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Holocaust Revisionism and its Political Consequences

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1. The intellectual adventure which changed my life

I was born in Basel, Switzerland, on August 15, 1951. My father was a bank employee, my mother a housewife. Both of them are still alive and well; my father, who celebrated his 80th birthday on 12 December 2000, retired from his job many years ago.

After finishing school, I went to Basel University, where I studied French, English, and Scandinavian philology. In 1979, I acquired a master's degree which entitled me to teach languages at a school in Basel. In 1982, I went on a journey to South East Asian from where I did not return before 1988, as I had got a job as a university teacher of German in Taipeh, Taiwan. Back in Switzerland, I gathered some professional experience in fields unrelated to teaching before returning to my former profession in 1990. Until March 1993, when I was fired in the aftermath of the publication of my first revisionist book, I taught Latin and French in Therwil, a small town near Basel.

In October 1994, I got a job as a teacher of German for foreign students at a private language school in Basel. Though badly paid, my work greatly appealed to me because most of my students were highly motivated adults. While the director of the school, Mr. Remo Orsini, did not share my views about the holocaust and Zionism, he was tolerant of my revisionist activities (which I never talked about in class). In August 1998, after the infamous Baden trial in which my editor Gerhard Foerster and myself were sentenced to stiff prison terms because of our revisionist publications, Mr. Orsini reluctantly dismissed me in order to prevent the ruin of his school which would have become the target of a

relentless media smear campaign had he kept me as a teacher. Apart from some translation jobs, I was unable to find any work in Switzerland after the Baden trial because no employer would have dared to hire me. I left Switzerland on August 15, 2000, my 49th birthday, and I do not intend to return there before the political situation has changed and Switzerland is a free country again. (Should I go back now, I would face immediate arrest.)

Before 1991, I did not know anything about revisionism. While I thought that the six million figure might be somewhat exaggerated, I never had the slightest doubts as to the reality of the Nazi extermination program and the homicidal gas chambers. I was dimly aware that there were some authors who questioned even the approximate truth of the official holocaust version,

but I thought they were just a bunch of Neo-Nazis eager to whitewash Hitler, so I made no effort to find out what their arguments were. However, I was already quite anti-Zionist at that time. First of all, I was profoundly disgusted by Israel's inhuman treatment of the Palestinians, and secondly, I was greatly angered by the fact that the Jews shamelessly exploited the tragedy which had befallen them during World War Two to extort huge sums of money from Germany and to malign the entire German nation. Because I had many German relatives (my father, though a Swiss citizen, was born in Germany and did not come to Switzerland before 1947), I was a Germanophile from earliest childhood and found it totally inadmissible to blame the German people as a whole for Hitler and his holocaust. Although greatly interested in contemporary history in general and the Second World War in particular, I always tried to keep away from the holocaust subject. The holocaust was an ugly and shameful episode of European and German history, and I felt no desire whatsoever to know the gory details.

All this changed in April 1991 when I made the acquaintance of a elderly Swiss gentleman, Mr. Arthur Vogt. Vogt, a retired teacher of mathematics and biology who was born in 1917, has been my close friend and generous sponsor ever since. At our first meeting, he introduced himself as a revisionist and gave me a tape with a revisionist text authored by himself. Even if this text did not convince me entirely, it came as a serious shock to me. I realised that the revisionists had some valid arguments and could not simply be dismissed as crackpots or charlatans, so I asked Vogt for more information. He sent me the three revisionist books which, at that time, were the best existing ones: Serge Thion's *Verite Historique ou Verite Politique?* (La Vieille Taupe, Paris 1980), Arthur Butz's *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* (Institute for Historical Review, Torrance/California 1977) and Wilhelm Staeglich's *Der Auschwitz Mythos* (Grabert Verlag, Tuebingen 1979). Even before studying these books, I read the German translation of an article I also had got from Vogt. It had appeared in the Soviet Communist Party's newspaper *Pravda* on February 2, 1945, one week after the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp by the Red Army. (Four years later, in Moscow, I got hold of the Russian original.) The author of that article, Soviet Jewish reporter Boris Polevoi, who had visited Auschwitz immediately after its liberation, wrote about an "assembly line killing installation where hundreds of people were killed simultaneously with electrical current". Polevoi also mentioned gas chambers in the eastern sector of the Auschwitz camp. Nowadays, nobody claims that the German made use of electric current to kill people, and according to the official Holocaust version, the Auschwitz gas chambers were at Birkenau, west of the main camp, and not in the eastern sector. Having read this article, I knew that the revisionists were right: The gas chamber and mass extermination story had been fabricated by propagandists, and the first versions did not tally with the later ones.

On that day, April 29, 1991, I decided to dedicate my life to the struggle against the most monstrous fraud ever concocted by human brains.

I had long discussions with Arthur Vogt who appreciated my enthusiasm and often gave me useful advice. In order to have sufficient time for my historical studies, I only taught about 15 hours a week which of course meant a reduced, though still decent salary. (In

Switzerland, state school teachers are exceedingly well paid.) At that time, there already were numerous revisionist books and articles, but most of them dealt with specific aspects of the holocaust. As there was no easily understandable introduction to revisionism and its arguments, I decided to write one myself. The title of the book was to be *Der Holocaust-Schwindel* ("The Holocaust Swindle"). In March 1992, I visited the world's most renowned revisionist, professor Robert Faurisson, at his home in Vichy, France. Faurisson, who had been a respected professor of French literature, had his career ruined because of his revisionist writings; he had been put on trial numerous times, had been fined exorbitant sums, and in 1989, he was brutally beaten up and almost killed by a gang of Jewish thugs who called themselves "Sons of Jewish Memory". Faurisson corrected the manuscript of my future book. I was deeply impressed by his brilliant intellect and even more by his extraordinary courage and uncompromising search for the truth.

I eventually realised that *Der Holocaust-Schwindel* would be much too long to serve as a mere introduction to revisionism, so I wrote an abridged version which was published in early 1993 under the title *Der Holocaust auf dem Pruefstand* ("The Holocaust under the scanner"). The book was later translated into French, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Bulgarian, Arabic, and Swedish. Immediately after its publication, I lost my job in Therwil for alleged unethical behaviour. *Der Holocaust-Schwindel* was published shortly after the first book. Many readers especially liked the last three chapters in which I analysed the political implications of the hoax more stringently than any other revisionist had done before. The introduction, written by Faurisson, was also greatly appreciated by the readers.

In April 1993, only a few days after being dismissed as a teacher, I made the acquaintance of German-born engineer Gerhard Foerster who at that time was 73 years old. Foerster, who made his living in Wuerenlos near Zurich, had been a revisionist for many years. His father, a Silesian, had perished during the brutal expulsion of about 12 million Germans from the eastern German territories annexed by Poland after World War Two, and Foerster was deeply hurt by the fact that nobody seemed to care about the terrible tragedy of his nation while the media made a big fuss about the spurious Jewish holocaust every day. As Foerster was unable to write a historical book himself - he was a highly gifted engineer, not a writer -, and as I already had a good grasp of the subject, he urged me to write a book about the eyewitness reports upon which the Auschwitz gas chamber story is exclusively based. (As I will explain later, there is no material or documentary evidence for the existence of even one single homicidal gas chamber in any German concentration camp, and the official holocaust version totally relies on eyewitness accounts.)

While some of the sources I needed for the new book were readily available, others were very difficult to get at. In September 1993, I visited Italian revisionist scholar Carlo Mattogno who makes his living near Rome with his family. Mattogno had already been studying the holocaust for over a decade when I first met him, and he possessed an impressive collection of rare documents. Many of them were in Polish (I had learned this difficult language because of its importance for students of the holocaust). I copied the material I needed for my book. Since my first visit, I have been closely co-operating with Mattogno; I have translated many of his writings, we have made six trips together and co-authored two books. Mattogno's knowledge of the holocaust subject is second to none, but his books are not easy to read because of their highly academic and arcane style. Since there is no anti-revisionist law in Italy, he has never been persecuted. He is one of my best friends, and whenever I come to his house, I am treated like a member of the family.

My book *Auschwitz. Taetergestaendnisse und Augenzeugen des Holocaust* ("Auschwitz. Perpetrator confessions and eyewitnesses of the holocaust") was published by Foerster in August 1994, a few month before the ignoble "anti-racism law" (Article 261b of the Swiss penal code) was enacted. It contained a critical analysis of 30 key eyewitness reports about the alleged homicidal gassings at Auschwitz. My conclusion was unambiguous: The "eyewitnesses" had all lied. Their accounts flagrantly contradicted each other, and in

those cases where they agreed, they regularly contained the same logical and technical impossibilities. For example, numerous witnesses claimed that at Auschwitz it took 20 minutes to incinerate three corpses in a crematorium muffle. Even in modern crematoria, it takes about one hour to burn one corpse, and as we know from the documents, the same thing applied to the German wartime crematoria. As the witnesses could not possibly have invented the same absurdities independently of each other, it was obvious that they had either been instructed to lie (many of them testified before Polish, British and American kangaroo courts, which had been entrusted with the task to "prove" the existence of the homicidal gas chambers), or that one witness had simply parroted what he had heard from another one or read in a book. As virtually all of the eyewitnesses were former Jewish concentration camp inmates, they were keen on taking revenge upon the Germans who had deprived them of their liberty and gladly told all sort of wild atrocity tales to ruin the reputation of the German nation for decades, if not for centuries.

In September 1994, I attended a revisionist conference in California which was organised by the Institute for Historical Review (P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA, 92659, USA) The I.H.R. publishes the scholarly Journal of Historical Review.) At that conference, I made the acquaintance of US historian Mark Weber, the director of the I.H.R. I also met Bradley Smith, Ernst Zuendel, and other leading figures of holocaust revisionism.

In October 1995, Foerster published my fourth revisionist book, Todesursache Zeitgeschichtsforschung ("Cause of death: Research of contemporary history"). This book could be called a novel because of its fictitious background: In a German school, two groups of students discuss about the holocaust and other delicate historical subjects. One group believes in the orthodox holocaust story, while the other one does not, and both groups present their best arguments. At the end of the debates, which the revisionists win, the teacher, Miss Margarethe Laemple, is converted to revisionism. She loses her job for having encouraged an controversial debate on the holocaust and is later murdered; hence the title of the book. While Todesursache Zeitgeschichtsforschung is certainly not the most scientific book I have written, it has ever since been my most popular one. I was aghast to discover that some readers believed the story had happened in real life - one German lady even wanted to know where Miss Laemple, the unfortunate heroine of the novel, was buried, so that she could put flowers on her grave!

In July/August and November/December 1995, I made two long visits to Moscow with Carlo Mattogno in order to work in Russian archives. We found heaps of wartime documents about Auschwitz and other National Socialist concentration camps and made thousands of photocopies many of which Mattogno has used in his books since. During our first trip, we were accompanied by our faithful friend Russ Granata, an elderly American gentleman of Italian descent. Granata, who has published several books by Carlo Mattogno in English, has now his own revisionist website (www.russgranata.com).

In 1996, the manuscript of a book which was never to be printed in German - a summary of revisionist arguments much superior to The Holocaust under the Scanner - was translated into Russian. The title was Mif o Kholokoste - "The Myth of the holocaust". The book, which was first published as a special issue of the nationalist and anti-Zionist monthly Russki Vestnik, was hugely successful. The German manuscript was later translated into English. This English version does not exist in print, but it is available on the internet under the title Holocaust or Hoax? The arguments (Historical Review Press, <http://ety.com/HRP>).

In January 1997, I published an essay called Vom Untergang der Schweizerischen Freiheit ("The decline of Swiss freedom"), a scathing attack upon the "Anti-racism law" which had been enacted two years earlier. I showed that the law was a purely Zionist creation and that its main purpose was the repression of holocaust revisionism. Two and a half years later, in October 1999, this booklet was to cause a political storm. Christoph Blocher, a populist politician who leads the right wing of the conservative Swiss People's Party, had got a copy of Vom Untergang der Schweizerischen Freiheit from one of my

friends and thanked him in a short personal letter, stating that Juergen Graf was right. One week before the October 1999 elections, in which Blocher's party was expected to score massive gains, the Sunday newspaper Sonntagsblick published the letter and castigated Blocher because of his alleged pro-revisionist sympathies. For several days, Switzerland resembled a madhouse as the media were talking about nothing but the Blocher letter. Predictably, Blocher threw the towel; he claimed that he had committed a regrettable error and that he had never read the book. The smear campaign backfired, and Blocher's party won an impressive victory.

In the summer of 1997, I travelled to Poland, Lithuania and White Russia with Carlo Mattogno. In Poland, we did research in the archives of the former concentration camps Majdanek and Stutthof and made many photographs of the purported homicidal gas chambers. After returning from this journey, Mattogno and I wrote a book about Majdanek. KL Majdanek. Eine historische und technische Studie ("Concentration camp Majdanek. A historical and technical study") was published by Germar Rudolf's Castle Hill Publisher (Hastings, TN34 3ZQ, UK) in September 1998. About two thirds of the book were written by Mattogno. He was the author of the very difficult technical chapters about the gas chambers and the crematoria which I could not have written because my technical knowledge would have been totally insufficient for such a task.

In May 1998, Mattogno and I made a trip to Belgium and Holland. In Antwerpen, Belgium, we visited one of our best friends, the indefatigable revisionist publisher Siegfried Verbeke, a key figure of European revisionism. In Amsterdam, Holland, we spent some days in archives where countless war time documents - also about the German concentration camps - are being kept.

On July 16, 1998, my editor Gerhard Foerster and myself went on trial in Baden, Switzerland, for alleged violation of the Swiss "anti-racism law". The law forbids "denying, minimising or justifying a genocide", but mentions neither gas chambers nor the six million figure nor, indeed, the Jews and the holocaust. Being open to all sorts of interpretations, the wording of the "anti-racism law" enables the judges to condemn everybody for everything. I was sentenced to 15 months in jail without probation, whereas Foerster got 12 months; in addition we were both fined astronomical sums. I was even punished for the books I had written before the law was enacted! An English-language documentation about this trial can be found in the last chapters of my book Holocaust or Hoax? The arguments (<http://www.ety.com/HRP>).

Foerster, who was so sick at the time of the trial that he had to be brought into the courtroom in a wheelchair, died nine weeks later, on September 23, 1998. I had visited him in hospital three days before his demise. He is buried in Wuerenlos where he had spent the last decades of his eventful life. May he rest in peace!

My lawyer, Dr. Urs Oswald, had done an excellent job, but as the trial was a political one, the sentence was fixed in advance, and no lawyer in the world could have influenced it. Of course, Dr. Oswald appealed the verdict. On June 23, 1999, the court of the canton of Aargau confirmed the sentence, whereupon Dr. Oswald appealed to the highest court, the federal court in Lausanne. In April 2000, I learned that the appeal had been rejected, and I was ordered to report to prison on October 2. But at that time, I was in Moscow with my fiancée. - The Swiss organisation Verite et Justice, which is headed by Rene-Louis Berclaz, Philippe Brennenstuhl, and myself, has published a documentation about my case (Un proces politique au scanner. L'affaire Juergen Graf, "A political trial under the scanner. The case of Juergen Graf"). The booklet was translated into German under the title Inquisitoren in Aktion ("Inquisitors in action"). Both versions are available at Verite et Justice, C.P. 355, 1618 Chatel-St. Denis, Switzerland, and on the Internet Website Wilhelm Tell (www.ety.com/tell). The English trial report mentioned earlier is based upon this documentation, but it only covers the first trial, the one held in Baden, while the brochure published by Verite et Justice also covers the second one held in Aargau and contains a lot of background information about the nefarious "anti-racism law".

In March 1999, Mattogno and I made yet another trip to Poland for further research in the archives. We also visited archives in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary. During the first part of our journey, we were accompanied by Australian revisionist Dr. Fred Toben. Toben, the director of the Adelaide Institute, was later arrested in Germany and kept in jail for seven months because he had published revisionist material on his internet website in Australia (where there is no anti-revisionist law). According to a recent decision of the German "Bundesverfassungsgericht" (Supreme court), anybody who posts revisionist material on an internet website in any country of the world can be arrested and sent to prison for five years as soon as he enters Germany.

Upon returning to Italy, we wrote a book about Stutthof, *Das Konzentrationslager Stutthof und seine Funktion in der nationalsozialistischen Judenpolitik* ("The concentration camp Stutthof and its function in the Jewish policy of the National socialists"), which was published by Castle Hill Publisher, Hastings, in the fall of the same year. As well as our book about Majdanek, the one about Stutthof has already been translated into English but is not yet available in print. The English versions of both books will appear in 2001.

