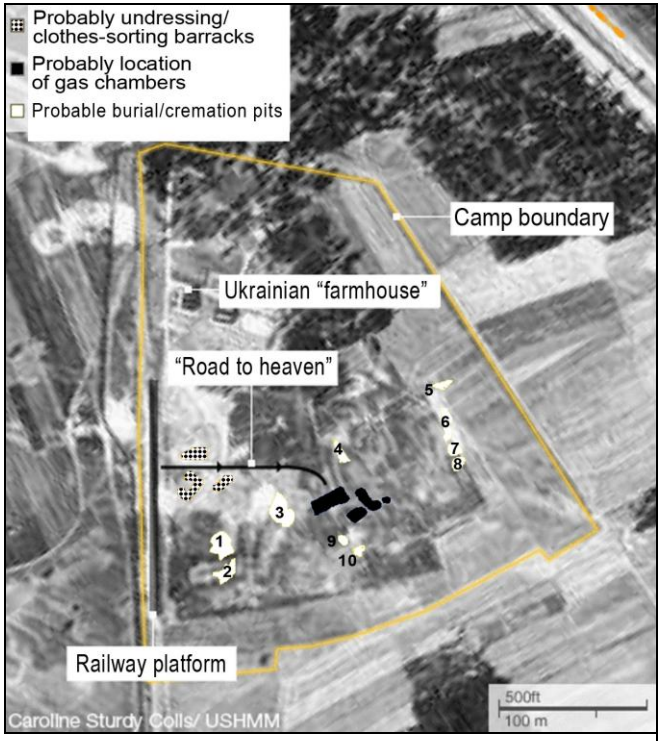
Therefore, Łukaszkiewicz's investigations were a complete failure. Although he conducted excavations at the spot where the witness Samuel Rajzman had claimed a mass grave was located, nothing was discovered. Another dig at a loca-



Air photo of the former Treblinka Camp, taken in 2012 by a team of British archeologists lead by Dr. Caroline Sturdy Colls. The labels are theirs, and the term "probable" indicates that they haven't found any clear-cut traces of anything.

tion pointed out by witnesses to be the place where the two alleged gassing facilities once were encountered merely "undisturbed layers of earth." The amount of burned and unburned human remains found was minuscule compared to the magnitude of slaughter claimed.

Hence, neither the Soviets nor the Poles uncovered even the slightest scrap of proof that Treblinka II, the alleged extermination camp, was the location of any kind of mass murder. However, the Soviets did not dig at all, and the Poles only in a few places.



Air photo of the former Treblinka Camp, taken in November 1944, with the same camp border line, markings and labels added as in the previous photo by Sturdy Colls.

British Investigations Starting in 2010

This was to change when a British team of forensic archeologist started investigating the campgrounds starting in 2010. The use of modern non-invasive technologies promised new results: ground-penetrating radar (GPR) is capable of locating solid objects underground and disturbed layers of soil, while LIDAR can detect subtle changes in ground elevations from the air, which can be associated with subsiding mass graves.

Considering the havoc that wild grave diggers, exploding munitions and also the Polish excavations of 1945 must have left behind in the ground, a minimum amount of disturbed soil had to be found. But the amount of disturbed soil discovered in no way matches the volume of mass graves that was expected.

The orthodoxy claims that some 764,000 bodies were buried at Treblinka before the incineration of corpses was started. As far as could be detertmined by the tidbits of information accessible until early 2026, the British investigations only located a disturbed-soil volume of some 15,600 m^3. Taking the top 50 cm off as a grave cover, this leaves some 14,300 m^3 to bury corpses. If the bodies were as densely packed as in the mass graves discovered at the Treblinka I Camp (only a little more than a body per cubic meter), then only some 14,300 bodies were buried there. If we increase that packing density to an unheard-of extreme value of 10 bodies per cubic meter, then some 143,000 could have been buried there.

However, some of that disturbed volume resulted from the trenches dug by Łukaszkiewicz only containing undisturbed layers of soil, and quite a few of the bomb craters and wild digs of the immediate postwar time undoubtedly also turned otherwise undisturbed soil into disturbed soil.

No matter how we turn it, if we follow the data available until early 2026, there was no room to bury at least (764,000 – 143,000 =) 621,000 corpses. Where did these corpses go?

Other Forensic Considerations

Diesel-engine exhaust gas is unable to kill within the time frame claimed. Hence, utterly unfit for the claimed job was Treblinka's murder weapon – which the orthodoxy decided upon only after Łukaszkiewicz's manipulation of the historical record, and after early orthodox historians' decision to

Characteristics of Mass Graves and Cremations at Treblinka		
	Claimed	Found
no. of corpses	700,000 to 3 million	scattered remains
space required (@ 6 bodies/m³)	116,700 to 500,000 m³	at most 14,500 m³
claimed cremation time	April – July 1943, ca. 122 days	
corpses cremated	5,700 to 24,600 per day	
green wood needed (@ 250 kg/body)	1,430 to 6,150 metric tons per day	
total green wood needed	175,000 to 750,000 metric tons	

cast claimed features of the Belzec Camp onto the Treblinka Camp.

The orthodoxy's narrative regarding the incineration of killed inmates at Treblinka would have created formidable logistical challenges for the perpetrators and their assistants. All the corpses claimed had to be burned with open-air incinerations on huge pyres, since the camp had no cremation furnaces. The above table shows some data about the claimed events.

The wood needed to cremate these corpses had to come from local forests, which would have led to large swaths of land around the camp getting denuded of any trees, but that evidently didn't happen. The space requirement for the many huge pyres, and the manpower needed to exhume the bodies; fell, transport and chop tens or even hundreds of thousands of trees; build and maintain the pyres; extract and scatter the ashes, would have been formidable.

According to the current orthodox narrative, at least some 700,000 bodies had to be burned at Treblinka. At a rate of some 250 kg of green wood per corpse, some 175,000 metric tons of green wood would have been needed. The maximum number of inmates, claimed by any witness, who were deployed at Treblinka to cut trees and bring it to the camp as firewood was 100. Data based on experience with forced laborers such as PoWs shows that they could fell

some 0.63 metric tons of trees per day. This makes some 63 tons of wood for 100 inmates per day. To cut some 175,000 metric tons would have taken them some 2,778 days of uninterrupted work, which is more than seven and a half years (!) – while they had only some 122 days to do it. Alternatively, to get the work done in time, it would have required 2,277 (!) dedicated lumberjacks.

Add to this the fact that the Polish forests were tightly managed by the German occupational forces as precious resources for lumber and fuel. Hence, the SS couldn't send droves of inmates to adjacent forests and cut them down without getting permission to do so. Of course, there is no documental or material trace of any such massive tree-felling activity having been applied for or granted, let alone occurred. Air photos taken of the Treblinka area by German reconnaissance planes in 1944 show no areas denuded of trees in the camp's vicinity either.

None of it has left a trace: neither in witness statements, nor in documents, nor in the material and forensic record. In fact, if witnesses talk about details of the cremation of corpses, their claims are often ludicrous beyond belief: stories of self-immolating bodies abound among them.

(For more details, see Mattogno/Graf 2023, pp. 77-89, 137-154; Mattogno 2021, pp. 237-269, 273-295; Rudolf 2023, pp. 256-282; Berg 2024.)

Current Orthodox Narrative

The current orthodox narrative follows largely the lines of the West-German verdicts of 1965 and 1971, which in turn are mainly based on Jankiel Wiernik's 1944 booklet, although there are a few modifications.

According to this, the camp started operating with the first transport trains arriving from the Warsaw Ghetto on 23 July 1942. At this point, only one gas-chamber building made

of wood existed, which had three gas chambers in a row, each measuring 4 m × 4 m (rather than Wiernik's 5 m × 5 m). A fourth room, an engine room, contained a diesel engine from a Soviet tank (probably a T-34, which had a diesel engine and was very common). Its exhaust gas was piped into the rooms and killed within half an hour. However, diesel-engine exhaust gas is not lethal in the timeframe considered, and no engine of a captured Soviet tank would have been used, because it would have been difficult to obtain, to transport, to install, to maintain and to get eventually needed spare parts.

Due to an alleged lack of gassing capacity, a new, solidly built gas-chamber facility made of bricks and concrete was constructed between August/September to October/November 1942. It had 10 total chambers: two times five chambers on either side of a corridor, each with a surface area of 8 m × 4 m (rather than Wiernik's 7 m × 7 m). The old building was kept, so that the gas-chamber capacity, measured in room surface area, grew from initially 46 m^2 to 368 m^2, hence by a factor of eight.

The claim that a new building was needed is refuted by the transportation data. Orthodox historian Yitzhak Arad has asserted that, by the end of October 1942, 694,000 Jews had already been murdered in Treblinka's old gas chambers. After that month, "only" another 187,390 had to be deported (Arad 1987, pp. 392-397). The ratio of the killings in the time intervals up to the end of October 1942 and after that is therefore 1:0.27. In other words, the *need* for gassing capacity shrank to almost a quarter, while the *capacity* increased eightfold. Hence, if the original three small gas chambers were used at 100% capacity up to the end of October 1942, from there on, with the new chambers added, they were used only at less than 4% of their capacity.

So, why did the Polish report of 15 November 1942, and later also Wiernik and others, insist on more, larger gas chambers? It is rather clear: Three gas chambers were simply

not monstrous enough. The demonic nature of the Germans had to be undergirded with ever-escalating atrocity claims. After all, Wiernik needed to accommodate 3 million victims, not "just" 700,000.

The next event in Treblinka's history is the claimed visit by Heinrich Himmler in March 1943. During that visit, he allegedly ordered that burials be stopped, and that all buried victims had to be exhumed and cremated on pyres. However, there is no trace in the documental record that such a visit ever happened. In fact, Himmler's alleged exhumation-cremation order is said to have been issued for each claimed camp at a different point in time. This indicates that there could not have been any plan or logic behind this, pointing at the random nature of these claims. Still, based on this phantom event, huge cremations allegedly started in late March/early April 1943, and lasted four months, until the end of July 1943. The logistical challenges would have been insurmountable, as described earlier in the section on "Other Forensic Considerations." It simply cannot have happened, particularly not as described by many witnesses.

The one event in Treblinka's history about which everyone agrees is true is the inmate uprising of 2 August 1943 with the subsequent escape of 100 to 200 inmates. It is striking, however, that most inmates who later testified claimed to have had no direct knowledge of the alleged exterminations, because they were not members of the inmate teams presumably working in Treblinka's extermination sector, which was allegedly strictly cordoned off and inaccessible to all other inmates.

Here we need to pause. The orthodoxy claims that Treblinka'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 related to 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;
– debranch and sawing and/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 pyre;
– disposing of the ashes.

Therefore, if the orthodox narrative 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 would be expected that it foremost 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: most witnesses claimed to have had no direct knowledge of what transpired in that extermination sector. And many of those who gave the impression of first-hand experiences made

statements so outlandish that we must conclude that they, too, had no first-hand knowledge.

Using Occam's Razor, the simplest explanation

– for the invisibility of events unfolding in Treblinka's extermination sector, as claimed by numerous witnesses;
– for the systematically false claims about the alleged gas-chambers in Treblinka's extermination sector;
– and for the scarcity of alleged survivors from that sector,

is the simple fact that Treblinka's extermination sector never existed.

(For more on Treblinka, see Mattogno/Graf 2023; Mattogno 2021; Mattogno/Kues/Graf 2015.)

Sturdy Colls's Newly Published Research Results

Since Dr. Sturdy Colls had announced in media interviews that one of her aims was to silence voices skeptical of the Treblinka extermination narrative, it had to be expected that she would pay attention to those voices. This would show up in the book's bibliography by listing the essential works of Holocaust skeptics (such as Mattogno/Graf 2023; Mattogno 2021; Mattogno/Kues/Graf 2015; Berg 2024). However, Sturdy Colls's book doesn't have a bibliography at all. The book's index doesn't have any entry with the essential names either. Searching the book for the name Mattogno leads only to one mention, in a footnote on p. 414, but only as a source for a map of the Treblinka Camp (misspelling Carlo's first name):

> *"GARF, 7445/2/134, plan of Treblinka, 2. A copy of this plan has been reproduced in Carlos* [sic] *Mattogno and Jürgen Graf, Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? (Theses & Dissertations Press, 2004), 337."*

This is the first edition of the book listed in our bibliography under Mattogno/Graf 2023 (4th edition). In other words: she pretends that there aren't any oppositional voices on this topic, and she hopes her readers won't notice. But how exactly is she going to refute the evil deniers, if she doesn't mention them and their works, let alone discuss their claims?

One of the main criteria for the scholarly nature of a work is that it mentions and discusses essential works on the topic that contain opposing arguments. This is especially true when that work is positioned to prove those opposing arguments to be wrong. Hence, Sturdy Colls's work fails dismally already on this first count. Still, it could contain arguments undermining or even refuting revisionist claims, without either mentioning or discussing them. But does it?

The following contributions investigate this question in detail.

Truth Lost, Truth Found

By David Skrbina

Introduction

Long ago, there was a small place in the Polish countryside where, it was said, up to 1 million human beings met their demise over the course of some 10 months. This small place, comprising only around 50 acres of land, was located about 1.5 miles from the small village of Treblinka (population circa 300). At this remote location, a handful of Germans built a facility in 1942 – a transit camp, they called it – intended to temporarily house people undesirable to the German state, to disinfest them of dangerous disease-bearing pests, and then to ship them onward to various locations distant from that state; some of these people died in the camp, some would later be put to forced labor, and others would be simply released in far-flung regions. Sadly, due to the tremendous military struggle of that time and to the eventual defeat of the German state, nearly all of these people were lost to the Western world, never to be heard from again.

As a result of these unfortunate events, the Treblinka *Durchgangslager* became known to the world as the Treblinka "death camp" – a place where as many as 1 million people (nearly all Jews) were said to have been killed by engine exhaust in specially-designed "gas chambers." This action, it was said, was a direct consequence of an alleged German policy to kill every Jew in Europe. Thus, this small encampment became a central aspect of the (Jewish-designated)

"Holocaust" in which, it is said, some 6 million Jews perished at the hands of the evil Germans.

It is a remarkable story. But is it true? On the face of it, the story seems incredible: An average of some 100,000 Jews killed per month – around 3,300 per day – every day, rain or shine, in cold and snow, for 10 solid months. At times, it was worse than this: Fully half of the overall death toll allegedly occurred in just the first three months of operation (July to September 1942), which implies an average of more than 5,500 per day for those first 90 days.

During those three months, the camp supposedly had three gas chambers (three gassing rooms within one building), with each room measuring only 15 feet by 15 feet – the size of a large bedroom. Therefore, each room had to process some 2,000 people per day, every day, for three months. And since each person takes about 1 square foot of area, the gassing rooms could only hold about 225 people each; thus, the Germans would have had to run something like eight or nine batches per room, per day. And this is not to mention the difficulty of herding hundreds of naked and scared people into a tight little room, over and over again. Incredible.

Finding this facility inadequate after only three months, the Germans allegedly built a "new" larger gas chamber building, with 10 rooms, each roughly 22 by 22 feet; this would have increased the gassing capacity by a factor of seven or more. More than enough, surely.

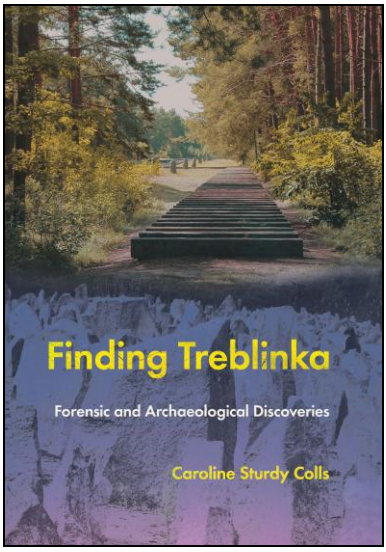
The killing method was, allegedly, poisonous gas – not the cyanide used at Auschwitz, but something simpler: exhaust gas from diesel engines. This sounds plausible until we learn that diesel engines emit very little of the poisonous carbon monoxide that kills people (unlike a gasoline/petrol engine, which produces a lot). And any engine, of any kind, cannot simply pump exhaust gas into an enclosed, "airtight" room; the back-pressure would increase until the engine stalled. Consequently, any alleged "diesel gassing" procedure collapses on its face.

And then, what to do with the bodies? If the Germans somehow managed to kill a million Jews in just 10 months, they then had to dispose of all those bodies. As the story goes, the Germans first buried all the bodies in mass graves, and then, changing their minds, dug them all up and burned them all to ash on open-air pyres. This is unbelievable on several levels: the need for absurdly-huge pits to bury one million bodies; the difficulty of digging up all those decaying, rotting corpses; the difficulty of stacking them up on "railroad rails" to burn them; the outrageous amounts of wood required to burn those rotting bodies to ash; the tremendous amounts of ash produced (wood and human); and the difficulty of getting rid of all that ash. Incredible to the extreme.

And even if, by some miracle, all that happened, we would expect to find extensive physical evidence of such a monumental crime: remains of gas chambers, disturbed earth to hold one million bodies, and, somewhere, millions of pounds of ash. Not to mention finding unburnable human remains, such as large bones and teeth, again numbering in the millions. Yet, in the now 83 years since the camp was abandoned, no one has found more than the smallest fraction of such things. Once again, an incredible situation. And if it is incredible, why should we believe it?

A Heroine Arrives

Fear not; into this mirky quagmire rushes a would-be savior: a female British archeologist named Caroline Sturdy Colls. Already in 2010, even before earning her PhD, the then-24-year-old (!) researcher was granted approval for the "first ever forensic and archeological investigation" of Treblinka. She performed further studies in 2012, 2013, 2017, and 2019, using a variety of techniques: Lidar, ground-penetrating radar, differential GPS, laser scanners, and associated technologies. Eventually, limited excavations were performed. All this was



done in an attempt to "find Treblinka" – that is, to find the key elements of the story: the gas chambers, the mass graves, and the human remains. Sturdy Colls published a handful of inconsequential papers on her findings between 2012 and 2018, and then – nothing.

Nothing, that is, until now. In July of 2026, fully seven years after completing her on-site investigations, she has finally published, with Cornell University Press, the new book *Finding Treblinka: Forensic and Archeological Discoveries*. Here she unveils her long-awaited evidence, of finding the gas chambers (both "old" and "new"), finding the mass graves, and finding human remains. It would be a remarkable accomplishment, if it were true. Sadly, and predictably, it fails to achieve its aims. Worse, it calls into serious question her, and others', motives and intentions regarding Holocaust research.

To put her work here into perspective, let me quickly outline the history of the Treblinka facility. "Treblinka" actually consisted of two distinct areas: a "penal labor camp" known as Treblinka I (T-I) and an "extermination camp" known as Treblinka II (T-II). T-I came first; it was constructed in early 1941 and ready for use by September. It ran until mid-1944, when the advancing Soviets overran the territory. In all, some 20,000 people passed through the labor camp, of whom, we are told, about half died or were killed. Notably, the camp held both Jews and non-Jewish Poles, so it is unclear to this day how many Jews died there; presuma-

bly it was in the range of 5,000. Such a figure, however, pales in comparison to the alleged 900,000 or 1 million deaths at T-II, so most Holocaust historians simply bypass this camp altogether.

But not Sturdy Colls. She spends an inordinate amount of time discussing the labor camp: its history, construction, administration, and various (alleged) heinous killings there. In fact, she dedicates the first five chapters (of 11) to this camp and her findings there, comprising about 40% of her entire book. All this, to address perhaps 0.5% of the alleged "Treblinka" Jewish deaths. This alone is highly revealing; it shows that she is desperate to fluff up her findings, to inflate her data, and to find a "mountain" in this "molehill" of results. Clearly, she has so little of substance to say about the main topic – Treblinka II – that she feels the need to offer pages of trivial and inconsequential information that not even conventional Treblinka scholars would bother with.

Indeed, her "findings" in T-I are truly embarrassing. Using her Lidar and other remote sensing, Sturdy Colls's team identified several areas that "may have been mass graves." At three of these locations, she conducted "minimally invasive excavations" (p. 133) – Jewish law, it turns out, forbids the desecration of Jewish remains, which also conveniently blocks researchers from learning the full truth. In an area of interest that was 7.4m x 6.5m in size, she dug a shallow trench (EX1). Finding a handful of bones, she "confirmed that a *minimum* of two individuals were buried there" (p. 134). Not two thousand, or two hundred, but… two. In a second area, of size 9.2m x 6m, she dug trench EX2, again confirming that "human remains of a *minimum* of two individuals were present (one adult and one child)." A third area, the largest (19m x 17m) revealed bone fragments, partial shoe leather, and a bullet – underwhelming, to say the least.

On to the Extermination Camp

Then finally in Chapter 6, Sturdy Colls gets around to the main target: Treblinka II. Located about a mile from T-I, this alleged extermination camp was begun sometime in spring of 1942, and accepted its first arrivals in July. The claimed numbers are staggering; in July, around 180,000 Jews reached T-II, all immediately gassed.[1] In August, another 140,000. And in September, another 170,000. Sturdy Colls clearly accepts such fantastic figures; she states, without comment, that the "latest research suggests between 800,000 and 1 million people [all Jews] were murdered" there (p. 150).

Chapter 6 then recalls the basics of the early postwar investigations by the Soviets and the Poles. A Soviet report on the camp from August 1944 called it "a huge factory of death," complete with a cremation trench "200-300m long, 20-25m wide, and 5-6m deep" (p. 152). The Soviets stated with confidence that "about 3 million people were killed" there – an overestimate by at least a factor of three, and more likely a factor of 100.

A year later, an investigation by Polish judge Łukaszkiewicz accepted a gassing time of 15 minutes and asserted that "between 1.3 million and 1.5 million people were murdered at Treblinka II" (p. 166). In November 1945, his team conducted actual excavations at the camp, digging trenches up to 15m long and 2m deep, but finding only "undisturbed soil layers." (Sturdy Colls adds that, "most likely, the investigators narrowly missed what we now know to be the location of the gas chambers by a few meters" [p. 169] – bad luck!) In sum, the Polish team found "no evidence of mass graves,"

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[1] Here I am following Arad 1987. However, other sources state that arrivals did not begin until July 23, in which case it is highly unlikely that 180,000 arrivals occurred that month (*i.e.* in just nine days). With a late start date, perhaps only some 60,000 arrived that first month. But then the numbers were presumably higher than stated above for August and September. In any case, all monthly figures here are estimates, consistent with a presumed 1 million total over 10 months.

and their report observed "there is almost nothing left… There is no evidence that there was such a large camp here." This was in 1945; Sturdy Colls thinks she can do better today.

Then in 1947, a survey by the Central Jewish Historical Commission found, incredibly, major items that the Polish team had somehow overlooked, including (says Sturdy Colls) "the 4m long rails used as burning pyres" (p. 174), and more incredibly, "the remains of the gas chambers, including pipes, wires, and ducts." Sadly, however, there are neither physical remains nor photographic evidence of such things; we must simply take their word.

Chapter 7 takes us through the early conception and construction of T-II, from early 1942 through the first few weeks of operation in July and August of that year – a period Sturdy Colls calls "phase 1" of the camp. Notably, she correctly cites the infamous Wannsee Protocol of January 1942, in which it states that the "final solution" to the Jewish problem will be *deportation*: "The evacuated Jews will first be taken to so-called transit ghettos, in order to be transported further east from there" (p. 181) – which in fact is precisely what happened. This likely would have been a trigger to establish the T-II transit camp. Her Figure 7.4 (p. 193) provides a sketch of the probable layout of the camp in phase 1, including a walkway ("the tube") going from the arrival area to the "gassing area," incorrectly labeled "death camp." Here we see the "old gas chambers" which allegedly comprised three rooms, each connected to a nearby diesel engine.[2]

Now, we need to be clear about the actual process that would have occurred there, in such a transit camp. Arriving Jews came in dirty, unwashed, and possibly harboring dangerous ticks and lice that could carry the deadly typhus disease – feared by the Germans, not so much for the Jews'

[2] Diesel is the witness "engine of choice," although a few have suggested a petrol (gasoline) engine. I elaborate on this important issue below.

sake, but because they had no interest in allowing a general pandemic to break out. And of course, one cannot use the Jews for labor if they are sick or dying, so there was a double interest in keeping them healthy. So, incoming "dirty" Jews would have been screened, divided into small groups, and routed to a place where they could be washed and disinfested – an area with *actual showers* and with *actual delousing* "gas chambers." Notably, Sturdy Colls admits that there were precisely such delousing chambers in the labor camp T-I (pp. 48-49); so why not here also? The showers were for people, and the "gas chambers" for their clothes, personal items, and linens. Once clean, these Jews would not be allowed to mingle with or contact the "dirty Jews" in the incoming zone; they would have been isolated, detained for a short time, and then sent on to the east, to labor camps there or to other evacuation zones, perhaps even released there. From the perspective of the remaining Jews, such people were gone, vanished, disappeared, "exterminated."

Obviously, when transiting thousands of people in rough conditions during a major war, there were many problems; plenty of Jews would have died, either in transit to Treblinka or at the camp. They would have died from natural causes (old age, sickness, injury), suicide, communicable diseases; others would have been shot trying to escape or to fight. The camp organizers apparently were expecting some, but not many, such deaths, because they did not build a crematorium to dispose of the dead bodies, as they did at Auschwitz. Apparently they planned to simply dump the bodies into nearby mass graves, cover them over, and leave it at that. This would have sufficed for several thousand such deaths – say, less than 10,000 over the presumed life of the camp – which was apparently all that they anticipated.

Thus, we read in Sturdy Colls's book that large diggers were brought in to prepare the burial pits. She quotes one source saying that the pits "were several dozen meters long, about 15 meters deep, and about 10 meters wide" (p. 200).

She adds that "some were reportedly as large as 50 x 25 x 10m." But these seem to be gross exaggerations, as we will see.

We can do some quick calculations here. With a mix of corpses large and small, one could likely fit, on average, about eight bodies in a single cubic meter of space. If, say, the Germans anticipated 10,000 deaths, they would have needed (10,000 / 8 =) 1,250 cubic meters of pits to hold these bodies (plus a bit more, to cover them up). This is, frankly, not very large. The Germans could have dug, for example, a single large pit of 12m x 12m, and 10m deep. Or perhaps three shallower ones, each 8m x 10m and just 5m deep. Allowing for sloped sides and space between them, three such mass graves would have only covered around 1/10th of an acre – trivial in a camp of 50 acres. One can see why they never would have bothered building a crematorium.

