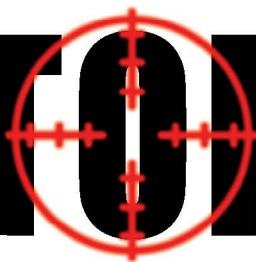


HISTORY



AT

GUNPOINT

**How Oppressive “Political Correctness”
Has Corrupted Holocaust Studies**

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By Germar Rudolf



Flodur Ramreg Services

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Germar Rudolf:

*History at Gunpoint: How Oppressive “Political Correctness”
Has Corrupted Holocaust Studies*

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Reinhold Elstner in Memoriam

In 1995, after years of suffering under what he perceived as a “Niagara flood” of lies and distortions poured out about him and his generation, Reinhold Elstner, one of the many surviving German veterans of World War II, wrote a passionate appeal to the German people to stop these lies and distortions. He went to the Munich Feldherrnhalle, poured gasoline over himself, and set himself ablaze. He died shortly thereafter.¹

In reaction to this, the German authorities confiscated Elstner’s final appeal, outlawed its publication, outlawed any commemorative gathering at the Feldherrnhalle on his behalf, and seized and destroyed any wreaths and flowers that were laid down on Elstner’s behalf.

Compare this with the reaction of the communist authorities in Czechoslovakia in 1968 when the Prague student Jan Palach burned himself in protest against the Russian suppression of the “Prague Spring”. As Germany suppresses any commemoration of Reinhold Elstner, so did the communist authorities in Czechoslovakia until 1989, when their system finally collapsed. May the same happen to the current German regime.

¹ His appeal is accessible online, see Elstner 2000, Weber 1995.

1. The Gunpoint

1.1. The World Wants to Be Deceived

On May 20, 2025, the Israeli Russian-language website *NewsRu* published a brief article complaining about AI-generated images and invented stories of Holocaust victims posted on social-media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram (Finkel 2025). Some of these fake stories rely on real information extracted from publicly accessible databases such as those of the Yad Vashem Center or the Auschwitz Museum. In many cases, names contained in these resources were used, but their dates of birth were changed to turn them into children, evidently because images and stories of presumably victimized children attract more views and more sympathy (see illustration).

In a follow-up study, the equally Russian-language website *Provereno* juxtaposed some of the invented stories and recreated portrait photos with actual database resources (Bannikov/Bakhareva). The accounts producing this content create between 10 to 50 of these stories every day. With some of these stories attracting considerable attention, content monetization schemes yield considerable daily income, particularly



Screenshots of two posts on the Facebook account “Timeless Tales” with AI-generated fictitious portraits, both presumably showing an Alžběta Neumannová, yet with different dates and places of birth. Yad Vashem’s database has several entries with such a name, but they were all adults during World War Two.

if the account owners are located in third-world countries, which seems to be the case for several of them.

Two days after the initial *NewsRu* article, the Auschwitz Museum issued a “Warning about Fake Holocaust Posts Using AI-Generated Images and Stories” on its Facebook page,² complaining about the misuse of its publicly accessible database for the creation of fake Holocaust stories. This is somewhat ironic, considering that a former head of the Auschwitz Museum stated in 1998 that, for the first 40+ years of its existence, this institution was itself deeply involved in spreading false Holocaust narratives, as I will explain later in this book. So, who are they to complain?

The issue didn’t go away with these whistle-blowing reports, though, because faking Holocaust stories is not a crime. Therefore, there is no legal way of suppressing this activity – for now. For example, on May 25, 2026, German journalist

² www.facebook.com/auschwitzmemorial/photos/-warning-about-fake-holocaust-posts-using-ai-generated-images-and-stories-across/1149013207270042/; see also “‘Dangerous distortion’...”.

Michaela Kuechler reported for the European news platform *EU Observer* about the same issue, bringing this AI-generated or -assisted “Holocaust distortion” in the toxic context of violent attacks against Jews and Holocaust denial (Kuechler 2026).

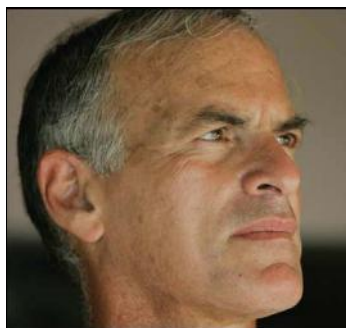
These fake stories, which undermine the credibility of real Holocaust stories and images, are the virtual equivalent of real-life people who have invented Holocaust stories from scratch, claiming to have had horrific wartime experiences, when in fact they were never anywhere near the crime locations they claim to have survived. Wikipedia has an entire page dedicated to these false Holocaust witnesses,³ while my own *Holocaust Encyclopedia* has 17 entries on this.⁴ These concern only those false witnesses which happen to have been uncovered by some mainstream researcher, and which have been generally accepted as such. The dark figure of unreported, unaccepted or still-disguised cases of false witnesses is probably significantly higher, because sleuthing out false Holocaust witnesses, especially survivors, and exposing them as “liars” is a risky business. If a researcher’s findings are rejected or ignored by the mainstream, the attempt can backfire badly on the sleuth.

Falsehoods regarding the Holocaust aren’t limited to complete fiction stories, however. US-American political scientist Dr. Norman Finkelstein stated in 2000 that Holocaust “survivors are now revered as secular saints, [and therefore] one doesn’t dare question them. Preposterous statements pass without comment” (Finkelstein 2000, p. 82). In a similar con-

³ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilkomirski_syndrome; the German equivalent has more cases listed.

⁴ For a list of them, see holocaustencyclopedia.com/witness/false-witness/false-witnesses/.

text, Dr. Raul Hilberg, during his lifetime the world's most prominent Holocaust scholar, once confirmed that Holocaust scholarship lacks any "quality control" (Schweitzer 2000). Dr. Finkelstein doubled down on this problem by affirming that "much of the literature



Dr. Norman Finkelstein

on Hitler's 'final solution' is worthless as scholarship" (Finkelstein 2000, p. 55).

How did we get to the point that fake Holocaust stories invented by real people and "artificial intelligence" threaten the very credibility of the Holocaust narrative itself? The answer lies in the incentives. People mass-produce AI-generated Holocaust fiction, because monetization algorithms reward this kind of content creation. They reward it, because people fall for this "click-bait." Tear-jerking stories about suffering children being murdered in cold blood appeal to our deepest instincts. When that which we hold most dearly – our offspring – is harmed, our emotional reactions are the most extreme. Hence, these stories rattle us more than anything else, and in a virtual social-media world where attention spans are short and emotional appeal reigns supreme, horrendous stories of murdered children are the most "attractive." Many clicks, shares and likes are the result, and this is what leads to financial rewards. And round and round we go.

While the creation of fictional Holocaust stories by real people is somewhat more complex, the underlying mechanisms are rather similar. The case of Bruno Doessekker aka

Benjamin Wilkomirski is iconic in this regard. His invented story as a child Holocaust survivor made him rich and turned him into a worldwide celebrity. Even after his unmasking, several mainstream socialites didn't want to let go of this fabulous illusion, regretting merely that his deception had been exposed.⁵ The Wilkomirski



*Bruno Doessekker
aka Benjamin Wilkomirski*

case was so huge that the phenomenon of people faking Holocaust-survivor stories for the sake of social recognition and financial rewards was named after him: The Wilkomirski Syndrome.⁶ The case of Herman Rosenblat is another iconic case, where an actual Jewish survivor of World War Two invented a dramatic but almost-entirely invented story of his wartime childhood with the *declared purpose* of benefitting from this financially. Even though Rosenblat was eventually unmasked, he still managed to reap the monetary rewards.⁷ His story may have been invented, but people still wanted to read or hear it, and were willing to pay for it.

As the saying goes, there is no business like Shoah business. On the one hand, the world wants to hear dramatic stories about the Holocaust. One indicator for this is that, for the past two decades, roughly 9 books on Holocaust-related top-

⁵ See the entry on him in my *Encyclopedia* at holocaustencyclopedia.com/witness/false-witness/doessekker-bruno/.

⁶ everythingexplained.today/Wilkomirski_syndrome/

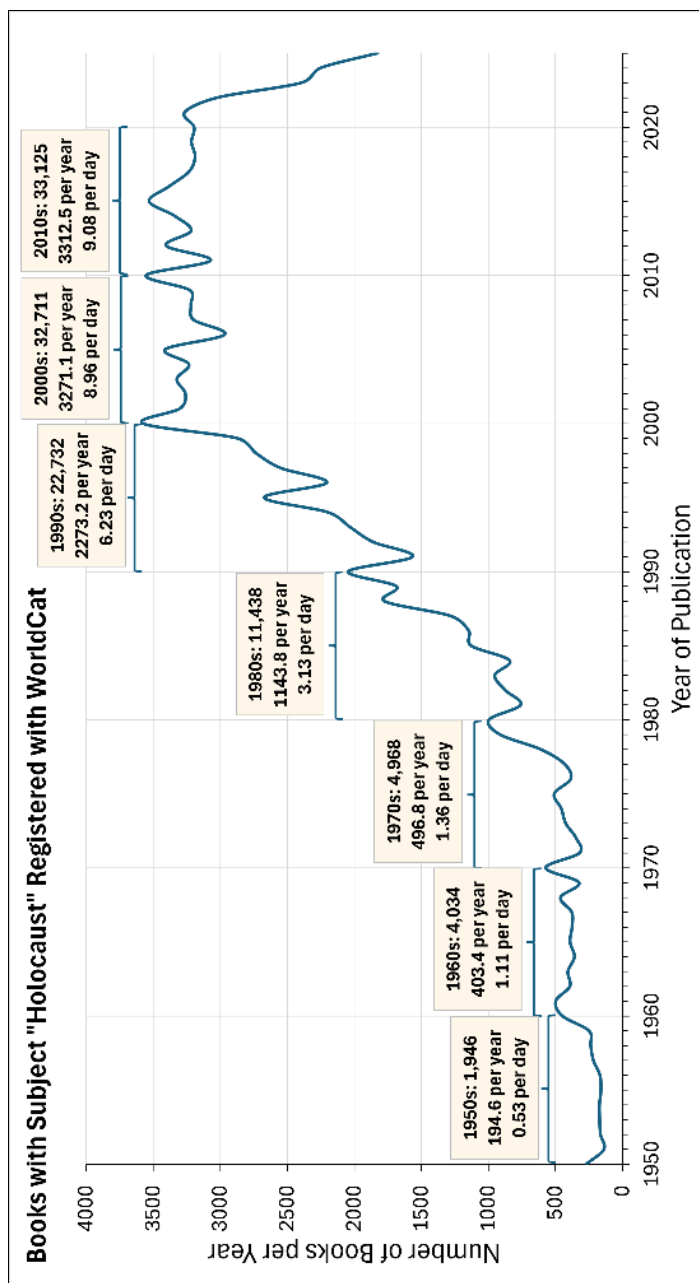
⁷ See the entry on him in my *Encyclopedia* at holocaustencyclopedia.com/witness/victim/rosenblat-herman/.

ics were published worldwide *every single day* – and they seem to find readers (see the chart on p. 15). Roughly 40% of this is published in the English language.⁸

If the demand is there, but the supply is lacking, someone will try to fill that need – one way or another, both in the real world with real people making up stories, and in the virtual world with AI fulfilling the demand.

On the other hand, we have all been conditioned since our school days to be tuned toward considering the Holocaust an important topic, and Holocaust survivors as secular saints whose stories are among the most cherished cultural items of our culture. Therefore, the demand for these stories didn't just come out of the blue. The dominance of the Holocaust in education and the mass media has geared us all toward becoming avid consumers in that market.

⁸ The sharp drop in the 2020s is partly due to libraries being slow at acquiring new books.



1.2. Quality Control = Source Criticism

Let us now turn to the missing quality control in Holocaust studies deplored by both Dr. Hilberg and Dr. Finkelstein. For historians, quality control starts with making sure that the sources they use as evidence to back their claims are what they appear to be. The evidence needs to be critically evaluated as to its reliability, accuracy and authenticity. Historians call this “source criticism.” When assessing witness accounts, for example, historians need to ask: Was the witness in a position to know? Are the claims logically, physically and technologically possible? Does the witness contradict himself or other witnesses? Do the claims confirm or contradict more-reliable types of evidence, such as documents and forensic research results? Were statements made independent of external influences – ranging from simple knowledge gathered through third parties or the media all the way to coercion through intimidation, threats or even torture? Critically assessing witness accounts ought to be common practice in Holocaust studies just like everywhere else. Reality, however, is different.

Not even Dr. Hilberg, who claims to prefer better quality control, has made any serious attempt at performing any type of source criticism on the evidence he relies on in his *magnus opum*, the three-volume work *The Destruction of the European Jews* (Hilberg 1985). Italian Historian Carlo Mattogno has written a detailed analysis of Hilberg’s failure to critically scrutinize the evidence he proffered to support his claims (Mattogno 2021). In fact, Mattogno has demonstrated Hilberg’s failure with so many examples that the reader might get lost in the details, in the process losing sight of the forest for its many impressive trees.

In what follows, I want to clear that jungle of arguments by focusing on just one argument, and use it to give an example of decisive source criticism in action. But before I can do this, I want to introduce the persons involved.

My single argument centers around one of the most influential witnesses of mass exterminations said to have been committed at the Auschwitz Camp: the Hungarian physician Dr. Miklós Nyiszli. Wartime documents confirm that he was deported to Auschwitz at the claimed time, and a little later was transferred to the Auschwitz-Birkenau subcamp, because he was to be deployed there in his capacity as a physician. He claimed after the war in various writings, among them predominantly his 1946 Hungarian book, that he worked as an assistant to Dr. Josef Mengele at one of the Birkenau crematoria. Nyiszli's account about Mengele can be seen as the root cause of this physician's bad reputation.

Nyiszli was quoted by Hilberg four times in his work to back up his claims.⁹ More importantly, however, is the fact that Nyiszli's story shows several startling similarities with the story told by another witness: Filip Müller. Müller's 1979 book *Auschwitz Inferno* was even more influential than Nyiszli's 1946 account. Hilberg certainly believed this, because his book con-



Miklós (Nicolaus) Nyiszli

⁹ Hilberg 1985, footnotes 42 (p. 930), 89, 90 (p. 975).

tains twenty references to Müller, making him Hilberg's most important source.¹⁰

We could again turn to the works of Italian historian Carlo Mattogno to find the most-detailed source-critical analyses of the various statements made by both witnesses.¹¹ But again, this way we would risk getting lost in the weeds of the sheer innumerable arguments. Many of them can be explained away by hypothesizing that Nyiszli and Müller on occasion erred, exaggerated things, embellished their stories here and there, may have confused what they read or heard elsewhere as their own recollection, or even invented a few things. Mainstream historians would say that, in spite of all these weaknesses, it is clear that both Nyiszli and Müller agree on the essentials, among them most-importantly that mass gassings with Zyklon B happened. This core feature makes them credible witnesses in their eyes.

Raul Hilberg argued along those lines when he testified in 1985 during the first "false news" trial against German immigrant Ernst Zündel in Toronto. During cross-examination, Zündel's defense attorney pointed out that Müller's book describes similar scenes as can be found in other witness ac-



Filip Müller

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, footnotes 60 (p. 883), 74 (p. 911), 42 (p. 970), 66, 67, 68, 69 (p. 972), 72, 73, 74 (p. 973), 93, 94, 95, 96 (p. 976), 111, 112 (p. 978), 17 (p. 982).

¹¹ On Nyiszli: Mattogno 2020; on Müller: Mattogno 2021a, Part 1, pp. 13-131.

counts, suggesting that Müller had plagiarized other texts, among them also a scene described by Nyiszli. Hilberg, however, did not concede that this undermines Müller's credibility.¹² And indeed, if Müller experienced things similar to what other witnesses experienced while in Auschwitz, why wouldn't they describe similar experiences in similar ways?

During that trial, Hilberg described Müller as "a remarkable, accurate, reliable person," whose book he regarded as "rather accurate," in which he could not "find any error, any material[ly] significant error."¹³ The defense attorney tried to undermine that image of reliability, but without much success. I suspect that this was due to poor choices made when selecting passages in Müller's book. Other claims made by Müller expose him as a person who made up technically or chronologically impossible stories. I list here only four examples among the many that could be listed:¹⁴

- flames shooting out of crematorium chimneys;
- fat dripping from corpses on a pyre and flowing into collecting pits;
- cut-out leg muscles twitching so hard in a bucket that they made the bucket jump around;
- the gassing of Slovakian Jews during a span of time when no Slovakian Jews were deported to Auschwitz, and the gas chamber claimed by Müller had long been taken out of operation, if we follow the currently prevailing narrative.

¹² See Rudolf 2020, pp. 200–203.

¹³ *Ibid.*, pp. 200, 203.

¹⁴ For a concise list of absurdities and impossibilities in Müller's account, see the entry on him in my *Encyclopedia* (holocaustencyclopedia.com/witness/victim/muller-filip/) or consult Mattogno's source-critical overkill: Mattogno 2021a, Part 1, pp. 13–131.

Recognizing the first three examples as nonsense would have required some background knowledge in technical and medical matters. The last entry would have required knowledge of the prevailing narrative and of the deportation records of Slovakian Jews. Evidently, neither Hilberg nor the defense attorney and his advisors had that kind of knowledge.

This brings us to an important conclusion: Competent source criticism may require knowledge from many fields of study. Apart from a comprehensive knowledge of the archival material available on the history of the Auschwitz Camp, a proper critique of the many claims made by Nyiszli and Müller would furthermore require knowledge in cremation technology for their cremation claims; in chemistry and toxicology for their poison-gas claims; in medicine for Müller's jumping-bucket claim, to name only a few issues.

Source criticism is a multi-disciplinary activity. Any historian – or defense attorney, for that matter – who thinks he can critically assess a witness account which contains claims involving other academic disciplines is a fool at best. That's why courts – judges, prosecutors and defense lawyers – are well-advised to have expert witnesses of pertinent fields of study testify. Historians ought to do the same.

Speaking for myself, I have a degree in chemistry, and I have taken a semester-long course in toxicology. With this background knowledge, I may now explain to the reader what completely undermines Nyiszli's and Müller's mass-gassing claims from a chemical and toxicological point of view:

The product presumably used at Auschwitz for mass gasings is the infamous Zyklon B. Its active, poisonous ingredient is hydrogen cyanide (HCN). At room temperature, hydrogen cyanide is a colorless, almost odorless liquid which evap-



Cans of Zyklon B with gypsum pellets, exhibited at the Yad Vashem Museum.

orates quickly, given that its boiling point of 25.6°C (78.1°F) sits only a little above room temperature. The resulting vapor is slightly lighter than air, hence evaporating HCN readily mixes with the surrounding air. That's not secret knowledge; you can even look it up on Wikipedia.¹⁵

Miklós Nyiszli studied medicine in Germany and received his PhD degree from the University of Breslau, Silesia, in 1930 under the name Nicolaus Nyiszli (see Provan 2001). Medical students receive basic knowledge in chemistry and toxicology during their college years. Of course, that would not have conferred any knowledge about Zyklon B. However, since Nyiszli insists that mass gassings using Zyklon B were a constant occurrence during his stay at one of the Birkenau crematoria, it seems rather likely that he would have found out what the active ingredient of the product was, since German SS officials commonly referred to Zyklon B also simply as "*Blausäure*," the

¹⁵ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydrogen_cyanide

German term for hydrogen cyanide, which Nyiszli would have understood. Yet in his book and other postwar writings, he repeatedly insists that Zyklon B's poisonous substance consists of *chlorine*.¹⁶ In reality, however, there is precisely zero chlorine in either HCN or the pellets of Zyklon B. (Perhaps Nyiszli mistook the "C" in HCN for "chlorine," while it actually stands for carbon.)

If you are generously inclined to dismiss his ignorance in this regard as rather strange but not impossible, consider this: Nyiszli also wrote that he had seen and read the labels on the Zyklon-B cans,¹⁷ which all clearly stated that it contains highly toxic *Blausäure*. While this is perplexing at least, the layer in Nyiszli's narration built upon this false chlorine claim undermines everything. Here is how Nyiszli described in his 1946 book what happened after a mass gassing had been completed and the door to the gas chamber was opened (Mattogno 2021, p. 41):

"The bodies do not lie all over the length and breadth of the room but rather in a single, story-high heap. The explanation for this is that the fallen gas granules first permeate the air layer above the concrete floor with their deadly vapors and only gradually saturate the higher layers of air in the room. This forces the unfortunate victims to trample each other, to climb over one another. In the higher layers the gas thus reaches them later."

That this was not a passage written for dramatic effect using "poetic license" for a book can be seen from an unpublished deposition Nyiszli made on July 28, 1945 at the Hungarian Committee for the Care of Deported Jews (*ibid.*, p. 137):

¹⁶ Mattogno 2020, pp. 40, 137, 154f., 207f.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 72.

“After thirty minutes, the ventilators were switched on, members of the Sonderkommando on duty opened the door of the gas chamber, and there were lying 2000 corpses covered in blood (from bleeding noses) and feces. Instead of being spread out evenly on the bunker floor, they were piled up on top of each other one story high, explained by the fact that the chlorine gas reached the higher [air] layers with some delay.”

Chlorine is a yellowish-green gas that is roughly two and a half times heavier than air.¹⁸ If one were to slowly fill a room with this gas, it would indeed fill the room gradually from the bottom to the top, and any human inside the room would see this, provided there is some light in the room. It is perceivable that a crowd of people locked into such a room would try to get out of harm's way as long as possible by reaching for higher air layers, even if that means stepping on people on the ground who already succumbed to the gas. Hence, Nyiszli's heaps of corpses are not unrealistic.

Moreover, chlorine's primary toxic effect as a very aggressive chemical is its destruction of the fragile blood-gas barrier separating the lung's blood vessels from its air sacs. When these delicate membranes rupture, blood streams into the lungs, which the victim coughs up, subsequently coming out of mouths and noses.

The problem is that Zyklon B/HCN/*Blausäure* has none of these effects. It is invisible, slightly lighter than air, and has no blood-releasing effect on any tissue, lung tissue included. Hence, people would not have tried to reach higher layers, they would not have ended up on piles, and they would not have bled from noses and mouths.

¹⁸ www.cdc.gov/chemical-emergencies/chemical-fact-sheets/chlorine.html; see also Patton.

Therefore, Nyiszli describes what cannot have happened, and he does not describe what would have happened. Nyiszli claims to have worked for months in this building, where he claims mass gassings were daily occurrences. If they happened, he would have been well aware of what the results of such gassings looked like. Instead, he invented something that has nothing to do with a possible realistic scenario.



Raul Hilberg

In other words, Nyiszli never witnessed a single homicidal gassing with Zyklon B – either because he was not present when they happened, or because they didn't happen.

Miklós Nyiszli is a false witness.

Interestingly, Filip Müller described the result of a mass gassing at Auschwitz in his book as follows (Müller 1979, p. 117):

“As soon as Zyclon B crystals came into contact with air the deadly gas began to develop, spreading first at floor level and then rising to the ceiling. It was for this reason that the bottom layer of corpses always consisted of children as well as the old and the weak, while the tallest and strongest lay on top, with middle-aged men and women in between. No doubt the ones on top had climbed up there over the bodies already lying on the floor because they still had the strength to do so and perhaps also because they had realized that the deadly gas was spreading from the bottom upwards.”

Unlike Nyiszli in 1945/46, Müller was aware in 1979 that Zyklon B was a cyanide product, not chlorine (his p. 122). Yet still, he described the same scene as Nyiszli about a heavy, visible gas filling the chamber from bottom to top, and people piling up in heaps as a result. Since this scenario is chemically impossible, neither of them can have experienced what they describe. Hence, the only explanation why Müller described the same impossible scene is that he plagiarized it from Nyiszli. The only plausible reason why Müller copied it from what he thought is an authoritative source is that he himself did not have any experience or recollection of mass gassings to draw from. In other words, Müller never experienced a gassing with Zyklon B either.

Filip Müller is also a false witness.

With that assessment, it is worthwhile going back to the long lists of false claims made by both, as laid out and explained copiously by Mattogno, or summarized in the entries of my *Encyclopedia*. These are not the result of a few errors and fibs here and there. If the core of the story is rotten, the entire story becomes recognizable as pure fiction placed in a real location (the Auschwitz Camp with its crematoria).

If you knock out Nyiszli and Müller from underneath Hilberg's *magnus opum*, his edifice starts crumbling. Add the complete list of Mattogno's critiques, and nothing is left standing. Hilberg's complaint about the lack of quality control in Holocaust studies evidently includes his work as well.

Source criticism can be devastating, and that is where it gets dangerous.

1.3. Prosecution, Arson, Murder

The prevailing Holocaust narrative rests predominantly on witness accounts, especially of Jews who have lived through this ordeal. Subjecting their accounts to source criticism potentially applies the axe to the very pillars upon which the narrative rests. None of those who have an interest in sustaining the narrative can be expected to stand by idly and indifferently when this happens. Therefore, having a skeptical attitude toward Holocaust witness accounts is not held in high regard in Western societies – to say the least. I will now illustrate with several examples what exactly that means for individuals who ventured out to do source criticism in this field.

The first case I want to mention is also the most extreme that has ever occurred. It concerns the Frenchman François Duprat, a history and geography teacher at a small-town middle-school in the Normandy province of France, but more controversially also the co-founder and leading ideologue of the French right-wing party Front National. In that position, he introduced the French public to writings skeptical about the mainstream Holocaust narrative. That literally explosive mixture of history and politics evidently pushed some extremists over the edge, because on March 18, 1978, Duprat's car, a Citroën GS, exploded while driving home from a political meeting. Duprat was killed instantly, while his wife lost her two legs (see illustration).

Officially, the culprits for this assassination were never found, although a Jewish organization named "Remembrance Commando" claimed responsibility, "lest Auschwitz be forgotten." They stated in their anonymous communiqué that they had murdered Duprat because in various writings he had



All that was left of François Duprat's Citroën GS

denied “the existence of the (Nazi) concentration camps, gas chambers and crematoriums,” and “that six million martyrs have been murdered by the Nazis.”¹⁹ That statement was partially untrue, because no Holocaust skeptic that I know of, Duprat included, has ever denied the existence of concentration camps or that some of them had crematoria.

Never before or after has anyone been killed for his historical dissent, although that was more for the lack of luck than for the lack of trying, as we shall see shortly.

In contrast to its neighbor in the West, German society used other, more effective and “civilized” means of dealing with historical dissent starting in the late 1970s. This is illus-

¹⁹ Ghislain 2018; see also Eitan 1978.

trated by the case of retired German judge Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich. Roughly a year after Duprat's death, a small German right-wing publisher released his skeptical, source-critical assessment of claims about Auschwitz (Stäglich 1979). In reaction to this, the German judiciary ordered that all copies of this book and all means to produce it be seized and destroyed. All confiscated copies were subsequently burned in waste incinerators under police supervision, like illegal drugs.

Furthermore, criminal proceedings were initiated against the author and his publisher. The charges were based on articles in Germany's criminal code that are older than modern Germany itself, having been adopted from the old Prussian penal code: insulting the witnesses, disparaging the victims, and inciting the masses, in this case, to hatred against Jews.²⁰ Although the cases against the author and his publisher were shelved for formal reasons – the statute of limitations of just six months had expired – Stäglich's alma mater, the University of Göttingen, subsequently used a 1939 Hitler law (still in effect to this day) to revoke Stäglich's PhD title, and the German government reduced his pension.

