

CAROLUS MAGNUS

BUNGLED:

"DENYING HISTORY"

How Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman
Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those
Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened

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Carolus Magnus



Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd

January 2024

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*Bungled: "Denying History." How Michael Shermer and Alex
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Published and distributed by:

Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd
86-90 Paul Street, London, EC2A 4NE, United Kingdom
Published under a license granted by Castlehill Publishing
LLC, January 2024

ISBN: 978-1-911733-22-5

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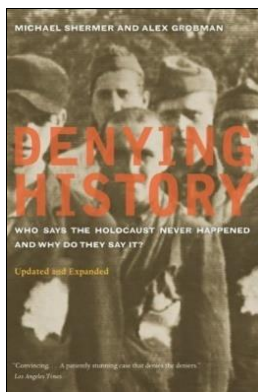
Cover Illustration: Liberated inmates at the Dachau Con-
centration Camp in spring 1945.

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Foreword

When you go to Amazon and pull up Michael Shermer's and Alex Grobman's book *Denying History*, here is what comes up (see the cover of the 2009 edition to the right):

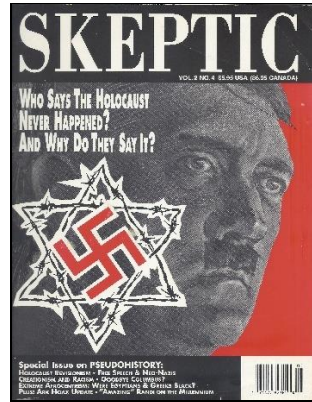


"*Denying History* takes a bold and in-depth look at those who say the Holocaust never happened and explores the motivations behind such claims. While most commentators have dismissed the Holocaust deniers as antisemitic neo-Nazi thugs who do not deserve a response, historians Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman have immersed themselves in the minds and culture of these Holocaust 'revisionists.' In the process, they show how we can be certain that the Holocaust happened and, for that matter, how we can confirm any historical event. This edition is expanded with a new chapter and epilogue examining current, shockingly mainstream revisionism."

The primary author of this book, Michael Shermer, has written on the subject since 1994, when he dedicated the major part of an issue of his *Skeptical Magazine* to discussing, "Who Says the Holocaust Never Happened? And Why Do They Say It?," the issue's subtitle, which is also

the subtitle of the book that is the topic of the present study.¹

Discussing revisionist arguments, rather than ignoring them, was still a rather new, if not revolutionary approach back in the 1990s. As a result, Shermer became the scholar to go to when it came to "refuting the deniers."



He subsequently had a number of exchanges with revisionists, most notably an appearance on national TV on March 14, 1994 during an episode of the Phil Donahue Show, where Shermer debated the two U.S. revisionists David Cole and Bradley Smith. This debate can be watched online at youtu.be/VUjRIcgtz2Y.

A little more than a year later, Michael Shermer accepted the invitation of the revisionist Institute for Historical Review for a panel discussion with the Institute's director Mark Weber. This discussion took place on July 22, 1995, and can also be watched online at youtu.be/4l8ZUVVB4z8.²

¹ Michael Shermer's paper itself in that issue was titled "Proving the Holocaust: The Refutation of Revisionism & the Restoration of History," *Skeptic Magazine*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (June 1994), pp. 32-57 (www.nizkor.org/ftp.cgi?orgs/american/skeptic/magazine/).

² A summary of that event was published in the Institute's periodical M. Weber, "Debating the Undebatable: The Weber-Shermer Clash," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (1996), pp. 23-34.

Rather than foisting my own opinion upon the reader, I invite you to watch these debates and make up your own mind regarding Shermer's competence.

There is more to it than meets the spectator's eye, though, because the Donahue Show had a very interesting background story which David Cole told in his 2014 book *Republican Party Animal*³ and the various interviews he has given in more recent years about it, most of which are on YouTube. A summary of this background story was compiled by Jonas E. Alexis in his online paper "David Cole/Stein, Michael Shermer, Holocaust Denial, and Mystery Religions."⁴

The gist of it is that Shermer was coached by Cole prior to the Donahue Show, because Shermer was a novice in the field and would have looked like a fool during the show, had Cole not helped him out. Cole gave Shermer a list with all the revisionist arguments he planned on bringing up. He then encouraged Shermer to approach the best scholars in the field for the best rebuttals.

The experts Shermer subsequently approached to help him prepare his rebuttal were: Michael Berenbaum (then-director of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and its research institute), Sybil Milton (senior historian at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum), Henry Friedlander (a Holocaust survivor who, for a quarter of a century, taught history in the Department of Judaic Studies at the City University of New York), and Alex Grobman (founding editor-in-chief of the *Simon Wiesenthal Center Annual*). The latter, of course, is Shermer's co-author for the book under review here.

³ Feral House, Port Townsend, Wash., 2014.

⁴ www.veteranstoday.com/2014/06/29/david-colestein-michael-shermer-holocaust-denial-and-mystery-religions/

And here is the result of Shermer's inquiry with these experts, as told by David Cole:⁵

"I asked him the results of his attempts to get Berenbaum, Milton, Friedlander, and Grobman to address my points. Michael told me, bluntly, that they were unable to address them at all. In fact, he said, these foremost 'experts' seemed stymied by the issues I raised regarding Auschwitz and Majdanek.

'What are you going to say tomorrow?' I asked him point-blank.

'I'll tell the truth.'

'You'll tell Donahue that you weren't able to get answers to any of my questions? From the biggest names in the field?'

'That would be the only ethical thing to do.'"

But that's not what Shermer subsequently did, as you can see yourself when watching the show.

In fact, as Cole reports and documents in his book, Shermer admitted to Cole in private that revisionists have the truth on their side in some regards, but when speaking out or writing publicly, he said the exact opposite. Shermer knew that admitting publicly that we revisionists have many valid points would ruin his career. So he went the other way, lying in public about the revisionists and the validity of their arguments rather than doing "the only ethical thing to do."

In subsequent years, Shermer published two more works on the issue. One, titled *Why People Believe Weird Things*,

⁵ books.google.com/books?id=jkMxCgAAQBAJ&q=stymied

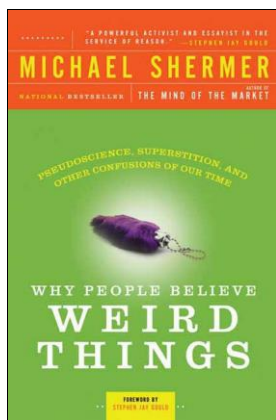
came out in 1997.⁶ Holocaust Revisionism was only one topic among many addressed in this study.

Why People Believe Weird Things can be regarded as a mere stepping stone between Shermer's *Skeptic* article and his "ultimate" study on the topic in *Denying History*. So I won't spend much time on it here.

The first edition of *Denying History* appeared in 2000. I can only speculate why Alex Grobman is Shermer's co-author, since he isn't exactly an expert in the field of Holocaust studies either. But considering that Grobman is the founding editor of the Simon Wiesenthal Center's annual periodical, the reason is not hard to guess.

The Simon Wiesenthal Center is firmly invested not only in making sure that no revisions of the orthodox Holocaust narrative will ever be accepted by the mainstream, they are also heavily engaged in spreading false atrocity propaganda in order to push the world into wars against whomever they perceive as an enemy.

Case in point in this regard is the spring 1991 issue of the Simon Wiesenthal Center's periodical *Response*, which I reproduce here. The Wiesenthal Center claims that this particular issue was distributed in 381,065 copies mainly all over the U.S. On the cover we read:



The cover of the current, 2002 edition of Shermer's book Why People Believe Weird Things.

⁶ Freeman & Co., New York

"GERMANS PRODUCE ZYKLON B IN IRAQ"

And beneath the illustration of a German-made disinfection device we read the caption:

"(Iraq's German-made gas chamber)"

When opening the magazine, right on page 2, we read there:

"Shocking Revelation: German Firms Produce Zyklon B in Iraq"

True to their legacy of their Nazi-era predecessors, the German business community has sought to absolve itself of its share of blame in the current Middle East disaster. 'We did not knowingly supply Iraq with weapons of mass destructions – we violated no law – we were just filling orders...' [...]

Even more ominous is the report that Iraq has developed a new potent gas which actually contains Zyklon B. [...] this gas, and the nerve gas, Tabun, were tested on Iranian POWs in gas chambers specially designed for the Iraqis by the German company [...] (see cover photo of gas chamber prototype). German Gas Chamber: Nightmare Revisited."

Needless to say, it was all a lie, designed to stir up the world to wage the first Gulf War against Saddam Hussein.

Why would the Simon Wiesenthal Center get involved in this anyway, other than for having a staunch Zionist, war-hawk stance on politics?

And where is the connection to our topic? Well, what can you expect from an author who is also the editor of a periodical published by an institution that readily spreads lies to further extreme political goals like stirring

up for war? And why would Shermer, the skeptic, team up with him?

When keeping in mind that Shermer had a rather friendly and understanding attitude toward revisionists in the mid-1990s, the reason for his teaming up with Grobman becomes readily visible. Having intimately socialized with revisionists, Shermer had tarnished his reputation. He



Response, volume 12, no. 1, spring 1991.

who lies with dogs rises with fleas. So he needed an anti-dote, and in the business at hand, a Jewish chaperon from the fundamentalist Simon Wiesenthal Center is the best antidote one can think of.

This Jewish chaperon was probably the political prerequisite to turn this book into a commercial success. Grobman's Jewish name and maybe even his intervention when it comes to the book's contents and terminology probably kept the book "kosher."



*Alex Grobman*⁷

In 2009, an new "updated and expanded" edition appeared. It was expanded by adding a chapter on "The New Revisionism" to the end of the book, which deals with "Race, Politics and the Unnecessary Good War." Because it has nothing to with Holocaust revisionism, we will ignore this new chapter here.

The second expansion happened by replacing the old 4-page epilogue with a new 12-page one that focuses entirely on British historian David Irving's forced march from being a mainstream scholar to becoming a "Holocaust denier." While this may be interesting to some, it has little to do with Holocaust revisionism, since David Irving has never published even a single paper on the Holocaust, let alone a monograph. He certainly made many provocative remarks about the Holocaust since the mid-1980s, but he is not at all an expert in the field, and

⁷ Once at www.fasspr.com/fsb/images/AlexGrobman.jpg; now removed.

says so at every opportunity. Shermer's focus on him, which can even be glimpsed from the Index where Irving has one of the longest entries, is therefore utterly misplaced.

Next, let's see in which way the new, 2009 edition has been "updated". Let me approach this by asking, in which way *should* the book have been updated? Most non-fiction books need updating, if, since its last edition, anything relevant has happened in the field it addresses. In the present case, this means that any major revisionist publication which is superior to earlier works ought to be addressed by Shermer in an updated edition.

But no!

Between the appearance of the first edition of *Denying History* in 2000 and the second edition in 2009, many new, ground-breaking revisionist studies appeared as journal articles and books, which no serious scholar claiming to refute the "deniers" can ignore. To be easy on Shermer and Grobman, I ignore here the many relevant works published in other languages, foremost those in Italian, German and French, and will focus exclusively on those in the English language. And to be even more merciful with them, I name here no journal articles but only monographs, and among them only the most important ones (which are all part of the prestigious series *Holocaust Handbook*s):

- Germar Rudolf (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory'*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2000 (2nd, revised edition 2003)
- Germar Rudolf, *The Rudolf Report: Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the "Gas Chambers" of Auschwitz*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2003

- Jürgen Graf, *The Giant with Feet of Clay: Raul Hilberg and his Standard Work on the 'Holocaust'*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Capshaw, Ala., 2001
- Jürgen Graf, Carlo Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Stutthof: Its History & Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2003 (2nd ed., *ibid.*, 2004)
- Jürgen Graf, Carlo Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Majdanek: A Historical and Technical Study*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2003 (2nd ed., *ibid.*, 2004)
- Don Heddesheimer, *The First Holocaust: The Surprising Origin of the Six-Million Figure*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2003
- Carlo Mattogno, Jürgen Graf, *Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2004
- Carlo Mattogno, *Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research, and History*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2004
- Carlo Mattogno, *Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2004
- Carlo Mattogno, *The Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda versus History*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2004
- Carlo Mattogno, *The Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Police Auschwitz: Organization, Responsibilities, Activities*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005
- Germar Rudolf (ed.): *Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005
- Germar Rudolf, *Lectures on the Holocaust: Controversial Issues Cross Examined*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005
- Fred A. Leuchter, Robert Faurisson, Germar Rudolf, *The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005
- Carlo Mattogno, *Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005

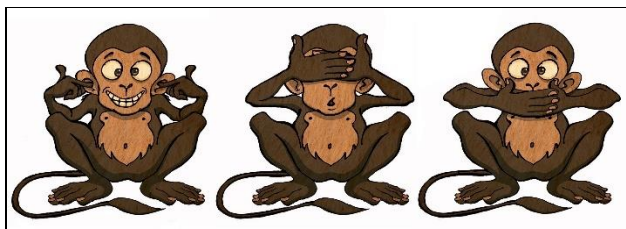
- Germar Rudolf, Carlo Mattogno, *Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies, and Prejudices on the Holocaust*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005
- Carlo Mattogno, *Auschwitz: The First Gassing: Rumor and Reality*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005
- Carlo Mattogno, *Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homocidal Gassings*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005

Several more monographs have appeared since 2010 but, of course, they could not have been covered by Shermer in the 2009 edition.

I have rendered in bold the book which contains an earlier version of the present rebuttal of the 2000 edition of Shermer's *Denying History*.

One important criterion of scholarship is that one absolutely has to discuss published opposing opinions, in particular if they are directly aimed at one's work, and if discussing opposing opinions is the declared goal of a study. Both are the case here. Shermer claims to discuss and refute revisionist arguments. So, does the 2009 edition of their book fulfill the minimum requirements of scholarship by updating it to include a discussion of these new revisionist works and the arguments they contain?

Actually, comparing the two editions of 2000 and 2009 results in the astonishing fact that *nothing* of the old text was updated at all! The only changes to the 2009 edition are the added chapter and rewritten Epilogue, both of which are irrelevant in the present context. The bibliography does not contain any of the books I just listed, and the index has no entries on the most important revisionist authors pointing to pages in the book where any of their works or arguments are discussed.

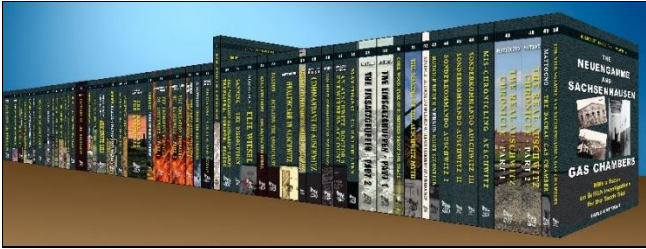


In other words, the claim that the 2009 edition was “updated” is simply a lie, an implicit denial of the existence of opposing facts, evidence and arguments.

Hence, Shermer simply plays the infamous three monkeys, pretending that there is nothing to see, nothing to listen to, and nothing to say about the ever-growing body of revisionist research results.

Nowadays, any book talking about “Holocaust Denial” has to address first and foremost the arguments laid out in the 50 volumes of the growing series *Holocaust Handbooks* (accessible at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com). Any such “debunking” needs to have its main focus also on the many papers and monographs written by Carlo Mattogno, whose knowledge on the Holocaust may be second to none, and that not only includes the revisionists, but probably also all orthodox Holocaust historians worldwide.

In Shermer’s book, however, you will search in vain for the name Carlo Mattogno (other than in a caption to an irrelevant photo on p. 42). Maybe he is unfamiliar with Mattogno’s work, and also with the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. Even though that is possible, it is not an excuse. If an author is unfamiliar with the most important published works of the topic he is addressing, he cannot seriously claim to be a scholar. He is an ignorant fool at



All 50 scientific studies that comprise the prestigious, revisionist series Holocaust Handbooks published or in preparation as of early 2023. For more information, see the descriptions of each volume in the back of this book.

best. Or else he knows what he is omitting, and then he is merely a liar, an obfuscator and a fraud.

Denying History is therefore merely another work produced by a set of deliberately autistic fiction writers.

Gerhard Rudolf, Red Lion, August 11, 2016

Introduction

The book *Denying History. Who Says the Holocaust Never Happened and Why Do They Say It?* by Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman⁸ is a critique of revisionism which has the ambition to position itself – unlike previous polemicists – on an objective and scientific level.

These authors pretend to defend freedom of speech, but they are merely compiling page after page of their purported historical philosophy and embarking upon various excursions, which, beyond merely pretending to be scholarship, are simple fluff. This “multiyear” job (p. 2) required them to go from the United States to Europe for “research in the camps, in particular to Mauthausen, Majdanek, Treblinka, Sobibor, Belzec, Dachau, Auschwitz, and Auschwitz-Birkenau” (p. 127). We can well imagine that, with all the expenses paid by their financial backers, they couldn’t simply put out a booklet of some tens of pages. Because this is what their product boils down to if you strip away the tinsel.

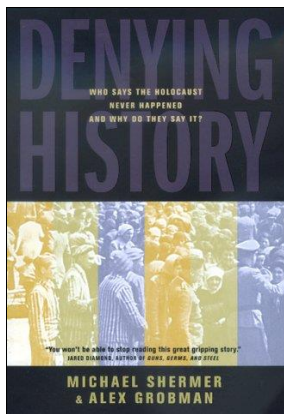
Denying History has grand ambitions, to “take up the contentions of the Holocaust deniers, point by point, and refute them, down to the smallest detail,” according to Arthur Hertzberg (p. xiii), prefacing a contention clearly expressed by the authors:

⁸ Michael Shermer, Alex Grobman, *Denying History. Who Says the Holocaust Never Happened and Why Do They Say It?*, University of California, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 2000/2002. In the following citations, only the page numbers will be given for this book.

"In the process we thoroughly refute the Holocaust deniers' claims and arguments, present an in-depth analysis of their personalities and motives, and show precisely, with solid evidence, how we know the Holocaust happened." (p. 2)

Shermer and Grobman assert that their book is

"a thorough and thoughtful answer to all the claims of the Holocaust deniers [...]" (p. 257 of the 2000 edition; deleted from the 2009 edition)



Cover of the 2002
edition of *Denying
History*.

So, Shermer and Grobman refuted "thoroughly" *all* the theses of *all* the revisionists. This is absolutely false (see Chapter 2).

The claims by these authors are tainted right from the start by such a basic falsehood.

To such teachers of lies, I have previously devoted four Italian studies, in which I have refuted their false accusations one by one; they are:

- *Olocausto: dilettanti allo sbaraglio* (The Holocaust: Fumblers Make Fools of Themselves), Edizioni di Ar, Padua 1996, 322 pages;
- *L'“Irritante questione” delle camere a gas ovvero da Cappuccetto Rosso ad... Auschwitz. Risposta a Valentina Pisanty* (The “Nagging Question” of the Gas Chambers, or

from Little Red Riding Hood to... Auschwitz.⁹ Response to Valentina Pisanty), Graphos, Genoa 1998, 188 pages;

- *Olocausto: dilettanti a convengo* (The Holocaust: Fumblers' Get-Together), Effepi, Genoa 2002, 182 pages.
- *Olocausto: dilettanti nel web* (The Holocaust: Internet Dilettantes), Effepi, Genoa 2005, 132 pages.

To these I add my two responses to Professor John C. Zimmerman, which have been reprinted in a separate book in a revised form.¹⁰

Nobody has ever answered the questions presented in the above works, while theses published in books by authors such as Pierre Vidal-Naquet, Deborah Lipstadt, Georges Wellers – three names among others – continue to be cited in the writings of “anti-deniers,” although I exposed them all as patently wrong a long time ago. Their false theses are thus kept alive by a whole series of incestuous citations, a procedure Shermer and Grobman attribute to revisionist historiography (p. 251).

Far from the alleged covert anti-Semitic and neo-Nazi origins, the present work was born from my indignation at the falsifications of Shermer and Grobman, which I will document rigorously. I am also motivated by the pleasure I feel when unmasking these falsifications and in re-establishing historical truth.

⁹ The strange title finds its explanation in the fact that Italian anti-revisionist Valentina Pisanty, whose book *L'irritante questione delle camere a gas* is criticized by Mattogno in this work, is a professional fairy tale teller and expert on the interpretation and history of the fairy tale of Little Red Riding Hood.

¹⁰ “An Accountant Poses as Cremation Expert”, in: G. Rudolf, C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies, and Prejudices on the Holocaust*, 3rd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016, pp. 89-196; both articles were available on the Internet since 2000; they are now posted at www.vho.org/GB/c/CM.

Being quite aware that this work, too, will inevitably fall into the silenced catacombs of orthodox Holocaust historiography, I hope that it may prove useful to some honest people free from prejudice. After all, they may be presented with new perspectives different from the four works mentioned above. The present work also demonstrates how a single historical revisionist can demolish in a few weeks the "multi-year" work achieved with the collaboration of the world-wide orthodox Holocaust establishment. For the historians who are part of this establishment, this is no doubt the most disconcerting effect. It goes well beyond the solid arguments that have brought about their studied silence.

1. Revisionists and Revisionist Method

1.1. The Revisionists

In contrast to their predecessors, Shermer and Grobman purport to work on a strictly scientific plane:

"We think it's time to move beyond name calling and present the evidence." (pp. 16f.)

But with that, they show that they know very well the nature of previous criticisms of revisionism: insults and absence of proof!

They even pretend to reject the most worn-out anti-revisionist arguments:

"The subtleties and complexities of the Holocaust denial movement defy such global labels as 'anti-Semitic' or 'neo-Nazi.' To resort to labels is to misunderstand what is really going on and therefore to swat down straw men." (p. 16)

But then Shermer and Grobman simply cannot resist the temptation to resort to the labels of "anti-Semitic" and "neo-Nazi," alleging that, in their view, in revisionism "the anti-Semitic theme returns over and over" and that "it seems difficult to clearly separate the Holocaust denial movement from anti-Semitic sentiments." (p. 87)

And then sweeter and deeper:

"Holocaust deniers, in our opinion, find empowerment through the rehabilitation of those they admire and the denigration of those they perceive to be squelching their admiration. [...] The history of the Holocaust is a black

eye for Nazism. Deny the veracity of the Holocaust, and Nazism begins to lose this stigma." (p. 252)

This is the actual significance of the formula, according to which revisionism is "*the rewriting of the past for present personal or political purposes*" (p. 2), a formula which the authors repeat several times (p. 34: "Holocaust deniers are engaged in pseudohistory, the rewriting of the past for present personal or political purposes," and p. 238: "Holocaust 'revisionism' falls into this category of pseudohistory, whose purpose is *the denial of the past for present political or ideological reasons*."). Therefore Shermer and Grobman bring back through the window the trite defamations they pretended to have chased out through the door. And the insults re-enter also: "Who in their right mind would say that the Holocaust never happened?" (p. 40), thus implying that revisionists can't be in their right mind...

Let's not even take into account that revisionism allegedly "is an affront against history and how the science of history is practiced" (p. 251), and "a looking-glass world where black is white, up is down, and the normal rules of reason no longer apply." (p. 1)

Shermer and Grobman admit that revisionists "are highly motivated, reasonably well financed [if only that were true] and often well versed in Holocaust studies. [...] The deniers know a great deal about the Holocaust" (pp. 17f.). Indeed, they have found the American revisionists they have encountered to be "relatively pleasant" (p. 40), which seems a little strange for alleged neo-Nazi anti-Semites who are not "in their right mind"!

But the truth regarding historical revisionism is an entirely different thing. Every deceptive attempt to force revisionist historians into the worn-out category of anti-

Semites and neo-Nazis is invariably made "for personal or political reasons" and is as misleading as the very title of the book by Shermer and Grobman: *Denying History*. What revisionist historians deny is not "history," but the distorted interpretation of it dished up by orthodox Holocaust historians. Revisionism, born from rejecting this distortion, is the reassertion of historical truth.

The revisionist activity of Paul Rassinier began as a rejection of the lies with which the concentration-camp literature of the post-war period was studded.¹¹ It was motivated by indignation when encountering such lies, and a desire to re-establish truth. That is one of the most important motivations driving revisionist historians: indignation at the imposture of orthodox Holocaust historians. Orthodox Holocaust historians misuse their positions of power to trick unaware readers, and they can maintain their positions only by tricking uninformed readers. My motivation in exposing the fraudulent *Denying History* was my indignation at the Shermer/Grobman imposture and my desire to reaffirm historical truth.

As we see in their introduction, the authors claim to have refuted "thoroughly" *all* the theses of *all* revisionist historians, and in regard to this they maintain:

"We tried to check the accuracy of our assumptions about the deniers by meeting and interviewing the major players of the Holocaust denial movement, and reading their literature carefully." (p. 4)

For them, the major players of revisionism are confined to Mark Weber, David Irving, Robert Faurisson, Bradley Smith, Ernst Zündel and David Cole (pp. 46-71).

¹¹ Cf. in this respect Paul Rassinier, *The Holocaust Story and the Lies of Ulysses*, The Institute for Historical Review, Costa Mesa, Cal., 1978, pp. 107-209.

Arthur Butz is already too hard a bone to chew for Shermer and Grobman. Therefore they limit themselves to declaring his work *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* as "the book that has become the Bible of the movement" (p. 40), which evidently is true only in their narrow provincialism. The same thing goes for their judgment of Mark Weber as the one who, "with the possible exception of David Irving, [...] has the most knowledge of Holocaust history" (p. 46). Shermer and Grobman, in their U.S.-centric megalomania, have forgotten three really significant details:

1. They have only addressed the works of *a part* of American revisionism (ignoring for example Friedrich Paul Berg, Samuel Crowell, Brian Renk, Theodor O'Keefe, William Lindsey, Michael Hoffman. Robert Countess).
2. U.S. revisionism is only *one small part* of world-wide revisionism.
3. U.S. revisionism, with all due respect for its history, as far as research goes, is far from being the most important part of world-wide revisionism. That most important part is European revisionism. But for Shermer and Grobman, European revisionism apparently means only Robert Faurisson, of whose theses they have considered only an insignificant part, and moreover, as we shall see in the following paragraph, in a shameless misrepresentation!

The truth is that, when Shermer and Grobman wrote the first edition of their book, European revisionism meant primarily the German-language journal *Vierteljahrshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung* with its founder Germar Rudolf and his co-workers. By the late 1990s, European revisionism also meant, to cite only the most important ones, Jürgen Graf, Jean-Marie Boisdefeu, Enriqué Aynat, Henri Roques, Jean Plantin, Vincent Reynouard, Pierre

Marais, Serge Thion, Pierre Guillaume, Roger Garaudy, Udo Walendy, Ingrid Weckert, Hans Jürgen Nowak (= Willy Wallwey), Werner Rademacher (= Walter Lüftl), Walter Sanning (= Wilhelm Niederreiter), and Wilhelm Stäglich.¹²

In the "Essential Revisionist Bibliography," which I included in the 1996 study *Olocausto: dilettanti allo sbaraglio* (pp. 308f.), there are 33 titles, but Shermer and Grobman have considered a mere four, of which three are American! And although Shermer and Grobman selected only this skeletal subset of revisionism, they still had to struggle for years just to give an appearance of a scholarly response:

"This problem came to our attention in talking to the top Holocaust scholars in the world. In many cases we have had to go to great lengths during this multiyear project to get answers to our questions." (p. 2, emphasis added)

So "the top Holocaust scholars in the world" didn't even know how to respond to the arguments of minor revisionist scholars carefully selected by the authors! We figure that – according to their grotesquely exaggerated claims – if they would have had to correctly answer all the arguments of revisionism, their "project" would have taken decades!

¹² See the revisionist online database at www.vho.org/search/d/ for a list of each author's contributions.