Reality Sets In

But once the camp began operation in July 1942, all prior calculations fell aside. Deportees immediately began pouring into the camp; that first month alone saw something like 175,000 arrivals, we are told. On Sturdy Colls's view, all these people were gassed: "5,000 to 7,000 killings per day" at first, "rising to 10,000 to 12,000 per day in the weeks that followed" (pp. 202-203). Above I noted the procedural difficulties with allegedly gassing 6,000 people each day; now double that figure – incredible. On the more rational view, such numbers were of people arriving at the camp, needing to be cleaned, and then shipped out. Of course, more arrivals also meant more deaths, far more than planned. Rather than taking a year to reach 10,000 dead, this figure likely occurred within just two months (assuming a 2% to 3% death rate). Camp commandant Eberl was clearly overwhelmed, as we

read from his letters: "the pace is truly breathtaking," he said. Apparently, he was not up to the task; he was removed from his leadership role in September.

The newly arriving commandant, Franz Stangl, encountered open mass graves and unburied bodies, as the small camp staff struggled to dispose of 200 or 300 corpses per day, along with cleaning and deporting some 5,000 live people per day.

One of Stangl's first priorities was to increase the disinfestation process, which could no longer keep up with the pace of arrivals. He thus proceeded to build a new delousing facility ("new gas chambers") with 10 separate rooms; this was active already in October of 1942. Stangl made other improvements to the camp, increasing its overall efficiency and effectiveness. Sturdy Colls provides a modified map of the camp in this new phase (Fig. 8.4, p. 215).

All this was propitious, since, between October and November, nearly 300,000 more Jews passed through the facility, yielding another 6,000 to 9,000 dead bodies.

Into 1943, the pace of arrivals, and burials, declined dramatically from the previous highs. January and February had perhaps 40,000 arrivals each month, which dropped further to around 15,000 in March, 10,000 in April, and 5,000 in May. And then arrivals ceased for good. The reason surely had to do with Soviet advances beginning in early 1943 as the tide was turning and they recaptured eastern territory from the Germans. The front was still far from Treblinka, but the signs were ominous, and Jews could likely no longer be shipped much further to the east. As the ability to deport vanished, so did the need for the camp.

Still, we can agree that perhaps as many as 1 million Jews were sent to Treblinka. If the death rate was, say, 3%, then we can estimate that a total of 30,000 Jews died there. This was likely triple the initial estimate, and required some 3,800 cubic meters of grave space – large, but still manageable.

Contrast this with the requirements to bury a full one million victims, as Sturdy Colls and the orthodox historians would have us believe. Above I showed calculations to bury 10,000 bodies in three modest-sized graves (8 x 10 x 5m). If we must now bury 100 times as many bodies, we need *300* such mass graves. And what, in smaller numbers, consumed only 0.1 acre now will require fully 10 acres – nearly the entire area of the so-called death camp! The total volume would be enormous: some 125,000 cubic meters. If Sturdy Colls wished to find the location of the mass graves, she need only walk around at random, poke a stick into the ground, and the chances are very high that she would have found one. Hundreds of mass graves are very easy to find – if they are there.

But there is a huge twist to this story, as I noted at the outset. According to the conventional account, the Germans decided in April 1943 to dig up those 1 million or so dead bodies and burn them all to ash on railroad rails in the open air. The sheer folly of even attempting such a thing beggars belief, and is yet more evidence of the falsity of the standard view. Sturdy Colls wisely defers this whole topic as long as possible; in fact, it is not until some 300 pages into her book that she raises this sticky matter in a serious way.

Diesel Gassing?

But first, she has a more important task: "finding the gas chambers" (Chapter 9). She begins the chapter by again reciting the standard view: that "gas chambers provided the means by which 1.7 million Jews… were exterminated in the Operation Reinhard death camps – Treblinka [ca. 1 million], Belzec [ca. 500,000], and Sobibor [ca. 200,000]" (p. 246). She recounts without dispute some alleged key figures: each of the original three chambers was 5m x 4m (or perhaps 5 x 5), hermetically sealed, and with a hole in the ceiling. She adds

that, into each of these tiny chamber rooms, "estimates vary between seventy-five and eight hundred people" (!) were pushed (p. 253). Above I noted that one average adult requires about 1 square foot of area in which to stand, and these tiny chambers had only, at most, 270 square feet. Thus, it would seem impossible to squeeze more than, say, 300 people into such a room; and yet Sturdy Colls accepts without question the idea that *800 people* – about three per square foot – could fit into each room. Incredible.

Sturdy Colls then displays her grasp of technical matters by describing, and implicitly accepting, preposterous claims about the gassing. Asphyxiation, she says, was achieved both by "drawing air out of the chamber and pumping in carbon monoxide" (p. 254). This did the job, she says, in "as little as five to eight minutes." This idea of drawing air out recalls early claims that a "vacuum" killed the Jews[3] – a claim quickly dropped after the war, along with other equally-preposterous means, such as "steam." But Ms. Sturdy Colls never once mentions these early, now-abandoned methods; she certainly does not want the reader to begin to doubt those many witnesses whose testimonies are so vital to the whole story.[4]

But the central problem here, as I mentioned, is that the gassing engine is most typically described by witnesses as a diesel, and diesel engines put out very little CO gas. A Google AI summary says this: "Diesel exhaust gas is mostly

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[3] Stated by witnesses Abe Kon, Hejnoch Brener and Samuel Rajzman; others opted for a compromise between vacuum and exhaust gas murder by creating a vacuum first, then adding toxic gasses: Henryk Poswolski, Aleksander Kudlik, Henryk Reichman, and Szymon Goldberg. For details on each, see Germar Rudolf's Introduction to this book, table starting on p. 18.

[4] Sturdy Colls cites witness Abraham Krzepicki mentioning steam (p. 265), without addressing the issue. She dismisses steam killings as unverified rumors on p. 288, allegedly circulating mainly in the Soviet press, when in fact steam was the killing method claimed throughout the war and in 1945 by the Polish government (in exile), based on detailed descriptions rather than rumors.

harmless air components, dominated by nitrogen, oxygen, water vapor, and carbon dioxide. Less than 1% of the gas mixture consists of harmful pollutants like nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons. … [Carbon monoxide is] present in small amounts (typically 10 to 500 ppm) due to slight incomplete combustion." Diesels, therefore, are utterly unsuited for homicidal gassing. Regarding this question of engine type, Sturdy Colls says:

> *"An abundance of testimonies describe how an 'engine' or 'motor' was used to generate the* [CO] *gas; while some survivors and guards suggested this engine belonged to a (Soviet) tank* [and thus likely a diesel]*, others referred to it as a 'diesel engine' or 'tractor engine'"* – again, a diesel.

She then quotes from a testimony, given under torture, by a Russian SS man, Nikolay Shalayev, who claimed it was a Russian-made "ordinary four-cylinder engine that ran on petrol," meaning ordinary gasoline; this indeed produces enough CO to be fatal. But this, of course, conflicts with all the diesel claims of witnesses. Sturdy Colls is clearly aware of this whole issue, since she takes some pains to explain all the ways that it might have actually been a gasoline engine. But it is telling, I think, that the word 'diesel' appears *only twice* in the entire book (pp. 255, 272). Clearly this is a sensitive issue for orthodox researchers; it undermines the alleged gassing deaths of 1.7 million Jews, after all. She clearly does not want the reader to start asking troublesome questions about engine type.[5]

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[5] If, for some strange reason, the Germans were intent on using engines for mass murder, they certainly would have used so-called 'producer gas' generators which were widespread at that time. Unlike gasoline engines (which create CO gas as a waste product), producer-gas generators *create* CO, which then is used as fuel for the engine. In fact, they create so much, so rapidly, that they would have been the ideal engine to use for mass gassing. Unfortunately, not a single witness, or Holocaust historian, has ever suggested that the camps used such generators. See Berg 2024 for details.

Finally, I have to note the obvious: If indeed the Germans were able to pack 300 or more people into a tiny, airtight room, *then they didn't need any gas at all.* Just close the door, wait an hour, and everyone would be dead from oxygen depletion. The whole engine-gassing scheme collapses under scrutiny.

For all this, the occasional bit of truth slips from her pen. "It is extremely perplexing," she says at one point, "as to why individuals directly involved in building the camp might offer such different accounts of the gas chambers' appearance" (p. 257). Actually, not perplexing at all: There were in fact *no* homicidal gas chambers, and people who felt compelled to describe such things naturally would vary in their remarks. They might recall a small barracks or power station shed, and having seen such real things, could easily incorporate elements of them into imagined "gas chambers." This, combined with the occasional outright liar, can easily account for the many conflicting descriptions of such chambers.

Striking Paydirt

Where, then, are the remains of the gas chambers? This is the big question and the main reason for Sturdy Colls and her work. So, we are gratified when, finally, on page 258, she begins to provide her "archeological findings" on the chambers. The next ten pages are dedicated to her results related to the "old gas chambers" and their alleged engine room. First she located a large subsoil depression in the large grassy field near the present-day obelisk; there she found brick fragments which, to her, are a good sign because "the only buildings constructed from brick were the gas chambers." Using her GPR, she identified an area 22m x 15m, "consistent with structural remains." She then dug a small trench, finding "an abundance of personal items" – of the sort that

victims might "clandestinely" take to the gas chambers, so she says.

Finding more brick samples, she collected them and sent them off to a chemistry lab for analysis. The lab found that the bricks "had a higher emission rate of carbon monoxide, [which] may indicate the presence of chemically bound CO" (p. 263). In other words, the lab supposedly found that the bricks had been exposed to "artificial" rather than "natural" CO, implying – a gas chamber! On its face, it seems highly dubious that baked-clay bricks can retain signs of their CO exposure after laying in the ground for 80 years. And indeed, Google AI confirms that this is impossible; CO is a volatile gas that does not form lasting chemical bonds with clay minerals. Is she (or her lab) lying to us?

Ironically, both soot and complex hydrocarbons *would* form a lasting bond with brick, and could be detected decades later. But Sturdy Colls did not look for these! (I wonder why…)[6]

A second trench was dug in the same area, searching for the engine room. She found tile fragments, wire fragments, more personal belongings, teeth, and dentures. Nothing was found, however, to indicate the presence of any gassing engine – or any engine of any sort, for that matter.

On, then, to the "new" enlarged gas chambers. Regarding this most-important of topics and Sturdy Colls's long-awaited archeological findings, we are sorely disappointed: she offers us only four pages of discussion. Four pages! In a book of nearly 500 pages. Arguably the single most important revelation she has to offer, the primary reason for her years of work – and the alleged cause of the demise of some 500,000 Jews – all reduced to four pages.

In the lead-up to these results, she again recounts witness testimony, including a "curious detail": that the new cham-

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6 On these issues, see Germar Rudolf's contribution "The Chemistry of Treblinka" in this book.

bers apparently took "at least 45 minutes" to kill, versus the "15 to 20 minutes" for the old. Despite this inefficiency, she states that, "on average, it appears that around 10,000 to 12,000 people were killed per day" during the latter part of 1942. Even for a chronic exaggerator, this is impossible; it would imply between 300,000 and 360,000 per month, or between 1.2 and 1.4 million, just for the final four months of that year. Ridiculous – apparently, even basic math skills elude Ms. Sturdy Colls.

As to the results themselves, she begins with a large area of "reflective material" in the ground, measuring 44m x 20m, which was again "consistent with structural remains." Unfortunately, excavations from 2013 "did not identify any *in situ* building remnants" (p. 274). Two further trenches were dug there in 2017, yielding "very few objects." She did, however, find remains of old "post holes," suggesting that the ground level there was once much lower than today. Exasperated, Sturdy Colls ends this most-vital discussion by noting that "T-II was entirely leveled when the Nazis liquidated the camp," which is why she found nothing. Trying to put a positive spin on things, she speculates that "some of the masonry and items from the area believed to be the Old Gas Chambers could, in fact, have belonged to the New Gas Chambers" (p. 277). Sadly, "[German] efforts to hide the newer killing facilities appear to have been much more extensive than at their earlier counterpart." Well! Those nasty but clever Nazis did such a good job at erasing the evidence that this only proves their cleverness and evilness! For Sturdy Colls, the absence of evidence proves, not that such things never existed, but only that they were fiendishly eliminated. Take that, you deniers!

And yet, in the very next paragraph, she has the gall to state: "Historical and archeological research undertaken at T-II… was able to confirm the exact location of the Old and New Gas Chambers for the first time" (p. 277). So the lying,

deceptive Ms. Sturdy Colls is hell-bent on giving us exactly what her sponsors paid for: the Treblinka gas chambers.

More Vanished Evidence

The final fiasco in this book of fiascoes comes in Chapter 10: "Hidden Crimes." Here we arrive at the final stage of the alleged destruction of the Jews. After burying some 1 million bodies between July 1942 and April 1943, the Germans allegedly had a change of heart and decided to dig up and burn all the bodies – and they allegedly did so, in a period of just four months, using only wood fires and open-air incineration, according to orthodoxy. This is ludicrous on several counts, but for the sake of argument, let's assume this happened. As the story goes, the Germans then dumped the ash of those 1 million corpses back into the empty pits and then filled them with dirt, leveling it all over and planting flowers and vegetables; the end result, after 80 years, is the open green field we see today in Treblinka. (I have been there twice, and walked those fields myself.) Finding these pits is of huge significance to the overall Holocaust story, arguably even more important than finding gas chambers.

If in fact this happened, there would remain today, and easily detectable, disturbed earth corresponding to the many pits that were dug and refilled – a total of some 125,000 cubic meters, as we recall from above. As I noted, these refilled pits would have to exist all over the present-day grassy field, such that one could scarcely avoid finding them, especially with ground-penetrating radar. And any core sample would reveal extensive ash (human and wood), bone fragments, and teeth. This alone could prove the conventional case: just finding anything close to 125,000 cubic meters of disturbed earth refilled with bone fragments and ash. Case closed!

So, what did Sturdy Colls actually find? Chapter 10 opens with more history, followed by discussions of train arrivals,

mass shootings, "revenge killings," "slow death in the gas chambers" (allegedly, some people spent 24 or even 48 hours in the gas chambers, and were still alive!), violence against women, etc. On page 292, she reiterates the burial history and procedure, citing witness claims of large graves of 80m x 20m, or pits that were 30m or 40m across. Again frustrated, Sturdy Colls notes that "the exact number of mass graves that were created… is difficult to discern" (p. 294). (Why? You have a GPR system!) She cites more witnesses, concluding that the likely number was quite small, perhaps only three or four large graves.

Now, if we assume four graves, in order to hold the 1 million bodies, each would have to be over 30,000 cubic meters in size. If we assume a depth of 10m, then the area of each would have to be something like 150m x 20m. This, frankly, is huge: a 60-foot-wide trench, 30 feet deep, and 1.5 times the length of a US football field. And there would be four such monstrosities – all refilled with dirt and ash, and easily detectable. Easy to find, easy to confirm – case closed!

But before revealing her precious archeological evidence, she takes yet more time to explain to the reader the origins of the cremation process. Camp survivor Szmul Rajzman explains that the German SS decided that burying all those bodies was "not such a good idea, because someday those ditches would be dug up" and the evil deed exposed. Sporadic burnings began, she says, in mid-1942, but things did not really heat up until April of 1943, when the Germans allegedly went full-bore on the cremations. Five or six "grates" (or "furnaces," or "roasts") were built with railroad rails, each 10m long, and situated just 0.5m above the ground, to allow space for firewood.

Sturdy Colls then asserts, along with witnesses, that between 1,000 and 3,000 bodies were laid on each pyre, meaning that "12,000 bodies could be burned at once" (actually, if 6 pyres held 3,000 bodies, that would be 18,000 at a time – but Ms. Sturdy Colls is unbothered by such arithmetical

technicalities). The pyres supposedly burned for just five hours before fully consuming their victims.

Lest we be too gullible here, we need to check her assertions. On such a metal pyre, one can place about four corpses per meter of length; a 10m-long rail grid could therefore hold about 40 bodies on one layer. If we tried to stack 1,000 bodies, we would need (1,000 / 40 =) 25 layers – meaning a stack about 25 feet high (about one foot of height per average body). If the reader thinks this is actually possible, I have a bridge to sell you. In reality, five or six layers of decomposing bodies are all that could possibly be stacked up. If we think that the Germans could have placed 3,000 bodies on a single pyre, they would need 75 layers, which is sheer fantasy. Sturdy Colls is passing along nonsense to us in the guise of truth.

She then imparts more nonsense: the Germans allegedly developed new burning techniques, "such as layering women on the bottom of the piles (because they burned faster)" (p. 296). This is absurd and has no basis in reality; it is mere wartime propaganda. She continues, noting that at first the Germans considered using fuel from the gas chambers to aid the burning, but they discovered that "it was easier to burn exhumed corpses without it." Under no circumstances do corpses burn themselves; they always need a fuel source, such as wood, oil, or diesel fuel. (The wood requirements, incidentally, would be gargantuan – something like 175,000 tons of wood to consume a million corpses; but I set that whole issue aside.)

Of the millions of unburned bones (and teeth) that would have inevitably resisted open-air incineration, Sturdy Colls has an explanation: an "ash brigade" was tasked with "crushing burnt bones." The bones were "milled and ground into a flour-like powder," placed in "special bags," and reburied in the pits. Really? Of one million bodies? One million skulls, ground to powder? Two million femurs? Thirty-two million

teeth, ground to dust? In four months? A reply is scarcely necessary; her credibility is zero.

The Findings…

Finally, on page 299, we arrive at the "forensic archeological evidence" for all this digging, burning, and re-burying – again, arguably the single most decisive bit of proof that she might present. Unsurprisingly, we are again disappointed. Sturdy Colls offers us a mere three pages of text, along with a few diagrams.

She begins this small section with a welcome surprise: an open admission of the many difficulties of mass open-air burning. I quote her at length:

> *'In a conversation described by* [Jewish survivor] *Glazar, the work-Jews at Treblinka II considered the problems associated with the complete cremation of human bodies: 'they are trying to find ways to hide the traces; they are burning the corpses. But they aren't going to find it so easy – even one corpse doesn't burn easily, hundreds of thousands of corpses?' Certainly, popular misconceptions exist regarding cremation, in terms of the belief that a body will be totally reduced to ash. As Steven A. Symes et al. note, 'during combustion and with increasing damage to soft tissue and bone, a full spectrum of color changes are observed and range from natural beige, to carbonized (black), gray with blue tints, gray, and then to white, with the last representing full calcination.' Numerous studies by forensic scientists have demonstrated that total eradication of bone requires extremely high temperatures and prolonged exposure to fire. For example, single bodies (of an average weight and height) in indoor crematorium settings typically require temperatures of between 1,600 and 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of at least two to two and a half hours, after which they still need to be pulverized by well-engineered cremulators to reduce them to ash. Hence, multiple bodies require higher temperatures and/or longer exposure to achieve full calcination, after which they too will require further interven-*

> *tions to make them unidentifiable as bone."* (p. 299; footnotes deleted)

All this constitutes a remarkable concession; revisionists have been saying exactly this for years. She continues:

> *"Additionally, Christophe Snoek and R. J. Schulting have shown that the temperatures and duration required for full calcination (turning white) of remains are unlikely to be achieved on outdoor pyres due to the influence of wind, rain, the position of the body on the fire, accelerants used, etc. Surgical implants and teeth are also more likely to withstand hotter and more prolonged burning and thus are more likely to survive. Site visits and archaeological surveys have provided evidence that confirms such trends."* (*ibid.*)

So: We have here an explicit admission, backed by technical footnotes, stating that, practically speaking, it is nearly impossible to quickly incinerate masses of human bodies, let alone *decomposing* bodies. And yet, she implies, it happened all the same – a literal miracle there in the Polish countryside.

But what did she actually find? Areas of "distinctive lichen" covering the ground in the forested parts of the camp (it turns out that her fancy scanning devices are useless in forests); "these areas may well represent ash disposal sites." Sure.

Out in the open grassy areas, she found "a large pit measuring 26m x 17m" (p. 301). Sadly, the depth could not be determined because it exceeded the four-meter limit of her electrical imager and GPR. But this is more obfuscation. I am not a scanning specialist, but I know that the effective depth of GPR systems depends on their frequency; high-frequency scanners are limited to perhaps 4 or 5 meters, but lower-frequency units can go much deeper, to 30 meters or more. Could Sturdy Colls, with her wealthy sponsors, not afford the appropriate scanner?

Let's help her out. If her 26 x 17 pit was 5m deep, it could hold about 17,000 bodies; if 10m deep, about 35,000 bodies. Even at the 10m-depth, the Germans would have

needed 29 such pits to accommodate their 1 million corpses. Once again, easy to find, if they are there.

She then found five more pits, with combined surface area of 1,385 square meters (depth again undetermined). If, as before, all five were 10m deep, they could hold about 110,000 bodies altogether – perhaps 10 percent of the required total.

Crucially, however, she inspected none of these, sampled none, and had no depth measurements. Of these alleged sites, she has literally *no evidence whatsoever*. She is reduced to pleading with the reader to believe her:

> *"Given their location in the area thought to contain most of the mass graves, their size, and their proximity to the memorial, there is a compelling case for arguing that they represent body disposal sites. While it could be argued that they might represent areas of postwar looting activity, their linearity suggests that they likely predated such actions even if they were later affected by them."* (p. 301)

This is virtual surrender. She has nothing.

On the next page, she begs forgiveness of the reader: "Without intrusive activity, it is not possible to conclusively determine the nature of these pits." And "intrusive activity" is prohibited by Jewish law, so it won't be happening any time soon at Treblinka or any other alleged death camp. How terribly convenient.

She closes the chapter with resignation: "For several reasons, it will never be possible to fully chronicle the violent acts and efforts to hide the corpses of the victims at Treblinka-II" (p. 307). In other words, we will *never* find the requisite evidence, so we simply must have faith that it is true.

The Death Knell for Treblinka

In the end, despite a large budget and years of effort, Caroline Sturdy Colls was unable to find or present definitive evidence of any of the key features of an extermination camp:

the gas chambers, the burial pits, or the ash and bone remains. Finding a "gas chamber" was doomed to failure from the start; even if she found intact remains of a brick building with three (or 10) rooms, its purpose would remain speculative. Her attempt to find traces of "exhaust carbon monoxide" on brick fragments is a bad joke at best.

Her study of burials and human remains fares no better. By my rough assessment, her collective evidence shows that, indeed, many thousand people (presumably Jews, although we are uncertain) died in the camp (due to unknown causes), many were buried, and many were cremated. But the combined evidence points to some tens of thousands, at most. We can accept that perhaps 20,000 or 30,000 Jews died at Treblinka, none of whom were killed in a diesel-exhaust gas chamber. While tragic, these deaths are just 2% or 3% of the claimed figures. If the entire "Holocaust" should turn out comparably, then we might have, say, 100,000 or 200,000 total Jewish deaths, rather than "6 million." For any rational person, this would be good news. For a guilt- and power-obsessed Jewish Lobby, however, it is a nightmare.

I think we can see now the fatal flaw in Sturdy Colls's entire project. She never really undertakes to find out *what actually happened*. Instead, she presumes what she is trying to prove: she unquestioningly accepts the entire conventional Treblinka story, with its diesel chambers and 1 million victims. And she then sets out to prove her assumptions – but fails miserably.

Any good detective or crime-scene investigator would go into such a situation objectively and neutrally. Take the measurements, collect the data, consult with witnesses and experts, and then independently construct a likely chain of events. This is what any competent police department does on a daily basis. It gives credibility and impartiality to the outcome. But here, the outcome is already established: "diesel gas chambers," "1 million dead," "buried then burned." No other conclusion is permissible. Thus, when the actual

data makes a mockery of this fiction, the investigator – Ms. Sturdy Colls – is left looking like a fool or a stooge. Or both.

As I suggested in my title to this essay, truth, in the end, was not lost; it was found. Sturdy Colls has failed her Jewish sponsors but done a great service for humanity. She has driven the final nail into the Treblinka coffin. A 16-year-effort to confirm the orthodox story has come to naught; all critical evidence is lacking; the story collapses. Any tales of homicidal gas chambers or of hundreds of thousands of murder victims at Treblinka are nonsense. They lie in the realm of fantasy-fiction. And anyone pushing this fable as the truth – or worse, enforcing it at gunpoint – are contemptible at best and criminal at worst.

We need never accept this fiction as truth, and we need never feel any guilt, or make any amends for it, ever again. Things are looking up – thanks to the intrepid Caroline Sturdy Colls.

The Chemistry of Treblinka

By Germar Rudolf

A few months ago, British forensic archeologist Dr. Caroline Sturdy Colls finally published the long-awaited results of her detailed forensic studies on and around the areas of the former German wartime camps Treblinka I (labor camp) and Treblinka II (alleged extermination camp). The present book features three reviews of the book she published on this, titled *Finding Treblinka*, which has some 350 pages of text. On pages 261 and 263 of her book, we read the following passage:

> *"Although it seemed highly likely at this point that the discovered masonry belonged to the Old Gas Chambers, samples of them were sent to the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń for further tests. Thermal Desorption Spectroscopy (TDS), which measures the absorption of molecules to a surface, revealed that the bricks and mortar had a higher emission rate of carbon monoxide compared to the reference samples tested, which 'may indicate the presence of chemically bound CO [carbon monoxide],' as opposed to carbon monoxide naturally absorbed from the environment.[78] Therefore, it may indicate exposure to carbon monoxide, consistent with the descriptions provided by witnesses about how the gas chambers functioned. The researchers noted that a larger sample size was needed to offer a more detailed profile of the exposure. Excavations being undertaken by the Warsaw University of Science and Technology in 2024-25 may offer the possibility for such examinations."*

Her footnote 78 on page 426 states:

> *"FN 78: Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu, 'Badania Konserwatorskie Ceglanych i Betonowych Obiektów z Dawnego Obozu Pracy I Zagłady w Treblince,' unpublished report, 2013; Caroline Sturdy Colls and Kevin Colls, Finding Treblinka: Archaeological Evaluation, Project no. P13-02 (Centre of Archaeology, Staffordshire University, 2013), 22 and appendix 3."*

Neither of these two sources are publicly accessible, since the Collses' paper titled "Finding Treblinka: Archaeological Evaluation" is only an internal archaeological site evaluation and project report. It is therefore impossible to determine what exactly was analyzed by the unnamed team at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Thorn/Torun, West Prussia, now Poland, and how.