In a landmark decision about the confiscation and destruction of Stäglich's book, the German Constitutional High Court decided that the constitutionally guaranteed unrestricted freedom of science and research can be denied if the result of such activity undermines the credibility of Jewish

²⁰ Frederick the "Great" introduced a law into Prussia's penal code banning incitement of the masses, in that case protecting French immigrants (mainly Huguenots) from anti-immigrant polemics. After numerous transformations, it ended up in the criminal code of today's Germany. See Rudolf 2017 documentary "Germany, Country under the Rule of Law: Role Model or Illusion?"; codoh.com/library/document/germany-country-under-the-rule-of-law-role-model-or-illusion/.

Holocaust witnesses. The logic behind this is the claim that recognizing the Jewish experience of persecution and suffering during the Third Reich is an inseparable part of their human dignity.²¹

According to the first and thus most important article of the German constitution, protecting human dignity is “the duty of all state authority.”²² Hence, any person not sufficiently recognizing the Jewish experience of persecution and suffering has no recourse within the current German legal framework, and will get stripped of his own human dignity by having all those human rights denied to him that “all state authority” consider necessary to deny in order to stop the dissent. Never mind the fact that the same article also states that all branches of the German government are bound by “inviolable and inalienable human rights.”

This strange High-Court definition of Jewish human dignity linked to a claimed yet legally undefined historical event trumps everything else. This amounts to saying that “the Jews” – I am sure many of them will disagree – have a constitutionally protected right to dictate to others what they can publicly state about this aspect of history, while historians have no other right than to parrot the officially sanctioned narrative. It goes without saying that no constitution in the world – not even the German – protects a certain version of history from scrutiny, no matter what level of suffering is declared for it. Nobody’s human dignity depends on a certain version of history, but it sure depends on us being allowed to question what government authorities want us to believe – at

²¹ For details, see the appendix of Stäglich 2015; for a detailed documentation (in German) of the publisher’s litigation up to the Constitutional High Court, see Grabert 1984.

²² www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_gg/englisch_gg.html.

gunpoint in this case. I will return to this artificially constructed conflict between human dignity and history in Section 1.5. on “Free Speech and Human Dignity.”

While Germany’s judiciary failed to convict Stäglich for his “thoughtcrime” due to its short statute of limitations – that “flaw” was remedied in 1994 by extending this limit to five years – France managed to do this at first instance. The object of this zeal was Frenchman Dr. Robert Faurisson, a professor for the analysis of texts, documents and witness accounts at Lyon II University. He started voicing his skeptical views about the reliability of witness accounts on the Holocaust already in 1974, but attracted widespread public attention only in late 1978, the same year Duprat was murdered. In late December of that year, in a letter to the reputable French daily newspaper *Le Monde* that was actually published, Faurisson summarized his skeptical view on what he called “‘The Problem of the Gas Chambers’ or ‘The Rumor of Auschwitz,’” in which he summarized his skepticism.²³

This letter triggered a hostile collective response by 34 of France’s top historians, equally published by *Le Monde*. Among the signers of this declaration was Dr. Pierre Vidal-Naquet, to whom we will return momentarily (Vidal-Naquet 1979). At the end, this text categorically declared that the Third Reich’s homicidal gas chambers are beyond critique. In support for their reality, the text appealed to the 1945 testimony of former SS officer Kurt Gerstein. I will return to him as well.

²³ Faurisson 1978; for a comprehensive documentation of Dr. Faurisson’s various texts, see the website dedicated to him at robert-faurisson.com; see also Faurisson 1980; Thion 1980.

What triggered Faurisson's prosecution as well as a parallel civil litigation was a provocative statement he made during a live interview aired by the French radio station *Radio Europe 1* on December 17, 1980. It put his historical and political conclusion in a nutshell:²⁴

"The alleged Hitlerite gas chambers and the alleged genocide of the Jews form one and the same historical lie which has permitted a gigantic politico-financial swindle whose main beneficiaries are the State of Israel and international Zionism and whose main victims are the German people, but not its leaders, and the entire Palestinian people."

Since France, just like Germany, did not yet have a specific law at that time banning any dissent from the prevailing Holocaust narrative, the French court applied a 1972 law banning racial defamation, discrimination and incitement to hatred. Faurisson was ultimately sentenced to a 90-day suspended prison term and to a moderate fine (see "French Professor..."). He moreover had to pay for this verdict being announced on the same radio station that had aired his interview, which cost some \$280,000 in today's currency. This criminal case was accompanied by three civil litigations, which all sentenced Faurisson to various fines and again had him pay for the public announcement of the verdicts, costing altogether some \$2,130,000 in today's currency.²⁵

One of these civil cases revolved around Dr. Faurisson's accusations against Dr. Vidal-Naquet, who had invoked Kurt Gerstein as his witness of choice, as mentioned earlier. Faurisson claimed that Vidal-Naquet had grossly manipulated what

²⁴ Recording and transcript at robert-faurisson.com/histoire/interview-sur-europe-no-1-17121980/.

²⁵ See the summary of all four cases in Faurisson 1981.

Gerstein had actually written in order to hide several absurdities contained in that text. Hence, at the core, this was a case of source criticism. The verdict against Faurisson sent a chilling message to all historians: don't dare scrutinize Holocaust witness accounts, and don't dare reprove mainstream scholars for the lack of it!

These precedent cases set the stage for a lifetime of criminal and civil litigations which Dr. Faurisson had to endure until he passed away in 2018, although he was always only convicted to suspended prison terms.

The prominence given to Kurt Gerstein in this affair triggered another event of a far greater magnitude in France. Henri Roques, after reading the above-mentioned declaration of historians, set out to write a PhD thesis applying source criticism to the various texts written by Kurt Gerstein in 1945, and documenting how these texts have been quoted or misquoted by others. After some delays caused by his original supervisor trying to sabotage his thesis, Roques managed to submit it in 1985, winning the highest accolades for it.

Kurt Gerstein is one of only two key witnesses for claimed events at the Belzec Camp. Measured by its claimed death toll, Belzec holds the second-highest rank among the pure extermination camps said to have been operated by German forces in Poland during the war. Undermining the credibility of one of the main pillars of the prevailing narrative did not go down well with the establishment. Hence, Roques's PhD thesis resulted in a three-year public "scandal" in France. At the end of it, Roques's PhD title was revoked.²⁶

The same year Roques submitted his thesis, Dr. Faurisson was engaged in a court case in Canada that would trigger the

²⁶ On the "Roques affaire," see Roques 2025.

largest increase in Holocaust skepticism ever: The first “false news” trial against Ernst Zündel, as mentioned earlier in the context of Dr. Hilberg’s testimony. While the first trial of 1985 attracted widespread but short-term media attention in North America, the retrial of 1988 caused a tectonic shift in the historiographic landscape. There were two main reasons for this:

1. The application of forensic sciences to claimed Holocaust crimes. During this second Zündel trial, Dr. Faurisson managed to convince Fred Leuchter, America’s one and only expert for execution technologies at the time, to sign a forensic study of the claimed homicidal gas chambers at the Majdanek and Auschwitz labor camps fully supporting Faurisson’s claims about them.²⁷ The so-called *Leuchter Report* subsequently went viral.
2. Impressed by the *Leuchter Report*, renowned mainstream historian David Irving switched sides and testified for the defense, giving further credence to Holocaust skepticism. As a result, Holocaust skepticism attracted much attention and gained many more followers in subsequent years. This did not sit well with the “Never Forget, Never Forgive” faction, especially in France and Canada. Robert Faurisson and Ernst Zündel, being the publicly most visible and active proponents of Holocaust skepticism in those years, henceforth became the main targets of physical violence as well.

After Faurisson had been assaulted several times before, it turned almost lethal on September 16, 1989, when he was attacked by three masked assailants while he was walking his dog. The assault caused severe injuries, including a broken jaw and head trauma, which required immediate hospitalization

²⁷ See its current edition in: Leuchter/Faurisson/Rudolf 2017.

and subsequent surgery (see illustration and “French Historian...”).

France was the first European country to expressly make it a crime, punishable with up to one year in prison, to subject evidence to source criticism, if the result of that criticism doesn’t support the prevailing Holocaust narrative.

Ernst Zündel became the target of violent attacks after he had ultimately won his legal bat-



*Robert Faurisson after his assault
of Sept. 16, 1989*

tles in Canada by the Canadian Supreme Court determining in 1992 that the law under which he had been prosecuted was unconstitutional.²⁸ Zündel then used his regained liberties, in conjunction with the inertia Holocaust skepticism had gained after his second trial, to launch a PR campaign in an attempt to reach more people.

In reaction to this, a group calling themselves Anti-Fascist Militia sent Zündel in early April 1995 a package containing a bomb threat and a mousetrap loaded with razor blades.²⁹ Roughly a month later, Zündel’s home in Toronto suffered an arson attack in the early-morning hours of May 7, 1995, caus-

²⁸ See the summary of the Second Zündel trial and its aftermath in Zündel 2022.

²⁹ See zundelsite.org/archive/english/czchron/EZ_chron08.html

ing around \$400,000 of damage.³⁰ Since Zündel wasn't at home that night, he was left unharmed.

Evidently disagreeing with this, someone sent Zündel a parcel bomb thirteen days later. Not knowing the sender, Zündel did not open the suspicious parcel but brought it to the police instead. They confirmed Zündel's suspicion and eventually defused the pipe



Zündel's home in Toronto on the morning of May 7, 1995.

bomb filled with shrapnel and nails by remote detonation in a quarry near Toronto. Had Ernst Zündel opened the parcel, he and anyone near him would have been killed instantly.³¹

In reaction to all this violence against Zündel, the Canadian government astonishingly declared the victim of these crimes a security risk for Canada on August 5, 1995. Eight years later, when Zündel was deported back to Canada after a long stay in the US, he was arrested and held in solitary con-

³⁰ "Ernst Zündel – Press Conference Regarding Arson Attack on Home, 1995," www.brighteon.com/ada0598d-b3ac-480b-8553-f69c8601d151; "Ernst Zündel – Media Coverage of Arson Attack on Home, 1995," www.youtube.com/watch?v=pJWD5xCNOfc.

³¹ *Globe & Mail*, May 22, 1995; see the foreword to Zündel 2022; also zundelsite.org/archive/english/czchron/EZ_chron09.html.



The warehouse of the Institute for Historical Review Zündel's home in Toronto on the morning of May 7, 1995.

finement for two years while trying to fend off a government order to deport him back to his native Germany. During those two years of deportation proceedings, he was denied access to the prosecution's file allegedly containing "secret" evidence proving his nature as a security risk. In 2005, Zündel was deported to Germany, where he was put on trial for his long history of political and historical dissent, and sentenced to five additional years in prison, which he had to serve until the last day.

A mixture of far-right political views and Holocaust skepticism, as in Zündel's case, isn't required to cause arson attacks, however. That point was made around midnight on July 4, 1984, when the offices and warehouse of the California-based Institute for Historical Review (IHR) was burned to the ground, destroying some \$300,000 worth of historical books, documents, files and equipment (see Publisher's Note). The IHR was established in 1978 as a tax-exempt not-for-profit

organization working to “promote peace, understanding and justice through greater public awareness of the past,” especially by “understanding the causes, nature and consequences of war and conflict.”³² Hiding behind that innocuous description, however, is a legacy of publishing dissident historical material on World War Two in general and the Holocaust in particular. Being totally aligned with US law for tax-exempt entities, and of course with the rights granted by the First Amendment of the US Constitution, legal action was not an option for the IHR’s opponents; hence someone resorted to violence instead – on Independence Day, of all days.

The fate of the British printing and publishing enterprise Historical Review Press (HRP) wasn’t much better, as I myself experienced in 1996, when HRP’s offices and printing workshop were torched by some Molotov cocktails hurled through windows (see illustration). HRP has a history of publishing both historical and political material that ruffles the feathers of anti-fascists and Judeophiles.

Some dismiss these targeted individuals and organizations as political radicals with no academic credentials at all, or at least not as historians. But mainstream academic historians don’t fare much better either. In 1978, German professor for modern history Dr. Hellmut Diwald had his reverse-chronological book on German history published (Diwald 1978). Spanning two thousand years, the section on the Holocaust is inevitably short. In the book’s original edition, Diwald stated with regard to the “Final Solution of the Jewish Question” that the German government, after losing the superiority at sea and thus after losing any options of emigration or expelling the Jews, planned to concentrate them in ghettos in the

³² ihr.org/about



The office area of "The Print Factory," Uckfield, East Sussex, UK, in late 1996, back then also home of the Historical Review Press, the actual target of that arson attack. © Germar Rudolf

east. Regarding the Holocaust in today's interpretation, he wrote the following, among other things (p. 165):

"Despite all the literature, what actually took place in the following years is still unsolved with respect to its essential questions."

This, of course, has the potential of implanting doubts in the German masses about the alleged infallibility of the mainstream account. As a result, politically correct watchdogs were outraged, and ultimately succeeded with their demand that the book be "voluntarily" shredded by the publishing company, and replaced with a new version where the offending passage was replaced, without the author's knowledge or consent, with a verbose statement of horror and contrition about the Holocaust, but without any factually relevant content. That should have been the end of it, but it wasn't.

When German professor for sociology Dr. Robert Hepp chronicled this case in a 1994 book honoring Diwald after his death in 1993, the German authorities confiscated *that* book,

burned all seized copies in waste incinerators under police supervision,³³ and initiated criminal proceedings against Dr. Hepp and the publishing company – all because in a *footnote*, written in *Latin* (!), Hepp made the following lengthy statement:³⁴



Prof. Dr. Hellmut Diwald

“We have freedom of thought in private, yet it is constrained in public. Since in our country [Germany] it is not permitted by law to call into question, to cast doubt upon, or even to deny a certain officially approved historical fact, and since any openly declared dissent is severely punished by the courts, one must diligently conceal a heretical opinion in public. Nevertheless, if anyone, after conducting the most diligent investigations, finds the approved account highly doubtful and, for the sake of truth, does not wish to conceal from learned colleagues the uncorrupted record of events, he cannot publish his opinion except in a veiled manner. And so, misusing the language of the ancient teachers, I state among clerics (whom I implore to keep what follows secret from laymen). I, for my part, deny that the destruction of the Jewish people, planned on rational grounds and methodically carried out in ‘extermination camps’ with poisonous gas, is a true fairy tale. But, having taken into account the documents and arguments of the revisionist school, I cannot say whether it is true. I have said what I think. My sole concern is the truth; I intend neither to cast anyone into doubt nor to harm anyone. The sun shines on all, yet it is not

³³ Grasberger 1998: “The remaining copies are burnt in a waste incinerator”; Müller 1998: “65 years ago, this still happened publicly, today this is done furtively in waste incinerators.”

³⁴ Eibicht 1994, fn 71, p. 121; vho.org/D/diwald/hepp.html.

open to every layman to go to Corinth. Since the masses wish to be deceived, let them be deceived!"

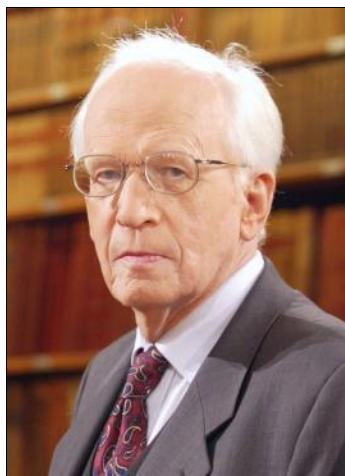
Whatever the original "*veram fabulam esse nego*" means, the Latin language didn't stop the prosecution and the concurring court to decide that Dr. Hepp had incited the German masses – illiterate as they are when it comes to Latin – to hatred against the Jews with this footnote. Just like Dr. Stäglich, Dr. Hepp did not have to stand trial, though, because for him as well, the six-months statute of limitations had expired when the prosecution picked up this case. In contrast to Dr. Stäglich, however, and as a tenured professor, no attempt was made to revoke Dr. Hepp's academic titles.

In 1986, a dispute erupted among German mainstream historians, triggered by a paper by Berlin history professor Dr. Ernst Nolte. At the core of this dispute was not whether the prevailing Holocaust narrative was accurate or not, but merely whether this historical event should be "normalized," hence should be allowed to become the subject of skeptical scrutiny like any other subject. Nolte lobbied for this, but by so doing, he became increasingly isolated. A year later, Nolte defended his position with a massive book, but buried the most consequential observation in a footnote (Nolte 1987, p. 594):

"Only when the rules of examination of witnesses have found universal application and expert testimony is no longer evaluated according to political criteria, will secure ground have been won for the effort toward scientific objectivity with respect to the 'Final Solution.'"

His remark implies, of course, that source criticism with the help of multi-disciplinary experts was *not* being applied in the field of Holocaust studies, hence that the field in general lacked scientific objectivity. In essence, Dr. Nolte's remark was similar to that of Dr. Diwald's 1978 assessment, and it

foreshadowed what he was about to say later in a 1993 book, where he essentially condemned the entire mainstream field of Holocaust studies as an unscientific enterprise. The reader interested in details of Dr. Nolte's remarks in this regard may consult another book of mine, in which I have dealt with this in some detail (Rudolf 2023, pp. 117-129).



Prof. Dr. Ernst Nolte

Just asking for a normalization of Holocaust research was enough for some extremists in Germany to resort to “lynch-mob justice” in February 1988: They set Dr. Nolte’s car, parked at his institute’s parking lot, ablaze in full daylight, as “retaliation” for his insistence on academic freedom (Evans 2016). This type of reaction most certainly is *not* encouraging freedom of thought and expression on university and college campuses.

When dissidents are threatened with violence and prosecution, they either grow silent or go underground. My next example of an academic historian shows the transition from public stance to silence.

For decades, Dr. Joachim Hoffmann was a leading scientist at the German-government-owned Research Institute for Military History. His field of expertise was Russia, and the German-Soviet war 1941-1945 in particular. Just prior to his retirement, he published a thoroughly researched and well-documented book on the way Stalin planned and conducted

this war. Hoffmann showed how Stalin planned as early as 1939 to overrun and conquer all of continental Europe, the extremely cruel methods he used to force his soldiers to fight an unwanted war, and how he unleashed a reign of terror over not only his own people, but all people that he (re-)conquered during the years 1943-1945.



Dr. Joachim Hoffmann

What enraged many left-wing politicians and media personalities was the fact that Hoffmann exposed some of the Soviet atrocity propaganda unleashed against Germany exactly for what it was: untrue or exaggerated war-time propaganda. Since Hoffmann also touched upon certain aspects of the Holocaust in this context, proving the propaganda origin and untruthfulness of certain aspects, this led to voices calling for Hoffmann's prosecution and the confiscation of his book. Dr. Hoffmann got lucky in this regard, because the pretrial judge happened to be a personal friend of Dr. Hoffmann.³⁵ He dismissed the case brought before him, but Dr. Hoffmann told me personally that he was warned not to change one single word in this book in the future, because if he did, this would allow the prosecution to open a new case, which most certainly would not end up again on the same judge's desk.

Dr. Hoffmann's communication to me in this regard happened in the context of the publication of an English transla-

³⁵ See Hoffmann's updated preface on this in Hoffmann 2001.

tion of his book, which I was preparing during the years 2000 and 2001. We originally planned to include an additional, longer foreword decrying the oppressive restriction of freedom of speech in Germany by another academic, Dr. Ernst Topitsch, who taught philosophy at the University of Graz in Austria. Dr. To-



Prof. Dr. Ernst Topitsch

pitsch had also written a book on the German-Soviet war (Topitsch 1987). He therefore was familiar with the pressures exerted upon scholars in the German cultural sphere not to challenge the victor's narrative of what happened during that war.

While preparing this English addition of Dr. Hoffmann's book, an alarming escalation occurred in Germany and Austria, which made Dr. Topitsch go silent and retract his preface, replacing it with a very short and almost meaningless one.³⁶

Even though the case that scared Dr. Topitsch and many other German scholars into silence has nothing to do with World War Two, let alone the Holocaust, it still demonstrates the ever-shrinking German cultural space where speech can still be exercised freely without fear of repression. This case concerns the Austrian citizen Dr. Werner Pfeiffenberger, who initially taught political science at Münster University of Applied Sciences. Then he committed the crime of quoting the

³⁶ Personal communications from Prof. Dr. E. Topitsch; see germarrudolf.com/persecution/germars-persecution/documents/, item #40.

German communist Kurt Tucholsky out of context. In the context of the First World War, Tucholsky wrote the following lines with regard to the German bourgeoisie (Tucholsky 1975, p. 266):

“May the gas seep into the playrooms of your children. May they slowly succumb, the little dolls. I wish upon the wife of the church councilor, and of the editor-in-chief, and upon the mother of the sculptor, and the sister of the banker that they meet a bitter, painful death, all of them.”



**Prof. Dr. Werner
Pfeiffenberger**

As dramatic as this sounds, in this article, Tucholsky had in fact criticized the war as such and all who supported it. What he wished was that the German middle class would experience firsthand the war, at home and in their cities, especially in the form of gas warfare, in order to come to their senses and to no longer heed the call of the fatherland to wage war:

“Yet he who abandons his country in this hour is blessed.”

Dr. Pfeiffenberger had used this and other quotations in an article he wrote juxtaposing nationalism and internationalism, trying to demonstrate that nationalism is morally superior to internationalism (Pfeiffenberger 1994). Needless to say, this did not go down well with the culturally and politically dominant internationalist elite in both Germany and Austria.

As a result, Dr. Pfeiffenberger was initially fired from his position in Münster, but managed to get reinstated after win-

ning his labor-court case. In a later case, however, he lost and was removed from his academic chair and “promoted” to a college in Bielefeld, where he was not allowed to teach. Next, certain political and media lobbies demanded that he ought to lose this job as well and that he be prosecuted for his writings. Austria finally opened criminal proceedings against him for “re-engaging in National-Socialist activities.” On May 13, 2000, when Prof. Pfeiffenberger received notice of the initiation of criminal prosecution with the threat of up to five years in prison, he committed suicide.³⁷ He was 58 years old.

Dr. Otto Scrinzi, a close friend of Dr. Pfeiffenberger, wrote in his eulogy, among other things (Scrinzi 2000):

“What form should research take if its findings are subject to scrutiny to determine whether they are open to misinterpretation, whether they conform to the prevailing ideology or political agenda, and if their veracity is ultimately decided by public prosecutors and/or jury members or judges? (The author spent many nights discussing this with his friend Pfeiffenberger, the last of which took place ten days before his death.)”

One might consider Dr. Pfeiffenberger’s suicide excessive, but it was also tragic and went like a shockwave through Germany’s conservative and patriotic academia. Prof. Pfeiffenberger was considered an Austrian patriot and conservative who had many friends in academia and politics, most of them conservatives and patriots themselves. I myself knew quite a few of those academics, and the fear I heard and read expressed in communications – panic-stricken fear of facing possible persecution against anything right-wing, conservative, patriotic in Germany and Austria – stunned me. It did

³⁷ I reported on this case under a pen name in an article of the German-language periodical I published back in those days: Zornig 2000.

not silence me, as I had gone underground in exile in 1996, but it silenced many scholars who thought they had no choice but to keep living in such a stifling atmosphere.

It was this manhunt to the death which made Dr. Topitsch retract his original foreword for Dr. Hoffmann's book. Dr. Topitsch did not even dare criticize the conditions prevailing in Germany and Austria. I will return to the effect of this repressive atmosphere on historians with some more concrete examples in Section 1.6. "Effect on Historians."

As the last instance of persecuting and prosecuting historical dissidents, I could elaborate on my own experiences with Germany's society at large and the judiciary in particular. My life story resembles to an unsettling degree a mixture of the novels *Fahrenheit 451*, by Ray Bradbury and Franz Kafka's *The Trial*, with a judiciary hell-bent on burning anything I put on paper, and court procedures where any defense is not only made impossible but actually itself declared a crime. Yes, *defending yourself is a crime in Germany*, when it comes to cases where the defendant is charged with having challenged the prevailing Holocaust narrative. Trying to prove that a defendant's claims are correct would amount to committing the same crime again for which s/he has been indicted to begin with, this time during a public trial. Therefore, submitting a motion to introduce evidence geared toward substantiating that the defendant's claims are correct, even if filed by a defense lawyer, is prohibited in Germany under the threat of prosecution. I have documented this grotesque perversion of justice in two separate books, and hence won't elaborate further on this here (Rudolf 2026; 2016).

1.4. Censorship

Thankfully, violence against Holocaust dissidents has become rare since the mid-1990s. The primary reason for this is that the legislatures in most Western countries passed laws handing over the dirty work of burning books and stifling dissidents to the police.

Israel was the first country to expressly ban contesting the orthodox narrative in 1986, although there were no known cases of such challenges within Israel. That law was triggered by the rise of dissident voices mainly in the United States, spearheaded there by the already-mentioned Institute for Historical Review, and Germany's 1985 example of tightening its anti-defamatory laws, making defaming Jews an offense no longer requiring a criminal complaint by an offended Jew, but stopping short of adding "Holocaust denial" to the list. Hence, Israel's law is more of a diplomatic statement to the world than a legal instrument against its residents.

Interestingly, Israel has linked the criminality of skepticism to the fact that such statements must be made "with intent to defend the perpetrators of those acts, or to express sympathy or identification with them." That actually happened a couple of years later, when the defense in Israel's show trial against John Demjanjuk presented material contesting certain claims of the crimes he is said to have contributed to, but those acts of defense in a criminal case were protected under courtroom litigation privileges.³⁸

In Section 1.2. on quality control, I have described the paroxysms French society went through that got them to the

³⁸ See my take on the Demjanjuk trial in Rudolf 2023a, pp. 116-123.

point of adopting a law which specifically outlawed contesting the prevailing narrative, rather than expanding the use of anti-discriminatory or anti-defamatory laws. Germany reached the same stage in the early 1990s, after the wave of Holocaust Skepticism had swept across the border from its western neighbor France. Suppressing purely forensic, technical or archival investigations devoid of any polemical contents by way of applying Germany's anti-discriminatory or anti-defamatory laws came finally to an end in late 1994, when Germany added one sentence to its law against inciting the masses that expressly bans contesting the prevailing historical narrative on the National-Socialist persecution of the Jews. Sandwiched in between is Austria, which faced a similar issue already a couple years earlier and added a paragraph to its "Prohibition Law" doing the same thing.

Table 1 lists the countries that dictate which Holocaust research results can be shared publicly. The left column shows the year when each law became active – some of which have since been revised or replaced – while the right-hand column shows the current maximum penalty (see Rudolf 2026c).