1.2. The True Historical Method and the Alleged Method of Revisionists

In Chapter 9 titled "The Rape of History," Shermer and Grobman present a long and inflated excursus on the "Rape of Nanking" – an alleged war crime during the Japanese invasion of the Chinese city of Nanking in December 1937 – whose historical reconstruction

"culminated on May 3, 1946, when the International Military Tribunal for the Far East opened what became known as The Tokyo War Crimes Trial." (p. 236)

In other words, the presumed fact was "reconstructed" in order to demonstrate inhumane Japanese ferocity and to morally justify the atomic devastations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as the carpet bombing of Tokyo and other Japanese cities by the Americans.

After this digression, our authors finally return to their topic, with their ten criteria of a scientific method:

"1. *How reliable is the source of the claim?* Deniers may appear quite reliable as they cite facts and figures, but closer examination often reveals these details have been distorted or taken out of context.

2. *Has this source made other claims that were clearly exaggerated?* If an individual is known to have stretched the facts before, it obviously undermines his or her credibility. [...]

3. *Has another source verified the claim?* Typically deniers will make statements that are unverified or verified only by another denier. [...] Outside verification is crucial to good science and good history.

4. *How does the claim fit with what we know about the world and how it works?* [...].

5. *Has anyone, including and especially the claimant, gone out of the way to disprove the claim, or has only confirmatory evidence been sought?* This is what is known as 'confirmation bias,' or the tendency to seek confirmatory evidence and reject disconfirming evidence. [...].

6. *In the absence of clearly defined proof, does the preponderance of evidence converge on the claimant's conclusion or a different one?* Deniers do not look for evidence that converges on a conclusion; they look for evidence that fits their ideology. In examining their various eyewitness accounts of the gassing of prisoners at Auschwitz, for example, we find a consistent core to the stories, leading to a strong theory of what happened. Deniers, in contrast, pick up on minor discrepancies in the eye-witness reports and blow these up as anomalies that disconfirm the theory. Instead of reviewing the evidence as a whole, they focus on any detail that supports their point of view.

7. *Is the claimant employing the accepted rules of reason and tools of research or only ones that lead to the desired conclusions?* [...].

8. *Has the claimant provided a different explanation for the observed phenomena rather than just denying the existing explanation?* [...].

9. *If the claimant has proffered a new explanation, does it account for as many phenomena as the old explanation does?* [...].

10. *Do the claimant's personal beliefs and biases drive the conclusions or vice versa?*" (pp. 248-250)

And here is the alleged behavior of revisionists as per Shermer and Grobman:

"Deniers are routinely unreliable in their selection of the historical facts. They often make outrageous claims. The claims are rarely verified by other sources, and when they are, these sources are often incestuous. Deniers almost never attempt to disprove their claims and, in-

stead, seek only confirmatory evidence. They generally do not play by the agreed-upon rules of historical scholarship, offer no alternative theory to account for the historical data, and thus can muster no convergence of evidence for their nonexistent theory [sic]. Finally, as we have demonstrated with a preponderance of evidence, Holocaust deniers' personal beliefs and biases dictate their conclusions." (p. 251)

In this study I will demonstrate, "with a preponderance of evidence," that the authors have outlined here a perfect description of themselves and their methods. But before entering into the heart of this discussion, some general observations are in order.

To begin with, it would be much too easy to find the entire work of Shermer and Grobman as failing in terms of their first point, that is to say, as being based upon their *selection* of authors and revisionist arguments, and thus truncating and distorting the entire thematic picture.

In their work, the authors have adopted a magical formula: "convergence of evidence," allegedly adopted by Holocaust historians and allegedly neglected by revisionist historians. That formula was invented by Robert J. van Pelt in his expert testimony introduced during the Irving-Lipstadt trial and known as *The Pelt Report*.¹³ As no documentary or physical evidence exists of extermination of Jews in homicidal gas chambers, van Pelt collected all the available "indications" (including those published by Jean-Claude Pressac), illicitly promoted them to

¹³ Robert J. van Pelt, *Pelt Report*, introduced during the civil case before Queen's Bench Division, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, David John Cawdell Irving vs. (1) Penguin Books Limited, (2) Deborah E. Lipstadt, Ref. 1996 I, No. 113 (www.hdot.org/vanpelt_toc/).

"evidence" and then invented a "convergence of evidence," which is nothing but scientific imposture.

As an example, let's look at the "convergence of evidence" regarding Auschwitz adopted by the authors. The eyewitness testimonies all have a "solid nucleus" according to Shermer and Grobman, converging toward the reality of homicidal gassings. Revisionist historians, on the other hand, attack "smaller discrepancies" and "any detail" in order to demolish the entire testimony.

It is the very opposite that is true. First of all, Shermer and Grobman as well as most Holocaust historians ignore the *complete texts* of these eyewitness testimonies and only present compilations¹⁴ by carefully selecting passages of the testimonies in order to create an illusory "convergence," while purging all the absurdities and contradictions that they contain.

A typical example of this "convergence" is offered to us by Gerald Reitlinger. Describing the alleged homicidal gassings in Birkenau, he appeals:

- a) to Ada Bimko for so-called "railwagons" transporting the corpses to the furnaces;
- b) to Miklos Nyiszli for the gassing process;
- c) to Charles Sigismud Bendel for the emptying of the gas chambers.¹⁵

¹⁴ For example the book by Georges Wellers, *Les chambres à gas ont existé*, Gallimard, Paris 1981, and the collective work by E. Kogon, H. Langbein, A. Rückerl et al. (eds.), *Nationalsozialistische Massentötungen durch Giftgas*, S. Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt/Main 1983, from which I quote (Engl.: *Nazi Mass Murder*, Yale University Press, New Haven 1993).

¹⁵ Gerald Reitlinger, *The Final Solution. The Attempt to Exterminate the Jews of Europe 1939-1945*, Vallentine, Mitchell, London 1953, 1965, pp. 150-152.

Examining the narration of Reitlinger, it seems that all the witnesses describe the same structures and the same facts, but reality is very different.

Ada Bimko never set foot in a crematorium. She invented a fanciful story of some visit to a crematorium, and allegedly "saw" a gas chamber equipped with "two huge metallic containers containing gas" and rail tracks that led directly to the furnace room.¹⁶ The unprepared "eye-witness" in fact believed that alleged homicidal gassings occurred with a gas similar to methane (therefore inventing the two containers) and that, in accordance with the so-called Vrba-Wetzler report, a narrow-gauge track ran from "the gas chambers" to "the ovens."¹⁷

Actually, in none of the Birkenau crematoria were the rooms to which official historiography attributes the function of homicidal gas chambers connected to the respective furnace rooms via rail tracks and little wagons. Therefore we are dealing with a grossly false testimony.¹⁸

¹⁶ Raymond Philips (ed.), *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-four Others (The Belzen Trial)*, William Hodge and Company Limited, London-Edinburgh-Glasgow 1946, pp. 66-78.

¹⁷ The rather fantastic report contains a description of Crematoria II and III of Birkenau with totally invented drawings: Vrba and Wetzler place the alleged homicidal gas chamber (*Leichenkeller I*) – which was semi-underground – on the same level as the furnace room and connect it to the latter by means of a narrow-gauge railway which never existed; they furthermore describe 9 furnaces placed around a chimney, whereas those crematoria had 5 furnaces of 3 muffles each, all placed in a straight line. For the design of the crematoria and their actual plan cf. my study *Olocausto: dilettanti allo sbaraglio*, Edizioni di Ar, Padua 1996, pp. 293f., and "Auschwitz — 60 Jahre Propaganda. Die Gaskammern: Ursprung, Entwicklung und Verfall einer Propagandalüge," *Vierteljahresshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (2005), pp. 173f.

¹⁸ Cf. in this respect my study *Auschwitz: due false testimonianze*, Edizioni La Sfinge, Parma 1986, pp. 19-25.

Miklós Nyiszli and Charles S. Bendel were two self-declared members of the so-called "*Sonderkommando*"¹⁹ of Birkenau who allegedly occupied the same places at the same time (not to go more deeply into details). Yet still, they described the alleged gas chambers of Crematoria II and III of Birkenau, which actually measured 30 by 7 m and were 2.41 m high, as being 200 m long (Nyiszli²⁰) and as being 10 meters long, 4 meters wide, and 1.60 meters high (Bendel²¹). Is it really just a minor "detail" that one of these two witnesses described a room which was actually 30 m long as being 200 m long, while the other claimed a length of 10 m?

And what about the fact that Nyiszli had published in the Hungarian newspaper *Világ* a whole series of entirely fabricated articles purporting to be his testimony at the IG-Farben trial?²² Another minor "detail"? And what about the many historical falsifications that I have exposed in a pertinent study?²³ More minor "details"?

Another example of false "convergence" is the description of eyewitnesses Filip Müller and Miklos Nyiszli re-

¹⁹ The term has no documentary basis. No known document by the Auschwitz camp authorities refers to the personnel assigned to the crematoria as "*Sonderkommando*," whereas there existed at Birkenau at least 11 "*Sonderkommandos*" unrelated to the crematoria. In this respect see C. Mattogno, *Special Treatment in Auschwitz*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016, pp. 111-114.

²⁰ Miklos Nyiszli, *Auschwitz. A Doctor's Eyewitness Account*, Fawcett Crest, New York 1961, pp. 44f. The Hungarian original reads: "*ez a terem olyan nagyságú, mint a vetkezőterem*" ("this hall is just as big as the undressing room"), that is: 200 m long. (*Dr. Mengele boncolóorvosa voltam az auschwitz-i krematóriumban*, Oradea, Nagyvárad 1946, p. 34).

²¹ NI-11593, pp. 2 and 4.

²² Cf. C. Mattogno, *Olocausto...*, *op. cit.* (note 17), p. 51.

²³ C. Mattogno, "*Medico ad Auschwitz*": *anatomia di un falso*, Edizioni La Sfinge, Parma 1988; an expanded, updated English edition is in preparation: Miklós Nyiszli, Carlo Mattogno, *An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield (planned for 2017).

garding the gassing procedure: Müller had simply plagiarized Nyiszli's testimony by using the German translation which had appeared in the Munich magazine *Quick* in 1961 with the title "*Auschwitz: Tagebuch eines Lagerarztes*." Nyiszli had invented the scene he described on the – erroneous – assumption that the Zyklon B used for the gassings was based on chlorine and therefore had a much higher density than air.²⁴ So we have a "convergence," all right, but of lies. Another "convergence" of a lie is the "tall tale" of so-called wire mesh devices allegedly used to introduce Zyklon B into the alleged homicidal gas chambers of Crematoria II and III, ostensibly manufactured by Michal Kula and allegedly "seen" by Henryk Tauber – devices that never existed!²⁵ So this is how they fabricate "convergence of evidence!" I shall present other examples forthwith.

Point 2 of Shermer's and Grobman's methodic principles states that, "if an individual is known to have stretched the facts before, it obviously undermines his or her credibility." In other words, if an individual has lied once, that individual is no longer credible. Quite so, but just look at how these orthodox Holocaust historians disregard this principle when it comes to the witnesses they rely on!

²⁴ In this respect, cf. C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz: un caso di plagio*, Edizioni La Sfinge, Parma 1986; Engl.: "Auschwitz: A Case of Plagiarism," *Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (1990), pp. 5-24.

²⁵ In this respect, cf. my article "The Elusive Holes of Death" starting on p. 279 of G. Rudolf, C. Mattogno, *op. cit.*, (note 10), especially Paragraph 2.7.2., starting on p. 304. It was first published in English in *The Revisionist* as three separate papers: C. Mattogno, "No Holes, No Gas Chamber(s)," *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (2004), pp. 387-410; C. Mattogno, "The Openings for the Introduction of Zyklon B," 2 parts, *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (2004), pp. 411-436.

To stay with Auschwitz, one can assert with certainty and without fear of refutation that none of these witnesses – and I emphasize *none* – has told the truth about the crematory furnaces of Birkenau. But all of them – and I once again emphasize *all* – have shamelessly lied about the operation and about the cremation capacity of these systems, topping with the apex of ridiculous absurdities such as that claimed by Dov Paisikovic (that the cremation of one corpse took four minutes!),²⁶ Stanislaw Jankowski alias Alter Feinsilber (that 12 corpses were cremated in every muffle at a time!),²⁷ and of Miklós Nyiszli (that the capacity of the Birkenau crematoria was 20,000 corpses per day!).²⁸

Rather, orthodox Holocaust historians sometimes even try to cover the lies of "their" witnesses with even more lies, as did for instance Robert van Pelt with respect to Bimko, the Vrba-Wetzler report, or Boris Polevoi's article.²⁹

What about verification of sources? Here we have a book of over 300 pages, which not only claims to have refuted all the theses of all the revisionists, but purports

²⁶ Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie, Amsterdam, c[21]96 ("die Leichen verbrannten in etwa 4 Minuten"); cf. L. Poliakov, *Auschwitz*, Julliard, Paris 1964, p. 162.

²⁷ Jadwiga Bezwinska, Danuta Czech (eds.), *Inmitten des grauenvollen Verbrechens. Handschriften von Mitgliedern des Sonderkommandos*, Verlag des Staatlichen Auschwitz-Birkenau Museums, Auschwitz 1996, p. 37 ("in one of these furnaces 12 corpses could be accommodated").

²⁸ Miklós Nyiszli, *op. cit.* (note 20), p. 44: "This meant that several thousand people could be cremated in a single day." This translation falsifies the original text which clearly sets out the figure "20,000," repeated immediately following as "húszezer," i.e. "twenty thousand" (again falsely translated as "several thousand"). Nyiszli Miklós, *Dr. Mengele boncolóórvos a voltam az auschwitz-i krematóriumban*, Oradea, Nagyvárád 1946, p. 38.

²⁹ *Olocausto: dilettanti nel web*, Effepi, Genova 2005, pp. 63-65; "Auschwitz – 60 Jahre Propaganda," *op. cit.* (note 17), pp. 180f.

to have demonstrated that the alleged Holocaust really happened. The authors generally rely upon secondary sources, as far as testimonies are concerned. The same goes for their documents. Altogether, they cite only four!

Since their published methods impose upon Shermer and Grobman the obligation to verify sources, one would expect they had checked their references. Let's take a look.

On page 107 they mention *SS-Standartenführer* Paul Blobel in connection with the so-called "Aktion 1005" (more on this in Section 3.3.), for which they cite document PS-3197 (note 20 on p. 272³⁰), but the correct reference is NO-3947, sworn statement of Paul Blobel dated June 18, 1947.

On page 175, Shermer and Grobman state:

"On November 26, 1945, at the first Nuremberg trial, the Nazi physician Dr. Wilhelm Hoettel [sic] testified [...]"

In reality Wilhelm Höttl never testified at Nuremberg; the authors take for a "testimony" a simple "affidavit" drawn up on November 26, 1945 (Document PS-2738, as they indicate in note 5 on p. 277).

On page 186 the authors present a passage of a speech by Hans Frank, head of the General Government (occupied Poland) dated October 7, 1940. The reference they give is PS-3363 (note 28 p. 278). But in reality that speech (to which we shall return in Paragraph 3.7.1.) really occurred on December 20, 1940, and the actual document is PS-2233!

³⁰ Page reference to notes refer to the 2000 edition. Add 22 to get the respective page number of the 2009 edition.

On page 194, Shermer and Grobman state there was a report by Himmler to Hitler dated December 29, 1942, which they reference as "N.D. 1120, prosecution exhibit 237" (note 47, p. 279). But in reality this refers to document NO-511.

This is how Shermer and Grobman respect their obligation to verify their sources!

As an example of their failure to comply with Point 4 of their methodic decalogue, we have these authors stating:

"the deniers' elaborate conspiracy theories about how the Jews have concocted the Holocaust history in order to extract reparations from Germany and support for Israel from Americans." (p. 249)

Previously Shermer and Grobman had already written that "some deniers" assert that

"there was a conspiracy by Zionists to exaggerate the plight of Jews during the war in order to finance the State of Israel through war reparations." (p. 106)

As a source for this foolish "tall tale," to which no serious revisionist historian would subscribe, Shermer and Grobman present the following in their Note 13 on page 271:

"See P. Rassinier, *Debunking the Genocide Myth: A Study of the Nazi Concentration Camps and the Alleged Extermination of European Jewry* (Los Angeles, Noontide Press, 1978)" (note 13 on p. 271)

Now that reference does not cite any page because that "tall tale" was invented by the authors. It is nothing oth-

er than a passage from the person who wrote the preface to the book, Pierre Hofstetter, who in fact spoke of:³¹

"[...] the entire Zionist establishment which has built the State of Israel on 'the myth of the six million.'"

That is, the Zionists have taken advantage of, not created, this "myth."

Concerning Robert Faurisson, Shermer and Grobman present even more dishonesty. On page 100 they write:

"In a 1987 publication, for example, he [Faurisson] claimed that British Holocaust historian Martin Gilbert had misstated the size of a gas chamber in order to make it fit an eyewitness account of the number of Jews gassed there on a particular occasion. Faurisson failed to take into account the simple fact that eyewitness details may be inadvertently inaccurate (in this case possibly exaggerated) and thus perhaps Gilbert's source was incorrect."

In other words, this is claimed to have been a "blunder" by Faurisson. We verify this according to the teachings of the authors' methodic decalogue. In a report of May 6, 1945, Kurt Gerstein wrote that between 700 and 800 people were placed in a gas chamber of 25 square meters (ca. 250 sq ft) and 45 cubic meters,³² which would mean that 28 to 32 persons could occupy a square meter (10 sq ft)! Here is how Martin Gilbert put this in 1979:³³

"About seven to eight hundred people in an area of about a hundred square meters." (emphasis added)

³¹ For the text see:

www.vho.org/aaargh/engl/RassArch/PRdebunk/PRdebunkIntro.html.

³² PS-2170, p. 5.

³³ Martin Gilbert, *Final Journey: The Fate of the Jews in Nazi Europe*, Mayflower Books, New York 1979, p. 91.

Therefore Martin Gilbert did not "misstate" the size of the alleged gas chamber, but falsified the data contained in the original document because it is so absurd. Even if Gilbert thought his source [Gerstein] was incorrect, that does not entitle Gilbert to change what Gerstein wrote without informing his readers. After all, it is exactly the fact that Gerstein's testimony is obviously "incorrect" in so many regards that renders it useless as a historical source.

As for Shermer and Grobman, by excusing Gilbert's tacit "correction," they justify Gilbert's violation of their first criterion of a scientific method, that is to say, Gilbert's hiding the unreliability of Gerstein's testimony from his readers by manipulating it.

But it gets even worse for Shermer and Grobman, because when reading what they wrote about this issue elsewhere, I get the impression that they have not even verified the source. In fact, on pages 59f. we read:

"He [Faurisson] made a similar blunder over his analysis of the famous Gerstein document. Kurt Gerstein was an SS officer involved in ordering Zyklon-B gas used for both delousing and homicide who, before he died in captivity after the war, gave testimony to the homicidal use of the fumigant. Faurisson and others looked for internal contradictions in his confession, claiming, for example, that the number of victims packed into the gas chambers could not have physically fit. It turns out that Faurisson was basing his estimates on the number of people who fit comfortably into a subway car; others (including deniers) have since disproved his estimates." (pp. 59f.)

Their reference is to the book by Pierre Vidal-Naquet, *Assassins of Memory* (1992), 65-74, (Note 65, page 267). In reality, in this book there is not a trace of this silly "tall

tale," which has been invented by Shermer and Grobman. Those authors are not even shrewd enough to realize that this is their "blunder" regarding the same passage of the same document of the previous citation! Now, in order to demonstrate the impossibility that in Gerstein's presumed gas chamber, where 28 to 32 people were claimed to have been compressed onto each square meter, was there really any need of a comparison with a subway car? Do we have to prove that pigs can't fly, to use a common expression? It sure is possible to put 700 to 800 people on a surface area of 100 square meters (1,000 sq ft) – the size claimed by Gilbert. But that's not what Gerstein claimed and Faurisson criticized!

Both Martin Gilbert and the Jewish historian Leon Poliakov intuitively understood, so much so that they both falsified Gerstein's data!³⁴

But the methods of the adversaries of revisionism are not aberrant merely in the hermeneutical field. Here are other examples from Shermer and Grobman themselves. They recount that on February 27, 1993, Mark Weber was

"the victim of a Simon Wiesenthal Center sting operation in which the researcher Yaaron Svoray, calling himself Ron Furey, met with Weber in a café to discuss The Right Way, a magazine invented to trick neo-Nazis into identifying themselves." (pp. 46f.)

Therefore the prestigious Wiesenthal Center is devoted to deceit and lies! By a singular coincidence, one of the authors of *Denying History*, Alex Grobman, is "founding

³⁴ Leon Poliakov, too, has falsified the 25 m² in the original document, by writing 93 m² instead. *Breviaire de la haine*, Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1979, p. 223.

editor-in-chief of the *Simon Wiesenthal Annual*! (From their own book cover.)

The second case concerns the former Jewish revisionist David Cole. In 1998, Robert J. Newman published an announcement on the web page of the notorious *Jewish Defense League* titled "David Cole: Monstrous Traitor," which was formulated as a reward for getting him dead or alive.³⁵ David Cole understood perfectly (he "was deadly afraid for his life, that someone would find him and shoot him") and he hastened to retract everything (pp. 72f.).

To the lies and deceit, threats are also added – not from street hooligans, but from two "prestigious" (or notorious?) Jewish associations!

³⁵ See www.vho.org/GB/c/DC/censtraitor.html

2. The "Convergence of Evidence" of the Gas Chambers

2.1. The Six Levels of "Convergence of Evidence"

In their Chapter 6, concerning mainly Auschwitz but also including Majdanek and Mauthausen, the authors purport "proving gas chambers and crematoria were used for genocide" (p. 126). They present six elements of proof which "converge on this conclusion," as they claim (p. 128).

Let's examine these "proofs":

1. *Written documents*—orders for Zyklon B (the trade name of hydrogen cyanide absorbed in gypsum pellets), architectural blueprints, and orders for building materials for gas chambers and crematoria.
2. *Zyklon B gas traces*[sic]—on the walls of the gas chambers at several camps.
3. *Eyewitness testimony*—survivor testimonies, Jewish *Sonderkommando* diaries, and confessions of guards and commandants.
4. *Ground photographs*—not only of the camps, but also of burning corpses (photos taken secretly and smuggled out of Auschwitz).
5. *Aerial photographs*—indicating prisoners being moved toward gas chamber/crematorium complexes, and matching those of ground photographs corroborating gas chambers and crematoria structures.
6. *The extant ruins of camps*—examined in light of the above sources of evidence (pp. 127f.).

Before refuting these presumed converging proofs regarding Auschwitz, Majdanek and Mauthausen, it is appropriate to explore their nature and their value.

Regarding the orders for Zyklon B, the authors say nothing. They simply limit themselves to repeating the phrase "orders for Zyklon-B gas" (p. 133), which constitutes their "convergence of evidence"! But even if they had articulated their argument better (something they evidently were not in a position to do), this "evidence" can only be blatant nonsense. Since Zyklon B is well known to have been used in all German concentration camps for disinfection, how could it be deduced from *orders* that this insecticide was used for mass murder?

As an example, getting back to Kurt Gerstein, who was "involved in ordering Zyklon-B gas" (p. 59), he [Gerstein] presented 12 invoices from Degesch in his name concerning the supply of 2,370 kg of Zyklon B from February 16 to May 31, 1944, 1,185 kg for Auschwitz and 1,185 kg for Oranienburg.³⁶ How can we conclude that the supply of Zyklon B to Auschwitz is "proof" of mass extermination, if no such extermination was practiced at Oranienburg (Sachsenhausen) in homicidal gas chambers using Zyklon B?

The authors say nothing either on "architectural blueprints and orders for building materials for gas chambers and crematoria," an intentionally deceptive phrase, because it insinuates that *documents* exist concerning homicidal gas chambers, which is untrue. As for crematorium furnaces, there is abundant documentation, but there is no evidence that they were used for the cremation of allegedly gassed persons. Indeed, the contrary conclusion

³⁶ PS-1553.

emerges with certainty from their own study: neither the coke supply nor the lifetime capacity of the refractory masonry of the muffles could have allowed the cremation of more than the number of corpses of registered prisoners who died of natural causes,³⁷ and this is one converging proof of the *absence* of homicidal gas chambers on which Shermer and Grobman stay tellingly silent. The topic of "Zyklon-B gas traces" will be discussed below.

I have already shown various examples of the way orthodox Holocaust historians create "convergence" of testimonies: first of all, by extracting single passages from testimonies, keeping quiet about the obvious absurdities they contain, which reduce their credibility and render them unacceptable according to Point 2 of our authors' methodic decalogue. Secondly, they silently pass over the enormous contradictions concerning essential issues which such testimonies present. We shall see later another case of false "convergence" when we come to "cremation pits."

The "ground photographs," including those that show "bodies burning," do not prove anything regarding alleged mass extermination in homicidal gas chambers, because the practice of burning corpses out in the open at Birkenau was put into effect when the crematoria were temporarily out of service and when there was a lack of coke for running the furnaces, as I have demonstrated

³⁷ In this respect cf. C. Mattogno, "The Crematoria Ovens of Auschwitz and Birkenau," in: Germar Rudolf (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of "Truth" and "Memory,"* 2nd ed., Theses and Dissertations Press, Chicago 2003, pp. 373-412 (the first edition of this volume appeared in 2000, edited by G. Rudolf under the pen name Ernst Gauss). See more recently: Carlo Mattogno, Franco Deana, *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz: A Technical and Historical Study*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015.

elsewhere.³⁸ It is not by accident that Shermer and Grobman have later dropped this "evidence."

The air photographs shall be examined below. Finally, as for "the extant ruins of the camps," they demonstrate less than nothing with respect to alleged homicidal gasings, all the more so in view of the authors' singular ignorance in this respect.

With this now exposed, let us move on to a detailed examination of their "proofs."

2.2. Auschwitz Gas Chambers

2.2.1. The "Zyklon-B Traces"

The treatment of this "evidence" begins with the Shermer and Grobman paragraph labeled "Zyklon-B Traces" (p. 129). As I have indicated several times, this foolish phrase is a result of ignorance of terminology regarding this issue. Obviously, "Zyklon-B traces" are in reality *cyanide* traces, which is a very different thing. On this topic, the foremost authority – not only among revisionists – is Germar Rudolf, a chemist by profession, and author of a meticulous scientific study on the "gas chambers" of Auschwitz,³⁹ which examines the issues of the structures and procedures of the disinfestation systems at Auschwitz (Rudolf's Section 5.2.) and the formation and stabil-

³⁸ Cf. my article "An Accountant Poses as Cremation Expert", in: G. Rudolf, C. Mattogno, op. cit (note 10), pp. 89-196.

³⁹ Germar Rudolf, *The Rudolf Report. Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2003; 2nd ed., The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2011. The first German edition appeared in 1993: Rüdiger Kammerer, Armin Solms (eds.), *Das Rudolf Gutachten*, Cromwell Press, London 1993; 2nd ed.: *Das Rudolf Gutachten*, Castle Hill Publishers, Hastings 2001.

ity of Iron Blue (also known as Prussian Blue or ferric ferrocyanide, Rudolf's Chapter 6).

Moreover, Rudolf collected at Birkenau various masonry samples from the disinfesting gas chambers and from one alleged homicidal gas chamber, the chemical analysis of which resulted in a maximum of 13,500 mg/kg for the former (disinfestation chamber of BW 5b) and of 6.7 mg/kg for the latter (*Leichenkeller* or underground Morgue 1 of Crematorium II). These results are reported in Rudolf's Chapter 8, together with the results of all previous chemical analyses and a thorough refutation of arguments of the supporters of the existence of homicidal gas chambers.