Dr. Sturdy Colls referred to the results of this analytical study already in earlier years.[1] A short while after these earlier brief references were published, Italian historian Carlo Mattogno approached me, pointed out these sources, and asked whether there is any known chemical process binding carbon monoxide firmly in brick and/or mortar, making it detectable after some 70 years of exposure to the elements. My gut reaction to this was: impossible. Not wanting to rely on gut reactions, I did some investigation into the chemistry of carbon monoxide, especially with iron, as I remembered from my university time that carbon monoxide has quite a strong affinity to bind with iron ions. While this turned out to be true, there is no known mechanism to form any long-term-stable compounds similar to those that iron forms with cyanide ions (hexacyanoferrates), which can survive decades.

Transition-metal carbonyls – such as iron pentacarbonyl ($Fe(CO)_5$) – are notoriously volatile, liquid or gaseous at room temperature, and highly unstable in the presence of air, moisture and light. They rapidly decompose and cannot persist for decades in an open environment or buried soil. While

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[1] Sturdy Colls/Colls 2020, p. 16 of the online PDF version; Sturdy Colls/Ehrenreich 2021, also on p. 16 of this online PDF version.

carbon monoxide can form transient compounds upon interacting with iron oxide under pristine laboratory vacuum conditions, these species are highly reactive intermediates. Exposed to humidity, oxygen and soil microbes over 70 years,[2] these loose complexes break down quickly or oxidize almost instantly, forming carbon dioxide in the process.

Because carbon monoxide does not form stable chemical compounds with iron or other components in building materials, the elevated carbon monoxide peaks recorded by Thermal Programmed Desorption (TPD) in forensic archaeological reports cannot be explained by past exposure to carbon monoxide in exhaust gas. I even doubt that this is what the researchers at the Nicolaus Copernicus University claim in their unpublished report. Dr. Sturdy Colls may have misunderstood what they did.

When the Torun researchers detected elevated carbon monoxide during TPD, they most certainly were not liberating intact gas molecules that had been sitting trapped in a film on the surface for decades. Instead, the TPD process heated the brick samples to high temperatures, potentially triggering chemical reactions from permanent, stable carbon sources, such as soot and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), partially oxidizing them to carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.[3] In our case, soot and PAHs in the recovered building material could originate from two sources:

1. A fire that burned down the specific building, containing construction wood. Since the Treblinka Camp experienced an inmate uprising on the 2nd of August 1943 (see Olson 2026a), which led to some if not most of the camp's buildings being burned to the ground, that could explain the deposition of significant amounts of soot.

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[2] Several types of soil microbes digest carbon monoxide; see for instance Lalonde/Constant 2015; Xu *et al.* 2025.

[3] On Thermal Programmed Desorption, see Doll/Shiller 2019.

2. Extended use of engine exhaust, especially if derived from a Diesel engine running under heavy load and/or with severe restrictions to its air intake, as would have been required for diesel executions to work at all.[4] The use of gasoline-engine exhaust, which tends less to the formation of soot and PAHs, would have led to less carbon deposits.

In fact, there is a possible third source: If the brick analyzed was fired in a kiln furnace heated by coal/coke, which is rather likely, then this would have deposited deceptive fossil soot from coal/coke uniformly throughout the brick. Getting a carbon baseline for such a brick would require a brick from the same or a similar kiln with a history clear of any other exposure to carbon contamination.

One test to verify whether such TPD-exuded carbon monoxide in excess of any baseline is from engine-exhaust soot/PAHs or from soot/PAHs stemming from the building burning down, would be the detection of any residual radioactive Carbon 14 (^{14}C). ^{14}C has a half-life of roughly 5,730 years. It is constantly created in the upper atmosphere, induced by violent nuclear reactions caused by high-energy cosmic radiation. As a result, the concentration of ^{14}C in the biosphere is rather stable (roughly one part per trillion).

Therefore, lumber from recently felled trees used for a building has exactly that amount of ^{14}C. Being radioactive, the amount can be detected rather reliably. Soot and PAHs derived from fossil fuel, on the other hand, have been excluded from the biological carbon cycle for millions of years, enough to make all ^{14}C decay. Hence, soot/PAHs derived from fossil fuel has no ^{14}C at all.

The trick is to test the carbon gases (monoxide and dioxide) coming out of those samples during TPD-testing for any ^{14}C-induced radioactivity (beta radiation of 156 KeV). If there is none ("dead carbon"), it is from fossil fuel. If there is

[4] It still would have taken hours to murder this way; see Berg 2024.

any, it is at least partially from recently alive carbon sources (burned lumber). The exact amount of ^{14}C could even determine the ratio of the two (radiocarbon-based source apportionment of black carbon). If it sits at one part per trillion, which is the radioactivity level expected for living material (biomass), then there is no engine-exhaust-derived carbon deposit detectable. However, this probably requires more sample material than is available.

Since TPD is a destructive sledge-hammer method of releasing any carbon deposit in porous building materials, other better analytical methods would be as follows:

1. Gas Chromatography & Mass Spectroscopy

It would have been smarter to grind up the samples and subject them to a combined gas-chromatography mass-spectroscopy analysis (GC-MS), which can detect the type of carbon present in the samples, making it possible to distinguish between soot/PAHs deposits from wood fires or fossil-fuel fires:

– Certain monosaccharide derivatives (levoglucosan, mannosan, and galactosan) are created *only* via the high-temperature pyrolysis and incomplete combustion of cellulose and hemicellulose (wood and plants). If GC-MS detects robust levels of them, the soot is definitively biomass-derived (e.g., from a structural wood fire). It cannot be produced by burning gasoline or diesel fuels, which lack cellular plant walls (see *e.g.* Simoneit *et al.* 1999; Hu *et al.* 2013).
– On the other hand, certain highly durable, complex molecular hydrocarbons ("chemical fossils" such as hopanes and steranes) present in crude oil and refined petroleum products are an unambiguous signature of fossil-fuel combustion (Cass 1998).

– Alternatively, a combination of GC-MS and ^{14}C detection can be used as well (Hou *et al.* 2021).

2. Inductively Coupled Plasma & Mass Spectrometry

In contrast to wood fires of brick kilns, engines always deposit metallic byproducts alongside soot. Inductively coupled plasma analysis with subsequent mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) can detect inorganic trace elements mixed into the carbon:

– Engine exhaust soot typically contains elevated markers from engine wear, spark plug erosion, and fuel/lubricant additives utilized in 1940s motor mechanics, such as lead, zinc, phosphorus, barium and copper. Especially indicative would be any lead traces, as lead additives were strictly limited to gasoline fuels, but never added to diesel fuels. Hence, elevated lead concentrations would indicate exposure to gasoline-engine exhaust, whereas the lack of it would exclude them.
– Wood-fire soot is characterized by the complete lack of elevated heavy-metal traces, but would contain elevated levels of alkaline and earth-alkaline metals, such as potassium, calcium and magnesium.

Other methods detecting structural and optical features that are different for soot from engine exhaust versus that originating from wood fires could be added to the list, such as Raman Spectroscopy and Optical Absorption Fingerprinting.

While I have a PhD-level background as a chemist, I am not an expert on any of the issues addressed here. However, applying artificial intelligence on this particular problem quickly yields some of the results laid out here. Caution needs to be practiced when using AI, however. I always chase down any sources given by the AI answers to make sure they back up the claims made, which they sometimes do

not do. In the present case, AI initially mixed up carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, which is an egregious error. It also made some untenable claims to make Sturdy Colls's study look good, which it later retracted, after I had cornered it step by step with its own answers backed up by reliable sources.

While it is true that those AI resources were not at Dr. Sturdy Colls's disposal in 2013 when submitting her samples to the unnamed research team at Nicolaus Copernicus University, such an excuse is no longer valid. Anyone can obtain the above results from any major AI engine, exposing the technique used by the Torun researchers as amateurish.

After chasing Google AI around for some 6 hours, I finally had it compile a list of possible analytical methods, together with sample requirement and possible limitations, that can be applied to the challenge at hand. They can be used as a "methodological critique" of Sturdy Colls's flawed analytical approach, as Google AI put it. See the table at the end of this paper.

Previously, I had an exchange with another Polish team of scientists in 1994/95, that had done some forensic research on Auschwitz (Rudolf 2017a). They, too, exhibited a rather amateurish, if not to say fraudulent attitude. I have no idea what the average educational level of Polish forensic scientists is, but this track record of incompetence combined with an apparent attempt at deceiving the public is deeply concerning.

Anyone attempting in the future to analyze samples of building material recovered from the area of the former camps at Treblinka, Bełżec and/or Sobibór should consider doing more-professional, much-more-revealing analyses of the type suggested above, so that we can finally get some definitive answers – presuming that they are honestly seeking the truth and not merely trying to confirm some preordained result.

Analytical Technique	Best Target Analytes	Material Sample Requirements	Key Potential Limitations
Organic Molecular Tracers (GC-MS)	Levoglucosan, Mannosan, Galactosan, Hopanes, Steranes	10–100 mg of powder drilled from brick/mortar pores; requires solvent extraction.	– Biodegradation: Extreme moisture or bacteria can degrade sugar tracers over 70+ years. – Contamination: Modern plasticizers or fuels introduced during excavation can corrupt readings.
Raman Spectroscopy	G-band and D-band carbon structural frameworks	Intact fragments or micro-flakes; non-destructive to the surface area being lased.	– Fluorescence Interference: Clay minerals, plaster binders, or organic humic acids from soil can fluoresce and blind the detector. – Heterogeneity: Highly localized beam requires scanning dozens of spots to get a statistically valid average.
Trace Heavy Metal Profiling (SEM-EDS / ICP-MS)	Pb, Zn, Ba, P, Cu (Fossil); K, Ca, Mg (Biomass)	SEM-EDS: Small intact chip (< 1 cm). ICP-MS: 10–50 mg digested in trace-metal-grade acid.	– Soil Leaching: Heavy elements from ground water can migrate into porous buried bricks over 70 years. – Background Noise: Bricks naturally contain wild baseline variations of iron, calcium, and potassium depending on the original clay pit source.
Optical Absorption (Aethalometer Model)	Brown Carbon (UV-absorbers) vs. Black Carbon	Liquid suspension created by sonicating soot particles out of crushed matrix.	– Mineral Dust Interference: Iron oxide (Fe2O3) inherently present in red clay bricks also absorbs light heavily in the UV range, mimicking brown carbon. – Extraction Efficiency: Difficult to physically detach soot stuck deep in vitrified clay pores.
Dual-Carbon Isotope Fingerprinting (^{13}C and ^{14}C)	Radiocarbon abundance and stable carbon ratios	10–50 mg of isolated elemental carbon carbonized and graphitized via AMS.	– The Wood-Gas Loophole: If engines burned biomass (*Holzvergaser*) instead of petroleum, the ^{14}C clock reads identical to a building fire. – Coal-Fired Bricks: Brick factories historically used coal (100% "dead" fossil carbon) to fire kilns, embedding deceptive fossil soot uniformly into the raw material.

Colls Digs a Deeper Hole

By Thomas Olson

The last few years have seen a minor boom in Treblinka scholarship. In 2024, Jacob Flaws's *Spaces of Treblinka* and the Treblinka Museum's *Treblinka Warns and Reminds!* were released. This year has already delivered three new titles: Chad Gibbs's *Survival at Treblinka*, Chris Webb's latest update to *The Treblinka Death Camp*, and the subject of this article, Caroline Sturdy Colls's *Finding Treblinka: Forensic and Archaeological Discoveries*. It is a veritable Second Treblinka Gold Rush. *Finding Treblinka* is the first English-language history to examine in detail both Treblinka I (labor camp) and Treblinka II ("extermination camp"). Colls integrates documentary research with her own and others' field work since 2010. The book presents a standard mainstream history of both camps, and Colls cites a number of published and archival sources. Her discussion of the early history of the Treblinka I labor camp connects it to events throughout the larger geographic region. Numerous maps, diagrams, figures, and photos aid the reader in following her archaeological discussions.

The historical narrative is clear, and the book represents something close to a paragon of mainstream Holocaust historiography – comprehensive, archivally broad, and narratively straightforward. That is both its strength and its limitation. *Finding Treblinka* offers value to scholars of the Treblinka camps, and Colls is mostly careful in framing her archaeological conclusions, although she tends to oversell some of

her field work. Her decision to treat each camp separately, while geographically logical, comes at a cost: the historical narrative becomes less cohesive.

David Skrbina's paper "Truth Lost, Truth Found" (earlier in the present book) covers the book's structure, the history of the camps, and the mainstream narrative of the bath-house-gassing-burial-cremation sequence. Instead of reiterating much of that content, this review will focus on how Colls contextualizes witnesses and testimony, as these serve as the foundation of her investigation of each camp. Her treatment of documentary evidence raises important questions about how historians continue to handle various aspects of witness statements.

Piling Up Atrocities

Despite the array of sources, many are primarily utilized for lurid atrocity propaganda. Throughout, the book suffers from a focus on atrocities, with several chapters containing little else than long lists of beatings, executions, and assaults carried out by Nazis and "Trawniki men" (non-German camp guards).[1] Actual history gets buried under the unrelenting violence reported by numerous witnesses.

For instance, Chapter 3, "A Landscape of Violence," details dozens of instances of violence at the Treblinka I labor camp. These include executions of sick inmates, trampling by horse, shootings, "torturous marches," beatings with a wide variety of blunt instruments, stabbings, dog attacks, a steamroller, "shooting games," drunken beatings, various forms of sexual violence, "the cage," the "alley of death," the "third tower," and more. Chapter 10 is a similar list of atrocities covering Treblinka II, which also includes gas chambers

[1] "Trawniki men" refers to foreign auxiliary troops who were trained at the German concentration camp in Trawniki, Poland and used as guards at various other camps

(utilizing diesel, gasoline, chemical liquids, chloride, and bleaching powder), the "death bench," standing in the freezing cold, hangings, mass shootings, and more. Interestingly, the only method she said was "never verified" is the lethal use of steam and hot water (p. 288).

Other than punishing and killing Poles, Jews, and others, it is not clear in Colls's telling why Germany found the Treblinka sites important, especially the labor camp. Colls refers to the nearby work sites, but the main activity of the camp, in her estimation, was murdering several dozen inmates per day, while requesting more inmates be sent to the camp for labor important to the German war effort (p. 107).

This relentless catalog of violence – what Gary Weissman has called the "sanctimonious veneration of horror" – displaces the kind of analysis that would make Treblinka intelligible as a historical phenomenon, curtailing rather than encouraging critical thinking about the camps' function and context. The reader comes away being exposed to what witnesses accuse the Nazis of doing, but not why the camps existed in the first place, how they fit into the broader SS economic apparatus, or what made them function beyond sadism and murder. The book's subtitle promises "forensic and archaeological discoveries," yet her documentary eye is trained almost exclusively on brutality and violence, ignoring labor and logistics of the camp complex.

Burying the Economic & Labor History

The labor itself is a missing component of her history, despite Germany's extensive use of forced labor during the war years. Colls references several work locations the inmates were sent to, but mostly in passing. Instead of being just a camp for the gravel quarry workers, some inmates would travel to Małkinia (a railway junction and town north of Treblinka), work on construction projects in the local area, and

work on nearby farms. The Organization Todt supervised the workers at Małkinia (pp. 31-33). This is the extent of her discussion of the economic context of Treblinka.

The quarry's connection to DEST, the major SS company that ran other quarries and brickworks throughout the SS concentration camp system, is only briefly mentioned (p. 33), but not that the Treblinka II staff eventually took over the operation of the gravel quarry.[2] Sara Berger referenced documents indicating that Theodor van Eupen, commandant of Treblinka I, attempted to put Franz Stangl under his command from Małkinia.[3] Colls cites Berger's book numerous times in her history of Treblinka II, but not these inter-camp connections and possible connections to other locations in the region (notes to Chapter 7).

Colls does not bring any of this research forward or even acknowledge these connections. If Treblinka II absorbed operation of the quarry, it means the camps were not just geographically adjacent but potentially shared economic interests. This is an instance where the separate treatment of each camp undermines her ability to provide a cohesive history of the camp complex, leaving an explanatory gap where the documentary record indicates the camps were more tightly integrated.

If Colls's treatment of the economic context is thin, her handling of the sources that anchor her narrative shortchanges the reader in a different way. The historical foundation is built on eyewitness statements, yet those statements are rarely subjected to the source criticism that historians routinely apply to documentary evidence.

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2 Mattogno/Graf 2023, p. 115.

3 Berger 2014, section "Außennetze I: Einbindung in den deutschen Besatzungsapparat."

Noninvasive Treatment of Sources

Eyewitness testimony is generally taken at face value, with relatively little acknowledgment of contradictions between accounts, why she chose one version over another, and the circumstances under which many statements were produced.

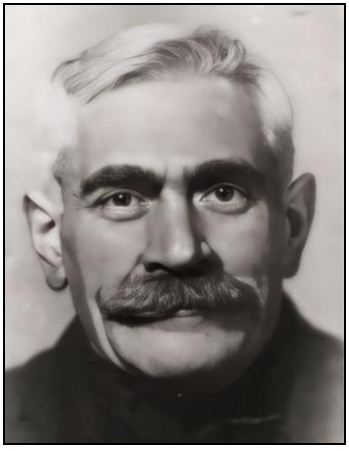
For example, when discussing the excavation and cremation of corpses in mass graves at Treblinka II, Colls quotes Jankiel Wiernik's 1945 statement that Heinrich Himmler visited the camp in late January or early February 1943 (p. 296). However, she does not acknowledge that, in the booklet attributed to Wiernik and published in 1944, he relates this to "the period when the Germans talked a lot about Katyn," which is consistent with a late March or early April dating. This earlier work further states that the Katyn discovery "made Himmler decide to visit Treblinka personally and to give orders that henceforth all the corpses of inmates should be cremated" (Donat 1979, p. 169).

Directly after her use of Wiernik's 1945 statement, she also writes that "Others have argued that the visit did not take place until late February / early March 1943" (p. 296). She does not reveal that Wiernik himself is one of these "others," nor does she explain why she considers his 1945 statement more credible than his 1944 booklet, despite referencing that document many times elsewhere.

This discrepancy matters because Wiernik's 1944 booklet "One Year in Treblinka" is one of the earliest and most widely cited sources on Treblinka II. If Colls is going to privilege his later, post-war statement over his more contemporaneous account, she owes the reader an explanation. She offers none, which suggests a pattern of using testimony as a grab-bag of factoids rather than as a body of evidence that requires contextualization and discernment.

That pattern is further evident in her treatment of the 1944 Soviet investigations of T-I and T-II, which she covers only superficially, noting when and which groups investigat-

ed the camps, but providing little substantial context. Possibly the most important omission is that, by mid-August 1944, the Red Army investigators had a copy of Wiernik's "One Year in Treblinka," had translated it, and that numerous witnesses echo that work to a significant degree.[4]



Jankiel Wiernik

Colls refers to the Soviet estimation of 3 million victims in Treblinka (p. 152), but does not mention that Wiernik's book uses the phrase "approximately 3.5 million."[5] Despite citing a number of the interrogation protocols from these Soviet investigations, she does not highlight that numerous witnesses gave the same exact figure or similar numbers like "no less than 3 million."[6]

She references Abram Goldfarb's first interrogation protocol numerous times, especially when discussing the "Old Gas Chambers" (pp. 250-252). Goldfarb's testimony is highly reminiscent of Wiernik's book, and Goldfarb even mentions knowing "Yakov Vernik" being the "author of the brochure 'A Year in Treblinka.'" Goldfarb, after escaping Treblinka, claimed to have hidden in the woods until the territory was captured by the Red Army, so would have had little

4 Pachaljuk 2021, pp. 153f.

5 Donat 1979; the reference to the "approximately 3.5 million corpses" is contained in the Polish original. The English translations either do not mention a number or reduce it to half a million.

6 Pachaljuk 2021. Soviet witnesses using figures of 3 or 3.5 million include Bronia Teperman, Tanhun Grinberg, Franciszek Ząbecki and Stanisław Kon.

independent opportunity to acquire a copy of Wiernik's brochure.[7]

Colls treats these two witnesses as independent and their statements as corroborative of each other. At one point, she writes "Wiernik echoes Goldfarb," but the reverse is the case: at his interrogation, the Soviets already had a copy of Wiernik's book, Goldfarb mentions Wiernik and his book by name, and his interrogation protocol is highly similar to Wiernik's work.

During her discussions of each camp, she mentions the Red Army requested that the Soviet Extraordinary State Commission (ChGK) conduct investigations of the Treblinka camps, but does not reveal whether they conducted any investigations (pp. 121, 152-153). In fact, ChGK interviewed numerous witnesses in October 1944 and wrote two draft reports dated December. Over several interrogation protocols and reports, it was determined that up to 1,000 citizens of the United States and Great Britain were deported from Warsaw to be killed in the Treblinka gas chamber as some of the first victims of the camp. Eight witnesses provided a variety of evidence regarding this, including seeing notices posted in the Warsaw ghetto, speaking with US/British citizens at Treblinka, and finding American and British passports, postcards, and university diplomas among the personal effects of the victims at Treblinka.[8] Despite referencing Pachaljuk's Russian-language book on Treblinka which contains the ChGK report and interrogations, Colls does not mention this investigation at all, concluding that archival restrictions make it difficult to conclude if ChGK carried out additional exhumations of graves at the labor camp (p. 121).

The unreliability of Soviet interrogation protocols and reports has been well-known for decades, but Colls does not

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7 *Ibid.*, Document 2.7. Wiernik's book was published by the Polish underground in Warsaw around May 1944.

8 *Ibid.*, Documents 2.16-2.25, 3.7.

address this issue in any depth. Marian Sanders has observed the "artificial quality" of NKVD interrogation reports, writing that "witnesses rarely deviated from the subject, an indication that their words may have been dictated by the NKVD" (Sanders 1995, p. 212). Vadim Birstein has also pointed out that "investigations conducted by SMERSH officers were usually unprofessional and cases were generally falsified."[9]

This does not give Colls pause before referencing SMERSH's investigations of "Trawniki men" from Treblinka II.[10] One of the Trawniki guards on trial confirmed Wiernik's account of the camp, and "much of their report centered on quotations from Wiernik's" brochure (p. 163). She utilizes the interrogations and maps of the Trawniki guards throughout her book as corroboration of the established narrative of the camp without examining the circumstances under which these interrogations may have been done.

Across *Finding Treblinka*, Colls treats witness testimony as though the words on the page correspond directly to events in the past, unmediated by the circumstances of their production, the politics of their collectors, or the motivations of their speakers. She does not ask whether the Soviet interrogators, who possessed a translation of Wiernik's brochure, might have steered witnesses toward confirming it. She does not ask how Goldfarb, who had been hiding in the forest for nearly a year, could have independently arrived at the same detailed narrative as Wiernik, or how he came to be familiar with the title of a secret brochure printed weeks ago by the Warsaw underground. She does not ask why multiple wit-

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9 Birstein 2013, p. 235. SMERSH was the Soviet counter-intelligence organization during the latter part of the war with Germany. Two SMERSH reports on the Treblinka "death camp," available from the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation (FSB), claim there were 5 million and 7 million victims. http://www.fsb.ru/fsb/history/archival_material/Treblinka.htm.

10 Non-German auxiliary troops who were trained at the Trawniki concentration camp and used as guards at other camps.

nesses converged on the same improbable "3.5 million" figure. She simply uses portions of their statements while ignoring any remotely troubling context. This is not source criticism; she is mining sources for their value as confirmation bias.

Scavenging the Witnesses

Her superficial treatment of investigations and testimony extends to the witnesses themselves. She spends a disproportionate amount of time on the personal and professional backgrounds of the SS at the Treblinka camps. Irmfried Eberl, the first commandant of Treblinka II, receives several paragraphs of biographical details (pp. 185-186). The same is true for Franz Stangl, second commandant, and Kurt Franz, deputy commandant (pp. 206-207). Theodor van Eupen, commandant of Treblinka I, and his deputy Karl Prefi are also fleshed out (pp. 21-22).

By contrast, the survivor-witnesses are treated as repositories of accusations and atrocities whose lives outside the camp experience are virtually *terra incognita*. This is somewhat understandable, as detailing the backgrounds of the Jewish and Polish witnesses would reveal that many of them were partisans, ghetto fighters, and members of underground organizations.

Jankiel Wiernik was a member of the Bund, a Jewish socialist party in Poland, and potentially an underground communist infiltrator, which was not uncommon in interwar Poland (Schatz 1991, p. 63). In the 1930s, his involvement in an illegal communist printing operation was discovered by authorities in Warsaw (Olson 2025). During the war, Wiernik was a high-ranking member of Zegota, the underground



Jakub (Abraham) Krzepicki

Council to Aid Jews, and distributed money to Jews in Warsaw hiding on the Aryan side of the city (Olson 2026b).[11]

Jakub (Abraham) Krzepicki was a member of the Polish army in 1939 and spent time in a German POW camp in Lublin. He worked with Rachel Auerbach of the Warsaw underground Oyneg Shabes group to record one of his two Treblinka accounts, and died fighting as a ŻOB (Jewish Combat Organization) member in the 1943 Warsaw Ghetto Uprising (Olson 2026b).

Oskar Strawczyński was interrogated twice by the Soviet Extraordinary State Commission regarding Treblinka, where he related seeing evidence of British and US citizens' presence in the camp.[12] After escaping in August 1943, he joined a partisan group of ŻOB refugees and wrote his account of Treblinka titled "Ten Months in Treblinka."[13]

Franciszek Ząbecki was a member of two detachments of the Polish Home Army, which was declared illegal by the Soviets (Birstein 2013, p. 283). He was fortunate not to be imprisoned, deported or shot by SMERSH or the NKVD.

Colls treats these witnesses as isolated individuals whose lives began and ended with their Treblinka experiences.

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11 Engelking 2024, p. 51; Mattogno 2021, pp. 146f. Janina Bukolska was another high-ranking member of Zegota and wrote a report titled "The Treblinka death camp." Her office assistant in Warsaw and lifelong friend after the war was Rachel Auerbach, Oyneg Shabes member and recorder of Krzepicki's second account.