In early of 2000, Castle Hill Publisher published my book *Riese auf toenernen Fuessen. Raul Hilberg und sein Standardwerk ueber den Holocaust* ("Giant on clay feet. Raul Hilberg and his standard work about the Holocaust"), a devastating attack upon the Austrian-born American Jew Raul Hilberg whose three-volume study *The Destruction of the European Jews* (the "definitive" version of which appeared in 1985) is universally praised as the standard work about the holocaust. I exposed the blatantly fraudulent methods used by the swindler Hilberg in order to substantiate the orthodox holocaust claims. - This book will appear in English in the spring of 2001.

In 1999 and 2000, I engaged in numerous activities on behalf of Verite et Justice, an organisation fighting for the restoration of intellectual freedom in Switzerland. In March 2000, Verite et Justice published its second booklet, *Le Contre-Rapport Bergier* ("The Anti-Bergier Report"), which soundly refuted the mendacious Bergier Report. (In late 1999, a group of Zionist and pro-Zionist propagandists headed by professor Bergier had published the so-called Bergier Report denigrating Switzerland as a country heavily involved in the Nazi holocaust. This tendentious report, which contained countless distortions and downright lies, was to serve as an ideological justification for further Jewish financial claims against our country.) Both the French and the German version of our answer to Bergier are available at Verite et Justice and on the Internet Website Wilhelm Tell (www.ety.com/tell). In September 2000, Verite et Justice documented the atrocious trial of 79 years old revisionist publisher Gaston-Armand Amaudruz, whom a court in Lausanne had sentenced to one year in prison for disputing the six million figure and questioning the existence of the Nazi gas chambers, in its third brochure *Le proces Amaudruz. Une farce judiciaire* ("The Amaudruz trial. A parody of justice", German version: *Der Amaudruz-Prozess. Eine Justizfarce*).

In April and May 2000, Mattogno and I visited Moscow for the third time in order to finish our work in the archives. In late May, I attended the 13th conference of the Institute for Historical Review in California where I delivered a speech on the subject "What happened to the Jews who were deported to Auschwitz but were not registered there?" (The text of this speech was printed in the *Journal of Historical Review*, Volume 19, Number 4, July/August 2000). Three months later, in the second half of August, I accompanied Richard Krege, a young and brilliant Australian engineer, to Poland. The purpose of this trip will be explained later. - From Poland, I went to Russia and later to Ukraine to do research in the archives of Lemberg (Lwiw). - I should like to point out that all these journeys were made possible by generous sponsors.

Revisionism has radically changed my life. Although my existence has become perilous and precarious, it is now more interesting and more meaningful than ever before as I know that I am fighting against something fundamentally evil. Discovering the truth about the holocaust was a singular intellectual adventure and opened my eyes. Having

ascertained that the Jewish extermination and homicidal gas chamber story is but a monstrous hoax, I understood the true nature of the so-called "Western democracy", and I became aware of the fact that a hostile alien minority is the driving force behind the decadence and corruption corroding Western society. The holocaust is but the most extreme case of the lies the Jewish-run media are continuously poisoning the world with. A very significant example is the vicious propaganda against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Jews and their stooges bitterly hate Iran because that country has dared to challenge the political, military and cultural imperialism of the world's only remaining super-power, the Zionist-led USA. It is of paramount importance to remember that the people who are constantly lying about "gas chambers" and "six million" are the same ones who relentlessly vilify Iran and the Islamic Revolution. They are, incidentally, the same people who propagate abortion, gay rights (including the right of homosexuals to marry a partner of their own sex and the right of homosexual couples to adopt children), hard-core pornography, and similar abominations.

2. The official version of the holocaust

The word "holocaust" is of Greek origin and means "immolation by fire". It is nowadays almost exclusively used to design the alleged extermination of the Jews by the Germans during the Second World War.

According to the orthodox historians, the National Socialist leadership, having decided to wipe out the Jewish race, set up six extermination camps where [six] million of Jews were gassed. All six killing factories were located in Poland (or in territories which had been Polish before the war and were annexed by Germany in 1939 before returning to Poland in 1945). Four of them (Belzec, Treblinka, Sobibor and Chelmno) were pure extermination camps, and only a handful of Jews survived them. At Belzec, Treblinka and Sobibor, the Jews were murdered in gas chambers, at Chelmno in gas vans. The remaining two extermination centres, Auschwitz and Majdanek, served both as killing factories and as labour camps. In these two camps, the Jews unfit for labour were gassed, while those able to work were at least temporarily spared. The bodies of the gassed Jews were burnt, partly in crematoria, partly in the open air, so that no mass graves were found after the war. As all gassing orders were only given orally, no documentary evidence corroborating the existence of homicidal gas chambers has ever been discovered.

The Holocaust historians claim that, in addition to the mass gassings, the Germans shot between one and two million Jews on the Eastern front. According to them, between five and six million Jews perished in the German sphere of influence. More than half of them were murdered in homicidal gas chambers (and, to a much lesser extent, in homicidal gas vans), a large part of them were shot in the occupied Soviet territories, and the remaining ones (some hundreds of thousands) perished from diseases, starvation and bad treatment in labour camps and ghettos.

This is the official version of the holocaust, as it is described in Raul Hilberg's standard work *The Destruction of the European Jews*. But as we shall see later, the first versions were very different from the story we are told today.

3. The revisionist thesis

Nobody denies the persecution of the Jews during World War Two. This persecution was very real and very brutal. However, a small but increasingly influential group of scholars, who call themselves "revisionists" - their opponents prefer to call them "holocaust deniers" - claim that the Germans never planned to exterminate the Jewish people, that the killing factories, homicidal gas chambers and gas vans did not exist and that the figure of five to six million Jewish victims is an irresponsible exaggeration. Revisionists do not

deny that many Jews were shot by the Germans in the occupied Soviet territories, but consider the figures pandered by the orthodox historians (one to two million shot Jews) to be heavily inflated.

For the revisionists, the Jewish tragedy during World War Two is not fundamentally different from the tragedies many other nations have suffered in wartimes. The persecution of ethnic and religious minorities, concentration camps and forced labour, the shooting of civilians - all these things have occurred many times throughout history. Thus, for the revisionists, what happened to the Jews was by no means a historically unique event as the official historians claim.

In order to ascertain who is right, the orthodox historians or the revisionists, one must resolve the crucial question of the gas chambers. (When referring to "gas chambers", I always mean homicidal ones, not the delousing chambers which were found in all concentrations camps and were often called "gas chambers" in German wartime documents.) If the homicidal gas chambers did not exist, there was no holocaust, because there was no murder weapon, and the six million figure has to be drastically reduced, as the several million gassed Jew were non-existing people.

Of course, the revisionists cannot prove that no Jews were gassed. It is usually very difficult to prove that a certain event did not take place. For example, none of us could prove that he has never committed a murder. But if somebody charges us with murder, he must produce hard evidence to substantiate his accusation, otherwise he will be despised as a foul-mouthed slanderer. - While the revisionists cannot prove that no Jews were gassed during the Second World War, they are able to prove that the alleged mass slaughter in gas chambers as described by eye-witnesses cannot possible have taken place because it was technically impossible. They can also demonstrate that it would have been quite impossible to dispose of millions of human bodies in the so-called extermination camps.

Even if the defenders of the holocaust story were able to produce a document proving that some Jews were gassed in World War Two, this would not invalidate the revisionist thesis, as one or two isolated cases would probably have been the work of a few criminal individuals. However, it should be stressed that not even one case of homicidal gassing by the Germans during World War Two has ever been proved by a document and that not a single body of a gassed prisoner was found by the allied troops who liberated the German concentrations camps in 1944 and 1945. This is candidly admitted by the orthodox holocaust historians.

4. How the revisionists are presented in the media

If you want to control society, you have to control the media. The average citizen believes what he reads in his newspaper and what he sees on TV. For this reason, the overwhelming majority of the people in Western society accept the official holocaust story and reject revisionism - about which they know nothing, because the media invariably present the revisionist arguments in a grossly distorted way. For example, they mendaciously claim that the revisionists deny the persecution of the Jews or the existence of the concentration camps.

When the Swiss television commented upon the Baden trial against my editor Gerhard Foerster and myself, they showed pictures of dead concentration camp inmates found by American and British troops in the spring of 1945, insinuating that the revisionists were dismissing such photographs as forgeries. But no revisionist has ever claimed that these photographs were fakes. In the last months of the war, tens of thousands of prisoners died in the German concentration camps because the German infrastructure had collapsed as a result of relentless Allied terror bombing which had led to catastrophic short-

ages in the camps of medication and food. New inmates were constantly sent to the Western camps as the Eastern ones were being evacuated, so that the western camps were terribly overcrowded. There was no more insecticide to fight the lice which spread pectoral typhus, and countless prisoners succumbed to this dread disease. Under these circumstances, 15.389 people died in the Dachau concentration camp near Munich between January and April 1945, whereas the death toll between January 1940 and December 1944 had been 12.060 (Paul Berben, Dachau. The official History, The Norfolk Press, London 1975; these figures are universally accepted, both by the orthodox historians and the revisionists). Not even the most ardent defenders of the official holocaust story say that the horrible scenes American and British soldiers witnessed in the liberated camps (incidentally, a large percentage of the victims were non-Jewish) were the result of a deliberate extermination policy. According to the orthodox holocaust story, the gasings at Auschwitz, the last functioning "extermination camp", were stopped in late October or early November 1944, and there were no homicidal gas chambers in the western camps such as Dachau, Buchenwald, and Bergen-Belsen which the British and Americans liberated in spring 1945. But the average TV spectator does not know this; he believes that the bodies shown on television are those of murdered Jews, and he gets very angry at the revisionists who seem to deny the undeniable. - So, the media "prove" gassings at Auschwitz and Treblinka by showing victims of typhus, dysentery and starvation at Dachau and Bergen-Belsen!

The media, which never ever allow the revisionists to present their arguments themselves, routinely depict them as neo-Nazis who falsify history in order to whitewash the National Socialist regime. This is totally untrue for several reasons:

- Revisionism is not a political ideology. The revisionists don't waste their time arguing whether Hitler was right or wrong. They simply want to find out what really happened.

- The father of revisionism, the Frenchman Paul Rassinier, was a former inmate of two German concentration camps (Buchenwald and Dora). Rassinier, who was not Jewish, was an anti-Nazi resistance fighter. He was arrested in 1943 and tortured before being sent to the Buchenwald concentration camp. After the war, Rassinier read many blatantly untrue stories about Buchenwald. Former inmates claimed that there had been a homicidal gas chamber in that camp, which Rassinier knew to be a lie as he had been in Buchenwald himself. In his largely autobiographical book *Le Mensonge d'Ulysse* ("The Lie of Ulysses"), which appeared in 1950 and is perhaps still the best account ever written by a former inmate of a German concentration camp, Rassinier expressed the view that there had undoubtedly been gas chambers in some of the camps, but that the number of the victims had been grossly exaggerated. However, in his 1964 book *Le drame des juifs européens* ("The Drama of the European Jews", *Les sept couleurs*, Paris 1964), he branded the gas chamber and Jewish extermination story as "the most macabre lie of all times". Rassinier died in 1967.

- Several Jews, such as the very courageous and very anti-Zionist Josef Gideon Burg (who died in 1990) have espoused the revisionist point of view. (A young American Jewish revisionist, David Cole, recanted some years ago because the hooligans of the "Jewish Defence League" had made his life a living hell and threatened to murder him.)

- It is true that some revisionists - by no means all of them! - sympathise with National Socialism, but this is totally irrelevant as only the arguments count. When an astronomer claims to have discovered a new planet, we do not ask whether he is a fascist, a conservative, a liberal, a socialist or a communist. We only want to know whether he has really discovered a new planet or not.

Some revisionists have tried to avoid the accusation of "Neo-Nazism"

by making strong anti-Nazi and anti-Hitler statements. It did not help them a bit, because everybody who challenges the gas chambers and the six million figure will automatically be branded as a "Neo-Nazi" and a "Hitlerite" by the media even if he condemns Hitler ten times a day.

5. Anti-revisionist repression

Up to this day, seven European countries have adopted repressive laws which make holocaust revisionism a criminal offence. Of course, these laws, which grossly violate the principles of free speech and free historical research, reveal the weakness of the official holocaust version: If the revisionists were wrong, it would be amply sufficient to refute them publicly, for example in TV discussions. But such debates are not allowed in the so-called free world. The only televised discussion between a revisionist and an anti-revisionist took place in April 1979 when professor Robert Faurisson debated German holocaust specialist professor Wolfgang Scheffler on the Italian-language Swiss TV. A survey showed that most spectators felt Faurisson had won. Since 1979, the revisionist position has been greatly strengthened thanks to the efforts of revisionist researchers, while the adherents of the official holocaust story have made no progress whatsoever. It is therefore easily understandable that the opinion makers of Western society trembles at the very idea of an open discussion on the holocaust - quite apart from the fact that today none of the orthodox historians would have the courage to debate a competent revisionist in public.

Anti-revisionist repression is especially ferocious in Germany where the survival of the entire political system hinges on its ability to keep the holocaust lie alive. Hundreds of German revisionists have been sentenced to stiff fines and jail sentences. Most of them have been prosecuted according to the paragraph 130 of the Criminal Code ("Incitement to racial hatred"). In October 1992, Major General Otto Ernst Remer, one of the most highly decorated soldiers of World War Two, was sentenced to 22 months imprisonment without probation in Schweinfurt for "holocaust denial". (Remer, a seriously ill man aged 82 then, was brought to Spain by friends. He died in his Spanish exile on Oct. 4, 1997). In April 1995, former National Democratic Party chairman Guenther Deckert, a teacher of English and French, was sentenced to two years in jail for translating a technical talk by revisionist US gas chamber expert Fred Leuchter. While in prison, Deckert got another three years for similar offences. In June 1995, chemist Germar Rudolf, who had written a scientific report about the alleged Auschwitz homicidal gas chambers, was sentenced to 14 months incarceration. He went into exile. In May 1996, editor Wigbert Grabert was fined 30.000 Mark for publishing the scientific revisionist anthology Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte ("Foundation of contemporary history", Grabert Verlag, Tuebingen 1994). Even before the book was forbidden, German citizens were getting up to six months in jail for the crime of ordering more than one copy of the book. Also in May 1996, historian Udo Walendy, who had published the revisionist quarterly Historische Tatsachen, was sentenced to 14 months imprisonment for "trivialising the holocaust". Walendy, who is now over 70 and chronically sick, later got a second prison of 22 more months in prison for "what-he-didn't-write". For those unfamiliar with the case: the historian and university-trained political scientist Udo Walendy was sentenced not for what he had written, but for what he had not written. Judge Knöner:

"We're not dealing with what you wrote here, that's not the task of this court, but what you did not write!" (Quoted by Westfalen-Blatt, May 8, 1997).

While I am writing these lines, Walendy, who is now the most prominent political prisoner of the repressive German regime, is still behind bars. Another political prisoner is agricultural engineer Erhard Kempner who has spent years in jail for "holocaust denial". - In none of these abominable terror trials did the court spend as much as one second considering the arguments of the defendants.

In Austria, a revisionist theoretically risks a 20 years prison term, because Austrian law equates revisionism with the attempt to restore National Socialist rule. In France, where the revisionists are particularly numerous and active, about a hundred trials have taken place, but with one exception (Alain Guionnet), no revisionist has been sent to jail so far since the French courts usually content themselves with huge fines (which the defendants have to pay to Jewish organisations). In Switzerland, nine revisionists (Arthur Vogt, Andreas Studer, Ernst Indlekofer, Aldo Ferraglia, Dr. Max Wahl, Rene-Louis Berclaz, Gaston-Armand Amaudruz, Gerhard Foerster and myself) have been sentenced to fines and/or prison terms since the "anti-racism law" was enacted in 1995. In Belgium, there has been an anti-revisionist law for several years, but it has never been applied so far, not even against the very active and very efficient editor Siegfried Verbeke who sends revisionist material to almost every European country. In Spain, historian and publisher Pedro Varela, who is not only a revisionist, but an outspoken anti-Zionist as well, was sentenced to no less than five years in prison in November 1998, but the verdict was later nullified by a higher court. In Poland, where the anti-revisionist law was enacted in 1999, university professor Dariusz Ratajczak was put on trial in October of that year because he had published a booklet in which he objectively summarised the revisionist arguments and stated that the six million figure was an exaggeration. Ratajczak was acquitted, but he had lost his job even before the trial. - Incidentally, the booklet was named *Tematy niebezpieczne* ("Dangerous subjects"). When I visited Ratajczak in August of this year, he laughingly told me he now knew that there is only one dangerous subject...