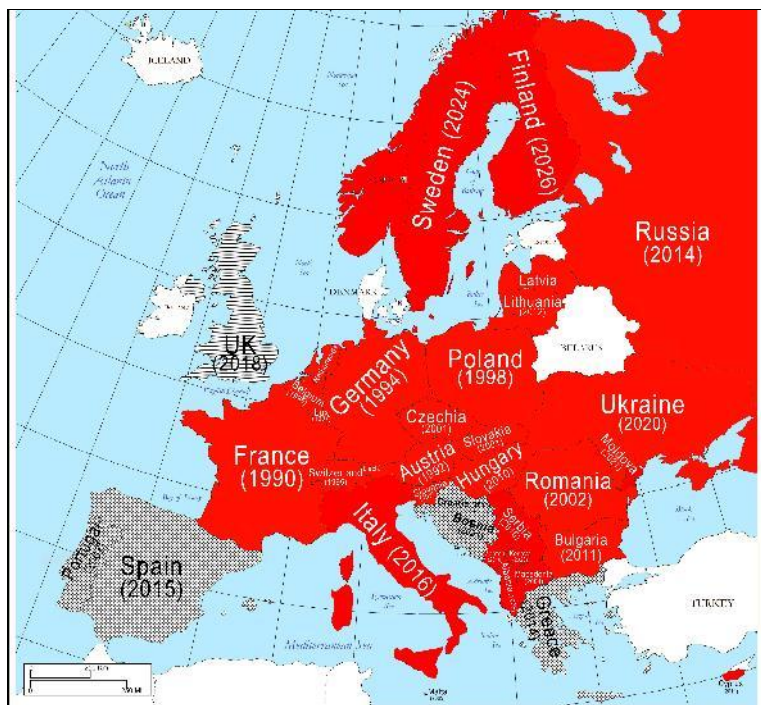
#	Year	Country	Max. Term
1.	1986	Israel	5 years
2.	1990	France	1 year
3.	1992	Austria	20 years
4.	1994	Germany	5 years
5.	1995	Belgium	1 year
6.	1995	Netherlands (conditional)	1 year
7.	1995	Liechtenstein	2 years
8.	1995	Switzerland	3 years
9.	1997	Luxembourg	2 years
10.	1997	Slovenia	2 years
11.	1998	Poland	3 years
12.	2001	Slovakia	3 years
13.	2001	Czechia	3 years

#	Year	Country	Max. Term
14.	2002	Romania	3 years
15.	2002	Australia (HRC)*	—
16.	2004	Macedonia	5 years
17.	2007	European Union (framework decision)	3 years
18.	2007	Portugal (conditional)	5 years
19.	2008	Albania (computer distribution only)	6 years
20.	2009	Latvia	5 years
21.	2009	Malta (conditional)	2 years
22.	2010	Hungary	3 years
23.	2010	Montenegro	5 years
24.	2011	Croatia (conditional)	3 years
25.	2011	Bulgaria	5 years
26.	2011	Cyprus	5 years
27.	2012	Lithuania	2 years
28.	2014	Russia	3 years
29.	2014	Greece (conditional)	3 years
30.	2015	Spain (conditional)	4 years
31.	2016	Serbia	5 years
32.	2016	Italy	6 years
33.	2018	UK (conditional)	2 years
34.	2021	Ukraine	5 years
35.	2021	Bosnia (conditional)	5 years
36.	2021	Moldova	2 years
37.	2022	Armenia (conditional)	4 years
38.	2022	Belarus (very limited, see text)	5 years
39.	2022	Canada	2 years
40.	2023	Kosovo (computer distribution only)	6 years
41.	2024	Sweden	2 years
42.	2026	Finland	2 years

“conditional”: only in conjunction with verbal abuses against victims, survivors or descendants and/ or a rhetoric likely to cause violence or hatred.

* a human-rights commission can issue a cease-and-desist order. If ignored, it can lead to prosecution for ignoring a government order.

Spain tried banning Holocaust skepticism already in 1995, but the country’s constitutional court ruled it unconstitutional; twenty years later, article 510 of Spain’s criminal code was amended to include a ban on genocide denial, if it creates “a climate of violence, hostility, hatred or discrimination.” The



Censorship map of Europe, 2026: red/dark grey: the writing of history is prescribed by penal law; light grey: historical dissent is an offense only if committed concurrently with disparaging victims, witnesses and/or survivors, or statements likely to cause violence and/or hatred. Since all EU member states must enact such laws, the white spots on this map will steadily decrease in years to come.

law has since been enforced, but it has yet to be seen whether it finds the country's highest court's approval.

The map reproduced here shows the censorship landscape of Europe. There are very few countries where the writing of history on catastrophic historical events is still completely unimpeded. Some of the shaded countries outlaw merely Holocaust skepticism, such as Austria, Germany and Israel, while others also include communist massacres (Czechia, Hungary,

Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland). The rest outlaw skepticism of any genocide in history. The lighter-shaded countries require that skeptical remarks about the prevailing genocide narrative be accompanied by some type of polemics disparaging the victims or victim groups of such events, by threats toward them, or are otherwise likely to cause violence and hatred. There is of course a lot of leeway in how to interpret these additional conditions, and much may depend on the prevailing *zeitgeist* and the inclination of judges and jurors.

Belarus's law merely bans the denial, minimization or justification of the genocide committed against the Belarusian people by German forces during World War II, even though no such thing occurred. The massacres presumably committed by the German wartime *Einsatzgruppen* against both local Jews and Jews deported to Belarus from central and western Europe are rebranded as victims of the general populace (Klysiński 2022). While the law effectively denies Jews their primary-victim role, its main function is to suppress modern political dissent, in particular by stigmatizing pro-democracy opposition groups as ideological “descendants of Nazi collaborators” (Oxford... *et al.* 2022). Of course, strictly speaking, all countries with such laws use it to oppress what they stigmatize as “Nazis” or “Nazi sympathizers”; the difference is only marginal. Since Belarus's law does not ban Holocaust skepticism as such, but only events that are said to have happened on Belarussian soil, I have not shaded that country on my map.

Austria is another special case for a different reason, as its anti-skepticism law is part of a special law foisted upon Austria after the war by the victorious Allies. In especially severe cases, it allows a maximum penalty of up to 20 years. I will

illustrate Austria's application of this law with a shocking example in the next section.

Not counting the European Union's framework decision, 41 countries currently enforce the writing of history at gunpoint. The European Union, within which Germany and France are the main actors when it comes to enacting memory laws, forces all member states with its framework decision to pass similar laws, or else they face (unknown) consequences. The latest country to succumb to this pressure was Finland in early 2026, explicitly stating in their reasoning that they caved in to pressure from Brussels (see Rudolf 2026a).

Hence, leaving aside Belarus, only six European countries have not (yet) formally banned Holocaust skepticism in one form or another: Iceland, Ireland, Denmark, Estonia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Other countries use other, more general laws to curb criticism of the orthodox Holocaust narrative, for example in Latin America. Some countries use extra-judicial means – meaning arbitrary despotism – to suppress dissent, foremost in the Arab World, whose governments frequently cave in to diplomatic pressure or outright financial blackmail by the US and Europe.

The Holocaust isn't the only event in history anymore that countries try to regulate, if not to say dictate, with penal law. For example, Ukraine passed two laws in March 2022 making it a criminal offense to deny or justify Russia's invasion and occupation of parts of Ukraine. Israel has recently moved to outlaw the denial of the claimed events during the Hamas incursion into Israel on October 7, 2023.³⁹ This shows that en-

³⁹ For an overview of the ever-expanding "memory laws," see Rubashchenko/Shulzhenko, 2024.

forcing the writing of history with government guns drawn has become quite socially and politically acceptable in the Western world. Once this type of legislation becomes the norm, there doesn't seem to be any stopping governments all over the world from doing the same to enforce by penal law historical narratives deemed crucial to their identity or to the stability of their respective regimes.

Unfortunately, if you grant governments the right to infringe on some subsection of an inalienable civil right, they keep coming for more. Censorship like a cancer grows.

In 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Committee issued "General comment No. 34," in which it made its position very clear about the rapidly spreading tendency of governments to dictate the writing of history by penal law (Human Rights Committee 2011, p. 12):

"Laws that penalize the expression of opinions about historical facts are incompatible with the obligations that the [International] Covenant [on Civil and Political Rights] imposes on States parties in relation to the respect for freedom of opinion and expression. The Covenant does not permit general prohibition of expressions of an erroneous opinion or an incorrect interpretation of past events."

It goes without saying that this should be even more the case if opinions and interpretations of past events are actually correct or at least plausible.

Therefore, any country dictating the mere writing of history at gunpoint is in clear violation of the 1966 United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴⁰ and even more so if not permitting truth, plausibility, correctness or accuracy as a defense, as Germany does, for instance.

⁴⁰ www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights

How far the United Nations have diverged from their once-adopted ideals of political and civil rights in this regard can be seen from the reaction to a resolution introduced to the UN's General Assembly by Germany and Israel in early 2022.⁴¹ That resolution urges all governments of the world to do anything in their power to combat and suppress Holocaust skepticism. The resolution was adopted by all countries except one (Iran), although in its sweeping nature, the resolution is in clear violation of both the UN's International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the UN's Declaration of Human Rights (Preamble and Art. 19).⁴²

But what do a few words on some yellowed paper do for you, if the whole world agrees to stick you in prison for your academic research or peaceful opinion?

By the way: Iran didn't oppose that resolution because they like Holocaust skepticism or are a fan of unfettered free speech; far from it. They argued that, instead of worrying about people's opinions on distant events of the past, it is much more important for the United Nations to pass a resolution condemning currently ongoing genocides, such as the one against the Palestinians, and urging all government to act against it. That was 20 months before Israel's full-force genocide in Gaza began.

While a few countries may also focus on atrocities that their populations have suffered or are suffering, the above-mentioned UN resolution demonstrates that the Holocaust is the *only* historical topic – in fact, it is the only topic in all of science and scholarship – that aligns all governments of the world (except one) in their determination to suppress any dis-

⁴¹ docs.un.org/en/A/RES/76/250

⁴² www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights

sent. It is also the only topic where dissent is widespread throughout the world, and persecution and prosecution happen with regularity in many countries. While many of the “memory laws” discussed here ban skepticism about any genocide, this is only a formal disguise to hide what kind of dissent is the actual target, because as far as I can tell, none of the other massacres in human history find much attention or interest, either in the camp of oppositional-defiant “anti-anything” people, let alone among serious skeptical scholars, or among government authorities out to squelch such dissent.

To realize the unique nature of what has happened in the “West” over the past 40 years, it is important to understand that in no other field of research do scholars face imprisonment for unwelcome research results. Strictly speaking, it is actually the only case *in all of human history* where an entire civilization uses government guns to regulate not just public dissent, but actual research results. Not even Stalin’s Soviet Union had laws dictating the results in any field of research. Not that Stalin needed laws to send people to the GULag whose views he disliked. But that’s a different matter.

1.5. Free Speech and Human Dignity

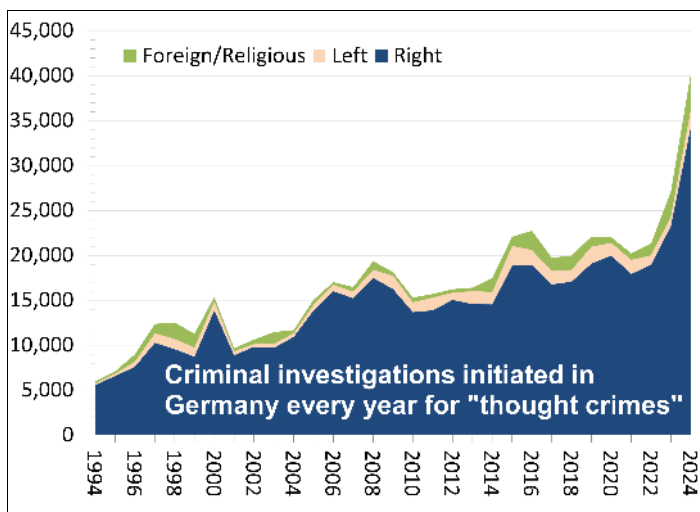
In Section 1.3., I mentioned the way Germany’s judiciary pits Jewish dignity against the civil rights of the rest of humanity to scrutinize the prevailing historical narrative. That this approach is absurd can be seen when considering *Jewish* Holocaust skeptics, of which there are plenty. How does the German judiciary plan on protecting such a Jew’s dignity, allegedly

linked to him recognizing the sufferings of his own ancestors? By sticking him into prison for his historical dissent?

In fact, human dignity and the right to doubt, to inquire and to speak out, are intricately interwoven. At the end of it, the only thing that really sets us humans apart from animals is that we need not take our sensory impressions at face value. We can doubt whether what we perceive is true. We can look behind the screen of semblance and investigate what is fact and what is delusion. We need to exercise that ability, not only because our senses and brains are anything but perfect, but more importantly because we humans can also lie and deceive. I am not aware of any animal capable of this. Hence, being able *and allowed* to doubt what we see, hear or read, and to figure out whether it is true or not, is absolutely crucial for us humans to function with dignity. That includes the ability and the inalienable right to communicate to others what we think we've found. In contrast to animals, we can even make our findings independent of our presence and existence by putting them down for others to consume: in writing, in speech and/or in video. That is the core of our human dignity, of our humanity.

Let me be brutally clear here: Anyone who infringes on our right to doubt, to search for the truth, and to communicate freely with others about it is an enemy of mankind. Any government enacting laws to curtail these rights outlaws humanity itself. Free speech and freedom of information are the core of our humanity. We must defend them with all our might, especially where governments want to outlaw them.

The Holocaust narrative evidently is the only topic in Western societies where the Powers That Be demand total control, no matter the intensity of persecution and oppression



Right: criticism of mass immigration, hostile remarks about migrants, opposition to Jews, Jewry, Zionism, acts of Israel; dissent to World-War-II dogmas. Foreign/Religious, Left: Offenses with a foreign political or religious and left-wing political background are listed only as "other offenses." See text.

needed. This exposes them as profound hypocrites. On the one hand, they praise free speech as their ideal, and reprimand adversarial countries such as China and Iran for violating it. On the other hand, however, they trample it underfoot as soon as someone utters historical research results that they disdain.

Free speech is like a muscle; if you don't use it, you'll lose it. Unfortunately, we have lost it to a large degree in this particular field of study, especially in those European countries where skepticism has been traditionally active: France, Germany and Austria.

The next chart shows the number of criminal investigations initiated each year for "thoughtcrimes" in Germany

since 1994, when this country enacted a penal law dictating the writing of history. During that year, some 5,000 investigations against thought criminals were launched. Ever since, more and more “propaganda offenses” – the official term used by German authorities – have joined the list of opinions that can get you imprisoned. The latest spike since 2023, with some 35,000 investigations launched in 2024, is a result of the Gaza genocide. Criticizing Israel and Zionists for their actions in Gaza and elsewhere can be illegal in Germany, depending on who you are and how you phrase it. Between 1994 and 2025, Germany launched a total of roughly half a million criminal investigations for right-wing thoughtcrimes.

Note, however, that only a small fraction of these investigations leads to actual trials, and only a small fraction of those trials ends with prison sentences. Yet still, 1% of half a million would still amount to five thousand political prisoners spread out over some 30 years.

Strictly speaking, only people with political views seen as “right-wing” can commit thoughtcrimes in Germany, which understands itself today as an anti-fascist, anti-right-wing society. For left-wing or foreign or religiously motivated crimes, the German authorities’ yearly reports on offenses committed by political and religious extremists commonly do not contain an entry for “propaganda offenses”. They usually are listed merely as “other offenses,” to set them apart from violent crimes. However, from some reports it can be gleaned that this largely encompasses non-opinion offenses such as illegal trespassing, “breaking public peace” (such as riots, unlawful

assembly and disorderly conduct) as well as damage to property.⁴³

A look into the publications of Germany's central censorship authority, the Federal Monitoring Agency for Youth-Endangering Media, also confirms that, when it comes to political content, exclusively media containing presumably right-wing views are ever censored. I have described the various mechanisms, victims and effects of German government censorship elsewhere in detail (Rudolf 2026, pp. 248-261). Of course, a country that claims to respect our inalienable human rights shouldn't have a central censorship authority to begin with.

The most extreme case is Austria. Here is the text of Austria's law in English:⁴⁴

“Section 3b. (1) Any person who publicly denies, trivializes, condones or seeks to justify the Nazi genocide or other Nazi crimes against humanity shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of between six months and five years.

(2) Anyone who commits the offence in a printed publication, on the radio or in another medium, or in any other way such that it is accessible to a large number of people, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of one to ten years.

(3) Where the offender or the offence is of a particularly dangerous nature, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of ten to twenty years.”

The last section of “particularly dangerous” offenders or offenses applies (among other things) to perpetrators who, in

⁴³ These reports – *Verfassungsschutzberichte* – can be centrally accessed at www.verfassungsschutzberichte.de/.

⁴⁴ www.bmj.gv.at/dam/jcr:1b31fad9-f023-44e5-944e-45704a394f1c/VerbotsG-Novelle_2023_Gesetzestext.pdf.



Wolfgang Fröhlich shortly after his release from his cumulative 16-year prison term, holding the Third International Robert-Faurisson Prize of 2021, dedicated to the “heroic engineer Wolfgang Fröhlich, veritable martyr of revisionism, a living example of courage and the will to exactitude.”

spite of previous convictions, won’t stop dissenting, or to a large-scale dissemination of the incriminated view.⁴⁵ I suppose that applies to the author of these lines, who, in spite of two previous convictions for three Holocaust-skeptical texts,⁴⁶ won’t stop voicing and spreading his dissent, and whose dissemination activities have reached millions of people over the decades. While I love Austria for its breathtaking nature and amazing culture, I see no reason to get anywhere near it, as long as the threat of up to 20 years imprisonment looms.

Austrian citizens living in that beautiful country are less fortunate, of course. Hence, the worst case of persecution by prosecution so far has been that of Austrian accredited engi-

⁴⁵ www.parlament.gv.at/dokument/XXVII/I/2285/fnameorig_1592448.html.

⁴⁶ Read about these trials in my two biographies (Rudolf 2016, 2026), and read the forbidden texts directly in their current versions: Rudolf 2020a, 2023a, 2024a.

neer Wolfgang Fröhlich. As an expert in disinfestation gas chambers, he has insisted since the late 1990s that witness accounts on mass gassings during the Third Reich contradict scientific facts.⁴⁷ For this, he was imprisoned. He repeated such allegations from his prison cell several times, which led to a string of further prison terms. He ended up spending a total of *sixteen* uninterrupted years in prison – and died shortly after his release in 2021 after catching COVID.

A civilization that cannot tolerate the technical arguments of an engineer – no matter whether they are right or wrong – has signed its own death certificate. This anti-free-speech hysteria suggests that the current version of history cannot withstand skeptical scrutiny, which is why those in power insist that such scrutiny needs to be outlawed. This evisceration of free speech in the West moreover demonstrates that democracy, if not guard-railed by inalienable civil rights, is nothing more than a lynch mob where two wolves and a lamb decide who's for dinner.

Before we move on to discuss the effect that this legal terror has on academic historians, we need to address whether there should be any limits for free speech, and if so, where we should draw the line. My thoughts on this topic are not meant to give legislators a guideline – although they probably could. I am speaking here of moral limits that we ought to impose on ourselves for the sake of respecting human dignity. In what I will lay out below, I am guided by Immanuel Kant's Categorical Imperative, which basically states that we all should act according to principles that could be elevated to universal laws.

⁴⁷ Fröhlich 2000. On Fröhlich's first conviction, see Bauer 2004.

Applied to the difficult challenge of defining limits of free speech, this basically means the following: If we were to use our right to free speech to lobby for someone else's right to free speech to be removed or restricted, then, elevated to a universal law, we would lose that same right ourselves.

In more general terms, the moral limits of free speech ought to be as follows:

Freedom of speech is unlimited, as long as it does not advocate, promote, justify or condone the violation of anyone's civil rights and right to self-determination in the past, present or future – for those who work to deny others their civil rights or right to self-determination cannot expect to have their own civil rights or right to self-determination protected.

I call this Kantian attitude succinctly “peaceful.” For this set of civil rights and rights to self-determination (whether sexual, ethnical, national, cultural etc.), we may use the umbrella term “human dignity.” If any dissent we voice is peaceful in this sense, it ought to be unimpeded.

Note, however, that this respect for the essentials of our human dignity does *not* contain the right to a certain version of history... or chemistry, or physics, or geography, or anthropology etc.

To give a practical example: You can contest the existences of homicidal gas chambers, of a state-ordered extermination program, or any number of victims for any event or crime location during the Third Reich until you are blue in the face. What you cannot do is *justify* the Third Reich's – or any other regime's – actual or claimed violations of other people's civil rights to life and liberty.

It is really quite simple: If you want people to speak out on your behalf when your civil rights get violated, you ought to do the same when it happens to others.

Book burning and incarceration without due process or by way of illegitimate, immoral laws is wrong, whether it happened to Jews and regime opponents during the Third Reich, or to historical dissidents and regime opponents today.

1.6. Effect on Historians

In mid-July of 1990, the Polish Auschwitz State Museum drastically reduced the wartime death toll for the Auschwitz Camp from 4 million – a number it had touted for 45 years – down to a mere quarter of that number: one million.⁴⁸ Many Western historians never bought the 4-million figure, but the mass media both in East and West usually repeated this Soviet post-war propaganda figure. Why the sudden drop?

In an interview with the German newspaper *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, Władław Długoborski, a former Auschwitz inmate who became the head of the Auschwitz Museum's research department after the war, stated that he and his colleagues knew all along that the 4-million figure was wrong. Asked why they kept lying for so long, he said:⁴⁹

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

⁴⁸ See daily newspaper of July 18, 1990, for example the *Daily Telegraph* as quote in Rudolf 2023a, p. 125.

⁴⁹ *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Sept. 14, 1998.

Ironically, Długoborski made this statement in 1998, the same year Poland, pressured by Germany, passed a law threatening any dissident of the current narrative with up to three years in prison. While the communists threatened dissidents with disciplinary measures, such as demotion or loss of job, today's democratic Poland



Władysław Długoborski

threatens dissidents of the current narrative with up to three years imprisonment. What would you rather endure for your dissent: the communist threat of loss of job, or the “democratic” threat of three years in prison (with subsequent loss of job to boot, I am sure)?

If historians admit that they lied under communism because of possible disciplinary action, how do they act now, when even more coerced? Can we trust these historians to tell us the truth today?

The reaction of professional historians gives us the answer to this question. Over the years, I had exchanges with several of them, which I will now summarize.

In the years 1991 to 1994, I was preparing an anthology of Holocaust skepticism, which was later titled *Dissecting the Holocaust* in its English translation (Rudolf 2024). In this context, Willy Wallwey, an architect living in the suburbs of Munich who was helping me organize repeated meetings of all contributing authors, had me meet one of his acquaintances: historian Dr. Walter Post. Back then, Dr. Post taught interna-

tional politics at the University of Munich. In subsequent years, he helped Mr. Wallwey organize and analyze copies of tens of thousands of documents related to the Auschwitz Camp, which we had procured from a Moscow archive. In repeated conversations, Dr. Post urged us to keep his collaboration on this project a secret, as he feared that his involvement in independent, skeptical research on Auschwitz would destroy his career prospects and may even lead to prosecution. He stated that he would intentionally stay away from this topic in public, because due to the inquisitorial atmosphere in Germany and constant threats of prosecution, it is impossible to write openly and honestly about this subject. Since he did not want to spread lies or half-truths, he preferred remaining silent.⁵⁰

In Section 1.3., I already mentioned the interactions I had with Dr. Joachim Hoffmann and Prof. Dr. Ernst Topitsch. When the German judiciary moved to confiscate and destroy the German original edition of my just-mentioned anthology *Dissecting the Holocaust* in 1996, Dr. Hoffmann had the courage to write an expert report on my behalf, asserting the serious scholarly nature of the book, and lobbying that the book, its editor and contributing authors as well as the publisher ought to enjoy the constitutionally guaranteed and protected right to freedom of science and research. In the end, it was all for naught, as the court ordered my book to be confiscated and destroyed.⁵¹ A year later, I published Dr. Hoffmann's expert report in an early number of my newly launched German pe-

⁵⁰ Although some 20 years later, toward the end of his career, he wrote a book touching on this topic, titled *The Wehrmacht and the Holocaust: Was the Army Involved in 'Anti-Jewish operations' in 1941?* (Post 2016).

⁵¹ An English translation of Dr. Hoffmann's expert opinion is contained as Appendix 2 in Rudolf 2024, pp. 559-563.

riodical (Hoffmann 1997). A short while later, Dr. Hoffmann contacted me, asking me to confirm to German authorities that the publication of his expert report in my periodical had happened without his consent, which I happily agreed to. He needed that confirmation so he couldn't be held accountable for it. Dr. Hoffmann was fine with his opinion having been published, but he didn't want to go to jail for it. Just imagine this: A



Dr. Werner Maser

scholar lobbying to grant other scholars freedom of speech is threatened with prosecution for this act!

At that opportunity, Dr. Hoffmann explained to me the harassment and threats of prosecution he had to endure at the end of his professional life for publishing unpopular research results on the German-Soviet war. In order to avoid getting prosecuted for his research results, he had decided to completely abstain from anything controversial.

Self-censorship is the most effective censorship. Once authorities have managed to bludgeon intellectuals into either consent or silence, they have total mind control.

The effects of thoughtcrime legislation on historians was also highlighted by German history professor Dr. Werner Maser, one of Germany's most prolific and successful postwar historians. In the 1960s and 70s, Maser taught history at the Munich College of Politics, and became a professor of history at the University Halle-Wittenberg in 1991 until his retirement

two years later. An expert in modern German history, his many books have been translated into several languages.

In late 2004, I published a review of his most recent (and last) book, whose title translates to *Forgery, Fiction and Truth about Hitler and Stalin*.⁵² While reading his book, I discovered that Dr. Maser cited several publications I had issued during the preceding years. He evidently also read my review of his book, because



Dr. Maser's book of contention

in the summer of 2005, when I picked up my phone at my home in Cicero, Illinois, I found him on the other end of the line. During our ensuing long conversation, he complained about the lack of freedom of speech, science and research in unified Germany, characterizing it as a “DDR light,” meaning a light version of former communist East Germany. He stated that he had to either shut up or state half-lies about modern German history to get at least half the truth out.

In November of that same year, I was deported from the US to my native Germany, in crass violation of US law. In Germany, I was arrested and subsequently prosecuted for several research books on the Holocaust that I had published while in the US. During my trial unfolding at Mannheim, Germany, between November 2006 and March 2007, I motioned the court to have several scholars testify on my behalf, among

⁵² Maser 2004; my review: Rudolf 2004.

them also Dr. Maser. Here is the text of my motion concerning Dr. Maser:

"In the matter of Germar Rudolf, I request to hear the witness Prof. Dr. Werner Maser, expert for contemporary history with special knowledge about the history of the Third Reich, to be summoned via his private address, as evidence for the following allegations:

1. In a longer telephone call with Germar Rudolf the witness stated that the restrictions of freedom of opinion and freedom of science in the Federal Republic of Germany have almost reached the conditions of the former GDR [German Democratic Republic, former communist East Germany] and that, as a historian in Germany, one can no longer tell the unvarnished truth, if one doesn't want to expose oneself to societal persecution and legal prosecution. (Summer 2005)

2. The witness will confirm that it is the permanent threat of historians with societal persecution and legal prosecution which keeps them from taking revisionist publications seriously in public or to even assume revisionist positions, but not subject-specific reservations.

3. The witness will confirm that the unanimity of established historians on many issues of the Third Reich exists only, because dissidents are being persecuted and prosecuted or are threatened with it."