12 Pachaljuk 2021, Document 2.18.

13 Strawczyński 1948, p. 188. Similar to Jankiel Wiernik's draft and one of Krzepicki's testimonies, Strawczyński's surviving account is written in multiple hands, of which only four pages (of 165) may be his handwriting.



Oskar Strawczyński

However, in the immediate postwar period, many of the same people continued their wartime efforts through the commemoration and documentation of Treblinka. Wiernik, Strawczyński and nearly thirty other survivors formed an association of former inmates, living together or meeting on several occasions. At one documented gathering, more than a dozen survivors gave collective testimony to Rachel Auerbach, representing the newly established Central Jewish Historical Commission (Donat 1979, pp. 27, 267). These overlapping networks of resistance, survivor organization and historical documentation are absent from Colls's treatment.

This asymmetry is revealing. The SS men receive biographies because their careers can be traced and the litany of atrocities spares none of them. The Jewish and Polish witnesses receive no such treatment because their lives before and after Treblinka are more complex: they were partisans, underground operatives, political activists, soldiers in resistance movements. To acknowledge this would be to acknowledge that their testimonies may not have been those of neutral observers and martyrs, but products of political commitment, survival strategies and postwar circumstances. It is easier to treat them as conduits for accusations against the Nazis, but that ease comes at the cost of historical honesty.

Toeing the Mainstream Line

To be clear, *Finding Treblinka* is not without genuine contributions. It provides a clear summary of archaeological investigations since 2010, and Colls's archival reach, especially into Soviet interrogations and reports, is broader than any previous English-language study. In many respects, it is a near-perfect example of the mainstream approach to Holocaust history. If her goal was to produce a standard, comprehensive account of Treblinka that incorporates the latest available sources, Colls has succeeded admirably. The trouble is that the standard itself is flawed: the mainstream approach produces books that retread the same ground.

Colls gives us new archaeological data, fresh maps and a more detailed account of both camps than any previous English-language work. But she gives us these positive contributions without the critical framework that would make them historically meaningful. The economy that the labor camp impacted is barely explored; the Soviet investigations that produced so many of her sources are superficially examined; the witnesses who anchor her history are treated as repositories of atrocity rather than as complex individuals with their own motivations and perspectives. Colls has assembled the broadest archive of Treblinka sources yet gathered in English, but a comprehensive archive is not a critical one. When contradictory testimony is unresolved, when Soviet documents are treated as independent corroboration despite internal evidence suggesting otherwise, when survivor accounts are stripped of their authors' biographies, the resulting history acquires a false reliability. It reads as settled precisely where it has been left unexamined.

This is not a flaw unique to Colls. It is the default mode of a field that has long treated testimony as raw material for accusations rather than as evidence requiring the same scrutiny applied to any other historical source. *Finding Treblinka* does not correct that habit so much as extend it to the field

of archaeology. The field work done at the Treblinka sites is, by her own account, deliberately superficial, minimally invasive, and respectful of Jewish religious strictures. Her historical method is noninvasive in a similar sense: it skims the surface of testimony without digging into its origins, authors, or contexts. Neither the ground at the sites nor the long-established historical narrative are disturbed through her approach.

Overall, the book is less a revolution than a consolidation – a valuable one, but one that leaves the essential work of critical source analysis still to be done. If historians are to do more than delve into archives for fresh, contextless horror, they will need to bring a sharper critical eye to the very sources that have formed the backbone of the literature on the Nazi camps. Despite its promises, Colls's book breaks little new ground.

Colls's Fictitious Discoveries, Omissions and Misrepresentations

By Carlo Mattogno

Caroline Sturdy Colls's new book, titled *Finding Treblinka: Forensic and Archaeological Discoveries* (2026; single page numbers in my text from there), which received an excellent review by David Skrbina earlier in this book, fully confirms the vacuity of the British forensic archaeologist's research, which I had documented in detail in my critique of her previous writings.[1] Despite the use of the most advanced technologies, her work appears superficial and amateurish; as for the results, they are clearly far inferior to those obtained at Bełżec and Sobibór by the Polish archaeologist Andrzej Kola using a simple hand-held auger.

1. False Assumption

Caroline Sturdy Colls's forensic results are completely invalidated by a very serious initial error: When Sturdy Colls visited the former campgrounds in 2010, she assumed that its condition, in terms of soil stratification, was identical to that of 1943, when the Germans abandoned the camp. However, this does not correspond to reality at all, and she knew this perfectly well.

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[1] Mattogno 2024, pp. 252–277; English: Mattogno 2021, pp. 246–269. Double page numbers cited in this text: the first refers to the Italian, the second to the English edition of this book.

On November 6, 1945, Judge Z. Łukaszkiewicz drafted a "Report on the Judicial Activities Conducted on Site During the Investigation into the Treblinka Death Camp" regarding his inspection of the camp. He described his observations as follows (p. 244/238f.):

> *"The entire terrain of the camp is currently covered with holes, pits and craters* [*dołkami, dołami i lejami*] *of various sizes. They can be found everywhere, even in places covered by the forest, however they are grouped more densely in the hill described in Point 2, where, in an area of about 2 hectares, every part of the ground is literally covered with them. The depth of some craters reaches 7 meters, the diameter to 25 meters. Near the craters there are unexploded airplane bombs and artillery shells, as well as numerous pieces of shrapnel. The mayor of the village of Wólka Okrąglik explains that the holes and pits were made by the local population in search of gold and jewelry, while the craters were caused by the bursting of airplane bombs and shells by Red Army soldiers, who were stationed at the Kosów Lacki Railway Station."*

On November 7, 1945, a delegation from the Central Jewish Historical Commission also visited Treblinka. In January 1946, Rachel Auerbach, who had been a member of the delegation, wrote about it (p. 265/239):

> *"All kinds of scavengers and marauders come here in droves, shovels in hand. They dig, search, and ransack; they sift the sand, they drag parts of half-rotten corpses from the earth, bones and scattered refuse in the hope that they may come upon at least a coin or a gold tooth. These human jackals and hyenas bring along live artillery shells and unexploded bombs. They explode several of them at once, tearing huge craters into the desecrated, blood-drenched soil which is comingled with the ashes of Jews."*

In an article published in 2008, Piotr Głuchowski and Marcin Kowalski described the devastation of the grounds of the former Treblinka Camp, beginning in 1944, by hordes of diggers searching for valuables (p. 265/257f.):



Caroline Sturdy Colls (right) digging in the soils of the former Treblinka campgrounds. (Taken from p. 13 of her 2026 book.)

> *"Jackals in human form cut holes in the sacred ground. In the autumn of 1944, Ukrainian and Russian guards appeared again in Treblinka – this time in the service of Stalin. With their arrival, the village excavations turned into an industry. The Soviets brought mines and unexploded shells from the airport located 10 km away in Ceranów. The charge was buried in a mass grave, the Soviets detonated it, and Jewish corpses flew through the air.* […] *The area has been dug and searched, the pits are 10 meters deep,* […]*."*

Sturdy Colls was not unaware of these facts; on the contrary, she confirms them and documents them further. Vasilli Kostikov, one of the first Soviet soldiers to arrive at Treblinka, recounted the work of clearing the area of mines, and stated that the mines "were exploded on the spot." These activities were confirmed by Dominik Kucharek, Józef Kermisz and Martin K. A. Morgan (pp. 153f.). Sturdy Colls admits (p. 153):

> *"These acts would have undoubtedly caused considerable landscape change."*

Regarding Łukaszkiewicz's investigations, she notes (pp. 167f.):

> *"It was also noted that many pits characterized the aforementioned 'hill,' some of which had been created by 'aerial bombs and shells,' others by 'locals looking for gold and valuables.'"*

She reports that "[a]n identified bomb crater was excavated, first to a depth of 6m and then to a depth of 7m" (p. 168), and confirms what I noted above (p. 169):

> *"Various excavations also took place on November 11 within visible bomb craters, the largest of which was 25 meters in diameter and 6 meters deep."*

Again, in early April 1947, representatives of the Central Jewish Historical Commission found "10m deep holes" in Treblinka (p. 174).

Sturdy Colls then refers to "areas of postwar looting activity" (p. 301) and "a bomb detonation" (p. 142), but she also lets slip an even more serious admission (p. 177):

> *"Certainly, the geophysical surveys that my team and I undertook revealed significant disturbance across the full extent of the site, making it difficult at times to distinguish between contemporary and postabandonment deposits. However, as we will see, this was not impossible."*

However, this was so only thanks to purely conjectural interpretations, as we shall see.

Later on, she is even more explicit (p. 294):

> *"The exact number of mass graves that were created across the whole camp landscape is difficult to discern, especially given the amount of ground disturbance and looting that took place from the end of 1943 onward."*

Had she taken these acts of destruction and looting into account, it is obvious that the very idea of a *non-invasive* investigation of the current site of the former Treblinka Camp – based on the presence of mere "anomalies" in the soil stratification – would have seemed nonsensical.

A serious investigation, aimed at ascertaining the truth rather than confirming ideology, would have regarded such an

investigation not as an end in itself, but as a preliminary mapping of soil anomalies in preparation for a series of excavations that would reveal whether these anomalies were attributable to the activities mentioned above or to actual objects (ruins of buildings and mass graves).

This demonstrates that Sturdy Colls was fully aware from the very beginning that her non-invasive investigations could not lead to any real discoveries. Consequently, this attests to their nature as mere Holocaust *fiction* set in the former Treblinka Camp, whose purpose is all too clear, even if never explicitly stated in the book.

As early as 2015, she had in fact written that "[u]ncovering and presenting the physical evidence of the Holocaust has a role to play in combating Holocaust revisionism and denial in all of its forms" (p. 267/259). In her eyes, it evidently does not matter if this "physical evidence" is purely fictitious.

2. Flawed Method

To this false assumption, Sturdy Colls adds a fallacious method consisting of a systematic diversion aimed at presenting her insubstantial findings as evidence *unequivocally* supporting the "extermination camp" hypothesis. For her, the discovery of very small quantities of bones and ashes, a few intact corpses and (alleged) mass graves represent "traces of extermination" (p. 177):

> *"Hence, the traces of extermination had not disappeared."*

The various items found on the former campgrounds and carefully described in her Chapter 11 become the "traces of the murdered" (p. 308, title of the chapter in question). On p. 236, she publishes a photograph from that period showing "(bottom right) one of the mechanical excavators used to dig mass graves and exhume corpses." An excavator also ap-

pears in the photograph on p. 251, again in reference to the "death camp."

Sturdy Colls was well aware that there was a huge sand quarry at Treblinka I, since she mentions it frequently (pp. 283, 294, 296, 297) and even publishes one of her own photographs of it from 2017 (p. 21). Over a couple of pages, she also describes the work carried out there (pp. 31-33), but carefully omits to mention that it was performed precisely by excavators.

In our book on Treblinka, Jürgen Graf and I documented that the supply of sand was managed by the "Sonderkommando Treblinka."[2] Just the two documents we published show deliveries of 130 railcars of sand,[3] which certainly could not have been excavated and loaded by hand. According to Sturdy Colls, however, the excavators were used exclusively to dig mass graves and exhume corpses.

The most absurd attempt at misdirection, however, concerns the discovery of objects near the alleged remains of the "gas chambers" – the existence of which, as I will clarify immediately, she has not proven at all, but has merely hypothesized. She states that Józef Kermisz of the Central Jewish Historical Commission wrote that he and his colleagues "found the remains of the gas chambers, including pipes, wires, and ducts that would have been attached to the ceiling, and even the tiles that were used to imitate a bathhouse" (p. 174). However, all she is able to show are two photographs from that period. The first bears the following caption (p. 175, Figure 6.11A.):

> *"Mr. Zilberberg, Dr. Nachman Blumental, Dr. Józef Kermisz, and an unknown man standing behind a probable pipe"!*

In the other photograph (p. 176, Figure 6.12.), one can see above a tile a pipe with a device attached to its end that looks very similar to a suction strainer for wells (German: *Saugkorb*)

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2 Mattogno/Graf 2023, pp. 115f.
3 *Ibid.*, Documents 16f., pp. 342f.

– which Thomas Kues discussed with great insight (Mattogno/Kues/Graf 2015, pp. 874f.). The former camp's well supplied, among other things, the camp showers, which obviously also required plumbing. On page 186, Sturdy Colls herself refers to such a device ("suction strainers for wells"), but without any comment. In her caption, she explains the aforementioned photograph as follows:

> *"A tile and pipework believed to have been from the gas chambers at Treblinka II, discovered during the second visit by Dr. Józef Kermisz in April 1947."*

She then mentions the well-known request for materials from camp commander Eberl dated June 19, 1942 ("an assortment of copper and iron pipes, soldering wire, light fittings and bulbs, and electrical items," pp. 185f.), but the request is much broader and has been translated in full and adequately annotated by Thomas Kues (*ibid.*, pp. 872ff.).

Sturdy Colls then refers to Eberl's request dated June 26, 1942, which she summarizes and interprets as follows (p. 186):

> *"Notably, a bending iron (most likely for pipes) and several items that may well have been used to start an engine (starter and ignition cables/wires and a 12-volt battery) were also included; although it cannot be definitively proven, it is possible that these could have been used in the gas chambers where the Jews sent to Treblinka were murdered."*

A completely unfounded allusion designed to conjure up the "gas chambers." She fails to mention the at least strange fact that all of Eberl's requests bear the heading *"Betrifft: Arbeitslager Treblinka*," "Subject: Treblinka Labor Camp."[4]

Sturdy Colls places great emphasis on the discovery of several tile fragments. Eight such fragments, undoubtedly the best-preserved pieces, are reproduced in her photograph on p. 263. The fact that they were found "during excavations

[4] See the photocopies of the letters in Gumkowski/Rutkowski.

in 2013 in the area of the Old Gas Chambers" gives them, in her view, almost probative value, not least because some "eyewitnesses" to the "gas chambers," such as Abraham Krzepicki, saw that "'the floor was covered with orange terra cotta tiles'" (p. 254), but even that proves nothing, because the "eyewitnesses" to the "steam chambers" also saw the floor covered with tiles (p. 110/109):

> *"The floor in the chambers has a terra-cotta inlay which becomes very slippery when water is poured over it."*

In conclusion, none of the objects cited by Sturdy Colls can be *unambiguously* and *necessarily* linked to "gas chambers" and extermination, but all of them are perfectly consistent with the transit camp theory as well; therefore, they have no value whatsoever for her extermination-camp hypothesis, not even as circumstantial evidence.

3. The Pretext of Jewish Law

In order to justify her so-called research, Sturdy Colls invoked the Halacha, which specifically required a "non-invasive" approach (p. 11):

> *"The stipulation in Halacha (Jewish law) that, under most circumstances, disturbance of the ground above a grave is forbidden meant that conventional archaeological methods that centered on excavation appeared to be at odds with religious law."*

This rabbinic rule – which, by Sturdy Colls's own admission, has no absolute validity ("under most circumstances") and applies only to *graves* – was absurdly extended by her to include artifacts as well, under the pretext that she wanted to avoid "disturbance to the remains" (p. 255/249) or "unnecessary disturbance to the memorial area and the buried remains" (p. 259). Her own book demonstrates, however, that this is merely a pretext. In an unintentionally revealing manner, Sturdy Colls describes in a dedicated paragraph the investigations conducted by the "Institute of National Re-

membrance (IPN) and Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin" (p. 141):

> *"In November 2019, exhumations were initiated at the execution site by IPN as part of an investigation presided over by the prosecutor from their Szczecin branch.[69] The work had initially been planned for May 2019, but concerns raised by the Jewish community about its invasive nature led to its cancellation. When the investigation eventually took place some six months later, excavations were still carried out: by hand and, at a greater depth, using a mechanical excavator (accompanied by a small-scale GPR survey). IPN argued that the bodies of victims from multiple groups were likely to be present and that the discovery of human remains (as part of previous archaeological searches) necessitated a more detailed investigation according to Polish law.* […] *A representative of the Rabbinical Commission (whom I joined at their request) was present during the works, but this did not limit the scale of the digging."*

In other words, this representative of an evidently Jewish rabbinical commission was unable to insist on "minimally invasive" excavations.

Sturdy Colls provides further information on this matter (pp. 144, 145):

> *"During the IPN investigations, seven individual burials were also exhumed."*
>
> *"This grave was reexcavated alongside the other six suspected graves in 2019. As I was present during these excavations, I was able to observe that the bodies found therein were all buried in a coffin* [!]*, and two had metal wreaths placed on top, the remnants of which were also recovered."*

She even publishes two of her own photographs, which show a "mass grave discovered at the execution site by archaeologists working for the IPN in 2019" (p. 143) and "Four of seven individual burials excavated at the execution site by archaeologists working for IPN in 2019" (p. 145).

Sturdy Colls also mentions another invasive excavation campaign (p. 352):

> *"However, a new project has recently begun, led by the Warsaw University of Science and Technology, during which large-scale excavations are being carried out at Treblinka II. Following the highly invasive excavations at other Holocaust sites such as Sobibór,* […]*."*

Hence, if her reference to the Halacha is a pretext regarding the excavation of mass graves and subsequent exhumations, this reference becomes ridiculous when made in relation to the excavation of *building ruins*. Here, too, Sturdy Colls contradicts herself. Treblinka I also had a "Jewish Camp" (p. 55), so the Halacha should apply to it as well. However, Sturdy Colls had excavations carried out there nonetheless, such as those that unearthed the "remains of the punishment bunker" (p. 64). But even within the area of the former alleged "extermination camp," she carried out an "Excavation in an area believed to have contained the arsenal at Treblinka II" (p. 240, her photograph).

In her "Acknowledgments," Sturdy Colls first mentions the Treblinka Museum, but she also addresses the Polish rabbinate (p. 355):

> *"I am exceptionally grateful also for the unwavering support of Chief Rabbi of Poland Michael Schudrich, and my good friends and colleagues Alexander Schwartz and Agnieszka Nieradko from Fundacja Zapomniane for their advice regarding Halacha and their expert oversight during my fieldwork campaigns."*

The relevant question to ask here is: does the area of the former camp fall under the jurisdiction of the Treblinka Museum – and thus Polish authorities – or the Polish rabbinate? The question is clearly rhetorical in nature. Anyone who *chooses* to abide by Halacha, as Sturdy Colls evidently did, therefore imposes from the very outset insurmountable limits on their research. Sturdy Colls's *choice* was precisely intended to provide a religious pretext that would prevent her from having to conduct excavations not only in the area of

the alleged mass graves but also in that of the alleged gas chambers.

All of this renders Sturdy Colls's investigations completely insubstantial, and reveals what they truly are: *an attempt to lend credibility to the testimonies through fictitious investigations*. The archaeological "confirmations" of her research that she claims on p. 344 – "archaeological findings have confirmed and enhanced descriptions provided by witnesses" – are fallacious and illusory.

It is well known that highly invasive excavations were carried out by archaeologist Andrzej Kola on the former grounds of the Bełżec Camp, where he unearthed various structures, including the ruins of a large automotive repair shop (Document 37, p. 355/324); archaeologists furthermore unearthed the foundations of the alleged "gas chambers" at Sobibór (Documents 39-56, pp. 357-367/326–337).

The decision not to proceed in the same manner as had been done without any difficulty at Bełżec and Sobibór was evidently based on the well-founded fear that any excavations would dash Sturdy Colls's hopes of finding the ruins of the "gas chambers." For her agenda, it was evidently better to speculate rather than to verify! And this applies all the more to the mass graves, as I will demonstrate below.

4. Fabricated Findings Regarding the "Gas Chambers"

In fact, as I have already mentioned, thanks to LiDAR surveying (Light Detection and Ranging), she detected simple electromagnetic "anomalies" that she interpreted as "ground disturbance"; using this system, she mapped the Treblinka camp area, where she identified "the presence of two depressions in a grassy area to the south-east of the memorial obelisk." In this area, she conducted a survey using Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), which "revealed structural remains

measuring 22 × 15m. Based on the size and orientation of these remains, it seemed likely that they could be the old gas chambers building. An area of debris measuring 44 × 20m was also recorded. It seemed possible that this could be the remains of the new gas chambers" (Sturdy Colls/Branthwaite 2016, p. 50).

However, the hypothesis that these anomalies were caused by remains of the old and new "gas chambers" is methodically inconsistent and contradicts the testimonies. As I noted earlier, starting in the fall of 1944, artillery shells and aerial bombs had been brought to the camp and detonated, leaving the camp area pockmarked with craters – some of which were 7 or 10 meters deep and had a circumference of 25 meters. The foundations of the masonry buildings were shattered by the explosions, and bricks, tiles, pieces of pipe and fragments of reinforced concrete were scattered in all directions. When the camp area was later leveled by the Poles and took on its current appearance, these building debris were also mixed together.

Given these circumstances, the discovery of areas containing a few bricks, a few tiles and a few fragments of concrete obviously means nothing.

In her book under review here, Sturdy Colls claims to have detected "the presence of a roughly rectangular feature measuring approximately 22m × 15m" and even a "large rectangular feature visible on the GPR data" (p. 276), which she interprets as remnants of the new "gas chambers." However, these are clearly far-fetched interpretations, because the images she published – Figure 9.15 on p. 275 and, above all, Figure 9.5 on p. 260 – show crater-like depressions with undefined contours, tending to be round, but certainly not rectangular.

Here, too, everything is left to conjecture: "this structure could plausibly be the Old Gas Chambers" (p. 259); "the locations of what are believed to be the remnants of the New Gas Chambers" (p. 275).

But then these conjectures inexplicably turn into certainties (p. 277):

> *"Historical and archaeological research undertaken at Treblinka II between 2010 and 2017 was able to confirm the exact location of the Old and New Gas Chambers for the first time, revealing important new information about their spatiality and aesthetic."*

Since the aforementioned anomalies do not have a defined geometric shape – much less a rectangular one – the dimensions she states – 44 × 20 meters and 22 × 15 – have no basis in reality and are purely fictitious; moreover, as I pointed out in my critique, these measurements contradict the official ones (which are themselves contradictory):

	Wiernik	Goldfarb	Arad	**Sturdy Colls**
old rooms	15 × 5 m	15 m × 4 m or 12 m × 5 m	12 m × 4 m	**22 m × 15 m**
new rooms	49 × 16 m	36 × 14 m	40 × 10 m or 20 × 18 m	**44 m × 20 m**

5. Evading the Fundamental Problem of the "Steam Chambers"

In my study on the "Operation Reinhardt" camps, I documented that the story of the Treblinka gas chambers originated from the lengthy report dated November 15, 1942, drafted by the underground resistance movement in the Warsaw Ghetto, titled *"Likwidacja żydowskiej Warszawy"* (The Liquidation of Jewish Warsaw), which contained a detailed account of the Treblinka Camp.[5] It provided a meticulous description of the camp and the two killing facilities, referred to as "houses of death" (*dom śmierci*) Nos. 1 and 2. The first, "according to an eyewitness account," was a brick building consisting of a corridor, three rooms and a boiler room (*ko-*

[5] Mattogno 2021, the entire third chapter, pp. 91-197/93-192.

tłownia) directly connected to the building. Along the north side of this building ran a corridor, from which, through doors, one could enter the chambers, which were equipped with an outward-swinging door; outside was a "ramp," that is, a sort of balcony.

The operation of the system is explained as follows:

> *"Inside the boiler room there is a large boiler for producing steam* [*wewnątrz kotłowni znajduje się duży kocioł do wytwarzania pary wodnej*] *and, through pipes that run along the death chambers* [*a za pomocą rur, które przebiegają przez komory śmierci*] *and have an adequate number of holes, the superheated steam is released into the chambers* [*przegrzana para wodna wydostaje się na zewnątrz do komór*]*."*

"Death House" No. 2 was a structure measuring 40 by 15 meters; construction began around mid-August 1942 and was nearly complete by the first half of September. A three-meter-wide corridor ran down the center, and on each side there were five chambers, each two meters high. The area of each chamber was approximately 35 square meters. The facility was equipped with doors and external "ramps" similar to those of House No. 1. Here, too, extermination was carried out using water vapor (pp. 109f./108f.).

In the aforementioned book, I demonstrated – with the help of original Polish texts and various camp maps – that Jankiel Wiernik, in his famous booklet *A Year in Treblinka*, published in New York in 1944, shamelessly plagiarized the aforementioned report, transforming the "steam chambers" into "gas chambers."[6] This report had been illustrated by members of the ghetto resistance using various diagrams,

[6] Mattogno 2021, Subhapter 3.9.1., "Jankiel Wiernik and the Report of November 15, 1942: An Analysis of Plagiarism," pp. 175–183/171–178.

which follow the numbering system of objects adopted in the text.[7]

One of these plans is the one published in Sturdy Colls's book (Figure 9.3, p. 252), which bears the following caption:

> *"A sketch of the Death Camp area showing the Old and New Gas Chambers, preserved in the Oneg Shabbat Archive."*

In the text, the British archaeologist writes (pp. 250f.):

> *"In one of the first known drawings of the gas chambers in the Oneg Shabbat Archive (produced early September 1942), an unknown author provides a sketch showing three chambers with a 'kotlownia' (boiler room) at the rear (figure 9.3)."*

Thus, she passes off "steam chambers" as "gas chambers." In this falsehood, she was preceded by a far more authoritative figure, Yitzhak Arad, who, in his work *Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka. The Operation Reinhard Death Camps* (Indiana University Press, Bloomington and Indianapolis, 1987), wrote with reference to the report of November 15, 1942 (pp. 354f.):

> *"This report is the first in which there is a comprehensive description of the Treblinka extermination camp. The facts are, for the most part, correct. Their source is escapees from the camp who reached the Warsaw ghetto and who gave testimony for the Ringelblum Archive and to Jewish underground groups in the Warsaw ghetto. This report is based therefore on the descriptions of witnesses who had seen for themselves the process of extermination, who had lived in the camp for days or weeks as prisoners, who had been employed at various jobs, and who had succeeded in escaping."*

In his summary, Arad specifically changed "steam chambers" to "gas chambers" (pp. 173f./169f.); in fact, however, he endorsed the description of "steam chambers" as real and reliable.

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[7] *Ibid.*, Documents 2, 3, 11, 12, and 14, pp. 329f., 338f., 341/298f., 307f., 310.