A particularly outrageous feature of anti-revisionist repression is that the defendants are never allowed to prove the validity of their arguments. A revisionist who sticks to his views in court usually faces a particularly severe punishment because of his "obstinacy" and "unwillingness to repent".

At the Baden trial against Foerster and me, my lawyer Dr. Oswald had summoned two witnesses, professor Faurisson and Austrian engineer Wolfgang Froehlich, who were to testify that the revisionists had cogent arguments against the gas chamber story. Faurisson was not permitted to speak. However, Froehlich, a pest control specialist, was allowed to make a statement. He declared that homicidal gassings as described by former Auschwitz inmates were technically impossible. His statement ran as follows:

"The insecticide Zyklon B consists of hydrocyanic acid absorbed in a granulate carrier substance. The hydrocyanic acid is released through contact with the air. The boiling point of hydrocyanic acid is 25,7 degrees C. The higher the temperature, the faster the evaporation rate. The delousing chambers in which Zyklon B was used in National Socialist camps and elsewhere were heated up to 30 degrees or more, so that the hydrocyanic acid left the carrier granulate rapidly. On the other hand, much lower temperatures prevailed in the half-subterranean morgues of the crematoria at Auschwitz-Birkenau, where, according to eyewitness accounts, mass murders are supposed to have taken place using Zyklon B. Even if one assumes the rooms were warmed by the bodies of the hypothetical occupants, the temperature should not have exceeded 15 degrees even in the warm season. The hydrocyanic acid would therefore have taken many hours to evaporate. According to the eyewitness accounts, the victims died very rapidly. The eyewitnesses speak of time periods ranging from 'immediately' to 15 minutes. To kill the occupants of the gas chambers in such a short amount of time, the Germans would have had to use absurdly high quantities of Zyklon B, I assume from 40 to 50 kg per gassing procedure. The members of the Special Kommando who, according to the eyewitnesses, were responsible for removing the bodies from the chamber, would have collapsed at once, even if they had worn gas masks. Immensely great quantities of hydrocyanic acid vapour would have streamed into the open air through the open doors, contaminating the entire camp."

When the engineer had got to this point, public prosecutor Dominik Aufdenblatten, acting like a madman, interrupted him and threatened to charge him with racial discrimination!

At the Amaudruz trial in Lausanne, the court refused to hear the two witnesses summoned by the defence (Faurisson and French lawyer Eric Delcroix). In Germany, Dr. Ludwig Bock, the lawyer of imprisoned revisionist Guenther Deckert, was fined 10.000 Deutschmark because he had asked for an independant expert report about the technical feasibility of the alleged homicidal gassings! Thus, the defence is practically paralysed, and a lawyer defending his client too vigorously knows that he risks being accused and punished himself.

It is a remarkable fact that the stronghold of Zionism, the USA, has no anti-revisionist law as this would constitute a violation of the first amendment of the US constitution which guarantees freedom of speech. The California-based I.H.R. (Institute for Historical review) can publish books and a review and organise revisionist conferences without fear of legal repression. This does not mean that American revisionists are safe from unpleasant surprises: In July 1984, terrorists eager to silence the voice of US revisionism burnt down the headquarter of the I.H.R. But this only temporarily paralysed the activities of the Institute.

6. The simplest argument against the extermination thesis

If the official holocaust version were true, very few Jews would have survived in the German sphere of influence. Every Jew the German could get hold of would have been sent to the death camps. (One might ask oneself why the Germans should have set up extermination centres in Poland to which the Jews had to be transported from all over Europe instead of simply shooting them in their own countries, which would have been much more practical.) As a matter of fact, a large part of European Jewry was not deported at all. In France, 75.721 out of approximately 300.000 Jews were deported, and most of them had foreign passports. (This figure, which was established by Jewish historian Serge Klarsfeld in his *Memorial de la Deportation des Juifs de France*, Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, Brussels/New York 1982, is not disputed by anybody.) Thus, the overwhelming majority of French Jews did not suffer from any serious persecution. The same thing applies to Belgium; only a small part of the indigenous Belgian Jews ever saw a concentration camp. (On the other hand, over 70% of the Dutch Jews were deported.)

Let us develop this argument further. If there had been an extermination policy, virtually no Jew would have survived the camps. But the memoirs of "holocaust survivors" fill whole libraries. Professional "survivors" such as Elie Wiesel, who present themselves as witnesses of the holocaust, are, in fact, living proofs that the purported systematic slaughter of the Jews did not take place.

Elie Wiesel, a Rumanian-born Jew who was deported together with his in the spring of 1944, spent nine months in Auschwitz. When he got sick, the Germans sent him to the camp hospital. In January 1945, when the Red Army was approaching, the German let the sick prisoners choose whether they wanted to be evacuated west or stay behind to wait for their Russian liberators. Elie Wiesel and his father opted for going west with the Germans. All this can be read in Wiesel's book *La Nuit* (Editions de Minuit, Paris 1958).

Even the tragic fate of the Frank family does not corroborate the official holocaust story. Anne Frank, who became world-famous after her death thanks to her diary (which, in fact, was largely written by her father Otto after the war, see Robert Faurisson, *Is the Diary of Anne Frank genuine?*, I.H.R., Torrance 1985) was deported from Amsterdam to Auschwitz with her family in August, 1944. Shortly afterwards, the Germans began evacuating Auschwitz because of the worsening military situation, and the prisoners were gradually transferred to the Western camps. Anne and her sister were sent to Bergen-Belsen where they succumbed to typhus shortly before the end of the war. Her mother died at Auschwitz in January 1945 (which means that she cannot possibly have been gassed because those who believe in the gassings unanimously claim they were stopped

in October or November 1944). Her father survived; he moved to Switzerland after the war. The example of the Frank family illustrates that, while the Jews were indeed heavily persecuted and large numbers of them perished because of the bad conditions in the camps, there was no extermination policy because otherwise the whole family would have been gassed at Auschwitz on arrival.

Many Jews were transferred from one camp to the other without ever running the risk of being murdered. Famous cases are Austrian Jewish Socialist Benedikt Kautsky (he spent the whole war in camps, being at first interned at Dachau, thereupon sent to Buchenwald, later transferred to Auschwitz before being sent back to Buchenwald where he was liberated in April 1945), Jewish historian Arno Lustiger, a former inmate of several camps, and Israel Gutmann, editor of the Encyclopedia of the Holocaust, who survived Majdanek, Auschwitz, Mauthausen and Gunkirchen. - Incidentally, these frequent transfers were to be explained by the permanent labour shortage in war-torn Germany; the prisoners were sent wherever they were needed for labour. In the last stage of the war, the inmates of the Eastern camps were transferred to the Western ones.

At the Amaudruz trial in Lausanne, Switzerland in April 2000, two "holocaust survivors", Sigmund Toman and Leon Reich, were summoned as witnesses by the Jewish organisations which had sued revisionist publisher Gaston-Armand Amaudruz. Reich had been in four camps, while Toman had survived Auschwitz together with his father. Far from proving the "Nazi extermination policy", these witnesses demonstrated, by their very existence, that there had been no such policy. (Verite et Justice, Le proces Amaudruz. Une farce judiciaire, Chatel-St. Denis/Switzerland, 2000.) - In February 2000, while doing research in Poland, I discovered the report of a Polish Jew who had survived no less than ten camps: The "extermination camp" Treblinka, the "extermination camp" Majdanek, and eight "ordinary" concentration camps into the bargain! (Samuel Zylbersztajn, "Pamiętnik Wieszni dziesięciu obozów" in: Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego Nr. 68, Warsaw 1968.)

As the countless former Jewish concentration camp inmates who wrote their memoirs after the war are forced to explain how they managed to survive the "Nazi killing machine", they routinely ascribe their rescue to a miracle. Here are two examples (there are many more in my book Holocaust or Hoax? The arguments). Elie Wiesel, who claimed that the Germans burnt the Jews alive (an accusation no longer made by any historian today), describes his miraculous escape from death as follows:

"Not far from us blazed flames from a pit, gigantic flames. They were burning something. A lorry drove up to the pit and dumped something into it. They were small children. Babies! Yes, I had seen it with my own eyes! Children in the flames (is it a wonder that sleep shuns my eyes since that time?) We went there, too. Somewhat further along was another, bigger pit for adults. 'Father', I said, 'if that is so, I wish to wait no longer. I shall throw myself into the electrified barbed wire. That is better than suffering in the flames for hours.' (...) Our column had only fifteen steps to go. I bit my lips, so that my father would not hear my teeth gnashing. Another ten steps. Eight, seven. We marched together, as if behind the hearse of our own funeral. Only four steps to go. Three steps. It was now quite close, the ditch with its flames. I gathered all my remaining strength to jump out of the line and throw myself against the barbed wire. Deep in my heart I took farewell from my father, from the whole world. (...) It was almost the moment I stood before the Death Angel. No. Two steps away from the ditch, they ordered us to turn around, and we were told to go into a barracks". (Elie Wiesel, La Nuit, Editions de Minuit, Paris 1958, p. 58-60.)

An even bigger miracle was reported in Canada in 1993:

"As an eleven year old boy held captive at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp during WW II, Moshe Peer was sent to the gas chamber at least six times. Each time he sur-

vived, watching with horror as many of the women and children gassed with him collapsed and died. To this day, Peer doesn't know how he managed to survive. 'Maybe children resist better, I don't know', he said in an interview last week. (...) Peer and his sisters, WHO ALL SURVIVED, were cared for by two camp women. After the war, Peer was reunited with his father and his wife." (The Gazette, Montreal, 5 August 1993).

7. The evolution of the holocaust story

a) The killing methods

Starting in late 1941, the Jewish organisations in the allied and neutral countries inundated the world with an endless flood of gruesome tales about the extermination of the Jews in the parts of Europe controlled by Germany. When reading these accounts, we notice that they do not jibe with today's version of the holocaust. According to this latter, the Jews were murdered with Diesel exhaust gas in the four "pure extermination camps" Belzec, Treblinka, Sobibor and Chelmno, while they were killed with the insecticide Zyklon-B at Auschwitz and Majdanek (in Majdanek, the Germans are also said to have used Carbon monoxide as a murder weapon). But the stories pandered by the Jewish organisations during the war were totally different. As we have already seen, Elie Wiesel contended in his book *La Nuit*, which was published in 1958, that the Germans burned their victims alive. Wiesel had belatedly taken up a horror story dear to the Jewish wartime atrocity mongers. Another killing method often mentioned in Jewish wartime propaganda was murder by electrical current. For example, Dr. Stefan Szende, a Swedish-based Jew of Hungarian origin, described the alleged mass extermination at the Belzec camp as follows:

"The death factory comprises an area approximately seven kilometres in diameter. (...) The trains filled with Jews entered the underground rooms of the execution factory. (...) The naked Jews were brought into gigantic halls. Several thousand people at one time could be filled into these halls. The floor was of metal and was submergible. The floors of these halls, with their thousands of Jews, sank into a water basin which lay beneath - but only far enough so that the people on the metal plate were not entirely under water. When all the Jews on the metal plate were in the water to over their hips, electrical current was sent through the water. After a few moments, all the Jews, thousands at once, were dead. Then the metal plate was raised out of the water. On it lay the corpses of the murdered victims. Another shock of electrical current was sent through, and the metal plate became a crematory oven, white hot, until all the bodies were burnt to ashes. (...) Each individual train brought three to five thousand, sometimes more, Jews. There were days on which the lines to Belzec supplied twenty or more trains. Modern technology triumphed in the Nazi system. The problem of how to exterminate millions of people was solved." (Stefan Szende, *Der letzte Jude aus Polen*, Europa Verlag, Zurich-New York 1945, p. 290 ff.).

On 14 December 1945, during the Nuremberg trial - where the victors, who had themselves committed heinous crimes against humanity, hypocritically judged the defeated - the Polish authorities submitted a report about Treblinka which described the alleged mass murder at that camp in the following way:

"All victims had to strip off their clothes and shoes, which were collected afterwards, whereupon all victims, women and children first, were driven into the death chambers. (...) After being filled to capacity, the chambers were hermetically closed, and steam was let in. In a few minutes all was over. (...) From reports received it may be assumed that several hundred thousands of Jews have been exterminated at Treblinka". (Nuremberg document PS-3311, translation of the German version).

In addition to burning alive, electrical current and steam, numerous other killing methods were described by the "eyewitnesses": Suffocating by pumping the air out of the chambers; quicklime; drowning; blood poisoning; burying alive; assembly line shooting. (See my book Holocaust or Hoax? The arguments, chapter five.) All these stories have fallen into oblivion. Only the gas remains.

b) Which camps had gas chambers?

Nowadays, most holocaust historians claim that only the "extermination camps", all of which are in Poland, had homicidal gas chambers (some historians hold that small-scale gassings involving a few thousand victims also occurred at Mauthausen, Austria, and Stutthof, Poland, but holocaust pope Raul Hilbergs does not mention gassings at either of these two camps in his standard work). However, according to the immediate post-war version, there had been a gas chamber used for the extermination of Jews in nearly every camp. British prosecutor Sir Stanley Hartcross claimed during the closing phase of the Nuremberg trial that the Germans had conducted murder "like some mass production in the gas chambers and the ovens of Auschwitz, Dachau, Treblinka, Buchenwald, Mauthausen, Majdanek and Oranienburg" (Nuremberg volume IMT XIX p. 483, translation of the German version). Today, no self-respecting historian contends that there were gas chambers at Dachau, Buchenwald, and Oranienburg, or that the German conducted murder in the ovens (everybody agrees on the fact that the crematoria served for the incineration of dead bodies, not of living people). In January 1946, the Czech physician Dr. Franz Blaha, who had been interned in Dachau and practised his profession there, speaking under oath at the Nuremberg trial, declared that he had personally examined the corpses of gassed prisoners (Nuremberg volume IMT V p. 198, German version). Many "eye witnesses" confirmed the existence of gas chambers at Buchenwald, Dachau, Bergen-Belsen and other Western camps. However, in 1960, leading German holocaust historian Martin Broszat categorically stated that there had never been any homicidal gassings in the concentration camps of the "Old Reich" (to wit, of Germany in its 1939 borders), and that gassings had only occurred in the "extermination camps", which were on Polish soil (Die Zeit, 19 August 1960). Thus, Broszat declared null and void all eyewitness reports about gassings in the Western camps. Now, why should the eyewitness accounts about gassing at Auschwitz, Belzec and Treblinka be any more trustworthy than the ones about gassings in Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen and Dachau? Ever since the days of Rassinier, revisionists have been asking this simple and obvious question. They never got an answer.

c) The Jewish soap story

A particularly revolting example of Jewish atrocity propaganda was the claim that the German used the fat of murdered Jews for the production of soap. Many people still believe this today, as the preposterous rubbish was constantly warmed up by the media for decades. Jewish "Nazi hunter" and arch-liar Simon Wiesenthal wrote in the Austrian newspaper Der Neue Weg (Nr. 15/16, 1946):

"During the last weeks of March [1946] the Romanian press reported an unusual piece of news: In the small Romanian town of Folticeni, 20 boxes of soap were buried in the Jewish cemetery with full ceremony and complete funeral rites. The soap had been found recently in a former German army depot. On the boxes were the initials RIF, 'rein juedisches Fett'" [pure Jewish fat].

As a matter of fact, "RIF" did not mean "rein juedisches Fett" (pure Jewish fat), but "Reichsstelle fuer industrielle Fettversorgung", to wit "State bureau for industrial fat provision". In 1990, Israeli holocaust specialist Shmuel Krakowski admitted that the Jewish soap tale was a myth (Daily Telegraph, 25 April 1990). However, Krakowski had the impudence to blame the lie on the Germans who, according to him, had invented the story in order to scare their Jewish prisoners!

d) The number of concentration camp victims

At the Nuremberg trial, the Soviets claimed that no less than four million people had perished at Auschwitz. (Nuremberg document URSS-008). For 45 years, the Polish authorities stuck to this absurd figure, but in 1990 they grudgingly admitted that it was greatly exaggerated, now contending that the real number was 1,5 million. (For the sake of honesty we should point out that the Western Jewish holocaust historians had never accepted the four million nonsense: in his standard work *The Destruction of the European Jews*, Holmes and Meier, New York 1985, p. 895, Raul Hilberg put the number of Jewish and non-Jewish Auschwitz victims at 1,25 million.) In 1993, the Frenchman Jean-Claude Pressac, whom the media enthusiastically extolled as the man who had finally refuted the revisionists, lowered the Auschwitz death toll to 775.000 (*Les crematoires d'Auschwitz*, CNRS, Paris 1993). In the subsequent German version of this book, Pressac further reduced the number to 630.000 (*Die Krematorien von Auschwitz*, Piper Verlag, Munich 1994). In reality, about 150.000 prisoners, probably just over half of them Jewish, died at the Auschwitz camp from all causes (diseases, starvation, exhaustion, old age, execution by shooting or hanging, etc.). This will be demonstrated by Italian historian Carlo Mattogno in a book due to appear in 2001 and exclusively based on German wartime documents. - As for Majdanek, the Poles and the Soviets claimed after the liberation of that camp in summer 1944 that 1,7 million prisoners had perished there. Already in 1948, the figure was lowered to 360.000, and in the early ninetieth, it was further reduced to 235.000. The real number is about 42.500 (Juergen Graf and Carlo Mattogno, *KL Majdanek. Eine historische und technische Studie*, Castle Hill Publisher, Hastings 1998).