When my defense lawyer approached Dr. Maser, he actually turned us down, stating that he had a weak heart, and that his wife feared that he might not survive the excitement of testifying. We filed the motion anyway, because in criminal cases against Holocaust skeptics, all motions by the defense to introduce evidence always get rejected anyway, hence Dr. Maser probably wouldn't be allowed to testify anyhow. And that is exactly what happened: The court rejected the motion, arguing that "this evidence is irrelevant for the [Court's] decision, because even if the named persons would confirm the proba-

tive allegations, the Chamber would not question the self-evidence of the Holocaust...”⁵³

Sadly, Dr. Maser died only three months later. He missed his last chance of making a real difference by confirming publicly that historians don’t tell the truth anymore because they are afraid of Germany’s judges, even if “only” by way of dramatically dying of a heart attack in the courtroom due to his fear and anxiety while facing a set of exactly these judges.

In the end, I had to serve 44 months in prison for my academic thoughtcrimes. When I got out in July of 2009, a steadfast supporter of mine who generously had managed my finances in Germany while I was incarcerated, took me to a lunch with another unknown supporter, whose identity I was not allowed to know until we actually met. It was another historian who, just like Dr. Post, had abandoned a possible academic career because he didn’t want to tell lies. His name is Dr. Olaf Rose. Like Dr. Post, he spent his career researching German history and publishing about it, with the exception of the Big Taboo, the Holocaust, which he merely touched peripherally on occasion. I bring him up here because of a stunning story Dr. Rose told me during our lunch, which I want to relate here. But before I can, I need to explain the context.

In the spring of 2002, a left-leaning German historian and journalist of Jewish persuasion by the name of Fritjof Meyer had an article titled “The Number of Victims of Auschwitz: New Insights Based on Archival Discoveries,” published in a renowned German periodical (Meyer 2002). In it, Meyer stated that the exaggerated death toll claimed for the Auschwitz Camp at war’s end was “a product of war propaganda,” but that the number of roughly one million claimed today is

⁵³ See the documentation in Appendix 2 of Rudolf 2016, pp. 238f., 247.

too high as well, by a factor of three. For Meyer, witness accounts on mass gassings are partly implausible, and he insisted that, of the six commonly alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau, only two had actually served as sites of mass executions.



Fritjof Meyer

Needless to say, these radical downward revisions did not go down well with the officials at the Auschwitz Museum, who subsequently started a vicious campaign against Meyer.⁵⁴ In that context, by the way, Dr. Walter Post also inserted his take on this controversy – using a pen name (Zarnow 2004).

Criminal complaints filed against Fritjof Meyer for Holocaust denial, trivialization and/or minimization were rejected by the judiciary, however, because Jews, especially left-leaning ones, can get away with things in Germany that non-Jews can't.⁵⁵ Herr Meyer was not happy about these criminal complaints, about the vicious attacks he got from the Auschwitz dogmatists, and about the positive attention he got from what he considered the wrong circles.

Around the peak time of this controversy, Dr. Rose was attending a convention which was also attended by Fritjof Meyer. During a break between presentations, they ended up sitting side by side at the venue's bar, when Herr Meyer started complaining about the vicious attacks on him by the Auschwitz Museum's lead historian, Franciszek Piper. Meyer threat-

⁵⁴ On the ensuing controversy, see Rudolf 2003; Mattogno 2003; 2004.

⁵⁵ See my elaborations on this in Rudolf 2016, pp. 162-165.

ened that, if Piper didn't stop, Meyer would knock out even the last gas chambers from underneath him, because in reality, there had been none at all at Auschwitz! But then again, Meyer mused, this would only help the fascists, and that's not what he wanted either.

We need to take this story with a grain of salt, because I report it from hearsay, and 17 years have passed since Dr.



Dr. Franciszek Piper, 2006

Rose told me about it. What I am getting at here is that even left-leaning Jewish historians know that not all is kosher with the prevailing Holocaust narrative, but even they, with all the positive special treatment they get from Western societies, make compromises with the truth, both because of the vicious reactions they get from the mainstream if they violate the taboo too much, and because they consider political – “anti-fascist” – goals more important than being accurate and truthful.

My last example is probably also the most impactful. In late 2011, five mainstream scholars posted online a detailed critique (Harrison *et al.* 2011) of three books published between 2004 and 2010 by Holocaust Skeptics on the so-called Aktion Reinhardt Camps, meaning the camps located near the Polish towns of Belżec, Sobibór and Treblinka.⁵⁶ The Holocaust-skeptical authors of the scrutinized books then set out to write a detailed response. However, due to the ever-tight-

⁵⁶ Mattogno/Graf 2004; Mattogno 2004a; Graf/Kues/Mattogno 2010.

ening thoughtcrime legislation throughout Europe, they found themselves no longer able to access many of the necessary archives throughout Europe.

That's when, out of nowhere, came a knight in shining armor to the rescue: A person contacted us using an anonymous email address, never revealing his identity. He pointed us to rich archival resources to address any and all issues raised by the five critics, and sent us digital copies of whatever documents we wanted to see. Judging by that person's knowledge of all matters concerning the Aktion Reinhardt Camps, as well as his comprehensive knowledge of, and ready access to, the relevant archival resources, this must have been one of the world's leading experts in this field of study. As the publisher and copy editor of the project, I worked with this gentleman for many months throughout 2012 and 2013, knocking into publishable shape the raw text I had received from the authors. Whoever you are, sir, humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your courage and wise decision to come forth, and to remain unknown! The first edition of this 2-volume, 1,400-page book appeared in October of 2013, after some ten months of frantic editing (Mattogno/Kues/Graf 2013).

More historians have since joined the ranks of those who, on request, are willing to help us obtain archival resources that Western nations deny to us, by threat of arrest.

What sad state is humanity in when historians must act behind a screen of anonymity when working to get the truth out for everyone to see? Even scholars in the United States act no different, although the First Amendment to the US Constitution guarantees free speech. Sure, they won't be arrested, but that Amendment does not protect historians from losing their job, becoming unemployable, getting sued or losing their so-

cial network – because that can happen to historians when they voice iconoclastic views on this topic, no matter where they live or work. The First Amendment is not as airtight as many people believe it to be. Dissidents are still punished in America today, just not by criminal courts.

When it comes to the Holocaust, objective mainstream scholarship is simply dead. Most conventional researchers in this field are political fanatics who zealously defend the tenets of the orthodoxy, come what may. They don't care that their dissident colleagues risk going to prison for their research results. This is, by the way, a good definition of a political fanatic: either not caring or even cheering when dissident colleagues get hauled to prison for their peaceful views. That's the antithesis of scholarly behavior.

Now it is time to ask the decisive question:

**What exactly are the fanatics, censors and oppressors
hiding from us at gunpoint?**

2. Corrupted History

2.1. Auschwitz

As mentioned before, the death toll of the Auschwitz Camp was officially lowered in 1990 from four million to one million. But that reduction was not as simple as it sounds. It requires some explanation.

The number itself was cast in legal stone at the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal (IMT) by the Soviets, who introduced the four-million figure in an “expert report” written by an official Soviet commission.⁵⁷ The rules set up by the Allies for this trial stated that the defense at Nuremberg could not challenge the claims of such Allied government reports:⁵⁸

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

⁵⁷ Document 008-USSR; *IMT*, Vol. 39, pp. 241-261.

⁵⁸ Article 21 of the London Statute, *IMT*, Vol. 1, p. 15.



The English-language version of the “new” commemoration plaques at the monument inside the former Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp: “one and a half million” –now recognized to be too high as well.

Therefore, the IMT formally accepted the four-million Auschwitz death toll as true without any further ado. As Dr. Długoborski stated in 1998 and quoted here on p. 63, all employees at the Auschwitz Museum were forced under the threat of “disciplinary measures” to repeat that number *ad nauseam*, even though they knew it was wrong.

Dr. Długoborski left his position as the Auschwitz Museum’s lead historian in 1980, and was replaced with Dr. Franciszek Piper, who had worked at that museum since 1965. In that context, Dr. Piper contributed an article on “extermination” to an anthology that the Auschwitz Museum issued on that camp’s history in 1977, and in an English translation in 1978. In it, Piper wrote (Piper 1978, p. 127):

“Through the almost five years of the camp’s existence about 4,000,000 people lost their lives as a result of disease, execution and

mass gassing, including 340,000 of the over 400,000 men, women and children registered in the camp.”

According to Długoborski, that was a lie, and he and his subordinate Dr. Piper knew it. It was Dr. Piper who, on July 17, 1990, issued a press release reducing the death toll to 1.5 million.⁵⁹ That was the number subsequently engraved in new memorial plaques at the Auschwitz-Birkenau monument, where this number can be read to this day. However, in a detailed study published by Piper in 1993, that number was declared obsolete as well: the new figure was around 1.1 million (Piper 1993).

That new paradigm was again cast in legal stone in 1998, when Poland declared deviations from the then-prevailing Holocaust narrative a crime, punishable with up to three years in prison, as outlined in Sections 1.4. and 1.6. There was a window of opportunity during those eight years of freedom between 1990 and 1998 to throw more Soviet propaganda ballast overboard, but that was missed.

The consequences of this one-time death-toll reduction do not end with just the numbers. It undermines the credibility of anything Długoborski, Piper and their subordinates at the Museum have stated before 1990. If you can't be sure that they were truthful with anything they wrote before 1990, why take at face value anything they said or wrote later? You really shouldn't.

⁵⁹ The numbers published by newspapers the next day vary. With its headline “New figures on Auschwitz. Historian: up to 1.5 million deaths” (“Neue Zahlen über Auschwitz. Historiker: bis zu 1,5 Millionen Tote”) the German daily *Frankfurter Rundschau*, referring to a study by Piper, mentioned a higher number than other outlets which spoke of a million or “just over one million” (*Daily Telegraph*).

But more importantly, this drastic numerical revision undermines the credibility of a large number of witnesses who have “confirmed” the four-million death toll either expressly or indirectly by claiming ridiculously inflated deportation figures and/or exaggerated gassing and cremation capacities, all geared toward making the four-million number sound credible. Today, these witness statements merely prove that the interrogating or interviewing authorities in postwar Poland must have orchestrated at least these aspects of the affected testimonies. Knowing the brutal second- and third-degree Stalinist interrogation techniques, this revelation should not surprise anyone, but acknowledging it would devastate the testimonial foundation on which the prevailing Auschwitz narrative rests. Therefore, mainstream historians pretend that nothing really happened in 1990.

While it is true that most Western scholars never bought the four-million figure even prior to 1990, the same cannot be said about Western media, many of which uncritically parroted this Soviet wartime propaganda lie. One of these outlets, the German leftist and proudly anti-fascist newsmagazine *Der Spiegel* allowed Polish journalist Ernest Skalski to publish a contorted, apologetic “*mea culpa*” explanation of why they maintained Soviet lies (Skalski 1990):

“What was already known to contemporary historians for some time now appears to be a certainty: that there were one to one-and-a-half million victims [at Auschwitz...] the situation is extremely embarrassing. The error, although committed by others a long time ago, remains tendentious. And it was ‘our’ error, if by ‘us’ is meant enemies of fascism and racism. [...] But it [the error] was also the work of other [communist] murderers, who were interested in representing the guilt of their [National-Socialist] rivals in the arena

of genocide as even more horrible than it actually was. [...] I concede that one must sometimes conceal the truth – therefore must lie – at times even out of noble motives, perhaps from sympathy or delicacy of feeling. But it is always worthwhile to know why one does that, which results in the respective deviation from the truth.”

Hence, Auschwitz Lies were invented and spread by “noble” mass-murderous anti-fascists in their valorous struggle against an evil monster, and it kept getting propagated by their obsequious lackeys even in Western media for decades. Truth is the first casualty not just of war, but also of a peace where only one side in this multi-faceted affair gets a voice.

In the context of the present study, I can only superficially explore the origins of the four-million death-toll figure and the repercussions of its downward revision. Italian historian Carlo Mattogno has dedicated a lengthy article to this issue that I highly recommend to anyone inclined to delve deeper into the matter (Mattogno 2003a). To get an idea about the huge numerical span of claims made about the Auschwitz death toll over the decades, see the numbers listed in Table 2.

If we widen our horizon from the narrow perspective of total death-toll figures to all kinds of claims made about Auschwitz, we find a mind-boggling array of wild claims no longer maintained by mainstream scholars. For example, during the war, rumors were circulating that the Germans were testing war gases at Auschwitz; that inmates were murdered in batches of thousands in electrocution chambers, with gas showers, or by pneumatic hammer systems; that living people were sent on conveyor belts directly into cremation furnaces; that oils, grease and soap were made of the mass-murder victims. Nothing of it was true, mainstream historians say today.

Or rather, they usually and conveniently forget to tell us that these rumors existed, thus relegating them to oblivion.

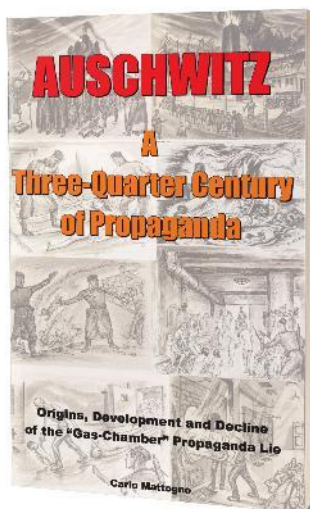
When the Soviets captured Auschwitz in early 1945, they should have been able to put a stop to these rumors, but that's not what happened. Their stories were even more fantastic. For instance, they reported about inmates having been killed on electrocution conveyor belts that discharged their victims directly into huge blast furnaces. And then, of course, they concocted the densely woven four-million death-toll lie, propped up with plenty of witness statements. As we know now from the Auschwitz Museum itself, that wasn't true either.

Table 2: Number of Victims Claimed for Auschwitz

NO OF VICTIMS	SOURCE (for exact references, see Faurisson 2003)
9,000,000	French documentary film <i>Nuit et Brouillard</i> (1955)
8,000,000	French investigative authority (Aroneanu 1945)
7,000,000	Filip Friedman (1946, p. 14)
6,000,000	Tibère Kremer (1951)
5–5,500,000	Krakov Auschwitz trial (1947), <i>Le Monde</i> (1978)
4,000,000	Soviet document at the IMT
3,000,000	David Susskind (1986); <i>Heritage</i> (1993)
2,500,000	Rudolf Vrba, aka Walter Rosenberg, Eichmann Trial (1961)
1,5–3,500,000	Historian Yehuda Bauer (1982)
2,000,000	Historians Poliakov (1951), Wellers (1973), Dawidowicz (1975)
1,600,000	Historian Yehuda Bauer (1989)
1,500,000	New memorial plaques in Auschwitz
1,471,595	Historian Georges Wellers (1983)
1,250,000	Historian Raul Hilberg (1961, 1985, 2003)
1,1–1,500,000	Historians I. Gutman, Franciszek Piper (1994)
1,000,000	J.-C. Pressac (1989), <i>Dictionnaire des noms propres</i> (1992)
800–900,000	Historian Gerald Reitlinger (1953 and later)
775–800,000	Jean-Claude Pressac (1993)
630–710,000	Jean-Claude Pressac (1994)
510,000	Fritjof Meyer (2002)
135,500	Carlo Mattogno (2023a, Vol. 2, end of Chapter 3)

See also http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auschwitz_concentration_camp#Death_toll

During the immediate post-war years, “witnesses” and “experts” repeated these things and added more fantasies: that inmates were murdered with gas bombs, in gas chambers made of canvas; that the gas chambers’ floors opened downward to discharge the bodies; that carts drove both corpses and living people into the furnaces; that the crematoria of Auschwitz could have cremated 400 million victims... You read that right: four hundred million people!



Again, none of it was true, and you won’t read a thing about it in mainstream accounts on Auschwitz. If you want to learn about the mind-blowing propaganda history of Auschwitz, you need to turn once more to one of Carlo Mattogno’s excellent studies, which I again highly recommend: *Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda. Origins, Development and Decline of the “Gas-Chamber” Propaganda Lie* (Mattogno 2023). The first edition of his book on this issue went viral in early 2018 by becoming a bestseller on Amazon for a few days, selling hundreds of copies per day. But then Amazon banned the book, probably after the traditional enemies of free speech had complained about it.

As big as Auschwitz is – in terms of its role within the network of German wartime camps, its size, its dominance in the prevailing Holocaust narrative and in the consciousness of the general public – it is not the best example to illustrate how

even mainstream historians have explicitly or implicitly admitted the need for drastic revisions of their own narrative. The best example is instead that of the Majdanek Camp, whose many radical downward revisions *by the mainstream* we will cover next.

2.2. Majdanek: A String of Admitted Lies

The Lublin Concentration Camp, nicknamed Majdanek by the Polish underground, was the first of the large German war-time camps to be conquered by Germany's enemies. The Soviets occupied the area in late July 1944. They immediately formed a mixed Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Commission for Investigating the Crimes Committed by the Germans in the Majdanek Extermination Camp in Lublin, which submitted its findings in a report a month later, on August 23, 1944 (*Communiqué... 1944*). That report was later also submitted as Document USSR-29 to the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal.⁶⁰ It claimed a total death toll of 1.5 million inmates.

During a press conference for Allied media two days later, where this commission report was presented, rather than repeating the death-toll number contained in it, the Soviets claimed, for some inscrutable reason, that around *two million* victims had been killed at Majdanek. At least that is what the English narrator stated in the news reel that was recorded on this occasion:⁶¹

“Dr. Kudriachev, is made the commission’s deputy chairman, and answers most of the journalists’ questions on August 25, 1944. In

⁶⁰ *IMT*, Vol. 7, pp. 589-591.

⁶¹ The footage can be found, *e.g.*, in Eric Hunt 2014, starting at 2:53.



Panel inside the Majdanek Museum's exhibition hall in the early postwar years, claiming 2,000,000 murder victims: "2 000 000 zamordowanych ludzi z całego świata" – 2 million people murdered from all over the world (see enlarged inset at the bottom left).

Majdanek, the German executioners killed roughly two million innocent people. They employed every method of mass murder here."

That this statement was not a fluke can be seen from the text on a panel on display in the Majdanek Museum's exhibition hall in the early postwar years, which also touted that number (see illustration):⁶²

"2 million people murdered from all over the world."

In December of 1944, the indictment filed by the freshly installed communist Polish authorities for a Stalinist show trial against six captured former German camp guards seems to have made a mathematical compromise between the two fig-

⁶² Ghetto Fighter House (ghf-archive.org), Catalog No. 38519; Reg. No. 01483p.

ures by claiming that about 1.7 million people became victims of that camp.⁶³

While a discrepancy of 500,000 victims is certainly not trivial, these three claims are all of the same order of magnitude, hence still roughly comparable.

This changed three years after the war, at which point the anti-German postwar frenzy had subsided somewhat. In 1948, Polish investigative judge Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz, working for the Stalinist “Main Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland,” reduced the death toll to 360,000, hence to only some 18% of the original claim. That’s the first significant drop, and thus also a tacit admission that earlier numbers were vastly exaggerated.

The next drop came two years after Poland’s liberation from Soviet domination, although Majdanek’s death toll was only marginally reduced, especially if compared to the drastic drop made for the Auschwitz Camp a couple years earlier: In a 1992 paper, the Majdanek Museum’s then-head of research, Dr. Czesław Rajca, reduced the death toll to 235,000, while at the same time admitting explicitly that both the immediate post-war figures as well as Łukaszkiewicz’s 1948 estimate had been inflated (Rajca 1992).

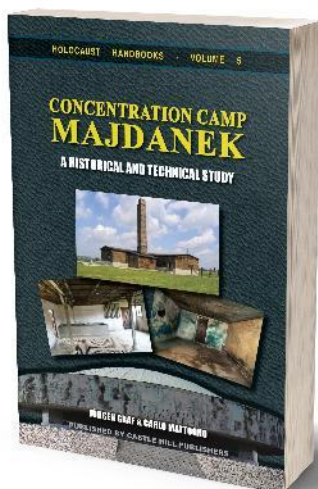
Could we trust Dr. Rajca to have gotten it right in 1992? He had been working at the Majdanek Museum since 1967. Just like Dr. Długoborski and his subordinate Dr. Piper in the case of Auschwitz, Dr. Rajca tacitly went along with Majdanek’s inflated postwar death-toll number for a quarter century. He never voiced any dissent. In one paper he authored

⁶³ *Sentencja wyroku. Specjalny Sad Karny w Lublinie*, December 2, 1944 (Reasons for Sentence in the Trial of Hermann Vogel *et al.*), Archiwum Panstwowego Muzeum na Majdanku (Archive of the State Museum in Majdanek, henceforth abbreviated as *APMM*), sygn. XX-1, p. 100.

on the history of Majdanek, published in 1973, he artificially inflated the number of inmates deported to, and registered at, Majdanek, because otherwise it would have been mathematically difficult to arrive at 360,000 victims.⁶⁴ That is more than tacitly condoning an inflated number; it is aiding and abetting in a lie.

All through those years, the number of homicidal gas chambers allegedly existing at the Majdanek Camp was claimed to have been seven. Six of them were neatly described in an “expert report” compiled by the already-mentioned Polish-Soviet Commission,⁶⁵ while a seventh was only mentioned in passing, and shows up on the floor plan of the camp’s crematorium drawn by the commission, where one room is labelled “komora gazowa” – gas chamber.

When the Eastern Bloc collapsed, archives in those countries became accessible to Western researchers for the first time – until the government of reunited Germany strong-armed the former countries of the Eastern Bloc to lock them down again for independent researchers in 1998/99. Together with free access to the facilities inside the former Majdanek Camp, these few years of free access to these archives enabled



⁶⁴ Rajca 1973. See the analysis of the camp’s fluctuating population in Graf/Mattogno 2012, Chapter II, pp. 43-55.

⁶⁵ For a translation and analysis of the report, see Graf/Mattogno 2012, Chapter VI, pp. 117-158. For a detailed analysis of claims about the seventh gas chambers, see Alvarez 2023.

source-critical scholars to scrutinize the historical record. Among other things, their investigations revealed that most of the claimed homicidal gas chambers could not have functioned as such, because they had features that made them unusable for the claimed task – such as the inability to introduce poison gas, to ventilate the space afterwards, or doors that could be opened from inside or could not be locked at all.⁶⁵

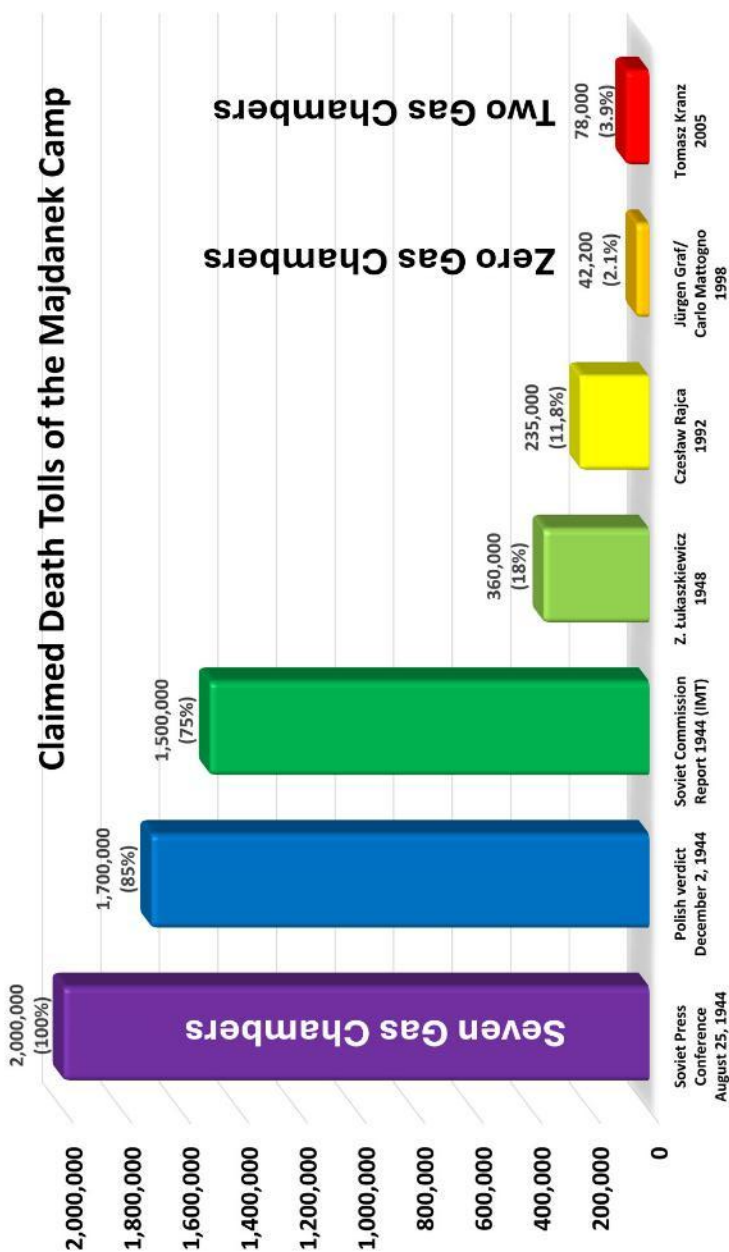
Facing these revelations, the Majdanek Museum's new head of research Tomasz Kranz evidently decided in 2005 to silently discard five of the previously claimed seven homicidal gas chambers, and drop the death toll down to only 78,000.⁶⁶

Hence, of the initially claimed 2,000,000 victims, less than 4% are now left, while of the previously alleged seven homicidal gas chambers only two (30%) are left standing. Dr. Kranz's radical mucking out of the gas-chamber Augean stable is nothing short of another tacit, implicit admission that the previous narrative was to a large degree not just exaggerated, but simply false, if not to say fraudulent.

The camp's actual documentation, on the other hand, shows that "only" some 42,200 inmates died in that camp – which is still a catastrophically high death toll, by the way.⁶⁷ Furthermore, there is not the slightest documental trace of any homicidal gas chambers anywhere. The two remaining rooms today labeled as such were simple disinfestation rooms, if we believe the original wartime documents.

⁶⁶ See the discussion in the appendix to Graf/Mattogno 2012, pp. 260–281.

⁶⁷ On the documented death toll, see Graf/Mattogno 2012, pp. 71–79.



The first conclusion to draw from Dr. Kranz's revisions concerns the trustworthiness of Dr. Rajca: we could not trust him in 1973, nor could we trust him in 1992.

The second concerns Dr. Kranz himself. The problem with him is that he joined the Museum staff already in 1983, hence during communist times. He showed no signs of any dissent to the



Dr. Tomasz Kranz

fraudulent official Museum narrative either during the seven years under communism or during the fifteen years running up to his 2005 paper.

We must ask here as well: How much can we trust Dr. Kranz to have gotten it right in 2005?

We need to keep in mind that, in contrast to Dr. Rajca in 1992, Dr. Kranz was acting under massive government coercion in 2005. The Polish law introduced in 1998 threatens him with up to three years in prison, if he crosses some invisible red line. Taking the German judiciary's reaction to Graf's and Mattogno's book on the matter as a guideline – the book was ordered seized and destroyed – jettisoning *all* homicidal gas chambers might be such a red line. If a Polish state museum admitted that pretty much their entire extermination narrative was a lie, who would believe anything they say? And who would visit a camp museum without its main attraction, the

gas chamber? Who would go to an amusement park without rides?

To summarize:

- the Polish-Soviet commission lied in 1944 and had to be corrected;
- investigative judge Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz lied in 1948 and had to be corrected;
- Dr. Rajca lied in 1992 and had to be corrected;

They lied, and lied again, and lied again, but now we are supposed to believe them? Seriously?