In the aforementioned map of Treblinka – an enlarged version of which I published in my book (Document 15 on p. 342/311) – the "house of death" No. 1 is labeled *"Stare kąpieliska*," and No. 2 *"Nowe kąpieliska*," that is, the old and new bathhouses, which later became, as Sturdy Colls states, the old and new "gas chambers" ("'Alte Gaskammern' (Old Gas Chambers) and 'Neue Gaskammern' (New Gas Chambers," p. 246).

The steam chambers are marked with the letter "K" (*Komora*). Building No. 1 is numbered 13, and its three steam chambers are marked with the number 14; 15a is the boiler room, 15 is the "ramp"; Building No. 2 is designated by the number 11, and the number 10 designates the central corridor. The circle marked with the number 16 is explained as "studnia," meaning "well." This numbering appears identical in the text of the report dated November 15, 1942. The description of the Treblinka Camp contained therein, as I have already mentioned, is illustrated by various maps. One of these appears in Wiernik's booklet *A Year in Treblinka*, with identical numbering: thus, House No. 1 is labeled with the numbers 13 (building), 14 (three rooms), and 15a (the "boiler room" becomes, for Wiernik, the room containing the gassing engine); House No. 2 is numbered 11 (building) and 10 (central corridor).[8]

Prior to the aforementioned booklet, Wiernik had written a three-page handwritten report titled *"Relacje Żyda, uciekinieraz Treblinki, Janika Wiernika, zamieszkałego w Warszawy przy ul.* Wolyńska *23, aged* 53," in which he wrote regarding the "gas chambers" (p. 127/125):

> *"On the roof – a safety hatch used in the case of killing people with chlorine. After throwing the appropriate amount of chlorine, the hatch closes hermetically."*

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8 *Ibid*., Document 7 on p. 344 (floor plan from Wiernik's pamphlet) and Docs. 2–3 (original floor plans of the steam chambers), pp. 329f./303, 298f.

In subsequent accounts, which draw largely on Wiernik, this trapdoor became a small window whose function was explained in conflicting ways; one of these, mentioned by Sturdy Colls, was to oversee the gassing procedure (p. 250).

The British archaeologist cites Wiernik's booklet *A Year in Treblinka* (pp. 151 and 163). She also reproduces the floor plan subsequently drawn by this "witness" (p. 212), which differs from the one appearing in the aforementioned booklet. However, she pretends not to notice that Wiernik, in his drawing of the "gas chambers," had copied the shape of the "steam chambers," merely changing the numbers of the various rooms.[9] Not only that, but she even dares to assert that "Wiernik's model and plan of the camp […] are generally regarded as the most reliable depictions of its layout"! (p. 218).

Abraham Isaak Goldfarb, another witness celebrated by the British archaeologist, in turn plagiarized Wiernik's plagiarism, as I have documented in my book.[10] All the other witnesses who spoke of gassings using engine-exhaust fumes drew inspiration from Wiernik's or Goldfarb's account, but the story of the "steam chambers" continued to be regarded as credible – indeed, the most credible – so much so that it received official recognition as historical truth at the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal (IMT). In the Polish government's report on German crimes in Poland – prepared for the IMT and submitted by the Soviets as Document USSR-93 – the following is stated regarding Treblinka:[11]

> *"When the process of exterminating Jews was initiated, Treblinka became one of the first camps to which victims were brought. They were put to death in gas chambers, by steam and electric current."*

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9 *Ibid*., pp. 177-180 and Documents 12 and 13, pp. 339f./173-175, 308f.

10 *Ibid*., Subchapter 3.9.2., "Abraham Isaak Goldfarb and Jankiel Wiernik: Plagiarizing a Plagiarism," pp. 183-186/178-181.

11 USSR-93, p. 44. The paragraph on Treblinka is followed by a chapter titled "A soap factory using human fat."

The story of the "steam chambers" at Treblinka was notably the subject of another official report by the Polish government. It described "Charge No. 6" against Hans Frank as follows:[12]

> *"The German authorities acting under the authority of Governor General Dr. Hans Frank established in March 1942 the extermination-camp at Treblinka, intended for mass killing of Jews by suffocating them in steam-filled chambers."*

Sturdy Colls completely ignores these facts and dismisses this fundamental issue in a few insubstantial lines (p. 288):

> *"Many other rumors circulated about the use of steam and hot water to carry out the killings, particularly in the Soviet press, but these were never verified."*

Her claim that these "rumors" circulated "particularly in the Soviet press" is false, because they circulated mainly in the Polish and Western press, while the assertion that "these were never verified" is meaningless, because no rumor – starting with that of the "gas chambers" – was ever "verified."

In note 43 on p. 424, she writes:

> *"Some early reports suggested that the gassings were carried out with water vapor, but other accounts contemporary to this suggest the engine was already in use at this time."*

What does this mean? That the alleged killings were carried out with steam and, at the same time, with the exhaust fumes of an engine? Why, then, did the initial reports mention only water vapor?

6. Omissions and Manipulations

At that time, yet another story regarding the extermination method at Treblinka was still widely circulated: that of air be-

[12] Document PS-3311, *IMT*, Vol. 32, pp. 153-158, here p. 154.

ing sucked out of the chambers. This version was put into circulation by witnesses questioned by the Soviet and Polish commission of inquiry (August–September 1944). For instance, on August 24, 1944, the commission drafted its first official report on the Treblinka I and II camps. Regarding Treblinka II, the commission stated:

> *"Behind the 'bathhouse' there was a machine that sucked the air out of the room."*

Sturdy Colls summarizes this report in two pages (pp. 151f.), mentioning the "bathhouse" ("bania") but omitting the reference to the air-extraction machine.

On September 15, 1944, a Soviet-Polish commission drafted a "Protocol of a Preliminary Investigation and Provisional Inspection at the Former 'Tremblinka' Concentration Camp," which summarized the findings of the Soviet military justice system. The methods of killing were described as follows:

> *"In the beginning, the method of pumping the air out of rooms by means of a small car motor was employed. Then, as a result of the great number of those destined for death, they began to use chemicals."*

Summarizing this report, Sturdy Colls attempts to support the gas chamber theory by omitting the references to air extraction and chemical substances: in her view, the report described "[h]ow these people were then forced from the trains, made to undress and 'run with raised hands in the direction of the *bania* [bathhouse; euphemism for gas chambers]'" (p. 164). She also cites the original document (GARF, 7021/115/11, Protocol of the Preliminary Investigation and Statement Regarding the Former Concentration Camp "TREMBLINKA,"), citing pages 43, 44, and 47 (notes 61, 63–65 on p. 402), but page 44 is also the one where the pumping of air is mentioned.

According to the Soviet journalist Vasily Grossman as well (p. 150/146):

> *"The second method adopted at Treblinka, the one used most-frequently, was pumping the air out of the chambers with special pumps* [*откачивание с помощью специальных насосов воздуха из камер / otkačivanie s pomoš'ju spetzial'nykh nasosov vozdukha iz kamer*] *– death began from causes roughly similar to carbon-monoxide poisoning: people were deprived of oxygen."*

Sturdy Colls summarizes Grossman's booklet (*Treblinka Hell*) on two pages, mentions "gas chambers" twice, but here too omits the method described above (pp. 158-160).

This account was also repeated by various witnesses questioned by Judge Łukaszkiewicz in late 1945. For example, Abe Kon, who was also cited as a witness by Caroline Sturdy Colls (p. 268), stated on October 9, 1945, that at Treblinka people were killed "by extracting the air from the chambers (*przez wyciągania powietrza z komór*)" (p. 159/155). As early as August 22, 1944, he had stated that "[b]ehind the 'bath' stood a machine. It pumped the air out of the compartments. The people suffocated within 6 to 15 minutes" (p. 140/137).

The story of killing by means of engine exhaust fumes is therefore not as simple and straightforward as Sturdy Colls would have us believe. Like professional Holocaust historians, she assumes a priori that all testimonies – no matter how absurd or contradictory – are *truthful and independent* of one another; but, being an archaeologist, she lumps them all together into a senseless jumble, even though they are mutually exclusive. She claims that the killing methods invented by Jewish-Polish black propaganda were all real, and in fact refers to them as "various killing methods" (p. 292), "alternative techniques" (p. 305), and "different killing methods" (p. 305).

To say the least, Sturdy Colls comes across as rather gullible and confused, but also unscrupulous in her use of sources, to the point of misrepresentation. The most striking example concerns Rudolf Höss. She writes, in fact (p. 287):

> *"During his visit to Treblinka, Camp Commandant of Auschwitz-Birkenau Rudolf Höß, was told that the motors did not always work well enough, and so victims only became unconscious and had to be shot."*

The source (note 71 on p. 431) is: "ITS, 1.1.2.0/82344521, notes of the former camp commander Rudolf Höß." "ITS" stands for *International Tracing Service*, Bad Arolsen. Verification shows that the reference pertains to the typewritten transcript of the famous handwritten "Notes" (*Aufzeichnungen*) drafted by Rudolf Höss in the Krakow prison between late 1946 and early 1947, but the code number is incorrect (it refers to document NO-3666). The correct number is 823446821. The account of Höss's alleged visit to Treblinka begins in the last three lines of this page and continues on the following page. The entire passage can be found on p. 170 of the book *Kommandant in Auschwitz. Autobiographische Aufzeichnungen des Rudolf Höss* (Broszat, 1981), and on pp. 42f. of the English translation *Death Dealer: The Memoirs of the SS Commandant at Auschwitz* (Paskuly 1996).

On the page cited by Sturdy Colls, only the following sentences appear:

> *"At Treblinka, I witnessed the entire process. There were several chambers there, each holding several hundred people, built directly next to the railroad tracks. On a ramp…"*
> *"In Treblinka sah ich den gesamten Vorgang. Es waren dort mehrere Kammern, einige Hundert Personen fassend, unmittelbar am Bahngleise erbaut. Über eine Rampe…"*

On the page corresponding to code number 823446822,[13] the text continues as follows:

> *"… at the level of the railcars, the Jews, still fully clothed, went directly into the chambers. In an engine room built next to it were various engines from rather large trucks and tanks, which were started up."*

[13] This page mentions that the engines did not always run smoothly.

> *"…in Höhe der Waggons gingen die Juden direkt – noch bekleidet – in die Kammern. In einem daneben erbauten Motorenraum befanden sich verschiedene Motoren größerer Lastwagen und Panzern, die angeworfen wurden"*

Paskuly's aforementioned translation (p. 42) erroneously states:

> *"*[…] *but I saw the entire operation at Treblinka. Treblinka was built directly near the railroad tracks and had several chambers capable of holding hundreds of people."*

The rest of the passage (also on p. 42) is fairly accurate:

> *"The Jews went straight into the gas chambers without undressing by way of a platform which was level with the railroad cars. An engine room equipped with various types of engines taken from large trucks and tanks had been built next the gas chambers."*

Constantine FitzGibbon's translation is more precise (1960, p. 221):

> *"*[…] *but in Treblinka I saw the whole operation. The latter had several chambers, capable of holding some hundreds of people, built directly by the railroad track. The Jews went straight into the gas chambers without undressing, by way of a platform which was the height of the cars. A motor room had been built next to the gas chambers, equipped with various engines taken from large trucks and tanks."*

Thus, according to Höss, the "gas chambers" – which he claimed were powered by "various engines," including those from "tanks" (both pieces of information contradict the Holocaust narrative) – were located next to the railroad tracks – so close, indeed, that the victims entered them directly from the railcars, thus in the *Auffanglager* (reception camp) – whereas they should have been at the other end of the camp, in *the Totenlager* (death camp)! Sturdy Colls intentionally omits this absurdity, which alone renders Höss's "testimony" about Treblinka laughable. And she also omits an even more absurd detail, namely Höss's claim to have vis-

ited Treblinka in 1941 or (contradictorily) in the spring of 1942, when it did not yet exist! (See Mattogno 2018, p. 187; 2020, p. 200)

Previously, she had falsely claimed that Höss had been at Treblinka in 1943 (Sturdy Colls/Branthwaite 2018, p. 442):

> *"In fact, a testimony written by Rudolf Höß, the camp commandant of Auschwitz-Birkenau, stated that this was common practice when he visited the camp in 1943 (Notes of the former camp commander Rudolf Höß, 1.1.2.0/ 82344521, ITS Digital Archive, USHMM)."*

Here, Sturdy Colls cites the same incorrect reference, the accession number 82344521.

It may be that she made a mistake the first time and inadvertently repeated it the second time. The fact remains, however, that this error is very useful to her, because it prevents readers who are not well acquainted with Höss's statements from verifying the original text and discovering the silly manipulations I have pointed out.

On the other hand, why did she – who is, after all, an archaeologist, not a historian – cite such a specialized reference instead of quoting an English translation of Höss's "Notes," such as those by FitzGibbon or Paskuly?

Sturdy Colls's manipulations are therefore evident and undeniable.

7. Pseudoscientific Arguments: Carbon Monoxide and "Gas Chambers"

David Skrbina focused on the ineffectiveness of gassing using a diesel engine. As early as 1994, engineer Friedrich Paul Berg demonstrated – as he succinctly summarized in the title of his article – that such an engine is "Ideal for Torture –

Absurd for Murder."[14] The issue is also important for another reason. Sturdy Colls wrote (pp. 261 and 263):

> *"Although it seemed highly likely at this point that the discovered masonry belonged to the Old Gas Chambers, samples of them were sent to the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń for further tests. Thermal Desorption Spectroscopy (TDS), which measures the absorption of molecules to a surface, revealed that the bricks and mortar had a higher emission rate of carbon monoxide compared to the reference samples tested, which 'may indicate the presence of chemically bound CO [carbon monoxide],' as opposed to carbon monoxide naturally absorbed from the environment. Therefore, it may indicate exposure to carbon monoxide, consistent with the descriptions provided by witnesses about how the gas chambers functioned."*

In the corresponding footnote (78 on p. 426), she provides this reference:

> *"Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, 'Conservation Studies of Brick and Concrete Structures from the Former Labor and Extermination Camp in Treblinka,' unpublished report, 2013; Caroline Sturdy Colls and Kevin Colls, Finding Treblinka: Archaeological Evaluation, Project No. P13-02 (Center for Archaeology, Staffordshire University, 2013), 22 and Appendix 3."*

The issue has been thoroughly addressed, from a chemical perspective, by Germar Rudolf in a highly technical paper earlier in this book. In this regard, one can simply refer to Google's AI response to the question of whether carbon monoxide can be absorbed by building materials:

> *"Carbon monoxide (CO) is not significantly absorbed or retained by ordinary clay bricks or stone. Porous building materials can allow gases to pass through their pores or micro-cracks if there is air pressure or a draft, but they do not possess chemical properties capable of capturing or absorbing carbon monoxide.* […].

[14] Berg 2024. The original German edition was published in 1994.

> *Behavior of CO: Carbon monoxide is an extremely volatile, colorless, and odorless gas. It tends to mix with the air and spread throughout rooms without binding to walls or terracotta structural components."*

And the answer to the question of whether carbon monoxide that comes into contact with building materials can form chemically bonded compounds is:

> *"Under normal environmental conditions, carbon monoxide (CO) does not react with or form stable chemical bonds with common building materials (such as concrete, bricks, plaster, or stone)."*

The final question – whether Thermal Desorption Spectroscopy (*TDS*) can detect carbon monoxide that came into contact with a building material 70 years ago – receives this answer:

> *"No, Thermal Desorption Spectroscopy (TDS) cannot detect carbon monoxide (CO) that was in contact with a building material 70 years ago.*
>
> *Although TDS is an extremely sensitive analytical technique, there are insurmountable chemical and physical reasons that make this type of retroactive detection over such a long period impossible.*
>
> *Carbon monoxide is a stable molecule in the air, but over the course of 70 years, any infinitesimal amounts that may have been trapped would undergo oxidation processes (transforming into carbon dioxide, CO_2), due to the action of atmospheric oxygen, humidity, ultraviolet light, or surface bacterial activity.*
>
> *What does TDS do instead? Thermal desorption spectroscopy (TDS) involves heating a sample under controlled conditions (often under ultra-high vacuum) to measure the gases released at that precise moment. It is used in materials science to study hydrogen absorption in metals or fresh surface contaminants, but it cannot serve as a historical 'black box' for volatile gases that came into contact with the material over the past century."*

I therefore fully endorse what Germar Rudolf noted on this subject in the aforementioned article:

> *"I even doubt that this is what the researchers at the Nicolaus Copernicus University claim in their unpublished report. Dr. Sturdy Colls may have misunderstood what they did."*

This is confirmed by various facts. First of all, Nicolaus Copernicus University conducted "Conservation Studies of Brick and Concrete Structures from the Former Labor and Extermination Camp in Treblinka"; therefore, it was not some sort of expert analysis of the CO content of these objects, as Sturdy Colls would have us believe. The detection of CO in the aforementioned materials has never been mentioned by either the Treblinka Museum or any Polish historian, who certainly would not have overlooked this chemical "confirmation" of the "gas chambers" at Treblinka.

Although the aforementioned study dates back to 2013, in the thirteen years since then, it has never been published in Polish or any other language, nor have any excerpts or citations from it appeared.

This is very strange if it truly contains such a sensational "discovery." Even the British archaeologist, in a 480-page work, limits herself to quoting half a sentence ("may indicate the presence of chemically bound CO [carbon monoxide]"), which, as I have shown above, makes no sense.

8. Purely Speculative Mass Graves

The problem of locating the mass graves at Treblinka is another fundamental aspect that demonstrates the utter absurdity of Sturdy Colls's investigations. Before addressing this issue, a fundamental point must be clarified. The fact that human bones and ashes were found at Treblinka (as well as at Bełżec, Sobibór and Chełmno) simply means that deportees perished there and were cremated there – a fact that has never been disputed by any serious revisionist. But what makes the essential difference between an *extermination camp* and a transit camp is the order of magnitude of deaths and

remains found. There were victims in all German labor and concentration camps, including Treblinka I, but this fact certainly does not make them extermination camps. The discovery of "fragmented bones" (p. 304) and "large quantities of ashes mixed with sand" (p. 300) has no particular significance, because these are not fragmented bones of *hundreds of thousands* of corpses, nor are they *thousands of metric tons* of human ashes.[15]

Sturdy Colls provides photographic evidence of about ten corpses and 5 or 6 skulls (p. 124), of 3 or 4 skulls and about ten bones (p. 168), of one skull and some bones (p. 178), and mentions decomposing human bodies or tissues (pp. 171, 183, 205, 297). And these are all her "findings."

In her book, the British archaeologist blandly summarizes what she had already written previously, but with the pretense of presenting "an expanded version of this research, taking into consideration newly available sources that emerged after fieldwork concluded" (p. 292).

In reality, the scope of her research is more limited, because she had previously "identified" 11 mass graves, the outlines of which she had drawn in the area of the former campgrounds.[16] I have summarized them in the following table.

Of these 11 mass graves, the British archaeologist provided complete dimensions for only 6; for one, she mentioned only the length of one side (10 meters). The remaining 5, for which she did not specify the dimensions (including the one with a 10-meter side), were on average no larger than pit No. 4, so for all 5, we can assume a total area of (160 × 5 =) 800 m²; the total area is therefore approximately (1,825 + 800 =) 2,625, or, rounded, approximately 2,600 m².

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15 Nearly 2,900 metric tons of ashes and unburned remains for 781,000 alleged victims (official figure). Mattogno 2021, p. 301/293.

16 *Ibid.*, Document 91 on p. 395/258, 362.

Treblinka I		**Treblinka II**			
Dimensions [m]	Area [m²]	Dimensions [m]	Area [m²]	My Number	Sturdy Colls's Label
7.4 × 6.5	48.1	34 × 12	408	3	G 50
9.2 × 6	55.2	19 × 12	228	5	G 51
19.2 × 17.6	337.9	22 × 15	330	2	G 52
		18 × 7	126	5	G 53
		20.8 × 14	291	4	G 54
		26 × 17	442	1	?
		10 × ?	?	?	?
Total:	**441.2**	**Total:**	**1825+**		

In her book, Sturdy Colls included three maps showing the locations of the various mass graves along with their designations (p. 222), namely: G1, G4, G32, G36, G38, G44, G50, G51, G52, G53, and G54, hence 11 graves.[17] Furthermore, she clarifies that grave G38 likely belonged to the "lazaret" and was therefore not a mass grave.

She clearly identifies, along with their dimensions, only graves G50 to G54 (p. 301), and publishes their GPR images (p. 303). However, these show highly irregular outlines that have no geometric shape whatsoever, least of all a rectangular one; therefore, interpreting them as rectangles of the aforementioned dimensions is not only misleading but also ridiculous.

Her comment is highly questionable (p. 301):

> *"While it could be argued that they might represent areas of postwar looting activity, their linearity suggests that they likely predated such actions even if they were later affected by them."*

However, the very fact that they are scattered haphazardly, without any order, as well as the peculiar and unique shape of these "anomalies" support the hypothesis of contiguous

[17] On the first map on Sturdy Colls's Figure 8.11, two areas marked as mass graves are erroneously labeled G4, and none G44, but on the other two maps, one of them is labeled G44. See Illustration.

excavations and rule out that of mass graves. If anything, the excavation activities would have expanded the contours of the original pits – which obviously would have been geometric – on all sides, so that these would have been much smaller than what is indicated in the GPR images.

Furthermore, as mentioned earlier, the British archaeologist admits that it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of mass graves due to the looting that took place in the camp area. However, these are purely theoretical discussions, because Sturdy Colls explicitly states that "[w]ithout intrusive activity it is not possible to conclusively determine the nature of these pits" (p. 304), thereby undermining the archaeological and historical value of her "discoveries."

As for the location of the mass graves, Sturdy Colls presents a "plan of Treblinka II showing the evolution of the camp in phases 2–5" (p. 215). It shows three large areas of "mass graves" in the southern part of the camp, one labeled with 29 and two with 30 (this number is assigned to two areas). Based on the scale of the drawing, these areas measure:

– 29: approximately 50 m × 35 m = 1,750 m²,
– 30(a): approximately 110 m × 40 m = 4,400 m²,
– 30(b): approximately 126 m × 90 m = 11,250 m²,

for a total of 17,400 m².

But the 11 mass graves she claims to have identified have a total area of only some 2,600 square meters, which means that the aforementioned areas are purely imaginary. Furthermore, these 11 *alleged* mass graves contradict the witnesses' statements in terms of number, size and location.

On the map of Treblinka drawn up by Red Army investigators based on the testimony of Trawniki soldier Sergei Vasilenko, *three round* pits appear in the "gas chambers" sector (p. 219), as well as in Nikolai Skakodub's map (p. 272). Philipp (Pylyp) Levchyshyn's map (p. 270) also contains three pits, vaguely elliptical in shape, with uncertain outlines. On p. 294, Sturdy Colls writes:

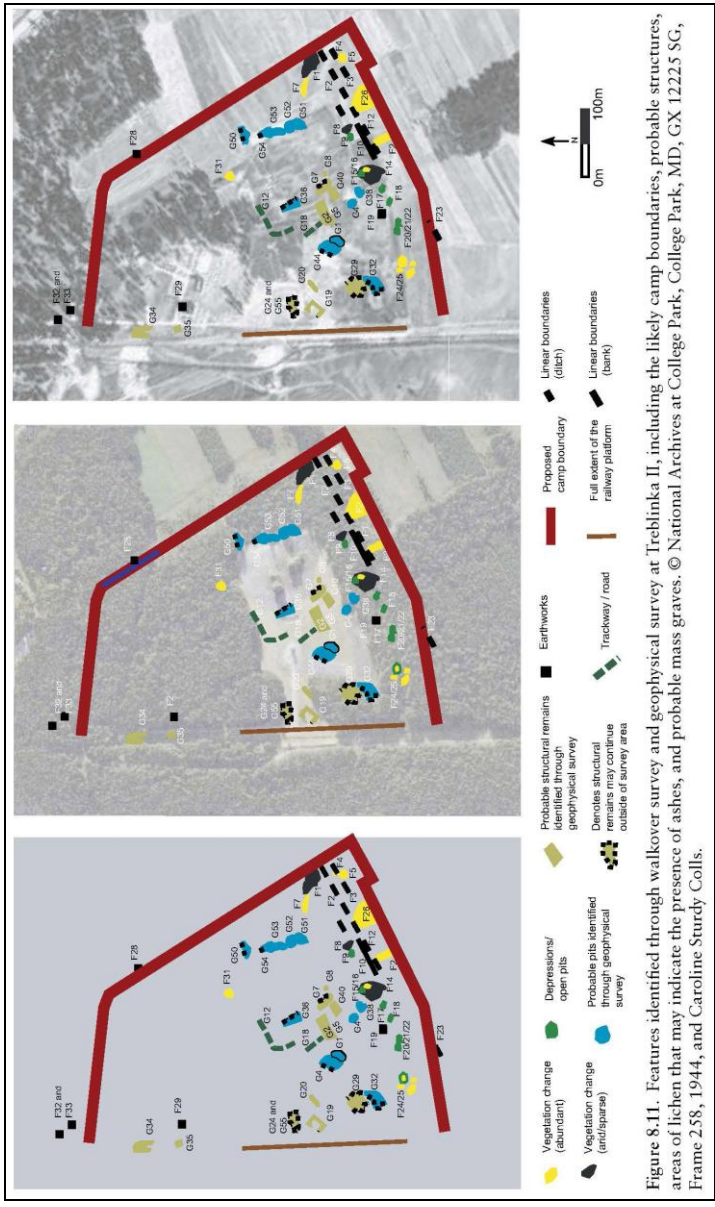


Figure 8.11. Features identified through walkover survey and geophysical survey at Treblinka II, including the likely camp boundaries, probable structures, areas of lichen that may indicate the presence of ashes, and probable mass graves. © National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD, GX 12225 SG, Frame 258, 1944, and Caroline Sturdy Colls.

Sturdy Colls's radar maps of the former Treblinka campgrounds (p. 222 of her book).

> *"Trawniki man Fedor Fedorenko stated that the graves situated 200m from the gas chambers were as large as 80m × 20m, while his fellow guard Nikolai Senik suggests that there were pits measuring 30m–40m in diameter* [and were therefore circular]*."*

The model of the camp created by the Treblinka Museum depicts *three rectangular* mass graves (p. 249, Figure 9.1). The map used during German trials, on the other hand, shows *four rectangular* mass graves (p. 218). In my book, I have reported the statements of several witnesses regarding mass graves (pp. 268f./260f.). Jankiel Wiernik spoke of pits (without specifying their number) measuring 100 × 25 × 15 meters in depth. According to Eliyahu Rosenberg, the pits measured 120 × 15 × 6 meters. Chil Rajchman mentioned 11 pits, about 50 meters long, about 30 meters wide, and as deep as a four-story building. The eleventh pit, one of the largest, contained about 250,000 bodies.