Now, Shermer and Grobman liquidate this fundamental study with a couple of irrelevant quotations, even misspelling Rudolf's last name as "Rudolph." Having to choose between a hastily written preliminary study, which unavoidably had to remain superficial and thus has numerous weaknesses and deficiencies (*The Leuchter Report*⁴⁰) and Rudolf's essential study, which is unquestionably scientific and thoroughly documented, Shermer and Grobman concentrated on the former and silently passed over the latter, thus selecting the one that is convenient to their thesis. But even when discussing the *Leuchter Report*, Shermer and Grobman proffer arguments which make anyone minimally informed in this matter wonder about Shermer's and Grobman's competence. On page 181 Shermer and Grobman write as follows:

⁴⁰ On these deficiencies and weaknesses, see the critically commented edition: Fred A. Leuchter, Robert Faurisson, Gernar Rudolf, *The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005 (4th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015).

"Faurisson indicates that there are traces of Zyklon-B in general buildings that were fumigated as well as in the gas chambers; so he concludes that traces of Zyklon-B prove nothing about the homicidal use of gas chambers. According to the pharmacist and extermination camp expert Jean-Claude Pressac, however, Faurisson's defense does not make sense since buildings and morgues are normally disinfected with antiseptics, whether solid (lime, lime chloride), liquid (bleach, cresol), or gas (formaldehyde, sulfur anhydride)" (p. 181, emphasis added)

Well, if there is anything here that "does not make sense," it is just such an answer, because although Faurisson did say "*disinfection* gas chambers," he clearly meant "*disinfestation* gas chambers," and with this play on words, these Holocaust historians constructed alleged "confusing evidence"!

In the construction of such "proof" there is no lack of bad faith, because, for example, Danuta Czech also uses the term "*Desinfektion*" (disinfection) in her *Kalendarium* of Auschwitz to indicate the disinfestation (or delousing) with Zyklon B,⁴¹ but no official historian has ever indicated that this "does not make sense"!

2.2.2. The Presumed Solubility of Iron Blue

On page 182 the authors assert that the ruins of the alleged homicidal gas chambers have been "completely exposed to the elements for over half a century." Therefore – they insinuate – the Iron Blue which formed inside the walls had dissolved. They then bring back an argument by David Cole, who

⁴¹ In this respect cf. my study *Olocausto...*, *op. cit.* (note 17), pp. 154f.

"[...] acknowledges that the extant ruins have been exposed to the elements but then wonders why Zyklon-B blue staining remains on the outside of the brick gas chamber at Majdanek, against which the Nazis beat clothing and blankets to remove the gas residue." (p. 132)

The authors comment:

"Wouldn't these blue stains have washed away in the weather as at Auschwitz? His question sounds reasonable, but when we visited Majdanek we could see that the blue staining on the outside bricks is minimal. Moreover, a roof overhang has protected the bricks from rain and snow, so that the bricks at Majdanek are nowhere near as weathered as the open rubble at Auschwitz." (p. 132)

It is true that the Iron Blue stains on external walls of two disinfestation chambers situated behind barrack "*Bad und Desinfektion P*" of Majdanek are faint. But it is not only wrong to claim that the Nazis had beaten clothing and blankets on these walls in order to remove gas residuals, it also contradicts the two authors' own assertion that these two premises "were for the express purpose of gassing prisoners" (p. 163). We shall return to this issue.

It is moreover false that the wall at issue was protected (for decades, according to the authors, otherwise, their point would be dull) by an overhang or canopy. This overhang was in fact already in a state of collapse as of the camp's liberation in July 1944. The wall at issue was

therefore already exposed to the elements at war's end,⁴² and so it has remained until today.

But in the authors' response it is not so much what they say but what they do *not* say that bears noting. They are silent about the fact that right there in Birkenau, little more than 300 meters from the ruins of Crematoria II and III, on the two external walls (north and south) of the disinfection gas chambers of Building BW 5b, immense and intense Iron Blue stains exist (less so on the walls of the delousing chamber of Building BW 5a). This was already noted by Pressac, who also photographed them!⁴³ Rudolf's comprehensive compilation of evidence proving the extraordinary long-term stability of Iron Blue against environmental influences is met with total silence as well.⁴⁴ Therefore the authors not only deliberately hide evidence which refutes their untenable hypotheses, but try to confirm them with bogus evidence.

2.2.3. Vanished Doors and "Locks"

On page 132, Shermer and Grobman, anticipating their treatment of the alleged Mauthausen homicidal gas chamber, write:

"When a question or a statement has no grounding in evidence, it becomes just a rhetorical device and requires no answer. Consider, as yet another example, Cole's claim that at Mauthausen the door of the gas chamber does not lock. True, the present door does not

⁴² Cf. the photographic album by E. Dziadosz, *Majdanek*, Krajowa Agencja Wydawnicza, Lublin 1985, photograph 67.

⁴³ J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989, pp. 59f.

⁴⁴ G. Rudolf, 2003, *op. cit.* (note 39), pp. 170-180.

lock, but that is irrelevant because it is not the original door. All we had to do to find out that fact was ask."

Subsequently they add that "the gas chamber's original door is now in a museum." (p. 168).

Therefore "the" door to the gas chamber is not original: the original is to be found "in a museum" and to know all about it, all one needs to do is "ask"! As is seen, Shermer and Grobman, who want detailed analysis on the reliability of revisionist sources, bring in an absolutely reliable source: the answer by an unnamed person to their question.

It is also necessary to note that the spirit of observation of the authors is not very sharp, given that, even though they visited the alleged gas chamber at Mauthausen (of which they also published one of their photographs), they are not aware of the fact that the room has *two* doors: but then why do they assert that "the door" to the premises is not original? Here is a typical example of an affirmation that "has no grounding in evidence" and therefore becomes "just a rhetorical device"!

A device that moreover reveals the unique ignorance of Shermer and Grobman, as well as of David Cole, who all seriously believe that the gas chamber had a "lock"! In reality, the gas-tight doors had levers closing against angle irons set into the steel frame of the door, such as are quite visible on all the disinfestation chambers at Majdanek. Shermer and Grobman also saw them, and even made a photograph, shown on their page 167, figure 29, but they have understood nothing of their functioning.

2.2.4. The "Reconstruction" of Auschwitz Crematorium I

On pages 132f., Shermer and Grobman write:

"What about the 'evidence' that Cole, Leuchter and Faurisson do present, such as their 'finding' that the residue from Zyklon-B in the gas chamber at Crematorium I at Auschwitz (the original camp converted from a Polish army barracks) does not reach a level consistent with extermination? Significantly, they fail to mention in their writings that this building was reconstructed using both original materials and those from other buildings. Who knows what they actually 'tested' in their research?"

Here Shermer and Grobman resort to one more "pious" lie: as we know, Crematorium I was never demolished and never reconstructed. The source they cite, the book of Deborah Dwork and Robert Jan van Pelt (note 35 on page 275), says in fact that, yes, Crematorium I was "reconstructed," but explains that this refers to a presumed restoration to the original state with the reconstruction of the chimney, of two crematorium furnaces, and with the creation of four openings for the introduction of Zyklon B through the roof of the mortuary chamber (the alleged gas chamber),⁴⁵ which was never destroyed. In order to keep people from discovering these "pious" falsehoods, the authors then committed another "pious error" by citing the reference to that work as "pp. 274 to 278" instead of p. 364!

⁴⁵ D. Dwork, R.J. van Pelt, *Auschwitz 1270 to the Present*, W.W. Norton & Company, New York, London 1996, p. 364.

2.2.5. An Original "Gas Chamber" – Although Reconstructed!

And here the final pseudo-reasoning, as worthy a conclusion as those previously:

"David Cole, in his documentary of his visit to Auschwitz, dramatically proclaims that he got the museum director to 'confess' that the gas chamber was a reconstruction and thus a 'lie' thrust upon an unwitting public. We see this as classic denier hyperbole and ideological flag waving. No one at Auschwitz – from the guides to the director – denies that the gas chamber there is a reconstruction. A visitor has only to ask." (p. 133)

This may even be true if it refers to the time when the authors visited the camp towards the end of the 1990s, but it was not true in 1992, when David Cole went to Auschwitz. Naturally Shermer and Grobman know this very well, because in the documentary video at issue, Cole did not do anything other than to "ask" a guide, by the name of Alicia. Here are the essential parts of their conversation:⁴⁶

"Here, in front of the gas chamber, I asked Alicia about the authenticity of that building.

Cole: Now, let's start again talking about this building here.

Alicia: This is a crematorium/gas chamber.

Cole: But this is a reconstruction?

Alicia: It is in [its] original state.

⁴⁶ David Cole, Bradley Smith, *David Cole Interviews Dr. Franciszek Piper, Director, Auschwitz State Museum*, VHS Video, 1992 (www.codoh.com/library/document/1001/); David Cole, "A Jewish Revisionist's Visit to Auschwitz," *Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (1993), pp. 11-13.

Now there Alicia has very clearly represented the gas chamber as being in its original state. Once inside, I asked her specifically about the holes in the ceiling.

Cole: Are these the original four holes in the ceiling?

Alicia: It is original. Through this chimney was dropped Zyklon B."

Already in 1995, Krystyna Oleksy, member of the staff of the Museum's director, declared to journalist Eric Conan on the subject of the presumed gas chamber:⁴⁷

"For the time being, we leave it as it is and we don't tell visitors. It's too complicated."

This means the guides *were ordered* not to tell visitors that the premises were (poorly) restructured, in order to make people believe that it is a homicidal gas chamber in its original state! Here we are not facing a "classic denier hyperbole," but a classic disingenuous argument of Shermer and Grobman.

2.2.6. Documents

Let us now move on to the alleged "corroboration" by documents and ground photographs (p. 131). The authors bring up the famous letter of January 29, 1943 by "*Sturmbannführer*" (Major) Bischoff to "Heinz" Kammler (p. 137). Karl Bischoff was head of Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Police Auschwitz, but he held the rank – indicated in the letter⁴⁸ – of SS-*Haupt-*

⁴⁷ E. Conan, "Auschwitz: la mémoire du mal," in: *L'Express*, January 19, 1995, p. 57: "Pour l'instant, on la laisse en l'état et on ne précise rien au visiteur. C'est trop compliqué"; www.lexpress.fr/actualite/societe/la-memoire-du-mal_487340.html.

⁴⁸ APMO (Archive of the National Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau), BW 30/34, p. 100.

sturmführer (Captain), while Kammler, head of Office Group C of SS-WVHA, had the first name Hans.

They then quote a section of text from the letter in which the German word *Öfen* is rendered as "furnaces." At this point the authors, instead of examining the original document, have relied on a second-hand source: Gerald Reitlinger (note 38 on p. 275).

As far as the term "*Vergasungskeller*"⁴⁹ is concerned, which they translate as "gassing cellar," even Jean-Claude Pressac opined that it is "irresponsible" to assert that it designates a homicidal gas chamber as such, because:⁵⁰

"though 'gas chamber' was correct, there was no proof that it was 'homicidal.'"

On the same page, the authors write:

"On March 6, 1943, Bischoff refers to a gas-tight door for Crematorium III, similar to that of Crematorium II, which was to include a peephole of thick glass."

Actually, the original⁵¹ is dated March 31, 1943. The authors show only a portion of it, but falsify the translation of the term "*Leichenkeller I*" (underground Morgue 1) which becomes simply "cellar I." The source given in note 39 on p. 275 is Pressac's first study of Auschwitz, which shows the original documents.⁵²

At the end, the authors comment:

"Why would they need a peephole with thick glass if all that was happening in this room was the delousing of

⁴⁹ In this respect cf. my article "The Morgues of the Crematoria at Birkenau in the Light of Documents," *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (2004), pp. 271-294.

⁵⁰ J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz*..., *op. cit.* (note 43), p. 503.

⁵¹ APMO, BW 30/34, p. 49.

⁵² J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz*..., *op. cit.* (note 43), pp. 452f.

clothing? Although in itself the existence of the peep-hole does not 'prove' anything, it is one more finding that dovetails with the idea that these chambers were used for killing people." (p. 137)

That fallacious conclusion is squarely refuted by the very book from which they obtained the document mentioned. Pressac has, in fact, published a photograph of a gas-tight door of the disinfestation chamber using hydrogen cyanide at the so-called *Kanada I* delousing and storage barracks complex, BW 28, "*Entlausungs- und Effektenbaracken*," with this comment:⁵³

"The gas-tight door of the Kanada I delousing gas chamber. Its construction, by the DAW [= Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke], is very rudimentary. It has peep-hole, a handle to open it [...]"

Pressac even shows an enlargement of this peep-hole.⁵⁴ And a peep-hole was also set in the gas-tight door of the disinfestation chamber of Block 1 at the Auschwitz camp, of which Pressac presents six photographs.⁵⁵ According to the regulations in effect in Germany during these times, it was prohibited to enter a delousing room without a companion. Whoever entered such a room, had to be observed from the outside—for instance through a peephole—by at least one person who can come to the rescue in case of an emergency. This explains why delousing-chamber doors had peep holes.⁵⁶

Thus, the authors here not only violated their own methodic rules by exclusively looking only for confirmatory

⁵³ *Ibid.*, p. 46.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, photograph 15.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 28f.

⁵⁶ "*Dienstanweisung für die Bedienung der Blausäure-Entwesungskammer im K.L.M. Unterkunft Gusen*," Öffentliches Denkmal und Museum Mauthausen. Archiv, M 9a/1.

evidence, but they deliberately ignored evidence that refutes their erroneous conclusions by selecting from Pres-sac's book only those parts which fit in with their theses!

2.2.7. "Eyewitness Accounts"

A further convergent "proof" comes from "eyewitnesses to mass murder" (p. 137). The authors mention the famous "confession" of Pery Broad – which he drew up on July 13, 1945, and handed over to the British Intelligence Services. Then Shermer and Grobman state:

"In April 1959 Broad was called to testify at a trial of captured Auschwitz SS members and acknowledged the authorship of the memoir, confirmed its validity, and retracted nothing." (p. 137)

But at the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial, Broad declared:⁵⁷

"In 1945, I wrote a report on Auschwitz and handed it to the English at the British camp of Munsterlager. There, a copy of my report was made. I have glanced through the photocopy presented to me here. Some sections are mine; some sections may have been added by others, some sections, finally, are false. I am surprised that such things should stem from me."

After reading the report, Broad said:⁵⁸

"I recognize individual portions as being unmistakably mine, but not the document in its entirety."

It is certainly true that Broad recognized as authentic those portions of the report that speak of gassings,⁵⁸ but if he had ventured to question the authenticity of those

⁵⁷ H. Langbein, *Der Auschwitz-Prozess. Eine Dokumentation*, Europa Verlag, Vienna 1965, p. 537.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 539.

portions, he faced the possibility of a much harsher sentence.⁵⁹

According to the authors, revisionist historians have noticed that the duration of a homicidal gassing was four minutes for Broad and twenty minutes for Höss, and conclude, surprisingly but truly, that

"because of such discrepancies, deniers dismiss Broad's account entirely." (p. 138)

In fact, this document is considered of doubtful value even by such orthodox scholars as Pierre Vidal-Naquet and Jean-Claude Pressac. The former has written:⁶⁰

"In the documentation on Auschwitz there are statements which give the impression of adopting entirely the language of the victors. This is the case, for example, of SS-man Pery Broad who, in 1945, drew up for the English a memorandum on Auschwitz where he had been active as a member of the Politische Abteilung, i.e. of the Gestapo. He speaks of himself in the third person."

⁵⁹ During the trial Pery Broad was heavily incriminated by several witnesses to have committed severe crimes. He was therefore arrested on May 30, 1959, and kept in custody during the ongoing investigations and the entire trial itself, which commenced in 1964. On August 20, 1965, he was sentenced by the Frankfurt District Court to four years imprisonment, which was considered served with the time he had spent in jail since 1959. His sentence was for 22 counts of participation in selections and executions, that is to say, for collective assistance to collective murder. And so in Frankfurt the convicted mass murderer Pery Broad left the courtroom as a free man, just as he had after the war; cf. G. Rudolf, "From the Files of the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial, Part 5," *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2004), pp. 219-224, here 223f.; *idem*, "...Part 6," *ibid.*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (2004), pp. 327-330, here p. 330; cf. also *idem*, "...Part 7," *ibid.*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (2005), pp. 92-97.

⁶⁰ P. Vidal-Naquet, *Gli assassini della memoria*, Editori Riuniti, Rome 1993, p. 27.

And Pressac notes:⁶¹

"Historically, this account is not exploitable in its present version, despite its 'true' and all too 'striking' atmosphere, since it has been rewritten by and for the Poles and diffused exclusively by them."

Pressac then states that the Auschwitz Museum is not in possession of the original and that nobody knows where it is. In his second book on Auschwitz, Pressac asserts:⁶²

"[P. Broad] gave himself up to the English in May [1945] and started to work for them. On the basis of his recollections he drew up a report on Auschwitz, the strange format of which is said to have been suggested to him by a Pole in London who had been in touch with him at Munsterlager. Released in 1947, he continued to work for the English. He blamed everyone else to save his own skin, testified at Nuremberg and at Hamburg in the trial of Bruno Tesch."

The authors, hence, who (rightly) demand from revisionist historians the reliability of their sources, base themselves in this case on a document whose original no one has ever seen, which is written in an apologetically Polish style, and which is recognized even by its presumed author as having been somewhat altered. But for Shermer and Grobman, this is a reliable source!

Then, the authors move on to the convergent "proof" of Rudolf Höss's "confessions." They claim:

"Höss made his statement on April 5, 1946, probably unaware of Pery Broad's memoir (and vice versa)." (p. 139, emphasis added)

⁶¹ J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz...*, *op. cit.* (note 43), p. 162.

⁶² J.-C. Pressac, *Les crématoires d'Auschwitz. La machinerie du meurtre de masse*, CNRS Éditions, Paris 1993, p. 131.

"Vice versa"? How is Broad, who made his statement in 1945, supposed to have known about Rudolf Höss's confession made almost a year later?

Shermer and Grobman then tell us that

"after Höss was found guilty and sentenced to death, he wrote a 250-page autobiographical manuscript that corroborates both his previous testimony and Broad's statement." (p. 139)

In fact, the sentence in the Höss trial was pronounced on April 2, 1947, and he was executed on April 16, but his notes date from the period between November 1946 and February 1947. It is really unbelievable that the authors should be unaware of such basic dates in the historiography of the Holocaust.

They then forget to relate that Höss had already made a first "confession," to the English, with reference to which, in his notes written while in Polish custody, he states:⁶³

"My first interrogation ended in a confession, given the persuasive arguments used against me. I do not know what the statement contains, although I did sign it. But alcohol and the whip were too much, even for me."

Martin Broszat, the editor of the original German version of Höss's notes, mentions in a footnote:

"It is a typescript of 8 pages which Höss signed on March 14, 1946 (Nuremberg Document NO-1210). As far as the contents are concerned, it does not materially differ in any point from what Höss declared or wrote at Nuremberg or Krakow."

⁶³ Martin Broszat (ed.), *Kommandant in Auschwitz: Autobiographische Aufzeichnungen des Rudolf Höss*, DTV, Munich 1981, p. 149, and note 1.

Therefore, the first "confession" made by Höss, the one which contains the essential elements of all later "confessions," was formulated by his British interrogators!

The authors forget, furthermore, to present another argument at variance with their thesis: The fact that Höss was tortured by the British has now been historically verified,⁶⁴ having been admitted even by his torturer (Bernard Clarke) and accepted as true by Pressac ("arrested by the English in March, 1946, he was violently beaten and ill-treated several times, almost to death")⁶⁵ and by Fritjof Meyer ("after three sleepless nights, tortured, whipped after every answer, naked and forced to drink alcohol [...]").⁶⁶

Confessions extracted by torture are worthless in any court of law and in the eyes of any proper scholar. Again, the authors violate their own first criterion of scholarship by hiding from their readers essential information needed to assess the reliability of their source.

Finally, the authors refer to the diary of Dr. Johann Paul Kremer (p. 139) whose "*Sonderaktionen*" (special operations) – as I have explained elsewhere⁶⁷ – have nothing to do with exterminations. The authors draw attention to the fact that "at the trial of the Auschwitz camp garrison in Krakow in December 1947" Dr. Kremer clarified that "*Sonderaktion*" meant homicidal gassing. They show part

⁶⁴ R. Faurisson, "How the British Obtained the Confessions of Rudolf Höss," *Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1986), pp. 389-403.

⁶⁵ J.-C. Pressac, *op. cit.* (note 62), p. 131.

⁶⁶ F. Meyer, "Die Zahl der Opfer von Auschwitz. Neue Erkenntnisse durch neue Archivfunde," *Osteuropa. Zeitschrift für Gegenwartsfragen des Ostens*, no. 5, May 2002, p. 639 (www.vho.org/D/Beitraege/FritjofMeyerOsteuropa.html; Engl.: www.vho.org/GB/c/Meyer.html).

⁶⁷ C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 19), pp. 82-95.

of Dr. Kremer's interrogation, which did not take place "in December" of 1947 but on August 18.

Already in the indictment (*akt oskarżenia*) at the initiation of the trial against the Auschwitz camp staff—a Stalinist show trial staged in communist post-war Poland—the Prosecutor of the People's Supreme Tribunal of Warsaw had established that "*Sonderaktion*" was synonymous with gassing:⁶⁸

"During his brief stay at Auschwitz, the accused Kremer took part 14 times in assassinations (gassings). Between 2 and 28 September he participated in 9 similar 'Sonderaktionen.'"

Under the circumstances, if Dr. Kremer had dared to object to the prosecution's view, he would have been considered an inveterate Nazi criminal, condemned to death and executed. Kremer chose to help the prosecution, and it paid off: he was (obligatorily) condemned to death (he had participated in the "selection" of detainees) but pardoned and released in 1958.

And this is the authors' surprising conclusion:

"The convergence of the accounts from Broad, Höss and Kremer is additional proof that the Nazis used gas chambers and crematoria for mass extermination." (p. 140)

Hence, a report written or manipulated by the British Secret Service and by the Poles, of which no one has ever seen the original, "confessions" drawn up by the British Secret Service and extracted by torture, and finally admissions already incorporated into the indictment by

⁶⁸ GARF (Gosudarstvenni Archiv Rossiskoi Federatsii: State Archive of the Russian Federation), Moscow, 7021-108-39, p. 67.

the Polish prosecution of a Stalinist show trial and opportunistically taken over by a defenseless defendant constitute, for the authors, "converging proofs" – a most incredible statement!

In matters of "convergence," the authors state that the revisionist historians

"still have the problem of explaining why the two accounts [by Broad and Höss] coincide so well." (p. 139)

Leaving aside the fact that the two testimonies are far from "coinciding so well," it would not really be a "problem" should they coincide with their claim that mass exterminations were carried out in gas chambers at Auschwitz.

Already during the war the British Secret Service was aware of the fanciful reports by various Polish resistance movements, which came to the attention of the Secret Service of the *Delegatura* (the secret agents in Poland of the Polish government in exile in London). These reports claimed mass gassings for Auschwitz since October 1941.⁶⁹

⁶⁹ The *Delegatura Rządu R.P. na Kraj* (Delegation of the Polish Republic in the Country) was established in 1940 as the clandestine representation, inside of occupied Poland, of the Polish government in Exile in London. It consisted of 20 departments, among them the "Department for Information and the Press". This department collected information from the various resistance movements and sent them to London, where they were edited and published. One of the first publications was the report "The German Occupation of Poland" (London, 3 May 1941). On reports about gassings in Auschwitz see Enrique Aynat, "Los informes de la resistencia polaca sobre las cámaras de gas de Auschwitz (1941-1944)", in: *idem*, *Estudios sobre el "Holocausto"*, self-published, Valencia 1994; German: *idem*, "Die Berichte des polnischen Widerstands über die Gaskammern von Auschwitz (1941-1944)," *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (2004), pp. 150-166.

When the Germans discovered the mass graves near Katyn in early 1943 containing thousands of Polish officers murdered by the Soviets, the British instantly reacted with counter-propaganda. German mainstream historian Werner Maser wrote the following about this:⁷⁰

"On March 23, 1943, for instance [...] the radio station 'Sviet', run by the British Secret Service and broadcasting in the Polish language, published the invented claim, meant as counter propaganda [...], according to which the Germans would burn some 3,000 [gassed] people every day in the crematory of Auschwitz, 'mainly Jews.' On April 13, 1943, German radio had also broadcast this number in connection with the first exhumed Polish murder victims [at Katyn]. On April 15, 1943, [the Soviet newspaper] 'Pravda' tried to pin the number 3,000 onto the Germans in an attempt at falsifying history."

All this evidence actually converges not upon the reality of gassing claims at Auschwitz, but rather upon the particulars of Allied atrocity propaganda during World War II.

This propaganda didn't stop when the war was over either. Immediately after the end of the war, various national commissions for the investigation of alleged NS war crimes were set up, and the first outlines of the extermination story at Auschwitz began to emerge, woven around the framework of the propaganda stories spread during the war.

Furthermore, the report of the Soviet investigation commission on Auschwitz appeared in *Pravda* on May 7, 1945, and on the same day in an English translation ti-

⁷⁰ W. Maser, *Fälschung, Dichtung und Wahrheit über Hitler und Stalin*, Olzog, Munich 2004, p. 343.

tled "The Oswiecim Murder-Camp."⁷¹ Thus, the British Secret Service also possessed this source, which at that time constituted the best guide to what the captured Nazis had to "confess."⁷²

This is the real reason for the "convergence" of the accounts by Broad and Höss with respect to the alleged homicidal gassings at Auschwitz!

2.2.8. Air Photos

The authors then move on to another alleged element of proof, the air-reconnaissance photographs which, according to them, as we have seen above, "corroborate the structure of the gas chambers and crematoria."

Nothing could be farther from the truth, as far as the "structure of the gas chambers" is concerned. The innocuous crematoria as such are of no concern in this context.

The authors publish a series of photographs to substantiate their claim of a "convergence of proof" of the alleged extermination, but these pictures do not really demonstrate anything at all. Let us look at the more important ones, starting with Number 16 of the series.

"This aerial photograph from August 25, 1944, shows the distinct features of Crematorium II (including the long shadow from the chimney) and the adjacent gas chamber (bottom center, at a right angle to the crematorium). On the roof of the gas chamber, note the four staggered shadows, openings through which the Zyk-

⁷¹ M. Gilbert, *Auschwitz & the Allies. The Politics of Rescue*, Arrow Books Limited, London 1984, p. 338.

⁷² See in this regard my study mentioned previously "Auschwitz – 60 Jahre Propaganda," *op. cit.* (note 17).

lon-B pellets could be poured, as described in eyewitness accounts." (p. 145)

As has already been noted by other authors,⁷³ on the photograph of August 25, 1944, the spots on the roof of Morgue 1 of Crematorium II are some 3 to 4 meters long, those on the roof of Morgue 1 of Crematorium III cover an area of at least 3 square meters each; the alleged introduction chimneys for Zyklon B, however, are claimed to have stood only some 40 to 50 cm⁷⁴ above the concrete surface of the roof. On the other hand, the smokestack of Crematorium II, which was about 16 m high, casts a shadow of about 20 m on the ground; therefore the alleged chimneys for Zyklon B would have cast proportionally long shadows some 60 cm.

But that is not all. All the spots have an axis running north-south, whereas the shadow of the smokestack runs northeast-southwest. Finally, in the air photo taken on May 31, 1944, there is only one spot on the western edge of the roof of Morgue 1 of Crematorium II.⁷⁵

The interpretation of the four spots as Zyklon-B-introduction openings is so inconsistent that one of the best specialists for this aspect among the supporters of the

⁷³ Ernst Gauss, *Vorlesungen über Zeitgeschichte. Strittige Fragen im Kreuzverhör*, Grabert Verlag, Tübingen 1993, pp. 104-107. Jean-Marie Boisdefeu, *La controverse sur l'extermination des Juifs par les Allemands*, Vrij Historisch Onderzoek, Antwerp 1996, Vol. I, pp. 162-165.