Significantly, the massive reduction of the death toll for the individual camps does not affect the sacrosanct figure of six (or five to six) million holocaust victims. This figure remains as solid as the pyramids. So, if you have six apples in a basket, you can eat one, two or even three of them, there are still six apples left! That is holocaust mathematics.

8. The Jewish policy of the National Socialist government in the light of the wartime documents

Adolf Hitler's National Socialist German Worker's Party, which assumed power in January 1933, was anti-Jewish. The National Socialists regarded the Jewish people as an element of decadence and destruction and the spearhead of international Communism (not only had Marx and most Communist theoreticians been Jewish, but the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia was largely lead by Jews). From 1933, Hitler's government adapted numerous laws restricting the rights of the German Jews, so that many of them went into exile. In order to speed up Jewish emigration, the National Socialists closely co-operated with Zionist groups which wanted the Jews to go to Palestine. This National Socialist-Zionist co-operation has been extensively documented by American Jewish writer Edwin Black in *The Transfer Agreement* (New York/London 1994) and is disputed by nobody. Before 1941, the majority of German and Austrian Jews had emigrated (though only a few of them actually went to Palestine), but there were large numbers of Jews in the countries the Germans had conquered in the first, successful phase of the war. Up to 1941, the German government envisaged implementing the Madagascar plan, which foresaw the resettlement of European Jewry to Madagascar and the creation of a Jewish state on that island, but as the British ruled the seas, this plan could not be carried through.

Mass deportations to the concentration camps started in 1941. The Germans desperately needed labour as most of their own able-bodied men were fighting at the front. Furthermore, the Jews were considered to be a security risk. This was no idle concern, for Jewish historian Arno Lustiger, a former resistance fighter and survivor of several camps, proudly boasted that in France, the Jews represented 15% of all active resistance, yet only 0,6% of the French population was Jewish (*Der Spiegel*, 7/1993).

In some of the concentration camps, especially Auschwitz and Majdanek, the mortality rate was staggeringly high. While many deaths were caused by insufficient food, bad clothing and harsh treatment, and while there were executions by shooting and hanging, diseases, especially the dreaded pectoral typhus which is carried by lice, were the main cause of the enormously high mortality. The most efficient weapon against lice was the insecticide Zyklon-B, but the quantities available were never sufficient. Far from being used to kill people, Zyklon-B was used to save them, and as Robert Faurisson aptly states, fewer prisoners would have died if the Germans had had more Zyklon-B. (The holocaust historians do not deny that Zyklon-B was an insecticide used to eradicate lice and other vermin, but they claim it had a double function, serving also as a murder weapon for the killing of Jews at Auschwitz and Majdanek). In Auschwitz, the biggest camp, the typhus epidemic reached its climax between 7 and 11 September 1942 with a daily average of 375 deaths. In January 1943, the average death rate was down to 107 a day, but by March it had risen again to 298 (Jean-Claude Pressac, *Les crematoires d'Auschwitz*, p. 145).

On December 28, 1942, concentration camp inspector Richard Gluecks wrote in a circular letter to all camp commandants:

"The senior doctors of the camps must use all means at their disposal to achieve a massive reduction of the mortality figures in every camp. (...) More than ever, the doctors have to ensure that the prisoners are adequately fed, and together with the camp administration, they have to submit the necessary suggestions for improvement. (...) The Reichsfuehrer SS [Heinrich Himmler] has ordered the mortality rate to be reduced at all costs." (Nuremberg document NO-1523). As a result of this order, the mortality rate sank by almost 80% by August, 1943 (Nuremberg document PS-1469). - On 26 October 1943, Oswald Pohl, head of the SS main office of economic administration, stated in a circular letter to the commandants of all 19 concentration camps:

"In earlier years, when the emphasis was on re-education, it did not matter if a detainee performed any useful work or not. But now, the labour of the prisoners is of paramount importance, and all efforts of the camp commandants, the direction of the administrative service and the doctors must serve the purpose to keep the prisoners in good health and able to work. Not for sentimental reasons, but because we need them with their arms and their legs, so that the German people may win a great victory, we have to take care of the health of the prisoners." (Archiwum Muzeum Stutthof, 1-1b-8, p. 53.)

Such documents prove beyond doubt that, far from intending to exterminate their prisoners, the Germans wanted to keep them alive, because they were needed as labourers. (As we will see later, this does not mean that those who were temporarily or permanently unable to work were murdered.)

Several German wartime documents refer to the "Aussiedlung" (evacuation) or "Umsiedlung" (relocation) of the Jews in the east. Thus, on August 21, 1942, Martin Luther, an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, wrote in a memorandum about the Jewish policy of the Reich:

"The principle of the German Jewish Policy after the assumption of power [by the National Socialists] was to promote Jewish emigration by all means. (...) The present war gives Germany the possibility and also the duty to solve the Jewish question in Europe. (...) The evacuation of the Jews from Germany began on the basis of the mentioned leader directive. [A Hitler order to evacuate the Jews.] It was logical to include immediately the Jewish citizens of the countries which had also adopted anti-Jewish measures. (...) But still, the number of Jews deported in this way to the East did not suffice to meet labour needs there." (Nuremberg document NG-2586.)

For decades, the orthodox historians, who are unable to produce even one document proving a German extermination policy, arbitrarily claimed that "relocation" and "evacuation" were code-words for "extermination", and some of them continue to repeat this nonsense even today. The expression *Endlösung der Judenfrage* ("Final solution of the Jewish question") is also interpreted as a camouflage-term for extermination, although several documents explicitly state that this "final solution" meant the evacuation or emigration of all Jews from the German sphere of influence. But in 1993, Jean-Claude Pressac, who believes in the gas chamber story, conceded in *Les Crematoires d'Auschwitz* that the coded language was a myth, and in 1996, anti-revisionist French historian Jacques Baynac honestly admitted that there is no scientific evidence for the existence of homicidal gas chambers (*Le Nouveau Quotidien*, Lausanne/Switzerland, 2 and 3 September, 1996).

In the early ninetieths, the Russians released the *Sterbebuecher* (death books) from Auschwitz. In these documents, the camp administration had meticulously recorded 66.000 death cases which had occurred at Auschwitz between mid-1941 and late 1943. Each page contained the name, date and place of birth, nationality, religion as well as the date and cause of death of a deceased prisoner. (As the death books present many gaps, and as the ones from 1944 are missing, the documentation is incomplete). The exterminationists are terribly embarrassed by these death books, as they are unable to explain why the Germans, who are supposed to have gassed up to one million Jews at Auschwitz without caring to register them, took such great pains to document every case of natural death at the camp.

In 1995, Carlo Mattogno and I visited the Russian archives where 88.000 pages of German documents emanating from the Auschwitz *Zentralbauleitung* (Central building administration) are being kept. These documents were made accessible to researchers in the early ninetieth. The *Zentralbauleitung* was responsible for the construction of the Auschwitz crematoria which, according to the holocaust story, contained homicidal gas chambers. (As a matter of fact, these "gas chambers" were just ordinary morgues where the bodies of deceased prisoners were stored prior to cremation.) Predictably, we did not find any documents corroborating the gas chamber and extermination story, for if they existed, the Soviets would triumphantly have produced them already in 1945 to prove the bestiality of the German National Socialist regime.

Not only do the documents of the camp administration not confirm the Jewish extermination story, they directly contradict it. For example, records kept at the Auschwitz museum show that 15.706 mostly Jewish prisoners received medical care at Monowitz (a sub-camp of Auschwitz) between July 1942 and June 1944. 766 of them died, the remaining ones were released from hospital (*Panstwowe Muzeum w Oswiecimiu*, Syg. D Aul-III-5/1, 5/2 5/3). Now, how does this fact square with an extermination policy? The myth that the unemployable were murdered is also refuted by the documents. One example may suffice to prove this. When doing research in Moscow in April/May 2000, Mattogno and I found a German-language report written under the auspices of the Russians in early 1945, just after the liberation of Auschwitz, by four Jewish doctors (Lebovits, Bloch, Reich and Weil) who had practised their profession in the camp hospital. The report contains the names of more than a thousand almost exclusively Jewish patients whom the German had left behind before evacuating the camp. Among them were 97 boys and 83 girls between one and fifteen years. (*Gosudarstvenny Archiv Rossiskoi Federatsii*, Moscow, document 7021-108-23). They had been deported to Auschwitz with their parents in order to avoid the separation of families. If the holocaust story were true, all of them would have been murdered long before 1945. After all, they were unable to work.

9. The scientific investigations

a) Introduction

Everybody familiar with the normal rules of court proceedings knows that physical evidence is greatly superior to eyewitness testimony, since an eyewitness may lie or err in good faith. For this reason, an autopsy of the corpse, as well as an expert report on the murder weapon, are ordered in any ordinary non-political murder trial. If the statements of eyewitnesses contradict the results of the forensic tests, the latter will be conclusive.

What is true in any ordinary murder case must apply to an even greater extent when hundreds of thousands, let alone millions of victims are involved. But after World War Two, Germany's accusers never cared to carry out a forensic investigation of the alleged gas chambers. Nor did they make any serious effort to find out whether the Auschwitz crematoria could possibly have disposed of the four million people said to have perished at the Auschwitz camp. (This figure, which was later gradually reduced by the Holocaust historians, was claimed by the Soviets at the Nuremberg trial, cf. Nuremberg document URSS-008.)

Only in two cases have the accusers of Germany made a half-hearted attempt to prove the reality of the mass extermination scientifically. After the liberation of the Majdanek concentration camp in summer 1944, a joint Polish-Soviet commission drew up a report which Carlo Mattogno and I have unearthed in the archives of the Majdanek museum and published in our book *KL Majdanek. Eine historische und technische Studie* (Castle Hill Publisher, Hastings, 1998, chapter V and VI). But the Polish and Soviet scientists shamelessly cheated and made ridiculous claims, affirming that the five ovens of the new Majdanek crematorium, which only started functioning six months before the end of the camp, could have cremated 600,000 bodies within this period. The real figure was about thirty-two times lower. In 1945, the Polish authorities ordered some forensic testing to be carried out at Auschwitz. In the Cracow report (the text of which figures in the anti-revisionist book *Wahrheit und Auschwitz-Lüge*, edited by B. Bailer-Gailanda and W. Benz, Deuticke Verlag 1995), the Poles claimed to have discovered cyanide traces in sacks of human hair found at the camp. But even if this is true (which is impossible to ascertain today), it does not prove that anybody was gassed. During the war, human hair was used for industrial purposes (for example for stuffing mattresses), and in this case it would not have been unusual to delouse it before use. If any homicidal gassings had occurred, it would have been absurd to cut the hair off after the murder, since Zyklon B clings to surfaces and would have endangered the workers. The hair would have been cut before the victims were sent to the gas chambers.

The first revisionist researcher who seriously examined the technical aspects of the Holocaust question was Robert Faurisson. Faurisson studied the execution technique used in some US states where death sentences were carried out with hydrocyanic acid. (Hydrocyanic acid is also the active ingredient of the insecticide Zyklon B which has the shape of small pellets from which the gas is released through contact with the air). An execution by gas is a complicated matter. Many precautions have to be taken, and the gas chamber must be hermetically sealed, otherwise the execution will become a gamble with death for the penitentiary employees. (This is one of the reasons why almost all US states have by now given up this execution method, using lethal injection instead.) Faurisson, who had visited Auschwitz and studied the plans of the crematoria which, according to the witnesses, contained gas chambers, wondered how up to 2000 people could have been murdered simultaneously in these rooms which could not be hermetically sealed and had no facilities for the introduction of the gas. He came to the conclusion that any gassing with Zyklon B performed in these rooms would not only have killed the victims in the gas chambers, but contaminated the surroundings as well, and that it would not have been possible to remove the dead bodies from the rooms shortly after

the gassing, as claimed by the witnesses. (For details, see Serge Thion, *Verite historique ou verite politique?*, La Vieille Taupe, Paris 1980).

b) The Leuchter report

In 1985, German-born revisionist activist Ernst Zuendel was tried in Toronto, Canada, and sentenced to 15 months in prison on the basis of an obsolete law forbidding the "spreading of false news" for selling Richard Harwood's booklet *Did Six Million really die?* Zuendel's lawyer Douglas Christie had appealed the verdict, and the second round of the trial took place in early 1985. (About this trial, there is a book which contains an immense wealth of information about the holocaust and revisionism. It was written by Barbara Kulaszka and has the same title as the Harwood brochure which had led to the Zuendel trials, *Did Six Million really die?*, Samisdat Publishers, 206 Carlton Street, Toronto). During the court proceedings, Zuendel and Faurisson assigned American execution specialist Fred Leuchter, who had constructed gas chambers himself, to draw up a report about the rooms designated as gas chambers in Auschwitz I, Auschwitz-Birkenau and Majdanek. With a small crew, Leuchter flew to Poland in late February. Upon returning, he wrote his report which would become a real icebreaker and initiate the scientific victory of the revisionists (Fred Leuchter, *An engineering report about the alleged execution gas chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek, Poland*, Samisdat Publishers, Toronto 1989). Here are his conclusions about Auschwitz:

- The "gas chambers" were exactly what they were called in the war-time documents, namely ordinary morgues. Owing to their features of technical constructions, they could not have been used for homicidal gassings.
- The capacity of the crematoria would only have been sufficient to incinerate a small fraction of the alleged victims.
- Analyses of mortar samples taken from the walls of the "gas chambers" showed no significant quantities of cyanide residue. The analyses did however indicate an enormously high cyanide content in a sample taken from a Birkenau delousing chamber. (Nobody claims that human beings were gassed in that room.)

The Leuchter report was far from perfect. The chapters about the construction of the "gas chambers" contained some serious flaws (for example, Leuchter erroneously stated there had been no ventilation system in these rooms, and he overestimated the explosion risk), and the part about the capacity of the crematoria is unsatisfactory, as Leuchter had no competence in this field. However, the chemical part, which has never been refuted, would turn out to be decisive.

c) The Rudolf Report

In 1993, German chemist Germar Rudolf verified the results of the Leuchter report in a much more detailed study which is probably up to this day the most important thing the revisionists have ever produced (*Das Rudolf-Gutachten. Gutachten ueber die Bildung und Nachweisbarkeit von Cyanidverbindungen in den "Gaskammern" von Auschwitz*, Cromwell Press, London 1993, updated version: *Das Rudolf-Gutachten 2000*, Castle Hill Publisher, Hastings 2000. A shortened version of the report is contained in Ernst Gauss, *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*, English version: *Dissecting the Holocaust*, Capshaw/Alabama 2000). All attempts to refute it have failed miserably. Rudolf proved that the alleged main gas chamber of the Third Reich, the one in the crematorium II of Auschwitz-Birkenau, where several hundreds of thousands of Jews were gassed according to the eyewitnesses, was never exposed to Zyklon B. Hydrocyanic acid forms an extremely stable pigment (ferric-ferrocyanide) with the iron-bearing components of the masonry. This pigment decomposes as slowly as the masonry itself, as shown by long-time experiments over decades. High concentrations of cyanide compounds are still to be

found in the delousing chambers of Birkenau, while no relevant concentrations can be traced in the alleged gas chamber of Krema II (there were four crematoria at Birkenau, named Krema II - V, but all of them were blown up in late 1944 or early 1945, and Krema II is the only one where the "gas chamber" is still partly accessible). This leads to the inevitable conclusion that no gassings can have taken place there.

