Valérie Devon

Present

Carlos Whitlock Porter

Made in Russia "The Holocaust" Video Transcription

Carlos Whitlock Porter website

Hello, Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is Carlos Whitlock Porter, and I am a so-called Holocaust Revisionist, usually referred to by the generic term bigot, fascist, hater, Nazi, liar and falsifier of history.

In order to protect myself from the last of these accusations, if not from the previous ones, I have prepared a book which consists almost entirely of prosecution documents from the first Nuremberg Trial. This is to say that the book contains almost nothing that I have written; simply the prosecution documents, or various extracts there from, strung together with a caption at the top of the page, and about five pages of text. There is an introduction, there are a few comments here and there, and many cartoons and photographs. This is the evidence which is supposed to have proven that the Germans killed millions of Jews, and millions of Russians, and millions of all sorts of other people, indeed, a veritable Noah's Ark of Holocaust victims.

I will read a few extracts from this book. I will begin with the incredible "*pedal-driven brain-bashing machine, or how I helped kill 840,000 Russians with 'feet power', and burned the bodies in 4 portable ovens*". This is part of a confession, of SS man Paul Waldmann, quoted in a Soviet War Crimes Report, *USSR-52*. Other parts of the same document may be found quoted in various works of Holocaust literature.

"*The Incredible Pedal-Driven Brain-Bashing Machine, or how I helped kill 840,000 Russians by 'feet power', and burned the bodies in 4 portable ovens*".

Now you've got to understand, the title is mine, of course, this doesn't appear in the text. Now the text begins here, **p.378**, this is only an extract:

"At the end of 1941, the Sonderkommando of the Security Police, which was directly subordinate to the State Office of the Führer Adolf Hitler, killed 840,000 Russian prisoners of war, in the Sachsenhausen Camp. I have the following to report on this special action. The Russian prisoner of war trains arrived at Sachsenhausen station every day. Every day, 8 to 10 trains arrived, each of them carrying 1800. So, every day, 28,000 Russian [sic] prisoners of war arrived. [8 or 10 x 1,800 = 28,000, I kid you not] *Execution continued for 30 days. It was interrupted because of an outbreak of typhus and the camp was closed. The execution detachment with their apparatus, left Sachsenhausen camp. I did not hear whether the execution was continued in some other place, because I was held in quarantine with suspected typhus.*

From the station to the camp, the line of Russian prisoners of war stretched for about a kilometre. They stayed in the camp for one night without food. The following evening they were taken out for execution.

All the time, the prisoners were being taken from the inner camp on three trucks, one of which I was driving. The inner camp was about three quarters of a kilometre away from the execution yard. The execution itself took place in a barracks, which had been equipped for this purpose not long before. One room was for undressing, and another was the waiting room. In the rooms, a radio was playing quite loud music, to prevent the prisoners from guessing that death awaited them. From the second room, they went one by one through a passage into a small screened-off room, on the floor of which was an iron grating. Under the grating, a drainage canal had been made. As soon as a prisoner had been killed, the corpse was carried away by two German prisoners, and the blood was cleaned off the grating. In this small room, there was a slit measuring about 50 centimetres. The prisoner stood with the back of his head to the slit, and a gunman who was behind the slit shot him. In fact, this arrangement was unsatisfactory, because the gunman often failed to hit the prisoner. After eight days, a new system was introduced. They stood the prisoner against the wall, as before, and then slowly lowered an iron plate onto his head. The iron plate contained a hammer, which came down and hit the prisoner on the back of the head, so that he fell down dead.

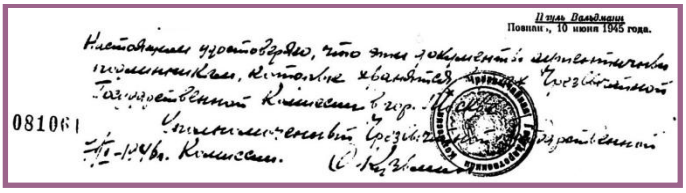
The iron plate was controlled by means of a foot-operated lever which was in the corner of this room. The attendants were from the above mentioned Sonderkommando. At the request of the officials of the execution detachment, I, too, operated this apparatus. I will speak about this below. The prisoners of war who were killed in this way were burnt in four mobile crematoria, which were transported on a truck trailer.

All the time, I had to drive from the inner camp to the execution yard. At night, I had to make 10 trips at intervals of about 10 minutes. During

these intervals, I witnessed the execution. One of the members of the execution detachment, whose surname I never knew, suggested that I should operate the apparatus. I agreed. In each interval I killed 8 to 10 people. So in one night I killed 80-100 people. During the period of execution, I personally killed 2,400 to 3,000 Russian prisoners of war, some of whom I shot with a pistol, and others I killed with the apparatus described above.Once more, I repeat that out of a total of 840,000 Russian prisoners of war I personally killed 2,400 to 3,000 people. I myself expressed a wish to operate this apparatus. The official of the execution commission could not compel me to do so, because he was not my superior. There were no other methods of execution apart from these...

I can now make no further statements. I have described everything. If I remember anything later, I shall voluntarily report it.

I have compiled and written the present supplement myself, and I confirm this with my signature."


Пауль Вальдманн
Познань, 10 июня 1945 года.
081061

↑ The statement is printed and the name *"Paul Waldmann"* is printed in Russian. This is a notarized translation. Paul Waldmann, Poznan the 10th of June 1945.
Then there's a handwritten addition, in Russian, which says, **p.380** :

"I hereby confirm that these documents are true copies of the originals which are kept among the proceedings of the Special State Commission in Moscow." Authorized representative of the Special State Commission, D. Kuzmin, 7/1/1946.
Stamp: Special State Commission

I am often asked why I do this research and what motivates me, and I can say honestly, that what motivates me more than anything else, is a love of the ridiculous, it appeals to my love of the bizarre, and, uh... I grew up with a great love of comic strips and my favourite used to be *"L'il Abner"*, as I recall, there were all sorts of absurd adventures which were usually based upon puns. For example, there was the *Lizard of Ooze, the Bald Iggle*, and many other animals and creatures which were, uh, simply a pun drawn out into some sort of absurd story and, since that time, which would have been about the mid-1950s, when I had nothing better to do than read comic strips, I have never read anything so absurd as the testimony and evidence in war crimes trials and in Holocaust literature.

These photographs are from **page 226** of my book, ***Made in Russia: The Holocaust***, and they have been reproduced, both of them, from the book *Buchenwald*, published by the *Club Amical of Buchenwald of Luxembourg*. The title of their book is *Buchenwald*.

↑ And it is quite easy to see that the man with the glasses in the centre of the above photo lost weight after his release from Buchenwald. He evidently went on a crash diet and lost about 20 pounds in weight.

↓ In the second photograph he is appearing evidently as the guest of honour at a banquet.

All of the people in the above photograph are mentioned by name in the book, *Buchenwald*, published by the Club Amical of Buchenwald. One of them for example, lived in Echternach.

Dr. Kongs claims to have escaped annihilation by switching name tags on a corpse.

The Nazis were exterminating all the doctors on the last day before surrendering the camp, and Dr. Kongs allegedly switched name tags on a corpse, and the *"Nazis"* were stupid enough to burn somebody else thinking that it was the overweight Dr. Kongs.

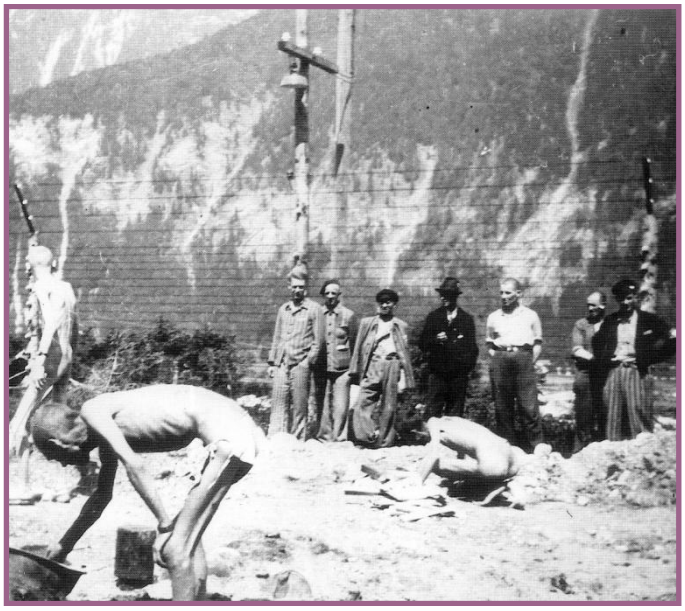
Now it may be that Dr. Kongs actually believes this. It is quite possible that someone told him that the *"Nazis"* were exterminating all of the doctors; it is quite possible that he switched name tags on a corpse, and of course it is certain that the corpse was cremated later, so he may be entirely sincere in repeating this story which would be, together, nothing more than surmise plus hearsay. He did not, as far as I know appear as a witness in any trial, so he cannot be cross-examined as to the basis of his belief. Obviously, his belief in the truth of his story does not in itself prove that his story is true. It may be that he is telling the truth as far as he knows and remembers it. But, I am inclined to be suspicious by the fact of the crash diet and the loss of about 20 pounds in weight.

Nor is this the only overweight Luxembourger to have returned from resettlement or terms in concentration camps.

↑ This photograph shows Luxembourgish concentration camp inmates, on the 6th of May 1945, at Ebensee Mauthausen. This photograph is from the Archives *Jean Majerus* of the Club Amical of Mauthausen, Luxembourg. I hope I will not be accused of hatred of Luxembourgers when I say that these people are quite healthy looking. They're not exactly overweight, all of them, except, for that one there, possibly, just a few pounds, but they show no signs of ill-treatment, to say the very least.

This is the newspaper article from which the previous photograph was taken. The article appeared in Luxembourg's largest newspaper, the *Luxembourger Wort*, on May 4, 1985.

These two photographs are from the Archives Jean Majerus of the Club Amical of Mauthausen of Luxembourg. I have reproduced both of these photographs in my book, **p.215 and p.217.** These show Luxembourgish concentration camp inmates in good health.



↑ In this photograph, the same people are posing in the background with some *"living skeletons"*. The living skeletons are apparently not Luxembourgish. I should point out that these men were photographed, not because they were healthy, but because they were Luxembourgers. I must assume that if there had been sick Luxembourgers, they would have been included in the photograph.

Jean Majerus was concentration camp inmate no.131,455. According to this article, in which he speaks of the *"concentration camp hell"*, and mistreatment and torture, and the rest of the accusations with which we are so familiar, it seems astonishing that it would not occur to people that the photograph contradicts the text, and the text contradicts the photographs. This occurs quite frequently.

This is an enlargement of the smaller photograph on the bottom right hand corner of the previous newspaper page. These are the same men in the background who were previously seen posing on the locomotive. The men in the foreground, as I say, are evidently not Luxembourgers, and are evidently suffering from some sort of disease, either that, or they had an entirely different diet. I hope no one will accuse me of thinking, that the ones in the foreground are suffering from starvation, and that the ones in the background ate all of their food. You will see that the third man from the right is somewhat overweight. He could stand to lose about 10 or 15 pounds.

Heimkehr: 22. Mai 1945

↑ **(p.222)** This is a photograph of Luxembourgers returning from an Umsiedlungslager, which was not a concentration camp, it was a minimum security work camp for people who were considered to be politically unreliable.

And this might be irrelevant to our considerations except that the word Umsiedlung or resettlement is constantly spoken of as a fiendishly clever camouflage term for extermination. Thus, if everyone who was umgesiedelt was exterminated, then we are looking at a whole crowd of exterminated people.

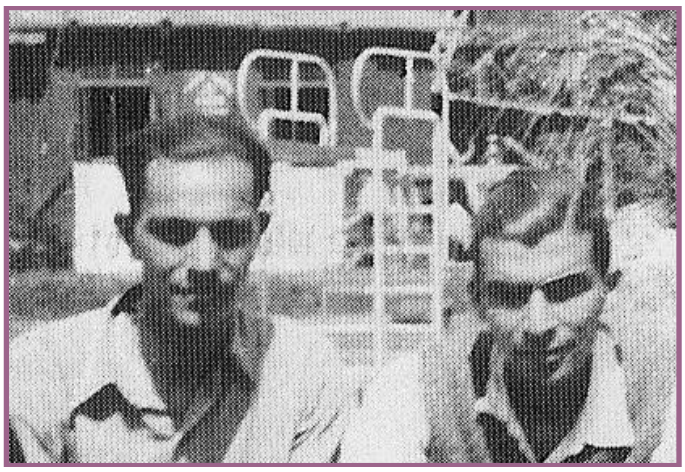
At least 3 or 4 of these people are also somewhat overweight. They are returning from the Unterwellenborn-Saalfeld Umsiedlungslager in Thüringen.

↗ This photograph also appears in an enlargement in my book on **page 223**. These people are in an Umsiedlungslager in the German section of Poland, the General gouvernement, and they are smiling and appear to be in good health.

This is a discussion of a tour group which is going to visit all of the Umsiedlungslager in what is today Poland.

I show you this so that I will not be accused of having made these photos up, or posed them someplace else, or taken them from some sort of other source. These are all Luxembourgers who were deported from Luxembourg on the grounds of political unreliability and spent most of the war in a whole variety of camps, there were several hundred of them, some of them were quite small, in Germany and the Generalgouvernement.

What astonishes me is the good health and obvious cheerfulness of all these people. It may be that somewhere there exist pictures of Luxembourgers who are miserable looking, unhealthy, starved, but I haven't seen them. All of the photographs that I have seen of Luxembourgers in Luxembourgish books and newspapers show perfectly healthy people.



↑ This is another photograph from *the Archives Jean Majerus* of the Club Amical of Mauthausen, Luxembourg.

↑ **(p.220)** Here is the photo from which is extracted this enlargement, these two enlargements and the other pictures are reproduced in my book.

This shows what is apparently the high dive of a swimming pool in the background, for these two concentration camp inmates, both of them Luxembourgish, again, the same men who were seen posing on the locomotive in their concentration camp uniforms.

This one is apparently wearing a wrist watch, and possibly holding a small towel. I don't know whether or not he just went for a dip, perhaps some of the others, if they'd gone swimming more often, they might have lost some weight. I can't state as fact that this was the high dive of a swimming pool, perhaps it was a torture rack, perhaps the *"Nazis"* forced everyone to walk the plank into the pool, I don't know. I am saying that this appears in plain sight, in the background of a photograph showing Luxembourgish concentration camp inmates at Ebensee, Mauthausen, on the 6th of May 1945, perfectly healthy people.

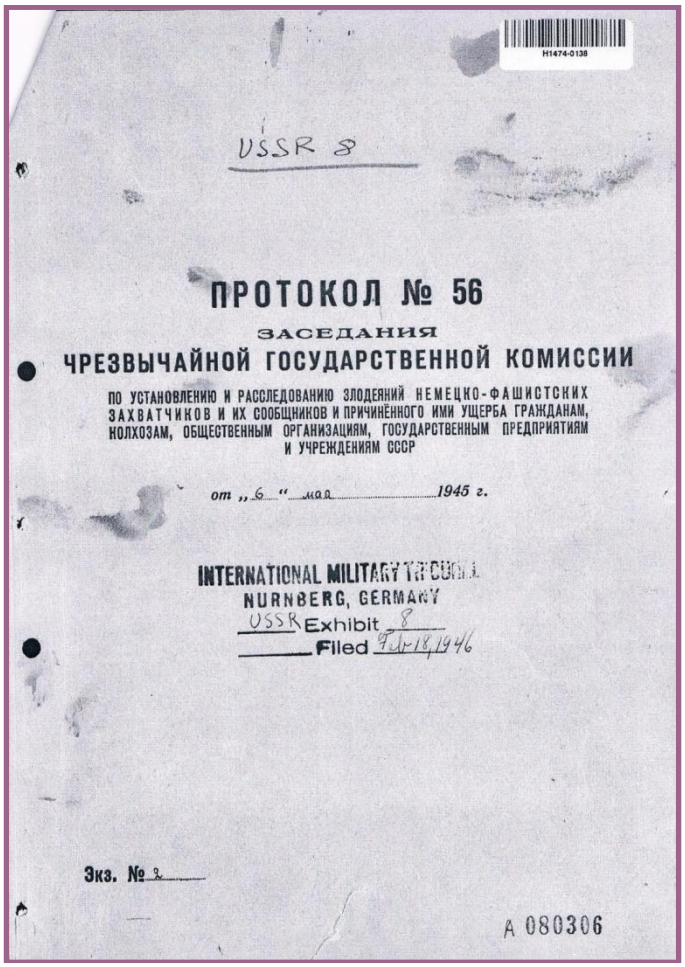
There are four wrist watches in the photograph, or three, if you think one of them might not be very clear, and this strange-looking object in the background. Of course, if this is a swimming pool, I cannot guarantee that they were allowed to swim. I don't know, I have no idea. But these are obviously healthy people.

This is a reproduction of a newspaper article which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* on April 10th, 1988, entitled, *The Truth About the Gas Chambers, Eye Witness Evidence From the Men who Ran Them.*

Now, a cursory examination of this article will reveal that the following phrases occur repeatedly, and I have counted them:

- *"Nothing to do with it"*, occurs 4 times;
- *"did not take part"*, occurs twice;
- *"didn't see them"*, one time;
- *"totally innocent"*, one time;
- *"admitted nothing"*, one time.
- *"Didn't gas them"*, two times;
- *"never in trouble"*, one time;
- *"allowed to live in peace 14 years"*, one time. That is, after he said what was expected of him, he was allowed to live in peace for 14 years.
- *"Hopes to be pardoned"*, occurs once.

This article obviously consists of third or fourth hand hearsay expressing surmise and conjecture, and conclusions without any underlying facts. It consists simply of the repeated assertion that gas chambers existed. This article is not evidence and does not contain statements of men who ran them, but it is an example of the so-called *"proofs"* and so-called *"evidence"* which the mass media seem to consider as such.



USSR 8

ПРОТОКОЛ № 56

ЗАСЕДАНИЯ

ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ КОМИССИИ

ПО УСТАНОВЛЕНИЮ И РАССЛЕДОВАНИЮ ЗЛОДЕЯНИЙ НЕМЕЦКО-ФАШИСТСКИХ ЗАХВАТЧИКОВ И ИХ СООБЩНИКОВ И ПРИЧИНЕННОГО ИМИ УЩЕРБА ГРАЖДАНАМ, КОЛХОЗАМ, ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫМ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯМ, ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯМ И УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯМ СССР

от „6" мая 1945 г.

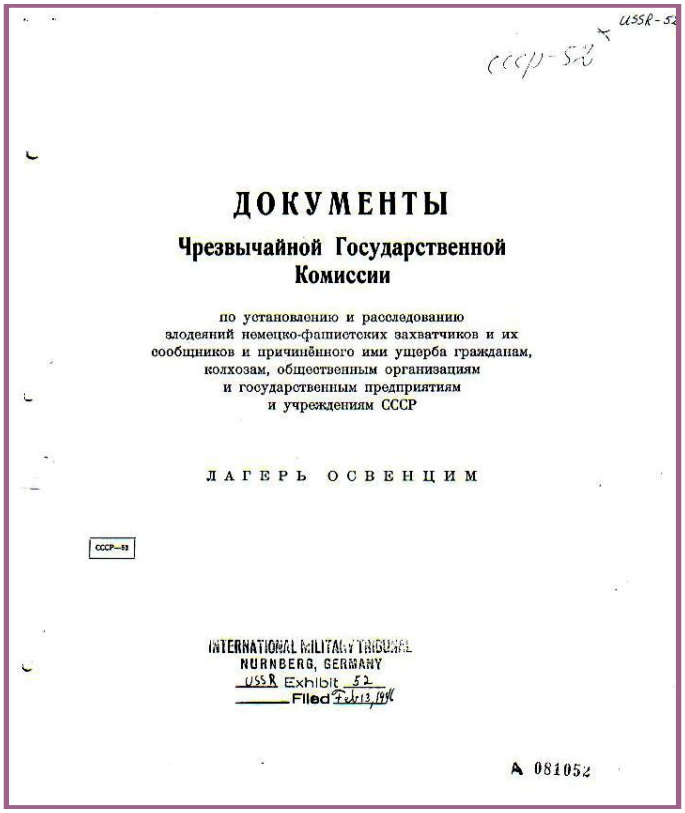
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY
USSR Exhibit 8
Filed 9-Jul-1946

Экз. № 3

A 080306

↑ This is the cover page of Document *USSR-8*, otherwise known as Document *008-USSR*, the report on Auschwitz camp, probably the most well-known war crimes report in existence. This is the source of most of the stories we are told concerning Auschwitz, and in all war crimes trials, judicial notice is taken of such documents. They are however simply uh, reports containing conclusions without any underlying evidence or documents. There are several dozen of these Soviet war crimes reports, many, many dozens, I haven't counted them, and they are simply believed, and the information contained therein is homogenized and

cleaned up a bit and the references are deleted, and they are quoted without any sources given in all sorts of books published in Poland after the war, and then copied by other writers, in the West, and in West Germany and in the United States, and these documents are the source of all sorts of atrocity stories which are taken as fact.


USSR-52

СССР-52

ДОКУМЕНТЫ

Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии

по установлению и расследованию злодеяний немецко-фашистских захватчиков и их сообщников и причинённого ими ущерба гражданам, колхозам, общественным организациям и государственным предприятиям и учреждениям СССР

ЛАГЕРЬ ОСВЕНЦИМ

СССР—53

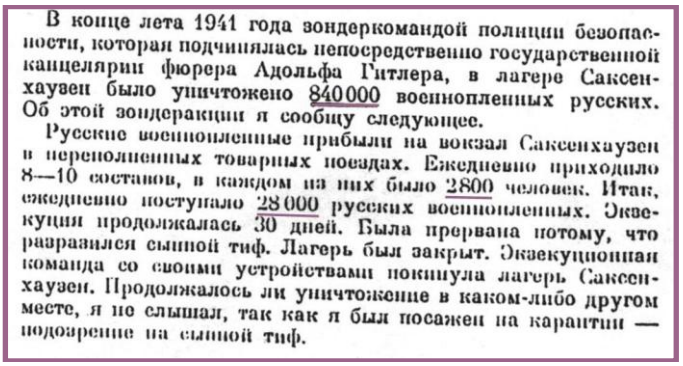
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY
USSR Exhibit 52
Filed Feb 13, 1946

А 081052

↑ This is the cover page of another Soviet War Crimes Report, *USSR-52*, also concerning Auschwitz camp. However, where Document *USSR-8* is exceedingly well known, Document *USSR-52* is almost entirely unknown.

Parts of it are very commonly quoted, and at great length, for example, by Raul Hilberg.

But other parts are entirely forgotten, for example, the incredible pedal-driven brain-bashing machine, which occurs on page 9 through page 12 of this same report.


В конце лета 1941 года зондеркомандой полиции безопасности, которая подчинялась непосредственно государственной канцелярии фюрера Адольфа Гитлера, в лагере Саксенхаузен было уничтожено 840000 военнопленных русских. Об этой зондеракции я сообщу следующее.

Русские военнопленные прибыли на вокзал Саксенхаузен в переполненных товарных поездах. Ежедневно приходило 8—10 составов, в каждом из них было 2800 человек. Итак, ежедневно поступало 28000 русских военнопленных. Экзекуция продолжалась 30 дней. Была прервана потому, что разразился сыпной тиф. Лагерь был закрыт. Экзекуционная команда со своими устройствами покинула лагерь Саксенхаузен. Продолжалось ли уничтожение в каком-либо другом месте, я не слышал, так как я был посажен на карантин — подозрение на сыпной тиф.

↑ This is an enlargement of a page from Document *USSR-52*. This is an excerpt from the confessions of Paul Waldmann of the incredible pedal-driven brain-bashing machine operator, in which he recounts how he helped kill 28,000 Russians per day, with his feet, one foot, there was only one pedal. And I would like you to notice that the figures 840,000 or 28,000, are not a misprint, it appears, 840,000, no less than 3 or 4 times. 840,000 prisoners were killed, according to this excerpt, 28,000 prisoners in each train -- 28 hundred prisoners in each train, 28,000 prisoners per day.

it does not say whether the *"Nazis"* worked an 8-hour day, or a 16-hour day, or whether they were paid time and a half for over-time, but if we figure the number of minutes in a day, and whether they worked 8 hours a day or 16, 28,000 prisoners a day indicates very rapid work. Particularly when you consider that the source of power involved was simply one foot, not even two feet, but one. Paul Waldmann, it must be remembered, was a member of the SS, and had to prove his ancestry going back to 1750, so that with that kind of energy he must have been a kind of Superman -- the kind we're always hearing about when they talk about the SS. Here, the figure 840,000 appears twice.

One can also check all of the other figures if one wishes, that is, if one does not trust the notarized translation which I printed in my book. This is the printed signature of Paul Waldmann. That is how you write *"Paul Waldmann"* in Russian.

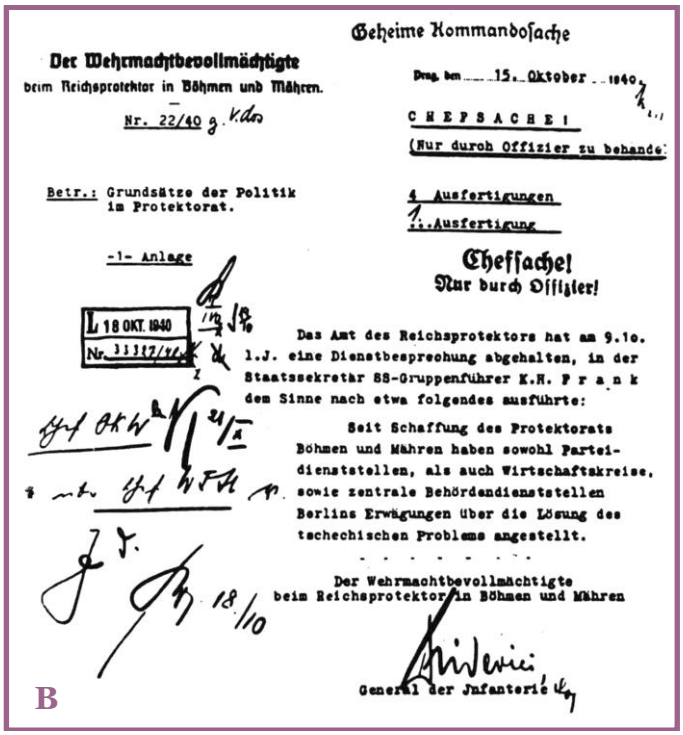
At the bottom, we see the very common and rather attractive looking stamp of the Soviet War Crimes Commission in Moscow, with the hand-written certification by D. Kuzmin of the Soviet War Crimes Commission, that this is a *"true copy"* of the original documents which are in the files of the Soviet War Crimes Commission in Moscow.

I should point out, perhaps, that, in war crimes trials, there is no requirement that original documents be presented: copies of copies, certified photocopies, and retyped *"certified true copies"*, retyped *"certified true copies"* of mimeographs, with type-written signatures, type-written headings, and all sorts of other documentary garbage, are simply the order of the day.

At the Tokyo Trial, it was expressly stated in their rules of evidence that proof of issuance or signature was not required. In the Nuremberg Trial and all other trials, this is simply a fact of their procedure, that proof of signature or issuance is not required, original documents are not required, a rubber stamp is perfectly good enough, you can re-type all of the documents, just as long as you put a rubber stamp at the end saying that you have done so correctly. These documents are then quoted ad infinitum in thousands of books, even though there is no proof that the original document, with the

signature, the stamps, the heading, and the rest of it, has ever existed.

In this case, I will show you two documents. I want you to tell me which is the so-called original document, and which is a falsification of the same document. Is it document A, or is it document **B**? I have made this a little bit easier for you by inserting a paragraph which is obviously ridiculous, namely, *"Tweedle-Dum and Tweedle Dee agreed to have a battle, for Tweedle Dee"* -- no, *"Tweedle Dum"*, excuse me -- *"said Tweedle Dee had spoiled his nice new rattle"*. This is of course a certified true copy, I'll certify it myself, and you can believe it if you want.



Geheime Kommandosache

Der Wehrmachtbevollmächtigte
beim Reichsprotektor in Böhmen und Mähren.

Nr. 22/40 g. V.dos

Prag, den 15. Oktober 1940.

CHEFSACHE!
(Nur durch Offizier zu behandeln)

Betr.: Grundsätze der Politik im Protektorat.

4 Ausfertigungen
1. Ausfertigung

-1- Anlage

Chefsache!
Nur durch Offizier!

L 18 OKT. 1940
Nr. 33317/40

Das Amt des Reichsprotektors hat am 9.10. l.J. eine Dienstbesprechung abgehalten, in der Staatssekretär SS-Gruppenführer K.H. F r a n k dem Sinne nach etwa folgendes ausführte:

Seit Schaffung des Protektorats Böhmen und Mähren haben sowohl Parteidienststellen, als auch Wirtschaftskreise, sowie zentrale Behördendienststellen Berlins Erwägungen über die Lösung des tschechischen Problems angestellt.

- - - - - - - -

Der Wehrmachtbevollmächtigte
beim Reichsprotektor in Böhmen und Mähren

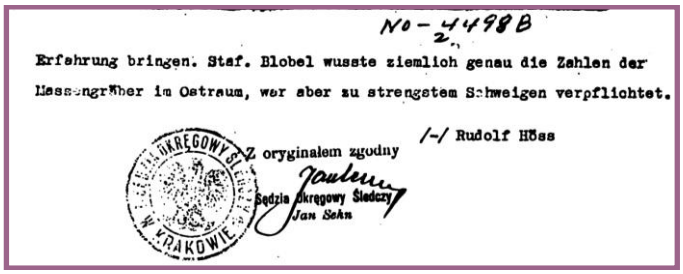
General der Infanterie

B

Of course in real life, not everything is proven by means of dubious *"documents"* regardless of any other consideration. But a *"certified true copy"* of a document stating that the *"Nazis"* made Coca Cola on the moon, would be accepted as proof that the *"Nazis"* made lunar coke. This belief would be held with the suicidal insistence of a medieval flagellant.

I should also point out that documents of this kind that is, forgeries with real live signatures and stamps and headings, are quite unusual. Usually the whole thing is type-written from the beginning to the end, which of course any idiot can do with a German typewriter; sometimes there is an illegible initial or signature of a more or less unknown person, certifying it as a *"true copy"* -- sometimes it has been retyped by an American or a Yugoslavian or a Czech or a Pole -- with a nice rubber stamp, and I'll show you some of these later.

This is a sort of master copy for the previous one, which was a forgery. You can see that I have simply taken a pair of scissors and have clipped off all of the stamps, headings, signatures, initials, and of the rest of it, and have prepared a sort of jigsaw puzzle, which looks like this. From there, I can simply type in whatever text is required, using an old typewriter, I have a Martin from the Adler-Triumph-Werke in Nuremberg, made in 1940, and, of course, since there are no seams visible on the master, there will be no seams visible on the forged copy. But of course, it's far easier to simply type the entire document from beginning to end, and just put the word *"Abschrift"* -- or *"copy"* -- at the top of the page. This means there are no headings, no signatures, nothing. That is, the original document is itself a copy!



NO-4498B

Erfahrung bringen. Staf. Blobel wusste ziemlich genau die Zahlen der Massengräber im Ostraum, war aber zu strengstem Schweigen verpflichtet.

/-/ Rudolf Höss

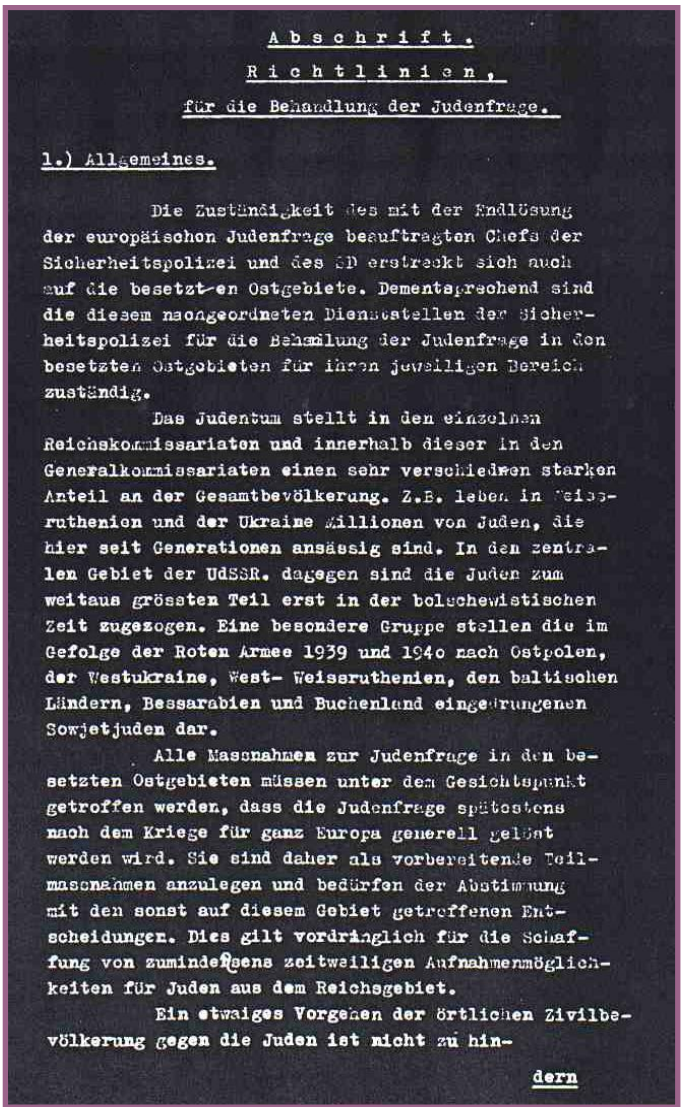
Z oryginałem zgodny
Sędzia Okręgowy Śledczy
Jan Sehn

OKRĘGOWY ŚLEDCZY W KRAKOWIE

↑ This is a very nice example of what is called a *"certified true copy"*. This usually means that the document has been retyped, usually by a Communist, sometimes by an American, and that the signature is type-written, of course the original is never attached to the so-called *"copy"*, but there is a very nice rubber stamp. In this case, from a Communist judge in Poland, Jan Sehn. Thus, one can never be sure from the quotation of documents whether or not the document has ever existed. This, for example, would be called an "original document" -- if, the National Archives, for example, happened to have the original, re-typed, certified *"true copy"*.