They themselves admit explicitly or implicitly that they fooled us not just once or twice – no, they admit having fooled us already three times! How many times must people be told *by the liars themselves* that they have been lied to, until they stop believing the liars?

2.3. Errors, Exaggerations or Lies?

But wait a minute: These may not have been lies at all but mere errors – or so some mainstream pundit is quick to claim. That claim won't wash, however, because we have Dr. Długoborski on public record stating that he and his colleagues knew all along that the Auschwitz numbers were wrong, but they bandied them about for decades anyway (see Section 1.6.). That was not an error! But maybe that's an isolated case? But who could seriously claim this, when looking at the repeated revisions and implicitly admitted falsehoods regarding the Majdanek Camp?

Table 3 lists claimed death-toll numbers for former concentration or “extermination camps” of the Third Reich. The

Table 3: Initial and Current Death-Toll Figures of Selected German Wartime Camps

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

For more details, see the entry “Exaggerated Death Tolls” at HolocaustEncyclopedia.com

second column gives the number of victims claimed immediately after the war, the third an approximate number of what mainstream historians claim today, and the last column the implicitly admitted exaggeration multiple.

True errors are unintentional deviations from the correct number. They scatter equally to both sides, high and low, of the correct value. If errors were made after the war, then there should be roughly as many *overestimated* as *underestimated* numbers. But we only see extremely “overestimated” values. These aren’t errors; these are the result of wartime atrocity propaganda.

Truth has always been and will always be the first casualty of war. That must also be expected for World War Two, the worst war mankind has ever waged. It also came with the worst atrocity propaganda ever spread. In every war, either side invents and exaggerates their enemies’ atrocities while minimizing or denying their own. After the conflict, the victors write the history of a conflict, but they rarely write it ob-

jectively, especially if the vanquished have little recourse to correct the record. While the Germans could still defend themselves after the First World War against atrocity stories invented by British propaganda, Germany was fully occupied and politically decapitated after the Second World War.

One objection that is frequently made against juxtapositions like this is that they are insensitive to the victims, because it doesn't matter exactly how many people died. The suffering was immense and indescribable under any circumstances.

But that argument is flawed for several reasons. First, if exact numbers don't matter, then why is only the "minimization" of victim numbers offensive to people, or even punishable by law in many countries, yet not the "maximization"?

Next, and more importantly, exact numbers do matter – everywhere. To claim otherwise means to abandon reason. Tell a physicist that he ought to forget about exact numbers, and he'll laugh at you at best. Why should it be any different in any other subject of academic study? That kind of argument is brought up only by those who don't like certain numbers for their possible political impact. Exaggerating numbers of Nazi victims is acceptable, while exaggerating victim numbers of Allied atrocities – of carpet bombing, mass expulsions, postwar detention camps – is considered offensive; and vice versa for minimizations.

After the war, the ideological victors erected a racist two-class system of victims: victims of Germans (and their wartime collaborators) are of prime importance, whereas victims of Allied massacres don't really matter much, if at all. In fact, it's so bad that, outside of Germany, many people aren't even aware that there were any Allied massacres against Germans. If you hear anything about it, then it is that those Germans had it

coming, and that's the end of the discussion. As if two wrongs can make a right.

Now, I am German, and I find this anti-German racism pervading the postwar world highly offensive, but like all Germans, we had to learn to live with it. It is "normal" for most Germans to such a degree that most of us have the same attitude: well, we had it coming. We Germans have become anti-German racists ourselves. We see ourselves as subhumans, and even derive a perverse pleasure from it, a feeling of moral superiority exactly *because* of this constant self-denigration. It's a national mental disorder resulting from getting clobbered with Holocaust propaganda for 80 years and counting, inculcating a national guilt complex in us. But I digress.

The reason for my juxtaposition of numbers in the above table is not to increase or decrease this or that number, to minimize or maximize anything. I am listing these numbers in order to gauge reliability and trustworthiness of mainstream sources. The fact that all mainstream numbers were vastly exaggerated at war's end compared to what is assumed today doesn't mean that today's numbers are correct. They could still be too high, or also too low. This assessment simply means that there has been a general tendency across the board going in only one direction, and that's not a coincidence. It reveals political motives and undermines credibility. That's all we need to know at this point.

I could have added another column to the above table listing the victim numbers resulting from wartime documents and/or from the forensic record. That would further reduce the credibility of mainstream claims, if the reader is inclined to believe those documented data. But this is not the goal of this study. Other studies have done this work for many of

these camps. The interested reader can find details there.⁶⁸ In this study, I merely want to highlight that the mainstream narrative has systemic problems, which should make the alert reader skeptical. This study tries to be a mind-opener, nothing more.

2.4. Rumors and Inventions

As impressive as numbers may be to some, to others they are abstract, and can easily be wrong. Hence, we tend to forgive numerical errors more readily than mistakes about the core of a story. Whether there were a million victims or ten thousand is one thing. After all, there were many victims either way. However, it's not so easy to dismiss the difference between homicidal gas chambers and no homicidal gas chambers. While many might be willing to discuss numbers, they have little if any tolerance to debate the existence of this iconic murder weapon. This is one of the reasons why Dr. Kranz of the Majdanek Museum didn't completely ditch the gas chambers back in 2005. This is simply too much to ask, psychologically speaking.

Communism – which is seen by many as the ultimate ideological manifestation of anti-fascism – has an ethical problem with its own legacy of tens of millions of victims. To make these veritable mountains of victims disappear from view, and thus make left-wing radical ideologies look morally superior

⁶⁸ Either consult the entries for each camp in my *Encyclopedia* for summaries with references to further reading (HolocaustEncyclopedia.com), or for more details: for Auschwitz, see Part two of Mattogno 2023a; for Belzec, Sobibór and Treblinka, see Mattogno 2021b; for Chelmno, see Mattogno 2017.

to fascism, the postwar anti-fascist consensus critically depends on the “fascist” gas chambers. Without these chemical slaughterhouses, the delusion of left-wing moral “superiority” comes crashing down.

This study is not here to tell you which ideology is better or worse. Take the principles of free speech I explained in Section 1.5., and apply them to any present or past ideology or regime. Whoever abides best to this ideal would be my choice. Living up to the ideals of civil rights wasn’t the strength of either of these two extremes, nor is it a strength of many countries today – not even in the West.

Why do I bring up the gas chambers? Because numbers weren’t the only things invented or exaggerated during the war and its immediate aftermath. The situation is similar with regard to the murder methods alleged for these camps, of which gas chambers were only one among many types. Table 4 contains, in the second column, the type of murder weapons claimed for each camp during the war or shortly thereafter. The method shown in bold was the one that dominated claims during and right after the war. The last column contains the murder weapon claimed today.

The gas showers claimed for Auschwitz were asserted by many self-proclaimed eyewitnesses, such as Ada Bimko, Chaim Engel, Jeannette Kaufmann, Sofia Kaufmann Schafranov, Pelagia Lewińska, André Rogerie, Jerzy Tabeau and Alfred Wetzler.⁶⁹ The technical problem with this is that the toxic product said to have been used – liquid hydrogen cyanide soaked onto gypsum pellets, packaged in tin cans,

⁶⁹ See the entry on showers in my *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, holocaustencyclopedia.com/absurdities/showers/.

Table 4: Abandoned Murder Methods

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

For details on Auschwitz, see the book shown on p. 81, and for other three camps Volume 8, 9, 19 and 28 of the *Holocaust Handbooks* series (HolocaustHandbooks.com), or for a summary the respective entries in my *Holocaust Encyclopedia*.

tradename “Zyklon B” – was not a gas under pressure that could be piped from those cans through pipes.

The steam chambers of Treblinka were described in detail by a Polish underground report of November 15, 1942. It was so convincing that the Polish government in London exile declared it their official position in this matter. During the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal, the Soviets introduced a document asserting the steam-chamber narrative. It had been prepared by the Polish government, which did not have a seat at the IMT.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ IMT Document PS-3311, introduced on December 14, 1945; IMT, Vol. 3, pp. 567f.; the text is reproduced in Vol. 32, pp. 153-158.

For Belżec, the Polish War Crimes Office's claim that mass murder had been committed there in "special electric installations" by means of "electric current of high voltage," contained in a 1945 report, was also included in the report the Polish government submitted to Soviet prosecutors during the IMT, who introduced it there as Document USSR-93, which is in Russian. The Russian prosecutor paraphrased from it on February 19, 1946 as follows:⁷¹

"it was in 1942 that the special electrical appliances were built in [Belżec] for mass extermination of people. Under the pretext that the people were being led to the bath-house, the doomed were undressed and then driven to the building where the floor was electrified in a special way; there they were killed."

As mentioned before (p. 75), the IMT's procedural rules, here Article 21, stipulated that these "facts" could not be challenged by the defense. But they have since been relegated to the dustbins of history as utterly false anyway. Today, no historian – mainstream or otherwise – claims that people were ever driven under gas showers in Auschwitz, into steam chambers in Treblinka, or onto electrocution floors in Belżec. It was all a figment of someone's imagination.

We could just shrug it off as a monumental mistake made by the IMT by accepting and declaring as true all this evidently false evidence submitted by the USSR. There is a problem with this, however. Nowadays, several countries have declared a criminal offence any dissent with verdicts rendered by international courts of justice in general or the IMT in particular, foremost among them France.⁷² In essence, this means that

⁷¹ See *IMT*, Vol. VII, pp. 576f.

⁷² Also Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Serbia, Russia, some with reference to decision by the ICC, which leaves open

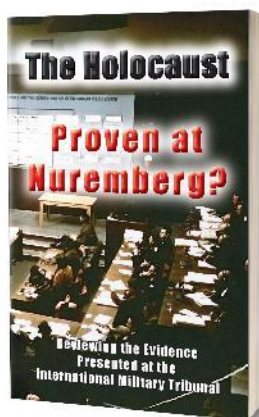
no one is allowed to independently investigate the factual record created by criminal courts, because doing so must leave the option open to come to different conclusions than the court. But that exactly has been declared a crime in these countries, which is absurd.

Of course, as I have shown here, for many decades, mainstream scholars have voiced opinions and presented facts that contradict the IMT's conclusions, if only to a limited degree. If that is so, who is to decide, using which criteria, which degree of dissent is acceptable and which is not?

To learn about the full range of the IMT's procedural absurdities and a skeptical look into the full range of dubious evidence submitted, I recommend my study *The Holocaust: Proven at Nuremberg?*, which is available as a free e-book download and as a 1-hour documentary on HolocaustHandbooks.com (Rudolf 2025).

Let's return to the table of abandoned murder methods. The other abandoned methods listed in it which were not declared to be "true" by the IMT were usually claimed only by a few witnesses, some even only by a single witness; for instance this one:⁷³

"At Bełżec, near the Soviet border, there was a camp which surpassed even Auschwitz in terms of sadism. For example, Jews were arrested



whether the IMT is seen as a legitimate predecessor of that trial. See Rudolf 2026c for details.

⁷³ Mattogno 2004a, p. 11. That "testimony" is contained in a text that is said to have been unearthed in 1953 on the former campgrounds.

every day, forced to dig a deep and narrow ditch and were then thrown into it one at a time. Then each prisoner was forced to go to the toilet on the head of the victim. Anyone refusing received 25 lashes. In this way, they went to the toilet all day long until the victim finally suffocated in the feces."

Evidently there was no limit to absurdity as to what method people came up with.

Usually, mainstream scholars don't offer a single word about this chaotic cacophony of contradictory and at times truly absurd claims. It is too embarrassing to acknowledge, and too difficult to explain away. If they deal with it, they usually limit it to a few of the more often claimed methods, especially those sanctioned by the IMT. They try to explain them as a result of wartime rumor mills, misunderstandings or a Babylonian language confusion in the camps. That may explain some examples where people told stories from hearsay. The problem is, of course, that many of the witnesses who made these claims insisted on having seen it with their own eyes. In those cases, rumors, misunderstandings and lingual confusion can have had no influence. If someone claims to have seen a pig fly, then he is either mentally deranged or lying. I don't see a third option.

We see from all this that witnesses and investigators did not just get the numbers consistently wrong, but also the murder methods, and historians today admit as much, albeit usually only implicitly by hushing up these drastic revisions.

For the three alleged pure extermination camps Treblinka, Belzec and Sobibór, only engine-exhaust gas is now claimed as the murder method. In fact, until the year 2011, mainstream historians agreed that Treblinka and Belzec were equipped with Diesel engines producing the lethal fumes. But then, a

reputable mainstream toxicologist agreed with source-critical researchers that Diesel-engine exhaust isn't toxic enough to accomplish the claimed feat.⁷⁴ As a result, mainstream historians started moving the goal posts again, this time away from Diesel engines. They were all *gasoline* engines, some mainstream historians now insist.⁷⁵

In summary, mainstream "experts" were wrong about the gas showers, the steam chambers, the electrocution facilities, the Diesel engines and all the rest of the claimed methods that have been dropped. They have moved the goal posts in the past, and they keep moving them when it suits their purpose of upholding the core of the dogma, no matter the costs. They then hide this evidence of their repeated and consistent failures from public view. And all this with increasing coercion by governments enforcing historical dogmas with guns drawn.

What does it take for people to stop believing anything that mainstream historians say about the Holocaust? As long as they don't stand up to government oppression and societal persecution, these "scholars" cannot be trusted to search for the truth, let alone tell us about it – if and when they find it.

2.5. Sobibor: Fudging the Historical Record

There is one example among the many Holocaust crime scenes where we can clearly recognize whether the origin of the witnesses' stories was truth, rumor, misunderstanding or propaganda lies – and that is the case of Sobibór. It also is an extremely instructive example to understand how we got from

⁷⁴ See on this Friedrich Berg, "Diesel Gas Chambers: Ideal for Torture – Absurd for Murder," in: Rudolf 2024, pp. 421–462.

⁷⁵ See Chapter 1, "The Lethal Gases," in Mattogno 2016, pp. 24–37.

this utter chaos of conflicting, contradictory claims of so many different murder methods to the streamlined narrative we are told today. The question to ask here is: Who trimmed the propaganda nonsense down to what's left today? And how did they do it?

In the summer of 1943, the inmates of the Sobibór Camp revolted. Some 300 of them managed to flee. Several were interrogated after the war by investigative judge Łukasziewicz – the same judge who investigated the Majdanek Camp after the war. His false claims of 360,000 victims and seven homicidal gas chambers at Majdanek were parroted by scholars in East and West until the collapse of the Soviet Union, when things began to shift, as mentioned in Section 2.2.

Table 5 lists former Sobibór inmates who made statements about this camp in the immediate postwar period, and their claims relevant to the present study. Most of these witnesses were interrogated by Łukasziewicz. While the majority of these witnesses agreed that some type of gas was used for the murder, only a few specified the type of gas. If they did, they claimed chlorine. None of them mentioned engine exhaust gases, the murder method of the currently prevailing narrative. More importantly, however, is the fact that almost all witnesses agreed that the Sobibór gas chambers were equipped with some sophisticated hydraulic system allowing the floors to be folded downward, so that the victims could be dropped into a space below, where most inmates stated that some carts on tracks were waiting for this load, to be carried away to mass graves or cremation pyres.

Let's pause here for a minute. If basically all witnesses agree that this is how it was set up, then this must be true, correct? Not any more than, if all witnesses claimed that pigs

can fly, it would make pigs fly. Something isn't automatically true just because many people claim it to be so. In the case of the collapsing floors, such a hydraulic system would have been technically possible. Germany had the engineers with the knowledge to plan, design and test such devices, and it had the industrial capacity to build them. Therefore, physical or technological limits do not apply here.

The problem instead is logistical and documentary in nature: Such a complex hydraulic system would have required a

Table 5: Early Witness Claims on Sobibór

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

large amount of planning, designing, construction and testing. If we take the mainstream narrative, construction for the Sobibór Camp is said to have started in March 1942, and its operations presumably began just two months later in May of that year. Therefore, the Sobibór Camp would have been built within only a few months, and construction began just two months after German government officials are said to have been informed about the details of the “Final Solution” at the infamous Wannsee Conference in January of 1942. Hence, there would not have been sufficient time for planning, designing, building and testing such a complex solution.

Furthermore and much more importantly, there is no trace for the existence of such devices either in documents – administrative, engineering or otherwise – or in the ground, in terms of material remains.

Facing this almost unanimous front of witness claims about such a fantastic story, which moreover stands in stark contrast to what is claimed for any other camp, Judge Łukasziewicz made a radical decision: He threw out *all* witness accounts, with no exception. No more chlorine, electric current, gas showers or dark spiraling substances. No more collapsing floors and carts on tracks in the basement. Instead of following his witnesses’ tales, Łukasziewicz ordained that engine-exhaust gas was the murder weapon, and that the dead victims were simply carried out through normal doors on ground-floor level. To make matters worse, Łukasziewicz didn’t say a word in his 1947 article on Sobibór that his story utterly contradicted what the witnesses had told him. You have to turn to the actual interrogation records buried in remote Polish archives to find out that Łukasziewicz invented

his tale from scratch.⁷⁶ That access became easily obtainable only after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Ultimately, Łukasziewicz's deception was revealed only in 2010, when skeptical researchers gathered these materials and juxtaposed it with what Łukasziewicz had made of it – although they did not highlight this scandal strongly enough for my taste (Graf/Kues/Mattogno 2010).

How do mainstream scholars explain this bizarre and almost unanimous deviation of early witnesses from the claimed truth? They maintain that the section of the Sobibór Camp where the mass killings happened was inaccessible to the inmates who managed to flee after the revolt. Therefore, they didn't know and relied on rumors.

There are four insurmountable problems with this assertion:

1. The claimed separation between the two parts of the camp did not consist of a massive, soundproof wall and roof isolating the extermination sector, but allegedly only a fence with some tree twigs woven into it. It is puerile to think that this would have prevented people on either side of the fence from communicating with one another, or that the SS men would have even considered relying on twigs in fences to hide their "secret." Furthermore, the claimed tree twigs would have dried out rapidly due to the cremation pyres presumably raging in the extermination sector. One spark, of which there would have been plenty, and that dried-twig fence would have been set ablaze in no time, spoiling any attempt to hide what was on the other side.

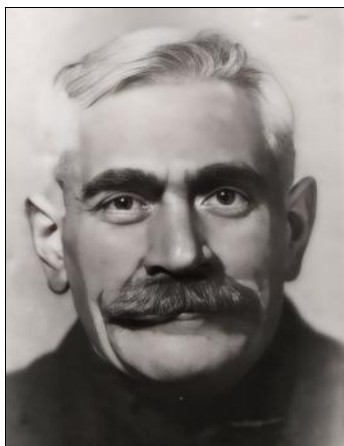
⁷⁶ Łukasziewicz 1947; for summaries of the actual witness accounts, see Graf/Kues/Mattogno 2010/2020.

2. Several witnesses insisted that inmates in the claimed mass-murder section successfully communicated to them what was going on. One witness, Srul Fajgielbaum, even claimed to have been deployed to build the execution facility. The problem with his testimony is that he is one of the very few witnesses not claiming gas murder followed by collapsing floors. He wants us to believe that he built an electrocution chamber!
3. The almost unanimous nature of claims about folding floors required collusion and coordination among those witnesses. Compare this with the chaos of claims about Treblinka, as listed in Table 4. Whatever the origin of the folding-floor tale was, there was more going on among the witnesses than just parroting rumors.
4. Considering the massive amount of work that would have had to be performed in the claimed extermination sector – removing gold teeth from victims; hauling bodies out of the chambers; exhuming bodies previously buried; felling thousands of trees, hauling them into the camp, debranching and chopping them up; building pyres; maintaining the fires; sifting through burned-down pyres for unburned pieces; disposing of the ashes – the vast majority of Sobibór slave-labor inmates would have worked in the extermination sector. Hence, when a revolt occurred, the vast majority of inmates partaking in the revolt, managing to flee from the camp, and ultimately able and willing to testify would have come from that sector. However, we are told that *none* of the survivors of the revolt had worked in that elusive sector, and that *none* had any knowledge of what had happened there. Applying Occam's Razor, the simplest explanation for this highly unlikely situation is

that this extermination sector never existed.

However, applying logic in this case is a heretical act, punishable with prison terms in 41 “Western” nations around the globe.

Returning to Judge Łukasziewicz, the next question to ask is: Where did he get the narrative that he copied over to his Sobibór tale? He did not say, but



Jankiel Wiernik

reading his paper on Treblinka that was published in 1946, hence a year earlier, we see that his Sobibór account suspiciously resembles his Treblinka story (Łukasziewicz 1946).

If we then compare his Treblinka account with the records of Łukasziewicz’s interrogation of former Treblinka inmates, we find a similar situation, albeit not quite as extreme. In contrast to Sobibór, there were at least several witnesses who had claimed engine-exhaust gases. But there were others who had claimed different methods, such as electrocution, steam, vacuum, chlorine or machine guns, while a few witnesses flip-flopped in consecutive interviews, clearly indicating that they had no idea at all and were merely guessing or repeating what was suggested to them. Łukasziewicz cherry-picked claims supporting the story he was creating, ignored everything that didn’t fit, while again hiding from his reader the anecdotal anarchy in the actual historical record.⁷⁷

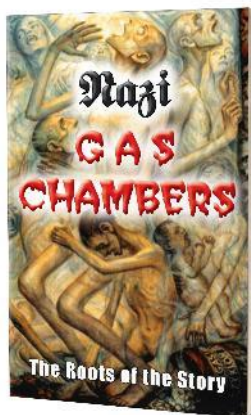
⁷⁷ For a summary of the witness accounts, see Mattogno/Graf 2004 and Mattogno 2021b.

To make matters worse, communist investigative judge Łukasziewicz's Treblinka story ultimately coalesced around a tale that was told by Jankiel Wiernik, who happened to have been the chief propagandist of the Communist Party of Poland before the war (Olson 2025). Fine bed fellows.

In subsequent decades, Łukasziewicz's constructed narratives for Sobibór and Treblinka have become dogmatic truths for mainstream historians.

In principle, the situation is similar with the other three camps for which large-scale mass exterminations are claimed: Belżec, Chelmno and Auschwitz. In what follows, I will only briefly summarize how the respective narratives of these camps were created. The reader inclined to delve deeper into this matter is invited to start with a separate study titled *Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story*, which also is available as a free e-book download on HolocaustHandbooks.com (but not yet as a documentary; Rudolf 2026b).

For the camps near the towns of Belżec and Chelmno, the two scholars writing the respective narratives that came to dominate mainstream historiography on those camps – Eugeniusz Szrojt for Belżec⁷⁸ and Władysław Bednarz for Chelmno⁷⁹ – had very little to go by, as there weren't many witnesses to begin with. Those few witnesses who testified told such outrageous tales that most of them are today dis-



⁷⁸ Szrojt 1947; compare Mattogno 2004a.

⁷⁹ Bednarz 1946; compare Mattogno 2017.

credited as untrustworthy even among mainstream Holocaust scholars. How the narratives based on these accounts can still be standing, when their foundations have all but evaporated, is explicable only by government bayonets propping up this crumbling edifice.

For Auschwitz, the most influential scholar to create that camp's narrative was Polish investigative judge Jan Sehn, with honorable mention going to the Auschwitz Museum's most prolific historian during the first postwar decades: Danuta Czech. In contrast to Belżec, Chelmno, Sobibór and Treblinka, the documentation on Auschwitz is voluminous, containing several hundred thousand pages. Furthermore, over 250,000 inmates are documented to have survived the camp, so there was a vast pool of potential witnesses.

Starting in 1945, Sehn and his crew created a narrative that is based on cherry-picked excerpts from unscrutinized witness accounts, documents taken out of innocuous contexts but given an evil spin, and the invention of a long chain of gas-chamber massacres from thin air without any corroborating evidence. The skeptical reader prepared to get the full scoop on this topic is invited to consult the various volumes of the series *Holocaust Handbooks* dealing with Auschwitz, as introduced in the back of this book.⁸⁰ All these books are accessible as free e-books at holocausthandbooks.com.

In sum, the narrative of homicidal gas chambers used in German wartime camps on Polish soil was created under the auspices of four individuals: Władysław Bednarz (Chelmno), Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz (Majdanek, Sobibór, Treblinka), Jan

⁸⁰ "Section Three: Auschwitz Studies," including Volumes 10, 11, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 33, 41, 47 and 48. I abstain from adding them to the bibliography.

Sehn (Auschwitz) and Eugeniusz Szrojt (Belżec). They all worked for the Central Commission of Inquiry into German Crimes in Poland, which was created by the Stalinist authorities installed in Poland after the Soviet conquest and occupation of this country.

The manipulative methods used by these communist propagandists reveal not an intention to investigate what really happened, but to come up with a seemingly consistent and horrific story that people would believe. Considering the long track record of political manipulation and extreme forms of coercion used by Stalinist institution in pursuit of their goals, it stands to reason that the outcome of what these four Poles were “investigating” was not left to chance or free will. Since no one has yet looked into this matter, it is unknown whether these four Polish individuals received orders from Warsaw or Moscow, or were perhaps closely supervised, regarding the conclusions of their reports.

Interestingly, none of the four Polish scholars seem to have had a Jewish background. Whether anyone in the chain of command above these scholars was, has not yet been determined. Of course, many witnesses testifying during and right after the war had a Jewish background, since all inmates sent to Belżec, Chelmno, Sobibór and Treblinka were Jews as defined by the German wartime authorities. Auschwitz and Majdanek also had many non-Jewish inmates, but even in these cases, Jews dominate the testimonial records. However, considering the anecdotal chaos that reigned among these witnesses during the war and its immediate aftermath, it is safe to say that these Jews did not conspire to create a story – with the exception of Sobibór, where this evidently happened with

regard to the collapsing floors. However, that story didn't stick, and it ultimately backfired on these witnesses' credibility.

Since the German wartime authorities did not treat Jews nicely, to put it mildly, it is understandable that most former inmates of Jewish extraction had an axe to grind after the war. Many of them got carried away in the hysterical anti-German atmosphere that pervaded the immediate postwar era. The *zeitgeist* of those years expected, even demanded, the most outrageous claims to be levied against the Germans.

Mundus vult decipi, ergo decipiatur – “the world wants to be deceived,” and so it was and is being deceived. This attitude began at war's end – or rather already during the war – and it has never stopped. Where there is massive demand, there will be ample supply. It should have been the task of the four Polish investigators mentioned to separate the wheat from the chaff, and to discard the chaff. They should have concluded that, confronted with an utterly chaotic testimonial record, they cannot make heads or tails of it. However, finding themselves bound by an allegiance to a mendacious Stalinist system, they discarded the wheat instead of the chaff.

In essence, the Nazi gas-chamber narrative as it stands today was created not by a Jewish conspiracy, but mainly by a coordinated Soviet-Polish Stalinist effort. That effort was neither very secretive nor conspiratorial. It has been recognizable as such all along, but few dared to look and speak out for fear of persecution and prosecution. From Day One, coercion has silenced dissidents.

Later, as political priorities shifted, the primary actors changed as well. At least since the 1961 Eichmann show trial in Jerusalem, Jews have become the main promoters and jeal-

ous guardians of this new Holy Writ. But that's a different story.