⁷⁴ J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz...*, op. cit. (note 43), p. 253.

⁷⁵ Mission: 60 PRS/462 SQ. Exposure 3056. Can. D 1508, 31 May 1944, NA; in this respect, see Chapter 2: "No Holes, No Gas Chamber(s)" of my contribution "The Elusive Holes of Death" in G. Rudolf, C. Mattogno, op. cit. (note 10). It was first published in English in *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (2004), pp. 387-410. The photograph dated May 31, 1944 is shown on p. 318 of G. Rudolf, C. Mattogno, op. cit. (note 10). The aerial photographs are examined starting on p. 291.

reality of the gas chambers, Charles D. Provan, has written:⁷⁶

"No matter what one thinks of the authenticity of the smudgy marks, it is impossible to view them, whether authentic or not, as 'vents.'"

Let us move on to Shermer's and Grobman's Photograph 17, still on p. 145:

"Note two sides of the rectangular underground gas chamber structure that protrudes a few feet above the ground, directly below the chimney of Crematorium II. On the gas chamber roof are four small structures that match the shaded markings in the aerial photographs in figure 16."

Such a "match" exists only in the fantasy of the authors. As Jean-Marie Boisdefeu has shown by means of a diagram, the objects appearing on the roof of the alleged gas chamber are three and not four in number (the fourth was outside its surface) and all three are grouped together in the southern half of the roof, which is in disagreement with the location of the spots in the photograph of August 25, 1944, as well as with the testimonies.⁷⁷ Hence, the three objects are not introduction chimneys for Zyklon B.

Charles D. Provan, too, has come to this conclusion, drawing his own diagram on the photograph with the result that:⁷⁸

"the objects are therefore not poison gas chimneys."

⁷⁶ C.D. Provan, *No Holes? No Holocaust? A Study of the Holes in the Roof of Leichenkeller 1 of Krematorium 2 at Birkenau*, Zimmer Printing, Monongahela, Pa., 2000, p. 13.

⁷⁷ J.-M. Boisdefeu, *op. cit.* (note 73), pp. 166-170.

⁷⁸ C.D. Provan, *op. cit.* (note 76), p. 33; cf. also p. 18.

I have since dealt with this question in a specific article, which demonstrates that the alleged introduction chimneys have never existed and which also refutes, among other things, the alleged discoveries by Daniel Keren, Jamie McCarthy and Harry W. Mazal.⁷⁹

Shermer's Photograph 18 on page 146 shows the unloading of deported Hungarian Jews from a train. Photographs 19 and 20 (pp. 147f.) are enlargements of three air photos taken in rapid succession on August 25, 1944. The two reproductions of Photograph 19 are reversed! A group of persons is moving between BW5a and 5b (on the left) and the two kitchen barracks in front along the line separating the Construction Sectors BIa and BIb of Birkenau (but the authors do not know elementary things like that).

The column moves along the road which ran through the camp's Construction Sector BII in an east-west direction. Therefore they had to have BW 5a and 5b on their right and the kitchens on their left. On the photographs in question, it is the opposite. Therefore they are shown mirror-reversed.

Photograph 20 shows, on three images, three groups of persons walking along the eastern edge of Construction Sector BIa: one group is between Barrack 27 and the camp fence, another group walks along the road between Barracks 24 – 30 (on the right) and 22 – 28 (on the left), a third group is partly walking parallel to the second and partly along the curve to the right between barracks 24 –

⁷⁹ See Chapter 4, "Detailed Study of Crematorium II" of my paper "The Elusive Holes of Death" starting on p. 359 in G. Rudolf, C. Matogno, *op. cit.* (note 10), first published as "The Openings for the Introduction of Zyklon B – Part II: Crematorium II," *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (2004), pp. 420-436.

30. Of course, the authors do not realize this, just as they do not know that the three images are printed the wrong way around with respect to all Birkenau plans, *i.e.* with the crematoria at the bottom and the eastern fence at the top.

All these photographs demonstrate nothing more than the fact that columns of persons were moving around within Birkenau.

Photograph 21 (p. 149) is, however, interpreted by the authors in a more portentous way:

"Finally, figure 21 appears to be a group of people moving toward Crematorium V, offering yet another evidence that indicates the reality of mass murder (see also figure 22)." (p. 146)

We notice immediately that these two images, too, have been printed upside down with respect to the Birkenau plans: Crematoria IV and V appear at the bottom rather than at the top. What is more serious, however, and almost incredible is that the authors confuse Crematorium V with Crematorium IV! It is necessary to turn the book upside down to re-establish the normal orientation with Crematoria IV and V at the top and the "*Effektenlager*" (the so-called *Kanada*) on the left.

Areas enclosed by a rectangle on the two images show a column of people. This column was on the road which separated the "*Effektenlager*" (on the left) from Crematorium IV (on the right), in front of Barracks 2 – 8, to be precise. On the right, the road ran along a copse of birch trees, located to the west of Crematorium V, in which there was a fire-protection reservoir.

Contrary to what the authors think, this photograph proves absolutely nothing with respect to the "reality of

mass murder." If they had gone into the matter a little more deeply, the authors would have known that the so-called Auschwitz Album even shows persons under the trees, near the reservoir.⁸⁰

I have already shown elsewhere that the hypothesis that these people were waiting to be gassed is not in any way more convincing than the one that they were waiting to depart from the camp (as might be shown by the fact that they had with them heavy backpacks, bags, and cooking utensils).⁸¹

In her memoirs, Elisa Springer, who was deported to Auschwitz in early August 1944, describes what happened after they left the train:

"Once we had reached an area with some grass on the edge of a birch-wood, we had to lie down and we stayed there all night, trembling, and in the mud. [...] In the early morning, some SS-men arrived with several detainees in their striped uniforms and ordered us to get up on the double and to leave the copse."

Then Dr. Mengele separated those fit for work from the unfit and the former (among them Elisa Springer) were led to the *Zentralsauna* for a bath and delousing.⁸² The witness does not say that those unfit were "gassed," she only allows it to be understood, but then this tale is part of the basic furniture of this kind of witness statement,

⁸⁰ Anne Freyer, Jean-Claude Pressac (eds.), *L'Album d'Auschwitz*, Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1983, pp. 194, 198-203.

⁸¹ Cf. my article "Die Deportation ungarischer Juden von Mai bis Juli 1944. Eine provisorische Bilanz," *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (2001), pp. 388-389.

⁸² E. Springer, *Il silenzio dei vivi*. Marsilio, Venice 1997, pp. 67-70.

in the same way as the tale of the chimneys spouting flames,⁸³ which is technically impossible.⁸⁴

Figure 22 on p. 150 represents, according to the authors, Crematorium V "with the gas chambers at the far end of the building," whereas it actually shows Crematorium IV, seen from the west. Of course, the claim that the photograph shows gas chambers at all does not result from the image which, as such, does not prove anything.

2.2.9. Interpreting Air Photos

The authors then dedicate a section to "interpreting the air photos" (p. 150), in which they again show an astonishing lack of knowledge regarding even the most elementary facts of Holocaust history. They affirm that, in May of 1944, as a preparation for the deportation to Auschwitz of "half a million Jews" (to be precise, the number of deportees was 437,402 of whom at least 39,000 were deported to places other than Auschwitz⁸⁵), Werner Jothann, "*SS-Obersturmführer* (Lieutenant Colonel⁸⁶)," ordered *inter alia* the installation of "elevators in Crematoria II and III to move the bodies from the gas chamber to the crematoria" (pp. 150f.), which is, however, refuted by their most important source.⁸⁷

⁸³ In this respect cf. my chapter "Una testimone dell'ultima ora: Elisa Springer," in: *Olocausto...*, *op. cit.* (note 17), pp. 138f.

⁸⁴ See on this C. Mattogno, "Flames and Smoke from the Chimneys of Crematoria," *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (2004), pp. 73-78.

⁸⁵ C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 81), p. 387.

⁸⁶ *SS-Obersturmführer* (First Lieutenant, not Lieutenant Colonel!) Werner Jothann was head of the Central Construction Office at Auschwitz. He had succeeded the previous head, *SS-Sturmbannführer* Bischoff, on October 1, 1943.

⁸⁷ Jothann's "*Dringendes Telegramm*" of May 12, 1944, reads: "Installation of the 2 lifts can not [sic!] be done," J.-C. Pressac, *op. cit.* (note 62), p. 89, p. 100.

They claim, furthermore, that the air photos cannot show proof of the alleged extermination for the following reason:

"The undressing, gassing, and cremation were all done inside the crematoria buildings. It was highly unlikely that an Allied plane would have flown over at the same time as smoke was coming out of chimneys or from an open-pit burning." (p. 151, emphasis added)

To refresh the memories of the authors, the official picture of the alleged extermination of the Hungarian Jews, drawn up by one of their principal sources, Franciszek Piper, is the following:⁸⁸

"For example, in the initial stages of the extermination of Hungarian Jews, Crematorium V had to be shut down due to a breakdown of the chimneys. As a result, some bodies were incinerated in Crematorium IV. The remainder was burned at the rate of about 5,000 corpses in 24 hours in the incineration pits of bunker 2, which was reactivated in the spring of 1944."

The witnesses' statements, though, are even more devastating. During the deportation phase of the Hungarian Jews there existed in the north yard of Crematorium V five "cremation trenches" according to Tauber⁸⁹ and Müller (the latter gives the dimensions of two of them as 40-50×8 m),⁹⁰ three trenches according to Bendel (12×6 m),⁹¹ whereas for Nyiszli no such trenches ever existed.

⁸⁸ F. Piper, "Gas Chambers and Crematoria," in: I. Gutman, M. Berenbaum (eds.), *Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington/Indianapolis 1994, p. 173.

⁸⁹ J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz...*, *op. cit.* (note 43), p. 500.

⁹⁰ F. Müller, *Sonderbehandlung. Drei Jahre in den Krematorien und Gaskammern von Auschwitz*, Verlag Steinhausen, Munich 1979, p. 207 and 211.

⁹¹ Raymond Philips (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 16), p. 131.

The so-called "Bunker 2" had four gas chambers and four cremation trenches for Müller,⁹² whereas Nyiszli⁹³ had no gas chambers but only two cremation trenches some 50 × 6 m, in which 5,600 to 6,000 corpses were burned each day. Again, we have here an excellent example of converging evidence!⁹⁴

To sum up, during the period in question there should have existed (and been visible on the air photos) three or four huge "cremation trenches" in the north yard of Crematorium V and 2 or 4 trenches in the area of the so-called "Bunker 2" (outside the camp, at some 200 m to the west of the *Zentralsauna*).

The authors tell us that they addressed themselves "to Dr. Nevin Briant, supervisor of Cartographic Applications and Image Processing Applications at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California (operated by the California Institute of Technology)" and had him analyze the air photos of Birkenau "by digital technology," adding:

"The photographic negatives were converted to digital data in the computer, then enhanced with software programs used by NASA for aerial and satellite imaging."
(p. 143)

However, in spite of all this sophisticated technology, the authors say nothing about the presence of *mass* "cremation trenches" in the air photos, whereas they did

⁹² F. Müller, *op. cit.* (note 90), p. 231.

⁹³ M. Nyiszli, *Auschwitz...*, *op. cit.* (note 20), pp. 68-71.

⁹⁴ The actual divergence of evidence can be gleaned from my studies dedicated to these claimed cremation trenches and the so-called gassing bunkers: C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016; *idem*, *Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016.

devote seven enlargements to proving the presence of columns of marching persons in the camp!

It is obvious that the NASA experts did not find any trace of such trenches, for otherwise the authors would have pounced on such an opportunity to publish enlargements as "converging evidence" for the alleged exterminations carried out at Auschwitz.

Actually, on the photographs of May 31, 1944, a smoking area does indeed appear in the north yard of Crematorium V, but it is *a single* smoking area with a surface of only 40 to 50 square meters!

However, as I have previously demonstrated in the article "Supplementary Response to John C. Zimmerman on his 'Body disposal at Auschwitz'"⁹⁵ already mentioned, if the thesis of the mass extermination of Hungarian Jews were true, there should appear on the photographs of May 31, 1944 – in view of the impossibility of burning the corpses in the crematoria – cremation trenches having a total surface area of some 7,600 square meters, as opposed to the 40-50 m² that can effectively be seen!⁹⁵

From this we can see clearly why the authors have opted for keeping quiet with respect to the "cremation trenches." It is impossible that the minute area with smoke in the yard of Crematorium V should have escaped the attention of the NASA experts. Yet they did not mention it. The photographs of May 31, 1944 not only refute the

⁹⁵ To get an idea of the actual space, fuel and time requirements for outdoor mass cremations based on experiences with cattle carcass incinerations after epidemics, see Heinrich Köchel, "Outdoor Incineration of Livestock Carcasses," *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (2015), pp. 18-35; reprinted in C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations*, *op. cit.* (note 94), pp. 128-140.

testimonies but also the objective reality of the alleged mass extermination of the Hungarian Jews.

As we have shown elsewhere,⁹⁶ if that extermination were true, some 9,500 corpses would have had to be burned *in the open* between May 16 and 31, 1944! The authors, who do not know or act as if they do not know such data, refer to the *Auschwitz Kalendarium* and claim that on May 31 a single convoy of Jews arrived at Auschwitz, of whom only 100 were selected for work while the others were gassed, and comment:

"For this day we do not know how many Jews were killed in the gas chambers, what time they were killed, or if they were cremated that day or the next day." (p. 152)

They forget about the second transport of Hungarian Jews reported in the *Kalendarium*, from which 2,000 deportees were registered and the remainder "murdered in the gas chambers."⁹⁷ They go on to add a totally incredible explanation:

"It is reported that between May 16 and May 31 the SS acquired eighty-eight pounds of gold and white metal from false teeth, so it is possible that bodies were not cremated until after this process was completed, which would have been after May 31 for those arriving that day." (p. 152)

⁹⁶ C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 10), p. 181.

⁹⁷ D. Czech, *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939-1945*. Rowohlt Verlag, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1989, p. 789.

For this, the authors give no source, and that is quite understandable. This item of information stems, in fact, from one of their main sources in which one can read:⁹⁸

“According to a secret report smuggled out of the camp at the start of the extermination of Hungarian Jews in May 1944, the SS took delivery of 40 kg (80 pounds) of gold and ‘white metal’ (probably platinum).”

Hence, it is an arbitrary conclusion on the part of the authors that the alleged booty of precious metal (for which there exists no document) was brought in “between May 16 and May 31.” If they had checked their source in accordance with their methodic decalogue, they would have noticed that the report in question is dated June 15, 1944, and refers to the period of May 25 to June 15, 1944.⁹⁹

Thus, the trickery of the authors fails to impress us. But even assuming that the story of the teeth were true and that the period were the one indicated by the authors, how could anyone seriously deduce from the extraction of the teeth that the corpses were not burned until May 31? With what distorted logic can anyone believe that the corpses were not burned promptly after the teeth had been removed, which is, after all, exactly what orthodox historiography claims to have been the case?¹⁰⁰ In the face of such logic, the authors’ injunction to use “the accepted rules of reason” rings decidedly hollow.

According to the documents regarding the deportation of the Hungarian Jews, 33,187 of them were deported

⁹⁸ A. Strzelecki, “The Plunder of Victims and Their Corpses,” in: I. Gutman, M. Berenbaum (eds.), *op. cit.* (note 88), p. 258.

⁹⁹ Sprawozdanie okresowe /od 25 V 1944 – 15 VI 1944/. APMO, D-RO/91, Vol. VII, p. 446.

¹⁰⁰ Cf. e.g. F. Piper, *op. cit.* (note 88), p. 173.

between May 28 and 31. This figure is the difference between the 217,236 deported up to May 31¹⁰¹ and the 184,049 deported up to May 28.¹⁰²

As I have shown elsewhere,¹⁰³ there are two possibilities for the arrivals at Auschwitz on the days that concern us here: either 12,900 Jews, in round figures, arrived on May 30 and 9,050 arrived on the 31st, or vice versa. In the case more favorable to the authors, we have 9,050 arrivals for May 31, with some 8,200 ($= 9,050 \times 0.91$) gassed and burned.

As the theoretical maximum capacity of the Birkenau crematoria (assuming that baby bodies were cremated as well) stood at 1,040 corpses in 24 hours,¹⁰⁴ it follows that on May 31, some 7,150 corpses would have been burned in the open air. On May 30, about 11,700 ($= 12,900 \times 0.91$) Jews are claimed to have been murdered, with about 10,700 of them burned in the open air.

To burn the average daily number of corpses, 9,500, by applying Filip Müller's absurd method,¹⁰⁵ one would have needed an area of about ($9,500 \times 320 \div 1,200 =$) roughly 2,500 square meters!

Looking once more at the photograph of May 31, 1944, if the story of the extermination of the Hungarian Jews were true, the image should show the following *permanent* elements:

¹⁰¹ NG-5623.

¹⁰² T-1163 (Document 1319 of the Israeli police).

¹⁰³ C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz: Holocaust Revisionist Jean-Claude Pressac. The "Gassed" People of Auschwitz: Pressac's New Revisions*, Granata, Palos Verdes 1995, pp. 16f.; also in *Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations*, *op. cit.* (note 94), pp. 57-59.

¹⁰⁴ C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 37), p. 398.

¹⁰⁵ I discussed them in detail in C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 10), pp. 176-181.

- at least 2,500 square meters of “cremation trenches”
- at least 5,000 cubic meters of earth removed during the digging of the trenches¹⁰⁶
- at least 1,800 tons¹⁰⁷ of wood for the corpses to be burned on May 31, without counting the reserve for the following days.

But what do these photographs actually show? If we follow the authors, they show only columns of people marching in the camp! Beyond that, there is only the “smoking gun” of an area 40 – 50 m² in size, which they prefer not to mention.

This tiny area is 50 times smaller than what would have been needed according to the false statements of the witnesses, and over 180 times smaller than what would really have been required for burning such an enormous quantity of corpses in the open air!

Here we have, then, another good example of “converging evidence” *against* mass extermination, about which the authors preferred to remain silent.

Let us read on. On p. 159, the authors present a photograph showing a section of the roof, made of reinforced concrete, of Morgue 1 (the alleged homicidal gas chamber) of Crematorium II at Birkenau, saying:

“The extant hole in what remains of the gas chamber may be one of the openings through which the SS guards poured Zyklon-B gas pellets.”

¹⁰⁶ Actually, the volume would be higher because excavated earth increases in volume by about 25 percent. G. Colombo, *Manuale dell'ingegnere*, Hoepli, Milan 1916, p. 190.

¹⁰⁷ Based on about 200 kg per corpse. Cf. the study on the alleged mass cremation at Treblinka in: C. Mattogno, J. Graf, *Treblinka*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2004, pp. 145-153, in particular pp. 151f.

Actually, as I have demonstrated in two specific studies of this aspect, this hole has nothing to do with the alleged Zyklon-B introduction openings, *which never existed*.²⁵

2.2.10. Himmler's Visit to Auschwitz

I will conclude this section with another one of those false "convergent proofs," which the authors have asserted:

"Gassings began in 1941, and Himmler witnessed his first gassing on July 18, 1942." (p. 150)

Here we have another classic example of incestuous sources! The claim that Himmler witnessed a homicidal gassing at Auschwitz on July 18, 1942, is based solely on Rudolf Höss's "testimony," and we have already seen how it was extorted from him and what value it has.

Even though the authors require of revisionist historians a scrupulous verification of the sources and the search for evidence against their own theses, and rightly so, in this case, much like most others, neither they nor any other orthodox historian has ever gone to the trouble of verifying Höss's assertion: he said something useful for the common cause of the Holocaust, thus everyone is happy.

There exist, however, several documents – starting with Himmler's own diary – which allow us to check the truth. And the truth is that Himmler not only did not witness any homicidal gassing, but could not even have done so, because the schedule of his visit to Auschwitz is in absolute disagreement with any schedule for the arri-

val of Jewish transports at Auschwitz and alleged homicidal gassings!¹⁰⁸

2.3. Gas Chambers at Majdanek

The authors dedicate a section to "the contingent history of Majdanek" (pp. 161f.), in which they deal with the alleged homicidal gas chambers of this camp. Of course, they completely ignore the study on Majdanek which Jürgen Graf and I have written together¹⁰⁹ and in which we have devoted a long chapter¹¹⁰ – since 2000 also available in English¹¹¹ – to this topic, demonstrating on the basis of documents that the alleged gas chambers were planned and built as a "disinfestation installation using the hydrogen-cyanide disinfestation system" (*Entwesungsanlage nach dem System der Blausäure-Entwesung*)¹¹² and that they were never used as homicidal gas chambers.¹¹³

Without a precise knowledge of the installations it may not be possible to understand the arguments of the authors and my replies, hence I shall first set out the essential data for the alleged gas chambers at Majdanek on the basis of the Polish-Soviet expertise dated August 4-23, 1944:

¹⁰⁸ In this respect, C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 19), pp. 16-25 ("The Himmler Visit to Auschwitz") and the pertinent documents on pp. 118-122.

¹⁰⁹ J. Graf, C. Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Majdanek*, 3rd ed., The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2012; the first German edition appeared in 1998 (*KL Majdanek. Eine historische und technische Studie*, Castle Hill Publishers, Hastings 1998; 2nd ed. 2004).

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Chapter VI, "The Gas Chambers," pp. 117-158.

¹¹¹ C. Mattogno, "The Gas Chambers of Majdanek," in: G. Rudolf (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 37), pp. 413-434.

¹¹² J. Graf, C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 109), Chapter VI.2, "Design, Construction and Purpose of the Gas Chambers," pp. 126-136.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, Chapter VI.3, "Using the Gas Chambers to Kill Human Beings," pp. 136-153.

#	Location and designation	Dimensions	m ²
I	Barrack 41, located in SE	4.50 m × 3.80 m	17.1
II	Barrack 41, located in NE	4.50 m × 3.80 m	17.1
III	Barrack 41, delousing chamber in W	9.27 m × 3.80 m	35.2
IV	Barrack 4, gas chamber, adjacent to shower room		107.7
V	Barrack 28, drying room	11.75 m × 6 m	70.5
VI	Barrack 28, drying room	11.75 m × 6 m	70.5
VII	Crematorium, housed between mortuary and autopsy room	6.10 m × 5.62 m	34.9

Chamber VII was located in the crematorium. Jean-Claude Pressac has written in this respect that the assistant director of the Museum had told him that this gas chamber "was used very little, really very little." According to the French historian this "means, plainly speaking, that it was not used at all."¹¹⁴

In order to make people believe that this was indeed a homicidal gas chamber, the Poles had chopped a rough rectangular opening in the ceiling without any closure and even without cutting the steel reinforcement bars of the concrete!¹¹⁵

The authors leave that room aside and start their journey with the two rooms of Barrack 28 (Chambers V and VI), writing:

"The first two gas chambers, which apparently used both Zyklon-B and carbon monoxide, were built in the

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 137. The quotation is taken from the article by J.-C. Pressac, "Les carences et incohérences du rapport Leuchter," in: *Journal J*, December 1988, p. IX (www.phdn.org/negation/pressac-leuchter.html).

¹¹⁵ J. Graf, C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 109), Photograph XXI on p. 345.

middle of the camp, near a laundry and crematorium, and housed in a wooden shack." (p. 162)

The information is taken from Pressac's article mentioned above. However, its author arrived at a quite different conclusion:¹¹⁴

"Probably these two improvised gas chambers served to delouse articles of clothing with Zyklon B (HCN). The facility's proximity to the Laundry is another argument in support of this interpretation."



*Michael Shermer*¹¹⁶

The authors then quote an "analysis" by the historian Michael Tregenza who affirms that these chambers "used both HCN [Zyklon-B] and CO [carbon monoxide] gas, although this has not been officially confirmed," but concludes that "[c]urrent theory, however, tends to favor these chambers as disinfection facilities only [...]" (p. 162)

The authors comment:

"But this theory does not explain the use of carbon monoxide, which is useless against lice. Its only plausible use is against human beings." (p. 162)

In fact, there is no document and no witness statement on the use of those two rooms for homicidal purposes. According to the witnesses, executions were carried out

¹¹⁶ www.ntskeptics.org/2002/2002december/shermergeivett.jpg

by striking the victims in the back of the neck with an iron bar in a suitable room of the crematorium.

On the other hand, according to orthodox Holocaust historians, carbon monoxide was never used in Chambers V and VI, but only Zyklon B. In the most complete exterminationist work on the Majdanek camp, Czeslaw Rajca, who deals with the "direct extermination" of the detainees, devotes a single line (!) to Chambers V and VI, claiming that prior to October of 1941 "the detainees were murdered with Zyklon B in a gas chamber made of wood, which was located near the bath [actually it was the laundry]." ¹¹⁷

Even though a Polish-Soviet Investigative Commission had concluded that this room in Barrack 28 served as a drying room for the laundry nearby, this commission invented the story of homicidal gassings in this room by concluding that "in reality" the two rooms were homicidal gas chambers because of the presence of two ventilation chimneys with lids on the roof for the removal of the warm air! The two chimneys immediately became Zyklon B introduction openings, as is shown by the legend of the well-known photograph of a Soviet soldier in front of one of them holding the lid in his hand. ¹¹⁸

Shermer and Grobman admit that Chamber IV, which was located in the barrack presently labeled "*Bad und Desinfektion*," was not a homicidal gas chamber:

"The original block measures 9.2 meters by 3.62 meters by 2.05 meters high. Casual inspection of the large gas chamber room shows that its use was for delousing clothing and blankets, not for mass extermination, since

¹¹⁷ Cz. Rajca, "Eksterminacja bezpośrednia," in: T. Mencil (ed.), *Majdanek 1941-1944*, Wydawnictwo Lubelskie, Lublin 1991, p. 270.

¹¹⁸ J. Graf, C. Mattocono, *op. cit.* (note 109), Photograph X on p. 339.

the doors to it open in, they do not (and cannot) lock, and there is a large glass window (about 30 by 60 centimeters, or 1 by 2 feet) that could easily be broken. The window frame appears to be original, since the wood from which it is constructed is saturated with blue Zyklon-B stains (as is the rest of the room)." (p. 162)

However, as late as 1997, a sign in five languages in this room asserted:¹¹⁹

"Eksperimental [sic] gas chamber for exterminating prisoners with cyclone B thrown into the chamber through holes in the ceiling."

If a "casual inspection" is enough to convince anyone that this room was never used as a homicidal gas chamber, why has it been bandied about for decades as a homicidal gas chamber?

Furthermore, the arguments used by the authors had already been expounded by me – in a much more-cogent way – in 1998. In the study of Majdanek mentioned above, I had in fact published the plans and documents concerning the gas chambers and explained the results of an on-site inspection, including the fact that the window frame showed traces of Iron Blue.¹²⁰ Being that of a "negationist," my demonstration was completely ignored, obviously, whereas the explanations of the authors – superficial and partly erroneous as they are¹²¹ – will no doubt be accepted as God's truth.

¹¹⁹ Sign seen and photographed by me in June of 1997.

¹²⁰ J. Graf, C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 109), pp. 147-151.

¹²¹ Only one of the two doors closed towards the inside (the one on the south side), furthermore, as I have already noted, the gas-tight doors did not have "locks" but sealing dogs (each door of Chamber IV had three of those); cf. *ibid.*, pp. 342f.; cf. the color photographs outside of the text in the first two editions of our book *Concentration Camp Majdanek*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, Ill., 2003/2004.