This is another example of the same sort of principle at work: a document has been re-typed, in this case, by an English-speaking person, who has forgotten to type everything in German, with a type-written signature -- two of them as a matter of fact -- one of them from the famous Frick and the other from Dr. Gurtman. This is an extract from an appendix to Document *USSR-93*, which is a war crimes report relating to the plundering of art objects in Poland, specifically, libraries. The main body of this document also contains the original statements of somebody named [Yankiel] Wiernik, who later became prominent in the [John] Demjanjuk trial [in Israel, 1988]. This Wiernik character has resurfaced from time to time in all sorts of places, and the Russian main body of this document is the source -- over, of course, his type-written signature -- of his statements. This is the appendix of laws which were allegedly passed by the Germans. According to the defence at the Nuremberg Trial, no such laws or directives were ever passed: they could not be found in the *Reichsgazette*. You can see that it has been re-

typed by an American or Englishman, since paragraph 17 says: *"Contains details of the putting into force of the said decrees"*.



Abschrift.

Richtlinien,

für die Behandlung der Judenfrage.

1.) Allgemeines.

Die Zuständigkeit des mit der Endlösung der europäischen Judenfrage beauftragten Chefs der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD erstreckt sich auch auf die besetzten Ostgebiete. Dementsprechend sind die diesem nachgeordneten Dienststellen der Sicherheitspolizei für die Behandlung der Judenfrage in den besetzten Ostgebieten für ihren jeweiligen Bereich zuständig.

Das Judentum stellt in den einzelnen Reichskommissariaten und innerhalb dieser in den Generalkommissariaten einen sehr verschiedenen starken Anteil an der Gesamtbevölkerung. Z.B. leben in Weissruthenien und der Ukraine Millionen von Juden, die hier seit Generationen ansässig sind. In den zentralen Gebiet der UdSSR. dagegen sind die Juden zum weitaus grössten Teil erst in der bolschewistischen Zeit zugezogen. Eine besondere Gruppe stellen die im Gefolge der Roten Armee 1939 und 1940 nach Ostpolen, der Westukraine, West- Weissruthenien, den baltischen Ländern, Bessarabien und Buchenland eingedrungenen Sowjetjuden dar.

Alle Massnahmen zur Judenfrage in den besetzten Ostgebieten müssen unter dem Gesichtspunkt getroffen werden, dass die Judenfrage spätestens nach dem Kriege für ganz Europa generell gelöst werden wird. Sie sind daher als vorbereitende Teilmassnahmen anzulegen und bedürfen der Abstimmung mit den sonst auf diesem Gebiet getroffenen Entscheidungen. Dies gilt vordringlich für die Schaffung von zumindestens zeitweiligen Aufnahmemöglichkeiten für Juden aus dem Reichsgebiet.

Ein etwaiges Vorgehen der örtlichen Zivilbevölkerung gegen die Juden ist nicht zu hin-

dern

↑ **(p.408)** Here we have a very nice example of what is called a *"negative Photostat"* of a *"true copy"*.

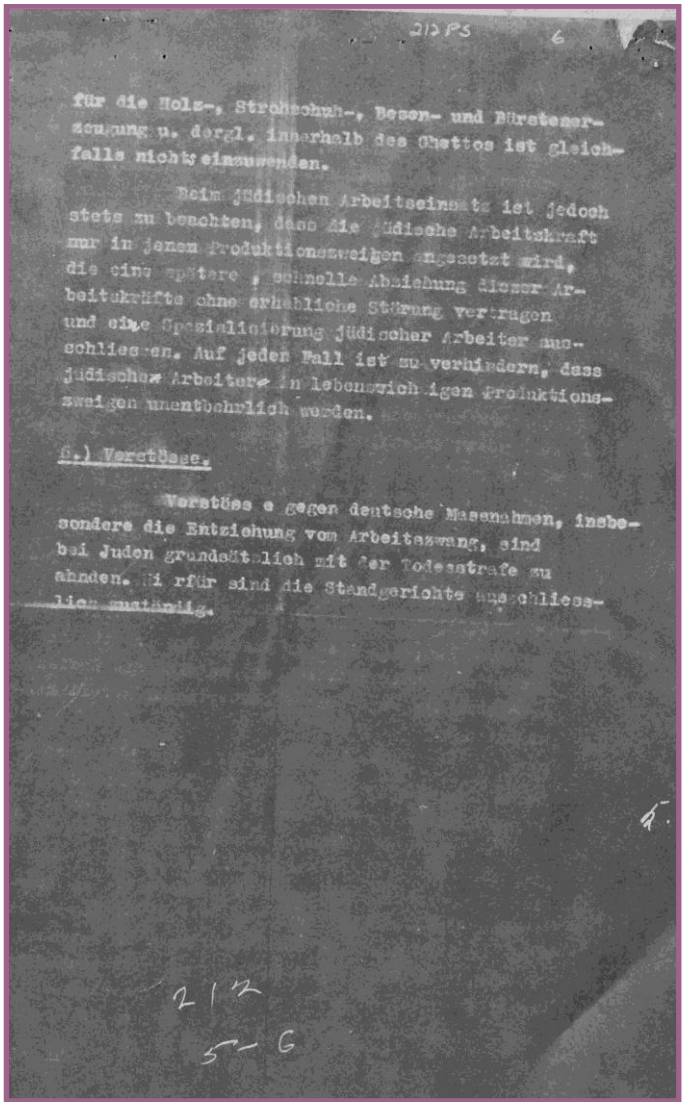
Note that the document is completely black, and that the writing is white, and this little word *"Abschrift"*. *"Abschrift"* means that there is no heading, no signature, sometimes there is a stamp, or an initial, of someone who is not available for questioning or cross-examination.

And of course, if there were only a few documents of this kind there wouldn't really be any problem, the problem is that this is that they are almost all like this. I assure you that this is what the documents -- just about all of them -- this is what the documents look like.

They are illegible, they are *"Abschrifts"*, or copies, if you prefer, without any headings, without any signatures, no one can find the *"original Abschrift"*, they are negative photocopies, sometimes positive Photostats.

And I can give you a personal experience, I went to The Hague, where the original documents are supposed to be, and I obtained a photocopy of every document concerning atrocities mentioned in the chapter on concentration camps in William L Shirer's *"Rise and Fall of the Third Reich"*. Every single one of the documents quoted by William L Shirer in the chapter on the extermination and concentration camps, every single one of them looks like this.

The Hague is supposed to have the original documents, but that's not so: they don't have them, they have this kind of garbage.



2015 PS 6

für die Holz-, Strohschuh-, Besen- und Bürstenerzeugung u. dergl. innerhalb des Ghettos ist gleichfalls nichts einzuwenden.

Beim jüdischen Arbeitseinsatz ist jedoch stets zu beachten, dass die jüdische Arbeitskraft nur in jenen Produktionszweigen eingesetzt wird, die eine spätere, schnelle Abziehung dieser Arbeitskräfte ohne erhebliche Störung vertrugen und eine Spezialisierung jüdischer Arbeiter ausschliessen. Auf jeden Fall ist zu verhindern, dass jüdische Arbeiter in lebenswichtigen Produktionszweigen unentbehrlich werden.

6.) Verstösse.

Verstösse gegen deutsche Massnahmen, insbesondere die Entziehung von Arbeitszwang, sind bei Juden grundsätzlich mit der Todesstrafe zu ahnden. Dafür sind die Standgerichte ausschliesslich zuständig.

2 / 12

5 - G

↑ This is the last page, what would normally be the signature page of the previous document. You can see that it is garbage at the beginning and garbage at the end.

Unfortunately, this is only typical.

This is an extremely well-known document where the S.A. is concerned. This is Document *1721-PS*. This is a forgery, or, I should say, that pages 2 and 3 are forged.

Die Oberste SA-Führung — München, den 99. November 1938

FO Nr. 82/277-38 n.Z.D. Ba/Hbl.

Betr: Maßnahmen gegen die Juden.

Nur für den Dienstgebrauch

Verteiler I

9

Der Stabsleiter des Stellvertreters des Führers gibt mit Anordnung Nr. 189/38 (nicht zur Veröffentlichung) Folgendes bekannt:

" Bei den aus der Bevölkerung heraus entstandenen Aktionen gegen die Juden mußten hier und dort von Dienststellen der Partei und ihren Gliederungen zum Schutze deutschen Volksvermögens Wertgegenstände sichergestellt werden. Ich bitte um, daß solche Gegenstände gegen Quittung unverzüglich an die nächste Dienststelle der Geheimen Staatspolizei abgeliefert werden.

Sollten den Dienststellen der Partei und ihrer Gliederungen in Zusammenhang mit dieser Aktion Diebstähle, die bereits vorgekommen sein dürften, bekannt werden oder bekannt geworden sein, so ist unverzüglich der nächsten Polizeidienststelle Meldung zu machen. Ebenso ist bei Auftauchen wertvoller Gegenstände zu verfahren.

Die Dienststellen der Polizei sind in Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben weitgehendst zu unterstützen. "

Der Chef des Führungsstabes:

gez: Jüttner

Obergruppenführer

F. d. R.

Standartenführer

SA-Gruppe Kurpfalz

12BB1

↑ **(p.410)** Page 1 is a authentic document.

Signed by a person named Jüttner, who appeared as a witness in volume 20 of the Nuremberg Trial transcript.

These are the reception numbers or bureaucratic markings on documents which were received -- and these letters are the letters *"z.d.A."*, *"zu den Akten"*, *"Put it in the file"*.

↗ **(p.411)** On page 2, the same letters, z.d.A., are found here. They are a rather obvious imitation of the z.d.A. on page 1. And I should point out that in war crimes trials there is no such thing as expert testimony. There is no prohibition against unsworn hearsay testimony on the part of the prosecution. Instead of proving that these letters *"z.d.A."* on page 2 came from the same hand, or were in the same handwriting, as the *"z.d.A."* on page 1, they simply asserted it. Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe simply asserted that it was the same handwriting. You can look for yourself and decide whether you think it is the same handwriting.

SA. der NSDAP.

Brigade 50 (Starkenburg)

Darmstadt, den 11.November 1938

An

SA - Gruppe Kurpfalz

Mannheim .

Am 10.11.1938 3 Uhr erreichte mich folgender Befehl :

" Auf Befehl des Gruppenführers sind sofort innerhalb der Brigade 50 sämtliche jüdischen Synagogen zu sprengen oder in Brand zu setzen.
Nebenhäuser die von arischer Bevölkerung bewohnt werden dürfen nicht beschädigt werden.Die Aktion ist in Zivil auszuführen.Meutereien oder Plünderungen sin zu unterbinden.
Vollzugsmeldung bis 8.30 Uhr an Brigadeführer oder Dienststelle. "

Die Standartenführer wurden von mir sofort alarmiert und genauestens instruiert,und mit dem Vollzug sofort begonnen.

Ich melde hiermit,es wurden zerstört im Bereich der

Standarte 115

1.)	Synagoge in Darmstadt,Bleichstrasse	durch Brand zerstört
2.)	" " " Fuchsstrasse	" " "
3.)	" " O./.Ramstadt	Innenraum und Einrichtung zertrümmert
4.)	" " Gräfenhausen	" "
5.)	" " Griesheim	" "
6.)	" " Pfungstadt	" "
7.)	" " Eberstadt	durch Brand zerstört

Standarte 145

1.)	Synagoge in Bensheim	durch Brand zerstört
2.)	" " Lorsch in Hessen	" " "
2.)	" " Heppenheim	" " und Sprengung Zerstört
3.)	" " Birkenau	durch Brand zerstört
4.)	Gebetshaus in Alsbach	" " "
5.)	Versammlungsraum in Alsbach	" " "
6.)	Synagoge in Eimbach	Inneneinrichtung vollst. zerstört.

Hl. ←

12BB2

Blatt 2 zum Befehlen 11.11.1938 der Brigade 50 (Starkenburg) an Gruppe Kurpfalz.

Standarte 168

1.)	Synagoge in Seligenstadt	durch Brand zerstört
2.)	" in Offenbach	" " "
3.)	" in Klein-Krotzenburg	" " "
4.)	" in Steinheim a/M	" " "
5.)	" in Mühlheim a/M	" " "
6.)	" in Sprendlingen	" " "
7.)	" in Langen	" " "
8.)	" in Egelsbach	" " "

Standarte 186

1.)	Synagoge in Beerfelden	durch Sprengung zerstört
2.)	" in Michelstadt	Inneneinrichtung zertrümmert
3.)	" in König	" "
4.)	" in Höchst i/O.	" "
5.)	" in Gross-Umstadt	" "
6.)	" in Dieburg	" "
7.)	" in Babenhausen	" "
8.)	" in Gross-Bieberau	durch Brand zerstört
9.)	" in Fränk. Crumbach	Inneneinrichtung zerstört
10.)	" in Reichelsheim	" "

Standarte 221.

1.)	Synagoge und Kappelle in Gr.Gerau	durch Brand zerstört
2.)	" in Rüsselsheim	niedergerissen u. Inneneinrichtung zerstört
3.)	" in Dornheim	Inneneinrichtung zerstört
4.)	" in Wolfskehlen	" "
5.)		

Der Führer der Brigade 50 (Starkenburg)

Brigadeführer.

11. Nov. 1938

12BB3

↑ **(p.412)** These are the entry initials, the reception initials, in this little box, which are a rather obvious

forgery of the initials in the little box on page 1. I should say that this is the only document known to me at the present time in which actual handwritten markings were falsified.

Usually it is more fun, and of course, far easier, to simply prepare the entire document with a typewriter, and write *"Abschrift"* at the top. You don't even have to steal any stationery, you don't need a stamp, you need zero. Just paper and typewriter. The National Archives have a positive photocopy of this document, if I understand correctly, and this is a negative photocopy or *"Photostat"* from The Hague. That is, it is not possible to obtain the original and look at the handwritten markings.

The document is significant for a number of reasons, besides the fact that it is a forgery of an actual document with handwritten markings instead of the manipulation of a typewriter or a camera. Here you see the markings which are falsified on pages 2 and 3. This document is significant also because the original cannot be found, although it is not alleged to be a *"copy"*. And also because it contains a phrase in questionable German, several phrases in questionable German, and, it is basically absurd for the very reason that the person writing the document reproduced on pages 2 and 3 is in fact writing a report to himself -- he is the group leader writing a letter to the group -- about how he is carrying out an order which is quoted verbatim in the letter itself.

This is occasionally to be found in other documents when it is considered desirable to falsify texts to be quoted, for example, in the *"Rise and Fall of the Third Reich"*, William L. Shirer quotes two *"concentration camp crematory oven letters"*. The second is a "certified true copy", and the first is in fact nothing more than a "quotation" from a Soviet War Crimes Report, *USSR-8*. And Mr. Shirer has falsified his text by deleting half of it, which would have revealed that the "letter" is in fact nothing more than a "quotation" from the inside of another *"letter"*, in which someone writes a letter to himself, about how he has received a letter, which he then proceeds to quote! Now, if you wish to believe it, you are free to do so; I will not gas you.

This document was the subject of extensive testimony at Nuremberg and not all of the testimony appears in the Nuremberg Trial transcript. Persons wishing to pursue the matter may consult pages 137-141 of volume XXI of the Nuremberg Trial transcript, pages 195-198 of volume XXI, page 425 of volume XXI, and volume XXII, pages 148-150. See also the testimony of Fuß on the 25th of April before the Nuremberg Commission, and the testimony of Lücke on the 7th of May 1946.

The Commission deserves a comment or two, the Commission trial, the Commission transcript, excuse me, contains the testimony of 102 witnesses, for the so-called Criminal Organisations. The transcript is many, many thousands of pages long, it is not contained in the Nuremberg Trial transcript, and the National Archives do not have a copy of it, they have never heard of it and do not know what it is. But these 2 SA officers appeared before the Commission and testified extensively, that the order quoted on pages 2 and 3 of this document was never given, the witness Jüttner also testified to the same effect. The defence demolished the German, the entire procedure of quoting orders given. There are at least 5 different technical mistakes on pages 2 and 3 of this document, which is taken seriously by all kinds of people.

The location of the full text of the Tribunal Commission transcript is not known to me at the present time in any sort of accessible form. The Hague have it. Unfortunately, at The Hague the pages have been stapled together with about 40 pages rough copy, 40 pages clean copy, in folders, with the name of the witness on the folder, and all of this fills about one half of one floor-to-ceiling fire-proof vault. Whether there exists a full mimeographed copy in volumes which is available for study is not known to me at the present time.

Of the 102 witnesses, 29 of them were allowed to appear before the Tribunal itself, but of course their testimony was not to be *"cumulative"*, that is, *"repetitive"* of their testimony before the Commission. They also submitted 312, 022 affidavits which have gotten lost somewhere, I don't know where they are, and the Commission prepared summaries, x-thousand affidavits alleging humane treatment of prisoners, the summaries were presented to the Tribunal itself, but the summaries were not in evidence, they claimed that they would read the 312,022 affidavits and the Commission transcript before arriving at their verdict, two weeks later they announced that none of it was true. They produced 8 or 9 affidavits for the prosecution, to rebut the 312,022 affidavits from the defence, then they produced 6 affidavits to rebut the testimony of the 29 witnesses. One of these affidavits was in Polish, so nobody could read it, and of course the prosecution had already closed its case when this occurred.

The point is that there is relatively very little prosecution evidence of any kind, and most of it is entirely worthless. But there are enormous amounts of defence evidence which remains unstudied, unknown, absolutely unknown to the general public. As far as I know, no one has ever read the Commission transcript.

H3801 - 0003

Appx "A" ~~Appendix I to~~ SA5024 Appx. "C"

Abschrift

NSDAP - Gauleitung
Hessen-Nassau
Az. II/35/-B5768 g

Frankfurt-Main, den 15.3.45

An die Herren Kreisleiter des Gaues Hessen Nassau!

Betr.: Vorgehen seitens der Partei zur Inschachhaltung der Volksgenossen bis zum Kriegsende.

Bezug: Befehl der Parteikanzlei vom 10.2.45 geh.

Ich ersuche die Herren Kreisleiter bei der nächsten Dienstbesprechung mit den Herren Ortsgruppenleitern folgendes zu besprechen und weise hiermit gleichzeitig auf die Geheimhaltung und das radikale Vorgehen bei diesen Maßnahmen hin.

1. Jeder Volksgenosse muß einer strengen Kontrolle betr. seiner politischen Festigkeit und Willenskraft unterzogen werden.
2. Werden bei dieser Kontrolle Schwächlinge, d.h. Vg. die innerlich evtl. den Gedanken haben oder haben könnten, der Krieg geht verloren, für uns oder wir hören doch am besten auf zu kämpfen usw. so sind diese Vg. wieder mit neuer Kraft zu stärken und in innen wieder der Glaube an Adolf Hitler zu erwecken.
3. Werden Vg. festgestellt, die verbreiten, daß der Krieg für uns verloren sei und wir kurz davor stehen. so ist mit allen Mitteln diesem Gerücht entgegenzutreten.
   Die Herren Kreisleiter sollen sich diese Vg. melden lassen und solche je nach der Lage des Gerüchts bei der Gestapo die Verhaftung durch die Gestapo beantragen.
   Ich halte hier und da eine Verhaftung oder die Zuführung einiger Vg. ins KZ. als die geeignete Maßnahme zur Beseitigung der Gerüchteverbreiter.-
4. Die Herren Ortsgruppenleiter müssen unbedingt jeden Vg. in Schach halten und müssen unbedingt dafür sorgen, daß jeder den Kopf hoch hält bis zur letzten Stunde, denn wenn hinter der Front der Mut und die Wut gegen die Feinde sinkt, dann geht der Krieg für uns verloren.
5. Daß unsere Feinde auch noch über den Rhein und in unser Gaugebiet kommen, ist mir klar, aber ganz Groß-Deutschland werden sie nicht besiegen und den Nationalsozialismus erst recht nicht.
6. Die Herren Kreisleiter erhalten die strenge und geheime Anweisung, sich bei Annäherung des Feindes in jedem Gebiet, in die Mitte von Groß-Deutschland zurückzuziehen.
   Sämtliche Akten, insbesondere die Geheimakten, sind restlos zu vernichten. Unter allen Umständen müssen vernichtet werden, die Geheimakten über den Aufbau nach dem Kriege, Säuberung unter den Pg., die Verwaltung, Erweiterung, Einrichtungen und Abschreckungsarbeiten in den KZ. Ausrottung verschiedener Familien usw. Diese Akten dürfen unter keinen Umständen in die Hände der Feinde fallen, da es sich schon um Geheimbefehle des Führers handelt.

Ich gebe auch hiermit den Befehl, Vg. die sich bei Annäherung des Feindes nicht verteidigen oder die Flucht ergreifen wollen, rücksichtlos mit der Waffe niederzuschießen oder wenn es angebracht ist, zur Abschreckung der Bevölkerung mit dem Strang hinzurichten.

gez. Sprenger
Gauleiter und Reichsverteidigungskommis

Kolossal

B 039886

↑ This is a very nice document which was the subject of quite extensive testimony and quite amusing testimony at times. This is a forgery which was withdrawn by the prosecution at Nuremberg, allegedly because they wished to base their case only on unimpeachably genuine sources. And the astonishing thing about the document is that anything like this could be considered in the first place. It consisted of 2 pages. If you look at the two pages, this is the first page, of course it is a copy, on plain paper, with a typewritten signature, the whole thing is typewritten.

↗ **(p.413)** This is page 2.This is Document *D-728*, if I recall correctly.

There are several little mistakes that someone made in preparing this little falsification, for example, *"Gerichtlichkeiten"*, Germans can tell me whether this is good German or not. It also contains the phrase *"an die Herren Kreisleiter"*. This, of course, was really not quite correct, and in fact many, many documents used in evidence at Nuremberg contain all sorts of bureaucratic little mistakes, references that are wrong, bureaucratic markings and entry numbers that are wrong, all sorts of things that are not immediately obvious, especially, the *"an Die Herren Kreisleiter"* and *the "Gerichtlichkeiten"*, the *"Abschrift"* and type-written signature from Sprenger, who was supposedly German and knew enough German to speak correctly.

This is so common that we cannot state absolutely that the documents are forgeries on the basis of the *"Abschrift"* and the *"Sprenger"* and so on, the problem is that they are simply worthless for purposes of proving anything, whether they are forgeries or not.

H3801 - 0005

Appx "A"

Abschrift

An die Herren Kreisleiter des Gaues Hessen-Nassau

Az. I/B 37869/8

Betr.: Besprechung im Führerhauptquartier über Maßnahmen, die noch bis zum Kriegsende durchzuführen sind und solche, die nach siegreichem Kriegsende schnellstens durchgeführt werden müssen.

1. Volksgesundheit!
   Nach Abschluß der Volksentgenuntersuchung ist dem Führer eine Aufstellung über die kranken Personen, insbesondere Lungen- und Herzkranke vorzulegen.
   Auf Grund des neuen Reichsgesundheitsgesetzes, was vorerst noch geheim behalten wird, werden diese Familien nicht mehr in der Öffentlichkeit bleiben können und dürfen keine Nachkommen mehr erzeugen. Was mit diesen Familien geschieht, wird noch durch den Führer angeordnet. Die Gauleiter sollen Vorschläge machen.
2. Die Partei als Vorbild der Arbeit!
   Sämtliche Vg. die in guter öffentlicher oder privater Stellung stehen, müssen, soweit möglich, unter allen Umständen aus diesen Stellungen verdrückt werden und durch Pg. ersetzt werden. Es wird in Kürze eine Wehrmachtsaustauschaktion mit Pg. und Vg. durchgeführt werden. Jetzt schon sind die Namen der Nichtparteimitglieder, die evtl. für die Wehrmacht in Frage kämen und gegen Austausch von Pg. einberufen werden sollen, der WBK zumelden. Die Parteigenossen, die nach siegreichem Kriegsende den Grundstein Groß-Deutschland geben sollen, sind bis zur letzten Stunde von der Front zurückzuhalten. Pg. die nicht einwandfrei sind, sind frei zugeben.
3. Gerichtlichkeiten!
   Sämtliche Pg. dürfen nicht vor Gericht gestellt werden. Die Verhandlungen bei evtl. Strafsachen sind durch die Kreisleitungen durchzuführen. Die Pg. sind unter allen Umständen freizuarbeiten, selbst wenn sie die Beschuldigten sind. Das Ansehen der Partei darf nach außen hin unter keinen Umständen geschändet werden, da die Partei das Vorbild ist und bleibt. Zu beschuldigen sind immer die Volksgenossen. Dem Ausland gegenüber muß immer eine feste Partei, die nie zersplittert werden kann und dessen Führerkorps und Pg. die Einigkeit selbst sind, gezeigt werden.
4. Versorgungswirtschaft!
   Der Führer hat nochmals darauf hingewiesen, daß die besonderen wöchentlichen Lebensmittelkarten streng geheim zu handhaben sind und immer an anderen Stellen der Einkauf vorzunehmen ist. Die Karten werden in Zukunft durch die Gauleiter zugeteilt.
   Es treten noch wöchentliche Erhöhungen für die Parteiführerschaft in Kürze ein:
   Fleisch ca. 1250 g und Fett ca. 500 g.

Die Ortsgruppenleiter, die nicht zu den Selbstversorgern zählen, können bei den Kreisleitungen auch Beantragungen vornehmen. Auf strenge Geheimhaltung weise ich nochmals hin.

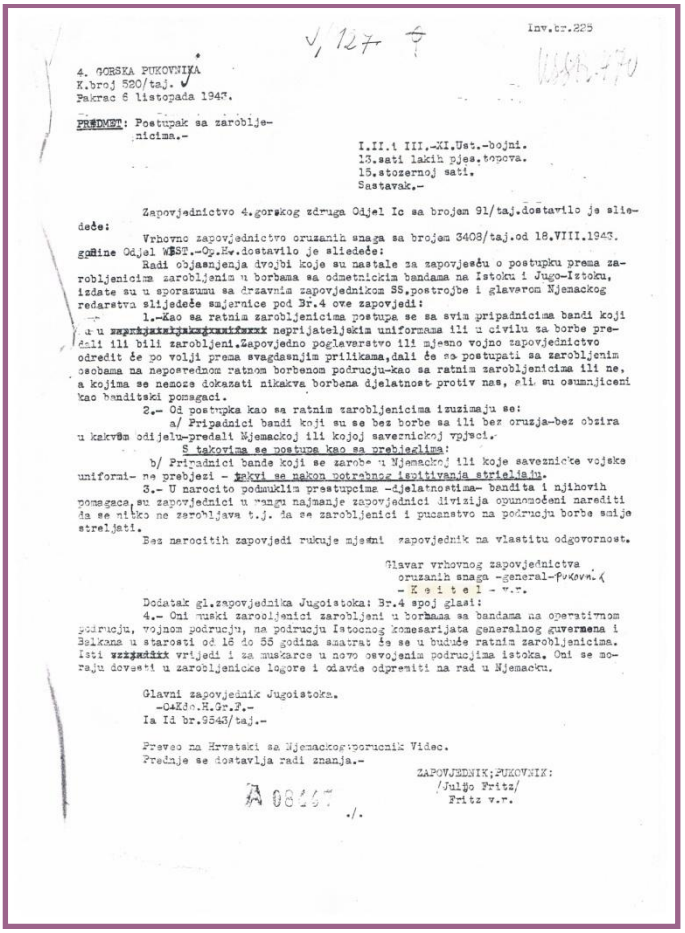
Sprenger
Gauleiter

B 039888

"Trial by document" in war crimes trials functions approximately in the following manner: *"A"* is an unknown person.

"A" listens to alleged *"oral statements"* by (B), and takes notes or prepares a document based on the alleged oral statements.

The document is then introduced into evidence, not against (A), who prepared the copy, but against *"A"*, *"B"*, *"C"*, *"D"*, and a whole host of other people, although there is nothing to connect them with the document or the alleged statement. It is simply stated as fact *that "B said"*, or *"C and D did"*, or *"E knew"*. This is contrary to the rules of evidence of all civilized countries.



Inv.br.225

4. GORSKA PUKOVNIJA
K.broj 520/taj.
Pakrac 6 listopada 1947.

PREDMET: Postupak sa zarobljenicima.-

I.II.i III.-XI.Ust.-bojni.
13.sati lakih pjes.topova.
15.stozernoj sati.
Sastavak.-

Zapovjednictvo 4.gorskog zdruga Odjel Ic sa brojem 91/taj.dostavilo je sliedeće:

Vrhovno zapovjednictvo oruzanih snaga sa brojem 3408/taj.od 18.VIII.1943. gpine Odjel WEST.-Op.Hv.dostavilo je sliedeće:

Radi objasnjenja dvojbi koje su nastale za zapovjesću o postupku prema zarobljenicima zarobljenim u borbama sa odmetnickim bandama na Istoku i Jugo-Iztoku, izdate su u sporazumu sa drzavnim zapovjednikom SS.postrojbe i glavarom Njemackog redarstva slijedeće smjernice pod Br.4 ove zapovjedi:

1.-Kao sa ratnim zarobljenicima postupa se sa svim pripadnicima bandi koji su u neprijateljskim uniformama ili u civilu sa borbe predali ili bili zarobljeni.Zapovjedno poglavarstvo ili mjesno vojno zapovjednictvo odredit ce po volji prema svagdasnjim prilikama,dali ce se postupati sa zarobljenim osobama na neposrednom ratnom borbenom podruju-kao sa ratnim zarobljenicima ili ne, a kojima se nemoze dokazati nikakva borbena djelatnost protiv nas, ali su osumnjiceni kao banditski pomagaci.

2.- Od postupka kao sa ratnim zarobljenicima izuzimaju se:

a/ Pripadnici bandi koji su se bez borbe sa ili bez oruzja-bez obzira u kakvom odijelu-predali Njemackoj ili kojoj saveznickoj vojsci.

S takovima se postupa kao sa prebjezima:

b/ Pripadnici bande koji se zarobe u Njemackoj ili koje saveznicke vojske uniformi- ne prebjezi - prekvi se nakon potrebnog ispitivanja strieljaju.

3.- U narocito podmuklim prestupcima -djelatnostima- bandita i njihovih pomagaca,su zapovjednici u rangu najmanje zapovjednici divizija opunomoćeni narediti da se nitko ne zarobljava t.j. da se zarobljenici i pucanstvo na podruju borbe smije streljati.

Bez narocitih zapovjedi rukuje mjesni zapovjednik na vlastitu odgovornost.

Glavar vrhovnog zapovjednictva
oruzanih snaga -general-pukovnik.(
- K e i t e l - v.r.

Dodatak gl.zapovjednika Jugoistoka: Br.4 spoj glasi:

4.- Oni muski zarobljenici zarobljeni u borbama sa bandama na operativnom podruju, vojnom podruju, na podruju Istocnog komesarijata generalnog guvernema i Balkana u starosti od 16 do 55 godina smatrat ce se u buduće ratnim zarobljenicima. Isti vrijedi i za muskarce u novo osvojenim podrucjima istoka. Oni se moraju dovesti u zarobljenicke logore i odavde odpremiti na rad u Njemacku.

Glavni zapovjednik Jugoistoka.
-OaKdo.H.Gr.F.-
Ia Id br.9543/taj.-

Prevod na Hrvatski sa Njemackog:poručnik Videc.
Prednje se dostavlja radi znanja.-

ZAPOVJEDNIK;PUKOVNIK:
/Juljo Fritz/
Fritz v.r.

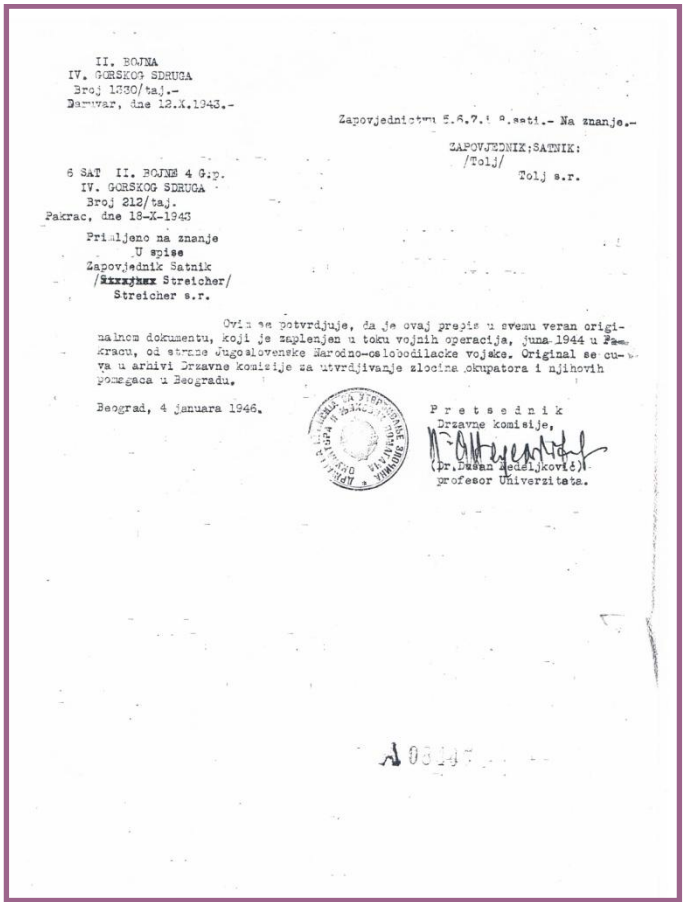
A 08147

./.

↑ This is a very, very nice document, which was not withdrawn by the prosecution. In fact, I only know of 2 documents that *were*. I have reproduced another one on **page 407** of my book, with the caption reading, *"This document is a forgery which was withdrawn by the prosecution, who forged it and why?"* Now, that is my little secret. When people begin to cuss at me and call me all sorts of names, such as bigot, fascist, hater, Nazi, liar, falsifier of history, etc., and you may insert your personal favourite insult, then I shall simply assume that these people know the subject better than I do and can answer my question. In the meantime that is for me to know and for them to guess.