9. Grave Omissions on Essential Issues

Sturdy Colls does not even address the question of how the bodies of 800,000 or even "nearly a million people" (p. 150) could have fit into the 11 pits she claims to have identified. She immediately attempts to sidestep the issue by stating that the equipment at her disposal allowed for surveys only up to a depth of 4 meters (p. 301), so the volume of the pits remains undetermined. However, as David Skrbina noted in his review:

> *"high-frequency scanners are limited to perhaps 4 or 5 meters, but lower-frequency units can go much deeper, to 30 meters or more. Could Sturdy Colls, with her wealthy sponsors, not afford the appropriate scanner?"*

Archaeological research indicates that the average depth of the mass graves at Bełżec was approximately 3.60 meters, while that of the deepest pits at Sobibór was approximately 4.60 meters. At Treblinka, the depth of the pits (craters)

found by Judge Łukaszkiewicz was 7–7.5 meters, but the British archaeologist observed that the alleged gas chambers had been buried "under almost a metre of sand" (Sturdy Colls 2015, p. 349). She attributed to this the fact that the camp had apparently disappeared; in Bełżec and Sobibór as well, the discoveries were made by digging into the ground, so they too were covered by a layer of sand. This layer clearly distorts the measurement of the depth of the mass graves. Furthermore, the ground at Treblinka was not level but completely uneven, full of craters, holes and small mounds. Therefore, Łukaszkiewicz's measurement does not reflect the original condition of the ground. I have therefore assumed a depth of 6 meters (useful capacity), almost identical to the maximum depth attributed to the pits at Sobibór (5.8 meters) and, for what it's worth, identical to that stated by E. Rosenberg. This corresponds to a depth of (6 + 1 + 0.5[18] =) 7.5 meters from the current ground surface.

It can therefore be reasonably assumed that the actual volume of the 11 mass graves allegedly identified by the British archaeologist is at most (2,600 × 6 =) 15,600 cubic meters.

Another issue completely overlooked by Sturdy Colls is the number of bodies that could fit into one cubic meter of a mass grave. In Chapter V, where she discusses Treblinka I, the labor camp, in great detail, she mentions 59 mass graves measuring 10 × 5 meters and 2–2.5 meters deep (p. 117), with a total area of 2,900 square meters and a volume of 7,250 cubic meters, in which a maximum of 12,000 bodies had been buried (p. 120) – that is, fewer than two bodies per cubic meter. The first layer of bodies lay beneath a 50-centimeter layer of sand (pp. 117, 120, 121, 125), a measurement that must be subtracted from the depth of the pits measured from the ground surface to obtain the actual capacity.

[18] The layer of sand covering the mass graves, as explained earlier.

If we consider that at Treblinka I, the burial of 12,000 bodies required a pit volume of 7,250 cubic meters, it is absurd to claim that 800,000 or 1,000,000 were buried in 15,600 cubic meters, which would imply a density of 51 to 64 bodies per cubic meter!

In my studies on the camps at Bełżec, Sobibór and Treblinka,[19] I considered a maximum density of 8 bodies per cubic meter, explaining my reasoning, but in the book on the Reinhardt camps, to provide a *stronger* argument, I assumed 10 (pp. 282f./275-277). It follows that the 15,600 cubic meters of the alleged mass graves presumably located by Sturdy Colls could have held at most (15,600 × 10 =) 156,000 corpses. So, where would have been put the remaining (800,000 – 156,000 =) 644,000 or (1,000,000 – 156,000 =) 844,000 bodies?

The British archaeologist similarly sidesteps the other fundamental question: that of the cremation of 800,000 or 1,000,000 bodies. Based on forensic studies, she highlights the difficulty of achieving complete cremation, which can occur only in a crematorium at temperatures of approximately 870–980°C (1,600–1,800 degrees Fahrenheit, p. 299), but she draws no conclusions from this. She states that cremation took place on five or six grates measuring 10 × 4 meters (p. 295), each of which allegedly burned 1,000 bodies within five hours (p. 295), or even 3,000 (p. 296). She mentions a *Feuerkolonne* (burning group) and an *Aschkolonne* (ash brigade, p. 296). But she dismisses the issue of the actual cremation itself with just a few lines (p. 296):

> *"[…] experiments were conducted with the use of crude oil and other accelerants, and other techniques were developed such as layering women on the bottom of the piles of bodies (because they burned faster)."*

[19] Mattogno 2004; 2006; Mattogno/Graf 2004/2023; Graf/Kues/Mattogno 2020.

Sturdy Colls makes no mention whatsoever of the *Waldkolonne* (or *Waldkommando*), the team of prisoners tasked with cutting wood in the surrounding forests for the cremation of corpses, nor does she ever mention wood, the essential fuel for cremations.

These omissions follow a very specific logic, as they aim to evade another fundamental question for the history of the "extermination camp": how much wood was needed to cremate a corpse? And where was it cut?

In my frequently cited book, and based on various experimental data and the weight of exhumed corpses proposed by blogger Roberto Muehlenkamp (18.95 kg),[20] I calculated a need for approximately 134 kg of dry wood and approximately 255 kg of green wood per corpse (pp. 288f./282). This corresponds to a factor of (255 ÷ 134 =) 1.9 times more fresh wood needed than dry wood. The wood-to-tissue ratio for dry wood is (134 ÷ 18.95 =) 7 – that is, 7 kg of dry wood for every kg of body weight. Forensic experiments conducted in 2018 by researchers at the School of Civil Engineering at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia, concluded that, for the cremation of *fresh* pig carcasses (considered very similar to human bodies),[21]

> *"under ideal conditions (smaller carcasses and continuous feeding of fuel) a minimum of 5 times the weight of the body in dry wood is necessary to achieve almost complete destruction of all organic matter (<10%)."*

It should be noted that a body exhumed after months in the ground has lost most of its combustible material (fat and protein), which must be compensated for by a greater supply of heat from the outside,[22] so that the aforementioned 7:1 ra-

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20 Mattogno/Kues/Graf 2015, pp. 1285-1292.

21 This important study was discussed in Rudolf 2024b; see also Mattogno 2025.

22 It is also true that this body loses a large portion of its water, but the heat produced by its combustible substances is much greater than that required for the vaporization of its water. Engineer Wilhelm Heepke,

tio can be considered more than reliable; therefore, the consumption figure of 255 kg of green wood, or 0.255 metric tons, is also valid.[23]

It follows that the cremation of the alleged corpses at Treblinka would have required (800,000 to 1,000,000 × 0.255 =) between 204,000 and 255,000 metric tons of green wood.

An additional challenge would have been: who, where and when would have cut (and transported to the camp) these immense quantities of wood? The answers drawn from Holocaust literature are as follows:

1. According to Chris Webb and Michal Chocholatý, the *Holzfällerkommando* (lumberjacks' commando) was "small in number, probably only a few dozen prisoners" (pp. 291f./284).

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in his heat-balance analysis of a standard cremation in a coke-fired crematorium furnace at 800°C, calculated a heat loss of 60,000 kcal due to the vaporization of water (and the superheating of the steam) and a heat input of 105,000 kcal from the combustible substances in the corpse. See Mattogno/Deana 2012, Vol. I, p. 129; 2021, Part I, p. 114.

[23] In Crestone, California, outdoor cremation is performed in a structure consisting of two concrete walls lined internally with firebricks, standing waist-high for an average person, open at the top, front and back, with a steel grate positioned roughly halfway up, on which the body is placed. The area below serves as the combustion chamber, where the wood burns; here, one of the two walls has a rectangular opening for combustion air (on the side). The amount of juniper wood used is one-third of *a cord*, a volume measure equivalent to 128 cubic feet, or approximately 3.6 cubic meters. One cord of dry juniper corresponds to 3,151 pounds, or about 1,429 kg; thus, the amount of wood consumed in a single cremation is (1,429 × 0.33 =) approximately 470 kg of dry wood. Assuming an average body weight of 70 kg, the ratio is approximately 7:1. "Crestone End of Life Project. Ceremony Photo Gallery," in: https://crestoneendoflifeproject.org/about/photo-gallery/; "From the Flame to Eternity," at: https://www.sciencefriday.com/articles/from-the-flame-to-eternity/; "What is a cord of firewood? A Cord of Firewood Dimensions and Weight Explained," in: https://bostonfirewood.com/our-kiln-dried-firewood/what-is-a-cord-of-firewood; "Is Juniper Good Firewood? A Guide to Heating & Cooking with Juniper Wood," in: https://www.backyardboss.net/juniper-firewood/.

2. However, based on the maximum number of prisoners attributed to Sobibór, I have generously assumed a force of 100 people.
3. The wood was cut in the forests surrounding the camp.
4. The cremation of the bodies lasted from April to July 1943, approximately 122 days, and this was also the period during which the wood would have been cut.

German documents on wood cutting in forests indicate that the daily output of a prisoner of war – comparable to that of a prisoner in the Treblinka *Waldkommando* – was approximately 0.63 metric tons (pp. 286-289/280f.), meaning 63 metric tons per day for 100 prisoners.

To cut the 204,000 or 255,000 metric tons of wood needed to cremate the alleged victims of the "gas chambers," the *Waldkommando* would therefore have required (204,000 to 255,000 ÷ 63 =) between 2,238 and 4,047 days, or between six and eleven years, compared to the 122 days available! But that's not all. Documentation from the *"Regierung des Generalgouvernements, Hauptabteilung Forsten*" (Government of the General Government, Main Forestry Department) shows that, in the entire Warsaw District, from 1943 through January 21, 1944, approximately 168,500 metric tons of wood were cut, of which only approximately 81,800 metric tons had been hauled away (pp. 289-291/282-284).

Therefore, during the four months of 1943 in which the Treblinka *Waldkommando* is said to have operated, this unit alone would have had to cut 204,000 or 255,000 metric tons of wood *in the vicinity of the camp* and transport it into the camp, whereas the total amount of wood cut *in the entire Warsaw District over the course of the entire year was 168,500 metric tons*, and the amount *hauled away was 81,800 metric tons!*

The final issue, which has also been consistently ignored by mainstream Holocaust historiography, concerns weather conditions, since it is obvious that rain can have a decisive impact on outdoor cremations. Now, at Treblinka, as I have already mentioned, cremations took place from April to July

1943, over 122 days, and each day an average of (800,000 to 1,000,000 ÷ 122 =) 6,557 to 8,196 corpses were cremated on a maximum of six grates measuring 10 × 4 meters = 40 square meters, for a total of 240 square meters. During this period, the weather station in Ostrów Mazowiecka, located approximately 20 km NNE of the camp as the crow flies, recorded 49 days of rain of varying intensity: 27.5 millimeters of rain fell in April, 20.2 in May, 65.3 in June, and 167.1 in July, for a total of 280.1 (p. 298/290f.). This amounts to 280 liters of rain *on every square meter* of cremation grate; therefore, the six grates mentioned above would have received a total of (280 × 240 =) 67,200 liters of rain. This certainly would not have facilitated the cremation of 6,557 to 8,196 bodies daily!

10. Conclusions

In conclusion, the following assessment of Caroline Sturdy Colls's book can be made:

1. She relies exclusively on contradictory testimonies, which she considers *a priori* truthful and independent, and she manipulates them as needed.
2. She attributes a positive value to the contradictions contained in these testimonies, transforming them into "various killing methods," "alternative techniques," and "different killing methods."
3. She ignores the fundamental importance of the "steam chambers" in the creation of the myth of the "gas chambers."
4. She has not demonstrated the existence of the ruins of "gas chambers" on the campgrounds; what she has found are mere electromagnetic "anomalies," for which she has provided a purely conjectural interpretation.
5. The same applies to her 11 mass graves, which can likewise be attributed to simple "anomalies"; by her own

admission, these cannot be declared mass graves without being excavated.

6. The British archaeologist *intentionally* omitted discussion of the essential issues concerning the number and capacity of the mass graves, and the amount of wood required for the cremation of the bodies; I emphasize *"intentionally,"* since, in note 47 on p. 414, she refers to the book on Treblinka written by Jürgen Graf and myself (*Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?* Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, 2004), in which these issues are examined in detail. Can she seriously believe – or would she have her readers believe – that her 11 *alleged* mass graves, with a total volume of approximately 15,600 cubic meters, could have contained 800,000 or even 1,000,000 corpses, that is, 51 to 64 per cubic meter?
7. Similarly, she has also intentionally omitted the issue of the amount of wood required for cremation (and all related problems), to the extent that, in relation to the "extermination camp," she does not even mention the terms "wood" or "firewood."

All of this renders the book *Finding Treblinka: Forensic and Archaeological Discoveries* archaeologically and historically inconsistent and utterly devoid of any scientific value.

Reassessing Treblinka Transit Cases

By Muhammad Amin

Introduction

Mainstream Holocaust historiography maintains that Treblinka functioned as an extermination camp where nearly all Jewish deportees were murdered within hours or days of arrival, with the exception of a small number selected for forced labor. Revisionists, however, argue that Treblinka served as a transit camp, temporarily holding Jews before deporting them further east. Orthodox Holocaust historians counter that no evidence supports the claim that Treblinka – or the other *Aktion Reinhardt* camps, Sobibór and Chełmno – served as transit camps. Researcher Roberto Muehlenkamp even offered a financial reward to "Holocaust deniers" if they could produce a single documented example of a Jew who was transported *through* the Reinhardt camps to the "East."

Revisionists answered this challenge. Several cases have been presented in which Jews deported from Treblinka, Sobibor or Belzec were later transferred to other camps such as Majdanek, Auschwitz or Bergen-Belsen. More on these intra-camp transfers can be found in Panagiotis Heliotis's studies "(Many?) Jews Transited through Treblinka" (2019) and "Jews Transited through Belzec & Sobibór" (2020). An additional and more exceptional attempt appeared in the article "One Survivor, One Single Survivor! Treblinka Transitees"

by Germar Rudolf (2017), which presents two such cases, summarized as follows:

Case Study 1: Minna Grossova

Rudolf writes:

> *"Carlo Mattogno has pointed out a particularly illuminating case of a Jewish individual transited through Treblinka. It concerns the fate of a certain Minna Grossova, born on Sept. 20, 1874. On October 19, 1942, this 68-year-old lady was deported to Treblinka – at a time when on average some 5,000 Jews are said to have been killed and buried there every single day. But instead of getting killed there, she was sent to Auschwitz, where she… no, was not sent to the gas chambers either, although she was most certainly not 'fit for labor,' but lived there another 14 months, finally dying there on December 30."*

This example is evidence of a deportee transited through Treblinka to another camp.

Case Study 2: Siegmund Rothstein

The second example is far more significant, as it concerns a deportee who was sent to Treblinka but ultimately died in Minsk, Belarus – in contrast to Minna Grossova, who was transferred from Treblinka to another camp.

Rudolf writes:

> *"How about Jews actually transited to 'the East'? Jean-Marie Boisdefeu has documented an interesting case he stumbled over while skimming Yad Vashem's database of Holocaust victims. It concerns the Berlin Jew Siegmund Rothstein, born in 1867, who was first deported to the Theresienstadt Ghetto for elderly Jews in August 1942. Barely a month later, however, on September 26, he was deported to Treblinka at the age of 75. But that was not his end at all, because the German authorities found life signs of him further east, as they finally determined that Rothstein died in Minsk, the capital city of Belarus, some 240 miles east of Treblinka."*

Rudolf continues:

> *"I doubt 75-year-old Mr. Rothstein jumped off the train prior to arriving at Treblinka and ran all the way to German-occupied Minsk. Hence, he must have traveled there by train… Rather, he must have made that journey on a deportation train together with hundreds or thousands of fellow deportees from Theresienstadt."*

Boisdefeu found out that none of the elderly Jews deported from Theresienstadt are listed in German memorial books as having been killed at Treblinka, but instead appear with various death locations or places where they were last heard from.

Expanding the Search: Additional Cases from Yad Vashem

After examining the Yad Vashem database – Israel's official institution for Holocaust remembrance – I searched for individuals who were on the same transport as Siegmund Rothstein. I found multiple additional cases of Jewish victims who were deported from Theresienstadt, sent to Treblinka, but listed as having died in Minsk City, Belarus. This indicates that Rothstein is not an isolated case.

The September 1942 Transports from Theresienstadt

In September 1942, several large transports of elderly Jews were sent from Theresienstadt to Treblinka.[1] These included the transports of 19, 21, 23, 26, and 29 September 1942. They formed part of eight so-called *Alterstransporte* ("elderly

[1] United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, "Theresienstadt: Key Dates," which states that on 19 September 1942 approximately 2,000 elderly Jews were deported from Theresienstadt to the Treblinka killing center and that this transport was one of eight transports of elderly Jews to Treblinka in September and October 1942; see also USHMM, *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, "Treblinka: Key Dates."

transports") sent in September and October 1942. Yad Vashem explicitly identifies the transports of 26 September (Br, ~2,004 persons) and 29 September (Bs, ~2,000 persons) as Theresienstadt → Treblinka transports.[2]

Examples of Transports through Treblinka

From the 26 September transport alone, I found the following individuals listed as Treblinka deportees but Minsk deaths (Append the ID number to the URL https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/ for the complete link):

Name	Year of Birth	Yad Vashem URL ID
Anna Beermann	1866	14755651
Mary Mosessohn	1867	13868887
Elise Lippman	1858	13326223
Elsa Vogelsang	1875	14909362
Max Borinski	1870	13560116
Pine Bendit	1871	13515619
Sara Gerechter	1867	13478089
Franziska Salomon	1868	13471510
Bertha Lewkowitz	1874	16822634

[2] Terezín Initiative Institute, *Transport Database – Transports out by date*, which records the Theresienstadt → Treblinka transports of 19 September (Bo), 21 September (Bp), 23 September (Bq), 26 September (Br), and 29 September (Bs) 1942. Terezín Initiative Institute – Transport Database (https://katalog.terezinstudies.cz/eng/ITI/database/tr_out_date) Holocaust.cz, *Transport Bp (21.09.1942 Terezín → Treblinka)* and *Transport Bq (23.09.1942 Terezín → Treblinka)*.
Yad Vashem, *Transport Br from Theresienstadt, Ghetto, Czechoslovakia to Treblinka, Extermination Camp, Poland on 26/09/1942*. Yad Vashem identifies Br as departing on 26 September 1942, carrying 2,004 inmates, and explicitly describes it as the fourth in a series of eight transports of sick and elderly Jews ("*Alterstransporte*"). Yad Vashem, *Transport Bs from Theresienstadt, Ghetto, Czechoslovakia to Treblinka, Extermination Camp, Poland on 29/09/1942*. Yad Vashem identifies Bs as departing on 29 September 1942 with 2,000 inmates, and describes it as the fifth in the series of eight "*Alterstransporte*."

Name	Year of Birth	Yad Vashem URL ID
Julius Yitzkhak Unger	1873	9627837
Elsbeth Stehning	1873	15007673
Oskar Winter	1870	14752528
Paula Jacob	1867	13506152
Siegmund Rothstein	1867	13553884

Notably, all are elderly – individuals who, according to mainstream historians, would not have been spared upon arrival at Treblinka.

The pattern is not limited to 26 September. I found similar cases in the transports of:

– 19 September – 13 examples
– 21 September – 4 examples
– 26 September – 14 examples
– 29 September – 10 examples

This yields a total of 41 cases, including Rothstein. For case details of the transports of 19, 21 and 29 September, see the tables at the end of this paper.

Selected Case Studies for Every Transport

19 September 1942

The first example I would like to present is that of Sara Löwenstein, born in 1877. On 17 August 1942, she was deported from Germany to Theresienstadt. On 19 September, she was deported to Treblinka. However, a testimony submitted by Lina Gödeken (1926–2008), a local historian from Germany, states that Löwenstein disappeared in Minsk (*"in Minsk verschollen"*). Gödeken also identified nineteen other Jewish deportees who had been sent to Treblinka and were likewise recorded as having disappeared in Minsk (see Illustration 1 at the end of this paper).

21 September 1942

The cases associated with the transport of 21 September are particularly noteworthy.

Johanna Hirsch (born in 1874) was deported to Theresienstadt on 25 July 1942. She was later sent to Treblinka, but the story of the then 68-year-old Hirsch did not end there. In the Kempen municipal document *Das Schicksal der Kempener Juden im "Dritten Reich,"* Hirsch is recorded as having been deported to Treblinka and subsequently "from there to Minsk; disappeared" ("*von dort nach Minsk; verschollen"*; see Illustration 2).

She was not the only individual following this trajectory. The same document records her sister, Isidor Hirsch (born 1872), as having been deported to Treblinka and later becoming missing in Minsk. A third example is Eva Lambertz (born 1866), a housekeeper at the former St. Hubert Hospital, who is described as having experienced the same fate.

26 September 1942

One particularly illustrative example from this transport is that of Elise Lippman (née Beyer), born in 1858. Prior to the Second World War, she lived in Berlin, Germany. On 30 July 1942, she was deported to the Theresienstadt Ghetto, and nearly two months later, on 26 September, she was placed on a transport to the Treblinka Camp. Yet according to the Yad Vashem database, her place of death is listed as Minsk City, rather than Treblinka. This information is based on a *Page of Testimony* submitted by her grandson, Alfred Eric Lippman, who explicitly stated that she died in Minsk (see Illustration 3).[3]

[3] Yad Vashem – Pages of Testimony Names Memorial Collection, https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/13326223.

29 September 1942

Another example is Karoline Berghoff, born in 1865. She was deported to Theresienstadt on 25 July 1942, and subsequently sent to Treblinka on 29 September. In the same Kempen municipal document *Das Schicksal der Kempener Juden im "Dritten Reich"*, Berghoff is recorded as having been deported to Treblinka, and that she "died in Minsk" ("in Minsk umgekommen"). The same document lists Eva Falk (born 1858), Emma Ajakobi (born 1870) and another Johanna (Hannchen) Hirsch (born 1875; see Illustration 4) with identical trajectories: deportation to Theresienstadt, subsequent transport to Treblinka, and death recorded in Minsk City. These cases appear in official regional documentation rather than revisionist literature, and they follow the same pattern identified in the Yad Vashem database.

It is important to emphasize that these individuals are listed as having died in Minsk City, not in the Maly Trostenets Camp near Minsk. Cases involving Maly Trostenets were examined separately. In total, I identified seven examples of Jews who followed the route Theresienstadt → Treblinka → Maly Trostenets. These cases were excluded from the main dataset, because Maly Trostenets is itself claimed to have been a killing site.

Taken together, these cases contribute to a total of 41 documented examples (including Siegmund Rothstein) of Jews who were deported from Theresienstadt to Treblinka and subsequently recorded as having died or disappeared in Minsk City. This pattern suggests that Rothstein is not an isolated anomaly. Further research is required, and it is likely that additional cases exist.

Response to Holocaust Controversies

Following the publication of the Rothstein case in 2017, the anti-revisionist website Holocaust Controversies published

an article arguing that the alleged Treblinka-Minsk connection surrounding Rothstein resulted from contradictory sources concerning the Transport Br deportations of 26 September 1942 (Romanov 2017). According to their interpretation, some sources identify these transports as Theresienstadt-Treblinka transports, while others identify them as Theresienstadt-Minsk transports.

On this point, I partially agree with them. If one digs deeply enough into the available documentation, one will indeed find sources that describe several of these September 1942 transports as having gone to Minsk rather than Treblinka. In the case of the 26 September transport, one quickly encounters sources describing it as a Theresienstadt–Minsk deportation. However, this becomes far less straightforward for transports such as that of 19 September. It is therefore noteworthy that so many testimonies and researchers, decades after the events, continued to classify the 19 September transport as a direct Theresienstadt–Minsk transport. While one can understand how confusion might have persisted regarding the 26 September transport, it is much more difficult to explain why similar claims continued to appear in relation to the 19 September transport.

Holocaust Controversies further argues the following:

> *"There is of course zero evidence of any transports that went through Treblinka and arrived in Belorussia, or of any camps there for deported Jews unable to work. Had there even been such transports, they would have had a single goal: to bring those Jews to Maly Trostinets for extermination."*

The second statement is, of course, completely nonsensical. This illustrates how anti-revisionists never want to, and never will, admit that revisionists are right: even if we prove that Treblinka served as a transit camp, they will still claim this was so merely in order to murder the Jews in Maly Trostenets. Instead of admitting we are right, they will adapt the narrative so that it continues to support the traditional thesis.

When revisionists demonstrated that Majdanek had no homicidal gas chambers and that the death toll was not 360,000, but significantly lower, orthodox Holocaust researchers did not validate our argumentation; instead, they altered the narrative in such a way that it still supports the traditional story. The number of gas chambers was reduced from seven to two, and the death toll was reduced to 78,000. Even if we were to prove that Treblinka served as a transit camp, they will claim that Treblinka – just like Auschwitz and Majdanek – served multiple purposes: extermination, as well as a transit and labor camp.

Finally, Holocaust Controversies summarizes its position as follows:

> *"To sum up: the mistake stems from two different interpretations by secondary sources of a single underlying primary document, a transport list with names, which by itself doesn't provide the destination. One of the interpretations is mistaken. They do not 'complement' each other."*

For the Rothstein case considered in isolation, such an argument can certainly be made. Rothstein was never the strongest piece of evidence in itself, and his significance lay primarily in serving as a starting point for identifying additional cases. However, the situation becomes more complicated once we examine cases in which Treblinka and Minsk are explicitly mentioned within the same source.

The Kempen municipal document provides several examples of this phenomenon. In these cases, it is difficult to argue that the information merely results from two conflicting sources being merged together. If that were the case, one would expect the record to identify either Treblinka or Minsk as the destination. Instead, the document explicitly records trajectories such as "deported to Treblinka" and subsequently "to Minsk". Such formulations suggest that the compiler of the document viewed the two pieces of information as complementary rather than contradictory.

For this reason, the examples presented in this study cannot all be reduced to the type of source conflict proposed in the Rothstein case. While that explanation may account for some entries, it does not automatically explain documents in which Treblinka and Minsk appear together within a single biographical record.