Thus, only Chambers I, II, and III of the installation to the east of barrack "*Bad und Desinfektion*" remain as potential homicidal gas chambers. The authors say:

"The SS then built the two smaller concrete gas chambers with iron doors (in the back of the building and at that time separate from the other rooms), and these additions, we believe, were for the express purpose of gassing prisoners. Why else would the SS have built these new rooms that featured peepholes and locking doors, components not found in any delousing chamber? [...] Finally, we know that carbon monoxide was employed in the Bad und Desinfektion I gas chambers, pointing to their use for mass homicide." (p. 163)

A few pages further along, the authors, commenting on Photograph 29 on p. 167 of their book (it is Chamber III, the one on the left, coming from the barrack "*Bad und Desinfektion*"), write the following:

"The latter includes a locking steel door with peephole and gas detector, and the room itself contains floor-to-ceiling Zyklon-B staining."

Speaking of this chamber and its companion, Tregenza notes:

"These two chambers were adapted yet again for use with CO gas, which can only be used for extermination purposes – CO is useless for disinfection purposes, and is fatal only for warm-blooded animals. What we are looking at, then, is a chamber where people, not clothes, were gassed." (p. 165)

So now here we are, at last, in front of two allegedly real homicidal gas chambers! Reality, though, is quite different. Contrary to what the authors purport – who rely on misbegotten sources in this case more than ever, something they always blame others for doing – the installa-

tion in question was planned and built as a disinfection unit.

The original project, of which a later drawing has been preserved – the drawing by the Construction Office of POW Camp Lublin (Majdanek) with the title "*Entwesungsanlage. Bauwerk XII^A*" (disinfection unit, building XIA) dated August 1942 – shows a rectangular block measuring 10.76 m × 8.64 m × 2.45 m housing two disinfection chambers (*Entlausungskammern*) 10 m × 3.75 m × 2 m (height), each with two doors 0.95 by 1.80 meters facing each other in such a way that each of the smaller sides of the building showed two doors placed side by side, 3 meters apart.¹²²

Let us briefly review the beginnings of this unit:¹²²

- May 27, 1942: Office IIB of WVHA requests a disinfection facility for the Lublin garment works.
- June 19, 1942: Chief of the Central Construction Inspectorate of the SS-WVHA, *SS-Sturmbannführer* Lenzer, passes on to the Construction Inspectorate of the Waffen-SS and Police Government General (occupied Poland) the request mentioned above, "for the construction of a disinfection facility using the disinfection system with hydrogen cyanide."
- July 10, 1942: The head of Central Construction Office sends on to Construction Inspectorate of the Waffen-SS and Police Government General the administrative documents concerning "disinfection facility."
- July 10, 1942: The "explanatory report for the construction of a disinfection facility for the Lublin fur and garment workshop" is drawn up.

¹²² The plan is reproduced in: J. Graf, C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 109), Document 31, p. 322.

- July 10, 1942: The “cost estimate for the construction of a disinfestation barracks for the Lublin fur and garment workshop” is drawn up.
- August 1942: Drawing for “POW Camp Lublin. Disinfestation facility. Building XIIA” is executed.
- September 11, 1942: Central Construction Office places an order for two “hot air heaters” with the company Theodor Klein for the “disinfestation facility.”
- October 22, 1942: The list of buildings finished contains the entry “construction of a disinfestation facility” for the Lublin fur and garment workshop.

Later on, the chamber on the east side (to the right, coming from the *Bad und Desinfektion I* barrack) was divided up by means of a central partition.

No document and no account from a witness indicates that this unit was used for a homicidal purpose.

Elsewhere I have shown images and explained the operation of the closures of those doors.¹²³ The presence of a peephole in the doors does not prove anything, because the doors of the disinfestation cells were routinely equipped with peepholes.

When they speak of an alleged “gas detector” in one of the doors(!),¹²⁴ the authors show all their tragic ignorance

¹²³ Cf. the color photographs of the doors of these rooms in my article “Auschwitz: The Samuel Crowell Bomb Shelter Thesis: A Historically Unfounded Hypothesis,” online: www.vho.org/GB/c/CM/Crowell-final-eng.html.

¹²⁴ The gas-testing device for Zyklon B residues, called *Gasrest-Nachweisgerät für Zyklon B* was a chemical apparatus using chemicals and single-use paper indicators (similar to litmus paper). The description and a photograph of such a device are given in my study “Auschwitz: The End of a Legend,” in: G. Rudolf (ed.), *Auschwitz: Plain Facts*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016, pp. 180f.

in matters of disinfestation (and alleged homicidal gas chambers). The door in question (their photograph on p. 167) has actually two closure levers on the left, one near the top, one near the bottom, and a handle in the middle, a hole for a thermometer in the center, a peephole (below the hole) and a metal plate at bottom right.¹²⁵

But what about the carbon-monoxide unit? Let us underline, first of all, that no official historian has ever explained why the SS in the camp, which had at its disposal two alleged homicidal gas chambers using Zyklon B with air heaters, would have split Chamber II in two, using only the first room (of some 17 m²) as a gas chamber with carbon monoxide and equipping Chamber I, which worked with Zyklon B, also with a carbon-monoxide unit – and all this in a camp which never ran low on Zyklon B. The documentation concerning the supply of Zyklon B is complete; the camp received a total of 6,961 kg of this product.¹²⁶

There is, however, another much more-cogent argument: there is no evidence that the pipes in the two rooms mentioned above were used for the introduction of carbon monoxide. Two steel cylinders in an adjoining room are the only "proof" in this respect. A sign in five languages tells us that

"from here, the supply of carbon monoxide to two chambers was regulated."

and 208; see also my paper "The 'Gas Testers' of Auschwitz" in *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2004), pp. 140-154.

¹²⁵ I inspected and photographed the door in 1997. A color photograph is reproduced in *op. cit.* (note 123), Fig. 8 (and 9, an enlargement).

¹²⁶ J. Graf, C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 109), Chapter VIII, "Zyklon B Deliveries to the Concentration Camp Majdanek," pp. 191-206. Cf. in particular the summary table on p. 202.

But what proof is there that the two cylinders actually contained carbon monoxide? None. On the two cylinders preserved to this day we actually can still read the following engraved inscription:¹²⁷

“Dr. Pater Victoria Kohlensäurefabrik Nussdorf Nr 6196 Full. 10 kg [illegible] und Fluid Warszawa Kohlen-säure [illegible] Fluid Warszawa Lukowski. Pleschen 10,1 kg CO₂ gepr.”

These two cylinders therefore did not contain carbon monoxide (*i.e.* CO) but **carbon dioxide** (*Kohlensäure*, CO₂) which, as most know, is not a toxic gas.

Of course, neither the authors, nor their source, Tregenza, nor any other official historian has ever gone into this minor detail, which is certainly not irrelevant. Instead, quoting each other in an incestuous way, they have continued to wrongly tell the world that the two cylinders contained toxic carbon monoxide!

On p. 128, Shermer and Grobman present a “Table I” which lists the “Estimated Jewish Losses at the Extermination Camps”. The entry for the Majdanek Camp for the years 1942 to 1944 is 60,000 victims, allegedly killed with “Zyklon B and carbon monoxide.”

It should be well-known by now that in 2005 Tomasz Kranz, at that time research director at the Majdanek Museum, reduced the officially acknowledged number of *all* victims for that camp from 235,000 – as claimed in 1992 by Czesław Rajca, who in turn had reduced the previous number of 360,000 as claimed by Zdzisław

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 143. On-site inspection by the author and confirming letter from the director of the archive of the Museum of Majdanek sent to the author on January 30, 1998.

Łukaszkiewicz – to merely 78,000.¹²⁸ In his contribution “Massentötungen durch Giftgase im Konzentrationslager Majdanek” (Mass Killing in the Majdanek Concentration Camp), Kranz wrote:¹²⁹

“The sources do not allow us to determine exactly how many of the almost 80,000 victims of this camp were murdered in the gas chambers. We only have the statement by Ruppert, who estimated the number of people gassed during the last quarter of 1942 to have been some 500 to 600 detainees per week and the number of Warsaw Jews murdered in the spring of 1943 to have been 4,000 to 5,000 persons.”

Hence all we know about those allegedly gassed at Majdanek originates from what SS-*Obersturmführer* Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert, during the war head of the technical department at the Majdanek Camp, declared in his affidavit of August 6, 1945 (Nuremberg Document NO-1903). The figure of 60,000 Jewish victims is therefore even less substantiated.

¹²⁸ Tomasz Kranz, “Ewidencja zgonów i śmiertelność więźniów KL Lublin,” *Zeszyty Majdanek*, Vol. XXIII (2005), pp. 7-53. German: *idem*, *Zur Erfassung der Häftlingssterblichkeit im Konzentrationslager Lublin*, Państwowe Muzeum na Majdanku, Lublin 2007, pp. 61f.

¹²⁹ Günter Morsch, Bertrand Perz (eds.), *Neue Studien zu nationalsozialistischen Massentötungen durch Giftgas: Historische Bedeutung, technische Entwicklung, revisionistische Leugnung*, Metropol, Berlin 2011, p. 227.

2.4. Gas Chamber at Mauthausen

The authors then address gas chambers at Mauthausen. Let us look at the "converging evidence" they have selected.

At the present time, the room measures 3.59 by 3.87 meters or 13.89 m² and is 2.42 m high.¹³⁰ It is equipped with

- two metal doors, gas-tight, with peephole
- a water pipe with 16 shower heads
- a water outlet in the floor with metal grid
- a radiator consisting of 5 horizontal tubes
- a wall tiled some 1.5 m high all around
- a metal plate which closes a round opening in the ceiling.

The authors qualify the room as a "camouflaged shower" (p. 168) and speak of "fake showerheads" (p. 172), which is wrong because the showers are real and were operational. The water on the floor went out by way of a proper drain. Their assertion is based not on the shower installation in the room but on a simple deduction:

"It makes little sense to argue (as deniers do) that the adjoining gas chamber (figure 32) was either a shower room or a delousing chamber. First, a shower and delousing chamber already existed at the front of the camp (where we would expect to find them); second, why would the Nazis have placed either a delousing room or a shower room next to a dissection room and crematorium?" (p. 172)

Thus, in the strange logic of the authors, because there already was a shower installation near the entrance into the camp, no showers could have been installed any-

¹³⁰ On-site measurements by the author.

where else! Along the same lines, one could argue that, because with buildings BW 5a and 5b there already existed two shower rooms at Birkenau (which are actually nowhere near "the front of the camp"), the 50 showers in the *Zentralsauna* had to be fake!

The same goes, obviously, for the "delousing chamber." In this case the deductions of the authors make even less sense, because what they call, rightly, a "delousing chamber," and show in a photograph on p. 169, is really an autoclave which, as its name *Dampf-Desinfektionsapparat* (steam disinfection apparatus) clearly says, worked with *steam* and not with Zyklon B. Therefore the existence of this type of device precludes even less the possibility of a *Zyklon B disinfection unit* elsewhere in the camp. This is yet another example of how the authors apply the "accepted rules of reason"!

The authors then turn their attention to the radiator, the tubes of which are similar to those that exist "in an office at Auschwitz" (p. 171f.) and state:

"The pipes in the gas chamber appear to have been installed to heat the room to hasten the rapid evaporation of the hydrocyanic acid from the Zyklon-B pellets." (p. 172)

The sources they mention in note 85 on p. 277 are the classic work by Hans Maršálek concerning Mauthausen (they give his name as J. Marszalek, confusing him with Józef Marszalek, the Polish author of a book on Majdanek!) plus five more titles on Majdanek – but here we are dealing with the gas chambers at Mauthausen!

Of course, the reference to the book by Maršálek does not give the page number, as usual, just to make it difficult for curious readers who might want to check if what

they say is correct. And in fact, what they write is not what is in the source. In it we read:¹³¹

"In this room [the room next to the gas chamber] there was a table, a gas mask and a gas introduction device connected to the gas chamber by means of a tube. The hot brick was put into the gas introduction device, its function was to speed up the transformation of the crystals [sic] of Zyklon B into liquid gas [in flüssiges Gas]."

In a little book dedicated to the alleged homicidal gasings at Mauthausen, Hans Maršálek has explained in detail how the gas chamber is supposed to have worked: In the room next to it, there was a device for the introduction of the gas (a kind of metal box with a gas-tight lid) hooked up to a tube leading into the gas chamber, one meter long with a slot, 80 cm long and 1/2 cm wide.

The SS would put a brick into the muffle of the nearby crematorium, and when it was red hot, they placed it on the bottom of the gas introduction device, sprinkled the contents of a can of Zyklon B on it and closed the lid.¹³²

In that way, the hydrogen cyanide allegedly evaporated immediately and the vapors entered the gas chamber through the slotted tube. After the alleged gassing, the gas mixture was supposedly removed by means of a ceiling fan in a corner of the room.

However, since mixtures of hydrogen cyanide and air with more than 6 vol.% of hydrogen cyanide are explosive, Zyklon B spread directly onto a red-hot brick

¹³¹ H. Maršálek, *Die Geschichte des Konzentrationslagers Mauthausen. Dokumentation*, Österreichische Lagergemeinschaft Mauthausen, Vienna 1980, p. 211.

¹³² H. Maršálek, *Die Vergasungsaktionen im Konzentrationslager Mauthausen*, Österreichische Lagergemeinschaft Mauthausen, Vienna 1988, p. 10.

would have led to an explosion of the device, not to a successful gassing.

Hence, the radiator had no function for the alleged homicidal use of the gas chamber – but then why was it there at all? And why were there operational showers?

As I have shown elsewhere,¹³³ the Mauthausen gas chamber could not have operated in the way described. Actually, it was initially a disinfection chamber using hydrogen cyanide equipped with a *Degeesch* air-circulation device suitable for this room and identical to the one in the disinfection plant (and alleged gas chamber) at Sachsenhausen, which also possessed real showers. Hence, both gas chambers could also be used as showers.

The authors then ask with feigned ingenuousness, "why would the Nazis have placed either a delousing room or a shower room next to a dissection room and crematorium?" (p. 172). Precisely for the hygiene of the personnel assigned to handling the corpses! Actually, between the alleged gas chamber and the furnace room there was a mortuary with a refrigeration unit and a dissecting room. After all, these workers handled the corpses of detainees, many of whom had died from contagious diseases. So they would have needed to take showers more quickly and frequently than anyone else. And that also went for the disinfection of their clothes. Needless to say that the disinfection unit also served the rest of the camp.

The authors then have the audacity to conclude:

¹³³ C. Mattogno, "KL Sachsenhausen: Stärkemeldungen und 'Vernichtungsaktionen' 1940 bis 1945," in: *Vierteljahresshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (2003), pp. 173-185.

"All the evidence from these various sources points to this macabre conclusion"! (p. 172)

and add:

"It is not enough for deniers to concoct an alternative explanation that amounts to nothing more than denying each piece of freestanding evidence. They must proffer a theory that not only explains all of the evidence but does so in a manner superior to the present theory. This they have not done. Our conclusion stands on this bed-rock of scientific history." (p. 172)

This is exactly what I have done in this chapter, demonstrating on the one hand the total factual inconsistency of the theories proposed by the authors, and re-establishing on the other hand the historical truth on the basis of documents.

3. "Convergent Documentary Evidence" of the Holocaust

3.1. The Definition of the "Holocaust"

If we want to express correctly the theses of revisionism, then we must, first of all, give a correct definition of the "Holocaust." In this respect, the authors write:

"When historians talk about the 'Holocaust', what they mean on the most general level is that about six million Jews were killed in an intentional and systematic fashion by the Nazis using a number of different means, including gas chambers. According to this widely accepted definition of the Holocaust, so-called Holocaust revisionists are in effect denying the Holocaust, since they deny its three key components – the killing of six million, gas chambers, and intentionality." (p. XV)

This definition is acceptable, with the restriction that the essential factors are the gas chambers and the intentionality, that is, the planned and systematic assassination of Jews as such. The numerical aspect is less relevant because – as a principle – the six million do not demonstrate the reality of a planned extermination carried out in gas chambers. As the authors correctly say, but with a different import,

"whether it is five or six million is central to the victims, but from the point of view of whether the Holocaust took place it is irrelevant." (p. 174)

What counts is not the number of victims but whether they were killed according to a governmental plan in-

volving mass extermination in gas chambers. I will come back to this question in Section 3.4.

3.2. The Liberation of the Camps

However, the authors then go on and act as if they had forgotten their definition and toss into the kettle of the Holocaust anything they can put their hands on.

Thus, on p. 173, after having reported G.M. Gilbert's description of the "Nazi leaders' reactions to a film of concentration camps liberated by Americans," they declare:

"This raw description at the Nuremberg trials of some Nazi leaders' shock and horror at the scope and scale of the Holocaust gives us some indication of just how far beyond belief the mass murder was even to the perpetrators."

Hence, the situation prevailing in Germany in the spring of 1945, when the country was in utter chaos, when epidemics ravaged the camps and decimated the inmate population, becomes a "proof" of the Holocaust, a "proof" of an *intentional* "mass extermination."

The lack of foundation of this argument and the bad faith of those who expound it are all too evident. It is well known that in the western concentration camps the peaks of mortality among the detainees were tragically reached *after* the end of the alleged mass extermination program.

For example, at Buchenwald, of the 32,878 deaths among the detainees registered in the camp hospital, a solid 12,595 occurred in 1945, over a period of three

months and a half, as compared to 20,283 in the preceding six years,¹³⁴ at Dachau, there were 27,839 deaths with 15,384 in the first five months of 1945 and 12,455 in the five years prior to that,¹³⁵ at Mauthausen, out of the 86,024 deaths registered, 36,043 took place between January and May 1945 and 49,981 during the preceding seven years,¹³⁶ and at Sachsenhausen, with 19,900 deaths, 4,821 of them occurred in the four months of 1945 and 15,079 during the five earlier years.¹³³

If we follow the official line of thought, then the alleged order given by Himmler putting an end to the extermination of Jews was said to have been issued in October of 1944, as is well-known,¹³⁷ so that, in practice, the detainees started dying by the masses after the end of mass exterminations.

3.3. The Einsatzgruppen

Just as unfounded is the thesis of the authors that "the *Einsatzgruppen* prove the Holocaust happened" (p. 182). Actually, the shootings carried out by the *Einsatzgruppen* do not at all prove the existence of an extermination plan, nor are they denied as such by the revisionists.

With respect to the first point, the concomitant policy of the National Socialists with respect to the Jews in the West excludes that the *Einsatzgruppen* were following a general order to exterminate Jews as such. Christopher

¹³⁴ 1937 and 1940-1944. Internationales Lagerkomitee Buchenwald (ed.), *Konzentrationslager Buchenwald. Bericht des internationalen Lagerkomitees Buchenwald*, Thüringer Volksverlag, Weimar undated (1945), pp. 84f.

¹³⁵ J. Neuhäusler, *Wie war das im KZ Dachau?*, Karmel Heilig Blut Dachau, Munich 1981, p. 27.

¹³⁶ H. Maršálek, *op. cit.* (note 131), pp. 156-158.

¹³⁷ IMT document PS-3762; IMT, vol. XXXII, p. 68.

R. Browning, writing on the alleged order to exterminate all Russian Jews, has this to say concerning the matter:¹³⁸

"However, Nazi policy towards the Jews was not immediately changed by it. One went on to talk about emigration, expulsion and plans for a future resettlement."

Emigration of Western Jews was actually prohibited only on October 23, 1941,¹³⁹ and, as we shall see later, the Wannsee conference was convened for December 9, 1941,¹⁴⁰ precisely to inform the cognizant authorities of this fact and of its implications.

Let us move on to the second point. What revisionism objects to is

- a) that the *Einsatzgruppen* had the order to exterminate the Jews because they were Jews, and
- b) the number of those shot.

In a study of Treblinka, which Jürgen Graf and I wrote together, I have brought forward valid arguments in support of these two arguments.¹⁴¹ For example, the NS document "*Braune Mappe*" (June 1941) is explicit that *Sonjetjuden* (bolshevist Jews) were to be shot, but not the rest of the Jewish population, which was to be moved to ghettos. And the section "Directive for the treatment of the Jewish question" in this document opens with the following lines:¹⁴²

¹³⁸ C.R. Browning, "La décision concernant la solution finale," in: Colloque de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (ed.), *L'Allemagne nazie et le génocide juif*, Gallimard-Le Seuil, Paris 1985, p. 198.

¹³⁹ T-394 (document 1209 of the Israeli police)

¹⁴⁰ PS-709; NG-2586-F.

¹⁴¹ C. Mattogno, J. Graf, *Treblinka*, *op. cit.* (note 107), Chapter VII, pp. 203-231.

¹⁴² "*Richtlinien für die Führung der Wirtschaft in den besetzten Ostgebieten*" (Grüne Mappe), Berlin, September 1942. EC-347. IMT, vol. XXXVI, p. 348.

"All measures concerning the Jewish question in the eastern territories will be handled on the basis that the Jewish question in general will be solved after the war for Europe as a whole."

In the study mentioned above, I have moreover expounded a number of points proving the unacceptability of the figures quoted in the *Einsatzgruppen* reports. For example, in the summary of the activity of *Einsatzgruppe A* (October 16, 1941, to January 31, 1942) the number of Jews present in Latvia at the arrival of the German troops is 70,000, but the number of Jews shot is reported as being 71,184! Furthermore, another 3,750 Jews were alive in work camps. In Lithuania, there were 153,743 Jews, of which 136,421 were allegedly shot, whereas 34,500 were taken to the ghettos at Kaunas, Wilna, and Schaulen, but the total of those two figures is 170,921 Jews!

The 34,500 Jews in the ghettos – according to this report – were persons fit for work (all others having been shot), but according to the census carried out in May of 1942, there were 14,545 Jews in the Wilna ghetto; their names (complete with date of birth, profession, and address) have been published by the Jewish Museum at Vilnius. This source shows that out of the 14,545 Jews listed, some 3,693 (25.4% of the total) were children. Had they come back to life?

The Activity and Situation Report No. 6 of the *Einsatzgruppen* for the period of October 1-31, 1941 mentions the shooting of 33,771 Jews at Kiev (Babi Yar) on September 29 and 30, but such a massacre never took place, and the story of its gigantic pyres is completely false. The only "proof" that the Soviets found on the site was a pair of worn-out shoes and some rags, which they dili-

gently took pictures of, and in their Babi Yar album they claimed about them:¹⁴³

"Remains of shoes and clothing of the Soviet citizens shot by the Germans at Babi Yar"!

Let us not say anything about the ephemeral "Action 1005," which the authors talk about on p. 107, that is to say, the alleged unearthing and burning of the corpses from the mass graves under the direction of Paul Blobel. In spite of the enormous activity (to put it mildly) – 2,100,000 corpses unearthed from thousands of mass graves and burned in hundreds of places spread out across a territory of more than 1,200,000 square kilometers over thirteen months – there is neither documentary nor material evidence!

3.4. The Six Million

In the section "How many Jews died and how we know" (p. 174), the authors bring forward the hollow and deceptive argument of the six million:

"To challenge the deniers we can begin with a simple question: If six million Jews did not die, where did they all go?" (pp. 174f.)

But whether or not six million Jews did in fact disappear, this is exactly what the fuss is all about.

With this in mind, the authors mainly rely on the affidavit of Wilhelm Höttl of November 26, 1945, about which we have already spoken and in which Höttl stated that Eichmann had told him that the number of Jews killed "must have been greater than six million" (p. 175).

¹⁴³ This photo is reproduced in the appendix to my book *Olocausto: diletanti nel web*, *op. cit.* (note 29).

However, an assertion based on mere hearsay has no value among historians, and the authors know this. They therefore invoke the "confirmation" by German political scientist Wolfgang Benz, editor of a statistical study,¹⁴⁴ even managing to make a mistake as far as the publisher is concerned (note 6 on p. 277, erroneously giving Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag as the publisher).

Needless to say, the authors fail to mention the best revisionist study in the field of statistics, Walter N. Sanning's work, even though it first appeared in the United States!¹⁴⁵

In a comparison of the working methods used in the study edited by W. Benz and in Sanning's book, Germar Rudolf¹⁴⁶ has shown that out of the 6,277,441 Jewish victims that Benz arrives at, 533,193 are totally invented¹⁴⁷ inasmuch as they result from a double count, whereas for Sanning only 1,113,153¹⁴⁷ Jews have apparently disappeared. No less important is the fact that out of Benz's total of 6,277,441 victims, fewer than three million concern the alleged extermination camps – *i.e.* the Holocaust in the strict sense of the term – and Benz can attribute to the massacres of the *Einsatzgruppen* only part of the ca. 3.3 million remaining dead.¹⁴⁸

Raul Hilberg, the most authoritative official historian, arrives at 5,100,000 Jewish victims, of whom only 2,700,000 are attributed to the alleged extermination

¹⁴⁴ W. Benz (ed.), *Dimension des Völkermords. Die Zahl der jüdischen Opfer des Nationalsozialismus*, R. Oldenbourg Verlag, Munich 1991.

¹⁴⁵ W.N. Sanning, *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry*, Institute for Historical Review, Torrance, Cal., 1983.

¹⁴⁶ G. Rudolf, "Holocaust Victims: A Statistical Analysis. W. Benz and W.N. Sanning – A Comparison," in: G. Rudolf (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 37), pp. 183-216.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 203.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 205f.

camps.¹⁴⁹ In their own table on p. 128, the authors assign 3,062,000 victims to the "extermination camps," but neglect that – according to Franciszek Piper – the presently accepted figure for Auschwitz, 1,100,000 victims, actually contains some 100,000 non-Jews,¹⁵⁰ so that their effective total should be 2,962,000.

How reliable the official statistics and the historians who prepared them really are can be deduced from a statement by the authors:

"For example, they [the "deniers"] often cite the fact that Franciszek Piper, the head of the Department of Holocaust Studies at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, has refined the number killed at Auschwitz from four million to a little more than one million, arguing that this proves their case. But they fail to note that at the same time the numbers have been revised up – for example, the number of Jews murdered by the Einsatzgruppen during and after the invasion of the Soviet Union. The net result of the number of Jews killed – approximately six million – has not changed." (p. XVI)

Let us look at the problem in terms of figures. Because four million out of the total of six were originally attributed to Auschwitz¹⁵¹ and because those four million have later been reduced to one million, the remaining three million killed must be attributed to the *Einsatzgrup-*

¹⁴⁹ R. Hilberg, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, Holmes & Meyer, New York 1985, p. 1219.

¹⁵⁰ F. Piper, *Die Zahl der Opfer von Auschwitz*, Verlag des Staatlichen Museums in Oświęcim, Auschwitz 1993, p. 202.

¹⁵¹ Although it is true that Polish historiography never claimed that all four million Auschwitz victims were Jews, the witnesses, for instance H. Tauber, reported about four million people having been "gassed," and it is claimed that almost exclusively Jews have been gassed.

pen, and so the total of six million "has not changed." That is a transparent lie.

In Benz's book mentioned above there is a comparison of statistical data compiled by Wellers, Reitlinger, Hilberg and from the *Holocaust Encyclopedia*.

For the Soviet Union (activity of the *Einsatzgruppen*) the book gives a minimum figure of 750,000 (G. Reitlinger) and a maximum number of 2,100,000 (Benz).¹⁵²

It is, hence, true that starting in 1953, the number of victims attributed to the *Einsatzgruppen* has been "revised up," but only by 1,350,000 victims. So the question arises as to where the remainder of the invented victims at Auschwitz (3,000,000 – 1,350,000 = 1,650,000) should be moved. These 1,650,000 false victims ought to have been deducted from the total of six million, but by a stroke of cabalist magic, the total "has not changed."