This document is document *USSR-470*, which was used in evidence against Keitel. Of course they didn't show it to Keitel, they showed it to Jodl, and they asked him what he thought of it. Jodl told them it was entirely absurd, and asked them why didn't they show it to Keitel. Then Keitel came along and they didn't use it. Now you will see that it's entirely in Serbo-Croat, with a *"type-written signature"* by Keitel. However it was not alleged that Keitel could read or write Serbo-Croat! It was alleged, and I will show you in a moment, it was alleged that this was a *"translation"* into Serbo-Croat of a German document which the Serbo-Croats did not find!

Of course, it is not an original document, or even a copy in the sense of being an *"original copy"* or an *"Abschrift"*, which is entirely type-written; this is a different kind of copy, see, it's different.



II. BOJNA
IV. GORSKOG SDRUGA
Broj 1330/taj.-
Daruvar, dne 12.X.1943.-

Zapovjednictvu 5.6.7.i 8.sati.- Na znanje.-

ZAPOVJEDNIK;SATNIK:
/Tolj/
Tolj s.r.

6 SAT II. BOJNE 4 G.p.
IV. GORSKOG SDRUGA
Broj 212/taj.
Pakrac, dne 18-X-1943

Primljeno na znanje
U spise
Zapovjednik Satnik
/Streicher/
Streicher s.r.

Ovim se potvrdjuje, da je ovaj prepis u svemu veran originalnom dokumentu, koji je zaplenjen u toku vojnih operacija, juna 1944 u Pakracu, od strane Jugoslovenske Narodno-oslobodilacke vojske. Original se cuva u arhivi Drzavne komisije za utvrdjivanje zlocina okupatora i njihovih pomagaca u Beogradu.

Beograd, 4 januara 1946.

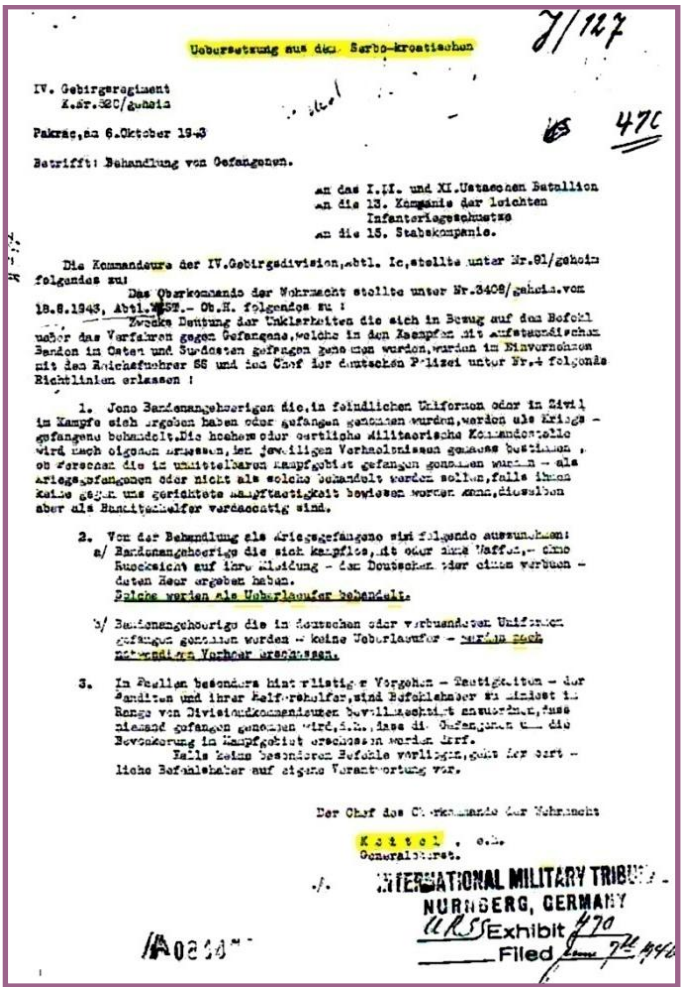
P r e d s e d n i k
Drzavne komisije,
(Dr.Dušan Nedeljković)
profesor Univerziteta.

A 08147

↑ This is a copy that's been retyped: again, this is a very nice little rubber stamp, in Serbo-Croat, and this is a message from some professor telling us that the original document, in Serbo-Croat, which the Serbo-Croats found, is in Yugoslavia. But they didn't bring it to court at Nuremberg, they brought the retyped *"certified true copy"*, with the stamp on it, and, in a moment, I will show you the document which they showed to Jodl, since Jodl couldn't read Serbo-Croat either.

This is the German text of the same document, again, with a type-written signature by Keitel, or so-called signature, it was, unfortunately for the prosecution, pointed out that it was rather absurd, again, in a number of ways, this is not quite correct, this is all wrong, it is virtually false from beginning to end, but then it was discovered that it wasn't supposed to be an original document, it wasn't supposed to be in correct German, because it was a translation which the Serbo-Croats had done of the document in Serbo-Croat which they found and then retyped, and then left in their archives someplace, so that we may assume or surmise, if we are prosecutors in this trial, that the original German document existed at one time, that the Germans then made a translation of it, into Serbo-Croat, lost the German original, then, when the Serbo-Croats came along, the Communists, they found it, found the translation, which they were

fortunate enough to be able to read, then they translated it into extremely bad German, there are all sorts of mistakes, all of this is wrong, these Roman numerals and numbers and everything, then it was submitted at Nuremberg against Jodl, who of course had nothing to do with the document, he had never seen it, and had no connection with it in any way, it was not presented against Keitel. Most of the documents that were presented against Keitel are quoted in Soviet war crimes reports, judgements of Soviet proceedings, court martials, certified true copies typed by the Russians, and so on. ↓



Uebersetzung aus dem Serbo-kroatischen

7/127

IV. Gebirgsregiment
K.Str.320/geheim

Pakrac, am 6.Oktober 1943

470

Betrifft: Behandlung von Gefangenen.

an das I.II. und XI.Ustascheen Bataillon
an die 13. Kompanie der leichten Infanteriegeschütze
an die 15. Stabskompanie.

Die Kommandeure der IV.Gebirgsdivision, Abtl. Ic, stellte unter Nr.81/geheim folgendes zu:

Das Oberkommando der Wehrmacht stellte unter Nr.3408/geheim.vom 18.8.1943, Abtl. WFSt.- Ch.H. folgendes zu:

Zwecks Deutung der Unklarheiten die sich in Bezug auf den Befehl unter das Verfahren gegen Gefangene, welche in den Kampfen mit aufständischen Banden im Osten und Südosten gefangen genommen wurden, wurden im Einvernehmen mit den Reichsführer SS und im Chef der deutschen Polizei unter Nr.4 folgende Richtlinien erlassen:

1. Jene Bandenangehörigen die, in feindlichen Uniformen oder in Zivil im Kampfe sich ergeben haben oder gefangen genommen wurden, werden als Kriegsgefangene behandelt. Die hoehere oder oertliche militaerische Kommandostelle wird nach eigenem Ermessen, im jeweiligen Verhaeltnissen gemaess bestimmen, ob ferner die in unmittelbaren Kampfgebiet gefangen genommen wurden - als Kriegsgefangenen oder nicht als solche behandelt werden sollen, falls ihnen keine gegen uns gerichtete Kampftaetigkeit bewiesen werden kann, dieselben aber als Banditenhelfer verdaechtig sind.

2. Von der Behandlung als Kriegsgefangene sind folgende auszunehmen:
a/ Bandenangehoerige die sich kampflos, mit oder ohne Waffen, - ohne Rueksicht auf ihre Kleidung - den Deutschen oder einen verbuendeten Heer ergeben haben.
Solche werden als Ueberlaeufer behandelt.

b/ Bandenangehoerige die in deutschen oder verbuendeten Uniformen gefangen genommen werden - keine Ueberlaeufer - werden nach notwendigen Verhoer erschossen.

3. In Fallen besonders hinterlistiger Vorgehen - Taetigkeiten - der Banditen und ihrer Helfershelfer, sind Befehlshaber zu ermiedet in Range von Divisionskommandeuren bevollmaechtigt anzuordnen, dass niemand gefangen genommen wird, d.h., dass die Gefangenen in die Bevoelkerung im Kampfgebiet erschossen werden darf.
Falls keine besonderen Befehle vorliegen, geht der oertliche Befehlshaber auf eigene Verantwortung vor.

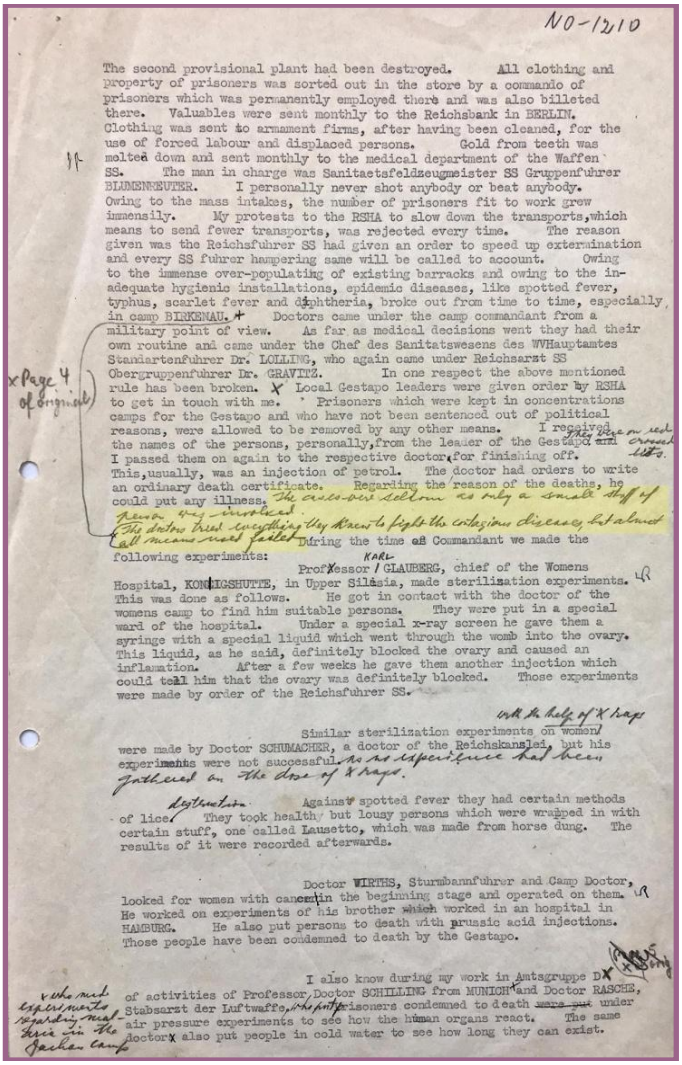
Der Chef des Oberkommando der Wehrmacht

Keitel, e.h.
Generalfeldmarschall.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY
URSS Exhibit 470
Filed June 7th 1946

This document illustrates a subtle problem in war crimes trials evidence, and the question which it suggests is: when is a translation not a translation? The answer is, that a translation is not a translation when the *"translation"* is the *"original"*, and the *"original"* is a *"translation"*. That's one answer. Whether they typed it correctly or added all kinds of material not contained in the original is a different problem, and I can give you examples of that as well. In this case, a document was written in English, with extensive interpolations and additions, there are all sorts of hand-written notes in the margins, there are crossings-out, and handwritten paragraphs, there are 2 different first drafts of page 4, 2 different first drafts of page 5, then the entire document was re-typed, in German, with all of the interpolations and additions and corrections all included in the text, and the German was supposedly the *"original"*, while the English was supposedly the *"translation"*, but it is obvious from examining the document that the English was written first. The document is very long, it's about 25 pages long, and I won't show you all of it, but it's a very important document and a very interesting document.

This is document *NO-1210*, which was one of the many confessions of Rudolf Höss, whose confessions supposedly *"prove"* that the Germans gassed millions of Jews. There's another confession, which has disappeared someplace, and which was quoted on April Fools' Day, in court, by Sir David-Maxwell Fyfe, which has apparently never existed, it's on page 389 of volume 10, of the Nuremberg Trial transcript, and I'll show you just a few pages of this document, which is Document *NO-1210*.



NO-1210

The second provisional plant had been destroyed. All clothing and property of prisoners was sorted out in the store by a commando of prisoners which was permanently employed there and was also billeted there. Valuables were sent monthly to the Reichsbank in BERLIN. Clothing was sent to armament firms, after having been cleaned, for the use of forced labour and displaced persons. Gold from teeth was melted down and sent monthly to the medical department of the Waffen SS. The man in charge was Sanitaetsfeldzeugmeister SS Gruppenfuhrer BLUMENREUTER. I personally never shot anybody or beat anybody. Owing to the mass intakes, the number of prisoners fit to work grew immensily. My protests to the RSHA to slow down the transports, which means to send fewer transports, was rejected every time. The reason given was the Reichsfuhrer SS had given an order to speed up extermination and every SS fuhrer hampering same will be called to account. Owing to the immense over-populating of existing barracks and owing to the inadequate hygienic installations, epidemic diseases, like spotted fever, typhus, scarlet fever and diphtheria, broke out from time to time, especially in camp BIRKENAU. Doctors came under the camp commandant from a military point of view. As far as medical decisions went they had their own routine and came under the Chef des Sanitatswesens des WVHauptamtes Standartenfuhrer Dr. LOLLING, who again came under Reichsarzt SS Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. GRAVITZ. In one respect the above mentioned rule has been broken. Local Gestapo leaders were given order by RSHA to get in touch with me. Prisoners which were kept in concentrations camps for the Gestapo and who have not been sentenced out of political reasons, were allowed to be removed by any other means. I received the names of the persons, personally, from the leader of the Gestapo and I passed them on again to the respective doctor, for finishing off. This, usually, was an injection of petrol. The doctor had orders to write an ordinary death certificate. Regarding the reason of the deaths, he could put any illness. During the time as Commandant we made the following experiments:

Prof Kessor KARL GLAUBERG, chief of the Womens Hospital, KONIGSHUTTE, in Upper Silésia, made sterilisation experiments. This was done as follows. He got in contact with the doctor of the womens camp to find him suitable persons. They were put in a special ward of the hospital. Under a special x-ray screen he gave them a syringe with a special liquid which went through the womb into the ovary. This liquid, as he said, definitely blocked the ovary and caused an inflamation. After a few weeks he gave them another injection which could tell him that the ovary was definitely blocked. Those experiments were made by order of the Reichsfuhrer SS.

Similar sterilization experiments on women were made by Doctor SCHUMACHER, a doctor of the Reichskanzlei, but his experiments were not successful. As no experience had been gathered on the dose of X rays.

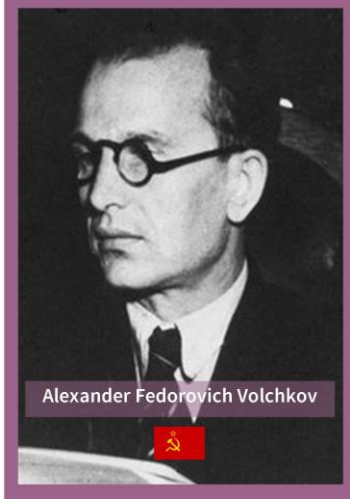
Against spotted fever they had certain methods of lice destruction. They took healthy but lousy persons which were wrapped in with certain stuff, one called Lausetto, which was made from horse dung. The results of it were recorded afterwards.

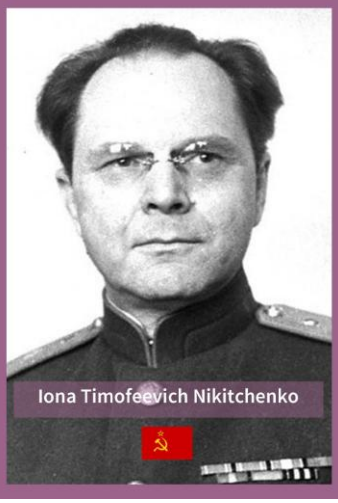
Doctor WIRTHS, Sturmbannfuhrer and Camp Doctor, looked for women with cancer in the beginning stage and operated on them. He worked on experiments of his brother which worked in an hospital in HAMBURG. He also put persons to death with prussic acid injections. Those people have been condemned to death by the Gestapo.

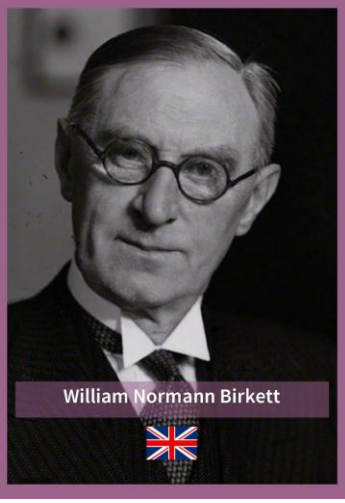
I also know during my work in Amtsgruppe D of activities of Professor, Doctor SCHILLING from MUNICH and Doctor RASCHE, Stabsarzt der Luftwaffe, prisoners condemned to death were put under air pressure experiments to see how the human organs react. The same doctor also put people in cold water to see how long they can exist.

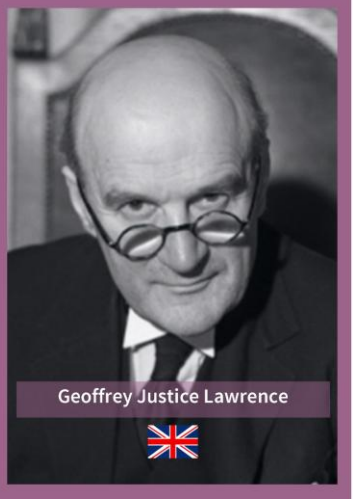
↑ This is one page from the same document, which is a confession or affidavit by Rudolf Höss, the mass gasser of millions of Jews, supposedly, and we will see that it was written first in English and translated later into German. This is a phrase which in the German text has been interpolated at that spot there. Notice that there are 2 different first drafts of this page, there's a 4, and there's also a 5.

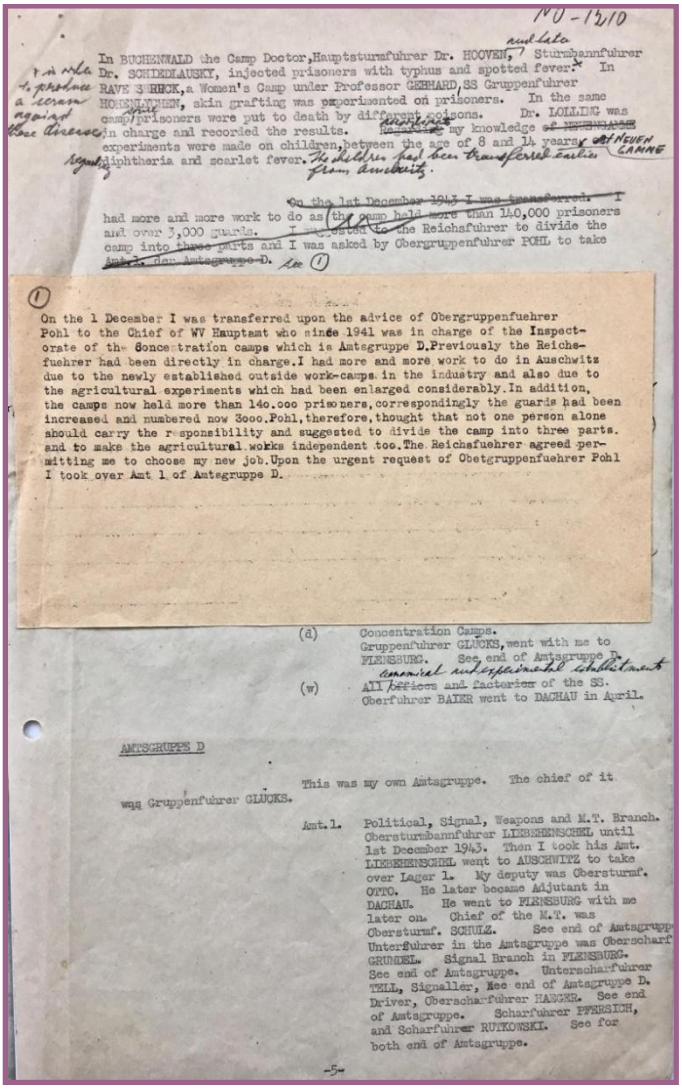
The Judges of Nuremberg


Alexander Fedorovich Volchkov


Iona Timofeevich Nikitchenko


William Normann Birkett


Geoffrey Justice Lawrence


NO-1310

In BUCHENWALD the Camp Doctor, Hauptsturmfuhrer Dr. HOOVEN, Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. SCHIEDLAUSKY, injected prisoners with typhus and spotted fever. In RAVENSBRUCK, a Women's Camp under Professor GEBHARD, SS Gruppenfuhrer HORNSCHEIN, skin grafting was experimented on prisoners. In the same camp prisoners were put to death by different poisons. Dr. LOLLING was in charge and recorded the results. To my knowledge experiments were made on children, between the age of 8 and 14 years, at HEUVEN CAMPE diphtheria and scarlet fever. The children had been transferred earlier from Auschwitz.

~~On the 1st December 1943 I was transferred.~~ I had more and more work to do as the camp held more than 140,000 prisoners and over 3,000 guards. I suggested to the Reichsfuhrer to divide the camp into three parts and I was asked by Obergruppenfuhrer POHL to take ~~Amt 1. der Amtsgruppe D.~~ See (1)

(1) On the 1 December I was transferred upon the advice of Obergruppenfuehrer Pohl to the Chief of WV Hauptamt who since 1941 was in charge of the Inspectorate of the Concentration camps which is Amtsgruppe D. Previously the Reichefuehrer had been directly in charge. I had more and more work to do in Auschwitz due to the newly established outside work-camps in the industry and also due to the agricultural experiments which had been enlarged considerably. In addition, the camps now held more than 140.000 prisoners, correspondingly the guards had been increased and numbered now 3000. Pohl, therefore, thought that not one person alone should carry the responsibility and suggested to divide the camp into three parts. and to make the agricultural works independent too. The Reichsfuehrer agreed permitting me to choose my new job. Upon the urgent request of Obergruppenfuehrer Pohl I took over Amt 1 of Amtsgruppe D.

(d) Concentration Camps. Gruppenfuhrer GLUCKS, went with me to FLENSBURG. See end of Amtsgruppe D.

(w) All offices and factories of the SS. Oberfuhrer BAIER went to DACHAU in April.

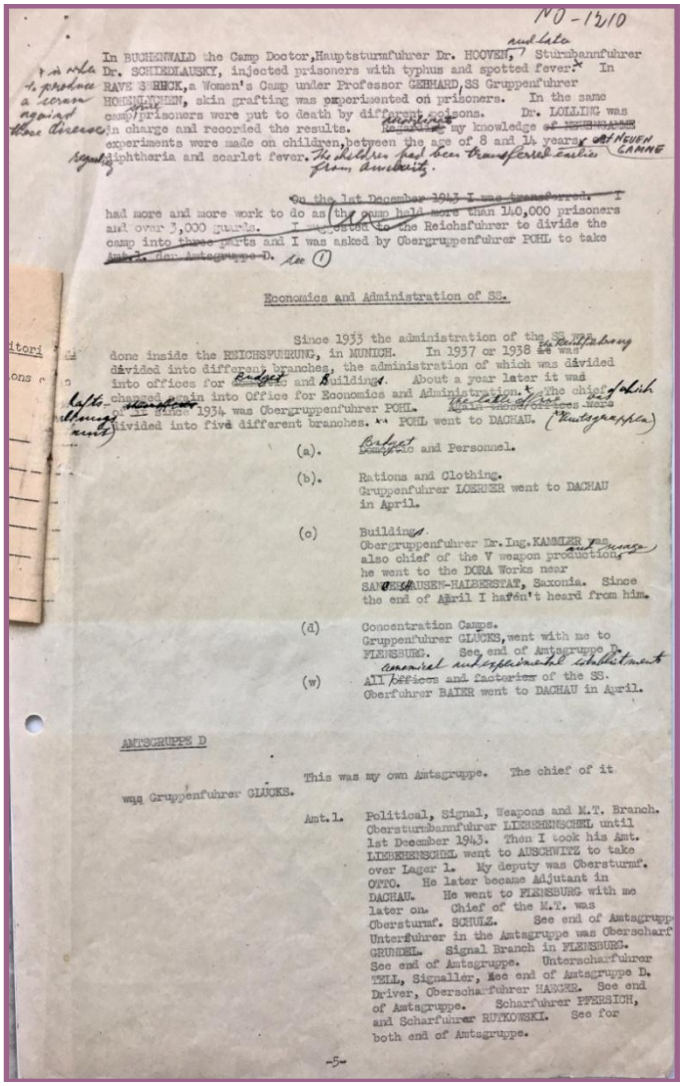
AMTSGRUPPE D

This was my own Amtsgruppe. The chief of it was Gruppenfuhrer GLUCKS.

Amt. 1. Political, Signal, Weapons and M.T. Branch. Obersturmbannfuhrer LIEBEHENSCHEL until 1st December 1943. Then I took his Amt. LIEBEHENSCHEL went to AUSCHWITZ to take over Lager 1. My deputy was Obersturmf. OTTO. He later became Adjutant in DACHAU. He went to FLENSBURG with me later on. Chief of the M.T. was Obersturmf. SCHULZ. See end of Amtsgruppe. Unterfuhrer in the Amtsgruppe was Oberscharf GRUNDEL. Signal Branch in FLENSBURG. See end of Amtsgruppe. Unterscharfuhrer TELL, Signaller, See end of Amtsgruppe D. Driver, Oberscharfuhrer HANGER. See end of Amtsgruppe. Scharfuhrer PFERSICH, and Scharfuhrer RUTKOWSKI. See for both end of Amtsgruppe.

-5-

This is another version of page 5 of the same document, you can see that here it's been cut off and it's starting another page.


NO-1310

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Economics and Administration of SS.

Since 1933 the administration of the SS was done inside the REICHSFUHRUNG, in MUNICH. In 1937 or 1938 it was divided into different branches, the administration of which was divided into offices for Economic and Building. About a year later it was changed again into Office for Economics and Administration. The chief of which since 1934 was Obergruppenfuhrer POHL. POHL went to DACHAU. (Amtsgruppen) divided into five different branches.

(a). Budget and Personnel.

(b). Rations and Clothing. Gruppenfuhrer LOERNER went to DACHAU in April.

(c) Building. Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. Ing. KAMMLER was also chief of the V weapon production, he went to the DORA Works near SANDERSHAUSEN-HALBERSTAT, Saxonia. Since the end of April I haven't heard from him.

(d) Concentration Camps. Gruppenfuhrer GLUCKS, went with me to FLENSBURG. See end of Amtsgruppe D.

(w) All offices and factories of the SS. Oberfuhrer BAIER went to DACHAU in April.

AMTSGRUPPE D

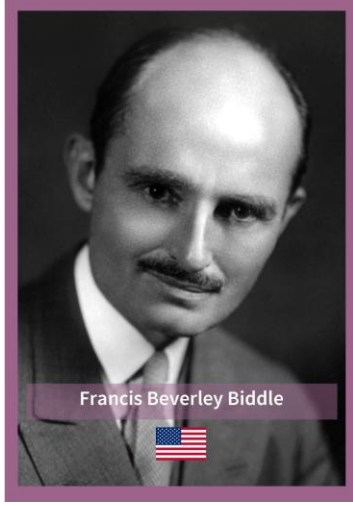
This was my own Amtsgruppe. The chief of it was Gruppenfuhrer GLUCKS.

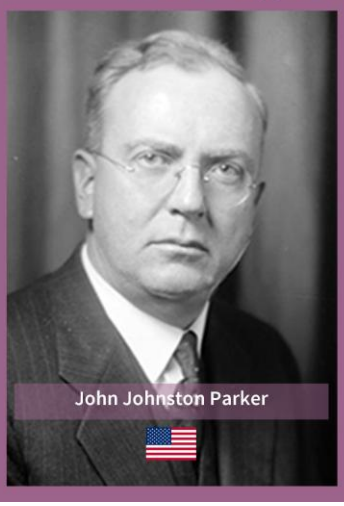
Amt. 1. Political, Signal, Weapons and M.T. Branch. Obersturmbannfuhrer LIEBEHENSCHEL until 1st December 1943. Then I took his Amt. LIEBEHENSCHEL went to AUSCHWITZ to take over Lager 1. My deputy was Obersturmf. OTTO. He later became Adjutant in DACHAU. He went to FLENSBURG with me later on. Chief of the M.T. was Obersturmf. SCHULZ. See end of Amtsgruppe. Unterfuhrer in the Amtsgruppe was Oberscharf GRUNDEL. Signal Branch in FLENSBURG. See end of Amtsgruppe. Unterscharfuhrer TELL, Signaller, See end of Amtsgruppe D. Driver, Oberscharfuhrer HANGER. See end of Amtsgruppe. Scharfuhrer PFERSICH, and Scharfuhrer RUTKOWSKI. See for both end of Amtsgruppe.

-5-

This is yet another page 5.

The Judges of Nuremberg


Francis Beverley Biddle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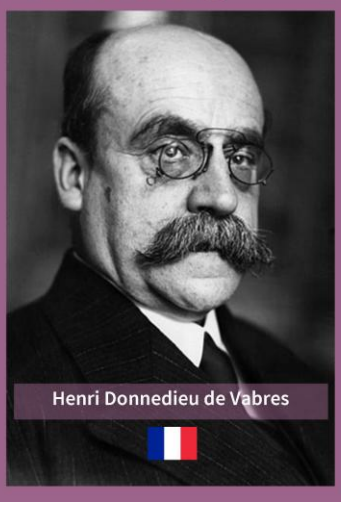
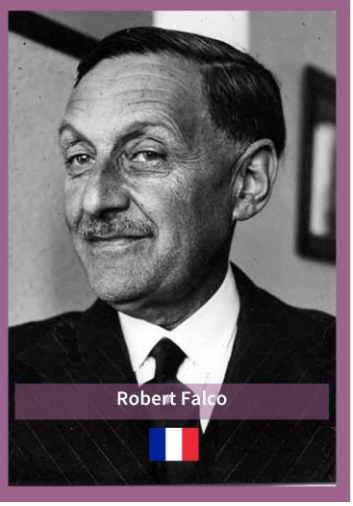
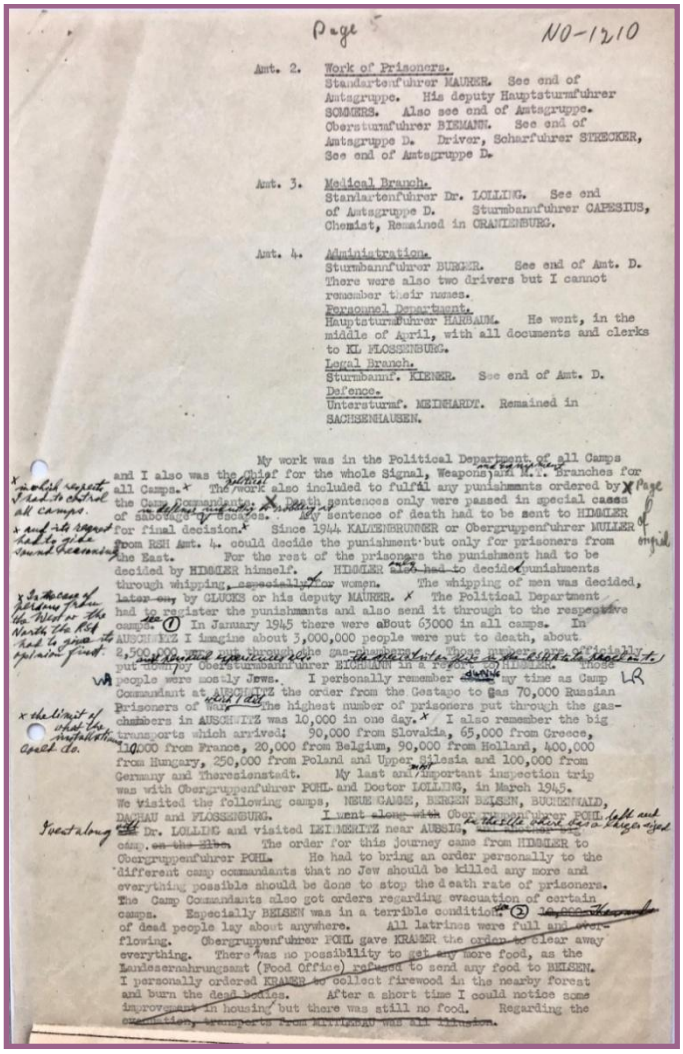

Henri Donnedieu de Vabres


Robert Falco



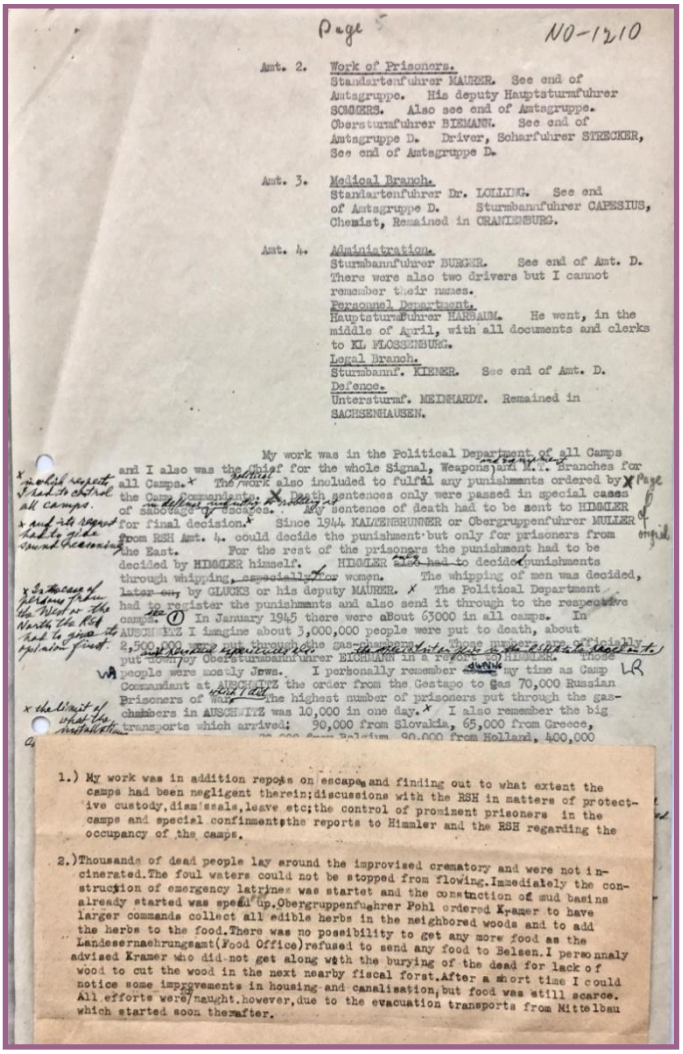
Page 5 NO-1210

Amt. 2. Work of Prisoners.
Standartenfuhrer MAURER. See end of Amtagruppe. His deputy Hauptsturmfuhrer SOMMERS. Also see end of Amtagruppe. Obersturmfuhrer BIEMANN. See end of Amtagruppe D. Driver, Scharfuhrer STRECKER, See end of Amtagruppe D.