Conclusion

The data presented in this study significantly expands the scope of what was previously known about Treblinka's function within *Aktion Reinhardt*. When Germar Rudolf published the Rothstein case in 2017, it was dismissed as an anomaly – an isolated irregularity that allegedly proved nothing. Yet the newly identified cases documented here demonstrate that Rothstein was not an exception at all, but rather the first visible example of a much broader and systematically overlooked pattern.

Across multiple transports from Theresienstadt in September 1942, we find elderly deportees officially recorded as having been sent to Treblinka, yet later documented – by German authorities, regional memorial books and Yad Vashem itself – as having been deported to, died or disappeared in Minsk City, hundreds of kilometers east of Treblinka. The fact that these individuals were not registered as having perished at Treblinka, but instead appear in Minsk death records, strongly suggests that their journey did not end at Treblinka. Instead, the evidence points toward the existence of a deportation route in which Treblinka served not as a final destination, but as an intermediate stop on the way to the East.

With at least forty-one documented cases now identified, the long-standing assertion that "no Jew was ever transported through Treblinka to the East" can no longer be maintained.

Tables

Individuals listed as Treblinka deportees but Minsk deaths/disappearance (append the ID number to the URL https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/names/ for the complete link):

Transport of 19 September 1942		
Name	Year of Birth	Yad Vashem URL ID
Kurt M. Blumenthal	1871	15840411
Marta Kessler	1874	14665350
Clara Jacoby	1870	15016350
Marianne Zydower	1874	13455148
Eugenia G. Cohen	1872	9626961
Maria Alexander	1863	15326015
Dorothea Dukelsky	1878	14933263
Elisabeth Blumenthal	1875	14370363
Zilla Nathan	1865	15006554
Clara Sybilla Cahn	1876	14992415
Rosa Cohn	1870	13447527
Siegfried Cohn	1874	14775844
Sara Löwenstein	1877	13447230

Transport of 21 September 1942		
Name	Year of Birth	Yad Vashem URL ID
Siegfried Casparius	1854	13518833
Johanna Hirsch	1874	9627929
Jsidor Hirsch	1872	9627250
Eva Lambertz	1866	14952000

Transport of 29 September 1942		
Name	Year of Birth	Yad Vashem URL ID
Margarete Eisenmann	1867	14423135
Henny Lichtenstein	1874	13529877
Bertha Löwenstein	1870	13496870
Sellma Schima Schaps	1868	15207681

Name	Year of Birth	Yad Vashem URL ID
Marta K. Holländer	1866	13825012
Emma Ajakobi	1870	13479815
Johanna Ajakobi	1872	13485835
Karoline Berghoff	1865	15014494
Eva Falk	1859	12772058
Johanna H. Hirsch	1875	14985698

Illustrations

YAD VASHEM
Gedenkstätte für den Holocaust und das Heldentum
P.O.B. 3477, Jerusalem, Israel

דף-עד
GEDENKBLATT

יד ושם
ירושלים, הר הזיכרון
ת.ד. 3477

DAS GESETZ ZUM ANDENKEN AN DIE MÄRTYRER UND HELDEN, 5713 - 1953 legt in Artikel Nr. 2 fest:
Es ist die Aufgabe von Yad Vashem, dokumentarisches Material in Israel über all die Juden zu sammeln, die ihr Leben hingaben, die gegen den Nazifeind und dessen Helfer kämpften und rebellierten, und ihren Namen und Andenken zu verewigen, wie auch das der Gemeinden, Organisationen und Institutionen, die wegen ihrer Angehörigkeit zum jüdischen Volk vernichtet wurden.
(Gesetzbuch Nr. 132, 28.8.53)

חוק זכרון השואה והגבורה - תשי"ג 3591
קובע בסעיף מס' 2 :
תפקידו של יד-ושם הוא לאסוף אל הולדת את זכרם של כל אלה מבני העם היהודי, שנפלו ומסרו את נפשם, נלחמו ומרדו באויב הנאצי ובעוזריו, ולהציב **שם וזכר לחם**, לקהילות, לארגונים ולמוסדות שנחרבו בגלל השתייכותם לעם היהודי.
(ספר התקנים מס' 132, י"ז אלול תשי"ג 28.8.53)

פרטי הניפטה: נא לרשום את שמו של כל ניספה על דף נפרד ולכתוב באותיות דפוס ובנקוד
ANGABEN ZUM OPFER: BITTE FÜLLEN SIE FÜR JEDES OPFER EIN EIGENES GEDENKBLATT AUS, IN DRUCKBUCHS TABEN

תמונת הניספה (דרכון) נא לרשום את שמו של הניספה על הצד השני של התמונה
Photographie des Opfers. Bitte auf der Rückseite den Namen des Opfers vermerken

1. שם משפחה מנוקד:	Familienname: LÖWENSTEIN	
2. שם פרטי:	Vorname: SARA	
3. שם משפחה קודם: (אישה, לפני נישואים)	Früherer Name: SCHERBEL (bei Frauen Mädchenname)	
4. תאריך לידה/גיל משוער: Geburtsdatum/ungef. Alter:	31.5.1877	5. מין Geschlecht: W
6. מצב משפחתי: Familienstatus:	VERH.	
7. מקום לידה וארץ:	Geburtsort ESSEN und Land: DEUTSCHLAND	
8. אם הניספה - שם פרטי: - שם מהבית:	Mutter des Opfers - Vorname: - Mädchenname: /	
9. אב הניספה - שם פרטי:	Vater des Opfers - Vorname: /	
10. בן-זוגו של הניספה - שם פרטי: - שם מהבית:	Ehegatte/-in des Opfers - Vorname: JULIUS - Mädchenname:	
11. מקום מגורים קבוע וארץ:	Ständiger Wohnort und Land: NORDEN DEUTSCHLAND	
12. מקום מגורים בזמן המלחמה וארץ:	Wohnort und Land während des Krieges: NORDEN / BERLIN DEUTSCHLAND	
13. מקצוע הניספה:	Beruf des Opfers: HAUSFRAU	14. תאריך/שנת המוות: Todesdatum und - jahr: ?
15. מקום המוות:	Todesort: MINSK	16. נסיבות המוות: Todesumstände: VERSCHOLLEN

פרטי המצהיר:
Berichtet von:
אני, החי"מ (שם) Ich der/die Unterzeichnete LIVA GÖDEKEN
הגר בכתובת wohnhaft in (vollständige Adresse) NORDEN KURZER WEG 29
קירבה לניספה (משפחתית/אחרת) Beziehung zum Opfer (Familie/andere) FORSCHUNG

מצהיר/ה בזה כי העדות שמסרתי על פרטיה היא נכונה ואמתית לפי מיטב ידיעתי והכרתי
ERKLÄRE HIERMIT, DASS ICH ALLE ANGABEN WAHRHEITSGETREU UND NACH BESTEM WISSEN ERSTATTET HABE.
חתימה Unterschrift Liva Gödeken מקום ותאריך רישום Ort und Datum NORDEN, 12.1.2001
בזמן המלחמה הייתי במחנה/גטו/מחתרת: Während des Krieges befand ich mich im: Lager/Ghetto/Widerstand: /

"...ונתתי להם בביתי ובחומותי יד ושם..אשר לא יכרת". ישעיהו נו ה
"... ihnen will ich in meinem Haus, in meinen Mauern Denkmal und Namen geben .... der nicht soll getilgt werden." Jesaja 56.5

Illustration 1: Sara Löwenstein testimony.

Das Schicksal der Kempener Juden im "Dritten Reich"

Name, Vorname	Geburt	Straße	Verblieb
Ajakobi, Emma, geb. in Geilenkirchen	02.05.1870	Josefstr. 7	deportiert nach Theresienstadt am 25. 07. 1942 und am 29.09.1942 weiter nach Treblinka: umgekommen in Minsk.
Ajakobi, Johanna, geb. in Geilenkirchen	08.06.1872	Josefstr. 7	deportiert nach Theresienstadt am 25. 07. 1942 und am 29.09.1942 weiter nach Treblinka: umgekommen in Minsk.
Ajakobi, Karoline, geb. in Geilenkirchen	09.09.1873	Josefstr. 7	deportiert nach Theresienstadt am 25. 07. 1942; dort umgekommen am 07.10.1942
Ajakobi, Magdalene, geb. in Geilenkirchen	13.03.1862	Josefstr. 7	deportiert nach Theresienstadt am 25. 07. 1942; dort umgekommen am 06.09.1942
Anschel, Ernst	03.02.1913	Hauptstr. 39	16.11.1938 - 12.01.1939 in Haft im KZ Dachau; emigriert nach Belgien 1939; 08.01.1943 in Auschwitz umgekommen
Berghoff, Berta, Fleischverkäuferin	15.08.1861	Engerstr. 38	deportiert nach Theresienstadt am 25. Juli 1942, dort verstorben am 17.08.1942.
Berghoff, Johanna, Fleischverkäuferin		Engerstr. 38	in Kempen verstorben an Krebs 27.12.1938
Berghoff, Karoline, Fleischverkäuferin	15.12.1865	Engerstr. 38	deportiert am 25.07.1942 nach Theresienstadt, am 29.09.1942 weiter nach Treblinka: umgekommen in Minsk
Bruch, Rudolf, Viehhändler, geb. in Dülken, ab 1938 Hilfsarbeiter	20/05/1900	Vorster Str. 2	KZ Dachau 1938; deportiert nach Riga am 11. Dezember 1941; 1942 gestorben im Lager Salaspils
Bruch, Selma, geb. Goldschmidt, Ehefrau von Rudolf Bruch	20/04/1903	Vorster Str. 2	deportiert nach Riga am 11. 12.1941; folgte der Tochter am 02.11.1943 freiwillig nach Auschwitz in die Gaskammer
Bruch, Herbert, Sohn des Rudolf Bruch	1932	Vorster Str. 2	mit einem Kindertransport 1940 aus den Niederlanden vor der Wehrmacht nach England entkommen
Bruch, Ilse, Tochter von Rudolf Bruch	16/01/1934	Vorster Str. 2	deportiert nach Riga am 11.12.1941, mit der Mutter November 1943 in Auschwitz in der Gaskammer ermordet
Falk, Eva, in Gey geb. Meyer, 1941 ins St. Huberter Hospital aufgenommen.	07.01.1859	Krefeld ?	deportiert nach Theresienstadt am 25.07.1942, weiter nach Treblinka am 29.09.1942; in Minsk umgekommen
Goldschmidt, Abraham, zugezogen aus Oedt	24.05.1868	Schulstr. 10	deportiert nach Theresienstadt am 25.07.1942, umgekommen am 26.01.1943
Goldschmidt, Helene J. geb. Lambertz, Abrahams Frau	14.09.1869	Schulstr. 10	deportiert nach Theresienstadt am 25.07. 1942, umgekommen am 19.12.1942
Goldschmidt, Albert	1862	Vorster Str. 2	deportiert nach Auschwitz: umgekommen.
Goldschmidt, Johanna geb. Lambertz, Alberts Frau, * St. Hubert	22.04.1874	Vorster Str. 2	

Illustration 2: Page from "Das Schicksal der Kempener Juden im Dritten Reich."

YAD VASHEM
Martyrs' and Heroes'
Remembrance Authority
P.O.B. 3477 Jerusalem, Israel

דף-עד
עדות-בלאט
A Page of Testimony

יד ושם
אינסטיטוט צום אנדענק
פון אומקום און גבורה

THE MARTYRS' AND HEROES' REMEMBRANCE LAW, 5713–1953
determines in article No. 2 that –

The task of YAD VASHEM is to gather into the homeland material regarding all those members of the Jewish people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their NAMES and those of the communities, organisations, and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish.

דאס געזעץ אנדענק פון אומקום און גבורה - יד-ושם, תשי"ג 1953
שטעלט פעסט אין פאראגראף נומ' 2 :

די אויפגאבע פון יד-ושם איז איינצואמלען אין היימלאנד דעם אנדענק פון אלע יידן, וואס זענען געפאלן, האבן זיך מוסר נפש געווען, געקעמפט און זיך אנטקעגנגעשטעלט דעם נאצישן שונא און זיינע ארויסהעלפער, און זיי אלעמען, די קהילות, די ארגאניזאציעס און אינסטיטוציעס, וועלכע זענען חרוב געווארן צוליב זייער אנגעהעריקייט צום יידישן פאלק – שטעלן א דענקמאל.
(געזעץ-בוך נומ' 231, י"ז אלול תשי"ג, 82.8.3591)

דאטעז וועגן אומגעקומענעם: יעדן נאמען אויף א באזונדער בלאט, מיט קלארער שריפט
DETAILS OF VICTIM: INSCRIBE EACH VICTIM ON A SEPARATE PAGE, IN BLOCK LETTERS

בילד פון דעם אומגעקומענעם שרייבט אי דעם נאמען אויף דער ריקזייט פון דעם בילד
Victim's photo write victim's name on back side please

1. פאמיליע-נאמען: Family name: LIPPMAN
2. פארנאמען: First name: ELISE
3. פאמיליע-נאמען פאר דער חתונה (פאר א פרוי): Previous name: (nee for woman) BEYER
4. געבורטס-דאטע (ווי אלט) Birth date or appr. age: 30-12-1858
5. מין Sex: F
6. פארהייראט Fam. status: Widow
7. ארט פון געבורט (שטאט, לאנד): Birth place and country: HIRSCHBERG, GER.
8. מוטער פון דעם אומגעקומענעם: Victim's mother - First name: - Maiden name/nee: - פארנאמען: - מיידלשע-פאמיליע:
9. פאטער פון דעם אומגעקומענעם: Victim's father - First name: - פארנאמען:
10. מאן/פרוי פון דעם אומגעקומענעם: Victim's spouse - First name: - Maiden name/nee: - פארנאמען: - מיידלשע-פאמיליע:
11. סטאבילער וואוינארט (שטאט, לאנד): Permanent residence place and country: BERLIN, GER
12. וואוינערטער בעת דער מלחמה (שטאט, לאנד): Wartime residence place and country: THERESIENSTADT
13. בערוף Victim's profession:
14. צייט פון טויט: Date/year of death: 1942
15. ארט און אומשטענדן פון טויט: Death place: Circumstances of death: MINSK, deported to 30-7-42

Reported by: געשריבן פון:
I, the undersigned: איך, דער אונטערגעשריבענער: ALFRED ERIC LIPPMAN
Residing at (address): וואו וואוינט (אדרעס): 13 SPODE HILLS ST. LOUIS, MO USA
Relationship to victim (family/other): קרובישאפט: GRANDSON

דערקלער דערמיט, אז די עדות מיט אלע פרטים איז א ריכטיקע לויט מיין בעסטען וויסן
HEREBY DECLARE THAT THIS TESTIMONY IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

Place and date: ארט און דאטע Jerusalem, 22-12-98 Signature: אונטערשריפט A. E. Lippman

"...ונתתי להם בביתי ובחומותי יד ושם..אשר לא יכרת". ישעיהו נו ה
"...even unto them will I give in mine house and within my walls a place and a name...that shall not be cut off." isaiah, lvi,5

Illustration 3: Alfred Eric Lippman testimony.

Das Schicksal der Kempener Juden im "Dritten Reich"

Name, Vorname	Geburt	Straße	Verbleib
Goldschmidt, Leo, Viehhändler, geb. in Oedt	09.08.1897	Schulstr. 10	KZ Dachau 1938 17.11.38 - 5.1.39; beging am 6. 12. 1941 im Hause Schulstr. 10 Selbstmord vor der Deportation nach Riga
Goldschmidt, Rosa, von Oedt nach Kempen verbracht	16.12.1878	Schulstr. 10	deportiert nach Riga am 11.12.1941, umgekommen
Hirsch, Isidor, Metzger und Viehhändler	12.08.1872	Josefstr. 5	deportiert nach Theresienstadt am 25. Juli 1942 und 21.09.1942 weiter nach Treblinka; von dort nach Minsk; verschollen
Hirsch, in Commern geb. Kaufmann, Johanna , Isid. Ehefrau	09.09.1874	Josefstr. 5	deportiert nach Theresienstadt am 25. Juli 1942 und 21.09.1942 nach Treblinka; von dort nach Minsk; verschollen.
Hirsch, Johanna gen. Hannchen, Schwester des Isidor Hirsch	02.01.1875	Josefstr. 5	deportiert nach Theresienstadt am 25. Juli 1942, 29.09.1942 nach Treblinka, von dort nach Minsk; verschollen.
Hirsch, Emmy, Tochter des Isidor Hirsch	11/11/1911	Winschoten, NL	nach Holland verheiratet; über das KZ Westerbork am 2.2.1943 ins KZ Sobibor verbracht, dort umgekommen
Hirsch, Ernst, Angestellter, Sohn des Isidor Hirsch	18/03/1904	Peterstr. 23	September 1938 emigriert nach Neuseeland
Hirsch, Leo, Metzgermeister, Sohn des Isidor Hirsch	08/08/1905	Peterstr. 23	mit Bruder Paul emigriert nach England 1939; verstorben 26.11.1974
Hirsch, Martha, Tochter des Isidor Hirsch	04/05/1908	zuletzt Vorst	29. Juli 1939 Emigration nach Neuseeland
Hirsch, Dr. Walter, Lehrer, Sohn des Isidor Hirsch	06/09/1906	zuletzt Nizza	In Frankreich verhaftet; im August 1942 in Auschwitz umgekommen
Hirsch, Paul, Metzgermeister, Sohn des Isidor Hirsch	02/08/1909	Peterstr. 23	KZ Dachau 17.11. - 30.11.38; mit Bruder Leo emigriert nach England 1939; verstorben in Seattle 23.07.1989
Lambertz, Andreas (Adolph), Junggeselle, Viehhändler	12.05.1861	Schulstr. 9	gestorben in Kempen 07.03.1942
Lambertz, Eva, Haushälterin bei Isidor L. in St. Hubert	06.05.1866	Engerstr. 38	deportiert nach Theresienstadt, dann am 21.09. 1942 nach Treblinka, von dort nach Minsk; verschollen.
Lambertz, Isidor	07.09.1878	Hauptstr.41	deportiert nach Riga am 11.12 1941, dort am 26.03.1942 durch Gas getötet
Lambertz, Julie, aus Pömbsen, erste Ehefrau von Isidor L.	18.11.1878	Hauptstr. 41	verstorben in St. Hubert am 22.07.1917
Lambertz, Mathilde, zweite Frau von Isidor Lambertz	04.10.1887	Hauptstr. 41	deportiert nach Riga am 11.12.1941, verschollen

Illustration 4: Another page from "Das Schicksal der Kempener Juden im Dritten Reich."

Epilogue:
A Path Forward

By Germar Rudolf

On the second weekend of September 2026, I attended the "Turning the Tide" conference of the 9/11 Truth Movement.[1] Several of the speakers demanded that there be a federal investigation evaluating the evidence collected over the past 25 years pointing to a false-flag operation. Foremost among them is engineer Richard Gage, who can be seen as the leading personality of this movement. Of course, they never got anywhere with their demand, not even to a point where it would be discussed by mainstream media.

To put it in a nutshell: these truth activists claim that someone other than the Arab terrorists blamed for the 9/11 attacks pulled off these attacks, using those Arabs as patsies at best. It goes without saying that everyone in the movement knows – and most say so clearly – that such a stunt, plus its subsequent cover up, could not have been conducted without the direct involvement of U.S. authorities, most importantly those involved in "security": NSA, DIA, FBI, CIA, you name them.

Asking for a federal investigation of an event that, if the Truthers are right, logically speaking must have been perpetrated by some or all of these federal agencies, is like asking a criminal to investigate and indict himself. Does anyone really

[1] https://turningthetide911.org/turning-the-tide/

believe this would ever happen? Of course not. And if not, why waste everyone's time, efforts and resources with this charade of petitioning the gangsters?

Citizens need to do these investigations without the help, and against the obstruction, of these agencies. If the 9/11 Truthers are correct with their claims, then the U.S. has been hijacked by a cartel of organized criminals of heretofore unknown proportions. Nothing short of a revolution or insurrection can fix this.

We Holocaust skeptics never had the delusion that a call for an independent official investigation would ever be heeded. In fact, "official investigations" of the Soviet-Russian and Soviet-Polish type have been at the very core of the problem since 1943. They were never meant to reveal the truth, but to push a Soviet narrative. Modern-day investigations such as those by Andrzej Kola and Caroline Sturdy Colls are a mere extension of that pattern, whether the researchers involved are aware of it or not. In the end, these researchers merely cater to the postwar anti-fascist consensus, compounded by a philo-Jewish and pro-Zionist *zeitgeist*.

Another reason why an official, truly independent investigation – meaning one where skeptical researchers are part of the team – will never happen is that every possible outcome of such an investigation would be worse for the system of brainwashing and social engineering currently in place than the historical narrative firmly entrenched right now. So why should they agree to it?

Unless we have a major paradigm shift, no politician, no regime and no ideology will come to our rescue. I even argue that, should any regime dare try to help us – such as the Mullahs of Iran – it will backfire on us. Truth, freedom of inquiry and freedom of speech and assembly are not Iran's strong suits. Getting caught in bed with such a regime can only undermine our credibility. Therefore, let's stay fiercely and proudly independent!

As during the past 80 years, we citizen investigators will have to do all the heavy lifting of research and investigation ourselves. We've come a long way already. We can go all the way! So, let's do it!

Note: "Citizen investigators" means YOU! Everyone can contribute according to their skills and knowledge. But before you consider doing this, let me give two examples of how *not* to do it, and two on how to do it.

The first two examples of how *not* to do it involve Australian engineer Richard Krege and Swedish activist Thomas Kues. In 1999, young Mr. Krege took ground-penetrating radar equipment and scanned the area of the former Treblinka Camp. When his initial research results became known, pressure mounted, threatening an early end to his career. Cautioned by the blowback, Mr. Krege abstained from publishing his data or following up with further research. He has not contributed anything to Holocaust research since.

When Thomas Kues joined the ranks of Holocaust skeptics in 2007, it was recommended to him that he use a pen name to protect himself from negative repercussions. He proudly refused to do so, thinking that he was safe in Sweden. However, by 2015, he was confronted with serious threats to his life and livelihood. He announced in a private email that, as a result of this pressure, he would simply disappear, and so he did.

The two examples on how to proceed involve two authors included in this very study: Thomas Olson and Muhammad Amin. They have heeded our advice to use pen names. Anyone trying to find out who they are will encounter a stone wall, get flagged as a mole, and excluded from our ranks. Period.

In the end, there is reason for optimism. Holocaust orthodoxy and the ideologies supporting it are under massive pressure from us, retreating on all fronts. They act like wounded, cornered rats. They are dangerous! So make no mistake! Let's close our ranks, double our efforts, but be

smart – including by acting under the protection of disguises for our personal safety, as needed. Only a few of us need to stick our heads above the parapet to keep things organized in the real world; the rest ought to keep their heads down.

Muhammad Amin has followed the trail of just a few transports of Jews from the Theresienstadt Ghetto through Treblinka to Minsk. Entire archives, increasingly accessible to everyone online, wait for us to scour and potentially uncover many more such transports, finally proving what we have been positing all along: Treblinka – and the other *Aktion Reinhardt* Camps – were transit camps, indeed!

Since we can do it, let us tackle this final task head-on. Success here means a decisive victory over the Holocaust orthodoxy, and all that this entails.

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HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS

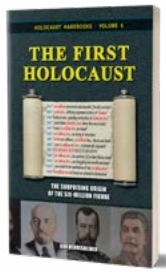
This ambitious, growing series addresses various aspects of the "Holocaust" of the WWII era. Most of them are based on decades of research from archives all over the world. They are heavily referenced. In contrast to most other works on this issue, the tomes of this series approach its topic with profound 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

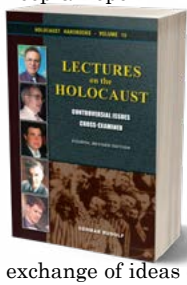


Pictured above are the first 54 volumes of scientific studies that comprise the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. Check www.HolocaustHandbooks.com for updates.

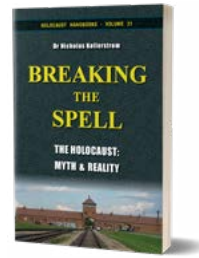
The First Holocaust. The Surprising Origin of the Six-Million Figure. By Don Heddesheimer. This compact but substantive study documents propaganda spread prior to, during and after the FIRST World War that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation. The magic number of suffering and dying Jews was 6 million back then as well. The book details how these Jewish fund-raising operations in America raised vast sums in the name of feeding suffering Polish and Russian Jews but actually funneled much of the money to Zionist and Communist groups. 6th ed., 206 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#6)



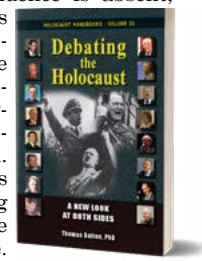
Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. This book first explains why "the Holocaust" is an important topic, and that it is essential to keep an open mind about it. It then tells how many mainstream scholars expressed doubts and subsequently fell from grace. Next, 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)



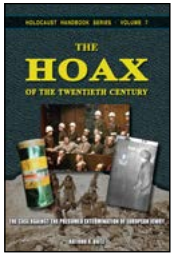
Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality. By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, British Intelligence analysts cracked the German "Enigma" code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, encrypted radio communications between German concentration camps and the Berlin headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data 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 Fetzer. 7th ed., 286 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index. (#31)

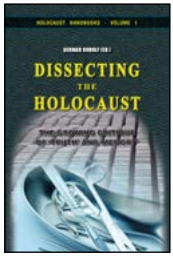


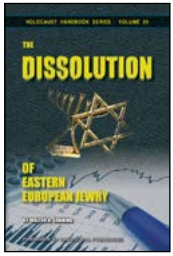
Debating the Holocaust. A New Look at Both Sides. By Thomas Dalton. Mainstream historians insist that there cannot be, may not be, any debate about the Holocaust. But ignoring it does not make this controversy go away. Traditional scholars admit that there was neither a budget, a plan, nor an order for 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.