Another no less crucial argument against the gassing story is that the holes in the roof of the "gas chamber", through which the Zyklon B pellets were introduced according to the witnesses, did not exist at the time when the mass murder was purportedly taking place. The witnesses speak of four round holes, and the two holes which we now saw in the roof are of irregular shape; moreover, the reinforcement rods running through the holes show that these were clumsily made after the war to create the illusion of Zyklon B introduction openings. Thus, the poison could not be introduced into the "gas chamber". This is also irrefutably demonstrated in the Rudolf report.

d) The capacity of the Auschwitz crematoria

"How can I get rid of the body of my victim?" is the nightmare of every murderer. The human body is difficult to destroy, as it consists to over 60% of water. Tales of "holocaust survivors" such as the Polish Jew Henryk Tauber, who claimed that at Auschwitz corpses could be burnt without fuel are absolutely preposterous, yet holocaust historians such as Jean-Claude Pressac, who considers Tauber a very reliable witness, take this nonsense seriously (Jean-Claude Pressac, *Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989).

A major gap in technical holocaust research was filled by the Italian Carlo Mattogno. In collaboration with engineer Franco Deana, Mattogno has written a large study about the Auschwitz crematoria which is the fruit of many years of research. The book will appear in the Italian language at Edizioni di Ar, Padova, in 2001. But already in 1994, Mattogno and Deana had published an article about the question in the scientific anthology *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte* we have repeatedly referred to (English version: *Dissecting the Holocaust*, Capshaw/Alabama 2000). Mattogno and Deana studied the following:

1) The maximum capacity of the Auschwitz crematoria. The first crematorium was put into operation in 1941 at the main camp. Because its capacity was insufficient to incinerate the large amount of corpses (tens of thousands of prisoners succumbed to the typhus epidemics), four big crematoria were planned in 1942. From March 1943, they were put into operation in Birkenau, west of Auschwitz I, the main camp. At no time did all five crematoria function simultaneously; because of technical problems, they constantly had to be overhauled which, of course, greatly reduced their capacity.

2) The coke deliveries to the crematoria. Except for 1944, these deliveries are documented almost completely, and as the amount of coke required for the cremation of a body is known, the maximum number of cremations may be calculated for any period.

3) The fact that the fire-resistant refractory brick masonry in the crematoria ovens was never replaced which would have been necessary after 2000 - 3000 cremations in one muffle.

Having taken into consideration all these factors, Mattogno and Deana concluded that the crematoria ovens could not possibly have disposed of more than 162.000 bodies. Now, this squares very well with Mattogno's estimate of about 150.000 Auschwitz victims (because of the gaps in the documentation, no exact figure can be given).

Of course, one has to consider the possibility of open air cremations. Such cremations certainly occurred in the second half of 1942 and in early 1943, when typhus wrought havoc at Auschwitz and the Birkenau crematoria were not yet operational. But the crucial

period is the one from May to July 1944. At that time, massive deportations of Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz were taking place. According to the holocaust historians, between 180.000 and 410.000 of them were gassed and burned at Birkenau between during this time. (The former figure is given by Raul Hilberg, *Die Vernichtung der europaeischen Juden*, Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt a.M. 1997, p.1300, the latter one by French-Jewish historian Georges Wellers, *Le Monde Juif*, October-December 1983, p. 153). Even the orthodox historians, who routinely exaggerate the capacity of the crematoria, agree that it would not have been possible to incinerate so many corpses in the crematoria, so they claim that most of them were burnt in big pits. (Filip Mueller, a witness especially dear to these historians, describes these pits in his book *Sonderbehandlung*, Verlag Steinhausen, Frankfurt a.M. 1979. His account is full of technical impossibilities.) But from December 1943, Auschwitz was repeatedly photographed by allied reconnaissance planes. Several of these photos fell into the period between May and July 1944. The most important one was made on 31 May. If we can trust the official figures of deported Hungarian Jews, 15.000 of them were brought to Auschwitz on that very day, and in the preceding days, the daily average had been 13.000. None of the events reported by Mueller and his fellow-eyewitnesses are visible in the photo: There are no lines of prisoners waiting before the crematoria, no gigantic blazing fires, no cremation pits, no smoke-blackened sky. This photo, together with other ones from the same period, can be found in John Ball's exceedingly important book *Air photo evidence* (Ball Resource Services, Delta/Canada 1992). So there were no large-scale open-air cremations during that period, and as the crematoria could only have incinerated a fraction of the alleged victims, the extermination of the Hungarian Jews at Auschwitz-Birkenau was radically impossible for technical reasons alone - quite apart from the fact that it is contradicted by the documents, as we will demonstrate in chapter 13.

e) The Diesel gas chambers

In the "pure extermination camps" Belzec, Treblinka and Sobibor, there were no crematoria, and no homicidal use of Zyklon B is alleged. During the initial development of the holocaust yarn, all sorts of imaginable execution methods were pictured in great detail by the atrocity mongers, but all of them - from Dr. Szende's "submergible platform" to Jan Karski's "quicklime trains" and Vasili Grossman's "air-pumping vacuum chambers" - have disappeared into the rubbish bins of history and replaced by Diesel exhaust gasses which were supposedly produced by the engines of wrecked Russian tanks (or, according to an alternative version, submarines). - In the fourth and last "pure extermination camp", Chelmnno, homicidal gas vans equipped with Diesel engines were used according to the holocaust historians. As French automobile constructor Pierre Marais has demonstrated in an excellent study, these vans were yet another invention of war propaganda (*Les camions a gaz en question*, Polemiques, Paris 1994). In all four of the "pure extermination camps", the Germans allegedly buried the bodies, only to dig them out and burn them in the open air later.

Friedrich Berg, an American engineer of German extraction, has analysed the Diesel exhaust story from a technical and toxicological point of view (his article is in Ernst Gauss, *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*, English version *Dissecting the Holocaust*). While it is not impossible to kill people with Diesel exhaust gasses, it is an extremely cumbersome and inefficient method, for the exhaust gasses are poorly suited as murder weapons due to their high oxygen and very low carbon monoxide content. A gasoline motor can easily produce exhaust with a carbon monoxide content of 7% or more, but a Diesel motor cannot even produce a carbon monoxide content of one percent. Ironically, the introduction of Diesel exhaust gases into a chamber packed with people would only have prolonged their death agony, since these gases contain an oxygen content of approximately 16% which is sufficient for survival. Instead of introducing the exhaust gas, the executioners could simply have allowed the victims in the overcrowded gas chamber to suffocate, as the available oxygen would have been breathed up before the carbon monoxide took effect.

Incidentally, the father of the Diesel story was a madman named Kurt Gerstein who reported 20 - 25 million gassing victims. At Belzec, Gerstein claimed to have seen 35 - 40 m high piles of shoes and clothes and 28 - 32 gas chamber inmates per square meter (Andre Chelain, *Faut-il fusiller Henri Roques?*, Polemiques, Paris 1986). There are no less than six different versions of the Gerstein report! - Evidently, the Diesel story was later taken up by technical morons who thought that such exhausts must be an fearsome murder weapon because they stink so much. In fact, any gasoline engine would have been ten times more efficient. The holocaust historians would doubtless gladly get rid of the Diesel story, but it is too late, as it is now in all history books.

f) Body disposal at the "pure extermination camps"

The way in which the bodies of the victims were allegedly disposed of have been studied in detail by the late and regretted German engineer Arnulf Neumaier in his article *Der Treblinka-Holocaust* (in: Ernst Gauss, *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*, English version: *Dissecting the Holocaust*). Neumaier assumed 875.000 Treblinka victims. This figure had been given at the Demjanjuk trial in Jerusalem, although Raul Hilberg modestly contents himself with 750.000 and the Soviet Jew Vasili Grossman had mentioned three million in 1946. For Belzec (600.000 allegedly gassed), Sobibor (200.000 - 250.000 allegedly gassed) and Chelmno (150.000 - 400.000 allegedly murdered in two or three gas vans, according to which historian you chose to believe), the figures have to be reduced accordingly, but the method of body disposal described in the standard literature were the same.

To burn 875.000 bodies in the open air would have requested at least 200 kg of wood per corpse, i.e. a total of 175.000 tons. This is equivalent to a forest 6,4 km long and 1 km wide. A deforested terrain of the corresponding size does not, and did not, exist in the vicinity of Treblinka, and the transport of 175.000 tons of wood to the camp would certainly have been noted in the records of the Germany railways if the wood had been brought from same place else.

The 875.000 bodies would have left 2900 tons of human ashes in addition to 1000 tons of wood ashes. These ashes would have contained millions of unburned pieces of bone, plus 20 to 30 million teeth. Had the Soviets and the Poles found but a fraction of these ashes, bones and teeth, they would immediately have summoned an international commission of experts to prove the depravity of their German enemies, just as the German had summoned such a commission in 1943 after finding the bodies of 4000 Polish officers the Soviets had murdered at Katyn in White Russia. But that is precisely what the Soviets and the Poles did not do. One and a half years after the Red Army had conquered the Treblinka area, the Polish authorities still claimed that the victims had been steamed to death (Nuremberg document PS-3311).

g) Ground radar investigation

In October 1999, young Australian engineer Richard Krege went to Treblinka with a ground radar instrument which, among other things, makes it possible to detect the presence of graves and is nowadays commonly used in archaeology as well as in geology. In August 2000, he made a second trip to Poland, this time accompanied by me. He continued his work at Treblinka and performed the same research at Belzec. In the holocaust literature, the places where the gigantic mass graves are supposed to have been (as we remember, the Germans allegedly buried their victims before digging them out again and burning them) are exactly marked, so there is no room for error. Kreges conclusion is formal: The huge mass graves never existed. At Belzec, he found signs of a small mass grave (not in the area designated by the holocaust historians), which is hardly surprising, as a certain number of prisoners must have died in the camp, and as there was no crematorium at that camp. Thus, the whole Belzec and Treblinka story collapses. The result of Richard Krege's investigations will be published in 2001.

10. The eyewitnesses

Raul Hilberg's standard work about the holocaust contains thousands of references to the author's sources. While Hilberg is able to quote an immense amount of wartime documents attesting the persecution of the European Jews - to wit the anti-Jewish laws enacted by Germany and her allies, and the deportation of large numbers of Jews to the concentration camps -, the few pages dedicated to the description of homicidal gassings are exclusively based upon eyewitness accounts. This is inevitable, for as we already know, there is no material or documentary evidence for the existence of extermination camps and homicidal gas chambers.

We have seen that in the immediate post-war period, there were all kind of eyewitness accounts about mass murder by fire, steam and electricity, about gas chambers at Dachau, Buchenwald and Bergen-Belsen and about soap manufactured from the bodies of murdered Jews. The defenders of the holocaust story hate to be reminded of these tales because they prove the total unreliability of eyewitnesses, especially Jewish ones. Two spectacular trials, which were organised to focus the attention of world opinion once more on the holocaust, went wrong and inflicted immense damage to the credibility of Jewish witnesses. In the USA, Frank Walus, a retired factory worker of Polish extraction, was put on trial after the arch-liar Simon Wiesenthal and his gang had accused him of heinous crimes in a German wartime concentration camp. No less than eleven Jewish liars declared under oath that they had personally seen Walus fiendishly torturing and murdering Jewish prisoners. Walus spent all his savings and run into debt to finance his defence. He finally obtained documents from Germany which proved that he had spent the entire war as an agricultural worker on a farm in Bavaria. The accusation broke down, and Walus was acquitted. (Mark Weber, Simon Wiesenthal: Bogus Nazi Hunter, in: *Journal of Historical Review*, Volume 9, Nr. 4, Winter 1989/1990). John Demjanjuk, an American automobile worker of Ukrainian origin, was extradited to Israel for alleged unspeakable atrocities at the Treblinka camp during the war (of course, his extradition was a flagrant violation of elementary legal principles, as the state of Israel did not yet exist during the Second World War). At the Demjanjuk trial, five Jewish liars swore that they recognised in Demjanjuk "Ivan the terrible" who had cut off the breasts of Jewish women with his sword, split open the bellies of pregnant Jewesses with his sable and personally murdered hundreds of thousands of Jews with exhaust gas from the Diesel engine of a wrecked Russian tank. to the USA. (Hans Peter Rullmann, *Der Fall Demjanjuk*, Verlag fuer ganzheitliche Forschung, Vioel/Germany 1987.)

But Demjanjuk had never been to Treblinka. He was finally acquitted and could return to the USA.

As the revisionists have shown that the alleged homicidal gassings at Auschwitz can not have taken place for chemical and technical reasons, it is basically unnecessary to discuss the eyewitness accounts upon which the whole gas chamber lie is based. However, I will present a particularly significant case.

For decades, no lawyer and no journalist ever dared to ask the handful of swindlers who presented themselves as "gas chamber witnesses" any critical questions, so these impostors could travel from one trial and from one press conference to the other without fear of exposure. This state of affairs changed in 1985, at the first Zuendel trial in Toronto. Slovak-born Jew and former Auschwitz inmate Rudolf Vrba, by now a university professor of biology in Canada, testified on behalf of the "Holocaust Remembrance Association" which had sued Zuendel for spreading false news. Vrba was the best witness the defenders of the holocaust story could ask for. Together with his Slovak compatriot and fellow-Jew Alfred Wetzler, he had escaped from Auschwitz on 7 April, 1944 and fled to Slovakia. In November of the same year, a report fathered by Vrba and Wetzler in which Auschwitz was depicted as an extermination centre was published in New York as part of the so-called War Refugee Board. Twenty years later, Vrba wrote a book about his time at the

Auschwitz camp (I cannot forgive, Bantam publishers, Toronto 1964). On pages 10-13, he described a Himmler visit to Auschwitz-Birkenau in January 1943. According to him, a new crematorium, Krema II, was inaugurated in Birkenau on that day with the gassing and burning of 3000 Jews, and Himmler watched the agony of the unfortunate victims through a peephole in the gas chamber door. (Had Vrba studied the documents, he would have known that the first Birkenau crematorium was put into operation in March 1943, and that Himmler visited Auschwitz-Birkenau for the last time in July 1942. As the room designed as a gas chamber in Krema II was but 210 m² big, filling it with 3000 victims would have meant that 14 people were standing on a square meter, which is impossible.) Zuendel's lawyer Douglas Christie mercilessly cross-examined the impostor Vrba:

Christie: I would like to ask you whether you mean to say you actually saw him arrive in January 1943, or is this only...

Vrba: In September 1943 or in January?

Christie: Now, in the book it says January.

Vrba: No, I saw him in July 1943 and then once in 1943 [sic!].

Christie: But here it says January 1943.

Vrba: Then that's an error.

Christie: An error?

Vrba: Yes.

Christie: But you saw him arrive on this occasion.

Vrba: The first time I saw him arrive because he was as close to me as you are. (...) He came a step closer to be polite.

Christie: Uh-hm.

Vrba: But the second time I saw him in a car, the same as the first time. He drove a black Mercedes and was all surrounded by his subordinates who used to accompany him. I saw him only from about 600 yards away and heard it was him, but he didn't come up to me this time to shake my hand and introduce himself. Perhaps it was him, perhaps it was only a representative. I don't think it makes a big difference.

Christie: And you want to tell this court that you actually saw Heinrich Himmler peeking through the door of a gas chamber, isn't that right?

Vrba: No, I didn't say I was present when he peeked through the door of the gas chamber, but I put together a story which I had heard several times from various people, who were present and told me all about it. There were many Sonderkommando and SS men with him.

Christie: But in your book you write that you had seen everything, and you don't mention that you had heard the story from other people.

Vrba: In this special case I told what I had heard from others.

(Trial record of the first Zuendel trial in Toronto, 1985, p. 1244 ff.)

Some people unfamiliar with the details of the holocaust story claim that there are "innumerable gas chamber witnesses" and that not all of them can possibly have lied. This is an error. When studying the holocaust literature, we quickly discover that only a handful of witnesses are quoted in these books. Vrba is one of them, and the other ones are no better. A key witness is yet another Slovak Jew, Filip Mueller, whom Raul Hilberg quotes as a source no less than twenty times in his standard work *The Destruction of the European Jews*. In his nauseating best-seller (*Sonderbehandlung*, Verlag Steinhausen, Frankfurt a.M. 1979), Mueller described how he ate cake in a cyanide-saturated gas chamber (he would have died immediately), and how the special commando he belonged to used the boiling fat flowing down from the burning bodies in the "cremation pits" as additional fuel: the fat was collected by him and his fellow workers and poured over the bodies again to accelerate combustion! (p. 24/25; p. 207 ff)!