Amt. 3. Medical Branch.
Standartenfuhrer Dr. LOLLING. See end of Amtagruppe D. Sturmbannfuhrer CAPESIUS, Chemist, Remained in CRANIENBURG.

Amt. 4. Administration.
Sturmbannfuhrer BURGER. See end of Amt. D. There were also two drivers but I cannot remember their names.
Personnel Department.
Hauptsturmfuhrer HARBAUM. He went, in the middle of April, with all documents and clerks to KL FLOSSENBURG.
Legal Branch.
Sturmbannf. KIENER. See end of Amt. D.
Defence.
Untersturmf. MEINHARDT. Remained in SACHSENHAUSEN.

My work was in the Political Department of all Camps and I also was the Chief for the whole Signal, Weapons and M.T. Branches for all Camps. The work also included to fulfil any punishments ordered by the Camp Commandants. Death sentences only were passed in special cases of sabotage or escapes. My sentence of death had to be sent to HIMMLER for final decision. Since 1944 KALTENBRUNNER or Obergruppenfuhrer MULLER from RSH Amt. 4. could decide the punishment but only for prisoners from the East. For the rest of the prisoners the punishment had to be decided by HIMMLER himself. HIMMLER had to decide punishments through whipping, especially for women. The whipping of men was decided, later on by GLUCKS or his deputy MAURER. The Political Department had to register the punishments and also send it through to the respective camps. In January 1945 there were about 63000 in all camps. In AUSCHWITZ I imagine about 3,000,000 people were put to death, about 2,500,000 were put through the gas-chambers. These numbers were officially put down by Obersturmbannfuhrer EICHMANN in a report to HIMMLER. Those people were mostly Jews. I personally remember during my time as Camp Commandant at AUSCHWITZ the order from the Gestapo to gas 70,000 Russian Prisoners of War. The highest number of prisoners put through the gas-chambers in AUSCHWITZ was 10,000 in one day. I also remember the big transports which arrived: 90,000 from Slovakia, 65,000 from Greece, 110,000 from France, 20,000 from Belgium, 90,000 from Holland, 400,000 from Hungary, 250,000 from Poland and Upper Silesia and 100,000 from Germany and Theresienstadt. My last and important inspection trip was with Obergruppenfuhrer POHL and Doctor LOLLING, in March 1945. We visited the following camps, NEUE GASSE, BERGEN BELSEN, BUCHENWALD, DACHAU and FLOSSENBURG. I went along with Obergruppenfuhrer POHL and Dr. LOLLING and visited LEITMERITZ near AUSSIG, the biggest camp. The order for this journey came from HIMMLER to Obergruppenfuhrer POHL. He had to bring an order personally to the different camp commandants that no Jew should be killed any more and everything possible should be done to stop the death rate of prisoners. The Camp Commandants also got orders regarding evacuation of certain camps. Especially BELSEN was in a terrible condition. Thousands of dead people lay about anywhere. All latrines were full and were flowing. Obergruppenfuhrer POHL gave KRAMER the order to clear away everything. There was no possibility to get any more food, as the Landesernahrungsamt (Food Office) refused to send any food to BELSEN. I personally ordered KRAMER to collect firewood in the nearby forest and burn the dead bodies. After a short time I could notice some improvement in housing but there was still no food. Regarding the evacuation transports from Mittelbau was all illusion.



Page 5 NO-1210

Amt. 2. Work of Prisoners.
Standartenfuhrer MAURER. See end of Amtagruppe. His deputy Hauptsturmfuhrer SOMMERS. Also see end of Amtagruppe. Obersturmfuhrer BIEMANN. See end of Amtagruppe D. Driver, Scharfuhrer STRECKER, See end of Amtagruppe D.

Amt. 3. Medical Branch.
Standartenfuhrer Dr. LOLLING. See end of Amtagruppe D. Sturmbannfuhrer CAPESIUS, Chemist, Remained in CRANIENBURG.

Amt. 4. Administration.
Sturmbannfuhrer BURGER. See end of Amt. D. There were also two drivers but I cannot remember their names.
Personnel Department.
Hauptsturmfuhrer HARBAUM. He went, in the middle of April, with all documents and clerks to KL FLOSSENBURG.
Legal Branch.
Sturmbannf. KIENER. See end of Amt. D.
Defence.
Untersturmf. MEINHARDT. Remained in SACHSENHAUSEN.

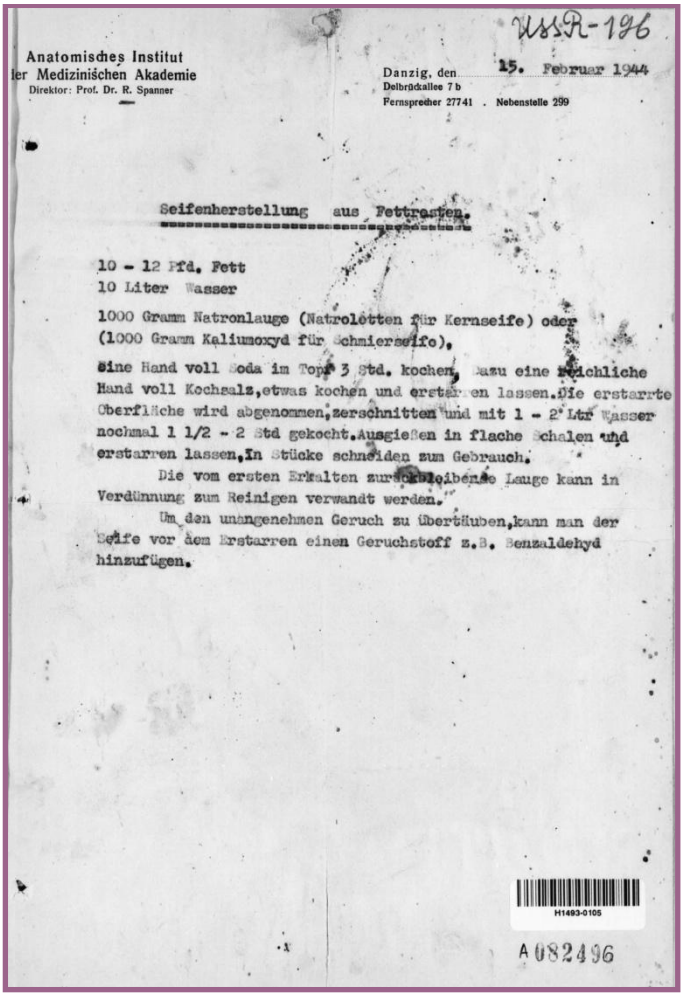
My work was in the Political Department of all Camps and I also was the Chief for the whole Signal, Weapons and M.T. Branches for all Camps. The work also included to fulfil any punishments ordered by the Camp Commandants. Death sentences only were passed in special cases of sabotage or escapes. My sentence of death had to be sent to HIMMLER for final decision. Since 1944 KALTENBRUNNER or Obergruppenfuhrer MULLER from RSH Amt. 4. could decide the punishment but only for prisoners from the East. For the rest of the prisoners the punishment had to be decided by HIMMLER himself. HIMMLER had to decide punishments through whipping, especially for women. The whipping of men was decided, later on by GLUCKS or his deputy MAURER. The Political Department had to register the punishments and also send it through to the respective camps. In January 1945 there were about 63000 in all camps. In AUSCHWITZ I imagine about 3,000,000 people were put to death, about 2,500,000 were put through the gas-chambers. These numbers were officially put down by Obersturmbannfuhrer EICHMANN in a report to HIMMLER. Those people were mostly Jews. I personally remember during my time as Camp Commandant at AUSCHWITZ the order from the Gestapo to gas 70,000 Russian Prisoners of War. The highest number of prisoners put through the gas-chambers in AUSCHWITZ was 10,000 in one day. I also remember the big transports which arrived: 90,000 from Slovakia, 65,000 from Greece, 110,000 from France, 20,000 from Belgium, 90,000 from Holland, 400,000

1.) My work was in addition repo.s on escape, and finding out to what extent the camps had been negligent therein; discussions with the RSH in matters of protective custody, dismissals, leave etc; the control of prominent prisoners in the camps and special confinment; the reports to Himmler and the RSH regarding the occupancy of the camps.

2.) Thousands of dead people lay around the improvised crematory and were not incinerated. The foul waters could not be stopped from flowing. Immediately the construction of emergency latrines was startet and the construction of mud basins already started was speed up. Obergruppenfuhrer Pohl ordered Kramer to have larger commands collect all edible herbs in the neighbored woods and to add the herbs to the food. There was no possibility to get any more food as the Landesernaehrungsamt (Food Office) refused to send any food to Belsen. I personnaly advised Kramer who did not get along with the burying of the dead for lack of wood to cut the wood in the next nearby fiscal forst. After a short time I could notice some improvements in housing and canalisation, but food was still scarce. All efforts were naught, however, due to the evacuation transports from Mittelbau which started soon thereafter.

This is another page, I don't know whether it's page 5 or not, because it has no page number. So it's just an example of the incredibly sloppy way in which they do everything.

This is yet another page 5, so it may have been that the previous page was also page 5. Here it's been cut off and another page has been pasted on top.



USSR-196

Anatomisches Institut
der Medizinischen Akademie
Direktor: Prof. Dr. R. Spanner

Danzig, den 15. Februar 1944
Delbrückallee 7 b
Fernsprecher 27741 . Nebenstelle 299

Seifenherstellung aus Fettresten.

10 - 12 Pfd. Fett
10 Liter Wasser
1000 Gramm Natronlauge (Natrolotten für Kernseife) oder
(1000 Gramm Kaliumoxyd für Schmierseife).

Eine Hand voll Soda im Topf 3 Std. kochen, dazu eine reichliche Hand voll Kochsalz, etwas kochen und erstarren lassen. Die erstarrte Oberfläche wird abgenommen, zerschnitten und mit 1 - 2 Ltr Wasser nochmal 1 1/2 - 2 Std gekocht. Ausgießen in flache Schalen und erstarren lassen. In Stücke schneiden zum Gebrauch.

Die vom ersten Erkalten zurückbleibende Lauge kann in Verdünnung zum Reinigen verwandt werden.

Um den unangenehmen Geruch zu übertäuben, kann man der Seife vor dem Erstarren einen Geruchstoff z.B. Benzaldehyd hinzufügen.

H11493-0105

A 082496

↑ Document *USSR-196*, This is the same sort of problem, leaving the question open, in this case a German document is accompanied by a translation, accompanied by a handwritten Russian translation, and a type-written Russian translation, and the question occurs to me whether the translation is once again the original, and the original is, once again, the translation. This is the famous *"recipe"* for the manufacture of human soap. And if I may say so, this is the only original document, so-called original document which I have ever seen at The Hague, there is even a hole in the paper made by the typewriter after the date. So the smudges and everything are real and genuine, unfortunately it appears that it's not possible to make soap in the manner described in this so-called recipe, so that my personal belief is that this is another forgery.

This is another statement, this is the confession of, the human soap maker, Sigmund Mazur. This document is in Russian, of course, they are all *"certified true copies"* in which the signatures are typewritten, with a Russian stamp, that is, the document has been retyped to make the copy, in many, many cases, in all war crimes trials, the documents are retyped to make the copy with a very nice little rubber stamp, stating that the typist did a good job and we should read it.

Now, Sigmund Masur apparently existed, but whether or not the soap, and his signature and the document existed, may be left to the imagination. These have gone to a better world, but their memory survives in this document.

***"Made in Russia, the "Holocauste"* p.368 :**

"*Mazur declared that he would make his depositions in Polish*". This is all typewritten in Russian. "*The witness and interpreter were warned of their liability under Articles 92 and 95 of the Criminal Law Code of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic*". Typewritten: signature.

When the word *"signature"* appears in these documents, there is no signature on the document, it simply means that the word *"signature"* has been typewritten, and at the end there's a rubber stamp.

"***Question***: *In previous examinations, you testified that you boiled human fat into soap according to a recipe given by Professor Spanner. Could you tell us whether you received the recipe in oral or written form?*

Answer: *After I received Professor Spanner's instructions to start boiling human fat into soap, Professor Spanner at once, on that same day, personally handed me the recipe for preparing this soap, in written form; that is to say, the recipe had been typed on the letterhead of the Anatomical Institute. As soon as I had read the recipe, Spanner took it from me, and there and then he told the senior laboratory assistant, von Bargen, to stick it to a plywood board, and nail the board with the recipe in the same building where this soap was prepared, that is to say, in the second room of this building – the middle room- and von Barger immediately carried out this task. This happened on 15 February 1944 in the presence of Secretary Horn and four students. On that same day, we prepared soap from human fat."*

Now I might mention that most Holocaust literature has long since forgotten about the human soap, and Raul Hilberg even goes so far as to state that to this date "*the origins of the human soap rumour have not been traced*". The human soap itself can be found, and smelled, at the Library of the Peace Palace at The Hague. However it's never been forensically tested, and of course the real problem would be proving that the Germans made it and not the Russians.

p.369 :

"***Question*** *: You have been shown a recipe typed in the letterhead of the Anatomical Institute. What do you have to say in respect of this recipe?*

Answer *: The recipe shown to me, dated 15 February 1944, is the same recipe about which I have just testified. This recipe was stuck to a plywood board which hung in the building where soap was prepared.*
Faithfully taken down from my words, read to me and translated into my native language, Polish. "

[typewritten] Signature /Mazur/
[typewritten] Interpreter /Kotlyarevskaya/
Examiner: Judge-Advocate of the Garrison of Gdansk, Major of the Legal Service.
[typewritten] /Vodopyanov.

And I don't need to read any more of that, all those Russian stamps and typewritten signatures.

Anyway, let's find out how Sigmund washed his hands with human soap in front of his mother, this always a good laugh.

p.370 :

"*...were warned of their liability*" and so on and so forth, typewritten signature,

"***Question*** *: Could you tell us whether you took home with you from the factory any soap from human fat; how many times, when exactly, and in what quantities; and what you did with it at home, and also, to which members of your family you disclosed what kind of soap it was?*

Answer *: Yes, I took soap made from human fat home with me two or three times, in February and March 1945. Altogether the total weight of the soap I took home on all those occasions did not exceed 4 kilograms. Each time, I handed the soap over to my mother. My mother knew what kind of soap it was, because I had already told her and my sisters everything in 1944, when we first started making this soap, I mean soap made of human fat, as a novelty unheard of at that time. At first my mother did not want to take the soap from me and use it, but I convinced her that it was absolutely harmless for washing laundry and even for washing oneself, since the caustic soda added to it during its preparation rendered it completely harmless. To convince them further, I also did what Professor Spanner had done for me and my other colleagues in the factory: I took the soap and washed my hands with it in front of them, that is, in front of my mothers and sisters -- my mother and sisters. In spite of this, my mother was contemptuous about the soap, but all the same I think my family used it for washing laundry. True, none of my family ever asked me to bring this soap. The soap I brought home, made of human fat, was in the form of a hard lump of white stuff, with an unpleasant smell.*

Testimony faithfully taken down from my words, and translated for me into my native Polish when read out."

It doesn't say how he knew what the document said when he signed it, but the signature is typewritten, so we'll take their word for it that the original exists in Moscow someplace. No address is given so that we might write to the authorities in Moscow and get a copy of the original document. Anyway, we will continue.

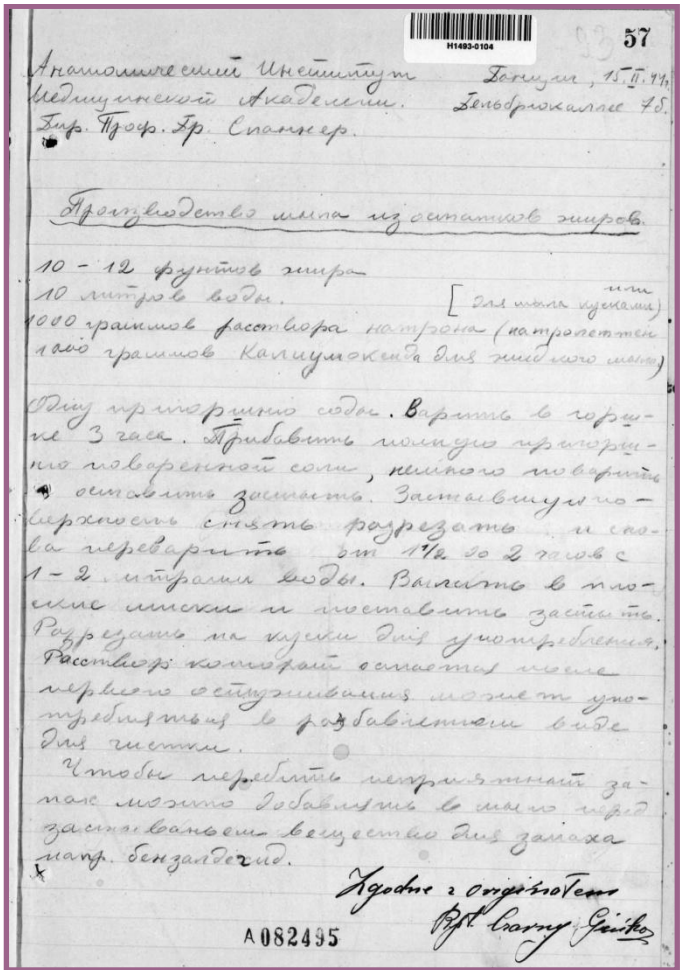
Rudolf Spanner

Here it states that Mazur was a Pole who had been given German nationality in January 1944.

p.372 :

"His mother lives at Danzig at no. 10, Neuschottland Street, he has a knowledge of the Polish and German languages."

The document is in Russian. Then he signed a statement saying that the document was a correct translation into Russian of his statements in Polish, so that it was translated from Polish into Russian, by the interpreter, of the Danzig commandant's office.



57

Анатомический Институт Медицинской Академии. Дир. Проф. Др. Спанер.

Данциг, 15.II.44 г. Дельбрюкаллее 7 б.

Производство мыла из остатков жиров.

10 - 12 фунтов жира
10 литров воды.
1000 граммов раствора натрона (натро-леттен) [для мыла кусками или
1000 граммов Калиумоксида для жидкого мыла]

Одну пригоршню соды. Варить в горшке 3 часа. Прибавить полную пригоршню поваренной соли, немного поварить и оставить застыть. Застывшую поверхность снять, разрезать и снова переварить от 1½ до 2 часов с 1-2 литрами воды. Вылить в плоские миски и поставить застыть. Разрезать на куски для употребления. Раствор который остается после первого остуживания может употребляться в разбавленном виде для чистки.

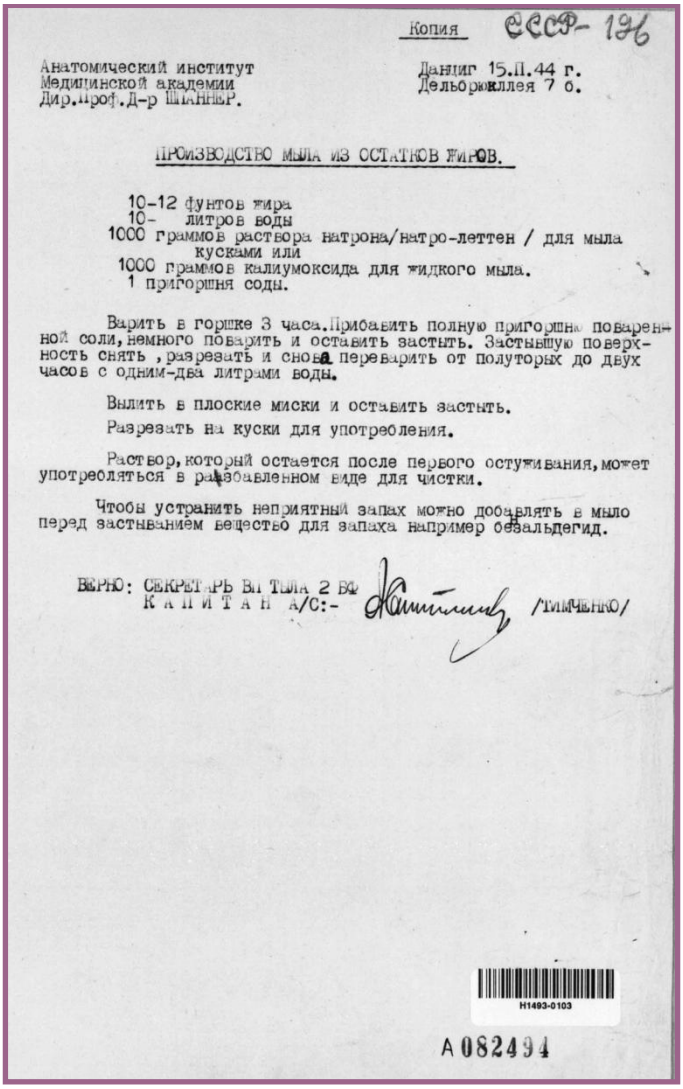
Чтобы перебить неприятный запах можно добавлять в мыло перед застыванием вещество для запаха напр. бензальдегид.

Zgodne z oryginałem

A082495

↑ This is the translation into Russian, supposedly, of the previous written in German. This translation was written in pencil. I might mention that the human soap recipe, besides being supposedly an impossible way of making soap, does not contain the word *"human"*, it speaks of *"fat remainders"*, and the word *"human"* has been inserted in the translation into English. This is one of many, many examples of falsified translations of documents.

↗ This is the typewritten translation, supposedly, of the original document, the original human soap recipe, or, to be exact, the *"soap recipe"* into which the word *"human"* has been inserted in most translations in English. William L. Shirer refers to the human soap recipe, in his book the *Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, in a footnote, however, with his usual sloppiness, he has gotten the references all mixed up, and gives his source, for the quotation of the recipe, as Document *USSR-8*, p. 196 -- no -- 197. This is a document which William L. Shirer has never seen, or he would know that Document *USSR-8* does not have 196 pages. He is, like most people, simply a copier of references and page numbers, and as long as there are enough of them, everybody seems to take the resulting material as having some sort of probative value. However, the correct document number for the *"human soap recipe"* is Document *USSR-196*, and the statement of the man who supposedly made the human soap, Sigmund Mazur, is Document *USSR-197*.



Копия СССР-196

Анатомический институт
Медицинской академии
Дир. проф. Д-р Шпанер.

Данциг 15.II.44 г.
Дельбрюкаллея 7 б.

ПРОИЗВОДСТВО МЫЛА ИЗ ОСТАТКОВ ЖИРОВ.

10-12 фунтов жира
10- литров воды
1000 граммов раствора натрона/натро-леттен / для мыла кусками или
1000 граммов калиумоксида для жидкого мыла.
1 пригоршня соды.

Варить в горшке 3 часа. Прибавить полную пригоршню поваренной соли, немного поварить и оставить застыть. Застывшую поверхность снять, разрезать и снова переварить от полуторых до двух часов с одним-два литрами воды.

Вылить в плоские миски и оставить застыть.

Разрезать на куски для употребления.

Раствор, который остается после первого остуживания, может употребляться в разбавленном виде для чистки.

Чтобы устранить неприятный запах можно добавлять в мыло перед застыванием вещество для запаха например бензальдегид.

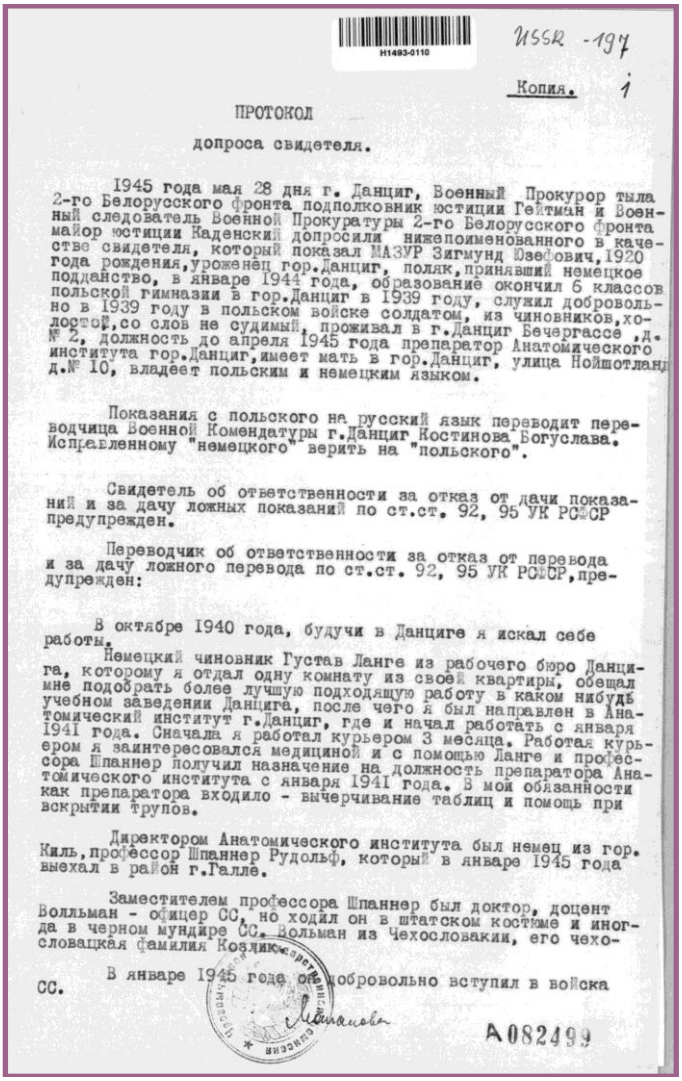
ВЕРНО: СЕКРЕТАРЬ ВП ТЫЛА 2 БФ
КАПИТАН А/С:- /ТИМЧЕНКО/

A082494

MADE IN RUSSIA:
THE HOLOCAUST

http://www.lulu.com/shop/carlos-porter/made-in-russia-the-holocaust/paperback/product-20983469.html

The prosecutors of Nuremberg



USSR -197

Копия. 1

ПРОТОКОЛ

допроса свидетеля.

1945 года мая 28 дня г. Данциг, Военный Прокурор тыла 2-го Белорусского фронта подполковник юстиции Гейтман и Военный следователь Военной Прокуратуры 2-го Белорусского фронта майор юстиции Каденский допросили нижепоименованного в качестве свидетеля, который показал МАЗУР Зигмунд Юзефович, 1920 года рождения, уроженец гор. Данциг, поляк, принявший немецкое подданство, в январе 1944 года, образование окончил 6 классов польской гимназии в гор. Данциг в 1939 году, служил добровольно в 1939 году в польском войске солдатом, из чиновников, холостой, со слов не судимый, проживал в г. Данциг Бечергассе, д. № 2, должность до апреля 1945 года препаратор Анатомического института гор. Данциг, имеет мать в гор. Данциг, улица Нойштланд д. № 10, владеет польским и немецким языком.

Показания с польского на русский язык переводит переводчица Военной Комендатуры г. Данциг Костинова Богуслава. Исправленному "немецкого" верить на "польского".

Свидетель об ответственности за отказ от дачи показаний и за дачу ложных показаний по ст.ст. 92, 95 УК РСФСР предупрежден.

Переводчик об ответственности за отказ от перевода и за дачу ложного перевода по ст.ст. 92, 95 УК РСФСР, предупрежден:

В октябре 1940 года, будучи в Данциге я искал себе работы.

Немецкий чиновник Густав Ланге из рабочего бюро Данцига, которому я отдал одну комнату из своей квартиры, обещал мне подобрать более лучшую подходящую работу в каком нибудь учебном заведении Данцига, после чего я был направлен в Анатомический институт г. Данциг, где и начал работать с января 1941 года. Сначала я работал курьером 3 месяца. Работая курьером я заинтересовался медициной и с помощью Ланге и профессора Шпаннер получил назначение на должность препаратора Анатомического института с января 1941 года. В мой обязанности как препаратора входило - вычерчивание таблиц и помощь при вскрытии трупов.

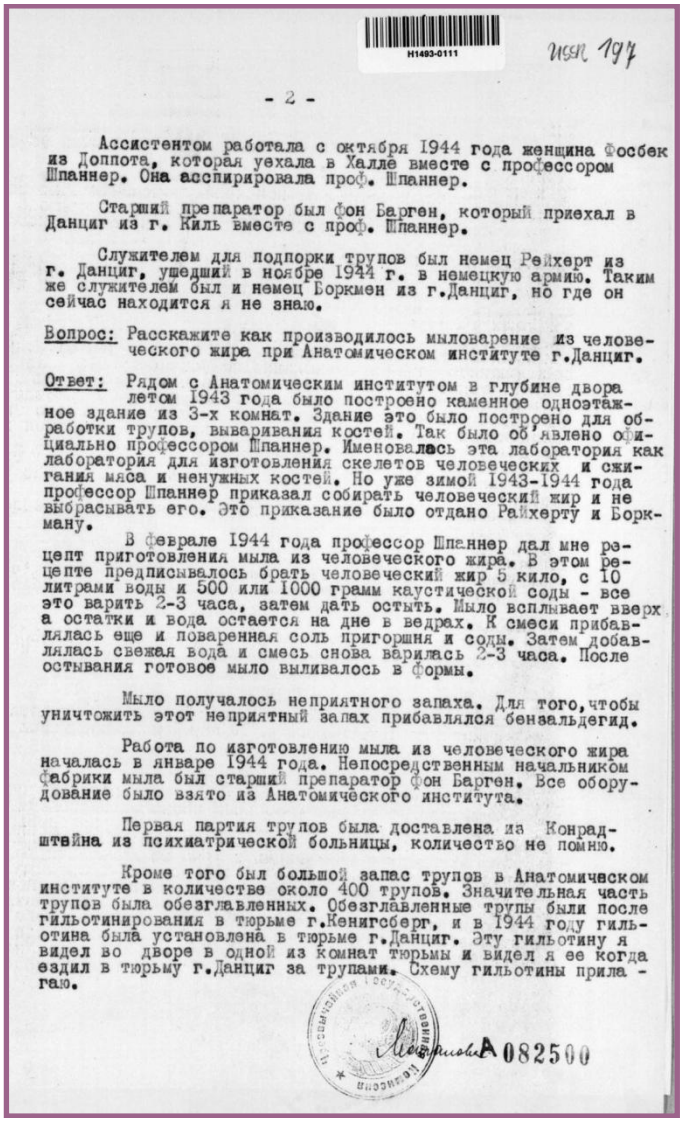
Директором Анатомического института был немец из гор. Киль, профессор Шпаннер Рудольф, который в январе 1945 года выехал в район г. Галле.

Заместителем профессора Шпаннер был доктор, доцент Вольльман - офицер СС, но ходил он в штатском костюме и иногда в черном мундире СС. Вольман из Чехословакии, его чехословацкая фамилия Козлик.

В январе 1945 года он добровольно вступил в войска СС.

А082499

↑ (p.367) This is the statement of Sigmund Mazur itself. It seems that Mazur was something of an elusive character, he is shrouded in mystery in many ways, anyway, that peculiar little yellow marking down there, in Russian, that is his signature. You can see the Russian stamp, certifying that it is a *"true copy"*.



USSR 197

- 2 -

Ассистентом работала с октября 1944 года женщина Фосбек из Доппота, которая уехала в Халле вместе с профессором Шпаннер. Она ассистировала проф. Шпаннер.

Старший препаратор был фон Барген, который приехал в Данциг из г. Киль вместе с проф. Шпаннер.

Служителем для подпорки трупов был немец Рейхерт из г. Данциг, ушедший в ноябре 1944 г. в немецкую армию. Таким же служителем был и немец Боркмен из г. Данциг, но где он сейчас находится я не знаю.

Вопрос: Расскажите как производилось мыловарение из человеческого жира при Анатомическом институте г. Данциг.

Ответ: Рядом с Анатомическим институтом в глубине двора летом 1943 года было построено каменное одноэтажное здание из 3-х комнат. Здание это было построено для обработки трупов, вываривания костей. Так было об'явлено официально профессором Шпаннер. Именовалась эта лаборатория как лаборатория для изготовления скелетов человеческих и сжигания мяса и ненужных костей. Но уже зимой 1943-1944 года профессор Шпаннер приказал собирать человеческий жир и не выбрасывать его. Это приказание было отдано Райхерту и Боркману.

В феврале 1944 года профессор Шпаннер дал мне рецепт приготовления мыла из человеческого жира. В этом рецепте предписывалось брать человеческий жир 5 кило, с 10 литрами воды и 500 или 1000 грамм каустической соды - все это варить 2-3 часа, затем дать остыть. Мыло всплывает вверх а остатки и вода остается на дне в ведрах. К смеси прибавлялась еще и поваренная соль пригоршня и соды. Затем добавлялась свежая вода и смесь снова варилась 2-3 часа. После остывания готовое мыло выливалось в формы.

Мыло получалось неприятного запаха. Для того, чтобы уничтожить этот неприятный запах прибавлялся бензальдегид.