No less surprising is the fact that, from the same sources concerning the Soviet Union, some scholars such as Benz derive a total of 2,100,000 deaths, whereas others arrive at less than half that figure. Raul Hilberg, in fact, writes:¹⁵³

"The adjusted deficit is therefore still 850,000 – 900,000, and from this number one must deduct at least five categories of victims that are not attributable to the Holocaust: (1) Jewish Red Army soldiers killed in battle, (2) Jewish prisoners of war who died in captivity unrecognized as Jews, (3) Jewish dead in Soviet corrective labor camps during 1939-1959, (4) civilian Jewish dead in the battle zone, particularly in the besieged cities of Leningrad and Odessa, and (5) deaths caused by privation

¹⁵² W. Benz (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 144), p. 16.

¹⁵³ R. Hilberg, *op. cit.* (note 149), p. 1218.

among Jews who had fled or who had been evacuated for reasons other than fear of German anti-Jewish acts."

Hilberg assumes that between 100,000 and 200,000 Jews fall into those five categories, which means that the number of victims of the Holocaust for the Soviet Union would be somewhere between 650,000 and 800,000, *i.e.* between 1,300,000 and 1,450,000 less than Benz's figure.

The causes of death considered by Hilberg, together with yet others (such as Jews who died as partisans, or an increase in natural mortality), also apply to western Jews, and in particular to those from Poland. The Korherr report states that for Germany, Austria, and Bohemia-Moravia alone, the Jewish population diminished by 82,776 on account of an increase in the mortality up to December 31, 1942.¹⁵⁴ What about the rest of Europe and the period up to 1945?

One final observation as to the reliability of the official statistics: How was the number of Jewish survivors arrived at after the Second World War?

In France, a survivor was defined as a person who registered with the Ministry for Veterans before the end of 1945.¹⁵⁵ In Poland, the list of survivors was established on June 15, 1945,¹⁵⁶ and it is clear that, in order to be registered, those persons also had to sign up with some official agency. A similar practice applied throughout the whole of Europe.

¹⁵⁴ NO-5196, p. 4.

¹⁵⁵ Beate Klarsfeld, S. Klarsfeld (eds.), *Le mémorial de la déportation des Juifs de France*, publ. by the editors, Paris 1978, p. 10 (my numbering).

¹⁵⁶ "Statystyka ludności żydowskiej w Polsce," in: *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce*, I, 1946, p. 203.

But how many survivors preferred not to go back to their native country? And how many preferred not to declare that they were alive and Jewish at all? And how can we be sure that the first statistics and later census data were not manipulated?

The figures are, therefore, not as easy to arrive at as the authors would have us believe. And as they themselves admit, figures are irrelevant to the question of whether or not the Holocaust ever took place.

Therefore, let us move on to other "converging proofs."

3.5. The Wannsee Protocol

The authors cite the so-called Wannsee Protocol as "further evidence that Hitler ordered the Final Solution" (p. 216). In their self-proclaimed demonstration for this topic, the authors employ the whole arsenal of those pseudo-historical tricks which they have always accused the revisionist historians of using.

They summarize, first of all, the four parts into which the document is divided.¹⁵⁷ The first section lists the officials who participated in the meeting. The second part is a run-down of the activities to date in the area of "the final solution of the Jewish question in Europe." For this part, the authors furnish a most tendentious summary, putting the stress on "forcing Jews out" of the German living space, but in a mafia-like kind of omission they say nothing about the type and scope of such actions. I quote from the protocol:¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁷ NG-2586-G. Photocopy of the original in: R.M. Kempner, *Eichmann und Komplizen*, Europa Verlag, Zürich 1961, pp. 133-147.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 3 of the original.

"In pursuance of these endeavors, an accelerated emigration of the Jews from the territory of the Reich was seen as the only temporary solution and was accordingly embarked upon in an intensified and systematic manner.

On instruction of the Reich Marshal [i.e. Göring], a Reich Central Office for Jewish Emigration was established in January 1939; its direction was entrusted to the Head of the Security Police and the Security Service (SD). Its particular tasks were:

- a) to take measures for the preparation of increased Jewish emigration,
- b) to direct the flow of emigration,
- c) to speed up the emigration process in individual cases.

The aim of this task was to purge German living space of Jews by legal means."

The document goes on to say that, as a consequence of this policy and in spite of difficulties, roughly 537,000 Jews were compelled to emigrate between January 30, 1933, and October 31, 1941. Of these,

- ca. 360,000 left the *Altreich* (Germany with its 1937 borders) after January 30, 1933,
- ca. 147,000 left the *Ostmark* (Austria) after March 15, 1938,
- ca. 30,000 left the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (Czechia) after March 15, 1939.¹⁵⁹

As these data are in total contradiction with Hitler's alleged homicidal intentions towards the Jews and with the

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 4 of the original.

preconceived theses of the authors, they simply keep quiet about them!

What the authors write with respect to the third part of the document is a real masterpiece of scientific disfiguration:

"In part III we glimpse a smoking gun. Eichmann announces that a new plan has been devised: 'Another possible solution of the problem has now taken the place of emigration, i.e., the evacuation of the Jews to the East.' Evacuation is a not-so-veiled code for sending them to their death in the eastern camps. Why make this assumption? Eichmann had just described the first two attempts at solving the Jewish question, both of which he said were inadequate, followed by 'another solution.'" (pp. 219f.)

For the authors, the new solution is imbedded in the well-known passage of the document, which speaks of the deportation of Jews to the east, and which ends in the following way:

"The remnant that eventually remains will require suitable treatment; because it will without doubt represent the most resistant part, it consists of a natural selection that could, on its release, become the germ-cell of a new Jewish revival. (Witness the experience of history)." (p. 220)

The authors comment:

"The 'evacuation of the Jews' Eichmann describes cannot mean simple deportation to live elsewhere, since the Nazis had already been deporting Jews to the east, and Eichmann indicates this was inadequate. Instead, he outlines a new solution. Shipment to the east will mean, for those who can work, work until death, and (as we know from other sources) for those who cannot work,

immediate death. What about those who can work and do not succumb to death? 'The remnant that eventually remains will require suitable treatment'. Suitable treatment can only mean murder." (pp. 220f.)

The entire argument is built upon a vulgar trick of interpretation. With reference to the tasks of the central agencies of the Reich in charge of Jewish emigration, the document says:¹⁵⁹

"The aim of this task was to purge German living space of Jews by legal means. The disadvantages of such expediting emigration methods were evident to all agencies concerned."

The document, therefore, does not speak of "the first two attempts at solving the Jewish question" – it refers only to self-initiated emigration to other countries – nor does it call either attempt "inadequate," but says merely that emigrations presented "disadvantages" and that various factors, especially financial ones, rendered emigration difficult.¹⁵⁹

Then, in a flagrant distortion, the authors declare that "the Nazis had already been deporting Jews to the east, and Eichmann indicates this was inadequate," thereby transforming the emigration to other countries into "the evacuation of the Jews to the east" and grafting onto this alleged deportation the false designation of being "inadequate"!

The "assumption" that "evacuation is a not-so-veiled code" is an arbitrary and unfounded assertion refuted by the documents, starting with the memo¹⁶⁰ written by the head of the Germany department in the German Foreign

¹⁶⁰ Cf. C. Mattogno, J. Graf, *Treblinka, op. cit.* (note 107), Chapter VI, "National-Socialist Policy of Jewish Emigration," pp. 179-201.

Office, dated August 21, 1942, which the authors do not even mention for obvious reason, and by numerous Jewish transports from the Old Reich, Austria, the Protectorate, and Slovakia, which went to Lublin from March 1942 onwards.¹⁶¹

The claim that "evacuation" stood for sending the Jews to their death "in the eastern camps" (*i.e.* Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka) is moreover absurd, because at the moment of the conference none of those camps existed yet.

What should one think of the expression "suitable treatment"? In this case, too, the authors can only claim that this stands for assassination by deforming the sense of the text: If those who are left over after "natural reduction" were to be released, "they would turn into a germ cell of renewed Jewish revival" – thus, they must not be released.

The interpretation by the authors rests instead on the assumption that the expression "in case of release" should be read as "in case they are allowed to live," and this is precisely where they try to lead the reader by the nose.

Finally, let us look at a few other serious points the authors have astutely left out in their effort to obscure the meaning of the document and to distort it at will.

I have already drawn the reader's attention to the policy of Jewish emigration and to the 537,000 Jews who *did* emigrate from the territories under German jurisdiction between 1933 and October 1939. I will now discuss three more such aspects.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 242-245.

The aim of the meeting was to inform the authorities involved about the end of the emigration policy directed towards third countries and about the beginning of deportations to the east.¹⁶²

"In the meantime, the Reichsführer-SS and Head of the German Police [i.e. Himmler] has forbidden any further emigration of Jews in view of the dangers posed by emigration in wartime and the looming possibilities in the East. As a further possible solution, and with the appropriate prior authorization by the Führer, emigration has now been replaced by evacuation to the East. This operation should be regarded only as a provisional option, though in view of the coming final solution of the Jewish question it is already supplying practical experience of vital importance"

Upon the Führer's orders, then, Jewish emigration was supplanted by their evacuation to the occupied eastern territories but *only as a provisional option*, and it is clear that a physical extermination cannot reasonably be interpreted as a provisional option. That is why the authors have conveniently chosen not to mention this passage.

Let us move on to their second omission:¹⁶³

"The evacuated Jews will first be taken, group after group, to so-called transit ghettos from where they will be transported further to the East."

If the deportation of the Jews stood for their liquidation "in the eastern camps," then what were the transit ghettos? Another "codeword"? I will come back to this question at the end of this section.

¹⁶² NG-2586-G, p. 5 of the original.

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*, p. 8 of the original.

The third omission concerns a passage which flies right in the face of the "assumption" the authors have made. If this assumption were true, the first victims of the "evacuations" would have been those unfit for work, in particular the aged. But this is what the document actually says in this respect:¹⁶⁴

"The intention is not to evacuate Jews over the age of 65 but to send them to an old people's ghetto; Theresienstadt has been earmarked for this purpose."

Thus we have here an excellent example of the trickery and deliberate omissions practiced by the authors aimed at distorting the meaning of a document and deceiving their readers!

Before we conclude, let us address those transit ghettos. On pp. 204f., the authors produce the English translation of a letter written by Himmler to *Gauleiter* Arthur Greiser of September 18, 1941. The document states explicitly that, in order to follow Hitler's wishes, Himmler was implementing the deportation of the Jews from the old Reich and the Protectorate into those eastern areas (*Ostgebiete*) which had been occupied by the Germans two years earlier, as a first step (*als erste Stufe*) and, if possible, during 1941. In the following spring they were to be moved still further east (*noch weiter nach Osten abzuschieben*).

Himmler intended to deport 60,000 Jews from the old Reich and the Protectorate to the Lodz ghetto "for the winter" (*für den Winter*) while waiting, precisely, to deport them even further to the east in the spring of the follow-

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*: "Es ist beabsichtigt, Juden im Alter von über 65 Jahren nicht zu evakuieren, sondern sie einem Altersghetto – vorgesehen ist Theresienstadt – zu überstellen."

ing year (p. 264),¹⁶⁵ because Lodz was to be used as a transit ghetto. This demonstrates that the transit ghettos of the Wannsee protocol were, purely and simply, transit ghettos.

Thus we have here a document – one of many – describing unmistakably the deportation of Jews to the east as a true deportation without any homicidal intentions (in September of 1941 the alleged extermination camps in the east did not yet exist). But for the authors this becomes an allegedly converging “proof” of Hitler’s decision to go ahead with the mass extermination of the European Jews. And this in spite of the fact that the authors are absolutely aware of the absurd nature of their conjecture:

“Wittel^[166] concludes: ‘This terminology already represents the virtual death sentence for those Jews due for deportation, irrespective of the fact that at this point there were no extermination camps ready.’ (p. 205)

Such a conclusion is an insult to the discipline of history and to the “accepted rules of reason.”

3.6. “Ausrottung” and “Vernichtung”

As “convergent proofs” of the reality of the Holocaust, the authors go on to produce the usual array of quotations from major NS officials in which the evidence is said to be the use of terms like “*vernichten*” or “*Vernichtung*” (annihilate or annihilation) and “*ausrotten*” or “*Ausrottung*” (exterminate or extermination).

¹⁶⁵ For the text of the document and its historical setting cf.: C. Matogno, J. Graf, *Treblinka, op. cit.* (note 107), pp. 194-196.

¹⁶⁶ German Historian Peter Witte as quoted by Shermer and Grobman.

The authors devote a particular section ("The *Ausrotten* of the Jews," p. 205) to an attempt at proving that these terms, which were part of the violent NS rhetoric, did in fact mean physical extermination.

As is well known, the official historiography's traditional starting point of such fallacious interpretations is an extrapolation of Hitler's so-called "prophecy" in his speech of January 30, 1939:¹⁶⁷

"I shall again make myself a prophet today: If the international Jewish financiers, inside or outside of Europe, were to be able to push the peoples once more into a world war, the result will not be the bolshevization of the Earth and, hence, the victory of Jewry, but the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe."

No one among those bold extrapolators ever quotes the lines that follow and that clearly explain the terms of this threat:¹⁶⁷

"[...] for the time in which the non-Jewish peoples were defenseless in the face of propaganda is coming to an end. National Socialist Germany and fascist Italy possess the institutions which will allow, if necessary, to explain to the world the essence of a question, of which many people are instinctively aware, but which is still unclear to them in scientific terms."

Thus, the "annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe" consisted simply in "educating" the other peoples by spreading the "scientific knowledge" about the "Jewish question" which those German and fascist institutions had compiled.

¹⁶⁷ Max Domarus, *Hitler Reden und Proklamationen 1932-1945*, R. Löwit, Wiesbaden 1973, vol II, second part, p. 1058: "*sondern die Vernichtung der jüdischen Rasse in Europa.*"

In his speech of January 30, 1941, Hitler said:¹⁶⁸

"I will not forget the indication I have given once before to the German Reichstag, on 1st September 1939 [actually on January 30, 1939]. The indication that, if the rest of the world were to be plunged by Jewry into a general war, entire Jewry will have finished the role they have been playing in Europe."

Thus, if the Jews were no longer able to play their role in Europe, the "*Vernichtung*" announced in 1939 was nothing but an "annihilation" of their political, economic and cultural influence.

This interpretation is confirmed by Hitler's words used in his speech at the Berlin *Sportpalast* of January 30, 1942:¹⁶⁹

"We realize that this war can only end like this: either the Aryan peoples will be exterminated (*ausgerottet werden*) or Jewry will vanish from Europe (*das Judentum aus Europa verschwindet*). On September 1, 1939 [actually, on 30 January 1939], I have told the German Reichstag once before – and I shy away from risky prophecies – that this war will not end the way the Jews think, that is with the Aryan peoples of Europe being exterminated (*ausgerottet werden*), but that the result of this war will be the annihilation of Jewry (*die Vernichtung des Judentums*). [...] And the day will come when the worst enemy of mankind will have finished his role, perhaps at least for a thousand years."

Does this mean that Hitler literally believed the "Aryan peoples" would be *physically annihilated* in case the war was lost?

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 1663: "*das gesamte Judentum seine Rolle in Europa ausgespielt haben wird!*"

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 1828f.

This quotation confirms, moreover, that the "*Vernichtung*" of the Jewish race in Europe in the speech of January 30, 1939, was not physical extermination, because here the text speaks of a Jewry that vanishes "from Europe" in case of victory. This, together with the end of the political role of the Jews in Europe, can only be explained by the plans to deport the Jews into the occupied eastern territories, which were considered to be outside of Europe.

On February 24, 1942, Hitler came back to this topic. After having asserted that the "plot" (*Verschwörung*) of the plutocrats and the Kremlin was aimed at one and the same objective – "the extermination (*die Ausrottung*) of the Aryan peoples and races," Hitler says:¹⁷⁰

"Today, the ideas of our National Socialist revolution and those of fascism have conquered large and powerful states, and my prophecy will be fulfilled that this war will not bring about the annihilation of Aryan mankind – it is the Jew who will be exterminated."

In his notes, Henry Picker writes for July 21, 1942:¹⁷¹

"[...] because – Hitler envisioning to have thrown the Jews out of Europe down to the last man at the end of the present war – the communist danger from the east would then have been exterminated root and branch."

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 1844: "nicht die arische Menschheit vernichtet, sondern der Jude ausgerottet wird."

¹⁷¹ H. Picker, *Hitlers Tischgespräche im Führerhauptquartier*, Wilhelm Goldmann Verlag, Munich 1981, p. 449: "Denn – da er [Hitler] mit Beendigung dieses Krieges auch den letzten Juden aus Europa hinausgeworfen haben werde – wäre dann die kommunistische Gefahr aus dem Osten mit Stumpf und Stiel ausgerottet."

This figurative meaning of the verb "*ausrotten*" and of the associated noun appears also in the speech of September 30, 1942, in which Hitler said:¹⁷²

"On September 1, 1939 [actually, on January 30, 1939], I said two things during the session of the Reichstag. First of all [...] and, secondly, if Jewry were to provoke an international world war for the extermination (*zur Ausrottung*) of the Aryan peoples of Europe, not these Aryan peoples of Europe would be exterminated (*ausgerottet werden*) but Jewry."

In his speech on November 8, 1942, Hitler paraphrased his "prophecy" of January 30, 1939, in the following manner:¹⁷³

"You will remember the Reichstag session in which I declared: If Jewry has the illusion of being able to provoke an international world war with the aim of the extermination (*zur Ausrottung*) of the European races, the result will be not the extermination (*die Ausrottung*) of the European races, but the extermination (*die Ausrottung*) of Jewry in Europe!"

Hitler went on again to explain the meaning of this "*Ausrottung*": the awareness of the Jewish peril by the European peoples and the introduction, in those nations, of an anti-Jewish legislation modeled on the German one.¹⁷³

"In Europe, this danger has been recognized and the nations are adhering one by one to our legislation."

Finally, in his speech of February 24, 1943, Hitler declared:¹⁷⁴

¹⁷² Max Domarus, *op. cit.* (note 167), p. 1920.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. 1937.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 1992.

"This fight, therefore, will not end – as it is intended – with the annihilation (*mit der Vernichtung*) of the Aryan [part of] mankind but with the extermination (*mit der Ausrottung*) of Jewry in Europe."

Here we even have the perfect equivalence of the terms "*Vernichtung*" and "*Ausrottung*" with both being applied to the European peoples.

To summarize: Either Hitler believed in a physical extermination not only of the German but of all European peoples (!) in the event of a German defeat – a decidedly improbable assumption – or else he was using the terms "*Vernichtung*" and "*Ausrottung*" in the figurative sense *also* when applied to Jewry, which is patently obvious when we look at the various quotations and their context.

And that this is indeed the correct interpretation – if we still need a further confirmation – is stated explicitly by an orthodox historian beyond suspicion, Joseph Billig, former researcher at the Paris Center for Contemporary Jewish Documentation:¹⁷⁵

"The term 'Vernichtung' (annihilation, destruction) referred to the absolutely negative attitude towards a Jewish presence in the Reich. Being absolute, this attitude embraced the readiness, if necessary, to go to extreme ends. The term in question did not mean that one had already reached the stage of an extermination nor did it signify that there was a deliberate intention to arrive there.

A few days before the speech quoted [the speech of January 30, 1939], Hitler received the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia. He reproached his guest for the lack

¹⁷⁵ Joseph Billig, *La solution finale de la question juive*, Klarsfeld, Paris 1977, p. 51.

of energy on the part of the Prague government in its efforts to reach an understanding with the Reich and recommended to him, in particular, energetic measures against the Jews.

In this regard, he declared for example: 'Over here, they are being annihilated' (*bei uns werden sie vernichtet*). Are we to believe that, during a diplomatic conversation, which would be recorded in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hitler would have confidentially alluded to a massacre in the Third Reich – which, moreover, would have been incorrect for that moment in time?

Two years later, on January 30, 1941, Hitler returned to his 'prophecy' of 1939. But this time, he explained the meaning as follows: '... and I do not wish to forget the indication I have given once before in the Reichstag, namely that if the rest of the world (*die andere Welt*) is driven into a war, Jewry will have completely ended its role in Europe...'

In his conversation with the Czechoslovak minister, Hitler mentioned England and the United States which, in his opinion, would be in a position to offer regions suitable for Jewish settlers.

In January of 1941 he stated that the role of the Jews in Europe would come to an end and added that this would come about because the other European peoples would understand this need for their own countries. At that time, one believed in the creation of a Jewish reserve. But for Hitler such a reserve was acceptable only outside of Europe. [Thus] we have just noted that, on January 30, 1941, Hitler did nothing but announce the liquidation of the role of the Jews in Europe."

3.7. Excised Quotations

Having set up a historical and contextual frame, let us now move on to quotations that the authors have excised.

3.7.1. Hans Frank

"Hans Frank proves the Holocaust happened" (p. 186)

The authors quote a speech by H. Frank given on October 7, 1940, in which the following sentence appears:

"I could not eliminate (ausrotten) all lice and Jews in only one year." (p. 186)

Actually, the speech was given on December 20, 1940, the term "*ausrotten*" has been invented by the authors (the German text has "*hinaustreiben*" = to drive out), and the reference of the document (I have already mentioned this) is wrong (it is PS-2233 and not PS-3363).¹⁷⁶ Hence, we have one falsification and two errors at one stroke!

Another speech, to which the authors assign the date of December 13, 1941, was actually given on December 16. This speech also contained the passage quoted by them later, and for which they publish the German text (note 30 on p. 278):¹⁷⁷

"Currently there are in the Government General [occupied Poland] approximately 2 ½ million, and together with those who are kith and kin and connected in all kinds of ways, we now have 3 ½ million Jews. We cannot shoot these 3 ½ million Jews, nor can we poison them, yet we will have to take measures which will

¹⁷⁶ *IMT*, vol. XXIX, pp. 415f.

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 503.

somehow lead to the goal of annihilation, and that will be done in connection with the great measures which are to be discussed together with the Reich.^[178] The territory of the General Government must be made free of Jews, as is the case in the Reich. Where and how this will happen is a matter of the means which must be used and created, and about whose effectiveness I will inform you in due time." (pp. 186f.)

The authors comment:

"If the Final Solution meant only deportation out of the Reich, why does Frank refer to attaining 'the goal of annihilation' of Jews through means other than shooting or poisoning? The phrase 'die irgendwie zu einem Vernichtungserfolg führen' underlines the murderous intent." (p. 187)

Even if this interpretation were correct – which it is not – the passage demonstrates only "homicidal *intentions*," whereas the authors invoke it as proof of the fact that the Holocaust *happened*! This means that from alleged intentions they deduce the reality of a *fact*!

But this interpretation is unfounded. The quotation actually fits in with the policy of deportations of Jews followed by the National Socialist regime. In order to reveal the real significance of this passage, it must be considered in the light of other statements, which the authors obviously prefer to keep silent about.

In Frank's *Dienst-Tagebuch* (official diary) we have on July 17, 1941, the following entry:¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁸ Recte: "from the Reich" ("*vom Reich her*").

¹⁷⁹ Martin Broszat, "Hitler und die Genesis der 'Endlösung,' Aus Anlass der Thesen von David Irving," in: *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, Vol. 25, No. 4 (1977), p. 748f.

"The Governor General no longer wishes any further creation of ghettos, because, in keeping with an explicit statement by the Führer on 19 June [1941], the Jews will in a not too distant future be moved out of the Government General, and the Government General is to be nothing but a transit camp, so to speak."

On October 13, 1941, H. Frank and *Reichsminister* Rosenberg had a meeting, in which they touched upon the deportation of Jews from the Government General:¹⁸⁰

"The Governor General then spoke of the possibility of the expulsion of the Jewish population from the Government General into the occupied territories. Reichsminister Rosenberg remarked that such aspects had already been brought to his attention by the Paris military administration.^[181]

At the moment, though, he did not see any possibility for the implementation of such transfer plans. However, for the future, he was ready to favor Jewish emigration to the east, all the more so as it was already intended to send to those sparsely settled eastern territories especially the asocial elements existing within the territory of the Reich."

On the other hand, if we follow the passage quoted by the authors, the Government General was to become "free of Jews" (*judenfrei*) "as is the case in the Reich" (*wie es das Reich ist*), but the greater Reich – as we have seen – had only become (mostly) "*judenfrei*" through the emigra-

¹⁸⁰ Jüdisches Historisches Institut Warschau (ed.), *Faschismus – Getto – Massenmord*, Röderberg-Verlag, Frankfurt/Main 1960, p. 252.

¹⁸¹ A clear reference to the proposal made by *SS-Sturmbannführer* Carltheo Zeitschel on August 22, 1941 – later approved by the Führer – to resolve the "Jewish question" by deporting the Jews under German jurisdiction to the eastern occupied territories (Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, V-15). Cf. C. Mattogno, J. Graf, *Treblinka*, *op. cit.* (note 107), pp. 184f.

tion (*Auswanderung*) of some 537,000 Jews to other countries. It is therefore clear that Hans Frank did nothing but emulate Hitler's "annihilation" rhetoric with the same meaning.

3.7.2. Joseph Goebbels

"Joseph Goebbels proves the Holocaust happened" (p. 187)

The authors come up with two quotations with which they intend to demonstrate that "the Holocaust happened" on the meager basis of the use of the term "*Vernichtung*."

The first quotation is taken from a note dated August 19, 1941, in which Goebbels, referring to Hitler's "prophecy" of January 30, 1939, says that "should Jewry succeed in again provoking a new war, this would end with their annihilation (*Vernichtung*)" (p. 187).¹⁸²

We have already seen that the authors' interpretation is groundless, being based, as it is, on some sort of superstition associated with that word, independent of context. The most significant example of this kind of treatment is presented by them on p. 214, where they deal with Albert Speer, who had written a three-page statement on Richard Harwood's brochure *Did Six Million Really Die?*¹⁸³ For the English translation, Speer added a *written explanation* that he actually meant "looking away" when using the word "*Billigung*" (approval), rather than

¹⁸² M. Broszat, *op. cit.* (note 179), pp. 749f.: "Der Führer ist der Überzeugung, daß seine damalige Prophezeiung im Reichstag, daß, wenn es dem Judentum gelänge, noch einmal einen Krieg zu provozieren, er mit der Vernichtung der Juden enden würde, sich bestätigt."

¹⁸³ Richard Harwood, *Did Six Million Really Die?*, Historical Review Press, Richmond, Surrey, 1974.

any "knowledge of an order or its execution." But Shermer and Grobman claim to know better what Speer intended to say, because they write:

"Yet, according to our German-English dictionary, *Biligung* actually means approval [...]"

This surely is a case of "Dictionary *über alles*"! Obviously, this willful, blind belief in dictionaries merely serves to distract from the actual meaning of these excised quotations and, of course, from the authors' glossing over any proofs opposing their interpretation in order to protect their deception.

Let us return to Goebbels, though. On August 20, 1941, after a visit to Hitler's HQ, Goebbels noted in his diary:¹⁸⁴

"Moreover, the Führer has promised me that he can expel the Berlin Jews to the east as soon as the war in the east is over."

And on September 24, 1941, Goebbels had a talk with Heydrich at Hitler's HQ. The next day he wrote in his diary: the Jews in the east¹⁸⁵

"are all to be moved, finally, into the camps built by the Bolsheviks."

These considerations also apply to a note by Goebbels – which the authors assign to February 24, 1942, but which is actually dated February 14 – purportedly saying that the Jews "shall experience their own annihilation together with the destruction of our enemies" (p. 187).

¹⁸⁴ M. Broszat, *op. cit.* (note 179), p. 750.

¹⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 751.