2.6. Why Poland?

All victorious powers of World War II had a vested interest in weakening Germany as much as possible after the war. That included breaking German self-confidence by encumbering that nation with a guilt complex for having committed terrible atrocities. However, with the Cold War rising after the Berlin Blockade in 1948, the victorious powers largely lost interest in this tactic of weakening. This is especially true for West Germany. There, former German officials lingering in prisons for alleged war crimes were pardoned and released, still-pending investigations were shelved, and the propaganda machinery slowed down considerably. Even the Soviets slowed down their anti-German atrocity propaganda in an attempt to get the cooperation of the Germans they controlled in their zone of occupation.

There was one exception to that rule, though: After two world wars, Poland annexed, with the assistance of the victorious powers, large swaths of German territories in 1946, and expelled millions of its original native German population. In fact, roughly 50% of all territories today considered "Polish" were German before the end of World War I (see illustration). The vast majority of these territories had been populated by ethnic Germans for centuries. How could Germany be made to accept such huge territorial losses and the genocidal ethnic cleansing of its population from these areas?



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

For my American readers, imagine the following hypothetical scenario: The United States gets into a war with Mexico. China, Iran, North Korea, India and Russia join the war on the side of Mexico. The United States loses the war. As a result, the US is forced to cede all territories once controlled by Mexico, and more: Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, Utah, Colorado, Oregon and Washington all get handed over to Mexico. The entire English-speaking population of these territories gets brutally driven out. Many of them die during the treks of expelled people moving east.

What would Americans do, once their nation had fully recovered from this devastating defeat? And how would the world stop the thusly crippled United States from demanding justice in one shape or another?

That was Germany's situation after World War Two. How did the world successfully stop Germany from demanding justice?

Guilt – for the Holocaust. And that is why Poland, to this day, loves rubbing gas-chamber salt into open German wounds. Israel joined the fray of this lucrative business only rather late, in 1961, with the infamous Eichmann show trial. They did so, not to stop Germany from demanding justice, but to get the collective West to support whatever they were doing to their neighbors and enemies. At the time Israel joined the fray, the narrative had already been cast into historical stone, mainly by Polish investigative judges and historians as well as the Polish judiciary, as explained earlier.

I mention all this in order to explain what happened historically. I do *not* mean to justify any potential German territorial claims. In a united Europe that no longer has any borders to speak of, and where minority rights are granted, territorial disputes have no place. Furthermore, facing rapid demographic collapse, Germany cannot even populate its remaining territory – and neither can Poland or the rest of Europe, for that matter. World War II is over, and nothing should serve as an excuse to rekindle the ethnic passions that lay at the base of the Second “Thirty-Years War” (August 1914 to May 1945). In the long postwar process of European integration, most Europeans have learned to behave like brothers and sisters. Those who haven't understood that les-

son yet, are once more locked in a drawn-out fratricidal conflict as I write these lines (Russia-Ukraine).

I may emphasize this political statement with a personal story of reconciliation. My father and his entire family were among the German victims of Poland's post-World-War-II land grab. The Rudolfs lived for centuries in a little village called Hertwigswalde in the county of Frankenstein some 30 miles south of what was back then called Breslau, the capital city of the Prussian province of Silesia. In 1946, they all got expelled. Afterward, my paternal grandparents lived in poverty in West Germany until they passed away. They never adjusted to their loss. My father and his siblings were traumatized by these events, but they recovered, and they each had their own success story in West Germany.

In the 1970s, Germany and Poland started out on a path of reconciliation. One result was that German expellees were allowed to travel to their former hometowns. My father took me on one of these trips in 1986, including several dozen former residents of the village of Hertwigswalde, all traveling together in a tour bus. It was a sightseeing tour of the greater region, but it was also an opportunity to meet "our" Poles, and to party with them. Yes, you heard that right: party.

My father and I visited the farmstead that my grandfather used to own. The Poles who had expelled him and his family welcomed us into their (really our) home. They invited us to a lavish lunch the next day. In the process, they told their story of how their (grand)parents had been expelled from western Ukraine in 1945. It was the first (and last) time my father saw the places where he had lived as a boy (he was 9 when the family had to leave). There was no trace of any grudge between us and "our" Poles. The war was over. Our trauma has

been overcome. We, Poles and Germans, have moved on. Today, I could go back to my ancestral village and settle there, if I wanted – except that the Polish and/or German authorities would probably arrest me for my historical dissent. But that's a different matter.

To repeat: What I laid out here about Polish actions and motives after the war was true back then. Today, this no longer applies. We have bigger challenges in Europe, which we can overcome only together.

Germany's mutilation after the war served another purpose: Stalin wanted to pit Germany and Poland against each other in an eternal conflict, lest they might ever again cooperate to oppose Russia's plans to dominate Eastern Europe. That, after all, was one of the main reasons why Hitler signed a non-aggression pact with Poland in January 1934. One of Hitler's main goals was always to form a European bulwark against Soviet aggression. Today, Germany and Poland are both members of the European Union and of NATO. Their armies finally cooperate closely in securing Europe's eastern flank against Russian aggression. Stalin miscalculated, and Putin cannot reap the fruits of this plot. We want to keep it that way.

3. Political Correctness and Censorship

3.1. Good War – Bad War

In this section, I want to weave together the two strands developed in the first two chapters. In Chapter 1, I mentioned on occasion the anti-fascist motives of some of those who have pushed and keep pushing for the suppression of dissenting views on the prevailing Holocaust narrative. In Chapter 2, I explained how Stalinist and communist propagandists dominated the creation of the prevailing gas-chamber narrative. I now will widen this horizon for us to recognize that both forces actually go hand in hand and have the same origins. To see this, we need to go back to the end of the First World War.

After the end of World War One, Europe in general was economically devastated. While France and Great Britain tried to overcome this by squeezing exorbitant amounts of war reparations out of Germany, central and eastern Europe had no such option. It became politically unstable. Russia descended into total chaos with the Bolshevik revolution. These revolutionaries tried to trigger similar revolutions in central and eastern Europe. In fact, they had a declared policy of world revolution.

In reaction to this, these destabilized European countries increasingly resorted to autocratic forms of government to stabilize the situation and prevent Bolshevist takeovers. Many of these countries eventually came together to form an anti-communist pact. Today, almost all of these governments are characterized as “fascist” in nature.

In this situation, Western nations made some odd but revealing decisions. Roosevelt’s America started out by officially recognizing the Soviet Union in late 1933. This initiated a massive transfer of funds and technology to the USSR, leading to the latter’s rapid industrialization (see Sutton 1968-1973). Stalin used this new industrial capacity to a considerable degree in order to build a huge military aimed at conquering all of Europe.

End of March 1939, England gave Poland an unconditional guarantee to enter a war on Poland’s side if war broke out between Poland and Germany, no matter who started it. Any attack by the Soviet Union on Poland, or vice versa, would lead to no British support, however.

In reaction to this, the Soviet Union invited Britain and France a few weeks later to negotiate a defensive pact in case of any aggression against any of them or any country bordering the USSR. The negotiations stalled, mainly because the main aim of the envisioned pact – war against Germany – would require Soviet troops to pass through Poland, which France and Britain did not want to grant. Fearing encirclement and aggression from these nations, Hitler offered Stalin what the West could not – divide Poland, and thus almost a guarantee that war would break out.

Once the war was underway, the West declared war on Germany for invading and occupying western Poland. But

they did not declare war on the Soviet Union when the Soviet Union invaded and occupied:

- eastern Poland in the second half of September 1939;
- parts of Finland in late 1939;
- Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania starting in mid-June 1941;
- and parts of Romania (Bessarabia) in late June of 1940.

Stranger still, both the Western Allies and Germany provided support to Finland during their Winter War against the Soviet Union.

This draws a clear picture that the Western Allies favored the Soviet Union over Hitler's Germany to a degree that included supporting Stalin's regime in any way possible. We need to keep in mind that, by the time World War Two broke out in 1939, Communism had killed many more people than "fascism." In fact, between 1933 and the beginning of World War II, Hitler's Germany had caused some one thousand innocent people to die, whereas by that time, the death toll of the Soviet regime stood near 10 million. That is a factor of ten thousand higher!

And yet, the West sided with Stalin from the start. This irrefutably proves that this war was not about human rights, preventing or helping innocent victims, combatting dictatorships or saving the independence of nations, but about destroying Germany, no matter what.

The opportunity to destroy Germany once and for all came in the summer of 1941, when Germany, supported by most central European countries, went to war against the Soviet Union – with the end result of total defeat, devastation and conquest of most of these anti-Communist nations by the Soviet Union. This was achieved primarily due to aid provided by the United States (see Van Tuyll 1989 and Weeks 2010).

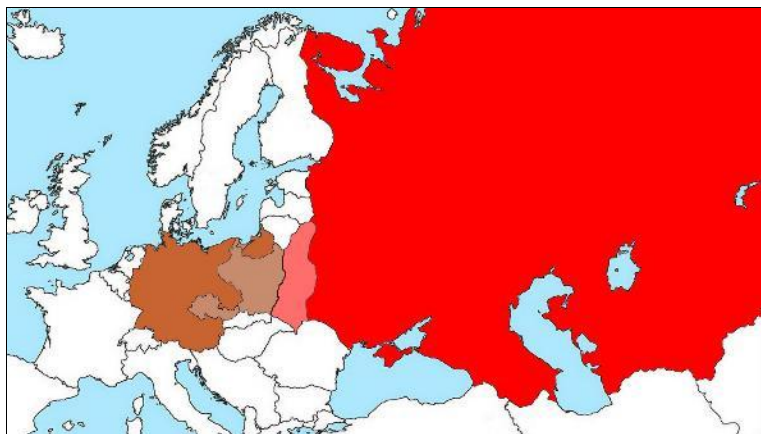
That World War II was not fought for the sake of saving the independence of nations – primarily Poland – is also supported by the fact that the US and UK readily agreed to hand over half of Europe to Soviet annexation and/or occupation even before the war had ended (Yalta Conference, February 1945). Therefore, what had allegedly started to save the territorial integrity and independence of Poland, led to the Soviet Union:

- annexing parts of Finland;
- annexing Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania;
- annexing eastern parts of Romania (Bessarabia);
- annexing Eastern Poland;
- annexing northern East Prussia;
- occupying the rest of Poland;
- occupying Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechia, Slovakia, as well as East and Central Germany.

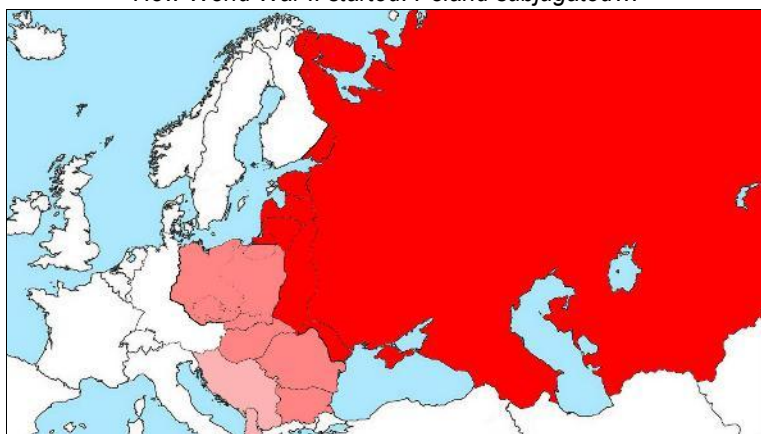
If World War Two was a war fought by the West for liberty, then the result was the biggest disaster ever for liberty in the recorded history of mankind. It may have ended despotism by Germany, but at the cost of delivering half of Europe, then China and subsequently many other nations to communist despotism.

Yet still, we are supposed to believe that the total destruction of central Europe, with Germany as its heart, and Stalin taking over half the planet, somehow saved mankind.

How did the victorious powers manage to sell this disaster to the world as a glorious victory? Well, by rebranding it as a war of the world against absolute evil that had culminated in the Holocaust. World War II was evidently not about liberation from despotism in general, but only about liberation from one flavor of it, the one that caused the Holocaust: fascism,



How World War II started: Poland subjugated...



...and how it ended: half of Europe subjugated.

presumably the most extreme embodiment of right-wing ideologies.

The portrayal of National Socialism as right-wing extremism is itself flawed, because objectively speaking, Hitler's ideology was a nationalist form of socialism, hence was a mix of both left and right-wing views. Of course, left-wing ideologies do not like this association, so they hide it well to keep the

illusion of maximum distance from what they perceive as their ugly cousin.

That the havoc wreaked by left-wing extremist ideologies in modern history is far worse, in terms of death tolls, than what National Socialism is said to have done, is passed over. That attitude became dominant worldwide at the end of World War Two, when atrocities committed by the Allied powers were simply swept under the carpet. The grotesque “we save mankind” narrative turned even the ten-million-fold mass murderer Stalin into a savior of mankind.

That lopsided version of the conflict was cast in legal stone during the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal. I have described how that was done in detail in my book and documentary titled *The Holocaust: Proven at Nuremberg?*, as mentioned earlier (Rudolf 2025).

The catastrophic way World War Two ended set the ideological stage of the postwar era. This war had never been about opposing despotism in general, but about opposing only one kind of it. Hence, out of this unholy military alliance starting in June 1941 between totalitarian Communism and Western democracies grew a postwar order that was built on the principle of anti-fascism rather than anti-despotism. The Soviet Union would not allow it any other way. That term “anti-despotism” has never been widely used, if at all, whereas the brief communist collective label for movements or regimes adversarial to Communism – “anti-fascism” – sticks to this day.

The simplistic portrayal of World War Two as a Good War between absolute evil – Hitler and his henchmen – and the rest of the world is used by all mainstream pundits to this day. If you disagree with this and insist on a more nuanced, bal-

anced view, you are no longer mainstream. It is a quasi-definition of what is mainstream these days.

The historical mainstay allowing *International* Socialism to portray *National* Socialism as the bigger evil is the Holocaust. Even if we take the upper edge of current claims of this catastrophe's death toll, it still caused an order of magnitude *less* victims than communism did worldwide since its inception. But when adding the iconic homicidal gas chambers to the equation – the claimed unique, one-of-a-kind, extraordinary highly industrialized, conveyor-belt-style extermination in chemical slaughterhouses – then Hitler's crime allegedly protrudes above anything else in the history of mankind.

Therefore, Hitler's gas chambers are the ultimate moral vindication and absolution of Communism and international socialism from its own evil deeds. Keep this in mind, as we continue to trace the history of the postwar *zeitgeist*.

3.2. Germany Gets off on the Wrong Foot

Germany isn't the only country to enforce increasingly tight censorship laws in the Western world, but it has always been at the forefront of this development. Hence, in order to understand how we got to today's censorship-infested environment, we must look into the relevant aspects of German post-war history.

Let's start right at war's end. The Allied armies did not invade Germany in order to liberate the Germans from a dictatorship, and to bring back unfettered civil rights, although today's deluded German society celebrates that occupation as such a "liberation."

Instead, the victors came with the officially declared goal to occupy and dominate, and with the less-official goal of destruction and devastation. Until Stalin's Berlin blockade started in early 1948, all Allied powers were focused on ethnically cleansing eastern Europe and East Germany from millions of Germans; deindustrializing all of Germany, thus plunging it into a famine; keeping the food blockade up in order to accelerate and exacerbate the famine; and keeping millions of "disarmed enemy forces" – former German soldiers – in veritable extermination camps in Siberia, along the River Rhine or in France, where hundreds of thousands of them died from exposure, hunger and deprivations. While doing this, these sanctimonious victors sat in judgment over Germany's wartime leaders.

Stalin's Berlin Blockade ended this destructive, genocidal phase of Germany's occupation, but it did not end occupation and subjugation. Until Germany's reunification in 1990, the Allied powers always kept their "right" to intervene. Until 1955, West Germany was basically a vassal state of the Western powers with no real sovereignty at all. The Soviet zone of occupation in central Germany never gained any actual sovereignty, and their dictatorial system has always been seen as highly oppressive, and rightly so. In contrast to this, West Germany was seen in a much more favorable light. However, when the Western Allies set up their West-German vassal state, they made sure certain institutions were kept in place or were newly created that allowed for political control of the population.

While the Gestapo was dissolved, the Allies created a new agency in charge of taking over the intelligence-gathering activities of the former Gestapo: The Bundesamt für Verfas-

songsschutz, or Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution. That new agency's job was, and still is, to spy on politically suspicious individuals and organizations. In fact, there are today 17 of these agencies: one in each of the 16 German "lands" (states), and one federal agency. Altogether, they employ many more agents than the Gestapo ever did.

The fact that persons or organizations are listed in the yearly reports of these agencies does not prove that they have violated any law. In fact, almost all of them are innocent of any illegal act. Yet still, being listed in these reports regularly has devastating effects, because it is legal in Germany to cancel any kind of contract with individuals or organizations listed in these reports, as it is allegedly "unconscionable" for anyone to be bound by any kind of contract to a person or organization categorized by the government as "extremist." You can get fired from your job, have your rental agreement cancelled without notice, or have your bank accounts closed, all without any legal recourse. You basically become fair game, unable to live a normal life. It's the perfect tool for the Powers That Be to suppress any unwanted political opposition, and it has been used as such ever since.

After the 9/11 false-flag operation, Germany even lifted the previously maintained separation between these spying agencies and the police. Now they have a physical and virtual (database) platform where they share information, approaching the situation as it used to be with the Gestapo of the old days – although this new platform presumably is used only to fight terrorism (see Fremuth 2014).

Spying and suppressing opposition isn't the only thing that is a severe defect of postwar West Germany. Censorship is another. In fact, all of postwar Germany started with censor-

ship built into the system, because the Allies in East and West allowed only the kind of media in their zones of occupation that they found agreeable. Until the mid-1980s, all radio and TV stations in West Germany were government-owned and operated. Until 1955, West-German print media had to get a license from the occupational powers to operate. All had to be anti-fascist in attitude, of course. Consequently, most media in Germany, to this day, are left-leaning.

The only significant rightwing outlet to ever exist, the *Deutsche National und Soldaten-Zeitung* (the *German National and Soldiers' Newspaper*), was a CIA operation to control Germany's war veterans after World War II. The conservative Axel Springer publishing house could embrace some right-wing views only, because to this day, every staff member has to be absolutely pro-Jewish, pro-Israel and pro-NATO.

The situation was similar regarding teaching positions in the humanities departments of colleges and universities. That's where a nation's political and societal concepts of the future are developed and taught. After the war, the Allies made sure that those positions were occupied by politically reliable individuals. Of particular import would become the reinstatement of the so-called Frankfurt School of philosophers, with famous names such as Max Horkheimer, Theodor Adorno and Herbert Marcuse. All iconic representatives of this school were both neo-Marxists and Jews. They all left Germany when Hitler came to power, and returned after the war from American exile with vengeance on their minds. I will return to them in the next section.

3.3. Holocaust and Counterculture

The hot phase of the Cold War started in 1948 with Stalin's Berlin Blockade, leading to an end of the genocidal treatment of Germans on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Both sides wanted to recruit "their" Germans as cannon fodder for a potential Third World War.

The Cold War turned hot in 1950 with the outbreak of the Korean War. Facing cruel communist guerilla tactics, the US government reassessed their harsh treatment of German officers at Nuremberg for the at times brutal anti-partisan warfare in Serbia and the Soviet Union during World War Two. Moreover, they realized that they may need those officers' experience when fighting communist partisans. Unwilling to reopen the Nuremberg Trials, which could have kicked off an avalanche of legal proceedings, many former high-ranking German officers still incarcerated by the Allies were simply pardoned or amnestied, and subsequently used to assist in rebuilding (West) Germany's armed forces.

It goes without saying that these early releases of convicted war criminals did not find the approval of anti-fascists, which were moreover stirred up by Stalin's propaganda, portraying these acts as proof of fascist tendencies in Germany and the US. Anti-fascists did not want less, but rather more denazification. Among those pushing for more persecution and prosecution of suspected German war criminals were not just anti-fascist (meaning left-wing) groups, both in Germany and abroad, but also those representing former resistance fighters, victims and survivors of the camp system, and others who had suffered under the Third Reich. These groups were embold-

ened by diplomatic pressure exerted on West Germany by countries with large victim groups.

During the Cold War, conservative forces in the West tried to move Western societal consent away from anti-fascism to anti-communism, but met with unbreakable opposition of the political left. It didn't help the conservative anti-communist cause that the US, rather than opposing any despotic system, supported many anti-communist dictatorships, simply to oppose or revert communist and socialist takeovers.

The Cold War was also a war of propaganda and subversion, by both sides. While the US tried to destabilize the Eastern Bloc, the Soviet Union was heavily engaged in undermining anything conservative and patriotic by bringing it into some fascist context, however absurdly construed, and by infiltrating leftist and/or progressive movements to take control of them or at least to manipulate them.

At the same time, the Holocaust became increasingly prominent in Western societies. Until the mid-1950s, West Germany's authorities were very skeptical about anything that came from communist Eastern Bloc countries. This included documents, publications and court verdicts regarding events today seen as part of the Holocaust. That material was simply seen as communist propaganda material trying to subvert West Germany and besmirch its reputation.

That attitude changed in the late 1950s, however. After many years of lobbying by organizations of former concentration-camp inmates as well as Jewish pressure groups, Germany finally caved in and established a "Central Office" (*Zentrale Stelle*) charged with hunting down alleged Holocaust perpetrators. In fact, throwing all caution to the winds, a 180° reversal in attitude took place: West Germany's government



ordered the prosecution branch to take more-or-less at face value the claims and evidence submitted in particular by eastern-bloc countries. Foremost among them was Poland, because that is where the main crime scenes are located: All the so-called extermination camps were located there (see map). Poland was moreover home to many witnesses. Add to this the results of Polish court proceedings from the Stalinist show-trial era right after the war, which also were ingested by the Central Office without the least critical attitude.

In subsequent decades, close to a thousand Holocaust-related trials were launched in West Germany and (later) reunified Germany, with this Central Office playing a crucial role in collecting “evidence.” As a matter of fact, this office still exists today, and they’re still investigating individuals who are in their 90s or even 100 years old and older.

Caution would have been advisable, not the least because West Germany was indeed one of the main targets of Soviet subversion and propaganda, and not just with regard to the historical record. One of the most-successful Soviet false-flag

operations of interest here was a series of swastikas painted onto gravestones of Jewish cemeteries, as well as on Jewish community centers and synagogues in 1959/1960 in various countries all around the globe, but most notoriously in Germany.⁸¹ That it was a false-flag operation, however, was revealed only some 25 years later, when KGB defectors brought the news to the West.⁸²

The outrage these swastikas caused back in 1959/1960 led to West Germany changing its outdated and no-longer-useful law banning incitement to class hatred, into one that banned incitement to racial hatred instead. In subsequent decades, a similar law against stirring up the masses was expanded to the monster it is today, which imprisons not only dissenting historians, but nearly anyone who speaks too harshly against any privileged group of people. In 2024, this law caused the initiation of 35,000 criminal investigations for “thoughtcrimes,” as can be seen from the chart on p. 57.

The moral indignation resulting from the swastika paintings kick-started a process among Germany’s intellectual youth – meaning primarily students – that would increasingly radicalize them. Another steppingstone in that direction was the international attention that the Holocaust received just a year later, in 1961 during the Eichmann Show Trial in Israel. This event put the Holocaust center stage. Three years later, a similar public spectacle was orchestrated in West Germany with the huge Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial (1964/65).

The perceived guilt for horrible crimes of their parental generation, who were still running Germany at that time, became a traumatic reality for Germany’s intellectual youth. Stu-

⁸¹ youtu.be/wlzq4wHNt2M.

⁸² On this, see Järvestad 2023, pp. 126-129.

dents in Germany and Austria demanded a new wave of denazification to get rid of anyone in a position of authority who had any such position during the Third Reich. Moreover, riled up by the neo-Marxist rhetorics of the professors of the Frankfurt School mentioned earlier, who became very popular among leftist students in West Germany, these students demanded a radical break with what they perceived as imperialism, nationalism, racism, capitalism, German traditions in general, and anything that in any way had presumably supported or facilitated National Socialism.

While the student counterculture movement in the US was rather harmless, in hindsight, the so-called “extra-parliamentary opposition” in West Germany turned violent and revolutionary in 1968. This movement created a first wave of lynch-mob censorship. Students organized sit-ins at universities, preventing social-science professors from teaching who didn’t endorse their radical views. These left-wing-radical students also attacked right-wing groups, especially student fraternities, which had a tradition going back to the 14th Century, which made them extremely suspicious in the leftist mind.

The student protest movement of the late 1960s turned West Germany’s universities into a hotbed of left-wing radicalism and extremism. Ever since the late 1960s, the students’ self-governing organizations have been dominated by socialist, Marxist, communist, Maoist and anarchist groups. Together, they commonly obtain supermajorities of around 70%. There are no right-wing student groups worth mentioning. If they try to run, they get violently attacked. That is the political climate in which, for several generations now, Germany’s elites have been educated.

Let me give you a personal example of what that climate looked like back then, and still does today. I studied chemistry at Bonn University from 1983 to 1989. During that time, I joined a Catholic student fraternity. One of our fraternity members was Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, who in 2005 became Pope Benedict the Sixteenth. Hence, my fraternity was certainly not a Nazi organization. In 1987, our fraternity screened the 1984 anti-abortion documentary "The Silent Scream," with a subsequent discussion among the audience. I announced that event with a flyer I taped inside the elevator of the dormitory where I lived at that time. Within a few hours, the flyer was shredded by knife cuts and disfigured by a swastika. A short while later, a female student at the dormitory was violently attacked by a left-wing extremist student because she was a friend of mine. This attitude was common among Germany's new elite in formation. It did not bode well for what was to come.

With their officially proclaimed "march through the institutions," meaning with their penetration into every nook and cranny of West German society over the decades, these dominant left-wing radicals and extremists have transformed West Germany in subsequent decades to the point where the prevailing left-wing extremist atmosphere is violently hostile toward diverging opinions, both in terms of mob violence as well as government-enforced violence of book burning, minority persecution and dissident imprisonment.

The first visible result of this transformation was that West Germany's central censorship agency, originally designed to protect children from pornography and the glorification of violence, turned into an agency to suppress unwanted political and historical material of right-wing persuasion as well. Op-

position to mass immigration, dissent on the causes and events of World War Two, assessments of the Third Reich that are not all-condemning, critical attitudes toward Jews, the Jewish religion, Zionism and Israel, as well as deviation from the prevailing Holocaust narrative have been the primary targets ever since. This happened in the early 1970s under West Germany's first socialist government led by Chancellor Willy Brandt. It was all downhill from there for free speech.

One group of radicals of the late-1960s' revolutionary movement in West Germany was not patient enough to wait for the generational task of substituting the old conservative elites with the new, left-wing radical ones. In 1970, that branch of the "extra-parliamentary opposition" morphed into a terrorist organization called "Red Army Faction," or RAF. They assassinated several high-profile personalities in West Germany in the 1970s and 1980s. When the Eastern Bloc collapsed, it turned out that communist East Germany's secret police had trained, funded and given logistical assistance to the RAF for decades.

The RAF's bloody trail led to several measures restricting civil rights in West Germany for the sake of security. While the RAF eventually faded away, the restrictions on civil rights were never reversed. They never are.

I bring up the RAF here also, because of one of the group's founding members: Attorney Horst Mahler, who was the RAF's chief theoretician. He was arrested already in 1970, and watched the RAF's bloody trail only from prison. Alienated by their brutal tactics, he parted ways with them in 1975. In late 1998 or early 1999, he somehow ended up reading my book *Lectures on the Holocaust* (Rudolf 2023a), or rather the first German edition of it. That book critically examines the main-

stream Holocaust narrative in a dialogue format of arguments and counter-arguments. This book red-pilled Mahler.