So, the terrible accusation of an industrial genocide made against the German nation since 1945 is based upon the fantasies of a small number of liars and swindlers like Vrba and Mueller - plus on the confessions of former SS men. Perhaps the most important pillar of the holocaust story is the confession of Rudolf Hoess, the first of three commandants of the Auschwitz camp, which is quoted in virtually every history schoolbook of the Western world. But Hoess had said things which could not possibly be true. For example, he confessed to gassing 2,5 million people, with a total death count of three million, until the end of November 1943. This is much more than twice the number of prisoners brought to Auschwitz during the whole of its existence, as even orthodox historians now concede. Hoess also told his interrogators that he had visited Belzec and Treblinka in June 1941, although neither camp existed at that time, and mentioned an extermination camp "Wolzek" nobody has ever heard of since. (Nuremberg document PS-3868). In 1983, British writer Rupert Butler described in his book *Legions of Death* (Arrow Books, London, p. 235 ff.) how the Hoess confession was obtained by a British team of torture specialists under the leadership of Jewish sergeant Bernard Clarke in March 1946: Hoess, who had been arrested after hiding on a farm in Northern Germany, was savagely beaten and kept awake for three days before he gave in and signed the confession his tormentors had drafted for him - in the English language, which he did not understand!

While the physical torture of German prisoners was quite common in the immediate post-war period, the courts of the Federal Republic of Germany resorted to a more subtle strategy to obtain the desired confessions of "Nazi war criminals". The countless trial of such "criminals", who were usually accused of having murdered Jews, played an exceedingly important role in the re-education of the German people. By constantly "proving" the depravity of the National Socialist system, the German "democracy", which suffered from the defect that it had been introduced solely as a result of German defeat in World War Two, legitimated its own existence. During virtually each of these trials, classes of schoolchildren were dragged into the courtrooms to fill them with shame about the crimes of their fathers and to destroy their national pride and self-respect. Thus, the trials helped to create acceptance for the policies of the German puppet regime which completely subordinated German interests to the ones of the American occupiers.

The trials were invariably held according to the same pattern. Before they began, the accused were reviled in the media as beasts in human shapes. No material or documentary evidence for their crimes was needed, as there were eyewitnesses. These witnesses could lie as impudently as they wanted (at a trial in Aschaffenburg, a witness told the court that the SS used to hold bicycle races in the Birkenau gas chamber between the gassings), they never risked to be accused of perjury, and they knew that the lawyers would be unlikely to ask them embarrassing questions lest they be castigated by the media for torturing the victims of the holocaust again. Under these circumstances, the only chance for a lenient sentence for the accused lay in evading any dispute over the existence of the gas chambers and the mass extermination, while merely denying one's personal guilt, blame everything on people dead, missing or already sentenced. Anyone in a "war crime trial" who disputed the official version of the "holocaust" found himself in a hopeless position. Nobody would believe him, and his "stubbornness" only got him a

tougher sentence. This is how to confessions were obtained and evidence for the holocaust created! (Cf. Wilhelm Staeglich, *Der Auschwitz Mythos*, Grabert Verlag, Tuebingen 1979, and Manfred Koehler's article on the value of holocaust testimonies and confessions in Ernst Gauss, *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*, Grabert Verlag, Tuebingen 1994, English version: *Dissecting the Holocaust*, Theses and Dissertation Press, Capshaw/Alabama 2000.)

11. The invisible elephant

In 1976, Arthur Butz, a university professor of electrical engineering, wrote *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* which is still a revisionist classic. Butz raised the question whether the Allies, the Vatican and the International Committee of the Red Cross could possibly have been unaware for a long time of a mass extermination going on in the countries controlled by Germany. His answer left no room for any doubt: Such a thing was strictly impossible. Several holocaust historians - Martin Gilbert, Walter Lacqueur, David Wyman, Richard Breitman, and others - have asked the same question and given the same answer. Let us resume why mass murders at Auschwitz, which was the biggest German concentration camp and, according to the official holocaust version, the leading extermination centre, could not possibly have remained secret for a long time:

- The two farmhouses said to have served as gas chambers before the four crematoria of Birkenau were put into operation were in the immediate vicinity of the camp; the crematoria were in the camp itself and only surrounded by barbed wire, so that thousands of prisoners would have witnessed the ongoing slaughter every day. (According to the legend, an SS-man climbed on the roof of the "gas chamber" - in reality, a morgue - and dropped Zyklon B pellets through four round openings in the roof into the chamber. As we have already underlined, these four round openings never existed.)

- Auschwitz was a kind archipelago with about forty sub-camps where prisoners were sent whenever they were needed for labour before returning to the main camp. As prisoners and free workers were working side by side, this system guaranteed a constant flow of information all over the large Auschwitz area.

- Even at Birkenau, the alleged epicentre of the holocaust, civil workers were engaged in all kind of activities. No less than twelve companies took part in the construction of the crematoria (Pressac, *Les crematoires d'Auschwitz*, p. 56).

- Auschwitz was really a big industrial complex where IG-Farben, one of the largest German industrial companies, and as many as 170 other firms had their representatives (Raul Hilberg, *Die Vernichtung der europaeischen Juden*, Fischer Taschenbuch, Frankfurt 1997, p. 992 ff.). For the German military industry, Auschwitz was very important as Buna - synthetic rubber, a product needed for producing tyres - was produced at Monowitz in the eastern part of the Auschwitz complex.

- As we have seen earlier, prisoners were constantly transferred from Auschwitz to other camps. Between June and October 1944 alone, about 23.000 mostly female Jewish prisoners were sent from Auschwitz to Stutthof near Danzig (Archiwum Muzeum Stutthof, I-IIB-8, p. 1; Juergen Graf und Carlo Mattogno, *Das Konzentrationslager Stutthof und seine Funktion in der nationalsozialistischen Judenpolitik*, Castle Hill Publisher, Hastings 1999). Since the alleged killing of between 180.000 and 410.000 Hungarian Jews is said to have taken place between May and July of that year, most of the prisoners transferred to Stutthof would have been witnesses of this horrendous crime.

- Many prisoners were released from Auschwitz. Carlo Mattogno and I have found documentary evidence for the release of about 360 mostly Polish prisoners who had been sentenced to 49 days of re-education by labour each for breaking their work contracts

(Tsentr chranjenia istoriko-dokumentalnich Kollektzii, Moscow, 502-1-436). All of them were all released in June and July 1944 (to wit, during the alleged extermination of the Hungarian Jews) which means that the total number of releases must have been many times higher. So, the stupid Nazis, who had taken great care to destroy the evidence of their atrocities, ruined it all by constantly releasing witnesses of the genocide!

Jewish holocaust historian Martin Gilbert writes:

"The names and the geographical location of the extermination camps of Chelmno, Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec were known in the allied countries by the summer of 1942 at the latest. On the other hand, the secret of the gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau remained hidden from the first week of May 1942, when they were put into function, until the third week of June 1944" (Auschwitz und die Alliierten, Verlag C.H. Beck, 1983, p. 398).

As a matter of fact, the Allied governments did not act as if they knew anything about "extermination camps", neither at Auschwitz nor elsewhere. As late as in August 1943, the US secretary of state, Cordell Hall, instructed the US ambassador in Moscow to delete any mention of the gas chambers from a joint Allied declaration on "German crimes in Poland", as there was no proof of their existence (Foreign Relations of the U.S., Diplomatic Papers, Washington 1963). After December 1943, Auschwitz was regularly photographed by Allied reconnaissance aircraft. Had the photographs revealed proof of a mass extermination, the only railway still connecting Auschwitz with Hungary would most certainly have been bombed and destroyed as soon as the deportation of the Hungarian Jews had started in spring 1944. But not only the allies did not stir a finger to save the Jews from their dire fate. The Vatican remained silent, and so did the International Red Cross. In September 1944, a Red Cross delegation was allowed to visit Auschwitz. In their subsequent report, the delegates stated that they had heard rumours about a gas chamber, but that the prisoners themselves had not confirmed these rumours. (Comite international de la Croix Rouge, L'Activite du CICR en faveur des civils detenus dans les camps de concentration en Allemagne, Geneva 1948, p. 92).

Thus, we are confronted with the following inescapable facts:

- 1) It was impossible to conceal mass murders at Auschwitz from the world.
- 2) The world learned nothing about mass murders at Auschwitz until June 1944, and even then nobody acted as if he believed the stories.

While Jewish organisations nowadays openly accuse the whole Christian world of having tacitly acquiesced in the extermination of the Jewish people, another conclusion, which seems to be much more logical, has been best expressed by Arthur Butz: "I see no elephant in my cellar. If there were an elephant in my cellar, I would certainly see it. Therefore, there is no elephant in my cellar." (Context and perspectives in the holocaust controversy, Journal of Historical Review, Winter 1982.)

12. The number of Jewish victims

On 24 May 1995, the fanatically pro-Jewish Berlin newspaper Die Tageszeitung, reporting that the holocaust museum Yad Vashem in Jerusalem was planned by the Zionists as early as in 1942, expressed surprise at the fact that such a step was already being envisaged at a time when most of the future victims were still alive (p. 12). In fact, the six million figure was repeatedly mentioned by prominent Jews long before the end of the war. In December 1944, before the liberation of Auschwitz, Soviet Jewish propagandist Ilya Ehrenburg (who regularly exhorted the soldiers of the Red Army to kill German civilians and to rape German women) wrote: "Ask any German prisoner why his compatriots

annihilated six million innocent people, and he will simply answer: 'Well, they were Jews.'" ("Remember, remember, remember", Soviet War News, 22 December 1944, p. 4, 5.) On May 31, another Jewish propagandist, Slovak rabbi Dov Weissmandel, stated in a letter: "Up to this day, six times a million Jews of Europe and Russia have been exterminated." (Lucy Dawidowicz, *A Holocaust Reader*, Behrmann House, New York 1976, p. 327.) A third Jewish propagandist, Nahum Goldmann, who later would become president of the Jewish World Congress, predicted already in May 1942, at an event at the Baltimore Hotel in New York, that of eight million Jews living in the German sphere of influence, only two or three million would still be alive at the end of the war. (Martin Gilbert, *Auschwitz und die Alliierten*, Verlag C.H. Beck, Munich 1982, p. 44.) But at that time the holocaust was allegedly only just beginning, so how could Goldmann know the future number of victims?

Our astonishment takes on huge proportions when we read an article from 31 October 1919 (!!) in the American Jewish newspaper *The American Hebrew* which deplores a "holocaust" of "six million Jewish men, women and children" allegedly going on in some unspecified area in Eastern Europe. The six million figure appears no less than seven times. Six is the holy figure of Judaism, and the alleged number of holocaust victims is probably derived from the Talmud.

In order to arrive at the desired number of six (or almost six) million holocaust victims, the court historians indulge in all sort of impudent manipulations. The best example is furnished by a book published in 1991 by a collective of authors under the leadership of Wolfgang Benz, a professional pro-Jewish propagandist from Germany (*Dimension des Voelkermords*, Verlag R. Oldenbourg, 1991). As Germar Rudolf has pointed out in an article in the anthology *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte* (English version: *Dissecting the Holocaust*), Benz and his team are guilty of the following manipulations:

- Double count of Jews, resulting from shifting of territories during the Second World War. For example, Jews from the Romanian territories temporarily annexed by Hungary who really or allegedly died in the war are counted twice.
- Victims of Soviet purges and deportations are calmly added to the German side of the ledger.
- The number of Polish Jews in 1939 is exaggerated by about 700.000.
- Worst of all, Benz and his team act as if no Jewish emigration ever took place. Every Jew who, after the war, no longer lived in the same place where he had been living before, is simply counted as exterminated! An analogy demonstrating the imbecility of this kind of argument would be the following one: Shortly before Algeria became independent, about one million Frenchmen lived in that country. Some time later, there were only 100.000 of them left, so the Algerian freedom fighters must have murdered 900.000 Frenchmen! In reality, the case of Poland, the demographic key country, is much more complicated than the one of Algeria, because the borders of the latter country did not change after independence, whereas Poland was moved West after the war. The Eastern part, where Jews had been particularly numerous, was annexed by the Soviet Union, while Poland acquired big German territories where few Jews had lived even before 1939.

Unlike the swindler Benz, German-American revisionist Walter Sanning pays Jewish emigration the attention it deserves. Sanning's very important book *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry* (Institute for Historical Review, Costa Mesa 1983) is almost exclusively based upon Jewish and allied sources. Sanning conclusively proves that about 1,5 million European Jews emigrated to Palestine, the USA and other non-European countries after the war. Now, these 1,5 million do not yet solve the statistical problem. The solution to the riddle is to be found in the Soviet Union. According to the census of 17 January 1939, the USSR had 3,02 million Jews shortly before the outbreak of World War Two.

It is true that the first post-war census in 1959 showed only 2,267 million, but as every Soviet citizen could indicate the nationality he preferred, many assimilated Jews simply called themselves Russians. (Moreover, it cannot be excluded that the Soviet government deliberately falsified the results in order to support the holocaust story.) On 1 July 1990, long after the beginning of massive Jewish emigration to the West, the Zionist New York Post, referring to Israeli specialists, spoke of over 5 million Soviet Jews. In view of the fact that a natural increase of this population group would not have been possible due to emigration and a low birth-rate, it must be concluded that there were up to six million Jews in the Soviet Union in 1945.

What had happened? In 1939, after the beginning of the German-Polish war, a huge flood of Polish Jews moved West to East. In 1941, when the Germans invaded Russia (as Russian military specialist Viktor Suvorov and numerous other authors have proved, this was a preventive stroke, since Stalin, who planned to attack Germany in the same year, had concentrated a huge amount of soldiers and heavy weapons near the border), a large part of Soviet Jewry was evacuated and never came under Germans control. According to Raul Hilberg, about 40% of the Jews were moved East from the areas later conquered by the German Wehrmacht. Sanning mentions a much higher evacuation rate, 80%, but as his chief source is an unreliable Soviet Jewish propagandist, David Bergelson, the figure is certainly too high.

Thus, a large part of Polish Jewry spent the war in the URSS. Nevertheless, a British-American commission reported that 800.000 Jews were still living in Poland in February 1946 (Keesings Archiv der Gegenwart, 16./17. Jahrgang, Rheinisch-Westfaelisches Verlagskantor, Essen 1948, p. 651, report of 15 February). Of course, many of them were Jews who had returned from Russia after the end of the war. Subsequently, most Polish Jews left their country and emigrated to Palestine, the USA, and elsewhere.

Sanning concludes that about 1,3 million Jews perished in the Second World War, but that less than half, approximately half a million, died as a result of German repression; the remaining ones were killed in action as soldiers or died during Soviet deportations. It goes without saying that these figures are estimates as an exact number is quite impossible to establish. But Sanning's conclusions are confirmed by a Swedish specialist, professor Carl Nordling. Nordling studied the fate of the first 722 Jewish personalities mentioned in the Encyclopaedia Judaica who, in 1939, had lived in countries later conquered or controlled by the Germans. Of these 722, 44% had emigrated or fled from the German sphere of influence before the end of 1941, 13% died, 35% remained unaffected by deportation or internment, and the remaining 8% were deported or interned, but survived the war. (Revue d'Histoire revisionniste, Nr. 2, 1990, p. 50 ff.) If we assume that 4,5 million Jews lived in the countries temporarily controlled by Germany (which is a generous estimate; Sanning thinks that the figure cannot have exceeded 3,5 million), and if we further assume a death rate of 13%, as it results from Nordling's statistical investigation, this means that 600.000 Jews perished as a result of German policy.

As the death figures in most concentration camps are fairly well documented, and as the percentage of Jewish prisoners is approximately known for almost all camps, we can determine the number of Jews who died in the camps with a certain degree of accuracy. It can hardly have exceeded 350.000. Even if we assume that the German shot several hundreds of thousands of Jews in the Soviet Union, and if we consider the high mortality rate in the ghettos plus the high Jewish casualties during the evacuation of the Eastern concentration camps in the last months of the war, it is difficult to imagine how total Jewish population losses in the German sphere of influence could possibly have exceeded one million - which means that the six million figure is at least six times too high. On the other hand, if Sanning's estimate of half a million is correct, the six million figure would constitute an even more outrageous exaggeration, as it would be twelve times too high.

A short report, published on November 24, 1978 in the State Time (Baton Rouge, Louisiana), explains much more vividly than any population statistics the fate of the "missing" Jews:

"The Steinbergs once flourished in a small Jewish village in Poland. That was before Hitler's death camps. Now more than 200 survivors and descendants of survivors are gathered here to share a special four-day celebration that began, appropriately, on Thanksgiving day. Relatives came Thursday from Canada, France, England, Argentina, Columbia, Israel, and from at least 13 cities across the United States. 'It is fabulous', said Iris Krasnow of Chicago. 'There are five generations here - from three months old to 85. People are crying and having a wonderful time. It's almost like a World War Two refugee reunion.'"