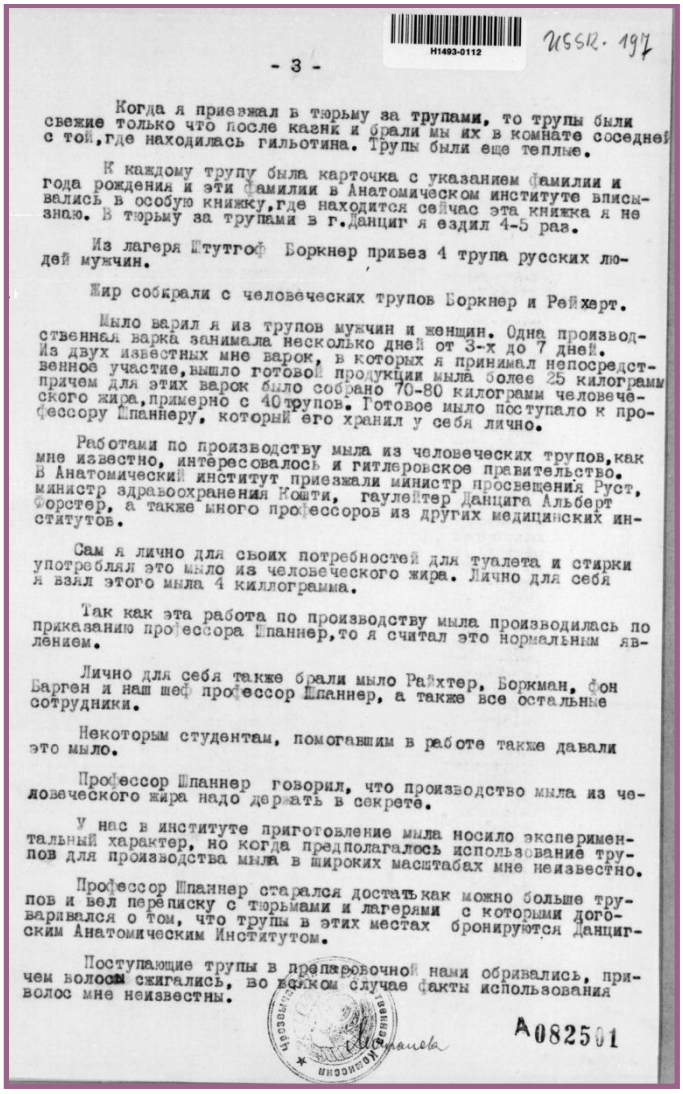
Работа по изготовлению мыла из человеческого жира началась в январе 1944 года. Непосредственным начальником фабрики мыла был старший препаратор фон Барген. Все оборудование было взято из Анатомического института.

Первая партия трупов была доставлена из Конрадштейна из психиатрической больницы, количество не помню.

Кроме того был большой запас трупов в Анатомическом институте в количестве около 400 трупов. Значительная часть трупов была обезглавленных. Обезглавленные трупы были после гильотинирования в тюрьме г. Кенигсберг, и в 1944 году гильотина была установлена в тюрьме г. Данциг. Эту гильотину я видел во дворе в одной из комнат тюрьмы и видел я ее когда ездил в тюрьму г. Данциг за трупами. Схему гильотины прилагаю.

А082500

↑ This is page 2 of the same document, there's no signature at all, just a very nice looking stamp.



USSR-197

H1493-0112

- 3 -

Когда я приезжал в тюрьму за трупами, то трупы были свежие только что после казни и брали мы их в комнате соседней с той, где находилась гильотина. Трупы были еще теплые.

К каждому трупу была карточка с указанием фамилии и года рождения и эти фамилии в Анатомическом институте вписывались в особую книжку, где находится сейчас эта книжка я не знаю. В тюрьму за трупами в г. Данциг я ездил 4-5 раз.

Из лагеря Штутгоф Боркнер привез 4 трупа русских людей мужчин.

Жир собирали с человеческих трупов Боркнер и Рейхерт.

Мыло варил я из трупов мужчин и женщин. Одна производственная варка занимала несколько дней от 3-х до 7 дней. Из двух известных мне варок, в которых я принимал непосредственное участие, вышло готовой продукции мыла более 25 килограмм причем для этих варок было собрано 70-80 килограмм человеческого жира, примерно с 40 трупов. Готовое мыло поступало к профессору Шпаннеру, который его хранил у себя лично.

Работами по производству мыла из человеческих трупов, как мне известно, интересовалось и гитлеровское правительство. В Анатомический институт приезжали министр просвещения Руст, министр здравоохранения Кошти, гаулейтер Данцига Альберт Форстер, а также много профессоров из других медицинских институтов.

Сам я лично для своих потребностей для туалета и стирки употреблял это мыло из человеческого жира. Лично для себя я взял этого мыла 4 киллограмма.

Так как эта работа по производству мыла производилась по приказанию профессора Шпаннер, то я считал это нормальным явлением.

Лично для себя также брали мыло Райхтер, Боркман, фон Барген и наш шеф профессор Шпаннер, а также все остальные сотрудники.

Некоторым студентам, помогавшим в работе также давали это мыло.

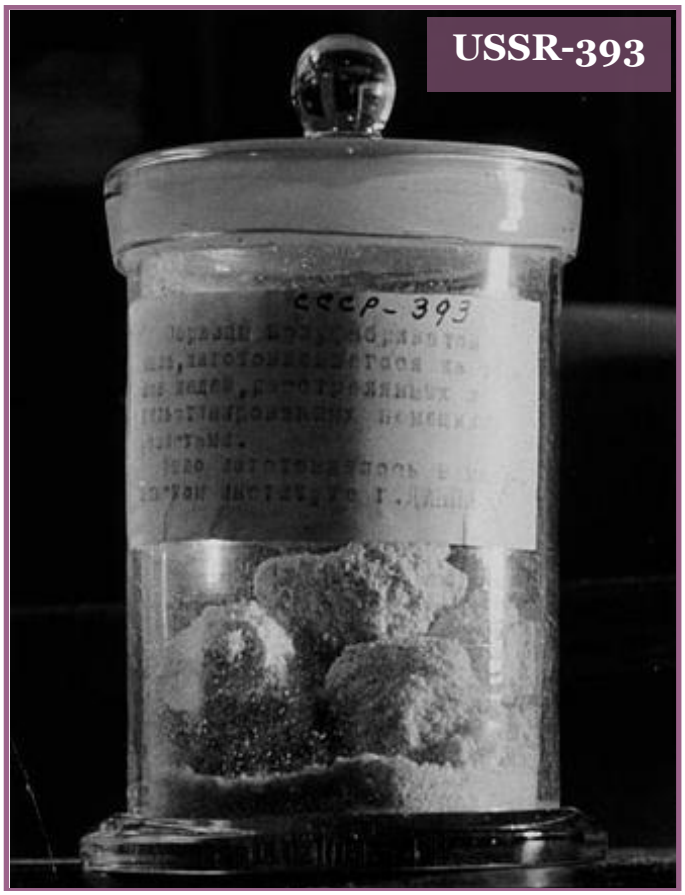
Профессор Шпаннер говорил, что производство мыла из человеческого жира надо держать в секрете.

У нас в институте приготовление мыла носило экспериментальный характер, но когда предполагалось использование трупов для производства мыла в широких масштабах мне неизвестно.

Профессор Шпаннер старался достать как можно больше трупов и вел переписку с тюрьмами и лагерями с которыми договаривался о том, что трупы в этих местах бронируются Данцигским Анатомическим Институтом.

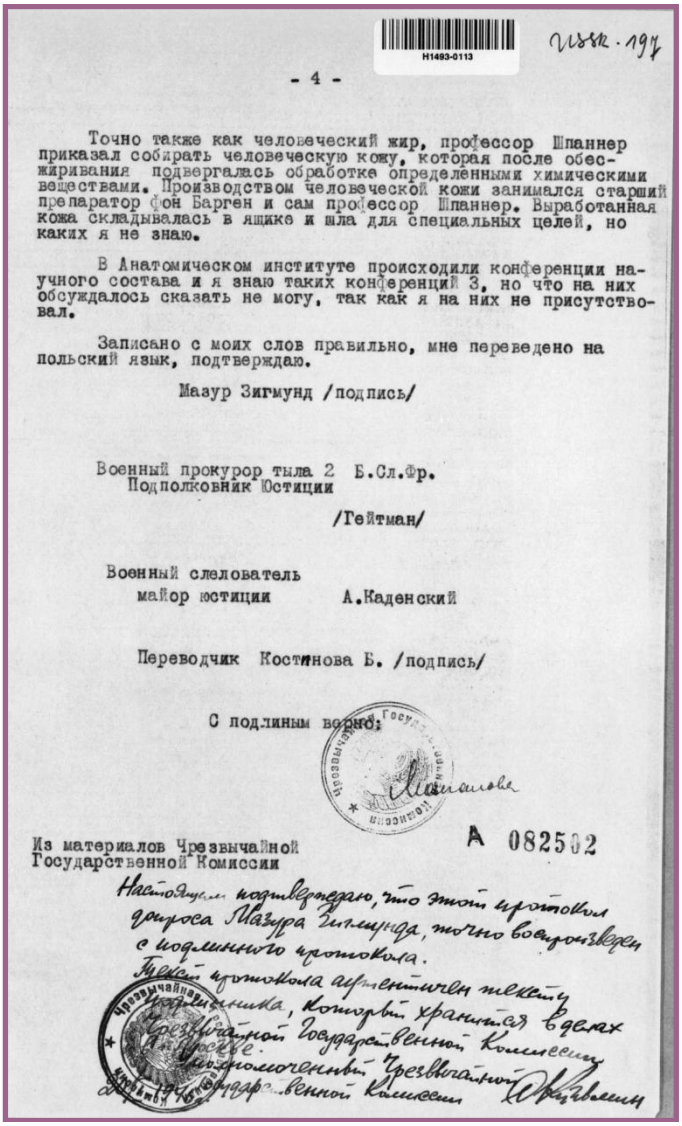
Поступающие трупы в препаровочной нами обривались, причем волосы сжигались, во всяком случае факты использования волос мне неизвестны.

А082501



← This is page 3, again, the same thing, no signature, just a stamp.

There are 2 versions of this document, one is in the National Archives, and that is a *"negative Photostat"*, which is almost absolutely illegible. This is a *"positive Photostat"* from the Peace Palace at The Hague. The negative Photostat was made from the positive Photostat and the positive Photostat -- no, excuse me, the positive is an *"original"*, in the sense that it is a retyped *"certified true copy"* in Russian, of a document which is alleged to exist in the files of the War Crimes Commission in Moscow. Unfortunately no address is given so we can write to them and ask for a photocopy of the one with the signatures on it, but I'm not certain that the signatures would prove very much anyway.



USSR-197

H1493-0113

- 4 -

Точно также как человеческий жир, профессор Шпаннер приказал собирать человеческую кожу, которая после обезжиривания подвергалась обработке определенными химическими веществами. Производством человеческой кожи занимался старший препаратор фон Барген и сам профессор Шпаннер. Выработанная кожа складывалась в ящики и шла для специальных целей, но каких я не знаю.

В Анатомическом институте происходили конференции научного состава и я знаю таких конференций 3, но что на них обсуждалось сказать не могу, так как я на них не присутствовал.

Записано с моих слов правильно, мне переведено на польский язык, подтверждаю.

Мазур Зигмунд /подпись/

Военный прокурор тыла 2 Б.Сл.Фр.
Подполковник Юстиции

/Гейтман/

Военный следователь
майор юстиции А.Каденский

Переводчик Костинова Б. /подпись/

С подлинным верно:

Из материалов Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии

А 082502

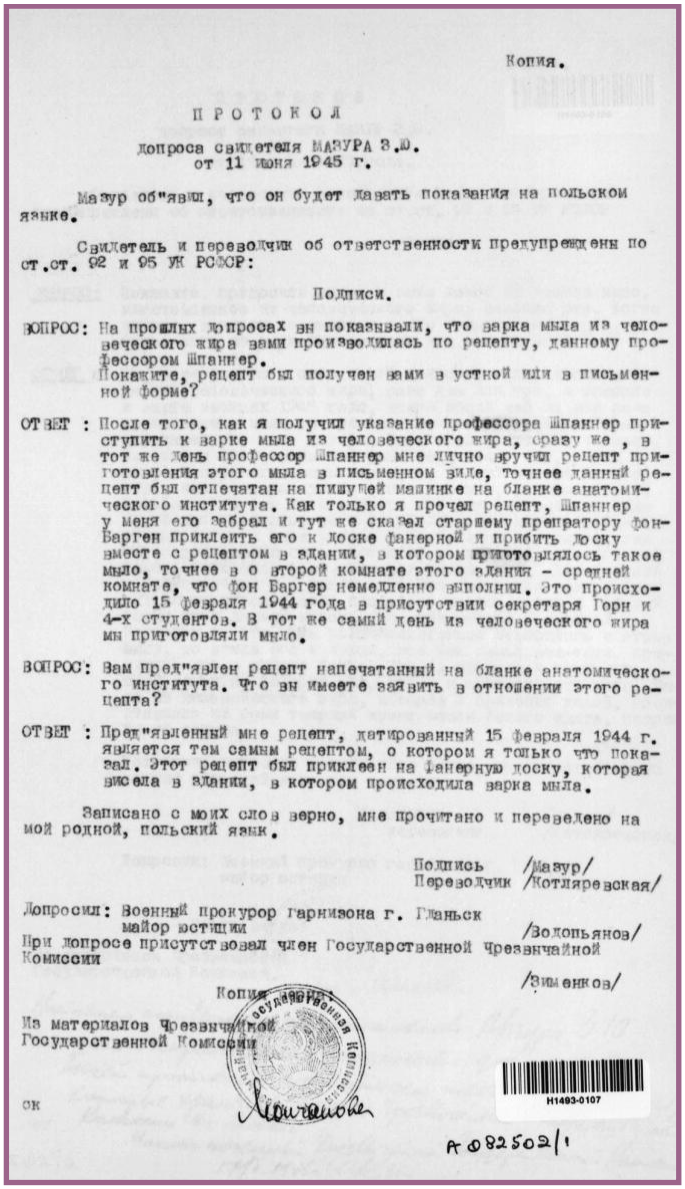
Настоящим подтверждаю, что этот протокол допроса Мазура Зигмунда, точно воспроизведен с подлинного протокола.

Текст протокола аутентичен тексту подлинника, который хранится в делах Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии в Москве.

Уполномоченный Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии

↑ This is page 4, bearing the type-written signature of Sigmund Mazur, the human soap maker, marked in yellow, and the typewritten signatures of all the various translators into Polish from Russian, as well as all the legal officers who informed him of his liability to tell the truth according to articles 95 and 96, if I recall correctly, of the Soviet Criminal Code, and then at the bottom there is, of course, the

handwritten authentification of D. Kuzmin of the Soviet War Crimes Commission.



Копия.

ПРОТОКОЛ

допроса свидетеля МАЗУРА З.Ю.
от 11 июня 1945 г.

Мазур об"явил, что он будет давать показания на польском языке.

Свидетель и переводчик об ответственности предупреждены по ст.ст. 92 и 95 УК РСФСР:

Подписи.

ВОПРОС: На прошлых допросах вы показывали, что варка мыла из человеческого жира вами производилась по рецепту, данному профессором Шпаннер.
Покажите, рецепт был получен вами в устной или в письменной форме?

ОТВЕТ : После того, как я получил указание профессора Шпаннер приступить к варке мыла из человеческого жира, сразу же , в тот же день профессор Шпаннер мне лично вручил рецепт приготовления этого мыла в письменном виде, точнее данный рецепт был отпечатан на пишущей машинке на бланке анатомического института. Как только я прочел рецепт, Шпаннер у меня его забрал и тут же сказал старшему препратору фон-Барген приклеить его к доске фанерной и прибить доску вместе с рецептом в здании, в котором приготовлялось такое мыло, точнее в о второй комнате этого здания - средней комнате, что фон Баргер немедленно выполнил. Это происходило 15 февраля 1944 года в присутствии секретаря Горн и 4-х студентов. В тот же самый день из человеческого жира мы приготовляли мыло.

ВОПРОС: Вам пред"явлен рецепт напечатанный на бланке анатомического института. Что вы имеете заявить в отношении этого рецепта?

ОТВЕТ : Пред"явленный мне рецепт, датированный 15 февраля 1944 г. является тем самым рецептом, о котором я только что показал. Этот рецепт был приклеен на фанерную доску, которая висела в здании, в котором происходила варка мыла.

Записано с моих слов верно, мне прочитано и переведено на мой родной, польский язык.

Подпись /Мазур/
Переводчик /Котляревская/

Допросил: Военный прокурор гарнизона г. Гданьск
майор юстиции /Золопьянов/
При допросе присутствовал член Государственной Чрезвычайной Комиссии
/Зименков/

Копия

Из материалов Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии

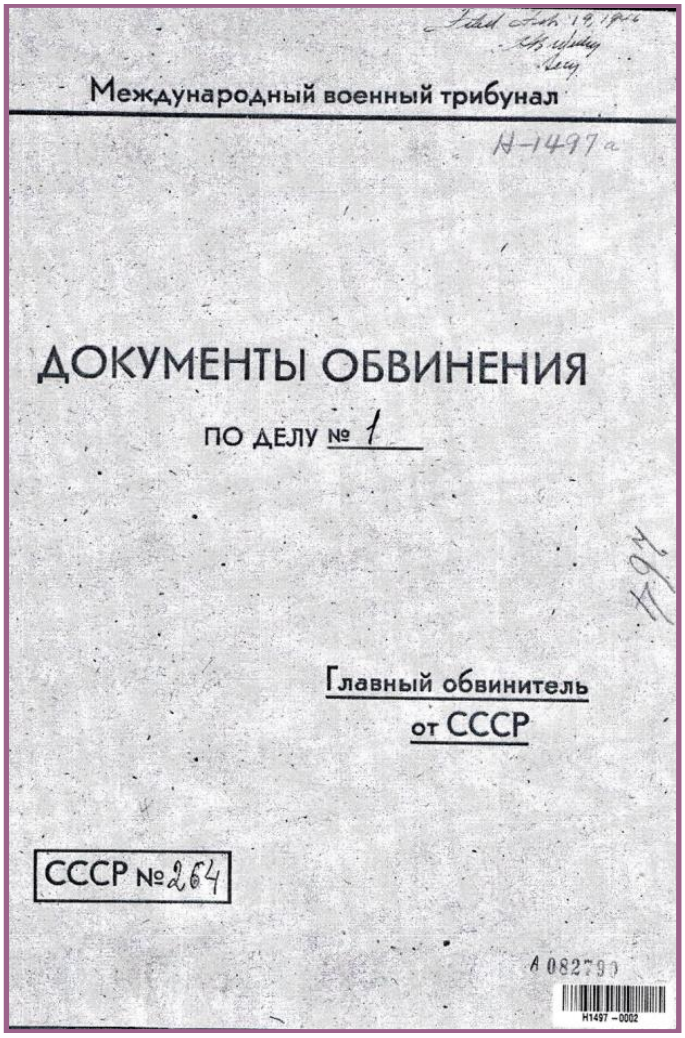
ск

H1493-0107

A 082502/1

↑ This is page 5, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that this is page 1 of another interrogation, there are 2 interrogations together in the same document. There's another very nice looking typewritten signature of human soap maker Sigmund Mazur and as usual he has signed a statement in a language he could not read certifying the correctness of his statements in that language.

These are 2 further human soap statements, Document *USSR-264* and Document *USSR-272*. A close examination of these documents will reveal that they have virtually nothing in common with the statement of Sigmund Mazur, who allegedly made the soap himself, and they also contradict each other on almost every conceivable point, from the length of the boiling time, to the colour of the soap, to when the soap-boiling apparatuses were installed, when they were installed, how the soap was made, who made it, every conceivable point is contradicted in one document to another. There are, however, a couple of agreements, there are several phrases which are almost identical in both documents. I should perhaps state that the standard procedure in war crimes trials is that the witness, the *"so-called"* witness, is interrogated in question and answer form by an interrogating officer, then later, the questions are deleted and the answers are run together by some different person entirely, and then written up as an affidavit, that is, the person who writes the affidavit is not the person making the statement, and is not the person who has conducted the interrogation. For this reason, it is common to find common phrases in different documents, nearly identical sentences or even entire paragraphs, in one document and another, examples would be documents *USSR-471*, *USSR-472* and *473*, which contain paragraphs, absolutely identical, word for word, and affidavits 4 and 5 of Blaskowitz and Halder, also 2 identical paragraphs.



Filed Feb. 19, 1946

Международный военный трибунал

H-1497a

ДОКУМЕНТЫ ОБВИНЕНИЯ

ПО ДЕЛУ № 1

Главный обвинитель
от СССР

СССР №264

A 082790

H1497 -0002

On this page, one of the human soap witnesses states, document *USSR-264* :

"Corpses arrived at an average of 7 to 8 per day. All of them had been beheaded and were naked... I did not see any corpses bearing signs of mutilation or ill-treatment with the exception of one Russian who had not been beheaded".

In the second document, Document *USSR-272*, we read:

"They arrived at an average rate of 2 to 3 per day. All of them were naked and most of them had been beheaded. I cannot remember seeing any signed of ill-treatment on the bodies with the exception of one man who was said to have been a Russian."

Now, let me do this again.

"Corpses arrived at an average of 7 to 8 per day."
"They arrived at an average of 2 to 3 per day."

"All of them had been beheaded and were naked."
"All of them were naked and most of them had been beheaded."

"I did not see any corpses bearing signs of mutilation or ill-treatment with the exception of one Russian who had not been beheaded."
"I cannot remember seeing any signs of ill-treatment on the bodies with the exception of one man who was said to have been a Russian."

Now, the rest of the same document consists almost entirely of contradictions where important points are concerned.

Document *USSR-264* says that the bodies were placed into large metal containers where they were left for approximately 4 months.
Document *USSR-272* says 3 to 4 weeks.

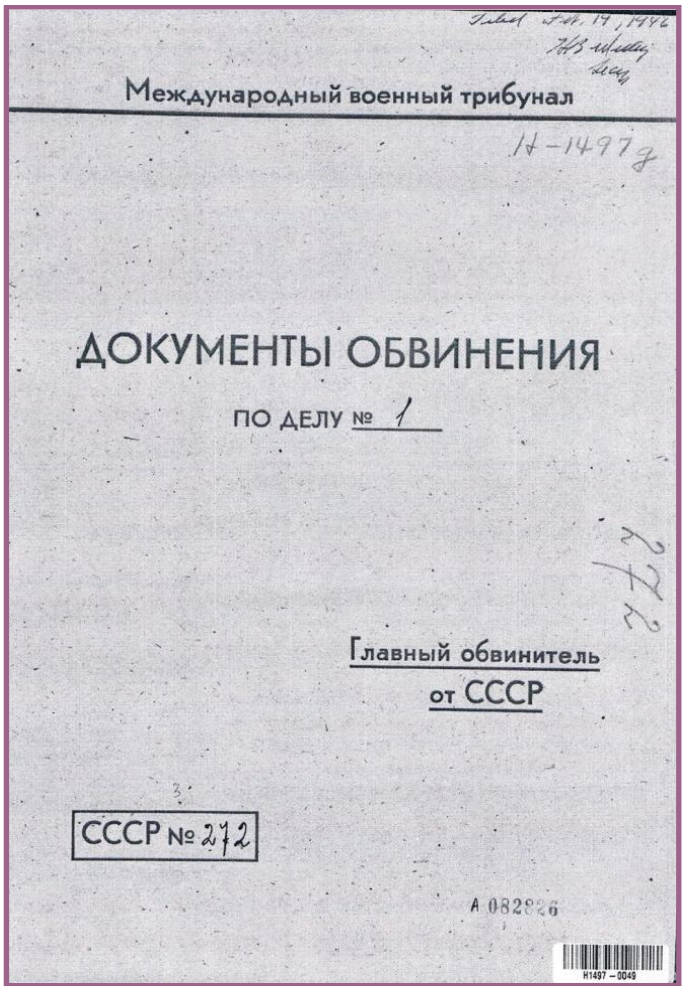
This document says that the soap-boiling machine appeared around Christmas of 1943.
The second document says March or April of 1944.

At any rate, there are a great many other contradictions concerning trays, the colour of the soap, whether it smelled, whether they put acid in it, whether acid is caustic soda, and so on and so forth, uh, here, *USSR-272* , the electrically-heated tank required 24 hours to boil the bodies down, and so on and so forth.

Now, get this, *USSR-264* :
"After that, the content of the trays was taken away and I do not know what happened to it."
"The students told me that it was being used for soap."

In the document *USSR-272* :
"They all told me that it was excellent soap for the purpose."

So it may be that both of these people are entirely sincere, both documents are apparently based upon a distortion of reality compounded by hearsay. Both of these men, John Henry Witton and William Anderson Neely, were prisoners of war who spent 5 years in Danzig and in the surrounding area doing various odd jobs for the Germans. And they spent some time in an anatomical institute. It is of course entirely logical that in an anatomical institute there would be bodies, perhaps bodies of men executed for various crimes in nearby prisons, and that these bodies would be dissected, or that the bodies would be treated chemically to prepare skeletons for teaching purposes. So far, there is nothing sinister in this.


Международный военный трибунал

ДОКУМЕНТЫ ОБВИНЕНИЯ

ПО ДЕЛУ № 1

Главный обвинитель от СССР

СССР № 272

Then, it states that these men were told by other people that the material removed from the bones was being used to make soap. Neither one of them mentions Sigmund Mazur as the person having made the soap. Witton mentions white trays, for example, William Anderson Neely doesn't mention the trays, and I will allow the reader to peruse these at his leisure as he wishes, or the viewer, perhaps I should say, because it's too complicated to go through all of the contradictions in these two documents. The best thing to do is to program them into a computer use search to find the contradictions, because there are too many of them.

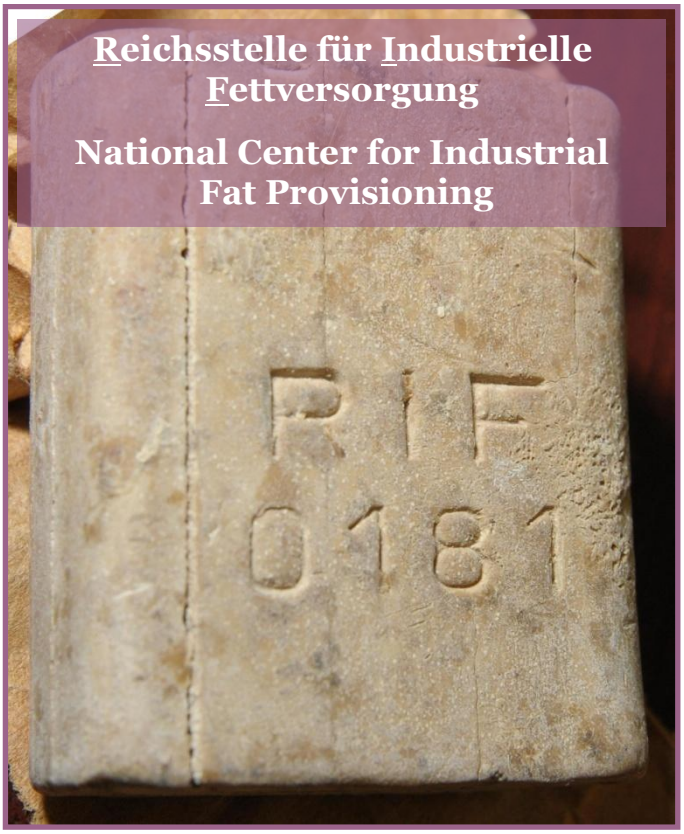
And in this document I will show you a very interesting example of an "original document" which becomes a "certified true copy". This document, Document *USSR-264*, the statement of John Henry Witton, is 2 pages long. On page 2, there is a signature, the signature of John Henry Witton. There is this phrase, which has been added later, using a different typewriter, and the paper has been inserted crookedly. It reads, "*This man's Christian name, as far as I can remember, was Caesar*".

This phrase, "*This man's Christian name, as far as I can remember, was Caesar*", has been borrowed and inserted later, from the second document, which was written 4 days later, "*A Pole whose surname I cannot remember, Christian name Caesar*". Again, another almost identical phrase.
"This man's Christian name, as far as I can remember, was Caesar",
"A Pole whose surname I cannot remember, Christian name Caesar".

The first document was dated on the 3rd of January 1946, the second was prepared on the 7th of January 1946. Also of interest here are various other remarks indicating that they were prepared with the aid of other persons after reading statements prepared by other people, for example:
"I have read Sergeant Neil's description and have nothing to add to it";
"*I have read Sergeant Neil's description and have nothing to add to it*."

There are several other similar phrases. The same sort of phrase on page 3 of the first statement, *"I have read the description contained in Bombardier Sheriff's affidavit and have nothing to add to it*." The same phrase, inserted again at the bottom, "*As far as I can remember, this man's Christian name was Caesar*", taken from this document, the second document, "*a Pole whose surname I cannot remember, Christian name Caesar*".

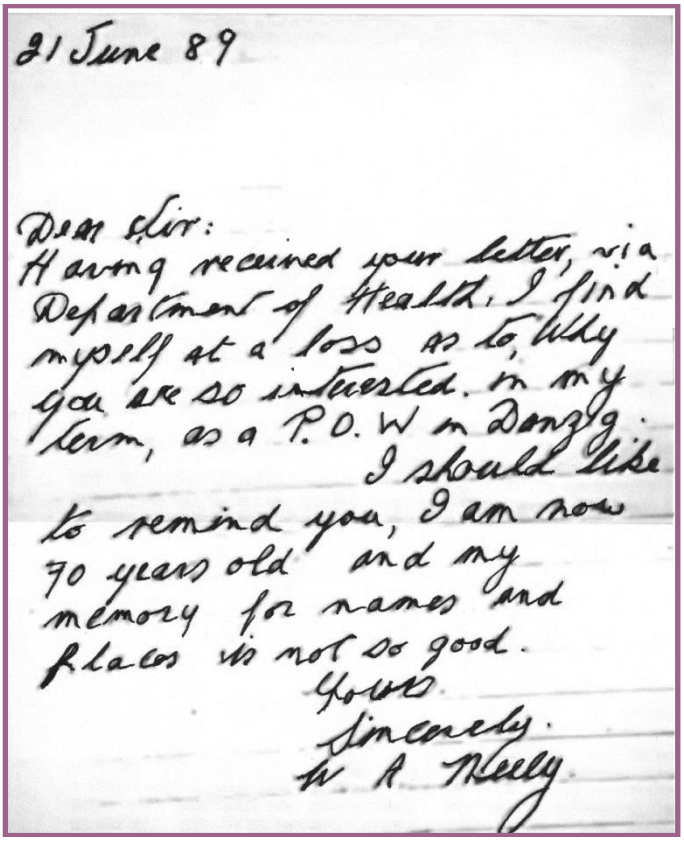
In the first document the same typewriter has been used to insert this phrase, apparently 4 days later. The signature has disappeared and has been replaced with a typewritten signature. In the Mazur statement, it was Mazur who made the soap and there is no mention of trays at all, there was a boiling process lasted 3 to 7 days. In this statement, the boiling process lasted, I forget how long, but in this statement 24 hours. Here they were soaked in a chemical bath, for 3 to 7 months, here, 3 to 4 weeks, or 2 or 3 weeks, here there are trays, here there are no trays. In the Mazur statement, they smell, but benzene or benzaldehyde is added to get rid of the smell, but the smell is still there, because the soap at the Peace Palace at The Hague still smells, you can go and look at it: it's the only thing that people go there to see. They don't go there to see the documents, they go there to smell the soap. And I was there, and spoke to the librarian, at that time Mr. Vilevine (?), this is Exhibit *USSR-393*, if I recall correctly, and he was very enthusiastic, and there was a huge brown bag, and he said, *"Oh, you want to look at the soap"*, and he says *"Oh, I got the skin, too, there's another bag with the skin in it", I said "Has it been forensically tested?"* He said *"Oh yes, oh yes"*, and I said, *"Do you have a copy of the report?"* And he immediately realized that no such thing exists. None of this evidence has ever been tested forensically at all.



What happened was that in the Nuremberg Trial transcript, in *volume VII*, 597-600, the Soviet prosecutor Colonel Pokrovsky, appeared with some white stuff, and a couple of enamel trays, and said, "*These are the trays that were made to hold human soap, see!?",* and he produced the trays. And then he produced the white stuff, and said, "*This is the human soap*", then he produced a couple of things that looked like goatskin or pigskin or something, and he said "*This is human skin. Notice how much it looks like regular skin*", and that was it.

This is a letter which I received from human soap maker, or human soap maker witness, William Anderson Neely, who the last I heard was still alive, he is Scottish and lives in Scotland, I have his address, I don't know whether he's still alive,

because he won't reply to any letters I've sent to him. I located him through the Dept. of Health, and I was extremely polite to him, in fact I flattered him a great deal. I have no animosity towards this person, and I inquired whether he would like to write an article concerning his experiences, whether he would like to supply any information about Sigmund Mazur and the technical details of the human soap making procedure. And I offered to pay him 10 cents per word plus royalties. And as I say I was very polite, never received an answer. ↓



21 June 89

Dear Sir:
Having received your letter, via Department of Health, I find myself at a loss as to why you are so interested in my term, as a P.O.W in Danzig.
I should like to remind you, I am now 70 years old and my memory for names and places is not so good.
Yours sincerely.
W. A. Neely

I contacted a British major, a very old-fashioned type, with a moustache, and the sort of person you see in the movies all the time, and this British major contacted William Anderson Neely several times, and never got an answer.

So I would be somewhat inclined to suspect that Mr Neely has his own reasons for not wishing to discuss his experiences. It may be that he does not wish to be reminded; it may be that at the Nuremberg Trial, the British went into a panic when the Soviets appeared with the Mazur statement and the soap, and decided that since accomplice testimony must be corroborated, that they would supply corroboration in the form of these two statements.

I rather suspect that Neely was approached by an officer who said, *"Hey Bill, you want to help hang a couple of Germans?"* And as I say, I think that his statement is probably correct to some extent, in that he was working in an anatomical institute in which bodies were boiled and cadavers and prepared for examination for teaching purposes and so on.