He subsequently contacted me by email, and we had a lengthy exchange of emails on various issues. What is relevant here is his statement that, above all, the Holocaust was what drove the students of the counter-culture movement in West Germany into radical opposition to the current system. After reading my book, he realized that he had been duped. He subsequently threw out the baby with the bathwater and made a 180° turn, ideologically speaking, turning into a radical anti-Jewish National Socialist. Some people seem to always go to extremes; Mahler was one of them.

Reinhold Oberlercher, a leading student protester of the late 1960s in Hamburg, had a similar, although not quite as extreme inversion of his attitudes in the 1990s, for the same reason.

I mention these cases here, because they highlight the emotional and moral import the Holocaust had (and still has) in leftist, anti-fascist circles. They derive moral outrage and justification for oppressive, violent and even terrorist acts from it.

The increasing presence of the Holocaust in Western societies due to various show trials, and also due to the growing presence in the media, as shown in Section 1.1., resulted in a backlash of growing skepticism about that historical event, and a rising opposition to its omnipresence. In reaction to this rising tide of Holocaust skepticism during the late 1970s and early 1980s,⁸³ and pressured by media, leftwing politicians and

⁸³ Arthur Butz's *The Hoax of the 20th Century*, (1977 German edition), Wilhelm Stäglich's 1979 *The Auschwitz Myth*, and Walter Sanning's 1983 *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry* were the main books to stir up the

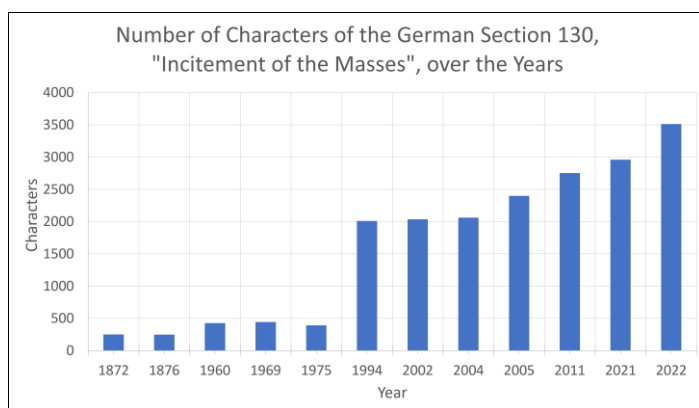
Jewish lobby groups, the then semi-conservative government of Germany, rather than enacting a new law explicitly banning Holocaust skepticism, merely tightened existing laws in 1985, making it easier to prosecute skeptics. Not happy about this half-hearted measure, Israel made a diplomatic statement in 1986 by introducing the very first explicit law on the planet that dictates at gunpoint the results of research, here in the field of Holocaust studies.

When West Germany absorbed formerly Communist East Germany in 1990, West Germany's slippery slide to the left – hardly opposed by anyone due to the sheer impossibility to create and maintain any effective right-wing opposition – had progressed so much that reunified Germany resembles more a compromise between Western liberal values and Eastern thought-control politics than a fresh and free start for all Germans.⁸⁴ For instance, by the late 1970s, West Germany's ecological movement ("The Greens"), which had started in the 1960s as a conservative lobby group, was hijacked by leftwing radicals espousing views that were clearly socialist and Marxist in nature, making it an easy target for infiltrations by East Berlin, and thus Moscow by extension (see Chase 2016). It subsequently turned into a crypto-communist political force of considerable power, which cooperates to this day rather smoothly with communist and socialist groups that emerged from former Communist East Germany.

With anti-immigration sentiments rising and Holocaust skepticism going through the roof in Germany around its re-

censorship frenzy in the anti-fascist and Jewish communities. I abstain from listing them or their original German titles in the bibliography.

⁸⁴ Hubertus Knabe, German expert on communist infiltration, has been very outspoken about this for decades, but unfortunately only in German, and with only very limited reach even there; see Knabe 1999.



unification in 1990, Germany followed Israel's example by enacting a law in 1994 expressly criminalizing historical dissent on that issue. That law has since been expanded to encompass more thoughtcrimes, among them any dissent on the officially sanctioned version of Third-Reich history (see the chart).

The second power in Europe dominating Europe's transition to a continent of governmental thought control – France – succumbed to similar communist subversions of its civil rights and student movements in the 1960s. Due to the “moral” legitimacy allegedly resulting from communist resistance movements during the German occupation in World War Two, France always had a relatively strong societal and political presence of Communists, quite in contrast to West Germany, where this is a more-recent development. After immense pressure – foremost by the Jewish *League against Anti-Semitism*⁸⁵ and the *Movement against Racism and Anti-Semitism and for Peace*, which had evolved from the communist-dominated French resistance movement⁸⁶ – the French National Assem-

⁸⁵ *Ligue internationale contre l'antisémitisme*; LICA, later renamed to *Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme*, LICRA.

⁸⁶ *Mouvement contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et pour la paix* (MRAP).

bly unanimously adopted a law in 1972 banning racial defamation, discrimination and incitement to hatred. It was under this law that Prof. Dr. Faurisson was sentenced for his Holocaust skepticism in 1981 (see p. 31). Faurisson's continuing activities of pushing the Holocaust-skeptic agenda, compounded by the three-year scandal surrounding Henri Roque's master thesis on Kurt Gerstein (see Section 1.3.), led the French legislature to take drastic measure in a (futile) attempt to put a stop to these iconoclastic activities.

In 1990, the communist assembly member Jean-Claude Gayssot introduced a law explicitly banning Holocaust skepticism. It was sponsored by the Jewish Socialist Laurent Fabius. The law was passed with the votes of all socialists and communists, but opposed by all non-leftwing members, the latter of whom did not want to dictate research results at gunpoint.

Austria followed France's example two years later in 1992. While Germany's parliament passed their 1994 law unanimously, Austria's libertarian party FPÖ, a small minority in Austria's parliament at that time, opposed the law, taking the same stance as France's non-leftist groups but to no avail.

Both France and Germany have pushed most incessantly for similar laws to be enacted in all of Europe, which has led to the censorship landscape as described in Section 1.4.

The attentive observer will see the hand that leads the charge in this attack on civil liberties: it is an attempt at totalitarian thought-control disguising itself as anti-fascism to make itself palpable to intellectuals and the masses, and to make any resistance seem futile. After all, who could possibly oppose anti-fascism?

But this is a case of fraudulent labeling: a red herring to distract from the ongoing, accelerating erosion of our civil rights.

The main forces behind the erosion of our civil rights are the same who played a pivotal role in creating fake history of World War Two in general and the German camp system in particular. They are the same groups of people who have gained the (pseudo-)moral high ground as the primary victims of National Socialism – primarily Jews, but also radical left-wingers (communists and socialists). They pose as self-righteous anti-fascists, demolishing our civil rights with an air of moral superiority. Both groups have a vested interest in suppressing oppositional viewpoints, be they ideological or historical in nature, and that is mainly what their attacks on liberty are all about.

As mentioned before, the iconic gas chamber is the linchpin that holds the (falsely) perceived superiority of these groups in place. They will defend it to the last man, if need be. Maintaining the Holocaust dogma is more important to them than liberty and justice for all. Today, in order to remain “politically correct” as is defined by those dominant social and political forces, almost all pundits in all societies agree that liberties must be restricted for our safety, for our children’s safety, or for a certain minority’s safety.

We moreover recognize a pattern: censorship repeatedly forced its way into a free sector of society by using the fight against “Holocaust denial” and opposition to Jewish abuses of power as an excuse, and it expands from there. We all are expected to give up our right to free speech and freedom of information, so that the lives of some Jews are allegedly a little more secure.

The majority of Jews in Israel, and many Zionists around the globe, then use that exemption from criticism as a shield to commit war crimes and a genocide. Here is what Jewish journalist Katie Halper had to say about this ongoing genocide recently:⁸⁷

"It brings me no pleasure to compare what Israel is doing to what the Nazis did. But how can we not? Because you have things like ghettos, you have things like starvation, you have things like concentration camps, you have things like the planned systematic extermination of people. Now, a lot of people talk about the banality of evil. There was a real cold detachment, industrialized murder of Jews and others during the Holocaust. What's so disturbing about what Israel is doing and the IDF is doing is that they are doing it with glee. And unlike the Nazis, they're not hiding it. And we know this because they document this. They document not just the war crimes, but they document their glee. You even have Israeli soldiers themselves comparing themselves to Nazis. One of them said, 'I felt like a Nazi. It looked exactly like we were the Nazis and they were the Jews.' They, of course, being Palestinians. Another soldier said it is justified and in fact essential to learn from every possible source. Even however shocking it may sound, how the German army fought in the Warsaw ghetto. So there we have Israeli soldiers literally learning from Nazi tactics and comparing themselves explicitly to the Nazis, and the Palestinians to the Jews.

Ironically, according to the International Holocaust Remembrance Association definition of antisemitism, it is antisemitic to, quote, 'draw comparisons between contemporary Israeli policies to that of the Nazis.' So I guess those soldiers are themselves antisemitic, according to this definition.

⁸⁷ youtu.be/KJnjmH4_KaE

Another point of comparison, although it's actually a point of departure, is the relationship between the genocide and public opinion. In Israel, however, everyone knows what's happening. It's documented by legacy media. It's documented by social media. And yet, the vast majority of Israelis think that the government is using either an appropriate amount of force or not enough force against the Palestinians."

If we correct Halper's distorted perception of the National-Socialist persecution of the Jews down to what really happened, the situation looks even far worse. In fact, it turns out that the prevailing, massively exaggerated and distorted Holocaust narrative lies at the core of current Jewish and Zionist misbehaviors. They were taught since kindergarten or elementary school that non-Jews might "again" be out to exterminate them, if conditions allow it. This Holocaust atrocity propaganda inevitably traumatizes and callouses children. It makes them paranoid about non-Jews. Any non-Jew not unconditionally supporting whatever Jews do is quickly perceived as an existential threat. Empathy and compassion for their non-Jewish fellow human beings is not part of their emotional world anymore. In other words, Jews collectively have become sociopaths. In fact, watching Jewish soldiers mass-murder with glee Palestinian civilians, including little children, suggests that this behavioral pattern has reached the level of psychopathy, escalated by a feedback loop of group dynamics.

And then, Jews and Zionists wonder why, in reaction to this ongoing massacre in the Middle East, Jewish lives around the globe have suddenly become much more unsafe. This is so because those who destroy the free marketplace of ideas in a feeble attempt to shore up their own safety, end up destroying everyone's freedom *and safety*.

In a speech given during the Oslo Freedom Forum on June 1, 2026, Pavel Durov, founder of the communication platform Telegram, warned that free speech is highly threatened in Western countries due to increasing surveillance and censorship practices enforced by penal law. He related how the West increasingly resembles the former Soviet Union. The



Pavel Durov

lack of liberty did not give citizens of the USSR any safety, and neither will we gain any safety, if we forfeit our civil rights. When civil rights were violated in the USSR, people had a choice to flee to the West and organize resistance from there. Durov warned that, if freedom of speech disappears from the West, there will be no fallback option (Durov 2026).⁸⁸

Therefore, peaceful resistance and civil disobedience
are obligatory!

⁸⁸ Durov launched a “Digital Freedom Contest” a couple weeks later, to which I submitted a video along the lines of this Chapter 3; see Rudolf 2026d.

4. Concluding Remarks

4.1. What to Believe and Who to Trust

After absorbing information such as presented in this book, two reactions are most common:

1. *Outrage and rejection.* This is an emotional yet irrational reaction when a sacred taboo is violated. Those reacting this way – like a trained Pavlovian Dog – should ask themselves what type of psychological conditioning they must have undergone so that they cannot remain calm and rational when facing calm and rational arguments.

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

We can divide this question into two:

1. Which witnesses of the wartime period can we believe?
2. Which Holocaust scholars can we believe?

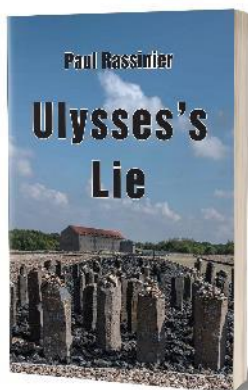
The answer to the first question is rather straight forward: We can believe former inmates of National-Socialist wartime camps who did *not* succumb to the anti-German hate fest and steadfastly proclaimed: That didn’t happen! They were, as a rule, themselves Jews or were otherwise targeted by the NS

regime. Furthermore, none of them had anything to gain from their stance; quite to the contrary: they got just as coerced and pressured into silence as any other skeptic. Check out the list of “Witnesses against Mass Murder” in my *Holocaust Encyclopedia* to learn about some of them.⁸⁹

A special case is that of French historian, socialist and pacifist Paul Rassinier, who was a resistance activist in France during World War II. Because he obtained false passports for Jews so they could flee from France, the German authorities arrested and deported him to the Buchenwald Camp and later to the Dora-Mittelbau forced-labor camp.

After the war, Rassinier wrote a book about his experiences: *Ulysses's Lie* (Rassinier 2022). There, you can read how the prisoners in the German camps suffered from privation and abuse, inflicted not so much by the SS, but primarily by other inmates running the camp's internal administration. Rassinier also chronicles how his fellow inmates spread bizarre exaggerations, distortions and inventions about the concentration camps after the war, for various reasons.

Mainstream historiography claims no mass exterminations in gas chambers or otherwise for either Buchenwald or Dora-Mittelbau. However, that didn't stop a few former co-inmates of Rassinier from claiming otherwise. Rassinier exposed these lies, and in the process became skeptical about similar claims for other camps. Over the years, he gradually evolved from a



⁸⁹ holocaustencyclopedia.com/witness/victim/witnesses-against-mass-murder/

mere autobiographic chronicler of life in German wartime camps to a skeptic of extermination claims in general and homicidal-gas-chamber assertions in particular. With no access to any wartime archives, Rassinier had little to go by other than his healthy skepticism and common sense, but that was enough to turn him into the father of modern Holocaust skepticism. As a socialist,



Paul Rassinier

French anti-German resistance activist, and a former inmate of two German wartime camps who barely survived, Rassinier is the exact opposite of the cliché mainstream pundits commonly paint about Holocaust skeptics.

While conditions in German wartime labor camps were at times bad, they were not so by design, as Rassinier also observed. Mainstream claims of “extermination through labor” are refuted by detailed analyses of wartime records and a multitude of postwar affidavits, even of former inmates. The large Auschwitz-Monowitz labor camp, for example, was considered one of Germany’s best camps – as admitted by the inmates themselves! (See Mattogno 2024)

Rassinier reminds us that the Third Reich was a dictatorship which trampled civil rights underfoot. Nobody should wish for something like that to happen again. You don’t need gas chambers or a plan of mass murder to commit such crass violations of civil rights. A relativistic attitude towards civil

rights is enough to turn a community into hell for certain minorities. This is no different in Germany and many other European countries today, where many people seriously believe that it is necessary to burn books and persecute dissidents – in order to *prevent* another system from arising that burns books and persecutes dissidents! They don't realize that *they are the new tyrants*.

Showing that today's historiography of the Third Reich is inaccurate in some areas does not justify the crimes actually committed at the time, which are plenty. However, the vitriolic reactions to such historical revisions reveal the hypocrisy of many of today's Western societies. While they pay lip service to civil rights – particularly when violated by China, Iran, Russia or North Korea – they don't act differently than these dictatorships, or than the Third Reich, for that matter, with their rejections of dissident voices that they strongly despise: censorship, bans, book burnings, persecution, prosecution and incarceration.

Today we do not need *less* respect for fundamental civil rights and the rule of law – on the contrary, we need much *more* of it!

The answer to the second part of the initial question of this section – which Holocaust scholars can we believe? – is not straight forward. I could simply toot my own horn and tell you to believe us Holocaust skeptics! After all, we are the only school of thought in this field of research that certainly does not succumb to coercion. We have little if anything to gain from this stance. In fact, many of us suffer more or less severe consequences for our dissent. What else, other than love for the truth and for justice, could motivate us?

In fact, there are several issues with our school of thought, some general in nature, the others specific to our situation. The general issues apply to all schools of thought and to all people: We all tend to succumb to confirmation bias to one degree or another, and gregarious as we humans are, we tend to form groups, within which evolves a type of groupthink that tends to reinforce its own notions and ignore outside ideas, at least subconsciously. For these reasons, you need to be skeptical about any school of thought.

However, we also need to consider that Holocaust Skeptics have a track record of addressing and thoroughly discussing mainstream arguments in all of their works, with some books even dedicated to critiquing mainstream works.⁹⁰ Being under constant attack, we simply cannot afford to ignore opposing arguments. The same cannot be said about mainstream scholars, who usually avoid mentioning, let alone discussing skeptical arguments – in fear of giving our school of thought any credence. Ignoring opposing views and arguments, however, is a prime indicator of unscientific dogmatism.

The specific problems of Holocaust Skepticism are two-fold in nature. The first concerns ideology. While mainstream Holocaust scholars tend to have a pro-Jewish and/or anti-fascist bias, some proponents on our side of the aisle invert these attitudes. That's not good either. The second problem results from our pariah status in most societies. A scholar can only do good research, if he has access to the resources needed for this. That means financial support as much as the ability to access archives and do forensic research. While the situation

⁹⁰ See for example Mattogno 2016; 2021; Mattogno/Kues/Graf 2013; Rudolf 2023, as well as volumes 14, 18, 22, 38, 40, 47 of the series *Holocaust Handbooks* as advertised in the back of this book.

in this regard was rather favorable during the 1990s after the collapse of the Eastern Bloc, things have drastically deteriorated ever since. The rising tide of persecution and prosecution has made it increasingly difficult to raise funds, secure a living, access archives, get permissions to do forensic studies, and even travel to other countries without getting arrested. Under these circumstances, quality and reliability of research inevitably suffer.

In the end, you need to trust your own critical faculties and common sense. There really is no substitute for a skeptical attitude. If knowing the truth matters to you, get involved in the grassroots movement evolving at our discussion forum at codohforum.com, where average people get together in an attempt to ferret out the truth about the Holocaust.

4.2. Holocaust Skepticism – a Legitimate School of Thought

The Holocaust is misused by several groups for political purposes. Zionists misuse it to excuse or even justify Israel's brutal actions against populations in neighboring countries; war mongers misuse it to push for wars against alleged reincarnations of Hitler or reappearances of nazi regimes; Jews misuse it to delegitimize criticism of their religion and group behaviors; the political left misuses it to disparage the political right; globalists misuse it to denigrate nationalists; and they all use it to label ethnic identity movements as dangerously racist. The list could go on. The point is not to agree or disagree with any of these agendas, but to be aware that many powerful groups have a vested interest in maintaining the current Holocaust

narrative as it is, and to suppress any dissent. Their agenda is not “truth,” but rather the defense of a tremendously powerful and useful psychological weapon.

When the interests of many powerful groups converge, as in this case, the result is oppression, persecution and censorship. Resistance against such tyrannical tendencies ought to be obligatory – not just by opposing oppression, but also by taking a skeptical look at the foundation of their magic bullet of social engineering. Skepticism is always legitimate, especially if it is heavily opposed. Don’t let anyone tell you otherwise!

Taking a skeptical stance toward the current Holocaust narrative results in accusations of “Holocaust denial” and “anti-Semitism.” These terms are designed to stigmatize the skeptic and stifle any rational debate. They are an important part of the mechanism of oppression. At closer look, however, they make no sense. The word “Holocaust” is an umbrella term encompassing events that spanned at least four years and took place at thousands of locations on an entire continent. Some of these events may be true, others may have been invented, while again others may have been distorted or exaggerated. Separating the truth from the rest has nothing to do with “denial” – unless we consider it a denial of lies! In addition, looking skeptically into historical claims – whether it is about the Holocaust or anything else – has no bearing on one’s attitude toward Jews... or Germans, on the flipside of this coin. If “Holocaust denial” is automatically anti-Jewish, then “Holocaust affirmation” should be automatically anti-German. Why should we prefer one over the other? In fact, stigmatizing labels don’t matter. Facts matter; evidence matters; accuracy matters; the truth matters.

While Holocaust skeptics don't agree on everything, here are two brief lists of what most of them agree upon:

- Jews were persecuted by the Third Reich;
- they were deported to camps and ghettos, where living conditions were at times catastrophic;
- many Jews died for several reasons, among them mass executions in the occupied East.

Additionally, most skeptics insist:

- there was no order, plan, organization or budget to exterminate the Jews;
- homicidal gas chambers are a figment of wartime propaganda;
- the total Jewish death toll is nowhere near six million – and perhaps as low as 500,000.

Keep in mind, though, that genocide, as defined by today's international law, requires neither gas chambers nor "six million." It suffices to deliberately put a group of people under living conditions where they cannot procreate, and where many of them die. Hence, history's verdict won't change in this regard, even if there were no homicidal gas chambers.

4.3. How to Learn More

We encourage you, the reader, to critically question what has been set out here. The subject is far too important and the consequences too serious to be taken lightly. In addition, no one is infallible. We all make mistakes, and we have to revise our opinion on occasion, just as you hopefully will revise yours as needed. Therefore, inform yourself in detail before

forming an opinion, which must also be continuously updated to reflect new information. Here are a few suggestions:

Introductory Texts

If you are relatively new to this topic, consider reading one of our overview studies, such as *The Holocaust: An Introduction* (Dalton 2016, 27K words) or *The Holocaust: 100 Questions and Answers* (Dalton 2025, 28K words). As a step up from there, you may wish to read Nick Kollerstrom's *Breaking the Spell* (2024, 84K words) or Thomas Dalton's *Debating the Holocaust* (2020, 102K words). And as noted earlier (Section 3.3.), my own book *Lectures on the Holocaust* (Rudolf 2023a, 241K words) is geared toward a general reader, and thus makes for a good overview of the main issues.

Holocaust Encyclopedia

One way to get concise up-to-date information on critical research on the Holocaust is by visiting our *Holocaust Encyclopedia* at HolocaustEncyclopedia.com or NukeBook.org. It is being continually updated and expanded. This encyclopedia can also be obtained as a reference book (393K words; e-book, audio book, hardcover; see the ad at the end of this book, right after the section on the *Holocaust Handbooks*).

Holocaust Handbooks

This series, unparalleled in scale and scope, is the result of 35 years of thorough forensic and archival research. It currently encompasses 54 volumes (as of 2026; 6.7M words). All volumes are accessible free of charge as e-books, and some even

as audio books, at [HolocaustHandbooks.com](https://holocausthandbooks.com). But this website has more to offer:

Holocaust Pocketbooks (eight as of 2026): these smaller-sized books give concise summaries of various topics, all accessible free of charge as e-books (see the ads at the very back of this book). In addition to the present study, they include:

- *Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story*. Explains how and why today’s gas-chamber narrative was created (Rudolf 2026b, 20K words).
- *The Holocaust: Proven at Nuremberg?* Documents the Allied “International” Military Tribunal’s crooked procedural rules and phony evidence to “prove” a preordained “truth” (Rudolf 2025, 32K words).
- *Bungled: “Denying the Holocaust”*. Point-by-point rebuttal of Deborah Lipstadt’s best-seller with that title (Rudolf 2023, 54K words).
- *Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda*. Exposes a plethora of false claims once spread by the mainstream, but today admitted that these were lies (Mattogno 2023, 18K words).
- *The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech*. Documentation on how Amazon leads the charge of corporate America to destroy free speech (Rudolf 2023b, 22K words).

Holocaust Documentaries (14 as of 2026), addressing many of the topics discussed here, such as:

- *The First Holocaust: The Surprising Origin of the Six-Million Figure* (1 hr 10 min, 1920 × 1080; holocausthandbooks.com/video/the-first-holocaust/).
- *One Third of the Holocaust* scrutinizes claims made about Belzec, Sobibór, Treblinka (4 hrs 15 min; 640 × 480; holocausthandbooks.com/video/one-third-of-the-

- [holocaust/](#)).
- *Auschwitz: The Surprising Hidden Truth* (48 min, 1920 × 1080; [holocausthandbooks.com/video/auschwitz-the-surprising-hidden-truth/](#))
 - *The Lies and Deceptions of Deborah Lipstadt* (2 parts), this professor gets it all wrong (1 hr 1 min + 1 hr 2 min; 1920 × 1080; [holocausthandbooks.com/video/the-lies-and-deceptions-of-deborah-lipstadt-part-1/](#); ...[part-2/](#)).
 - *The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech*, on corporate censorship (57 min; 1920 × 1080; [holocausthandbooks.com/video/the-day-amazon-murdered-free-speech/](#)).
 - *The Chemistry of Auschwitz*, on the chemistry, toxicology and technique of Zyklon B, fumigation and claimed homicidal gas chambers (1 hr 43 min, 1920 × 1080; [holocausthandbooks.com/video/the-chemistry-of-auschwitz/](#)).
 - *Probing the Holocaust: The Horror Explained*, on Bergen-Belsen, Nordhausen, Dachau (1 hr 36 min, 1920 × 1080; [holocausthandbooks.com/video/probing-the-holocaust/](#)).
 - *The Holocaust: Proven at Nuremberg? Reviewing the Evidence Presented at the International Military Tribunal* (1 hr 11 min, 1920 × 1080; [holocausthandbooks.com/video/the-holocaust-proven-at-nuremberg/](#)).
 - *History at Gunpoint: How Oppressive “Political Correctness” Has Corrupted Holocaust Studies* (50 min, 1920 × 1080; [holocausthandbooks.com/video/history-at-gunpoint/](#)).
 - *Return of the Soviets, or: Give Me Liberty, or Give Me Death!*, (53 min, 1920 × 1080; [holocausthandbooks.com/video/return-of-the-soviets/](#)

Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust
(www.codoh.com/)

This organization lobbies for free speech where it is most threatened. They have a blog, a periodical featuring papers on *Inconvenient History*, run a Holocaust Academy where they teach the ropes of critical Holocaust research, and they have a podcast called HoloCasts at HolocaustAcademy.com.

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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.

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The First Holocaust. The Surprising Origin of the Six-Million Figure.

By Don Heddesheimer.

This compact but substantive study documents propaganda spread prior to, during and after the FIRST World War that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation. The magic number of suffering and dying Jews was 6 million back then as well. The book details how these Jewish fundraising operations in America raised vast sums in the name of feeding suffering Polish and Russian Jews but actually fun-

neled much of the money to Zionist and Communist groups. 6th ed., 206 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#6)

Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined.

By Gernmar 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)

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

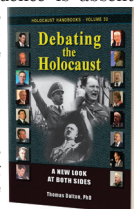
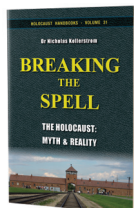
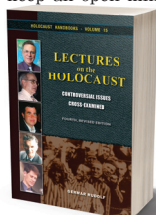


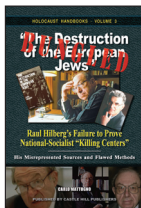
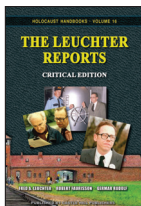
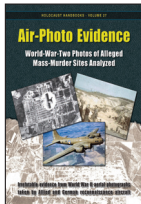
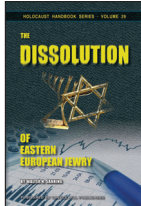
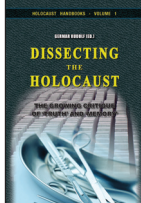
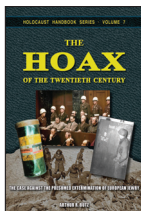
Pictured above are the first 54 volumes of scientific studies that comprise the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. Check www.HolocaustHandbooks.com for updates.

refutes the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics. Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these intercepts and a wide array of mostly unchallenged corroborating evidence to show that “witness statements” supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the Nazi “Holocaust” has been written by the victors with ulterior motives. It is distorted, exaggerated and largely wrong. With a foreword by Prof. Dr. James 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.