Here the authors use a sleight of hand in the translation. The original text says: "*Sie werden mit der Vernichtung unserer Feinde auch ihre eigene Vernichtung erleben,*"¹⁸⁶ i.e. "together with the annihilation of our enemies they shall experience their own annihilation." It is clear that the "annihilation of our enemies" did not necessarily imply the total physical extermination of the enemies. The authors have understood this full well, so much so, in fact, that they have translated the term "*Vernichtung*" by "annihilation," when applied to the Jews, but by "destruction" when applied to the enemies.

The reference to Goebbels's speech of September 23, 1942, is another proof of the authors' use of dubious and unverified sources, quite at variance with their methodic rules on the acceptability and the verification of sources. Actually, the speech in question was

"transcribed and passed along by the Polish resistance to the British Foreign Office in May 1943." (p. 188)

David Irving has identified "the actual Polish origins of it, and the people who have provided it, the Polish Intelligence Service" (p. 189) but still, according to the authors, "that does not invalidate the gist of the speech"! (p. 189).

Because the expression "physical extermination" appears in that speech, the authors – for their personal and political reasons – have decided to close their eyes to criticism and rational thought:

- there is no proof that the speech was ever given,
- there is no proof that, if the speech was indeed given, Goebbels used that expression,

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 758.

- there is no certainty that, if the speech was given and Goebbels did speak of the Jews, the English rendition of the Polish translation of the German words attributed to Goebbels actually corresponds to what he said.

But still, for the authors, "that does not invalidate the gist of the speech"!

As I have demonstrated above, they themselves have falsified a quotation of Hans Frank by replacing the term "*hinaustreiben*" (drive out) with the term "*ausrotten*" (annihilate), but obviously such an underhanded act "does not invalidate the gist of the speech."

We then have the well-known quotation from Goebbels's notes of March 27, 1942:

"Beginning with Lublin the Jews are now being deported eastward from the Government-General. The procedure is pretty barbaric, and one that beggars description, and there's not much left of the Jews. Broadly speaking one can probably say that sixty percent of them will have to be liquidated, while only forty percent can be put to work." (p. 190)

The authors comment:

"On March 7, 1942, Goebbels noted in his diary that there were still eleven million Jews in Europe. If, as he notes twenty days later, sixty percent of these 'will have to be liquidated,' we have a close approximation of the six million figure, from just about as high a leader in the Nazi regime as can be found." (p. 190)

To start at the beginning: It is true that in his note of March 7, Goebbels referred to eleven million Jews, but

the authors are careful not to say in what context. Actually, the note says:¹⁸⁷

"The Jewish question will now have to be solved within the framework of all of Europe. In Europe, there are still 11 million Jews. They must, first of all, be concentrated in the east. At a given time, after the war, an island will have to be assigned to them, maybe Madagascar. Anyway, there will not be peace in Europe as long as the Jews are not completely excluded (ausgeschaltet) from the European territory [...]"

We notice immediately that the concentration of the eleven million Jews in the east did not, in fact, imply their extermination, given that after the war they were to be assigned an island.

Secondly, the figure of eleven million has been taken from the table of statistics that appears on p. 6 of the Wannsee Protocol. Hence, Goebbels was quite aware of the onset of the new policy of deporting the Jews to the east, which Heydrich had announced during that meeting.

With this said, let us take a closer look at the note of March 27, 1942. It refers, no doubt, to this policy of deportations to the east, but Goebbels's statement about the 60% liquidation rate not only has no documentary parallel, it is actually refuted by the facts, as we will see further below.

Secondly, the deportations of Polish Jews to the eastern limits of the Lublin district had already started in early January 1942.¹⁸⁸ One of the first reports dates from Jan-

¹⁸⁷ R. Manvell, H. Fraenkel, *Goebbels, eine Biographie*, Verlag Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Cologne/Berlin 1960, p. 256.

¹⁸⁸ Cf. C. Mattogno, J. Graf, *Treblinka, op. cit.* (note 107), pp. 233-245.

uary 6, 1942, and refers to the "transfer (*Aussiedlung*) of 2,000 Jews from Mielec." The text says:¹⁸⁹

"1,000 Jews arrive in the region of Hrubieszow, final destination (Zielstation Hrubieszow). 1,000 Jews arrive in the region of Cholm, of whom 400 have final destination Wlodawa, 600 final destination Parczew. Ready for reception by January 15, 1942."

A later report on this transfer informs the local authorities:¹⁹⁰

"I ask you to make absolutely sure that the Jews [arriving] at the final destination are received and properly directed as established by you, and that we will not again have the problems encountered in other cases where the Jews arrive at the final destination without supervision and then scatter throughout the territory."

The directives of the governmental office in charge of transfers, sent to the local authorities as an attachment by the district administrative supervisor Weihrauch, specify:¹⁹¹

"The Office of the District of Lublin, Department of Internal Administration and Department for Population and Welfare, is responsible to me with respect to the transferred Jews receiving proper housing to the extent possible.

The Jews to be transferred are to be allowed to carry bed sheets and blankets. They can, furthermore, carry 25 kg of other luggage and household goods. After arrival in their new settlement areas, they must undergo

¹⁸⁹ Józef Kermisz, *Dokumenty i materiały do dziejów okupacji niemieckiej w Polsce*, Vol. II, "Akcje" i "Wysiedlenia," Warsaw/Łódź/Kraków 1946, p. 10.

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

medical observation for three weeks. Any case of disease suspected of being typhus must be immediately reported to the cognizant district medical officer."

On March 22, a transfer of Jews was carried out from Bilgoraj to Tarnograd, a village some 20 km to the south of this town. The corresponding report states:¹⁹²

"An evacuation of 57 Jewish families with a total of 221 persons implemented from Bilgoraj to Tarnograd. Each family was assigned a vehicle for the transport of movable goods and beds. Control and supervision were assured by the Polish police and by the special service command. Action proceeded as planned without incidents. Those evacuated were housed at Tarnograd the same day."

And that is taken to be as a "pretty barbaric" procedure?

As far as the split-up of the evacuees into 40% fit for work and 60% "to be liquidated" is concerned, this is at variance both with the theses of the official historiography in respect to the "eastern extermination camps," in which a total extermination of Jews – including those fit for work¹⁹³ – is said to have been carried out, and with the German projects for Belzec of March 1942.

On March 17, 1942, Fritz Reuters, an employee of *Abteilung Bevölkerungswesen und Fürsorge* (Department for Population and Welfare) with the governor of the district of Lublin, wrote a memo, in which he described a meeting he had had the day before with *SS-Hauptsturmführer* Höfle, who was in charge of the transfer of Jews for the

¹⁹² *Ibid.*, p. 46.

¹⁹³ With the exception of a few thousand Jews "selected" for the operation of the camps themselves.

district of Lublin. On the subject of Belzec, the document says:¹⁹⁴

"Finally, he declared that he could receive 4 – 5 daily transports of 1,000 Jews with final destination Belzec. These Jews will be moved beyond the border and will not return to the Government General."

This document shows:

1. The Jews were to be split into those fit for work and those unfit.
2. Those fit were to be used for work.
3. Belzec was to be a sorting camp for the Jews fit for work "with a file denoting their professions." This project is obviously irreconcilable with the thesis that it was a camp for *total* extermination.
4. The Jews unfit for work would all be sent to Belzec. The camp is said to have been able to "receive 4 – 5 daily transports of 1,000 Jews," obviously unfit for work who would be sent on "beyond the border" and would not return to the Government General. Because of this, Belzec was named "final border station for the Zamosc region." This makes sense only in the context of a cross-border transfer.¹⁹⁵

Therefore, the "liquidation" of 60% of the Jews evacuated stood for their removal into the eastern territories. In the Goebbels note, "liquidation" thus has the same meaning as Hitler's "*Vernichtung*" and "*Ausrottung*."

¹⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 32f.

¹⁹⁵ In this respect cf. my study *Belżec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research, and History*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2004.

3.7.3. Heinrich Himmler

"Heinrich Himmler proves the Holocaust happened."
(p. 190)

Their alleged "demonstration" consists of three quotations. The first one dates from January 1937. Himmler spoke of "Roman emperors who exterminated [*ausrotten*] the first Christians." From this, the authors conclude that "*ausrotten* meant murder" (p. 191) and therefore, whenever Himmler spoke of "*Ausrottung*" it should be taken to mean assassination. We have here another fine example of the superstition attached to a word removed from its context!

The second quotation is — now hold your breath! — Himmler's alleged speech in his meeting with Rudolf Höss. Both the meeting itself and the contents of that speech are based solely on coercively extracted confessions by the erstwhile Auschwitz commander!

The reference is to this most dubious document, in which Höss—or the British captors who tortured him into signing what he couldn't even read, as he spoke no English—claimed that Himmler had declared in summer of 1941 (!) that the alleged "extermination camps in the east" already existed:¹⁹⁶

"The extermination centers that presently exist in the east are in no position at all to cope with the great actions being planned."

Needless to say, the authors are careful not to quote this passage, which by itself renders Höss's entire little tale absolutely worthless.

¹⁹⁶ M. Broszat (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 63), p. 157.

The third quote is that infamous sentence from the Posen speech, in which the term "*Judenevakuierung*" (evacuation of Jews) is made the synonym of "*Ausrottung*" in a section titled "*Die Judenevakuierung*" (the evacuation of Jews):¹⁹⁷

"I am now talking of the evacuation of the Jews, of the extermination of the Jewish people."

And because Himmler had used the verb "*ausrotten*" in the sense of "assassinate" in January of 1937, it follows that in October of 1943 "*Ausrottung*" necessarily meant "assassination"!

Of course none of those self-styled specialists of the historiographic method has ever asked themselves, if, by any chance, it might not be just the other way around, with "*Ausrottung*" standing for "*Evakuierung*." Actually, in Hitler's speeches examined above the "*Vernichtung*" or "*Ausrottung*" of the Jews was merely their political extermination by means of deportation or *evacuation* to eastern non-European areas.

As far as the reference to 100, 500, or 1000 corpses is concerned – "most of you will know what it means when 100 corpses are lying together, when 500 are lying there or when 1000 are lying there" – these figures have little to do with the alleged policy of physical extermination because first of all the alleged extermination camps in the east allegedly produced several thousands of corpses every day, and more importantly, the higher leaders of the Wehrmacht, SS and Waffen SS Himmler addressed

¹⁹⁷ PS-1919. *IMG, op. cit.* (note 142), vol. XXIX, p. 145. On p. 192, the authors present the original text: "*Ich meine jetzt die Judenevakuierung, die Ausrottung des jüdischen Volkes*"

with that speech were in their vast majority not involved in those alleged mass murders.

Himmler's figures, on the other hand, fit in very well with German enforcement measures such as those during the Warsaw ghetto uprising, in which some 7,500 Jews were killed. Officially, the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto were scheduled for a "*Judenevakuierung*" to the eastern territories.¹⁹⁸

Germar Rudolf had suggested another quite plausible interpretation of this passage.¹⁹⁹ According to this, that passage refers to those Germans with their "decent Jews" who did not understand the hard measures against the Jews, because they have never seen hundreds or thousands of corpses. Himmler said:

"All those who speak that way have never watched, have never faced it down."

But no *Jewish* corpses can be meant by this, because if those Germans with their "decent Jews" had seen hundreds of Jewish corpses, they would have understood the harsh anti-Jewish measures even less, or they may even have revolted against them. But Himmler's audience consisting of soldiers – all of them high-ranking soldiers of the SS, Waffen SS, and Wehrmacht – understood such harsh anti-Jewish measures because they had seen many corpses. But even those soldiers would not have been moved to better understand harsh measures against Jews by the mere sight of *Jewish* corpses. Harsh measures are only likely to be accepted if one is convinced that

¹⁹⁸ C. Mattogno, J. Graf, *Treblinka*, *op. cit.* (note 107), Chapter IX, pp. 275-299. According to the Stroop report, 7,564 Jewish fighters were killed in the uprising of the Warsaw ghetto (April 1943). *Ibid.*, pp. 283f.

¹⁹⁹ G. Rudolf, *Lectures on the Holocaust*, 2nd ed., The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2010, Chapter 4.1., pp. 288-290.

they are just, that is: as punishment. But punishment for what? For the massive occurrence of death; for the Jews' alleged responsibility for this war. Just pay attention to the oft-repeated words of Hitler: "If the international Jewish financiers [...] were to be able to push the peoples once more into a world war," then woe to them! Jewry, Hitler said, "has on its conscience the two million dead of the Great War [WWI], and now it has hundreds of thousands more" at the front and in the carpet-bombed German cities (see next chapter). These are the corpses that would allegedly have made the Germans, who think that Jews are nice people, accept the anti-Jewish measures. These are the corpses that made Himmler's audience understand why harsh measures against the Jews were justified and why Himmler and his listeners were emotionally hardened and did not give any mercy.

Obviously, the trick with those excised quotations can only work if quotations that do not fit in with the authors' ideological or political agenda are not mentioned, such as the declaration Himmler made at Bad Tölz on November 23, 1942:²⁰⁰

"The Jewish question in Europe has also completely changed. The Führer once said in a Reichstag speech: If Jewry ever causes a war of extermination of the Aryan peoples, it would not be the Aryan peoples who would be exterminated, but Jewry. The Jew is being evacuated from Germany; he now lives in the east [*lebt im Osten*] and works on our roads, our railways and so on. That process has been implemented coherently, but without cruelty."

²⁰⁰ Bradley F. Smith, Agnes F. Peterson (eds.), *Heinrich Himmler. Geheimreden 1933 bis 1945 und andere Ansprachen*, Propyläen Verlag, Frankfurt/Main 1974, p. 200.

3.7.4. Adolf Hitler

On p. 201, the authors discuss David Irving's old thesis that Hitler did not know about the alleged extermination of the Jews,²⁰¹ and say:

"His evidence for this is a quote from Hitler, recorded by Bormann's adjutant Heinrich Heim on the day of October 25, 1941:

From the rostrum of the Reichstag I prophesied to Jewry that if war could not be avoided, the Jews would disappear from Europe. That race of criminals already had on its conscience the two million dead of the Great War, and now it has hundreds of thousands more. Let nobody tell me that despite that [we] cannot park them in the marshy parts of Russia! Our troops are there as well, and who worries about them! By the way – it's not a bad thing that public rumor attributes to us a plan to exterminate Jews." (p. 201)

The authors call the presentation and Irving's call for a single document for or against his thesis a "snapshot fallacy" and continue:

"In *Hitler's War* Irving reproduces Himmler's telephone notes of November 30, 1941, after Hitler requested a meeting with him, showing that the SS chief telephoned Reinhard Heydrich (head of the RSHA) at 1:30 P.M. 'from Hitler's bunker at the Wolf's Lair (*Wolfschanze*), ordering that there was to be 'no liquidating' of Jews (see figure 37).' Taking this 'snapshot' out of its historical context, Irving concludes: 'The Führer had ordered that the Jews were not to be liquidated'. But let's re-view this snapshot in the sequence of frames around it. As Raul Hilberg points out, a more accurate translation of

²⁰¹ See D. Irving, *La guerra di Hitler*, Edizioni Settimo Sigillo, Rome 2001, pp. 539f.

the log is 'Jewish transport from Berlin. No liquidation'. In other words, Himmler is referring to *one particular transport*, not *all* Jews. And, ironically, says Hilberg (and Irving concurs in *Hitler's War*), 'that transport was liquidated! That order was either ignored, or it was too late. The transport had already arrived in Riga and they didn't know what to do with these thousand people so they shot them that very same evening.'" (p. 201)

The note refers to the Jewish transport which left Berlin for Riga on November 27, 1941.

Actually, it is the authors who avoid the task of inserting this "snapshot" accurately into its context. On the one hand, they keep quiet about Hitler's other declarations concerning the removal of the European Jews to non-European countries such as Madagascar,²⁰² or more generally to Africa²⁰³ or to Russia.²⁰⁴ They also say nothing about his intention of "evacuating all the Jews from Europe after the war," expressed as early as August of 1940,²⁰⁵ nor his "repeatedly" expressed declaration that he "wanted to see the solution of the Jewish question set aside until after the war" ("*die Lösung der Judenfrage bis nach dem Kriege zurückgestellt wissen wolle*").²⁰⁶

Thus, sending the Jews to "the marshy parts of Russia"²⁰⁷ as mentioned in Hitler's declaration of October

²⁰² H. Picker, *op. cit.* (note 171), p. 189 (July 24, 1942).

²⁰³ *Ibid.*, p. 340 (May 29, 1942).

²⁰⁴ W. Jochmann, Heinrich Heim (eds.), *Adolf Hitler. Monologe im Führerhauptquartier 1941-1944. Die Aufzeichnungen*, Albrecht Knaus, Hamburg 1980, p. 241 ("The Jew has to go away from Europe. The best thing is for them to go to Russia," January 27, 1942).

²⁰⁵ Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918-1945, Series D, Vol. X, London 1957, p. 484.

²⁰⁶ PS-4025.

²⁰⁷ This refers to the German project of 1941 to deport Jews into the swamps of the Pripyet area of Russia. Cf. Götz Aly, "*Endlösung*," *Völ-*

25, 1941 fits squarely into this context. In Hitler's phrase "it's not a bad thing that public rumor attributes to us a plan to exterminate Jews," the use of the term "rumor" clearly indicates that such a plan did, in fact, *not* exist. Hence this, too, fits into the historical context of the policy of Jewish emigration. All this constitutes a nice convergence of proof against the theses of the authors.

Let us move on to Himmler's note of November 30, 1941. On the face of it, the authors' interpretation appears flawless, but "the sequence of frames," into which they have inserted this "snapshot," is specious. The real historical context is the following:

The "General Report for October 16, 1941, through January 31, 1942" (*Gesamtbericht vom 16. Oktober 1941 bis 31. Januar 1942*) of *Einsatzgruppe A* (the alleged tool for the extermination of Jewish transports from the Reich, including the one that left Berlin on November 27, 1941) contains a full section titled "*Juden aus dem Reich*" (Jews from the Reich), in which it is said:²⁰⁸

"Starting in December of 1940 [actually: 1941], Jewish transports from the Reich arrived at short intervals. 20,000 Jews were directed to Riga and 7,000 to Minsk. The first 10,000 Jews evacuated to Riga were housed partly in a temporary reception camp, partly in a new barrack camp built in the vicinity of Riga. The other transports were settled mainly in a separate section of the Riga ghetto.

The construction of the barrack camp is implemented by the use of all the Jews fit for work in such a way that

kernverschiebung und der Mord an den Juden, S. Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt/Main 1995, pp. 273-276.

²⁰⁸ RGVA (*Rossiiskii Gosudarstvennii Vojennii Arhiv*: Russian State War Archive), 500-4-92, p. 64.

those who survive the winter can be settled in this camp.

Of the Jews coming from the Reich, only a very small portion is fit for work. Some 70% to 80% are women and children, as well as old people unfit for work. The mortality rate is going up continuously, also because of the extremely severe winter.

The performance of the few Jews from the Reich who are able to work is satisfactory. They are preferred over the Russian Jews on account of their German language and their relatively more pronounced cleanliness.

The capacity of the Jews in trying to adapt their lives to the circumstances is extraordinary. The crowding of the Jews into minute living spaces, which is the case in all ghettos, obviously generates a risk of epidemics, against which measures in the widest way are being undertaken with the aid of Jewish doctors. In rare cases, contagious Jews have been removed and shot, under the pretext of taking them to a clinic or a Jewish hospital."

Hence, among the Jews deported to Riga from the Reich – including those of the transport of November 27, 1941 – only certain individuals with contagious diseases were killed in individual cases ("*in einzelnen Fällen*"), and there were no general measures of "mass exterminations." Hence, if considered with this background in mind, a lot indicates indeed that the term "no liquidation" was referring to these individual cases, which Hitler forbade.

Conclusion

After piling up this enormous heap of falsifications, converging in their denying the truth, the authors had the audacity to conclude the 2000 edition of their book in the hope that their book:

“has not only provided a thorough and thoughtful answer to all the claims of the Holocaust deniers, but also clearly presented the convergence of evidence for how we know the Holocaust (or anything in history) happened.” (p. 259 of the 2000 edition; deleted from the 2009 edition)

What the authors have really furnished is a clumsy and confused response to a small part of the arguments of a small part of the revisionist scholars. In addition, they have clearly presented only a convergence of contortions, omissions, and fallacious interpretations, which do nothing but demonstrate the total inconsistency of the “evidence” for the Holocaust.

Finally, what the authors claim to have demolished is not historical revisionism but a ridiculous parody of historical revisionism. They have massacred their own methodic rulebook by showing the unreliability of their selection of historical facts, utilizing unverified and incestuous sources, never trying to test their own theses but attempting only to find confirming evidence, and obscuring anything that might speak against their thesis. They grounded themselves on a purely fictitious “convergence of proofs” and subjected their findings to their personal convictions and prejudices.

In one respect the authors are absolutely right:

"the truth will always win out when the evidence is made available for all to see." (p. 17)

This is true, above all, for the authors themselves who, like all of their ilk, put all their money on the ignorance of their readers: once the evidence for their falsifications is made available and accessible to all, truth cannot but prevail.

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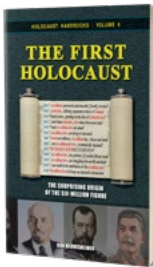
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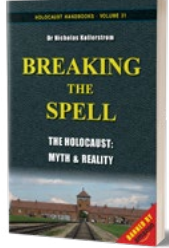
Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality. By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, British Intelligence analysts cracked the German “Enigma” code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, encrypted radio communications between German concentration camps and the Berlin headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data



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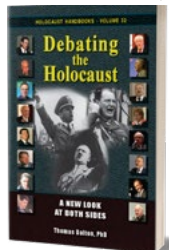
refutes the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics.

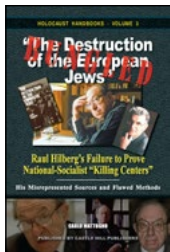
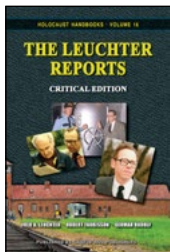
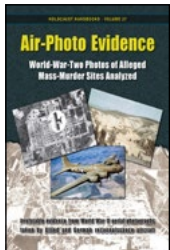
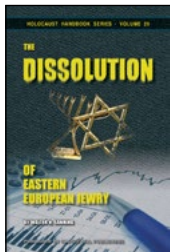
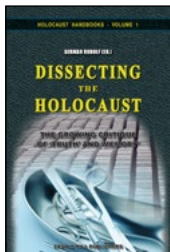
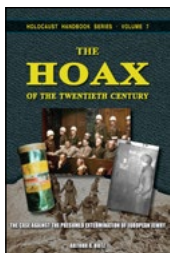
Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these intercepts and a wide array of mostly unchallenged corroborating evidence to show that “witness statements” supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the Nazi “Holocaust” has been written by the victors with ulterior motives. It is distorted, exaggerated and largely wrong. With a foreword by Prof. Dr. James Fetzner. 6th ed., 285 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index. (#31)



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The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry. By Arthur R. Butz. The first writer to analyze the entire Holocaust complex in a precise scientific manner. This book exhibits the overwhelming force of arguments accumulated by the mid-1970s. Butz's two main arguments are: 1. All major entities hostile to Germany must have known what was happening to the Jews under German authority. They acted during the war as if no mass slaughter was occurring. 2. All the evidence adduced to prove any mass slaughter has a dual interpretation, while only the innocuous one can be proven to be correct. This book continues to be a major historical reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This edition has numerous supplements with new information gathered over the last 35 years. 4th ed., 524 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#7)

Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory.' Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific techniques and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of some 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the “Holocaust.” It reads as excitingly as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians and scientists are proven. This is the intellectual adventure of the 21st Century. Be part of it! 3rd ed., 635 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

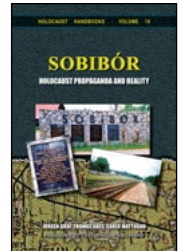
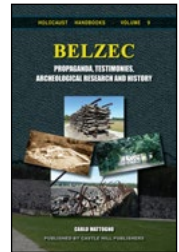
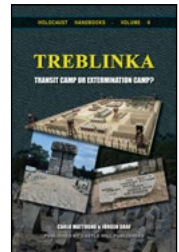
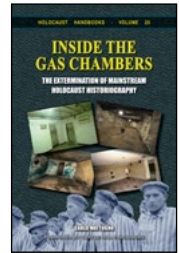
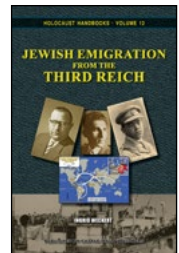
SECTION TWO: Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

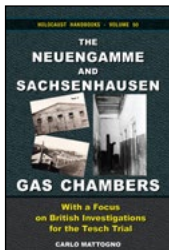
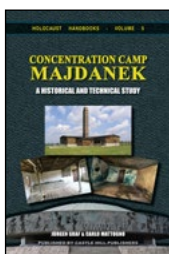
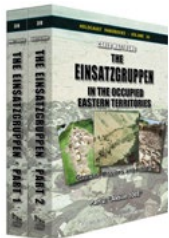
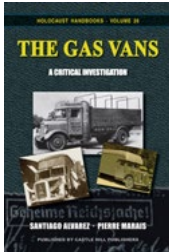
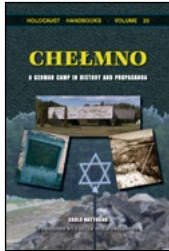
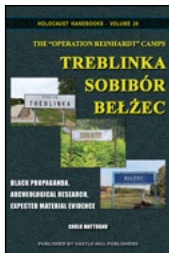
The Dachau Gas Chamber. By Carlo Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at the infamous Dachau Camp could have been operational. Could these gas chambers have fulfilled their alleged function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians? Or does the evidence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

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

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

Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp are analyzed that started in 2000-2001 and carried on until 2018. The book also documents the general National-Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." In conclusion, Sobibór emerges not as a "pure extermination camp", but as a transit camp from where Jews were deported to the occupied eastern territories. 2nd ed., 456 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)





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

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

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

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

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

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

them foremost Auschwitz. 178 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#50)

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

SECTION THREE: Auschwitz Studies

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

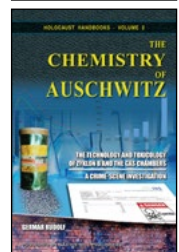
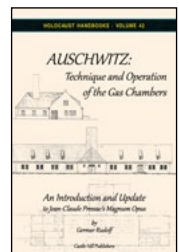
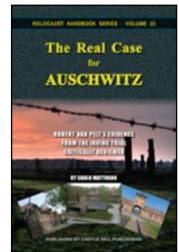
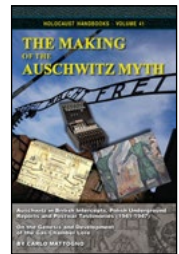
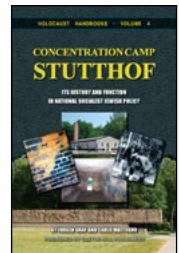
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted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

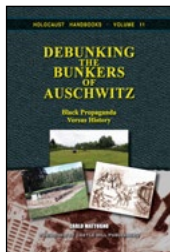
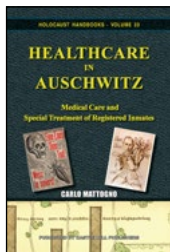
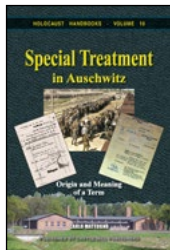
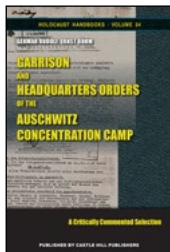
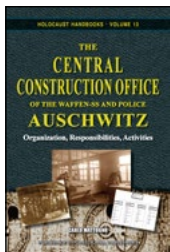
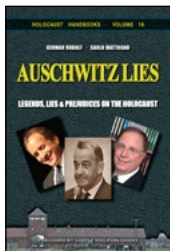
scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