13. Three largely unsolved questions

Although the revisionists have made tremendous progress since the days of pioneer Paul Rassinier, their task is far from being finished, as several very important aspects of the Jewish fate in World War Two have not yet been elucidated. There are three fundamental problems the revisionists have only solved partly up to now:

- What happened to the Jews who were sent to Auschwitz but not registered there?
- What was the real function of Belzec, Treblinka, Sobibor and Chelmno?
- How many Jews were shot by the Germans at the Eastern front?

a) What happened to the Jews who were sent to Auschwitz but not registered there?

Thanks to the German wartime documents which have survived in great numbers, we are able to ascertain that about one million Jews from various European countries were sent to the Auschwitz concentration camp. Almost exactly 200.000 of these Jewish deportees (plus 200.000 non-Jews) were registered at Auschwitz, whereas the remaining 800.000 or so were not. More than half of these 800.000 Jews had come from Hungary between May and July 1944. (According to wartime documents, about 437.000 Jews were deported from Hungary within less than two months. Most revisionists, including myself, accept this figure, while one of the most prominent revisionist authors, Arthur Butz, doesn't. The Journal of Historical Review, Volume 19, Nr. 4, July/August 2000, contains articles by Butz and myself about this question.)

The holocaust historians contend that nearly all non-registered Jewish prisoners were gassed upon arrival at Auschwitz-Birkenau. But there is every reason to believe that Auschwitz served as a transit camp for those Jewish deportees who were not registered. Let us first consider the case of the non-Hungarian Jews who were sent to Auschwitz between 1941 and 1943.

On 16 October 1942, the Swiss Jewish newspaper Israelitisches Wochenblatt reported:

"For some time, there has been the tendency to dissolve the ghettos in Poland. That was the case with Lublin, and now Warsaw is to follow. It is not known how far this plan has already been carried out. The previous inhabitants of the ghettos are going off further to the East into the Russian occupied zone. They were partially replaced by Jews from Germany. (...) An eyewitness, who was until recently in the ghetto of Riga and was able to escape, reports that there are still 32.000 Jews in the Riga ghetto. Since the occupation, thousands have died. The Jews are now forced to work outside the city. (...) Recently in Riga, it has been noticed that Jewish transports have arrived from Belgium and other

countries of Western Europe, which, however, immediately go on further to unknown destinations."

Whoever is familiar with the official holocaust version knows that no Jews from Poland and Belgium are supposed to have been sent to the occupied Soviet territories. The Jews deported from the Polish ghettos are said to have been murdered in extermination camps, and the deported Belgian Jews were either sent to Auschwitz (were most of them are claimed to have been gassed) or to camps in the West. - Two revisionist researchers, the Spaniard Enrique Aynat (*Estudios sobre el "Holocausto"*, Graficas Hurtado, Valencia 1994) and the Frenchman Jean-Marie Boisdefeu (*La Controverse sur l'extermination des juifs par les allemands*, Volume II, V.H.O., Berchem/Belgium 1996), have documented a number of cases where deported Western European Jews were appearing in areas far east of Auschwitz during the war. According to the holocaust story, they could never have got there, because they were supposed to have met their fate in the gas chambers of Auschwitz-Birkenau. But even the official holocaust literature mentions the deportation of some tens of thousands of German and Czech Jews to Minsk (White Russia) and Riga (Latvia). The first deportation wave to Riga took place in December 1941. As Hilberg recounts in his standard work (*Die Vernichtung der europaeischen Juden*, p. 377), many of these Jews worked for the German armed forces as well as for private enterprises, but cripples, war invalids and old people over 70 were sent to Riga, too. At that time, the mass murder of the Jews had already started in the first extermination camp (Chelmno), if we believe the orthodox historians, so why should the Germans have cared to send unemployable Jews, who allegedly were all to be killed, to the occupied territories in the East rather than to Chelmno? The orthodox historians are totally unable to answer simple questions like this one because they contradict the extermination dogma.

In April 1944, the French communist underground newspaper *Notre Voix* reported that the Red Army had liberated 8000 Paris Jews in Ukraine (A photocopy of the article can be found on page 86 of Boisdefeu's book *La Controverse sur l'extermination des juifs par les allemands*, volume 2, p. 86). How did these Paris Jews get there? Had they not been all gassed at Auschwitz?

We believe that the Allies either destroyed German documents about Jews transferred from Auschwitz to the East or stored them in a safe place because they contradicted the extermination legend. However, some documentary evidence has survived. Thus, a German document kept in the archives of the Paris-based Jewish documentation centre states that in August and September 1942, Jewish transports containing all types of Jews, including those unable to work, would be sent into the Generalgouvernement, to wit, occupied Poland (Centre de documentation juive contemporaine, Paris, XXVI-46). Auschwitz, where all transports of French Jews went during that period, was not in the Generalgouvernement, but west of it, in the part of Poland Germany had annexed in 1939. - A German officer, Ahnert, who had taken part in a conference on the "solution of the Jewish question" reported on 1 September, 1942, that stateless Jews from France would be sent to a camp to be built in Russia (Centre de documentation juive contemporaine, Paris, XXVI-59). - These two cases prove that Auschwitz merely served as a transit camp for a part of the Jews deported there. This squares perfectly with those German documents which refer to the "evacuation" and "resettlement" of the Jews in the East. Although the documentation is very fragmentary, the few cases mentioned profoundly shake the exterminationist thesis according to which Jews sent to Auschwitz but not registered there were murdered in gas chambers.

The problem of the Hungarian Jews deported to Auschwitz between May and June 1944, of whom but 28.000 were registered, is also largely unsolved. As we have already shown, the extermination of these Jews at Auschwitz-Birkenau cannot have taken place because the cremation of the bodies would not have been feasible. On May 9, Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler explained in a letter to the SS main office of economic administration that 200.000 Jews would be employed in military industry (Nuremberg document NO-5689). Since no large-scale deportations of Jews from countries other than Hungary

were occurring at that time, these 200.000 must necessarily have come from there. Between June and October 1944, more than 23.000 predominantly female Jewish prisoners were sent from Auschwitz to the Stutthof concentration camp near Danzig where they were employed in factories, but also in agriculture. A large number of them were from Hungary (Stutthof, Muzeum Archiwum, I-II B-8; Juergen Graf and Carlo Mattogno, Das Konzentrationslager Stutthof und seine Funktion in der nationalsozialistischen Judenpolitik, Castle Hill Publisher, Hastings 1999). This proves that Hungarian Jews sent to Auschwitz but not registered there were transferred to other camps, or to factories in the German Reich, but the destination of most of them remains unknown.

b) The real function of Belzec, Treblinka, Sobibor and Chelmno

These four camps are said to have been pure killing factories. Practically no documents about them have survived. As the alleged mass extermination was impossible for the technical reasons we already explained, and as we know that many Jews were sent to the occupied Soviet territories, we revisionists believe that Belzec, Treblinka and Sobibor, which were all situated in the east of Poland, were actually transit camps for Jews going further east, but we do not have any documentary proof to substantiate this thesis. (About Chelmno, we know nothing). Treblinka also certainly served as a transit camp for Jews going to Majdanek and other camps near the city of Lublin. (The Polish Jew Samuel Zydlersztajn, a survivor of ten camps, related how he was transferred from Treblinka to Majdanek with several hundred other Jews in 1942, Pamietnik Wiezni dziesieciu obozow, in: Biuletyn Zydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego, Nr. 68, Warsaw 1968).

c) The number of Jews shot by the Germans at the eastern front

The orthodox historians claim that the Germans shot between one and two million Jews in the occupied Soviet territories. (Significantly, no large mass graves with murdered Jews have ever been discovered, while Russia is full of mass graves with the bodies of victims of Communist terror: hundreds of such graves were opened after the end of Communist rule).

The most notorious massacre allegedly place at the Babi Jar ravine, near Kiev, where the Germans are said to have shot 33.711 Jews on 29 September, 1941. This very precise figure is mentioned in the Einsatzberichte ("action reports") of the German army found by the Russians after the conquest of Berlin. The Einsatzberichte refer to numerous other massacres with hundreds of thousands of victims. It is really inexplicable that the Germans should left this incriminating evidence for the Russians although they could easily have destroyed it before the arrival of the Red army.

In September 1943, when the Soviets were approaching Kiev, the Germans are said to have dug out the bodies and burnt them on huge pyres. Thanks to a happy coincidence, the Babi Jar ravine was photographed by German reconnaissance aeroplanes at the time when the burning of the corpses purportedly took place. The air photographs show no human activity whatsoever, no open graves and no pyres, and they show that the earth had not been moved. (John Ball, Air photo evidence, Ball Resource Limited, Delta B.C., Canada, 1992). Thus, the Babi Jar massacre is exposed as a swindle, and all other figures mentioned in the "Action reports" are suspect from the very beginning as these documents are most probably forgeries. This does, of course, not mean that there were no mass shootings of Jews. As the Jews formed the backbone of the Communist resistance movement which fought an illegal partisan war behind the German lines, massive reprisals against the Jewish civilian population certainly took place. But owing to the lack of documents, the revisionists are unable to make any rational estimate of the number of killed Soviet Jews. For the time being, we can do little more than state that, for a number of reasons, the figures claimed by the holocaust historians are certainly greatly exaggerated.

14. A brief historical survey of holocaust Revisionism

1950: Former French resistance fighter and inmate of the Buchenwald concentration camp Paul Rassinier publishes *Le Mensonge d'Ulysse* in which he states that there were no gas chambers at Buchenwald. Rassinier thinks that gas chambers undoubtedly had existed in some of the other camps but that the number of gassing victims had been relatively small.

1964: In *Le Drame des Juifs europeens*, Rassinier calls the gas chamber and Jewish extermination story the "most macabre lie of all times" and demonstrates the impossibility of the six million figure.

1967: Paul Rassinier, the father of revisionism, dies.

1972: Richard Harwood, *Did Six million really die?* Although not perfect, this brochure, which is quite successful, contains many cogent arguments against the traditional holocaust story.

1976: Arthur Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*. This book, which marks a great leap forward for revisionism, is to become a classic, although it is not easy to read. Butz, a professor of electronic engineering, brilliantly demonstrates that the Allies could not possibly have been unaware of a mass extermination in the German sphere of influence. Had they known of such an extermination, they would have reacted to stop it. But they did not do anything, because they knew the claims of the Jewish organisations were just war propaganda.

1978: Wilhelm Staeglich, *Der Auschwitz Mythos*. Staeglich, a German judge, masterfully analyses the foundations of the orthodox Auschwitz claims and demonstrates their hollowness. In the last chapter, he dissects the infamous Auschwitz trial which was held in Frankfurt from 1963 to 1965 and shows how the German judicial system violated all norms of legal ethics to "prove" the alleged mass murder of Jews at Auschwitz.

1979: French revisionist professor Robert Faurisson publishes several articles in which he points out the technical impossibilities of the Auschwitz gassing story. From now on, the emphasis of revisionist research will be on the technical aspects.

1980: French revisionist Serge Thion publishes *Verite historique ou verite politique?*, a very important book about revisionism and the Faurisson affair.

1982: Faurisson, *Reponse a Pierre Vidal-Naquet*. Responding to the purely emotional anti-revisionist outpourings of French Jewish scholar Pierre Vidal-Naquet, Faurisson shows that the enemies of revisionism have no serious arguments.

1983: German-American revisionist Walter Sanning publishes *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry*, which is exclusively based upon Jewish and allied sources and still is the most serious study of Jewish population losses during World War Two. Sanning comes to the conclusion that about 1,3 million Jews died during the War, but that less than half of these losses can be attributed to the German policy: more than half of the Jewish war victims died as soldiers at the front or during Soviet deportations.

1984: Terrorists burn down the Institute for Historical Review in California.

1985: First Zundel trial in Toronto, Canada. German citizen Ernst Zuendel goes on trial for spreading the Harwood book *Did Six Million really die?* As there is no anti-revisionist law in Canada, the court applies an obscure English law from the Middle Ages which forbids "spreading false news". Although Zundel is sentenced to 15 months in jail, the trial

is a disaster for the adherents of the holocaust story, as several first-class experts are allowed to present their arguments against the alleged extermination of the Jews. The two star witnesses of the prosecution, Prof. Raul Hilberg and former Jewish Auschwitz inmate Rudolf Vrba, are mercilessly cross-examined by Zundel's lawyer Douglas Christie. Hilberg shows himself to be hopelessly incompetent, while Vrba is unmasked as an impudent liar.

1986: The "Roques affair" in France. Henri Roques submits a doctoral thesis about the Gerstein report. The "confessions" of SS officer Kurt Gerstein are considered to be the best proof for the existence of homicidal gas chambers at the Belzec camp. Roques shows in his thesis that there are no less than six contradictory versions of this report, and that all of them are full of absurdities. The media unleash a hateful smear campaign against the university of Nantes which had accepted Roques' thesis. Following protests from Jewish organisations and Israel, Roques is finally stripped of his doctor title. In Switzerland, schoolteacher Mariette Paschoud, who had endorsed Roques, loses her job after a media smear campaign.

1988: Second Zuendel trial in Toronto. Zuendel's punishment is reduced to 9 months (four years later, in 1992, he will be acquitted by the Canadian supreme court, and the law which served to condemn him will be declared unconstitutional.) During the trial, US execution expert Fred Leuchter, who has constructed gas chambers used to execute criminals in some American states, goes to Poland with a small group of helpers to inspect the "gas chambers" at Auschwitz I, Auschwitz-Birkenau and Majdanek. In a subsequent report, he concludes that these rooms could not have served as homicidal gas chambers for technical and chemical reasons. Despite undeniable flaws, the Leuchter report deals a devastating blow to the holocaust story because it greatly enhances the popularity of revisionism and because the result of Leuchter's finding will later be confirmed by Germar Rudolf in a much more scientific study.

1990: France enacts the scandalous Gayssot law against revisionism. This law forbids the questioning of any "crime against humanity" defined as such by the Nuremberg tribunal. It will subsequently serve as a basis for anti-revisionist persecution in France.

1993: First version of Germar Rudolf's expertise about the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. In this masterly study, Rudolf demonstrates that the "gas chambers" were never exposed to the insecticide Zyklon B purportedly used to exterminate Jews.

French historian Jean-Claude Pressac publishes *Les crematoires d'Auschwitz* which the media hail as the definite refutation of revisionism. But as Pressac is unable to adduce even the slightest documentary evidence for the existence of homicidal gas chambers, his book only underlines the weakness of the holocaust story - quite apart from the fact that Pressac makes numerous startling concessions to the revisionists.

1994: Choosing the pen-name "Ernst Gauss" in the vain hope to protect himself from legal persecution, Germar Rudolf edits *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte* (Foundations of contemporary history). This scientific anthology contains a series of articles written by different revisionist scholars about various aspects of the holocaust. The book is soon forbidden in Germany, and Rudolf goes into exile to avoid being sent to jail.

Even before the publication of *Grundlagen*, the German regime, reacting to the growing influence of revisionism, drastically sharpens the anti-revisionist law.

Pierre Marais, *Les camions a gas en question*. In an excellent study, French automobile constructor Marais demonstrates that the "homicidal gas vans" allegedly used by the German to kill Jews at the Chelmno camp and in Russia never existed.

Juergen Graf, Auschwitz. Taetergestaendnisse und Augenzeugen des Holocaust. The first collection of eyewitness reports about the alleged gassings at Auschwitz reveals the absurdity of these accounts.

1995: The "anti-racism law", which mainly serves as an instrument to suppress revisionism, is enacted in Switzerland.

Carlo Mattogno, Robert Faurisson, Serge Thion and Germar Rudolf extensively refute Pressac's book Les Crematoires d'Auschwitz, which had been the last serious attempt to prove the existence of the Auschwitz gas chambers, in their response Auschwitz. Nackte Fakten ("Auschwitz. Naked facts").

1996: The Garaudy affair in France. World-famous French philosopher Roger Garaudy, who has earlier converted to Islam, cautiously endorses Holocaust revisionism in his book Les mythes fondateurs de la politique israelienne. Although the revisionist chapter of the book is rather mediocre, the Garaudy affair creates havoc among the French Jews and is a tremendous success for the revisionists.

From his British exile, Germar Rudolf starts publishing his Vierteljahreshefte fuer freie Geschichtsforschung ("Quarterly for free historical research"), a high-quality revisionist journal.

Anti-revisionist French historian Jacques Baynac concedes in two long articles in the Swiss newspaper Le Nouveau Cotidien that there are no proofs for the existence of the Nazi gas chambers.

1998: Juergen Graf and Carlo Mattogno, KL Majdanek. Eine historische und technische Studie. The first scientific book about the Majdanek concentration camp proves that there were no homicidal gas chambers at that camp, that the alleged mass shooting of Jewish prisoners did not take place and that about 42.500 people died at Majdanek.