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

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry. By Arthur R. Butz. The first writer to analyze the entire Holocaust complex in a precise scientific manner. This book exhibits the overwhelming force of arguments accumulated by the mid-1970s. Butz's two main arguments are: 1. All major entities hostile to Germany must have known what was happening to the Jews under German authority. They acted during the war as if no mass slaughter was occurring. 2. All the evidence adduced to prove any mass slaughter has a dual interpretation, while only the innocuous one can be proven to be correct. This book continues to be a major historical reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This edition has numerous supplements with new information gathered over the last 50 years. 6th ed., 596 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#7)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

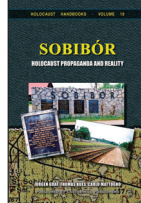
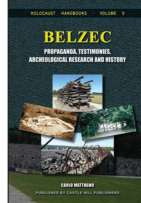
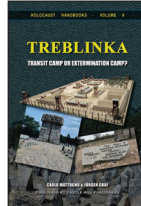
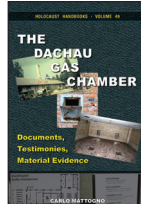
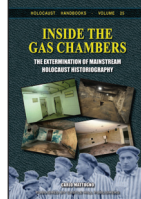
SECTION TWO: Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

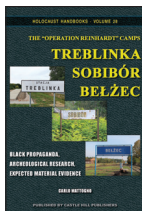
The Dachau Gas Chamber. By Carlo Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at the infamous Dachau Camp could have been operational. Could these gas chambers have fulfilled their alleged function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians? Or does the evidence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

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

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

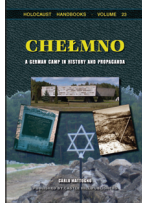
Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibor camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates 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, Sobibor emerges not as a "pure extermination camp", but as a transit camp from where Jews were deported to the occupied eastern territories. 2nd ed., 460 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)





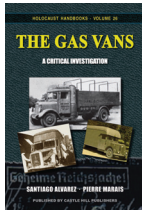
The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps

Treblinka, Sobibór, Belzec. By Carlo Mattogno. This study has its first focus on witness testimonies recorded during World War II and the immediate post-war era, many of them discussed here for the first time, thus demonstrating how the myth of the "extermination camps" was created. The second part of this book brings us up to speed with the various 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)



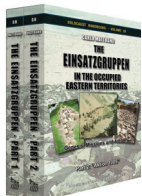
Chelmno: A Camp in History & Propaganda

By Carlo Mattogno. At Chelmno, huge masses of Jewish prisoners are said to have been gassed in "gas vans" or shot (claims vary from 10,000 to 1.3 million victims). This study covers the subject from every angle, undermining the orthodox claims about the camp with an overwhelmingly effective body of evidence. Eyewitness statements, gas wagons as extermination weapons, forensics reports and excavations, German documents – all come under Mattogno's scrutiny. Here are the uncensored facts about Chelmno, not the propaganda. This is a complementary volume to the book on *The Gas Vans* (#26). 2nd ed., 188 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography. (#23)



The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation

By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. Did the Nazis use mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people? Are witness statements believable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? In order to get to the truth of the matter, Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents and photos about this topic; he has analyzed a huge amount of witness statements as published in the literature and as presented in more than 30 trials held over the decades in Germany, Poland and Israel; and he has examined the claims made in the pertinent mainstream literature. The result of his research is mind-boggling. Note: This book and Mattogno's book on Chelmno were edited in parallel to make sure they are consistent and not repetitive. 2nd ed., 412 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#26)



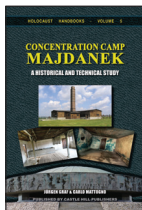
The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied

Eastern Territories: Genesis, Missions and Actions. By C. Mattogno. Before invading the Soviet Union, the German authorities set up special units meant to secure the area behind the German front. Orthodox historians claim that these units called *Einsatzgruppen* primarily engaged in rounding up and mass-murdering Jews. This study sheds a critical light onto this topic by reviewing all the pertinent sources as well as material traces. It reveals on the one hand that original war-time documents do not fully support the orthodox genocidal narrative, and on the other that most post-"liberation" sources such as testimonies and forensic reports are steeped in Soviet atrocity propaganda and are thus utterly unreliable. In addition, material traces of the claimed massacres are rare due to an attitude of collusion by governments and Jewish lobby groups. 2nd ed., 2 vols., 864 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#39)

Concentration Camp Majdanek. A

Historical and Technical Study.

By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. At war's end, the Soviets claimed that up to two million Jews were murdered at the Majdanek Camp in seven gas chambers. Over the decades, however, the Majdanek Museum reduced the death toll three times to currently 78,000, and admitted that there were "only" two gas chambers. By exhaustively researching primary sources, the authors expertly dissect and repudiate the myth of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. They also critically investigated the legend of mass executions of Jews in tank trenches and prove it groundless. Again they have produced a standard work of methodical investigation which authentic historiography cannot ignore. 3rd ed., 358 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#5)



The Neuengamme and Sachsenhausen

Gas Chambers.

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



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

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

SECTION THREE: Auschwitz Studies

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

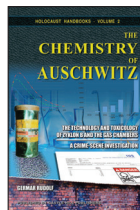
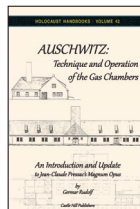
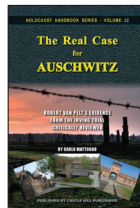
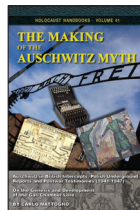
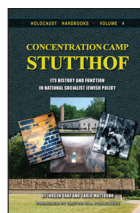
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted a book titled *The Case for Auschwitz*, in which van Pelt laid out his case for the existence of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. This book is a scholarly response to Prof. van Pelt—and Jean-Claude Pressac, upon whose books van Pelt's study is largely based. Mattogno lists all the evidence van Pelt adduces, and shows one by one that van Pelt misrepresented and misinterpreted every single one of them.

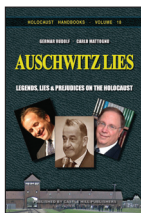
This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

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

Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers: An Introduction and Update. By Germar Rudolf. Pressac's 1989 oversize book of the same title was a trail blazer. Its many document reprints are valuable, but Pressac's annotations are now outdated. This book summarizes the most pertinent research results on Auschwitz gained during the past 30 years. With many references to Pressac's epic tome, it serves as an update and correction to it, whether you own an original hard copy of it, read it online, borrow it from a library, purchase a reprint, or are just interested in such a summary in general. 144 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography. (#42)

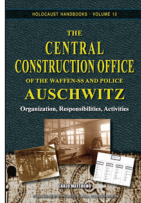
The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers – A Crime-Scene Investigation. By Germar Rudolf. This study documents forensic research on Auschwitz, where material traces reign supreme. Most of the claimed crime scenes – the claimed homicidal gas chambers – are still accessible to forensic examination to some degree. This book addresses questions such as: How were these gas chambers configured? How did they operate? In addition, the infamous Zyklon B is examined in detail. What exactly was it? How did it kill? Did it leave traces in masonry that can be found still today? Indeed, it should have, the author concludes, but several sets of analyses show no trace of it. The author also discusses in depth similar forensic research conducted by other scholars. 4th ed., 454 pages, more than 120 color and over 100 b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#2)





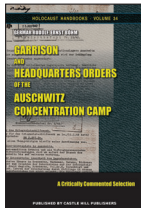
Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust.

By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation" of revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers (attacking Leuchter's famous report, #16), Polish chemist Dr. J. Markiewicz and U.S. chemist Dr. Richard Green (taking on Rudolf's chemical research), Dr. John Zimmerman (tackling Mattogno on cremation issues), Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman (trying to prove it all), as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal (who turned cracks into architectural features), are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. 4th ed., 420 pages, b&w illustrations, index. (#18)



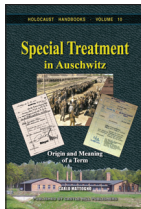
Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office.

By Carlo Mattogno. When Russian authorities granted access to their archives in the early 1990s, the files of the Auschwitz Central Construction Office, stored in Moscow, attracted the attention of scholars researching the history of this camp. This important office was responsible for the planning and construction of the Auschwitz camp complex, including the crematories which are said to have contained the "gas chambers." This study sheds light into this hitherto hidden aspect of this camp's history, but also provides a deep understanding of the organization, tasks, and procedures of this office. 2nd ed., 188 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, index. (#13)



Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Camp.

By Germar Rudolf and Ernst Böhm. A large number of the orders issued by the various commanders of the Auschwitz Camp have been preserved. They reveal the true nature of the camp with all its daily events. There is not a trace in them pointing at anything sinister going on. Quite to the contrary, many orders are in insurmountable contradiction to claims that prisoners were mass murdered, such as the children of SS men playing with inmates, SS men taking friends for a sight-seeing tour through the camp, or having a romantic stroll with their lovers around the camp grounds. This is a selection of the most pertinent of these orders together with comments putting them into their proper historical context. 185 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index (#34)



Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term.

By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like

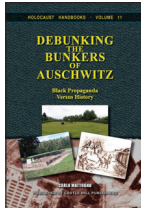
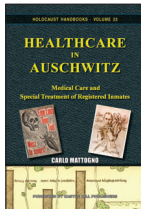
"special treatment," "special action," and others have been interpreted as code words for mass murder. But that is not always true. This study focuses on documents about Auschwitz, showing that, while "special" had many different meanings, not a single one meant "execution." Hence the practice of deciphering an alleged "code language" by assigning homicidal meaning to harmless documents – a key component of mainstream historiography – is untenable. 2nd ed., 166 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#10)

Healthcare at Auschwitz.

By Carlo Mattogno. In extension of the above study on *Special Treatment in Auschwitz*, this study proves the extent to which the German authorities at Auschwitz tried to provide health care for the inmates. Part 1 of this book analyzes the inmates' living conditions and the various sanitary and medical measures implemented. It documents the vast construction efforts to build a huge inmate hospital inside the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp. Part 2 explores what happened to registered inmates who were "selected" or subject to "special treatment" while disabled or sick. This study shows that a lot was tried to cure these inmates, especially under the aegis of Garrison Physician Dr. Wirths. Part 3 is dedicated to this very Dr. Wirths. The reality of this caring philanthropist refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. 398 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#33)

Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History.

By Carlo Mattogno. The "bunkers" at Auschwitz-Birkenau, two former farmhouses just outside the camp's perimeter, are claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz specifically equipped for this purpose. They supposedly went into operation during the first half of 1942, with thousands of Jews sent straight from deportation trains to these "gas chambers." However, documents clearly show that all inmates sent to Auschwitz during that time were properly admitted to the camp. No mass murder on arrival can have happened. With the help of other wartime files as well as air photos taken by Allied reconnaissance aircraft in 1944, this study shows that these homicidal "bunkers" never existed, how the rumors about them evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups in the camp, and how this propaganda was transformed into a false reality by "historians." 2nd ed.,



292 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#11)

Auschwitz: The First Gassing. Rumor and Reality. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941 in a basement. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other about the event's location, date, the kind of victims and their number, and many more aspects, which makes it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow to this legend and prove without a shadow of a doubt that this legendary event never happened. 4th ed., 262 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#20)

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gasings. 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 gasings, 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)

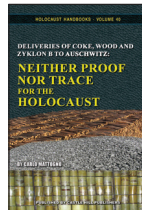
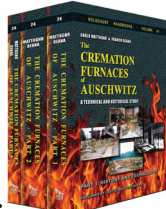
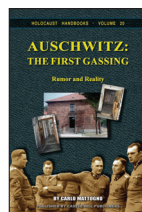
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated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

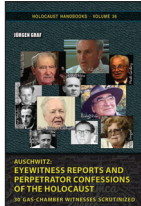
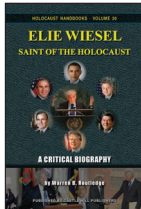
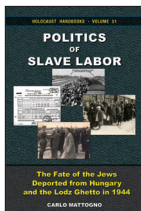
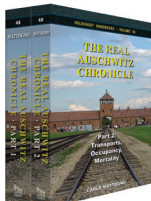
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors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

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

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

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions.

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

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed.

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

The "Confessions" of Kurt Gerstein: Key Testimony on the Belzec Camp Scrutinized.

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

Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Belzec Camp Analyzed.

By Carlo Mattogno. Only two witnesses have ever testified substantially about the alleged Belzec Extermination Camp: The survivor Rudolf Reder and the SS

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

Sonderkommando Auschwitz I: Nine Eyewitness Testimonies Analyzed.

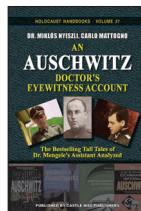
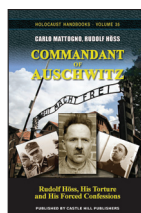
By Carlo Mattogno. The 1979 book *Auschwitz Inferno* by alleged former Auschwitz "Sonderkommando" member Filip Müller has a great influence on the perception of Auschwitz by the public and by historians. This book critically analyzes Müller's various post-war statements, which are full of exaggerations, falsehoods and plagiarized text passages. Also scrutinized are the testimonies of eight other claimed former *Sonderkommando* members: D. Paisikovic, S. Jankowski, H. Mandelbaum, L. Nagraha, J. Rosenblum, A. Pilo, D. Flamenbaum and S. Karolinskij. 304 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#44)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz II: The False Testimonies by Henryk Tauber and Szlama Dragon.

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

Sonderkommando Auschwitz III: They Wept Crocodile Tears. A Critical Analysis of Late Witness Testimonies.

By Carlo Mattogno. This book focuses on the critical analysis of witness testimonies on the alleged Auschwitz gas chambers recorded or published in the 1990s and early 2000s, such as J. Sackar, A. Dragon,

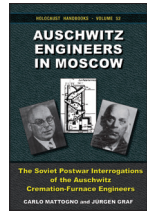


For current prices and availability, and to learn more, go to www.HolocaustHandbooks.com – for example by simply scanning the QR code on the right.

J. Gabai, S. Chasan, L. Cohen and S. Venezia, among others. 232 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#46)

Auschwitz Engineers in Moscow: The Soviet Postwar Interrogations of the Auschwitz Cremation-Furnace Engineers. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. After the war, the Soviets arrested four leading engineers of the Topf Company. Among other things, they had planned and supervised the construction of the Auschwitz crema-

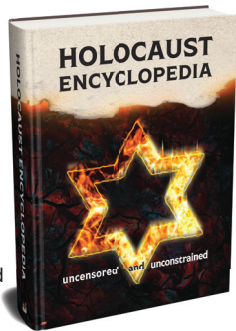
tion furnaces and the ventilation systems of the rooms said to have served as homicidal gas chambers. Between 1946 and 1948, Soviet officials conducted numerous interrogations with them. This work analyzes them by putting them into the context of the vast documentation on these and related facilities.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



Three decades of 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 bookmark 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 com-

mon claims about aspects of the Holocaust, including a list of "Who said it?" This way we can quickly find proof for these claims.

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

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

BOOKS ON HISTORY, THE HOLOCAUST AND FREE SPEECH

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

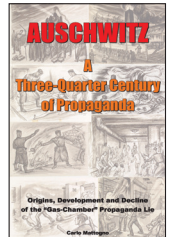
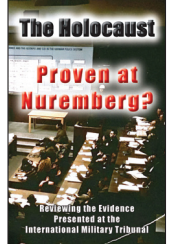
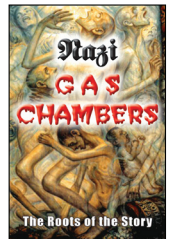
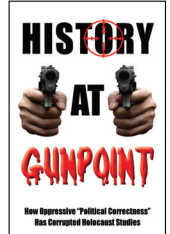
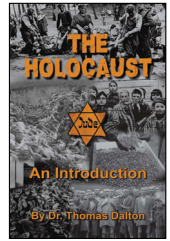
History at Gunpoint: How Oppressive "Political Correctness" Has Corrupted Holocaust Studies. By Germar Rudolf. This book shows how writing WWII history has become a career-ending Russian Roulette that can get you imprisoned or even assassinated, if your findings don't align with the official dogmas. 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 nar-

rative, 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"x9", b&w ill.

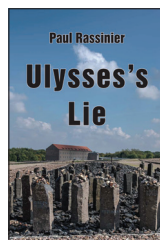
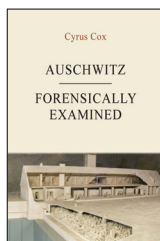
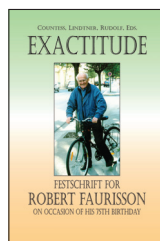
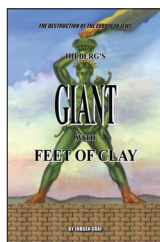
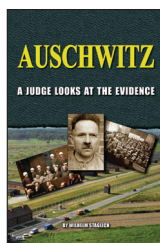
Hilberg's Giant with Feet of Clay. By Jürgen Graf. Raul Hilberg's epochal work *The Destruction of the European Jews* is considered a standard work on the Holocaust. The critical reader might ask: what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, to be carried out in the legendary gas chambers? And what evidence supports his estimate of 5.1 million Jewish victims? Jürgen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg's evidence, and examines the results in the light of revisionist historiography. The results of Graf's critical analysis are devastating for Hilberg. Graf's analysis is the first comprehensive and systematic examination of the leading spokesperson for the orthodox version of the Jewish fate during the Third Reich. 3rd edition 2022, 182 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

Exactitude: Festschrift for Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson. By R.H. Countess, C. Lindtner, G. Rudolf (eds.) Faurisson probably deserves the title of the most-courageous intellectual of the 20th and the early 21st Century. With bravery and steadfastness, he challenged the dark forces of historical and political fraud with his unrelenting exposure of their lies and hoaxes surrounding the orthodox Holocaust narrative. This Festschrift is dedicated to him by some of his closest friends in his struggle for exactitude in historiography and his life-long struggle not only for historical and political,

but also for individual justice. It describes and celebrates the man and his work, dedicated to accuracy and marked by insubmission. 146 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

Auschwitz – Forensically Examined. By Cyrus Cox. Modern forensic crime-scene investigations can reveal a lot about the Holocaust. This booklet condenses the most-important findings of Auschwitz forensics into an easy read. Section One reviews forensic investigations conducted so far. Section 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"x8" b&w ill., bibl., index.

Ulysses's Lie. By Paul Rassinier. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassinier, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. In the first part of this book, Rassinier recounts the horrific detention and labor conditions to which thousands of prisoners were exposed. He reveals how the SS resorted to inmates to run the camp, and that, in return, the inmate leadership resorted to violence and terror to harass their fellow inmates without need. In the second part, Rassinier analyzes the writings of former fellow prisoners: Alfred Untereiner, Jean-Paul Renard, Robert Ploton, Louis Martin-Chauffier, David Rousset and Eugen Kogon. He reveals how these authors lied and distorted the truth in order to conceal from the public that, in the world of concentration camps, it was largely the inmate leadership who were responsible for the terror and mass deaths of their fellow inmates. First complete English edition, including Rassinier's prologue, Albert Paraz's preface, and press reviews. 270 pp, 6"x9" pb, bibl, index.



Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Qs & As about Holocaust Revisionism.

By Germar Rudolf. This 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"x11", 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"x9", 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

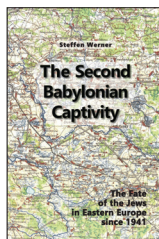
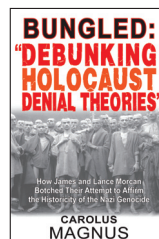
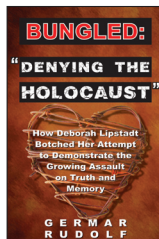
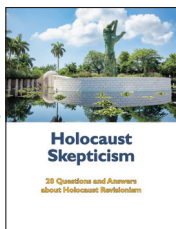
shows, however, Shermer and Grobman completely ignored almost all the "claims" made in the more than 10,000 pages of more-recent cutting-edge revisionist research. They ignored the known unreliability of their cherry-picked evidence, and piled falsifications, contortions and omissions upon fallacious interpretations. They merely "demolished" a ridiculous parody of revisionism, dooming their project to failure. 162 pp. pb, 6"x9", 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"x9", 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"x9", b&w ill., bibl., index



Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. A documentation of the Red Army's grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, as ordered by Stalin. Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe to initiate the "World Revolution." He prepared an attack which was unparalleled in history. The Germans preempted Stalin's invasion, but underestimated the Red Army's strength. This book shows how Stalin and his henchman used violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army, and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited to unlimited hatred against everything German, and gives the reader an unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers reached German soil: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture and mass murder... 428 pp. pb, 6"x9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

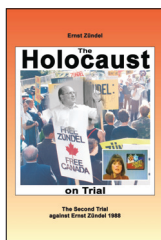
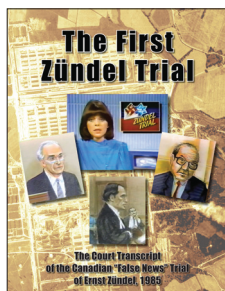
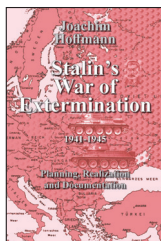
Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn World. By Udo Walendy. Mainstream historians insist that Germany was the main, if not the sole culprit for unleashing WWII in Europe. In the present book, this myth is refuted. A great number of documents on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before the war and a wealth of literature, such as memoirs of leading politicians of the time, enable Walendy's present mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war. This book has been published only after an intensive study of sources, taking the greatest care to minimize speculation and inference. The present edition has been translated completely anew from the German original, and has been slightly revised. 500 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl., b&w ill.

The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech. By Germar Rudolf. Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They dominate the U.S. and several foreign markets. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy every title that was in print and was legal to sell. However, in early 2017, a series of anonymous bomb threats against Jewish community centers occurred in the U.S., fueling a campaign by Jew-

ish groups to coax Amazon into banning revisionist writings. On March 6, 2017, Amazon caved in and banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust. In April 2017, an Israeli Jew was arrested for having placed the fake bomb threats. But Amazon kept its new censorship policy: They next culled any literature critical of Jews or Judaism; then they enforced these bans at all its subsidiaries, such as AbeBooks and The Book Depository; then they banned books other pressure groups don't like; finally, they bullied Ingram, who has a book-distribution monopoly in the US, to enforce the same rules by banning from the entire world-wide book market all books Amazon doesn't like... 3rd ed., 158 pp. pb, 6"x9", bibl., color illustrations throughout.

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

The Holocaust on Trial: The Second Trial against Ernst Zündel 1988. By Ernst Zündel. In 1988, the appeal trial of Ernst Zündel for "knowingly spreading false news about the Holocaust" took place in Toronto. This book is introduced by a brief autobiographic summary of Zündel's early life, and an overview of the evidence introduced during the First Zündel Trial. This is followed by a detailed summary of the testimonies of all the witnesses who testified during the Second Zündel Trial. This was the



most-comprehensive and -competent argument ever fought in a court of law over the Holocaust. The arguments presented have fueled revisionism like no other event before, in particular Fred Leuchter's expert report on the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek, and the testimony of British historian David Irving. Critically annotated edition with a foreword by Germar Rudolf. 410 pp. pb, 6"x9", index.

The Second Zündel Trial: Excerpts from the Transcript. By Barbara Kulaszka (ed.). In contrast to Ernst Zündel's book *The Holocaust on Trial* (see earlier description), this book focuses entirely on the Second Zündel Trial by exclusively quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing the entire trial transcript... 498 pp. pb, 8.5"x11", bibl., index, b&w ill.

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

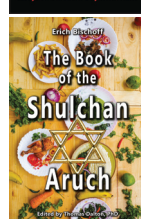
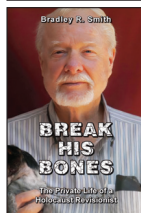
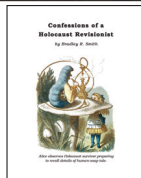
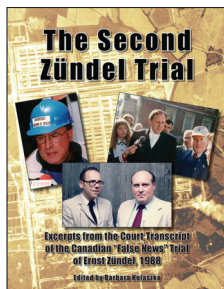
Break His Bones: The Private Life of a Holocaust Revisionist. By Bradley R. Smith. Initially, *Confessions* (see previous book) was announced as Part 1. *Bones* is Part 2 of Smith's confessions. It picks up where *Confessions* left off in 1987. First released in 2002, this book covers 15 more years of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

Resistance Is Obligatory! By Germar Rudolf. In 2005, Rudolf, dissident publisher of revisionist literature, was kidnapped by the U.S. government and deported to Germany. There a show trial was staged. Rudolf was not permitted to defend his historical opin-

ions. Yet he defended himself anyway: Rudolf gave a 7-day speechproving that only the revisionists are scholarly in their approach, whereas the Holocaust orthodoxy is merely pseudo-scientific. He then explained why it is everyone's obligation to resist, without violence, a government which throws peaceful dissidents into dungeons. When Rudolf tried to publish his defence speech as a book, the public prosecutor initiated a new criminal investigation against him. After his probation time ended in 2011, he dared publish this speech anyway... 2nd ed. 2016, 378 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

Hunting Germar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-Day Witch Hunt. By Germar Rudolf. German-born revisionist activist, author and publisher Germar Rudolf describes which events made him convert from a Holocaust believer to a Holocaust skeptic, quickly rising to a leading personality within the revisionist movement. This in turn unleashed a tsunami of persecution against him: lost his job, denied his PhD exam, destruction of his family, driven into exile, slandered by the mass media, literally hunted, caught, put on a show trial where filing motions to introduce evidence is illegal under the threat of further prosecution, and finally locked up in prison for years for nothing else than his peaceful yet controversial scholarly writings. In several essays, Rudolf takes the reader on a journey through an absurd world of government and societal persecution which most of us could never even fathom actually exists in a "Western democracy"... 304 pp. pb, 6"x9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

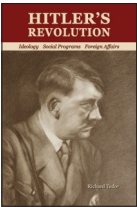
The Book of the Shulchan Aruch. By Erich Bischoff. Most people have heard of the Talmud-that compendium of Jewish laws. The Talmud, however, is vast and largely inscrutable. Fortunately, back in the mid-1500s, a Jewish rabbi created a condensed version of it: the Shulchan Aruch. A fair number of passages in it discuss non-Jews. The laws of Judaism hold Gentiles in very low regard; they can be cheated, lied to, abused, even killed, if it serves Jewish interests. Bischoff, an expert in Jewish religious law, wrote a summary and



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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 de-

scribe not only what Hitler did but, more importantly, why he did it. These sources also reveal the true war objectives of the democracies – a taboo subject for orthodox historians – and the resulting world war against Germany. This book is aimed at anyone who feels that something is missing from conventional accounts. 2nd ed., 309 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.



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