The letter from William Anderson Neely reads:

"Dear Sir,
Having received your letter via the Dept of Health, I find myself at a loss to understand why you are so interested in my experiences as a POW in Danzig.

I should like to remind you, I am now 70 years old and my memory for names and places is not so good.

Yours sincerely,
William Anderson Neely."

As I say, I have no animosity towards this person whatever, and it would not be my intention to bring him into ridicule, but the simple fact that he is a real person is nothing less than sensational. And if Mr. William Anderson Neely were to write an article consisting of nothing more than *"Mary Had a Little Lamb"*, this in itself would be nothing less than sensational.

A2 THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1990

Human fat wasn't used by Nazis, Israel's Holocaust Museum says

Reuter

JERUSALEM

Israel's Holocaust Museum, rebutting a common belief, said yesterday that the Nazis never made soap from human fat of murdered Jews during the Second World War.

"Historians have concluded that soap was not made from human fat. When so many people deny the Holocaust ever happened, why give them something to use against the truth?" said Shmuel Krakoski of the Yad Vashem Museum.

Israeli Holocaust historian Yehuda Bauer said there is no evidence Nazi Germany used corpses for soap, although it did use skin for lampshades and hair for matresses.

He said many Jews believed murdered families had been turned into soap because the Nazis themselves propagated the idea as "a sadistic tool for mental torture."

I forgot to mention that the importance of the human soap is not in its intrinsically, ridiculous quality, but rather, that it was once considered to have been *"proven fact"*, which has since disappeared, it's gone into a memory hole, and all the experts on the Holocaust pretend that the human soap was a *"rumour"*, the origins of which cannot be traced, today, yet it was *"proven"* in the judgement of the Nuremberg Trial.

THE JERUSALEM POST INTERNATIONAL EDITION

Nazis never made human-fat soap

By BILL HUTMAN

Yad Vashem, the Israel Holocaust Memorial Authority, last week upheld the recent statement by Professor Yehuda Bauer, an eminent Holocaust historian, that the Nazis never made soap from human fat.

No documentation exists to back up such allegations against the Nazis, Yad Vashem spokesman Menachem Fogel said. "That is the position Yad Vashem has always held."

Bauer, a professor at the Hebrew University and head of the International Centre for Research on anti-Semitism, said at Wizo House in Tel Aviv, "The Nazis never made soap from Jews because they did not have such technology."

Shmuel Krakoski, archives director at Yad Vashem, explained that the reason many believed, and still believe, that the Nazis made such soap was because during the war the Germans started rumours to that effect.

"What is clear is that soap was made on which the letters RIS were inscribed, and there was propaganda that this soap was made from Jews," said Krakoski. RIS supposedly stood for *Rein Idisha Seif*.

The Nazis did however use the skin and hair of humans to make various products, said Krakoski.

Bauer said that the Nazis carried out many atrocities and there was no need to add false allegations to their already dark record.

were unable to work. Still another improvement we made over Treblinka was that at Treblinka the victims almost always knew that they were to be exterminated and at Auschwitz we endeavored to fool the victims into thinking that they were to go through a delousing process. Of course, frequently they realized our true intentions and we sometimes had riots and difficulties due to that fact. Very frequently women would hide their children under their clothes, but of course when we found them we would send the children in to be exterminated."

He described the actual killing by stating:

"It took from three to fifteen minutes to kill the people in the death chamber, depending upon climatic conditions. We knew when the people were dead because their screaming stopped. We usually waited about one half-hour before we opened the doors and removed the bodies. After the bodies were removed our special commandos took off the rings and extracted the gold from the teeth of the corpses."

Beating, starvation, torture, and killing were general. The inmates were subjected to cruel experiments at Dachau in August 1942, victims were immersed in cold water until their body temperature was reduced to 28° Centigrade, when they died immediately. Other experiments included high altitude experiments in pressure chambers, experiments to determine how long human beings could survive in freezing water, experiments with poison bullets, experiments with contagious diseases, and experiments dealing with sterilization of men and women by X-rays and other methods.

Evidence was given of the treatment of the inmates before and after their extermination. There was testimony that the hair of women victims was cut off before they were killed, and shipped to Germany, there to be used in the manufacture of mattresses. The clothes, money, and valuables of the inmates were also salvaged and sent to the appropriate agencies for disposition. After the extermination the gold teeth and fillings were taken from the heads of the corpses and sent to the Reichsbank.

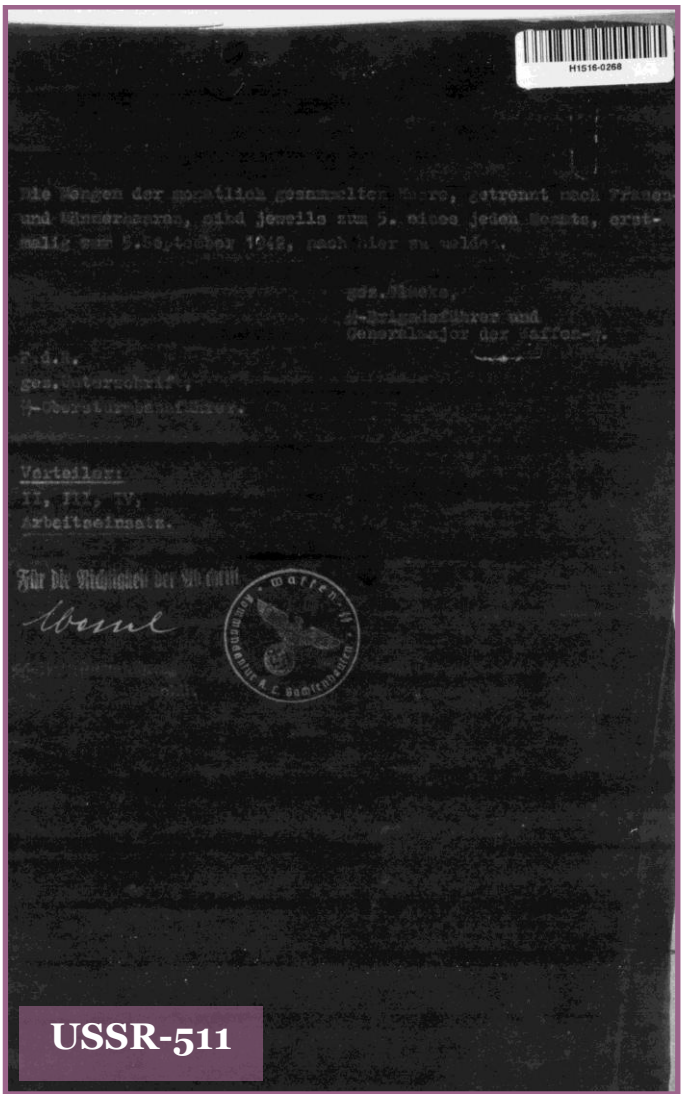
After cremation the ashes were used for fertilizer, and in some instances attempts were made to utilize the fat from the bodies of the victims in the commercial manufacture of soap. Special groups traveled through Europe to find Jews and subject them to the "final solution". German missions were sent to such satellite countries as Hungary and Bulgaria, to arrange for the shipment of Jews to extermination camps and it is known that by the end of 1944, 400,000 Jews from Hungary had been murdered at Auschwitz. Evidence has also been given of the evacuation of 110,000 Jews from part of Rumania for "liquidation". Adolf Eichmann, who had been put in charge of this program by Hitler, has estimated that the

IMT I – 252

↑ I should perhaps state that it was upheld in the judgement on the same page as gassing millions of Jews and making mattresses out of their hair, and that the source for the human mattress accusation is a single sentence of hearsay in volume VIII, page 326 if I recall correctly, so that for the human mattresses we have one sentence of hearsay, for the mattresses themselves, of course, there is nothing, there are no mattresses in the archives or a museum that we can go and look at. There are no human mattresses, no documents concerning human mattresses.

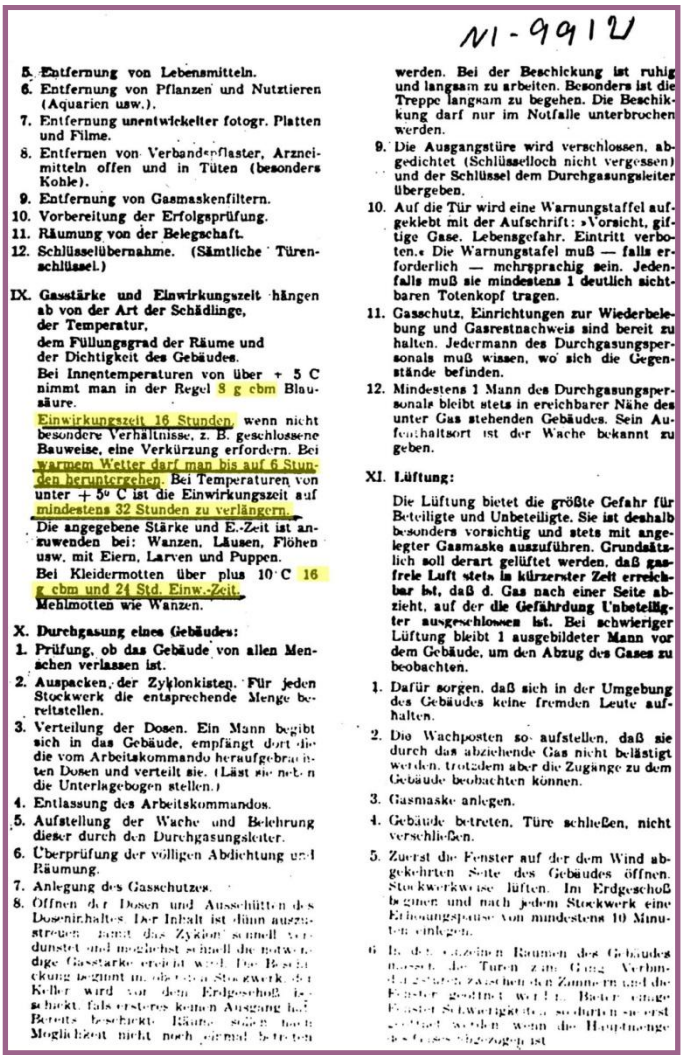
➔ There is a document about human hair socks *(USSR-511)*, but it is completely illegible, it's absolutely black, a negative Photostat, with a typewritten heading, typewritten signature, an illegible initial of an unknown person certifying it as a *"true copy"*. It is an *"original document"*, except that it's a *"copy"*, and the Russians took it back to Russia with them.

Now, when I say *"hearsay"*, I don't simply mean a sentence beginning with the words *"he said"*. If we want to be very technical about it, hearsay is an oral or written statement made outside court, which is offered to prove the truth of the matter stated. If I say, for example, my mother says that God talks to her, this is not hearsay, unless I offer it to prove that God talks to my mother. Now, in a real trial, hearsay achieves no dignity by being written down, but affidavits of the kind produced in war crimes trials, in most proceedings, certainly criminal proceedings, as prosecution evidence, would be considered hearsay. They violate a number of standard rules of procedure, the rule against asking leading questions, the rule against prior consistent statements, the right to confront and cross-examine one's accuser, and of course the hearsay rule itself. I should say that there are exceptions to the hearsay rule.



For example, properly prepared business records. Business records prepared in the ordinary course of business by a person whose duty it is to prepare such records are admissible as an exception to the hearsay rule. They cannot go into your office and find any kind of carbon copy prepared by an unknown person, and introduce it into evidence against you. Properly authenticated hospital records are another exception to the hearsay rule. Records which contain hearsay, such as *"The patient stated that she had been raped"*, must have the hearsay cut

out of the document before the document is introduced.



NI-9912

5. Entfernung von Lebensmitteln.
6. Entfernung von Pflanzen und Nutztieren (Aquarien usw.).
7. Entfernung unentwickelter fotogr. Platten und Filme.
8. Entfernen von Verbandspflaster, Arzneimitteln offen und in Tüten (besonders Kohle).
9. Entfernung von Gasmaskenfiltern.
10. Vorbereitung der Erfolgsprüfung.
11. Räumung von der Belegschaft.
12. Schlüsselübernahme. (Sämtliche Türenschlüssel.)

IX. Gasstärke und Einwirkungszeit hängen ab von der Art der Schädlinge, der Temperatur, dem Füllungsgrad der Räume und der Dichtigkeit des Gebäudes.

Bei Innentemperaturen von über + 5 C nimmt man in der Regel 8 g cbm Blausäure.

Einwirkungszeit 16 Stunden, wenn nicht besondere Verhältnisse, z. B. geschlossene Bauweise, eine Verkürzung erfordern. Bei warmem Wetter darf man bis auf 6 Stunden heruntergehen. Bei Temperaturen von unter + 5° C ist die Einwirkungszeit auf mindestens 32 Stunden zu verlängern.

Die angegebene Stärke und E.-Zeit ist anzuwenden bei: Wanzen, Läusen, Flöhen usw. mit Eiern, Larven und Puppen.

Bei Kleidermotten über plus 10 C 16 g cbm und 24 Std. Einw.-Zeit.

Mehlmotten wie Wanzen.

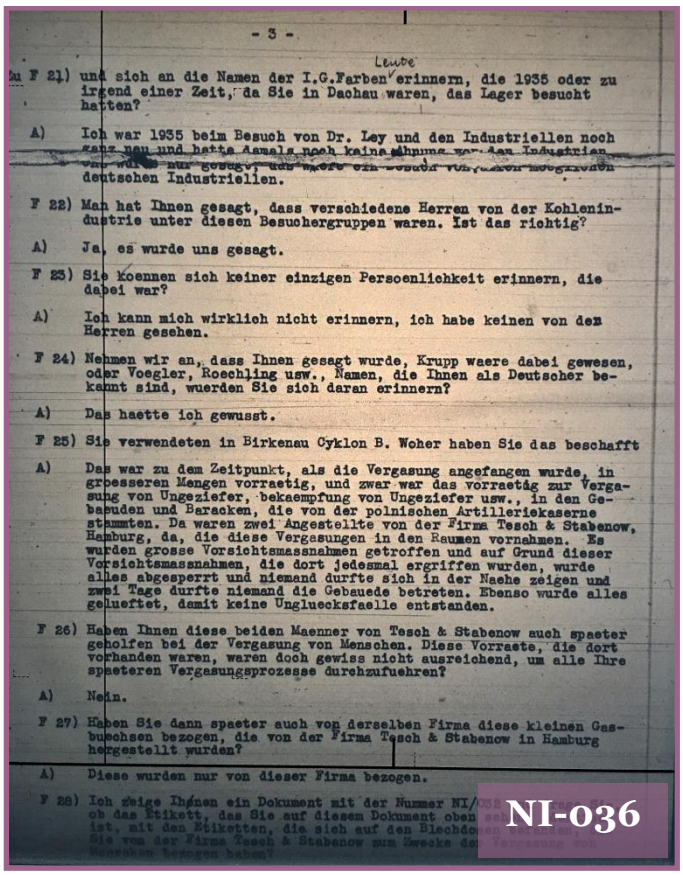
X. Durchgasung eines Gebäudes:

1. Prüfung, ob das Gebäude von allen Menschen verlassen ist.
2. Auspacken der Zyklonkisten. Für jeden Stockwerk die entsprechende Menge bereitstellen.
3. Verteilung der Dosen. Ein Mann begibt sich in das Gebäude, empfängt dort die die vom Arbeitskommando heraufgebrachten Dosen und verteilt sie. (Läßt sie neben die Unterlagebogen stellen.)
4. Entlassung des Arbeitskommandos.
5. Aufstellung der Wache und Belehrung dieser durch den Durchgasungsleiter.
6. Überprüfung der völligen Abdichtung und Räumung.
7. Anlegung des Gasschutzes.
8. Öffnen der Dosen und Ausschütten des Doseninhaltes. Der Inhalt ist dünn auszustreuen, damit das Zyklon schnell verdunstet und möglichst schnell die notwendige Gasstärke erreicht wird. Die Besetzung beginnt im oberen Stockwerk, der Keller wird von dem Erdgeschoß besetzt, falls ersteres keinen Ausgang hat. Bereits besetzte Räume sollen nach Möglichkeit nicht noch einmal betreten werden. Bei der Beschickung ist ruhig und langsam zu arbeiten. Besonders ist die Treppe langsam zu begehen. Die Beschikkung darf nur im Notfalle unterbrochen werden.
9. Die Ausgangstüre wird verschlossen, abgedichtet (Schlüsselloch nicht vergessen) und der Schlüssel dem Durchgasungsleiter übergeben.
10. Auf die Tür wird eine Warnungstaffel aufgeklebt mit der Aufschrift: »Vorsicht, giftige Gase. Lebensgefahr. Eintritt verboten.« Die Warnungstafel muß — falls erforderlich — mehrsprachig sein. Jedenfalls muß sie mindestens 1 deutlich sichtbaren Totenkopf tragen.
11. Gasschutz, Einrichtungen zur Wiederbelebung und Gasrestnachweis sind bereit zu halten. Jedermann des Durchgasungspersonals muß wissen, wo sich die Gegenstände befinden.
12. Mindestens 1 Mann des Durchgasungspersonals bleibt stets in erreichbarer Nähe des unter Gas stehenden Gebäudes. Sein Aufenthaltsort ist der Wache bekannt zu geben.

XI. Lüftung:

Die Lüftung bietet die größte Gefahr für Beteiligte und Unbeteiligte. Sie ist deshalb besonders vorsichtig und stets mit angelegter Gasmaske auszuführen. Grundsätzlich soll derart gelüftet werden, daß gasfreie Luft stets in kürzester Zeit erreichbar ist, daß d. Gas nach einer Seite abzieht, auf der die Gefährdung Unbeteiligter ausgeschlossen ist. Bei schwieriger Lüftung bleibt 1 ausgebildeter Mann vor dem Gebäude, um den Abzug des Gases zu beobachten.

1. Dafür sorgen, daß sich in der Umgebung des Gebäudes keine fremden Leute aufhalten.
2. Die Wachposten so aufstellen, daß sie durch das abziehende Gas nicht belästigt werden, trotzdem aber die Zugänge zu dem Gebäude beobachten können.
3. Gasmaske anlegen.
4. Gebäude betreten. Türe schließen, nicht verschließen.
5. Zuerst die Fenster auf der dem Wind abgekehrten Seite des Gebäudes öffnen. Stockwerkweise lüften. Im Erdgeschoß beginnen und nach jedem Stockwerk eine Erholungspause von mindestens 10 Minuten einlegen.
6. In den einzelnen Räumen des Gebäudes müssen die Türen zum Gang, Verbindungstüren zwischen den Zimmern und die Fenster geöffnet werden. Bei einigen Fenstern Schwierigkeiten, sie dürfen erst geöffnet werden, wenn die Hauptmenge des Gases abgezogen ist.



- 3 -

F 21) und sich an die Namen der I.G.Farben Leute erinnern, die 1935 oder zu irgend einer Zeit, da Sie in Dachau waren, das Lager besucht hatten?

A) Ich war 1935 beim Besuch von Dr. Ley und den Industriellen noch ganz neu und hatte damals noch keine Ahnung von den Industrie[illegible] wurde nur gesagt, das waere ein Besuch [illegible] deutschen Industriellen.

F 22) Man hat Ihnen gesagt, dass verschiedene Herren von der Kohlenindustrie unter diesen Besuchergruppen waren. Ist das richtig?

A) Ja, es wurde uns gesagt.

F 23) Sie koennen sich keiner einzigen Persoenlichkeit erinnern, die dabei war?

A) Ich kann mich wirklich nicht erinnern, ich habe keinen von den Herren gesehen.

F 24) Nehmen wir an, dass Ihnen gesagt wurde, Krupp waere dabei gewesen, oder Voegler, Roechling usw., Namen, die Ihnen als Deutscher bekannt sind, wuerden Sie sich daran erinnern?

A) Das haette ich gewusst.

F 25) Sie verwendeten in Birkenau Cyklon B. Woher haben Sie das beschafft

A) Das war zu dem Zeitpunkt, als die Vergasung angefangen wurde, in groesseren Mengen vorraetig, und zwar war das vorraetig zur Vergasung von Ungeziefer, bekaempfung von Ungeziefer usw., in den Gebaeuden und Baracken, die von der polnischen Artilleriekaserne stammten. Da waren zwei Angestellte von der Firma Tesch & Stabenow, Hamburg, da, die diese Vergasungen in den Raumen vornahmen. Es wurden grosse Vorsichtsmassnahmen getroffen und auf Grund dieser Vorsichtsmassnahmen, die dort jedesmal ergriffen wurden, wurde alles abgesperrt und niemand durfte sich in der Naehe zeigen und zwei Tage durfte niemand die Gebaeude betreten. Ebenso wurde alles gelueftet, damit keine Ungluecksfaelle entstanden.

F 26) Haben Ihnen diese beiden Maenner von Tesch & Stabenow auch spaeter geholfen bei der Vergasung von Menschen. Diese Vorraete, die dort vorhanden waren, waren doch gewiss nicht ausreichend, um alle Ihre spaeteren Vergasungsprozesse durchzufuehren?

A) Nein.

F 27) Haben Sie dann spaeter auch von derselben Firma diese kleinen Gasbuechsen bezogen, die von der Firma Tesch & Stabenow in Hamburg hergestellt wurden?

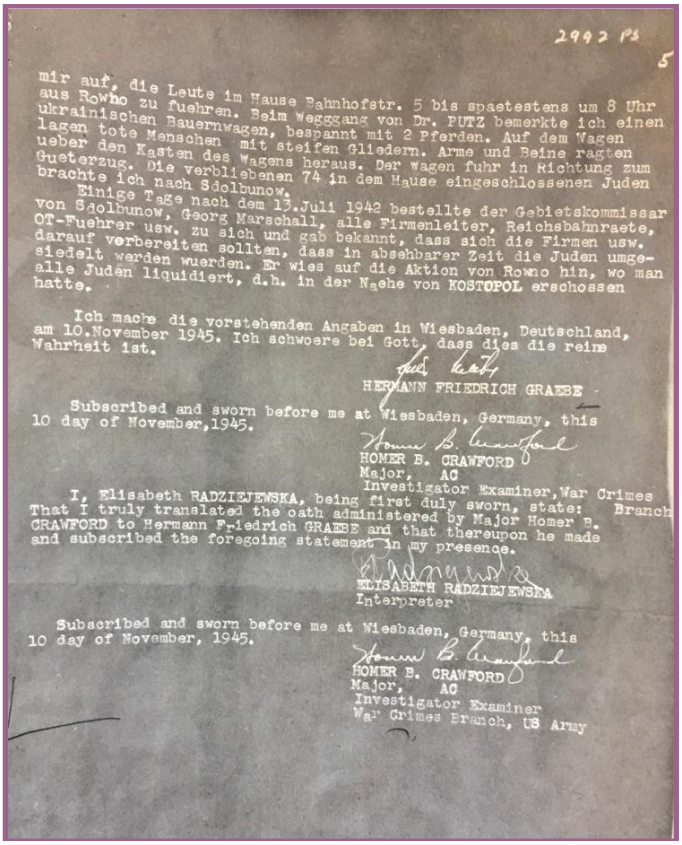
A) Diese wurden nur von dieser Firma bezogen.

F 28) Ich zeige Ihnen ein Dokument mit der Nummer NI/036 [illegible] ob das Etikett, das Sie auf diesem Dokument oben [illegible] ist, mit den Etiketten, die sich auf den Blechdosen [illegible] Sie von der Firma Tesch & Stabenow zum Zwecke der Vergasung von Menschen bezogen haben?

NI-036

This is a page from a document which has been staring everyone in the face for 40 years. And it is page 3 of the directions for the use of Zyklon *(NI-9912)*. With Zyklon, the Germans are alleged to have killed millions of Jews, however, in perusing the directions for the use of this product, we discover that it requires 16 hours to kill insects, using 8 to 10 grams per cubic metre, I might say that under certain conditions, such as an enclosed space, in which case 6 hours would suffice. To kill moths would require 16 grams per cubic metre for 24 hours.

This is simply one page from another confession *(NI-036)*, actually, an interrogation, of Rudolf Höss, the supposed mass gasser of millions of Jews at Auschwitz-Birkenau. This is an interrogation which was never turned into an affidavit. You will notice that in answer to question 25 he states, *"Nobody was allowed to approach, and for 2 days nobody was allowed to enter the building. In the same way, everything was ventilated to prevent casualties"*. He was discussing the use of Zyklon against vermin in buildings and barracks.



2992 PS

5

mir auf, die Leute im Hause Bahnhofstr. 5 bis spaetestens um 8 Uhr aus Rowno zu fuehren. Beim Weggang von Dr. PUTZ bemerkte ich einen ukrainischen Bauernwagen, bespannt mit 2 Pferden. Auf dem Wagen lagen tote Menschen mit steifen Gliedern. Arme und Beine ragten ueber den Kasten des Wagens heraus. Der Wagen fuhr in Richtung zum Gueterzug. Die verbliebenen 74 in dem Hause eingeschlossenen Juden brachte ich nach Sdolbunow.

Einige Tage nach dem 13.Juli 1942 bestellte der Gebietskommissar von Sdolbunow, Georg Marschall, alle Firmenleiter, Reichsbahnraete, OT-Fuehrer usw. zu sich und gab bekannt, dass sich die Firmen usw. darauf vorbereiten sollten, dass in absehbarer Zeit die Juden umgesiedelt werden wuerden. Er wies auf die Aktion von Rowno hin, wo man alle Juden liquidiert, d.h. in der Naehe von KOSTOPOL erschossen hatte.

Ich mache die vorstehenden Angaben in Wiesbaden, Deutschland, am 10.November 1945. Ich schwoere bei Gott, dass dies die reine Wahrheit ist.

HERMANN FRIEDRICH GRAEBE

Subscribed and sworn before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, this 10 day of November,1945.

HOMER B. CRAWFORD
Major, AC
Investigator Examiner,War Crimes Branch

I, Elisabeth RADZIEJEWSKA, being first duly sworn, state: That I truly translated the oath administered by Major Homer B. CRAWFORD to Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement in my presence.

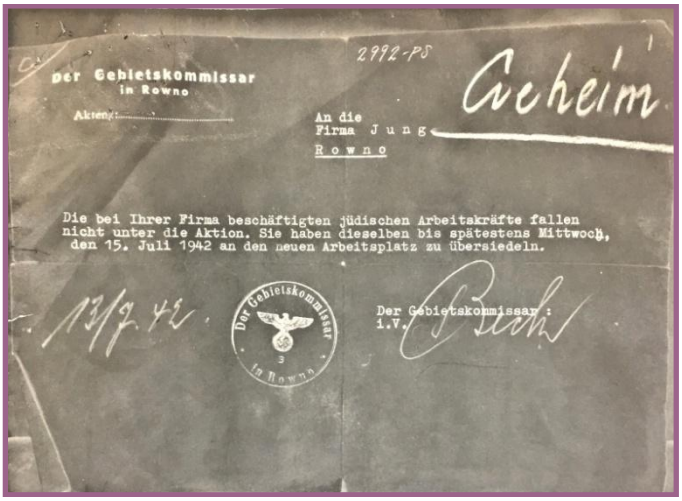
ELISABETH RADZIEJEWSKA
Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, this 10 day of November, 1945.

HOMER B. CRAWFORD
Major, AC
Investigator Examiner
War Crimes Branch, US Army

This is quite a well-known affidavit, document *2992-PS*,. Obviously, the person who signed it appears as a signature on a piece of paper, but we are unusually lucky in this case, there is actually a signature. Where the document is, is a mystery to me. The National Archives claim to have the original document, but this is what they sent me: a photocopy of a negative Photostat. As far as I can determine, there is no proof whatsoever that this person ever existed. I think it is very probable that

he did exist, but there is no proof of it. Absolutely no data are given which would enable you to trace this person, in the manner in which I traced William Anderson Neely, for example. We have simply a name on a piece of paper. This person as supposed to be working for the American army in Frankfurt but he was not produced as a witness to testify in person, they produced this piece of paper. There are 3 signatures on it, there is the signature of Fried Gräbe, who was supposedly a witness to a mass murder in Poland, there is a signature of Elizabeth Radzijewska, who translated it from German into English in front of a commanding officer, Homer B Crawford, who, we may safely say, understood no German, and this is taken as proof of the truth of the matter stated. Without any cross-examination, without any verification that the witness ever even existed.



2992-PS

Der Gebietskommissar
in Rowno

Aktenz.:

Geheim

An die
Firma Jung
Rowno

Die bei Ihrer Firma beschäftigten jüdischen Arbeitskräfte fallen nicht unter die Aktion. Sie haben dieselben bis spätestens Mittwoch, den 15. Juli 1942 an den neuen Arbeitsplatz zu übersiedeln.

13/7.42.

Der Gebietskommissar
in Rowno

Der Gebietskommissar
i.V.

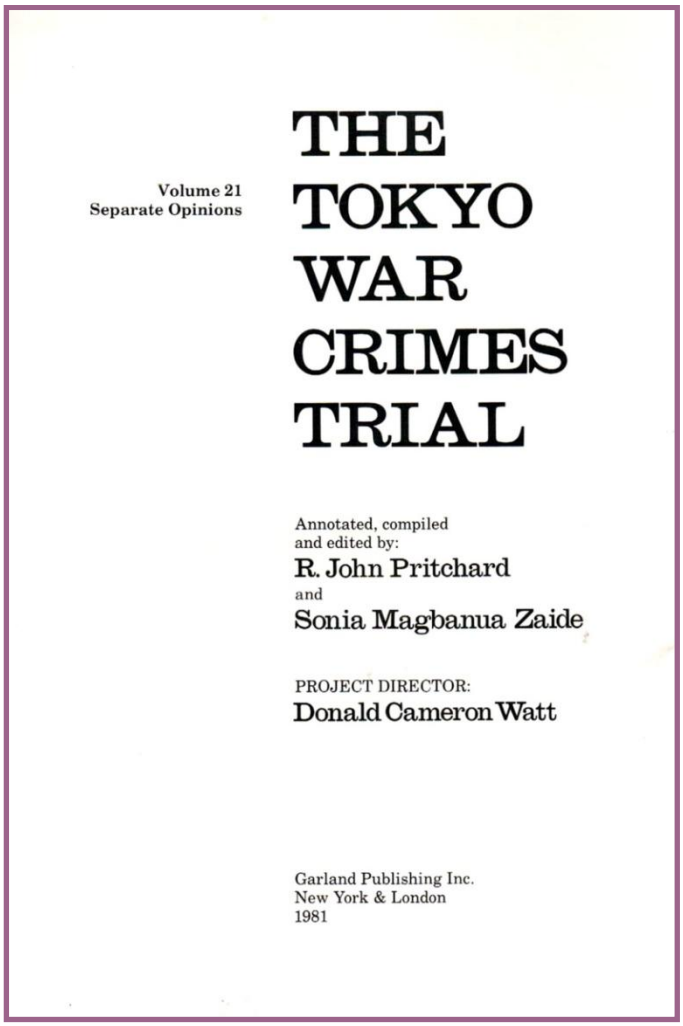
↑ And, with it, there's another very nice looking little document, this is the document which accompanies Gräbe's affidavit. This is supposedly a document given to Gräbe permitting him to move his Jews, the Jews working for his company, somewhere else, so they wouldn't be killed. And this is supposed to prove that the underlying massacre actually occurred. It is supposed to be an *"original document"* but of course, it is a negative photostat. Now. What does this document say? It says that the Jews working for your firm do not fall under the *"Aktion"*, and that they are supposed to leave the area at a certain time. Now, the question is: what does *"Aktion"* mean? It could mean, for example, moving them to some other workplace: they don't have to move to that workplace, they can move to the workplace that you choose for them. *"Aktion"* can mean anything. This is, inevitably, always, translated as *"pogrom"*. It is always assumed to prove that a massacre took place. And the curious thing about this is that according to the story told in the affidavit, there was a massacre of thousands and thousands of Jews, and Gräbe's officer tells him that it's very secret, but, gave him a document which supposedly proves that a mass murder had taken place; Gräbe then saved it for 3 years and gave it to the Americans. This is something which happens very frequently in Holocaust stories: there is something that is so secret that everyone has to be ordered in writing to keep quiet about it.

The question arises, without this document, does the affidavit prove anything, without the affidavit, does the document prove anything, without the document -- well, where is the document? Where's the witness? It is a universal presumption of law that if a witness with knowledge of a matter is not called by the party in whose interests it would be to call him, that his testimony if he had been called, would have been unfavourable to the person calling him. Which is to say, that if Gräbe appeared in court, he would have probably made a fool of himself, which frequently happens, and there are many cases which I could detail of people who had signed affidavits which may or may not sound plausible in themselves and who then appeared and contradicted one sentence after another, or repudiated them partially or entirely, or absolutely could not halfway remember what was supposed to be in them.

This is the title page of one of the 102 witnesses who appeared before the Nuremberg Commission, or the Tribunal Commission, as it is called, and the transcript runs to many thousands of pages, along with the 312,022 defence affidavits. This does not appear in the Nuremberg Trial transcript, and, as I said before, I do not presently know where one could obtain the entire text of it. There must be a mimeographed bound transcript of it somewhere, but I believe if one wanted to begin to attempt to determine what really happened, that this would be one of the places to start. It seems virtually certain that no one has read this transcript. This concerns extensive testimony about every question, resettlement, Gestapo, concentration camps, everything, all of the criminal organisations, S.A., S.S., Gestapo, Cabinet, Political Leaders, everything, all of these leaders appeared before the Commission, and the Commission transcript looks like this, but does not appear in the Nuremberg Trial transcript, and the National Archives in Washington do not have it. And the Peace Palace at The Hague are not in a position to provide photocopies of this material.

This is simply another page from the same transcript. The rough copies and retyped clean copies are stapled on brittle paper, the staples are very rusty, they are in manila folders, covered with dust, there is a rather crude little card catalogue by means of which one can locate the testimony of certain witnesses, some of the witnesses are missing, and The Hague do not have the facilities to photocopy the entire transcript, which runs to many, many thousands of pages. They can provide a few photocopies, half a dozen or a dozen, but every

time they photocopy them, of course, the paper begins to fall apart.