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





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

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

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

Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like

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

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

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

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

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

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study analyzes witness statements and hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Where witnesses speak of gassings, they are either very vague or, if specific, contradict one another and are refuted by documented and material facts. The author also exposes the fraudulent attempts of mainstream historians to convert the witnesses' black propaganda into "truth" by means of selective quotes, omissions, and distortions. Mattogno proves that this building's morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked as such. 2nd ed., 152 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#21)

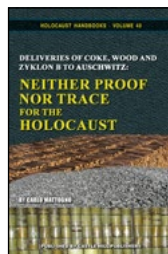
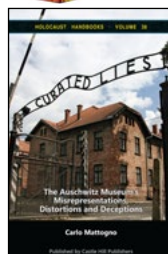
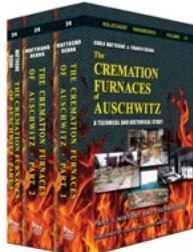
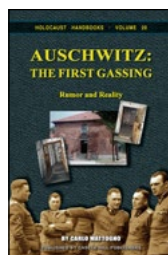
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated on huge pyres lit in trenches. The sky was filled with thick smoke, if we believe witnesses. This book examines many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using air photos, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A new Appendix contains 3 papers on groundwater levels and cattle mass burnings. 2nd ed., 202 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#17)

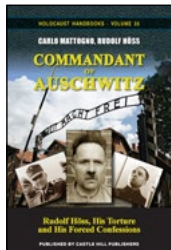
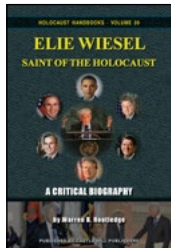
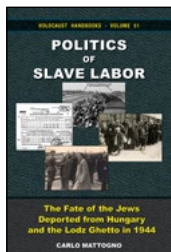
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors establish the nature and capacity of these cremation furnaces, showing that these devices were inferior makeshift versions, and that their capacity was lower than normal. The Auschwitz crematoria were not facilities of mass destruction, but installations barely managing to handle the victims among the inmates who died of various epidemics. 2nd ed., 3 vols., 1201 pages, b&w and color illustrations (vols 2 & 3), bibliography, index, glossary. (#24)

Curated Lies: The Auschwitz Museum's Misrepresentations, Distortions and Deceptions. By Carlo Mattogno. Revisionist research results have put the Polish Auschwitz Museum under enormous pressure to answer this challenge. They've answered. This book analyzes their answer. It first exposes the many tricks and lies used by the museum to bamboozle millions of visitors every year regarding its most valued asset, the "gas chamber" in the Main Camp. Next, it reveals how the museum's historians mislead and lie through their teeth about documents in their archives. A long string of completely innocuous documents is mistranslated and misrepresented to make it look like they prove the existence of homicidal gas chambers. 2nd ed., 259 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#38)

Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz: Neither Proof Nor Trace for the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno. Researchers from the Auschwitz Museum tried to prove the reality of mass extermination by pointing to documents about deliveries of wood and coke as well as Zyklon B to the Auschwitz Camp. If put into the actual historical and technical context, however, as is done by this study, these documents prove the exact opposite of what those orthodox researchers claim. This study exposes the mendacious tricks with which these museum officials once more deceive the trusting public. 184 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#40)

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





Camp. It was published in 1990 by Danuta Czech, one of the Auschwitz Museum's most prolific and impactful historians. Analyzing this almost 1,000-page long tome one entry at a time, Mattogno has compiled a long list of misrepresentations, outright lies and deceptions contained in it. They all aim at creating the otherwise unsubstantiated claim that homicidal gas chambers and lethal injections were used at Auschwitz for mass-murdering inmates. This literary mega-fraud needs to be retired from the ranks of Auschwitz sources. 324 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#47)

The Real Auschwitz Chronicle. By Carlo Mattogno. Nagging is easy. We actually did a better job! That which is missing in Czech's *Chronicle* is included here: day after day of the camp's history, documents are presented showing that it could not have been an extermination camp: tens of thousands of sick and injured inmates were cared for medically with huge efforts, and the camp authorities tried hard to improve the initially catastrophic hygienic conditions. Part Two contains data on transports, camp occupancy and mortality figures. For the first time, we find out what this camp's real death toll was. 2 vols., 906 pp., b&w illustrations (Vol. 2), bibliography, index. (#48)

Politics of Slave Labor: The Fate of the Jews Deported from Hungary and the Lodz Ghetto in 1944. By Carlo Mattogno. The deportation of the Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz in May-July 1944 is said to have been the pinnacle of this camp's extermination frenzy, topped off in August of that year by the extermination of Jews deported from the Lodz Ghetto. This book gathers and explains all the evidence available on both events. In painstaking research, the author proves almost on a person-by-person level what the fate was of many of the Jews deported from Hungary or the Lodz Ghetto. He demonstrates that these Jews were deported to serve as slave laborers in the Third Reich's collapsing war economy. There is no trace of any extermination of any of these Jews. 338 pp., b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#51)

SECTION FOUR: Witness Critique

Elie Wiesel, Saint of the Holocaust: A Critical Biography. By Warren B. Rudolph. This book analyzes several of Wiesel's texts, foremost his

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

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

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

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed. By Miklos Nyiszli & Carlo Mattogno.

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

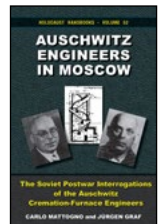
Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Belzec Camp Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. Only two witnesses have ever testified substantially about the alleged Belzec Extermination Camp: The survivor Rudolf Reder and the SS officer Kurt Gerstein. Gerstein's testimonies have been a hotspot of revisionist critique for decades. It is now discredited even among orthodox historians. They use Reder's testimony to fill the void, yet his testimonies are just as absurd. This study thoroughly scrutinizes Reder's various statements, critically revisits Gerstein's various depositions, and then compares these two testimonies which are at once similar in some respects, but incompatible in others. 216 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#43)

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

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

Sonderkommando Auschwitz III: They Wept Crocodile Tears. A Critical Analysis of Late Witness Testimonies. By Carlo Mattogno. This book focuses on the critical analysis of witness testimonies on the alleged Auschwitz gas chambers recorded or published in the 1990s and early 2000s, such as J. Sackar, A. Dragon, J. Gabai, S. Chasan, L. Cohen and S. Venezia, among others. 232 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#46)

Auschwitz Engineers in Moscow: The Soviet Postwar Interrogations of the Auschwitz Cremation-Furnace Engineers. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. After the war, the Soviets arrested four leading engineers of the Topf Company. Among other things, they had planned and supervised the construction of the Auschwitz cremation furnaces and the ventilation systems of the rooms said to have served as homicidal gas chambers. Between 1946 and 1948, Soviet officials conducted numerous interrogations with them. This work analyzes them by putting them into the context of the vast documentation on these and related facilities. The appendix contains all translated interrogation protocols. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#52)



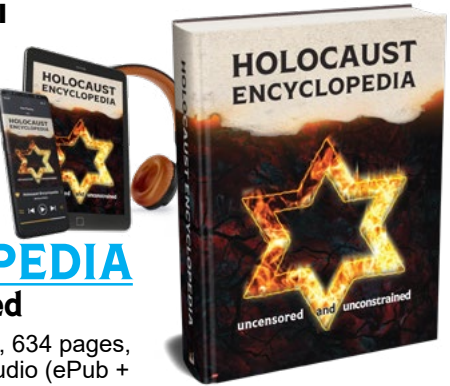
For current prices and availability, and to learn more, go to www.HolocaustHandbooks.com – for example by simply scanning the QR code on the right.



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

HOLOCAUST ENCYCLOPEDIA **uncensored and unconstrained**

Available as paperback (b&w) or hardcover (color), 634 pages, 8.5"×11"; as eBook (ePub or PDF) and eBook + audio (ePub + mp3); more than 350 illustrations in 579 entries; introduction, bibliography, index. Online at www.NukeBook.org



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In this important volume, now with 579 entries, you will discover many astounding aspects of the Holocaust narrative that you did not even know exist.

BOOKS ON THE HOLOCAUST AND FREE SPEECH

On the next six pages, we list some of the books available from ARMREG that are not part of the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. For our current range of products, visit our web store at www.ARMREG.co.uk.

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

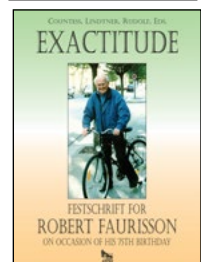
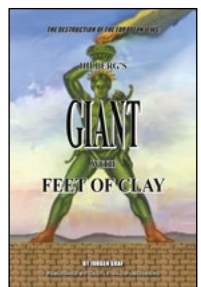
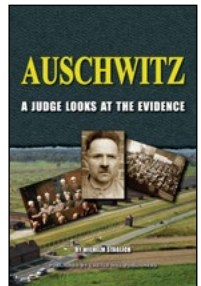
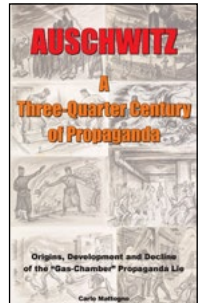
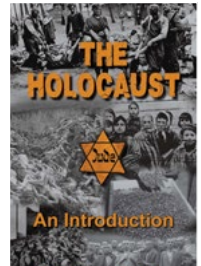
Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda: Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas Chamber" Propaganda Lie. By Carlo Mattogno. Wild rumors were circulating about Auschwitz during WWII: Germans testing war gases; mass murder in electrocution chambers, with gas showers or pneumatic hammers; living people sent on conveyor belts into furnaces; grease and soap made of the victims. Nothing of it was true. When the Soviets captured Auschwitz in early 1945, they reported that 4 million inmates were killed on electrocution conveyor belts discharging their load directly into furnaces. That wasn't true either. After the war, "witnesses" and "experts" added more claims: mass murder with gas bombs, gas chambers made of canvas; crematoria burning 400 million victims... Again, none of it was true. This book gives an overview of the many rumors and lies about Auschwitz today rejected as untrue, and exposes the ridiculous methods that turned some claims into "history," although they are just as untrue. 125 pp. pb, 6"x9", ill., bibl., index, b&w ill.

Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence. By Wilhelm Stäglich. Auschwitz is the epicenter of the Holocaust, where more people are said to have been murdered than anywhere else.

The most important evidence for this claim was presented during two trials: the International Military Tribunal of 1945/46, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965. In this book, Wilhelm Stäglich, a former German judge, reveals the incredibly scandalous way in which Allied victors and German courts bent and broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Stäglich also exposes the superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities and discrepancies of the historical record. 3rd edition 2015, 422 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

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

Exactitude: Festschrift for Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson. By R.H. Countess, C. Lindtner, G. Rudolf (eds.) Faurisson probably deserves the title of the most-courageous intellectual of the 20th and the early 21st Century. With bravery and steadfastness, he challenged the dark forces of historical and political fraud with his unrelenting exposure of their lies and hoaxes surrounding the orthodox Holocaust narrative. This book describes and celebrates the man and his work dedicated to accuracy and marked by in-submission. 146 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.



Auschwitz – Forensically Examined.

By Cyrus Cox. Modern forensic crime-scene investigations can reveal a lot about the Holocaust. There are many big times about this. But if you want it all in a nutshell, read this booklet. It condenses the most-important findings of Auschwitz forensics into a quick and easy read. In the first section, the forensic investigations conducted so far are reviewed. In the second section, the most-important results of these studies are summarized. The main arguments focus on two topics. The first centers around the poison allegedly used at Auschwitz for mass murder: Zyklon B. Did it leave any traces in masonry where it was used? Can it be detected to this day? The second topic deals with mass cremations. Did the crematoria of Auschwitz have the claimed huge capacity? Do air photos taken during the war confirm witness statements on huge smoking pyres? This book gives the answers, together with many references to source material and further reading. The third section reports on how the establishment has reacted to these research results. 2nd ed., 128 pp. pb., b&w ill., bibl., index.

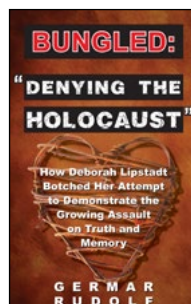
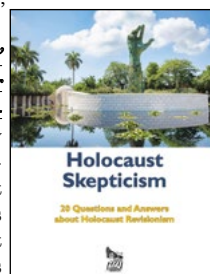
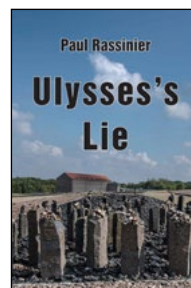
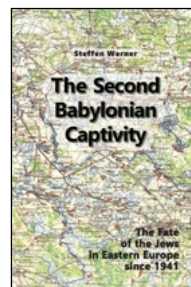
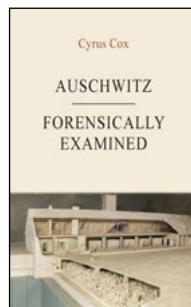
Ulysses's Lie. By Paul Rassinier. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassinier, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. Here he reports from his own experience how the prisoners turned each other's imprisonment into hell without being forced to do so. In the second part, Rassinier analyzes the books of former fellow prisoners, and shows how they lied and distorted in order to hide their complicity. First complete English edition, including Rassinier's prologue, Albert Paraz's preface, and press reviews. 270 pp. 6"×9" pb, bibl, index.

The Second Babylonian Captivity: The Fate of the Jews in Eastern Europe since 1941. By Steffen Werner. "But if they were not murdered, where did the six million deported Jews end up?" This objection demands a well-founded response. While researching an entirely different topic, Werner stumbled upon peculiar demographic data of Belorussia. Years of research subsequently revealed more evidence which eventually allowed him to

propose: The Third Reich did indeed deport many of the Jews of Europe to Eastern Europe in order to settle them there "in the swamp." This book shows what really happened to the Jews deported to the East by the National Socialists, how they have fared since. It provides context for hitherto-obscure historical events and obviates extreme claims such as genocide and gas chambers. With a preface by Germar Rudolf. 190 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill., bibl., index

Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Questions and Answers about Holocaust Revisionism. By Germar Rudolf. This 15-page brochure introduces the novice to the concept of Holocaust revisionism, and answers 20 tough questions, among them: What does Holocaust revisionism claim? Why should I take Holocaust revisionism more seriously than the claim that the earth is flat? How about the testimonies by survivors and confessions by perpetrators? What about the pictures of corpse piles in the camps? Why does it matter how many Jews were killed by the Nazis, since even 1,000 would have been too many? ... Glossy full-color brochure. PDF file free of charge available at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com, Option "Promotion". This item is *not* copyright-protected. Hence, you can do with it whatever you want: download, post, email, print, multiply, hand out, sell... 20 pp., stapled, 8.5"×11", full-color throughout.

Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust" How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory. By Germar Rudolf. With her book *Denying the Holocaust*, Deborah Lipstadt tried to show the flawed methods and extremist motives of "Holocaust deniers." This book demonstrates that Dr. Lipstadt clearly has neither understood the principles of science and scholarship, nor has she any clue about the historical topics she is writing about. She misquotes, mistranslates, misrepresents, misinterprets, and makes a plethora of wild claims without backing them up with anything. Rather than dealing thoroughly with factual arguments, Lipstadt's book is full of *ad hominem* attacks on her opponents. It is an exercise in anti-intellectual pseudo-scientific



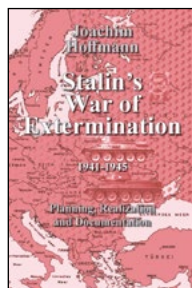
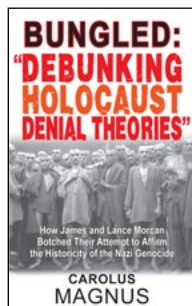
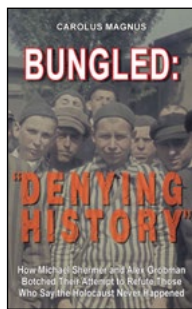
arguments, an exhibition of ideological radicalism that rejects anything which contradicts its preset conclusions. **F for FAIL.** 2nd ed., 224 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: "Denying History". How Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened. By Carolus Magnus (C. Mattogno). *Skeptic Magazine* editor Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book claiming to be "a thorough and thoughtful answer to all the claims of the Holocaust deniers." As this book shows, however, Shermer and Grobman completely ignored almost all the "claims" made in the more than 10,000 pages of more-recent cutting-edge revisionist archival and forensic research. Furthermore, they piled up a heap of falsifications, contortions, omissions and fallacious interpretations of the evidence. Finally, what the authors claim to have demolished is not revisionism but a ridiculous parody of it. They ignored the known unreliability of their cherry-picked selection of evidence, utilized unverified and incestuous sources, and obscured the massive body of research and all the evidence that dooms their project to failure. 162 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: "Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories". How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide. By Carolus Magnus. The novelists and movie-makers James and Lance Morcan have produced a book "to end [Holocaust] denial once and for all" by disproving "the various arguments Holocaust deniers use to try to discredit wartime records." It's a lie. First, the Morcans completely ignored the vast amount of recent scholarly studies published by revisionists; they don't even mention them. Instead, they engage in shadowboxing, creating some imaginary, bogus "revisionist" scarecrow which they then tear to pieces. In addition, their knowledge even of their own side's source material is dismal, and the way they back up their misleading or false claims is pitifully inadequate. 144 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. A German government historian documents Stalin's murderous war against the German army and the German people. Based on the author's lifelong study of German and Russian military records, this book reveals the Red Army's grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, as ordered by Stalin. Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe to initiate the "World Revolution." He prepared an attack which was unparalleled in history. The Germans noticed Stalin's aggressive intentions, but they underestimated the strength of the Red Army. What unfolded was the cruelest war in history. This book shows how Stalin and his Bolshevik henchman used unimaginable violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight against the Germans. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited their soldiers to unlimited hatred against everything German, and he gives the reader a short but extremely unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers finally reached German soil in 1945: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture, and mass murder... **428 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.**

Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn World. By Udo Walendy. For seven decades, mainstream historians have insisted that Germany was the main, if not the sole culprit for unleashing World War II in Europe. In the present book this myth is refuted. There is available to the public today a great number of documents on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before September 1939 as well as a wealth of literature in the form of memoirs of the persons directly involved in the decisions that led to the outbreak of World War II. Together, they made possible Walendy's present mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war in 1939. This book has been published only after an intensive study of sources, taking the greatest care to minimize speculation and inference. The present edition has been translated completely anew from the German original and has been slightly revised. 500 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl., b&w ill.



The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech. By Germar Rudolf. Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They dominate the U.S. and several foreign markets. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy every title that was in print and was legal to sell. However, in early 2017, a series of anonymous bomb threats against Jewish community centers occurred in the U.S., fueling a campaign by Jewish groups to coax Amazon into banning revisionist writings. On March 6, 2017, Amazon caved in and banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust. In April 2017, an Israeli Jew was arrested for having placed the fake bomb threats. But Amazon kept its new censorship policy: They next culled any literature critical of Jews or Judaism; then they enforced these bans at all its subsidiaries, such as AbeBooks and The Book Depository; then they banned books other pressure groups don't like; finally, they bullied Ingram, who has a book-distribution monopoly in the US, to enforce the same rules by banning from the entire world-wide book market all books Amazon doesn't like... 3rd ed., 158 pp. pb, 6"x9", bibl., color illustrations throughout.

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

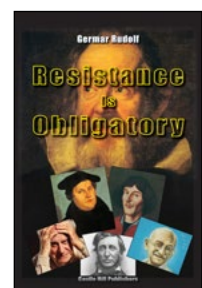
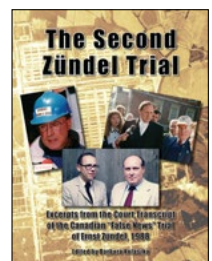
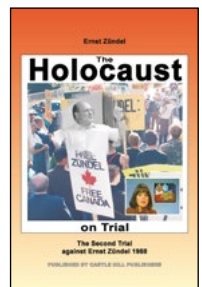
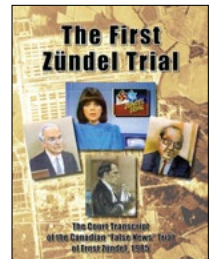
The Holocaust on Trial: The Second Trial against Ernst Zündel 1988. By Ernst Zündel. In 1988, the appeal trial of Ernst Zündel for "knowingly

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

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

Resistance Is Obligatory! By Germar Rudolf. In 2005, Rudolf, dissident publisher of revisionist literature, was kidnapped by the U.S. government and deported to Germany. There a show trial was staged. Rudolf was not permitted to defend his historical opinions. Yet he defended himself anyway: Rudolf gave a 7-day speech-proving that only the revisionists are scholarly in their approach, whereas the Holocaust orthodoxy is merely pseudo-scientific. He then explained why it is everyone's obligation to resist, without violence, a government which throws peaceful dissidents into dungeons. When Rudolf tried to publish his defence speech as a book, the public prosecutor initiated a new criminal investigation against him. After his probation time ended in 2011, he dared publish this speech anyway... 2nd ed. 2016, 378 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

Hunting Germar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-Day Witch Hunt. By Germar Rudolf. German-born revisionist activist, author and publisher Germar Rudolf describes which events made



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

Love: The Pursuit of Happiness. By Germar Rudolf. Rudolf’s autobiography on the sensual and emotional aspects of his life: love, affection, romance and erotica, as well as the lack of it. It tells about his human relationships with parents, siblings, friends and girlfriends, wives and children – and with a little puppy called Daisy; about his trials and tribulations as a lover and husband, and most importantly as a father of five children. This book might assist many readers to understand themselves and to help resolve or avoid relationship conflicts. It is an account filled with both humility and humor. Ca. 230 pp. pb, 6”x9” (to appear in late 2024)

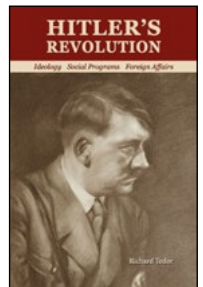
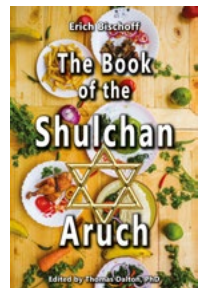
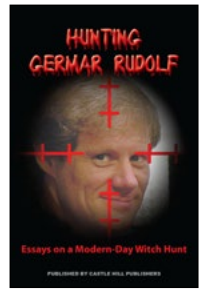
The Book of the Shulchan Aruch. By Erich Bischoff. Most people have heard of the Talmud-that compendium of Jewish laws. The Talmud, however, is vast and largely inscrutable. Fortunately, back in the mid-1500s, a Jewish rabbi created a condensed version of it: the Shulchan Aruch. A fair number of passages in it discuss non-Jews. The laws of Judaism hold Gentiles in very low regard; they can be cheated, lied to, abused, even killed, if it serves Jewish interests. Bischoff, an expert in Jewish religious law, wrote a summary and analysis of this book. He shows us many dark corners of the Jewish religion. 152 pp. pb, 6”x9”.

Hitler’s Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs, Foreign Affairs. By Richard Tedor. Defying all boycotts, Adolf

Hitler transformed Germany from a bankrupt state to the powerhouse of Europe within just four years, thus becoming Germany’s most popular leader ever. How was this possible? This study tears apart the dense web of calumny surrounding this controversial figure. It draws on nearly 200 published German sources, many from the Nazi era, as well as documents from British, U.S., and Soviet archives that describe not only what Hitler did but, more importantly, why he did it. These sources also reveal the true war objectives of the democracies – a taboo subject for orthodox historians – and the resulting world war against Germany. This book is aimed at anyone who feels that something is missing from conventional accounts. 2nd ed., 309 pp. pb, 6”x9”, index, bibl.

Hitler on the Jews. By Thomas Dalton. That Adolf Hitler spoke out against the Jews is beyond obvious. But of the thousands of books and articles written on Hitler, virtually none quotes Hitler’s exact words on the Jews. The reason for this is clear: Those in positions of influence have incentives to present a simplistic picture of Hitler as a blood-thirsty tyrant. However, Hitler’s take on the Jews is far more complex and sophisticated. In this book, for the first time, you can make up your own mind by reading nearly every idea that Hitler put forth about the Jews, in considerable detail and in full context. This is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the Jews. As you will discover, Hitler’s analysis of the Jews, though hostile, is erudite, detailed, and – surprise, surprise – largely aligns with events of recent decades. There are many lessons here for the modern-day world to learn. 200 pp. pb, 6”x9”, index, bibl.

Goebbels on the Jews. By Thomas Dalton. From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. It gives us a detailed look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels shared Hitler’s dislike of the Jews, and likewise wanted them removed from the Reich. Ultimately, Goebbels and others sought to remove the Jews completely from Europe—perhaps to the island of Madagascar. This would be the “final solution” to the Jewish Question. Nowhere in the



diary does Goebbels discuss any Hitler order to kill the Jews, nor is there any reference to extermination camps, gas chambers, or any methods of systematic mass-murder. Goebbels acknowledges that Jews did indeed die by the thousands; but the range and scope of killings evidently fall far short of the claimed figure of 6 million. This book contains, for the first time, every significant diary entry relating to the Jews or Jewish policy. Also included are partial or full transcripts of 10 major essays by Goebbels on the Jews. 274 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars.

By Thomas Dalton. For many centuries, Jews have had a negative reputation in many countries. The reasons given are plentiful, but less-well-known is their involvement in war. When we examine the causal factors for wars, and look at their primary beneficiaries, we repeatedly find a Jewish presence. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting wars. With their long-notorious influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hard-line stances, being uncompromising, and actively inciting people to hatred. Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world. In this book, Thomas Dalton examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, he dissects Jewish motives and Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. 2nd ed., 231 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.

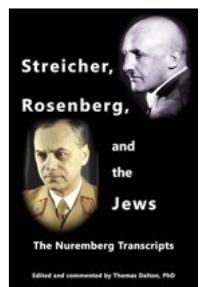
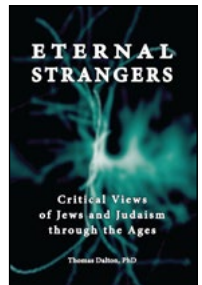
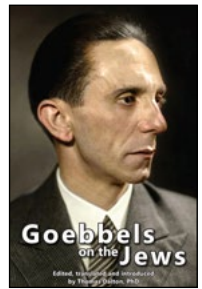
Eternal Strangers: Critical Views of Jews and Judaism through the Ages.

By Thomas Dalton. It is common

knowledge that Jews have been disliked for centuries. But why? Our best hope for understanding this recurrent 'anti-Semitism' is to study the history: to look at the actual words written by prominent critics of the Jews, in context, and with an eye to any common patterns that might emerge. Such a study reveals strikingly consistent observations: Jews are seen in very negative, yet always similar terms. The persistence of such comments is remarkable and strongly suggests that the cause for such animosity resides in the Jews themselves—in their attitudes, their values, their ethnic traits and their beliefs.. This book addresses the modern-day "Jewish problem" in all its depth—something which is arguably at the root of many of the world's social, political and economic problems. 186 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.

Streicher, Rosenberg, and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts.

By Thomas Dalton. Who, apart from Hitler, contrived the Nazi view on the Jews? And what were these master ideologues thinking? During the post-war International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, the most-interesting men on trial regarding this question were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The cases against them, and their personal testimonies, examined for the first time nearly all major aspects of the Holocaust story: the "extermination" thesis, the gas chambers, the gas vans, the shootings in the East, and the "6 million." The truth of the Holocaust has been badly distorted for decades by the powers that be. Here we have the rare opportunity to hear firsthand from two prominent figures in Nazi Germany. Their voices, and their verbatim transcripts from the IMT, lend some much-needed clarity to the situation. 330 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.



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