2000: An enlarged and updated English version of Grundlagen is published by Germar Rudolf under the title Dissecting the Holocaust.

In London, revisionist historian David Irving loses his court case against Jewish anti-revisionist writer Deborah Lipstadt whom he had sued for libel, but efficiently demolishes Jewish holocaust historian Robert van Pelt, D. Lipstadt's witness number one.

Australian engineer Richard Krege conducts his ground radar investigation at Belzec and Treblinka. The results, which will prove the non-existence of the alleged huge mass graves at both camps, will be published in 2001 and administer the coup de grace to the Belzec and Treblinka swindle.

15. The last battle

"Achieving our quest for a new world order depends upon our learning the Holocaust's lesson." (Ian Kagedan, director of government relations for the Jewish Bnai Brith organisation, as quoted by the Toronto Star, 26 November 1991.)

a) The transformation of the holocaust into a religion

The orthodox holocaust story can not possibly be defended with rational arguments because its absurdity is overwhelming. We are asked to believe in the fata morgana of a vast slaughter in killing factories which left no traces whatsoever - no documents, no

bones, no teeth, no ashes - nothing! We are further asked to believe that the Allies, who had a large network of informers all over Europe and a spy in the German leadership (Admiral Canaris, the head of the German intelligence), did not become aware of this gigantic genocide until the end of the war, for if they had known about the mass murder, they would have acted to stop it. Finally, we are asked to believe that the Jews in Poland, the epicentre of the holocaust, did not know anything about the Auschwitz gas chambers as late as in August 1944, otherwise the Jews from the Lodz ghetto would not have gone to Auschwitz voluntarily - which is precisely what they did, as related by Raul Hilberg in his standard work about the holocaust (*Die Vernichtung der europaeischen Juden*, p. 543/544).

As the Zionist-controlled system of the "Western democracies" is woefully unable to counter the revisionists with arguments, it resorts to censorship and brute force in order to silence the dangerous heretics. And the Jews are gradually transforming the holocaust into a religion. This is a very clever strategy, for as Robert Faurisson aptly remarks, one cannot refute a religion with scientific arguments. Thus, the holocaust museums and holocaust monuments spreading like mushrooms all over America and Europe are really temples of the new religion, whereas professional "holocaust survivors" such as Elie Wiesel are the priests of the new religion. To prove this assertion, we only have to quote Wiesel himself: "The Holocaust is a holy mystery, the secret of which is limited to the circle of the priesthood of survivors" (Peter Novick, *The Holocaust in American Life*, 1999, p. 211, 212, retranslated from the German). Another high priest of the holocaust cult, Simon Wiesenthal, goes even further: "When each of us comes before the Six Million, we will be asked what we did with our lives... I will say: I did not forget you" (Simon Wiesenthal in *Response*, Vol. 20, Nr. 1).

No critical questions about the holocaust are allowed because they are a blasphemy: They cause immense distress to the eternal victims of persecution, the Jews, and are an attempt to whitewash National Socialism - the most evil ideology of all times which made the holocaust possible! In today's Germany, it is even considered inadmissible to compare the holocaust with the atrocities of communist tyrants such as Stalin or Cambodian dictator Pol Pot because this is regarded as a "relativisation" and "trivialization" of the worst crime in history.

French Zionist propagandist Claude Lanzmann, the producer of a long and unspeakably dull film about the holocaust (the title of this film is *Shoa*, the Hebrew word for "catastrophe", which is often used by Jews as a synonym for "holocaust") makes no effort to conceal that the holocaust cult is to replace Christianity:

"If Auschwitz is something other than a horror of history, then Christianity totters in its foundations. Christ is the Son of God, who went to the end of the humanely endurable, where he endured the cruellest suffering. (...) If Auschwitz is true, then there is a human suffering with which that of Christ simply cannot be compared. (...) In this case, Christ is false, and salvation will not come from him. (...) Auschwitz is the refutation of Christ." (*Les temps modernes*, Paris, December 1993, p. 132, 133.)

Nowadays, a large percentage of the Jews do not believe in God any more, but virtually all of them believe in the Six Million. The Zionist leadership cunningly exploits the holocaust to unite the World's Jews by keeping them in a constant state of hysteria and persecution mania, insinuating that only if the Jews stick together will they be able to ban the threat of a new holocaust.

It goes without saying that very few Non-Jews are willing to embrace the murky holocaust religion. While the overwhelming majority of people in the West still believe that the official holocaust version is essentially true (even if they suspect that the figures might be somewhat inflated), they are thoroughly fed up with the eternal lamentation about Jewish victims and Jewish suffering. They simply don't want to hear it any more. In

Germany, opinion polls showed that a vast majority of the population was against the planned holocaust monument in Berlin (which not a single major party, not a single leading politician and not a single big newspaper dared to oppose). Privately, the politicians are probably as profoundly disgusted with the endless holocaust litany as the rest of the population, but they cannot possibly afford to let the revisionists win because this would shatter the very foundations of the "democratic" system to which they own their careers and their wealth.

b) The function of the holocaust in the world since 1945

The political consequences of the holocaust since 1945 have been tremendous. When I speak about the "holocaust", I do not mean a historical fact, as the extermination of the Jews in chemical slaughterhouses did not actually take place. But in the mind of the populace, this extermination is as real as the Second World War or the Egyptian pyramids, while real genocides, such as the artificially provoked Ukrainian famine in which several million people were deliberately starved to death by the Communists in 1932/1933, are all but forgotten. Let us have a close look at these consequences:

- The creation of the state of Israel "Without the Holocaust, there would be no Jewish state." This candid statement was made by a Jew, Robert Goldman (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 19 December 1997, p. 9). Goldman was right. Without the holocaust, the world would never have permitted the founding of a Jewish state in Palestine three years after the war. The colonial era was coming to an end at this time. The British had already decided to give India her independence, while dozens of Asian and African territories were striving to shake off the rule of the White Man. While other powers were rushing to grant independence to their colonies, the Jews in Palestine were allowed to embark on a colonial adventure par excellence, with the blessing of both the West and the Soviet Union. In order to ensure that their state would have a Jewish majority, the Zionists proceeded with ruthless brutality; whole villages were levelled, thousands of Arabs were murdered (Deir Yassein was but one of many massacres), and a great proportion of the Palestinians were expelled from the land of their ancestors. The ones who remained behind have been subject to severe repression ever since. According to the very pro-Zionist Swiss weekly Die Weltwoche (22 October 1992), no less than 15.000 Palestinian political prisoners were languishing in Israeli jails in 1992, and the use of torture was officially sanctioned by the Israeli supreme court in November 1996. As I am writing these lines, Israeli soldiers are shooting unarmed Palestinian demonstrators, many of whom are children, every day.

Jewish terror in occupied Palestine is not actually encouraged or approved by world opinion, but it is tolerated. After all, the Jewish people need a homeland to protect them from a new holocaust, and what are the sufferings of the Palestinians compared to those of the Jews under Hitler? Let us beware of illusions: As long as people in the West believe in the six million and the gas chambers, they will always support Israel in principle, even if they criticise the Israeli treatment of the Palestinians as being unnecessarily harsh.

Without outside assistance, the Zionist parasite state would not be viable. Its chief source of revenue consists of financial injections from America, support from international Jewry and German reparations. According to official sources, the Federal Republic of Germany had paid 85,4 billion Deutschmarks by 1992 (Der Spiegel, 18/1992), but the real sum is much higher. In addition, there have been enormous deliveries in the form of commodities. Nahum Goldmann, long-time chairman of the Jewish World Congress, made no secret of this fact; he wrote:

"Without the German reparations that started coming during its first ten years as a state, Israel would not have half of its present infrastructure. All the trains are German, and the same goes for electrical installations and a great deal of Israel's industry" (Nahum Goldmann, Das juedische Paradox, Europaeische Verlagsanstalt, 1978, p. 171).

In 1999, Germany provided Israel with ultra-modern submarines which can carry nuclear missiles. The Israelis did not have to pay a penny - the submarines were another token of German atonement for the holocaust!

- Jewish Immunity of the Jews from criticism. Before 1945, criticism of Jews was legitimate. Today, that is no longer the case. Even the slightest criticism of Jewish power and Jewish arrogance - for example the heavy influence of the Jews in the mass media of the West, the staggeringly high number of Jews in the Clinton administration, or the impertinent behaviour of the Central Jewish Council in Germany - is immediately shouted down with screams about Auschwitz. The effectiveness of this intimidation is demonstrated by the following fact: The most obnoxious criminal organisation in the world is regularly referred to as the "Russian Mafia" although virtually all bosses are Jewish, often with Israeli passports. This is irrefutably demonstrated by Juergen Roth in his documentation *Die Russen-Mafia* (Rasch und Roehring, Hamburg 1996). The title of the book translates as "The Russian Mafia", for if it were "The Jewish Mafia", the author would have gone to a German jail, and his book would have been burnt. In today's Russia, five or six out of the seven big "oligarchs" who made their fabulous fortunes with money stolen from the Russian people are Jews. This is never mentioned in the Western media.

- Creating contempt for the German nation. Since 1945, the German people have been branded with a mark of shame. Self-contempt and self-hatred is the prevailing trend, while self-respect and patriotism are held in contempt.

After the 1991 war against Iraq, George Bush senior, who was then president of the USA, publicly spoke of a "New World Order" which he did not care to define. As a matter of fact, the "New World Order" means that America, as the undisputed superpower, can impose its policy and its dubious values on all other countries. And America is nowadays largely ruled by the Jews. (Even if Jewish influence is much less pervasive in the Republican party than in the Democratic one, the Jews still own virtually every major newspaper and most of the television chains so that no Republican president can afford to govern against them. In modern society, nobody can govern against the media, as Richard Nixon learned to his disadvantage a quarter of a century ago.)

c) What would happen if the holocaust were publicly exposed as a fraud?

If the holocaust were publicly exposed as a shameless fraud, if people all over the world learned that, while the Jews undoubtedly were brutally persecuted during the Second World War, there was no attempt to exterminate them, that the death factories, gas chambers and gas vans were a Jewish swindle, and that the six million figure was a fantastic exaggeration, the Zionist-led "New World Order" would be all but finished.

Germany would become ungovernable; the German people would feel nothing but hatred and contempt for the politicians, intellectuals and journalists who betrayed and humiliated them day after day. The whole establishment of the country would be hopelessly discredited. This the representatives of the establishment know. On August 15, 1994, journalist Patrick Bahners, commenting on the trial of revisionist Guenter Deckert who was sent to prison for "holocaust denial", wrote in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*: "If Deckert's attitude on the holocaust were correct, the Federal Republic of Germany would be based on a lie. Every presidential speech, every minute of silence, every history book would be a lie. Therefore, he [Deckert], by denying the genocide of the Jews, disputes the legitimacy of the Federal Republic of Germany." The problem could hardly be stated more aptly. Some German opinion makers now openly declare that the Holocaust is the foundation of the post-war German state. This is shown by a quotation from the influential newspaper *Die Welt* (28 April 1994): "Whoever denies the truth about the National socialist extermination camps relinquishes the foundations upon which the Federal Republic of Germany was built."

But also in other Western countries, the belief in the so-called "democratic system" would be profoundly shaken as people would ask themselves why this charade had to be propped up with censorship and naked terror for decades.

While the consequences of a public exposure of the holocaust as a fraud would be most serious for the Western system as a whole, they would be catastrophic beyond repair for international Jewry and the State of Israel. There would be a world-wide wave of anti-Jewish feeling, and no non-Jew would be willing to support the Zionist parasite state any more. German reparations would stop overnight, and the USA would have to reduce its financial aid to Israel so drastically that it would be bankrupt after no more than a year. The Jews in Israel would be utterly demoralised, as they would instinctively understand that a state founded upon such a colossal fraud has no moral right to exist. Since the holocaust religion, which unites Jews all over the world, would collapse, international Jewish solidarity would be a thing of the past. And the anger of the Palestinians would assume gigantic dimensions as they would understand that they had their country stolen and their sons shot in the name of a lie.

d) The ultimate weapon against Zionism and the state of Israel

At the end of the year 2000, Israel is a besieged country, but from the military point of view, it is still vastly superior to its neighbours, and it enjoys the unconditional support of the United States. Should any of the Islamic states grow strong enough to seriously threaten Israel, it would most probably be attacked and militarily annihilated by America. Russia is not likely to risk a confrontation with the USA for the sake of the Palestinians. We can certainly admire the bravery of the Palestinians resistance fighters who are willing to sacrifice their lives to liberate their homeland from the alien intruders, but realistically, they have no chance to win. The Palestinians have stones and slings. The Israelis have helicopters and tanks. You can't destroy helicopters and tanks with stones and slings.

When fighting one's enemy, one should always look for his weakest spot. The weakest spot of Israel, its Achilles heel, is the holocaust lie to which it owes its existence. The revisionists can give the adversaries of Israel and international Zionism a terrible weapon. It is quite true that many revisionists are by no means guided by political considerations. Some of them - Carlo Mattogno is a good example - are only motivated by intellectual curiosity: They want to ascertain what really happened to the Jews during the Second World War. But even if revisionism is not a political movement, its political implications are tremendous. The revisionists are endeavouring to find out the truth, and truth is the deadliest enemy of Israel and international Jewry. Thus, the revisionists objectively work against Israel and Zionism, even if subjectively their goals are often purely scientific and devoid of any political ambition. This is, of course, the reason why they are persecuted and their books burnt in more and more countries.

In view of the total Jewish media control and the ever-growing anti-revisionist repression in many Western countries, it is very difficult indeed to achieve a revisionist breakthrough. We revisionists are facing an uphill struggle which can only partly be explained by our total lack of financial resources. Fortunately the internet, which the Jews are unable to censor, has greatly improved our possibilities to make the results of our research known to the World, but all the same, we should not cherish naive illusions: Not every citizen of the Western world who is informed about the revisionist arguments will automatically become revisionist and anti-Zionist. The average person in the West - and particularly in Germany - has been so thoroughly brainwashed that a sudden exposure to the truth can provoke a nervous breakdown or stomach cramps. I have repeatedly witnessed this myself. Other people would gladly accept the truth about the holocaust, but as they know that even the slightest suspicion of revisionism leads to social ostracism, economic ruin and legal persecution, they understandably prefer not to get involved. However, if we want to win the war against those whom one of my Russian friends called

"the enemies of God and mankind", we have no choice but to destroy the Big Lie, lest the Big Lie destroy us.

The logical consequence of all this is that those countries which are authentically anti-Zionist and real friends of the oppressed Palestinian people should make the breakthrough of holocaust revisionism their foremost priority. A tank costs millions of dollars, yet one soldier can destroy it with a single missile. The revisionists can provide anti-Zionist freedom fighters with a weapon not even a thousand missiles can destroy.

Appendix 1: Revisionist literature

The most important revisionist book is *Dissecting the Holocaust*, Theses and Dissertation Press, PO Box 64, Capshaw, Alabama (internet website www.tadp.org). Edited by Germar Rudolf, this scientific anthology, which appeared in August 2000, contains twenty-two articles written by different scholars about various aspects of the question. It is an enlarged and updated English translation of *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte* (Grabert Verlag, Tuebingen/Germany 1994). An easy introduction to Holocaust revisionism is Juergen Graf's *Holocaust or Hoax? The arguments* (<http://www.ety.com/HRP>). In these two books, the reader will find ample references to further revisionist literature.

Revisionist books in French and German can be ordered from V.H.O, Postbus 60, 2600 Berchem-2, Belgium.

Appendix 2: Revisionist websites

Theses and Dissertations Press, <http://tadp.org>

V.H.O., <http://www.vho.org>

Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust, <http://www.codoh.com>

Institute for Historical Review, <http://www.ihr.org>

Zundelsite, <http://www.zundelsite.org>

David Irving/Focal Point Publication, <http://fpp.co.uk>

Revisionnisme francais, http://abbc.com/a_aargh

Air Photo Evidence/John Ball, <http://www.air-photo.com>

Russ Granata, <http://www.russgranata.com>

Udo Walendy, <http://www.aazz.com/walendy>

Arthur Butz, <http://pubweb.acns.nwu.edu/~abutz>

Italian revisionism, <http://members.tripod.com/~revisionismo>

Adelaide Institute, <http://www.adelaideinstitute.org>

Historical Review Press, <http://www.ety.com/HRP>

Wilhelm Tell, <http://www.ety.com/tell>

National Journal, <http://globalfire.tv/nj> and www.nationaljournal.org

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