Volume 21
Separate Opinions

THE TOKYO WAR CRIMES TRIAL

Annotated, compiled and edited by:
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and
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Donald Cameron Watt

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The Tokyo Judgement from the University Press of Amsterdam. This is part of the Dissentient Judgement of Justice Pal of India. It was Pal's contention that each and every one of the defendants should have been acquitted of each and every accusation against him. He based his opinion on questions of fact and questions of law, international law and criminal law. The opinion is 700 pages long, and he criticises the reliance upon oral and written hearsay, and at one point calls the prosecution evidence *"mostly worthless"*. He discusses the role of propaganda in the American Civil War and in World War I, and states that "*some suspicion of distortion and exaggeration cannot be avoided*".

Here, for example *(p.1060)*:

"In appraising the value of any contemporary press report or the like, we must not forget the part propaganda is designed to play in wartime. As I have noticed already, a sort of vile competition is carried on in exerting the imagination as a means of infuriating the enemy, heating the blood of the stay-at-homes on one's own side and filling the neutrals with loathing and horror. I have given above some war atrocity stories. I might also mention the story given out during the First World War about the use of dead bodies by the Germans. The story will remain recorded in history as the classic lie of war propaganda."

The story was that the Germans were using bodies to manufacture pig-food, somewhat foreshadowing the human soap lie.

"*The story will remain recorded in history as the classic lie of war propaganda.*

"Mr. A. J. Cuming, the then political editor of the News Chronicle, an influential and widely circulated daily newspaper of England, in his book entitled The Press published in 1936, exposed the lie of this piece of propaganda and narrated how it was utilized.

He said;

'In Parliament, on April 30th, the late Mr. Ronald McNeil asked whether the Prime Minister would take steps to make known as widely as possible in Egypt, India and the East generally the fact that Germans were boiling down their dead soldiers into food for swine". "When Mr. John Dillon intervened to ask whether the Government had any solid ground for believing it, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of the Press, no, Minister of Blockade, replied that he had no information beyond the extracts that had appeared in the Press, but 'in view of other actions taken by the German military authorities there is nothing incredible in the present charge against them'.

"He added:

'His Majesty's Government has allowed the circulation of the facts as they appeared through the usual channels.' "The incident has now nearly slipped out of the public memory. The British authorities tried to forget it as soon as it had done its dirty work. But it is still dimly believed in as a fact by many persons who read no denials in the British Press and, like Lord Robert Cecil, saw 'nothing incredible' in the charge made in responsible papers whose bona fides they so artlessly trusted.'

"Mr. John Basset Moore, formerly a Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, writing in 1933 says:

'There are, I believe, a few persons who realize the extent to which propaganda has been used in connection with international relations.

Only this year a leading English periodical has said:

'During the war the astonishingly efficient British propaganda service convinced the Americans of some of the most bizarre fairy tales that have ever been devised. To this day, most of the population has not recovered from the alleged information which it then swallowed whole.'

"We cannot ignore the fact that the nations of the present-day civilized world do not always show much scruple in adopting a different standard of conduct in their behaviour in connection with what they consider to be their national cause from what they follow in their private life. They feel no scruples in devising 'bizarre fairy tales', and spare no pains in making people 'swallow the same whole'.

"To add to this, since the First World War, there has been such a demand for the trial and conviction of defeated warlords, that a sort of unconscious process, uh, processes, were going on in the mind of everyone who devoted his interest and energies to get these persons convicted. These processes in most cases remain unobserved by the conscious part of the personality and are influenced only indirectly and remotely by it. The result might be a partial distortion of reality. There would always be some eagerness to accept as real anything that lies in the direction of the unconscious wishes."

The documents you have just seen are not the same documents which may be found in my book, ***Made in Russia: The Holocaust***.

Made in Russia: The Holocaust duplicates almost none of the documents I've just shown you, so there are over 400 pages of even more absurd and ridiculous nonsense for your to discover.

The conclusion I have reached, the main point of this book, may be found on the top line of **page 78**. My conclusion is the following: that what is astonishing about the Holocaust is not that it is false -- we might even expect that -- but that it is ridiculous. It is endlessly, impossibly ridiculous. I have never read anything so absurd.

Ten years ago, I believed it was a lie, but I believed it was an intelligent lie. Today I know better. Live and learn. I have never read anything so absurd.

A stumbling block for Revisionists, just as it was for the post-war German defendants, is the seeming wealth of documents and testimony assembled by Allied prosecutors for the Nuremberg Trials. The more than sixty volumes of trial materials which appeared in the wake of the "Trial of the Major War Criminals" and twelve subsequent trials before the (American) Nuremberg Military Tribunal have for many years supplied a massive compilation of apparently damning evidence against Germany's National Socialist regime.

Most Exterminationists, academic and lay, believe that Germany's "aggression" in beginning the war, and the numerous atrocities and war crimes laid to the German account, above all the alleged Holocaust of European Jewry, are amply documented in the so-called "Nuremberg record".

To date no Revisionist, Holocaust or otherwise, has mounted an assault on the Nuremberg "evidence" equal in intensity to that undertaken by Carlos W. Porter in *Made in Russia: The Holocaust*. Porter's technique is to confront the documents directly, by reproducing page after page from the 42-volume *Trial of the Major War Criminals (the Blue Series)*.

Porter's tactic is audacious and provocative: he gives Allied prosecutors and their witnesses the floor and lets them strut their stuff for a good seventy-seven pages before deigning to answer their charges at any length.

The catch is that most of the charges are so bizarre that Exterminationists have long since quietly let them lapse. Porter will have none of this, however: a stern Ghost of Holohoaxery Past, he puts the Nuremberg trials on trial by forcing the reader to confront the sort of tripe with which American, Soviet, British, and American prosecutors burdened the Germans and their leaders.

Carlos W. Porter
http://www.cwporter.com/

***Cover*: Concentration camp inmates at Ebensee, Mauthausen, on May 6, 1945 (detail).**

Настоящий пропуск в Палату Юстиции предъявляется при входе и выходе.

Ce laissez passer pour le Palais de Justice doit être présenté à l'entreé et à la sortie.

Dieser Ausweis berechtigt den umseitig aufgeführten Inhaber zum Betreten des Justizpalasts. Er muß beim Betreten und Verlassen vorgezeigt werden.

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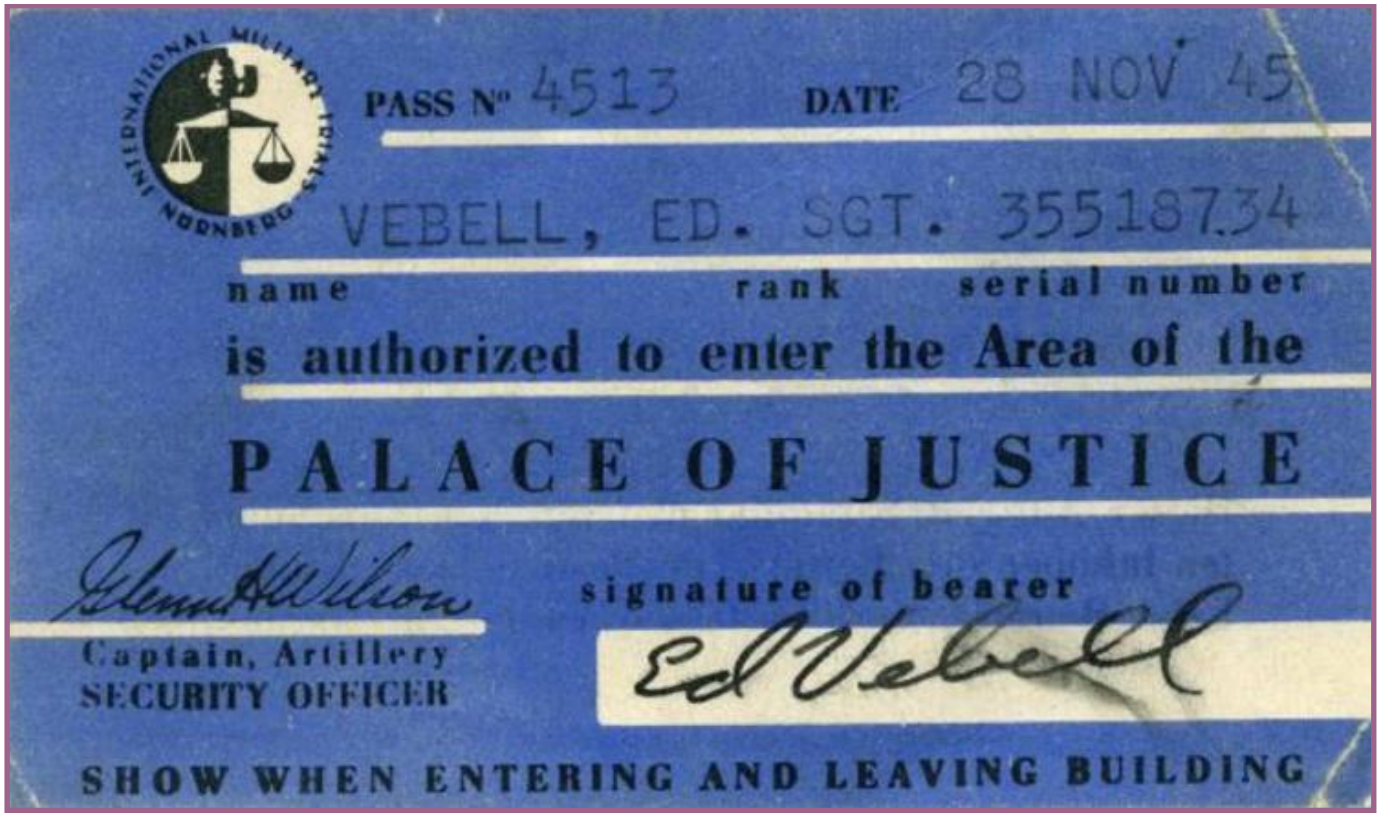

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIALS NURNBERG

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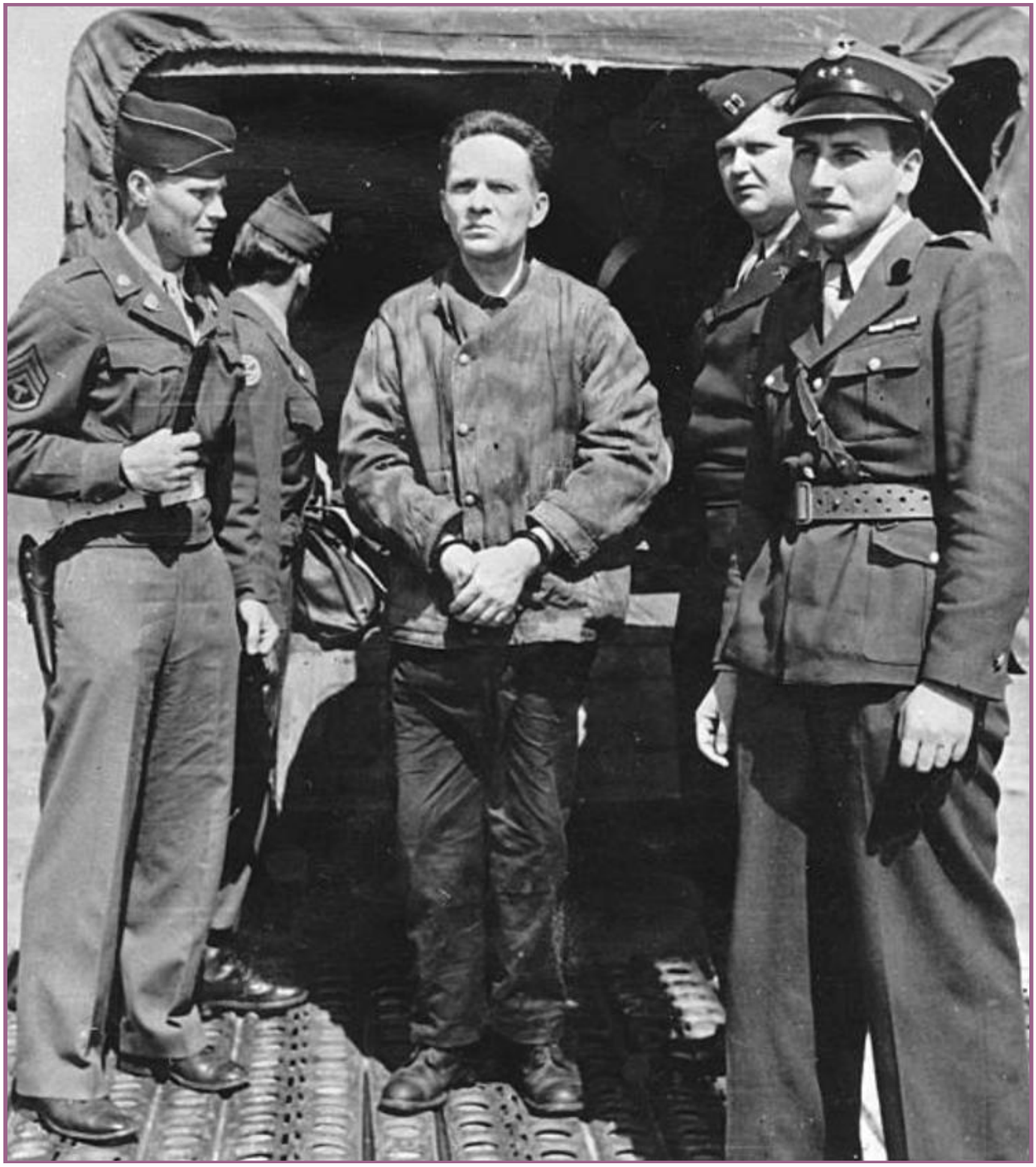

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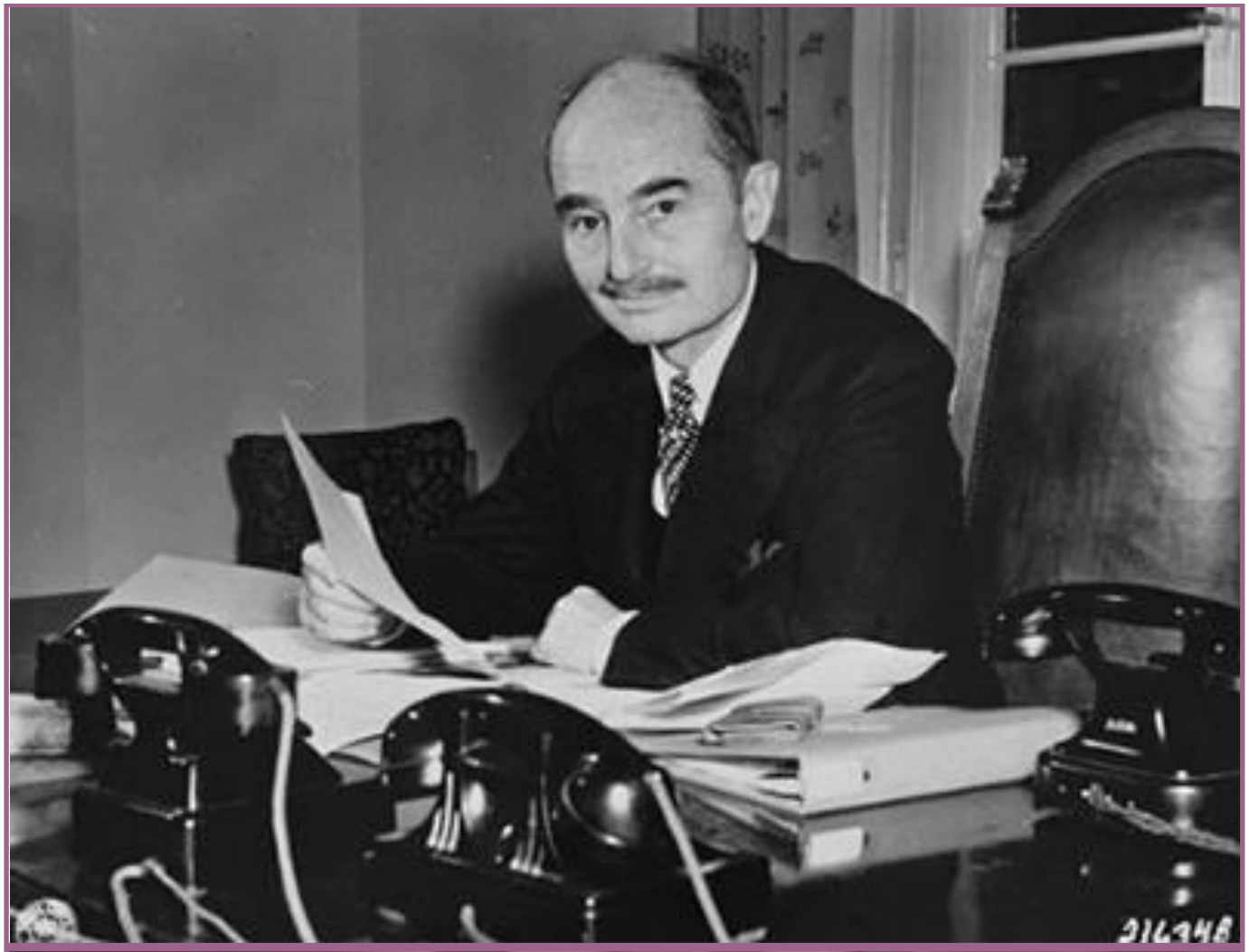

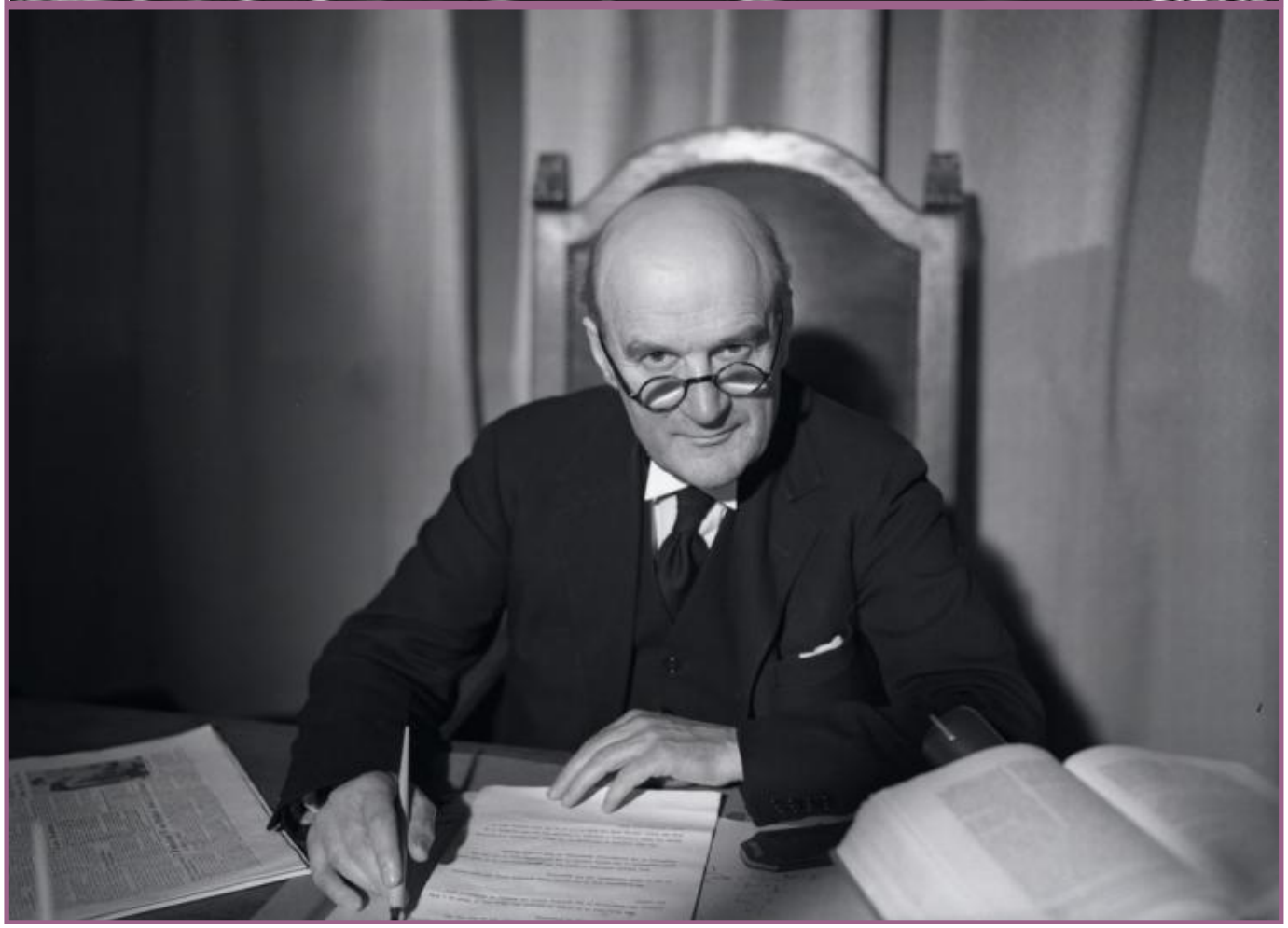

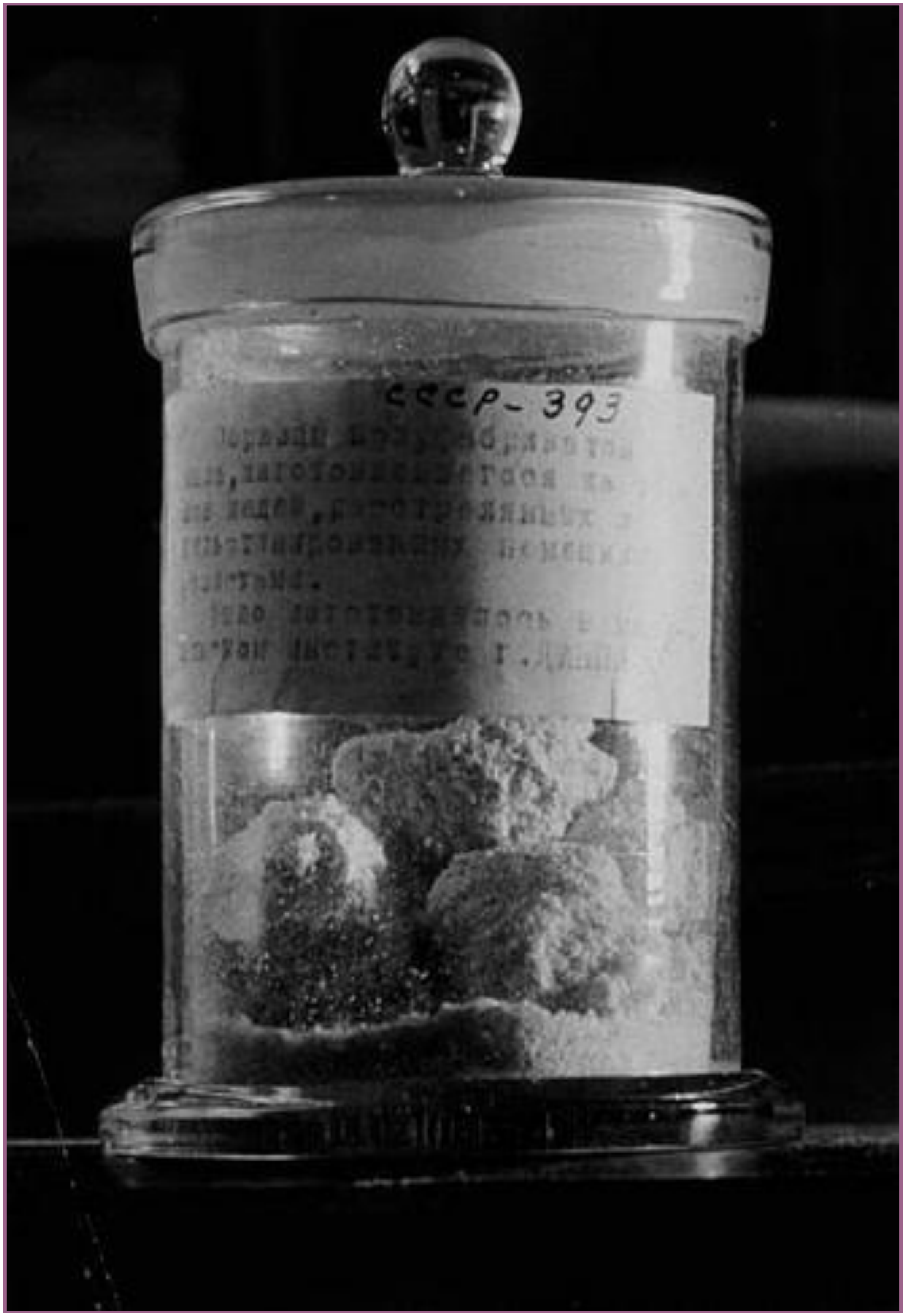
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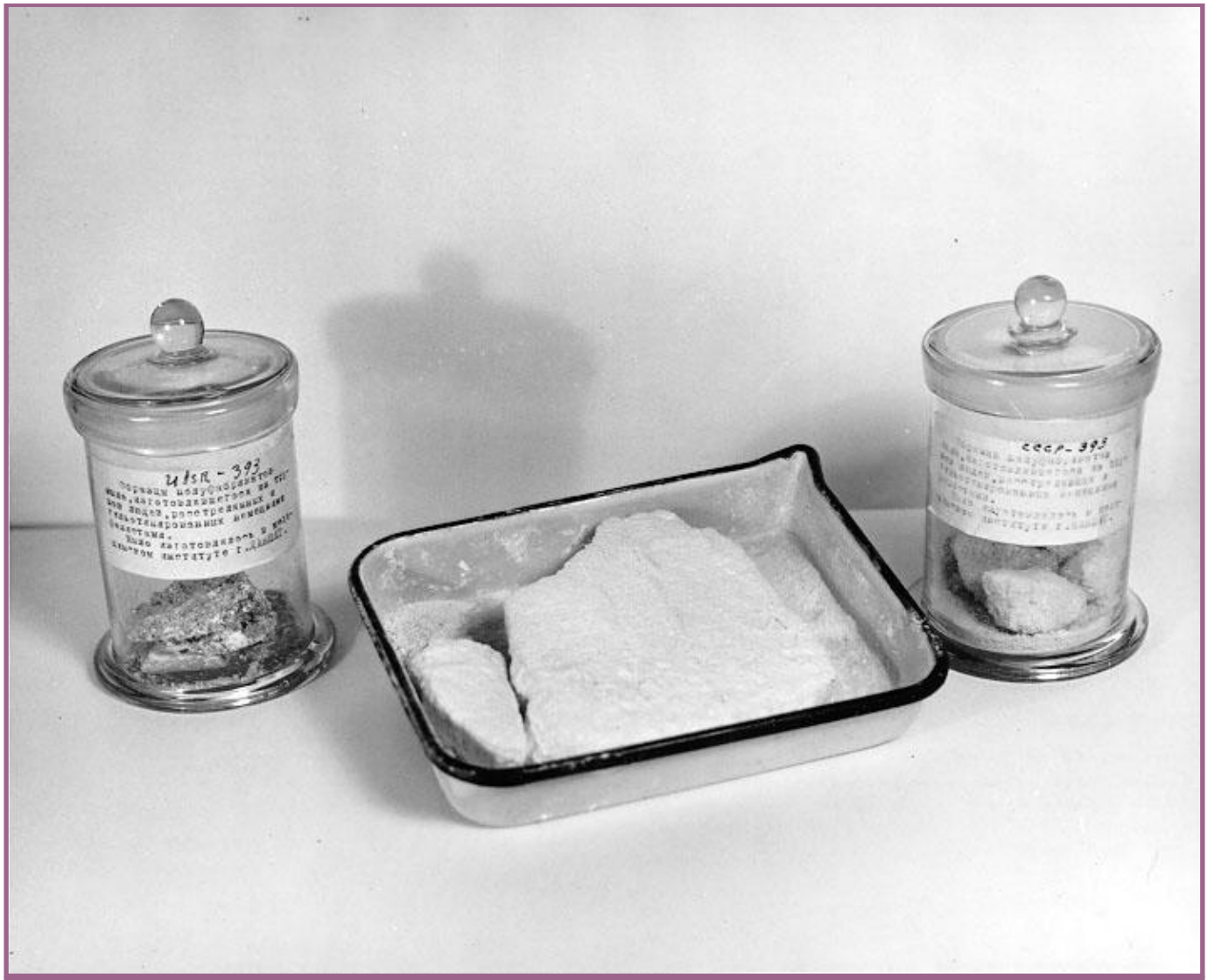
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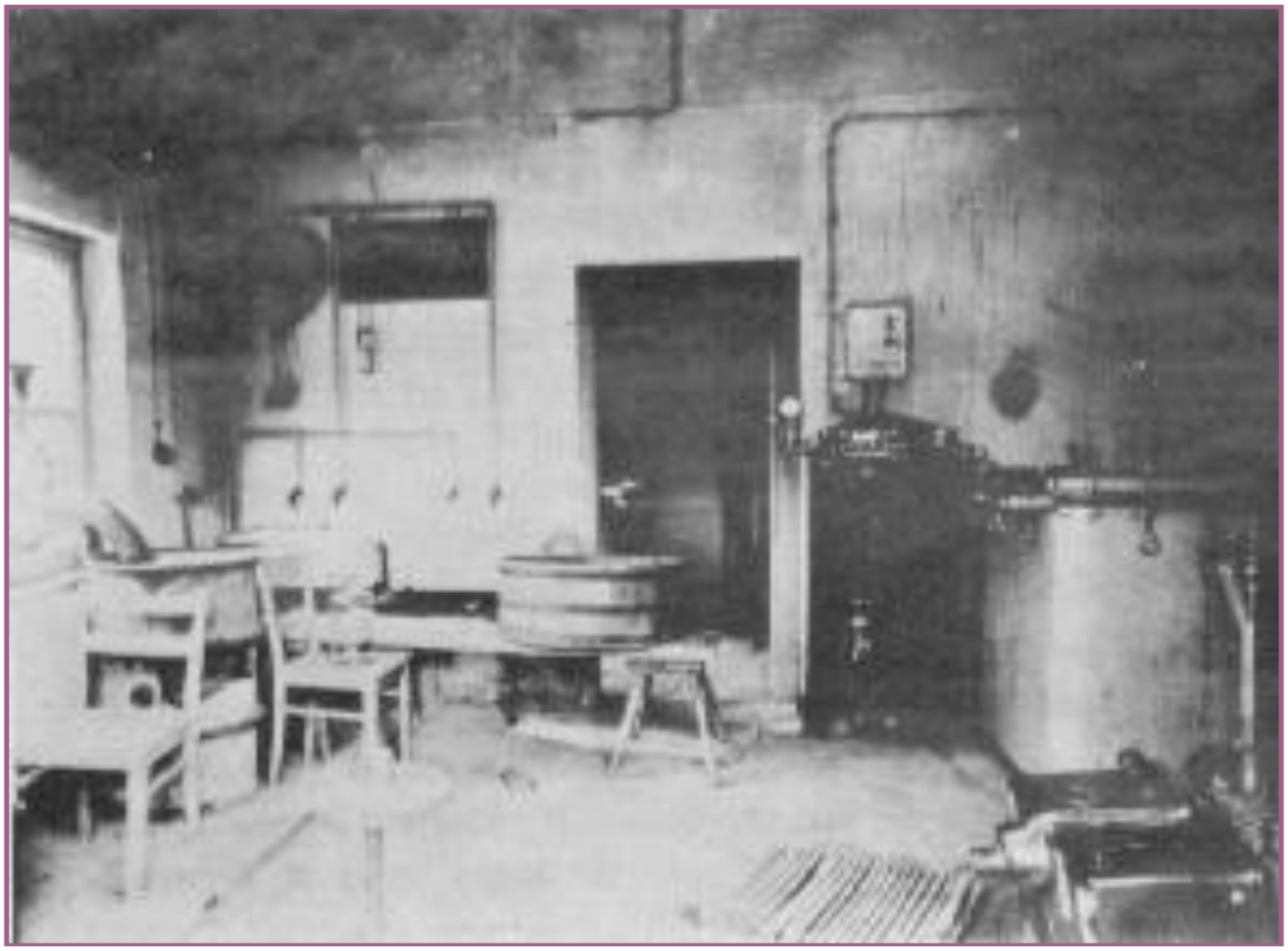