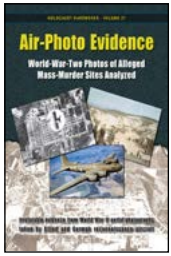


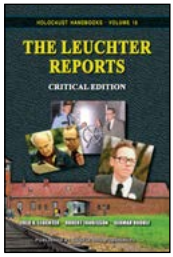
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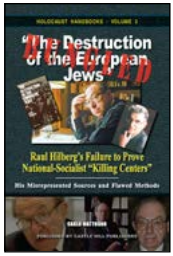












4th ed., 342 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#32)

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 deceits 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)

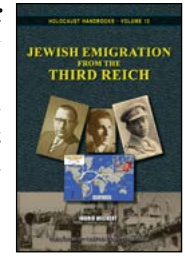
SECTION TWO:
Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

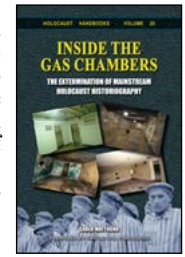
The Dachau Gas Chamber. By Carlo Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at the infamous Dachau Camp could have been operational. Could these gas chambers have fulfilled their alleged function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians? Or does the evidence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

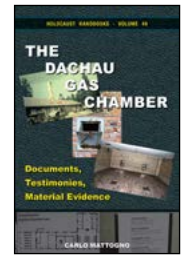
Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting 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)

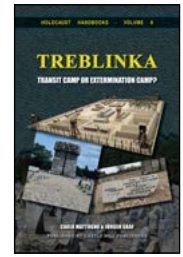
Belzec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec Camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: Diesel-exhaust gas; unslaked lime in trains; high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

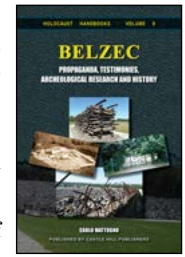
Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates 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)

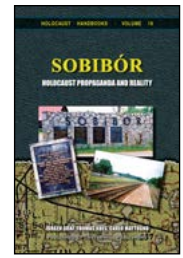


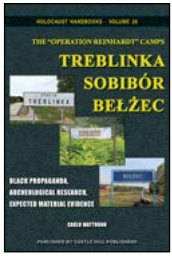




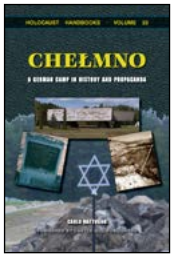




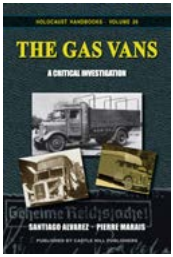




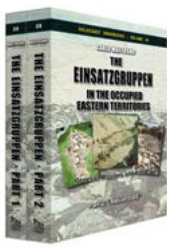
The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Bełżec. By Carlo Mattogno. This study has its first focus on witness testimonies recorded during World War II and the immediate post-war era, many of them discussed here for the first time, thus demonstrating how the myth of the "extermination camps" was created. The second part of this book brings us up to speed with the various archeological efforts made by mainstream scholars in their attempt to prove that the myth is true. The third part compares the findings of the second part with what we ought to expect, and reveals the chasm between facts and myth. 402 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index. (#28)



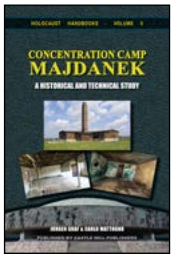
Chelmno: A Camp in History & Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. At Chełmno, huge masses of Jewish prisoners are said to have been gassed in "gas vans" or shot (claims vary from 10,000 to 1.3 million victims). This study covers the subject from every angle, undermining the orthodox claims about the camp with 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 Chełmno, not the propaganda. This is a complementary volume to the book on *The Gas Vans* (#26). 2nd ed., 188 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography. (#23)



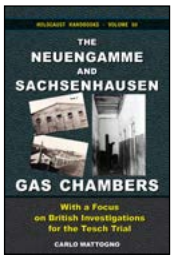
The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation. By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. Did the Nazis use mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people? Are witness statements believable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? In order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

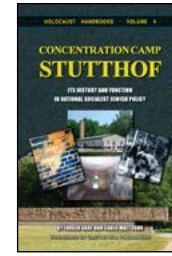
The Making of the Auschwitz Myth: Auschwitz in British Intercepts, Polish Underground Reports and Postwar Testimonies (1941-1947). By Carlo Mattogno. Using messages sent by the Polish underground to London, SS radio messages sent to and from Auschwitz that were intercepted and decrypted by the British, and a plethora of witness statements made during the war and in the immediate postwar period, the author shows how exactly the myth of mass murder in Auschwitz gas chambers was created, and how it was turned subsequently into "history" by intellectually corrupt scholars who cherry-picked claims that fit into their agenda and ignored or actively covered up literally thousands of lies of "witnesses" to make their narrative look credible. 2nd edition, 514 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#41)

The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted a book titled *The Case for Auschwitz*, in which van Pelt laid out his case for the existence of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. This book is a scholarly response to Prof. van Pelt—and Jean-Claude Pressac, upon whose books van Pelt's study is largely based. Mattogno lists all the evidence van Pelt adduces, and shows one by one that van Pelt misrepresented and misinterpreted every single one of them. This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

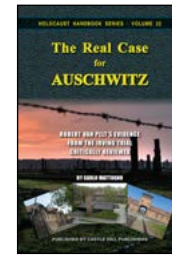
Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf, with contributions by Serge Thion, Robert Faurisson and Carlo Mattogno. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute revisionist findings with the "technical" method. For this he was praised by the mainstream, and they proclaimed victory over the "revisionists." In his book, Pressac's works and claims are shown to be unscientific in nature, as he never substantiates what he claims, and historically false, because he systematically misrepresents, misinterprets and misunderstands German wartime documents. 2nd ed., 226 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary bibliography, index. (#14)

Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers: An Introduction and Update. By Germar Rudolf. Pressac's 1989 oversize book of the same title was a trail blazer. Its many document repros 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)

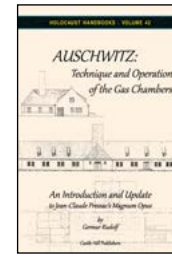
The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers – A Crime-Scene Investigation. By Germar Rudolf. This study documents forensic research on Auschwitz, where material traces reign supreme. Most of the claimed crime scenes – the claimed homicidal gas chambers – 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)

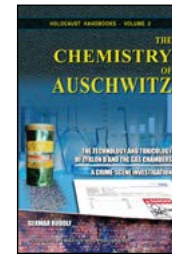


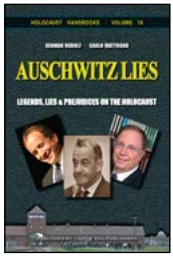


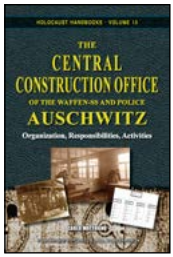


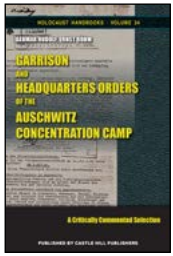


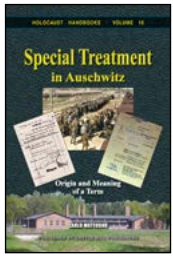


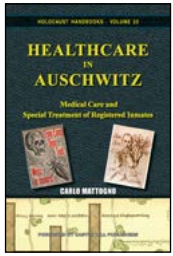


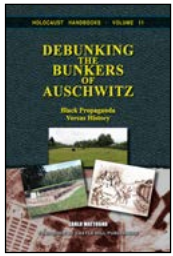












Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation" of revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers (attacking Leuchter's famous report, #16), Polish chemist Dr. J. Markiewicz and U.S. chemist Dr.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

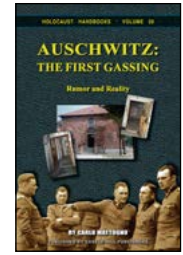
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated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

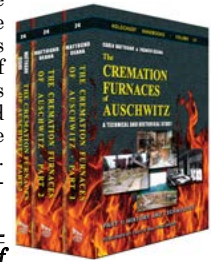
Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz: Neither Proof Nor Trace for the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno. Researchers from the Auschwitz Museum tried to prove the reality of mass extermination by pointing to documents about deliveries of wood and coke as well as Zyklon B to the Auschwitz Camp. 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)

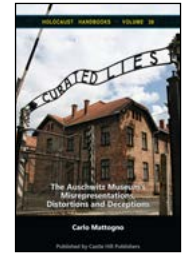
Mis-Chronicling Auschwitz. Danuta Czech's Flawed Methods, Lies and Deceptions in Her "Auschwitz Chronicle". By Carlo Mattogno. The *Auschwitz Chronicle* is a reference book for the history of the Auschwitz

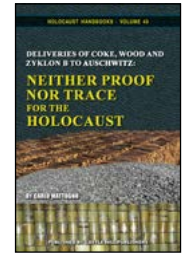


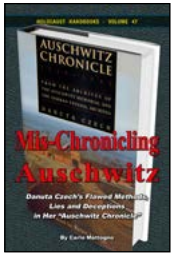




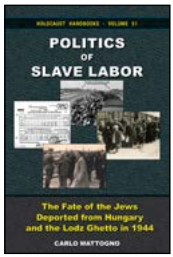


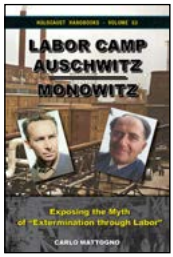


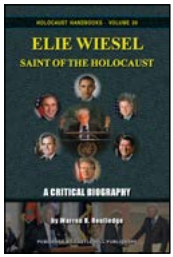


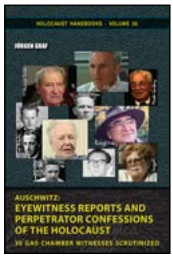












Camp. It was published in 1990 by Danuta Czech, one of the Auschwitz Museum's most prolific and impactful historians. Analyzing this almost 1,000-page long tome one entry at a time, Mattogno has compiled a long list of misrepresentations, outright lies and deceptions contained in it. They all aim at 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 camps' 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 Military 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. Routledge. An analyzis 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 deceits and the whole myth of "the six million." 3rd ed., 458 pages, b&w illustration, bibliography, index. (#30)

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

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions. By Carlo Mattogno & Rudolf Höss. From 1940 to 1943, Rudolf Höss was the commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. After the war, he was captured by the British. In the following 13 months until his execution, he made 85 depositions of various kinds, 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 Bełżec 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)

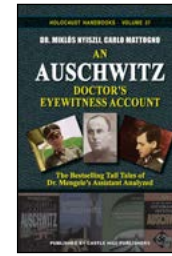
Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Bełżec Camp Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. Only two witnesses have ever testified substantially about the alleged Belzec Extermination Camp: The survivor Rudolf Reder and the SS officer Kurt Gerstein. Gerstein's testimonies have been a hotspot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

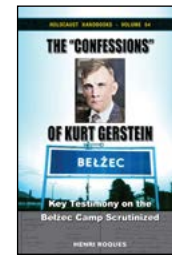
Sonderkommando Auschwitz I: Nine Eyewitness Testimonies Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. The 1979 book *Auschwitz Inferno* by alleged former Auschwitz "Sonderkommando" member Filip Müller has a great influence on the perception of Auschwitz by the public and by historians. This book critically analyzes Müller's 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. Fliamenbaum and S. Karolinskij. 304 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#44)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz II: The False Testimonies by Henryk Tauber and Szlama Dragon. By Carlo Mattogno. Auschwitz survivor and former member of the so-called "Sonderkommando" Henryk Tauber is one of the most important witnesses about the alleged gas chambers inside the crematoria at Auschwitz, because right at the war's end, he made several extremely detailed depositions about it. The same is true for Szlama Dragon, only he claims to have worked at the so-called "bunkers" of Birkenau, two makeshift gas chambers just outside the camp perimeter. This study thoroughly scrutinizes these two key testimonies. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#45)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz III: They Wept Crocodile Tears. A Critical Analysis of Late Witness Testimonies. By Carlo Mattogno. This book focuses on the critical analysis of witness testimonies on the alleged Auschwitz gas chambers recorded or published in the 1990s and early 2000s, such as J. Sackar, A. Dragon,







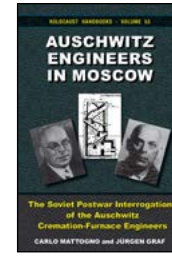




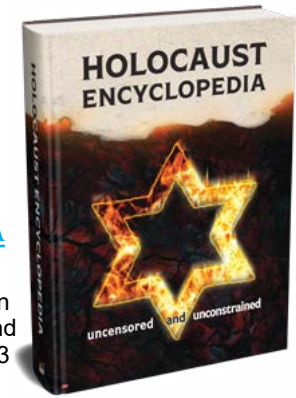
For current prices and availability, and to learn more, go to www.HolocaustHandbooks.com – for example by simply scanning the QR code on the right.

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



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



HOLOCAUST ENCYCLOPEDIA

uncensored and unconstrained

Hardcover, thread-sewn, with two boomark ribbons, available in b&w or color, 650 pages, 8.5"×11"; as eBook (ePub or PDF) and eBook + audio (ePub + mp3); more than 350 illustrations in 593 entries; introduction, bibliography, index.

Online at www.NukeBook.org

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

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

For all major crime scenes, the sometimes-conflicting claims are presented. We learn how our knowledge has changed over time, and what evidence shores up the currently valid narrative of places such as Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibór, Treblinka, Dachau and Bergen-Belsen and many more.

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

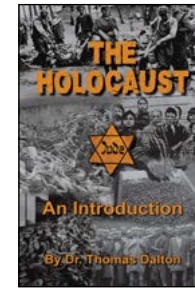
This encyclopedia has multiple entries on some common claims about aspects of the Holocaust, including a list of "Who said it?" This way we can quickly find proof for these claims.

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

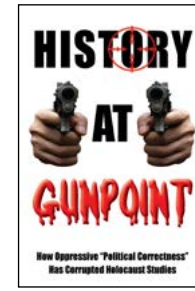
In this important volume, now with 591 entries, you will discover many astounding aspects of the Holocaust narrative that you did not even know exist.

Books on History, the Holocaust and Free Speech

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



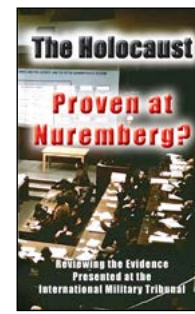
The Holocaust: An Introduction. By Thomas Dalton. The Holocaust was perhaps the greatest crime of the 20th Century. Six million Jews, we are told, died by gassing, shooting, and deprivation. But: Where did the six-million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little 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, 5"×8", ill., bibl., index.



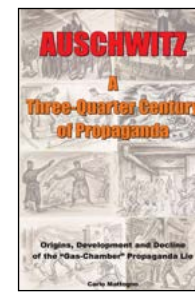
History at Gunpoint: How Oppressive "Political Correctness" Has Corrupted Holocaust Studies. By Germar Rudolf. This book shows how writing WWII history has become a career-ending Russian Roulette that can get you imprisoned or even assassinated, if your findings don't align with the official dogmas. It explores how the Holocaust narrative has shifted significantly over the years, how the historical record was manipulated, and how mainstream scholars admitted repeatedly that they were wrong – because they were coerced by governments to lie. That coercion, however, has never been as severe as it is today. The book then explores the forces escalating censorship in the West. 184 pp. pb 5"×8", 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"×8", 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 statements, sets of documents, and numerous forensic reports. The author finds that the truth was the first victim not only of World War Two, but also of the Nuremberg trials. 2nd ed., 196 pp. pb, 5"×8", 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"×9", ill., bibl., index, b&w ill.

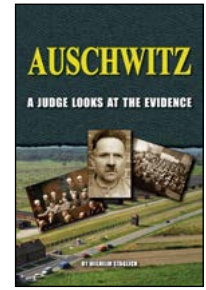
Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence. By Wilhelm Stäglich. Auschwitz is the epicenter of the Holocaust, where more people are said to have been murdered than anywhere else. The most important evidence for this claim was presented during two trials: the International Military Tribunal of 1945/46, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965. In this book, Wilhelm Stäglich, a former German judge, reveals the incredibly scandalous way in which Allied victors and German courts bent and broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Stäglich also exposes the superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities and discrepancies of the historical record. 3rd edition 2015, 422 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

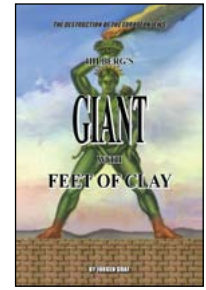
Hilberg's Giant with Feet of Clay. By Jürgen Graf. Raul Hilberg's epochal work *The Destruction of the European Jews* is considered a standard work on the Holocaust. The critical reader might ask: what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, 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.

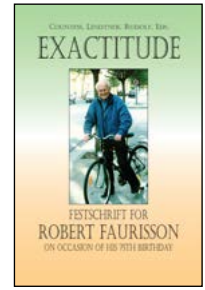
Exactitude: Festschrift for Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson. By R.H. Countess, C. Lindtner, G. Rudolf (eds.)_Faurisson probably deserves the title of the most-courageous intellectual of the 20th and the early 21st Century. With bravery and steadfastness, he challenged the dark forces of historical and political 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.

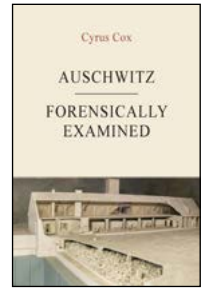
Auschwitz – Forensically Examined. By Cyrus Cox. Modern forensic crime-scene investigations can reveal a lot about the Holocaust. This booklet condenses the most-important findings of Auschwitz forensics into an easy read. Section One reviews forensic investigations conducted so far. Second Two summarizes 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.

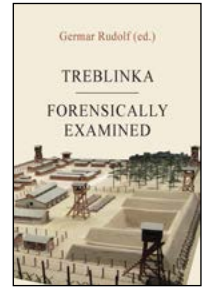
Treblinka – Forensically Examined. By Germar Rudolf (ed.). If more than 700,000 Jews were murdered at Treblinka, buried in mass grave, and then exhumed and burned on huge pyres, as is claimed, then this would have left behind lots of disturbed soil, ashes, unburned wood and human remains etc. A British team tried to find some of those between 2010 and 2019. This book has six contributions by five different authors. The first by Germar Rudolf summarizes the information we have to date about Treblinka. Papers by Dr. David Skrbina, Thomas Olson and Carlo Mattogno analyze the British forensic results, showing how the Brits unintentionally proved the complete lack of evidence for the mass-murder narrative. Rudolf describes what a proper chemical forensic analysis would look like, in contrast to what the British team did. The final paper by Muhammad Amin introduces the growing body of documental evidence pointing to an entirely different, non-lethal role of the Treblinka Camp: a transit camp for Jews sent further east. 166 pp. pb., 5"×8", b&w ill., bibl., index.



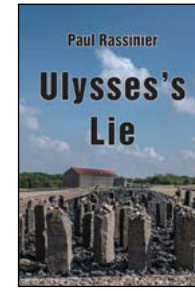






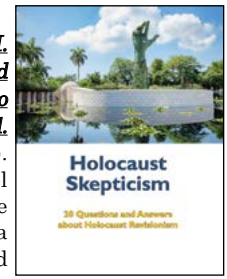


Ulysses's Lie. By Paul Rassiner. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassinier, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. Rassinier recounts first the horrific detention and labor conditions to which thousands of prisoners were exposed. He reveals how the SS used inmates to run the camp, and that the inmate leadership used violence and terror to harass their fellow inmates. Rassinier next analyzes writings of former fellow inmates. 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.

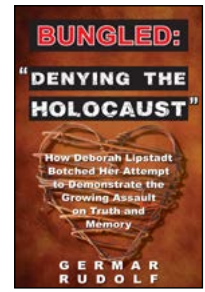


Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Qs & As about Holocaust Revisionism. By Germar Rudolf. This brochure introduces the concept of Holocaust revisionism, and answers 20 questions, among them: What does Holocaust revisionism claim? Why should I take it more seriously than the claim that the earth is flat? How about survivors testimonies and perpetrators confessions? 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: download, 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.

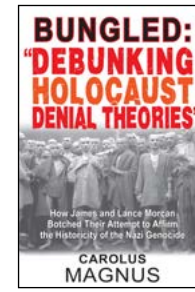


Bungled: "Denying History". How M. Shermer and A. Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened. By Carolus Magnus (C. Mattogno). *Skeptic Magazine* editor Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book claiming to be "a thorough and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





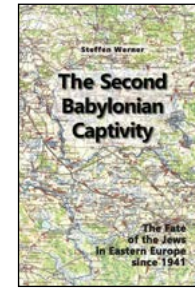
The Second Babylonian Captivity: The Fate of the Jews in Eastern Europe since 1941. By Steffen Werner. "But if they were not murdered, where did the six million deported Jews end up?" This objection demands a well-founded response. While researching an entirely different topic, Werner stumbled upon peculiar 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

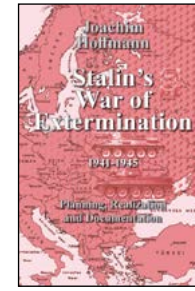
Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. A documentation of the Red Army's grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, as ordered by Stalin. Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe to initiate the "World Revolution." He prepared an attack which was 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"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

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

The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech. By Germar Rudolf. Amazon dominates the book retail market. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Customers once could buy at Amazon every title that was in print and was legal to sell. However, in early 2017, a series of anonymous bomb threats against Jewish community centers occurred in the U.S., fueling a campaign by Jewish groups to coax Amazon into banning revisionist writings. On March 6, 2017, Amazon caved in and banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust. In April 2017, an Israeli Jew was arrested for having placed the fake bomb threats. But Amazon kept its new censorship policy: They next culled any literature critical of Jews or Judaism; then they enforced these bans at all its subsidiaries, such as AbeBooks and The Book Depository; then they banned books other pressure groups don't like; finally, they bullied Ingram, who has a book-distribution monopoly in the US, to enforce the same rules by banning from the entire world-wide book market all books Amazon doesn't like… 3rd ed., 158 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., color illustrations throughout.

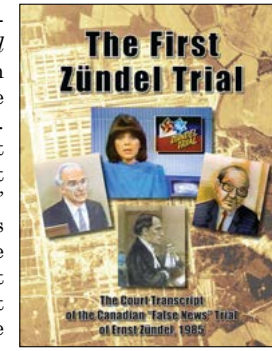
The First Zündel Trial: The Transcript. In the early 1980s, Ernst Zündel, a German living in Toronto, was indicted for allegedly spreading "false news" by selling copies of Harwood's brochure *Did Six Million Really Die?*, which challenged the accuracy of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. When the case went to court in 1985, so-called Holocaust experts and "eyewitnesses" of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz were cross-examined for the first time in history by a competent and skeptical legal team. The











results were absolutely devastating for the Holocaust orthodoxy. For decades, these mind-boggling trial transcripts were hidden from public view. Now, for the first time, they have been published in print in this new book – unabridged and unedited. 820 pp. pb, 8.5"×11"

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

The Second Zündel Trial: Excerpts from the Transcript. By Barbara Kulaszka (ed.). In contrast to Ernst Zündel's book *The Holocaust on Trial* (see earlier description), this book focuses entirely on the Second Zündel Trial by exclusively quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing the entire trial transcript… 498 pp. pb, 8.5"×11", bibl., index, b&w ill.

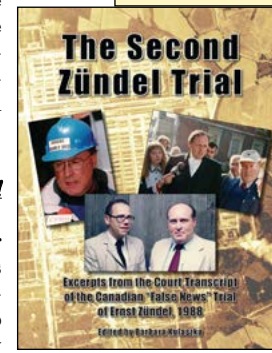
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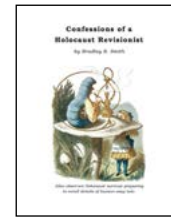
Break His Bones: The Private Life of a Holocaust Revisionist. By Bradly R. Smith. Initially, *Confessions* (see previous book) was announced as Part 1. *Bones* is Part 2 of Smith's confessions. It picks up where *Confessions* left off in 1987. First released in 2002, this book covers 15 more years of 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"×9", b&w ill.

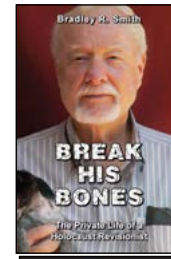
Resistance Is Obligatory! By Germar Rudolf. In 2005, Rudolf, dissident publisher of revisionist literature, was kidnapped by the U.S. government and deported to Germany. There a a show trial was staged. Rudolf was not permitted to defend his historical opinions. Yet he defended himself anyway: Rudolf 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… 3rd ed. 2026, 386 pp. pb, 6"×9", 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











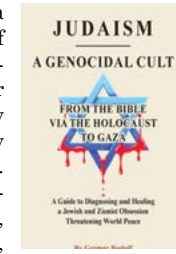


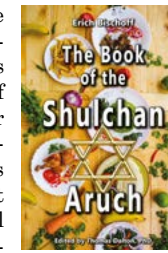
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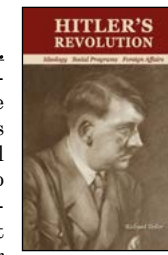
Judaism – A Genocidal Cult. By Germar Rudolf. Israel was meant to be a safe haven for Jews, but has become the most dangerous place for them. This study explores to toxic brew of Judaism, Holocaustianity and Zionism. Passages from the Bible where God commits, endorses or demands wars, conquest and genocide, are compounded by xenophobic statements in Talmud and Shulchan Aruch. This book shows how the Holocaust has become more important for Jewish identity than religion and how Holocaust inculcation of children leads to secondary trauma. Combined with persecution paranoia, this causes Jews to see the "other" (Arab, Muslim) as an existential threat, resulting in "preemptive" violence. Holocaust "education" is exposed as a tool of social engineering rather than pursuit of truth. Next, modern Israel's history is examined, which is full of ethnic cleansing, apartheid and genocide. The book closes by offering a path toward healing: open debate on all taboos, an end to child brainwashing, and insisting on our freedom *from* the Jewish religions. 214 pp. pb, 5"×8", b&w ill., bibl., index.

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".

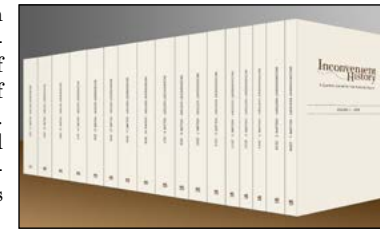
Hitler's Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs, Foreign Affairs. By Richard Tedor. Defying all boycotts, Adolf Hitler transformed Germany from a bankrupt state to the powerhouse of Europe within just four years, thus becoming Germany's most popular leader ever. How was this possible? This study tears 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"×9", 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"×9", illustrated. See the table for details of each volume.



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