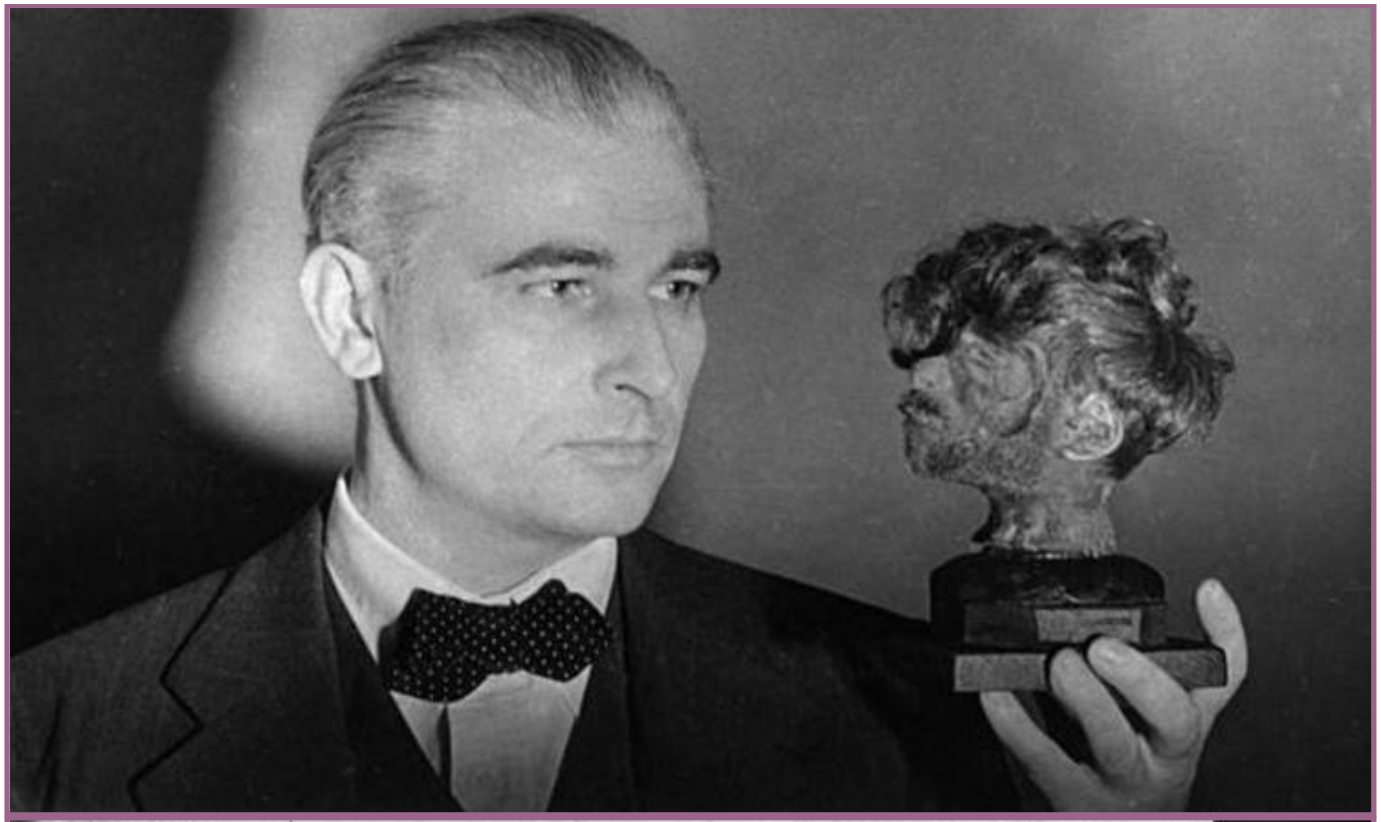

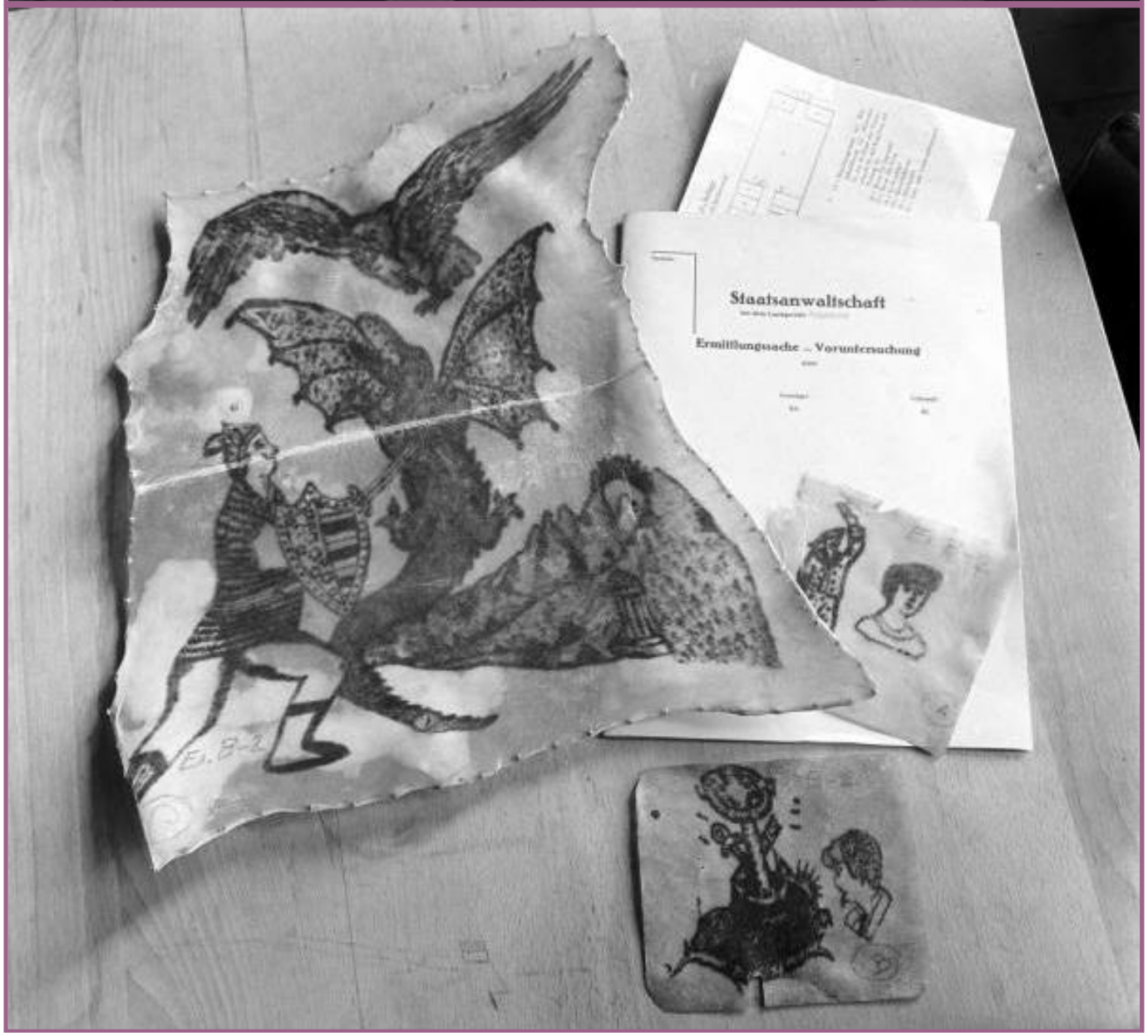
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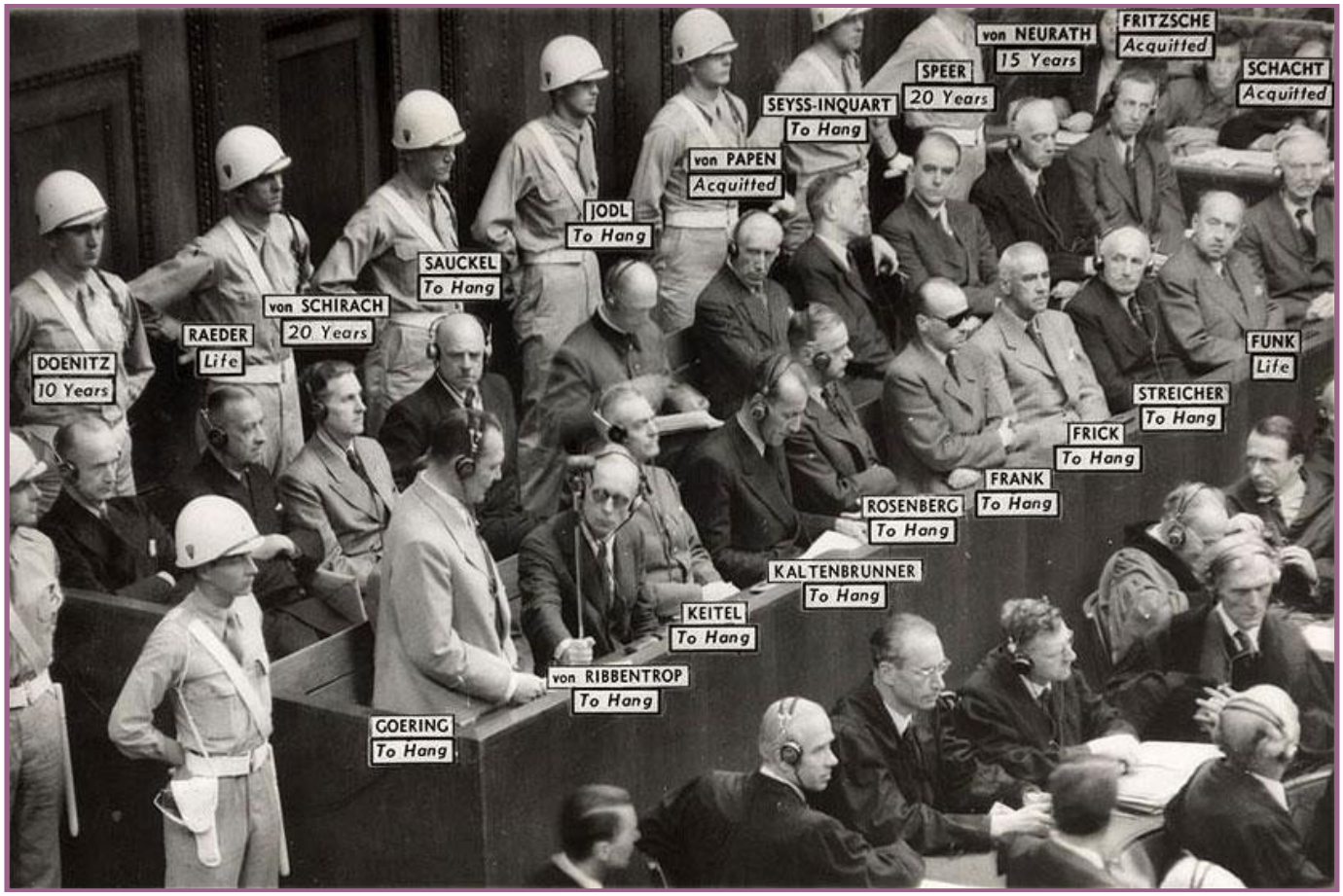
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MÜNCHNER NACHRICHTEN AUS POLITIK · KULTUR · WIRTSCHAFT UND SPORT

München, Dienstag, 1. Oktober 1946

Die Sühne der Hauptkriegsverbrecher

Das Urteil in Nürnberg

12 Todesurteile

Schacht, Papen und Fritzsche freigesprochen

Nürnberg, 1. Oktober (SZ, Dena)

In der Dienstagnachmittag-Verhandlung um 15.55 Uhr gab das Nürnberger Oberste Militärgericht das Urteil gegen die einzelnen Hauptangeklagten bekannt, das von der ganzen Welt mit ungeheurer Spannung erwartet wurde und den Schlußstein setzt unter eine Bilanz von Völkermord und Verbrechen fürchtbaren Ausmaßes. Lordrichter Lawrence verkündete folgendes Strafmaß:

Zum Tode verurteilt:

Göring:	Tod durch Strang
Ribbentrop:	Tod durch Strang
Keitel:	Tod durch Strang
Kaltenbrunner:	Tod durch Strang
Rosenberg:	Tod durch Strang
Frank:	Tod durch Strang
Frick:	Tod durch Strang
Streicher:	Tod durch Strang
Sauckel:	Tod durch Strang
Jodl:	Tod durch Strang
Seyß-Inquart:	Tod durch Strang

Lebenslänglich Gefängnis:

Heß:	lebenslängliches Gefängnis
Funk:	lebenslängliches Gefängnis
Raeder:	lebenslängliches Gefängnis

Gefängnisstrafen:

Dönitz:	zehn Jahre Gefängnis
Neurath:	fünfzehn Jahre Gefängnis
Schirach:	zwanzig Jahre Gefängnis
Speer:	zwanzig Jahre Gefängnis

Letzte Meldung:

Die sowjetische Delegation wirkte von der Entscheidung des Gerichtes ab, Schacht, Papen und Fritzsche freizusprechen, und deutet, daß die drei Angeklagten hätten verurteilt werden müssen.

Ebenso wirkt die sowjetische Delegation von dem lebenslänglichen Gefängnisurteil gegen Heß ab, der zum Tode hätte verurteilt werden sollen.

Weiter hätten OKW, Generalstab und Reichskabinett auch der Meinung der sowjetischen Richter als verbrecherische Organisationen verurteilt werden sollen.

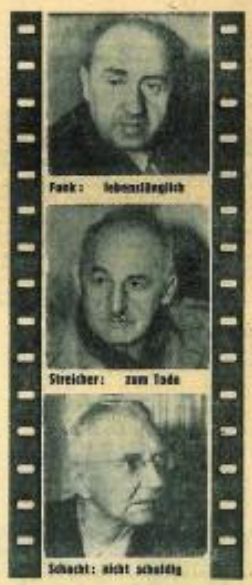
Schacht: nicht schuldig nach allen Anklagepunkten, sofortige Entlassung nach Ende der Verhandlung angeordnet,

Papen: nicht schuldig nach allen Anklagepunkten, sofortige Entlassung nach Ende der Verhandlung angeordnet,

Fritzsche: nicht schuldig nach allen Anklagepunkten, sofortige Entlassung nach Ende der Verhandlung angeordnet,

In Abwesenheit:

Bormann: zum Tode durch den Strang verurteilt.



„Im Namen der Gerechtigkeit"

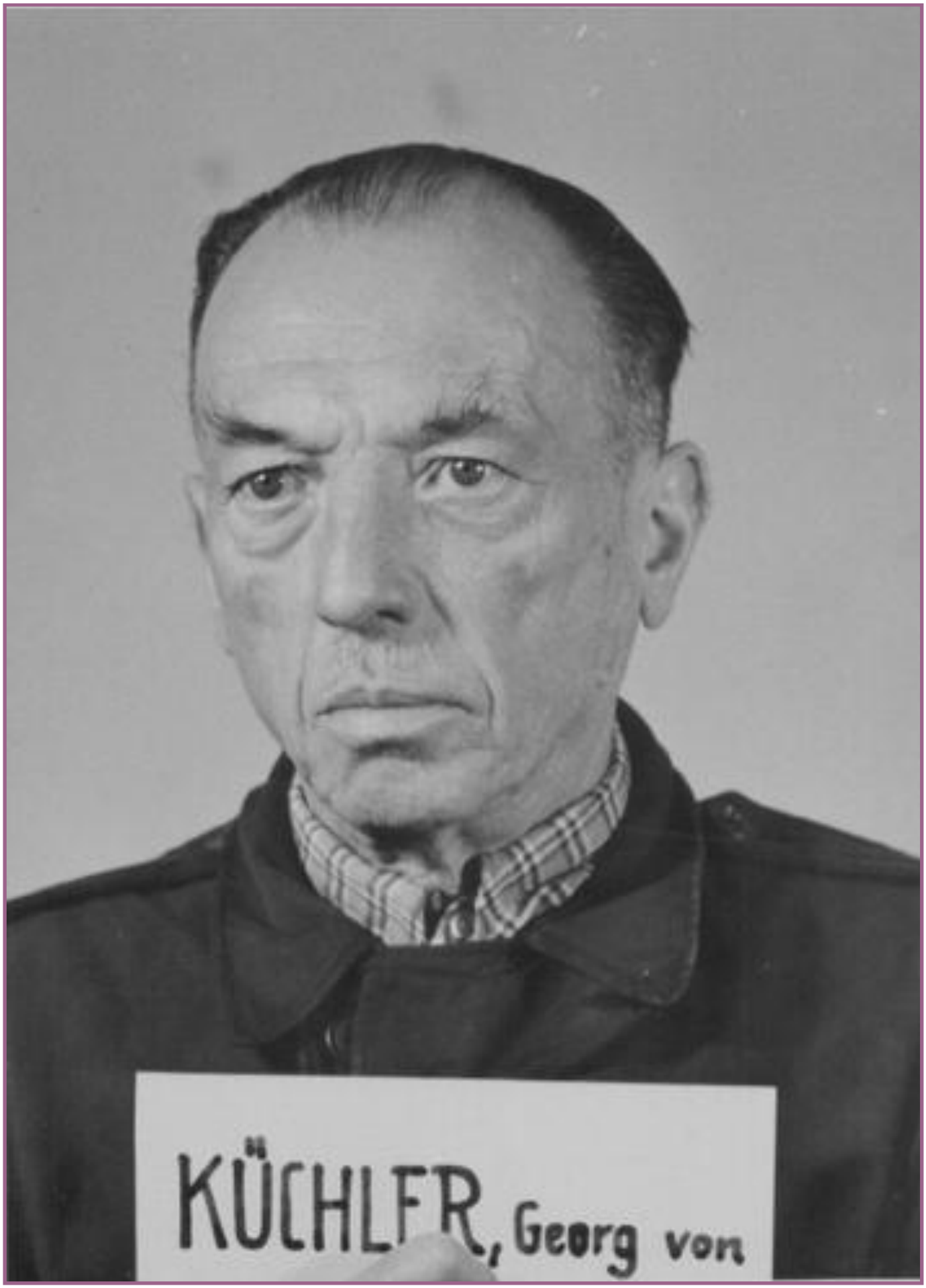
(SZ) Eine Herausforderung an die ganze Welt und alles, was Menschenantlitz trägt, — an alles auch, was in dieser Welt als Norm der Gesetzung und der Rechtsgültigkeit hatte, ist in Nürnberg mit einem Richterspruch beantwortet worden, der nicht nur Schuldige aburteilt, sondern darüber hinaus für die ganze Welt zugleich auch alles Recht neu formuliert und verankert!

Der Begriff „Völkermord" hat eine neue, tiefere Bedeutung bekommen! Gegen die in der Geschichte beispiellose Vergewaltigung all der Prinzipien und Moralgesetze, die das Leben der Menschen und Völker bestimmen, haben die Männer, die in Nürnberg an Gericht gesessen und gesprochen haben, vor den Augen der Welt statuiert, daß derjenige zum Verbrecher wird, der sich gegen die Gesetze der Menschenordnung vergeht. Mögen diese Gesetze geschrieben oder ungeschrieben sein, — sie müssen „heiligst" Gesetz sein und bleiben, wenn nicht die ganze zivilisierte Welt untergehen soll.

Aus dieser Verantwortung der Menschheit gegenüber darf es im Zusammenleben der Völker keine Flucht geben, — und keine wie immer formulierte Begründung darf für die Verletzung dieser Rechtsnormen Entschuldigung bedeuten, wenn wir nicht das Zusammenleben der Menschen und Völker der WELT preisgeben, gefährden und unmöglich machen wollen. Kein Befehl oder Eid darf ja in der Welt als Entschuldigung dafür gelten, Recht zu brechen und Verbrechen zu begehen, — denn für solche Verbrechen und solchen Rechtsbruch gibt es keine Entschuldigung! Befehlsgemäß verbrecherisch gehandelt zu haben, ist kein mildernder Umstand.

Nichts wäre verfehlter, als das Nürnberger Gerichtsverfahren dahin interpretieren zu wollen, es habe sich dabei darum gehandelt, die paar Massenmörder und Großverbrecher abzuurteilen und sie zu hängen. Der Mord an ganzen Völkern und Rassen und millionenfache Vernichtung menschlichen Lebens sind eine so ungeheuerliche Kette grauenerregendster Verbrechen, daß der Tod einiger Menschen demgegenüber fast belanglos erscheint. Auch nicht die Bestrafung einiger Verantwortlicher allein abgeschehen. Der deutsche Antifaschist, der den Martyrertod im KZ. gestorben ist, wird nicht wieder lebendig; die Entsetzung und das Leid und der schauerlichste Tod, der auch nur einem einzigen Juden angetan worden ist, wird gar nicht

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 2)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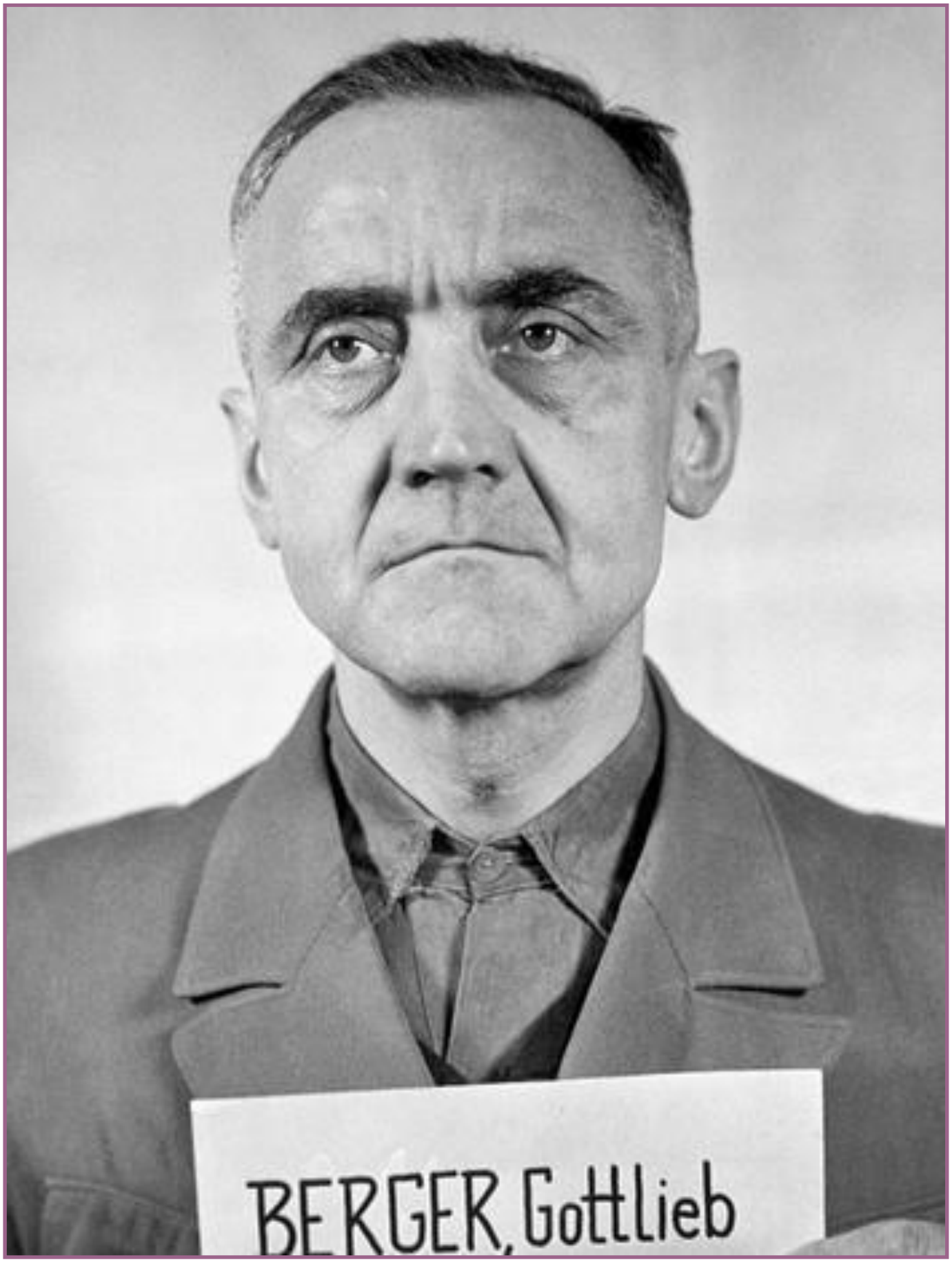
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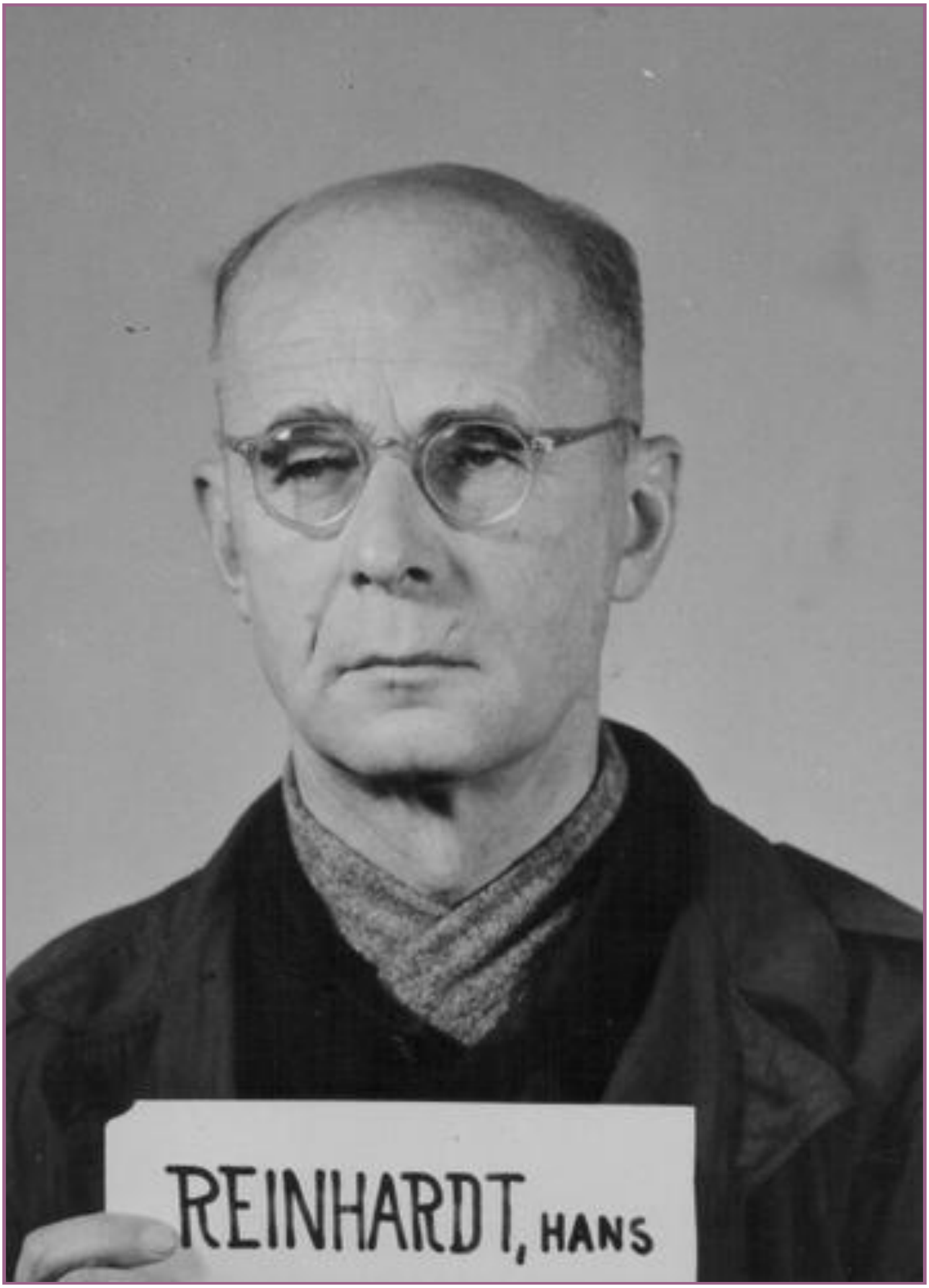
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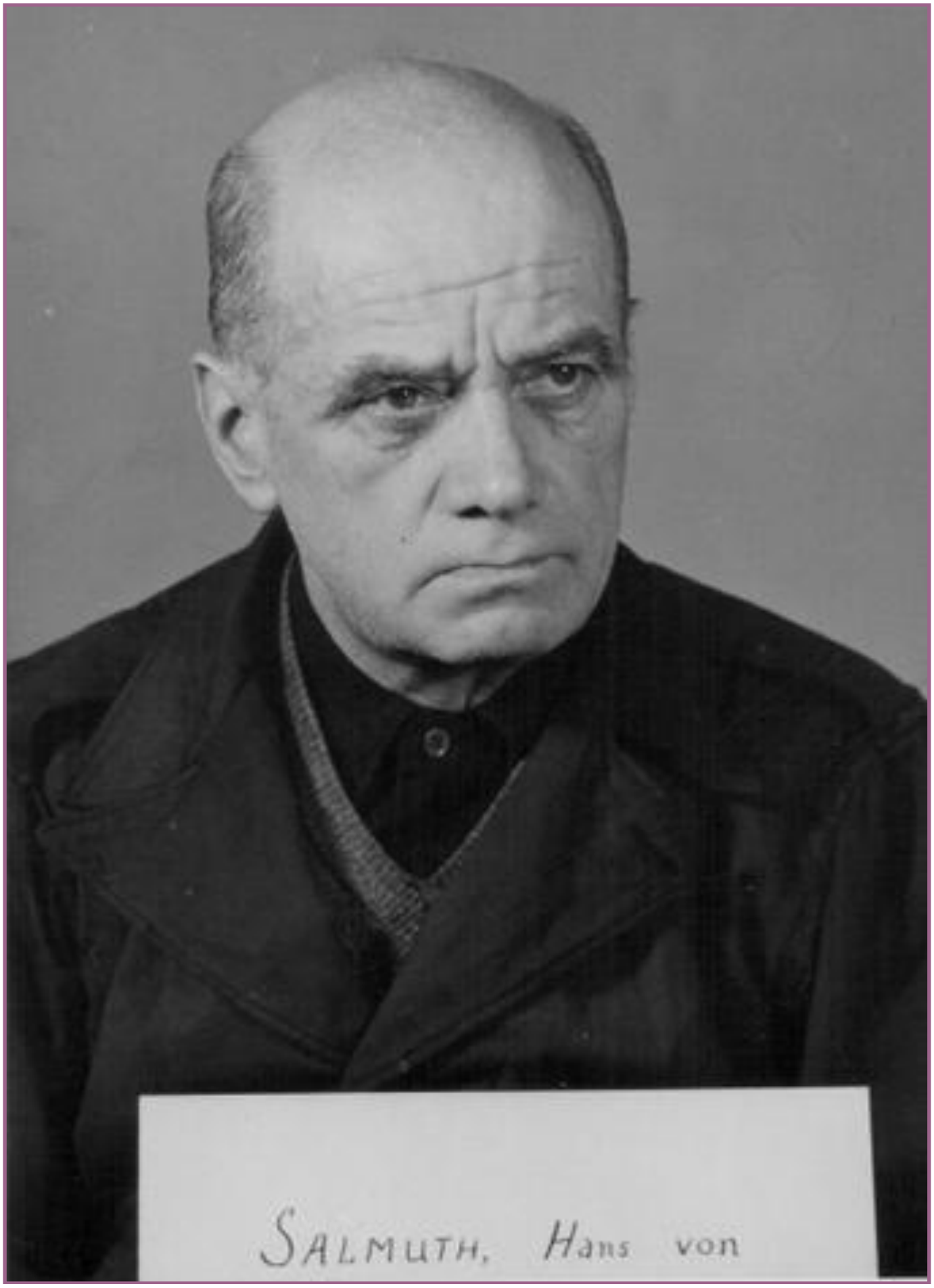
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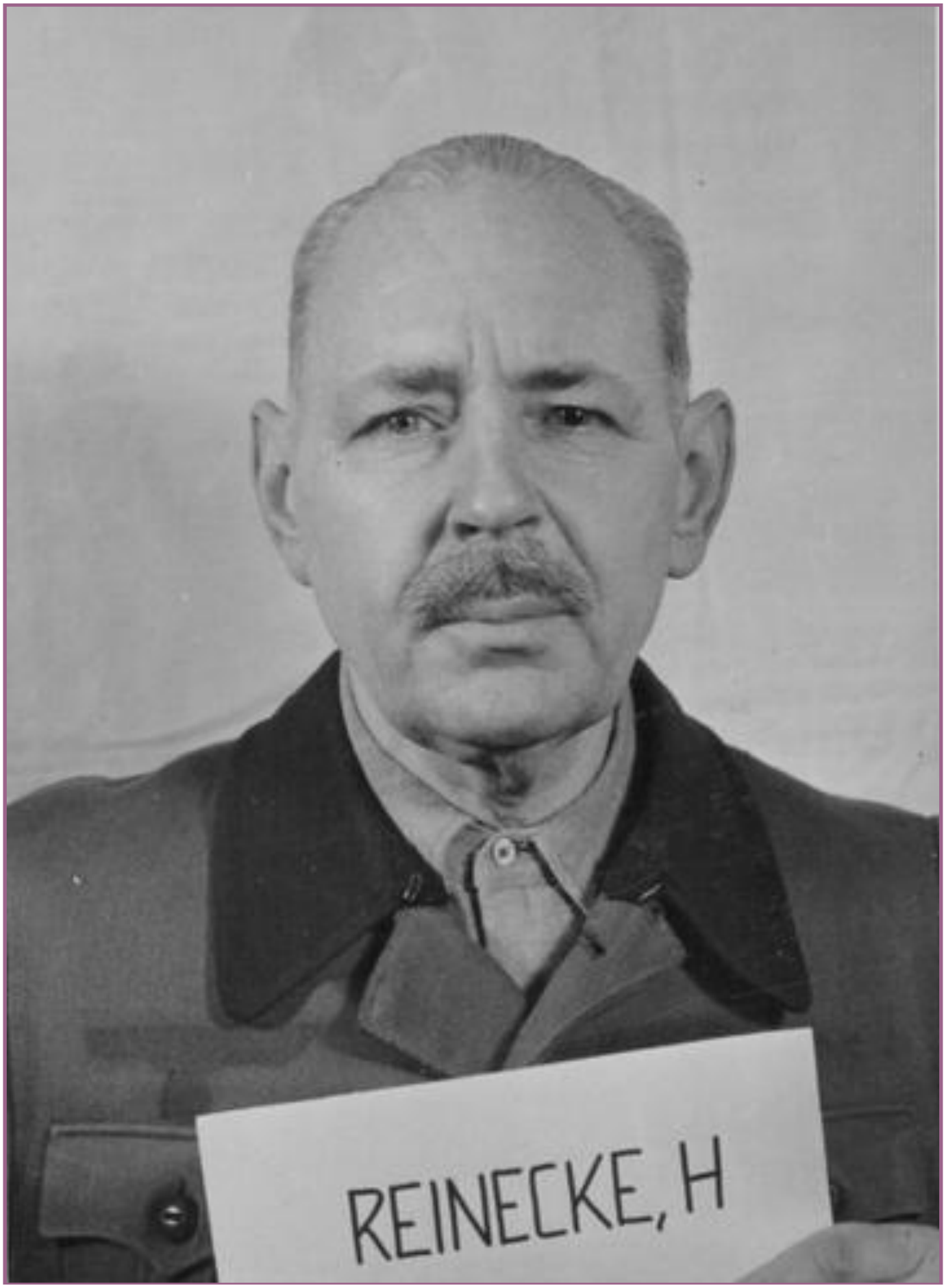
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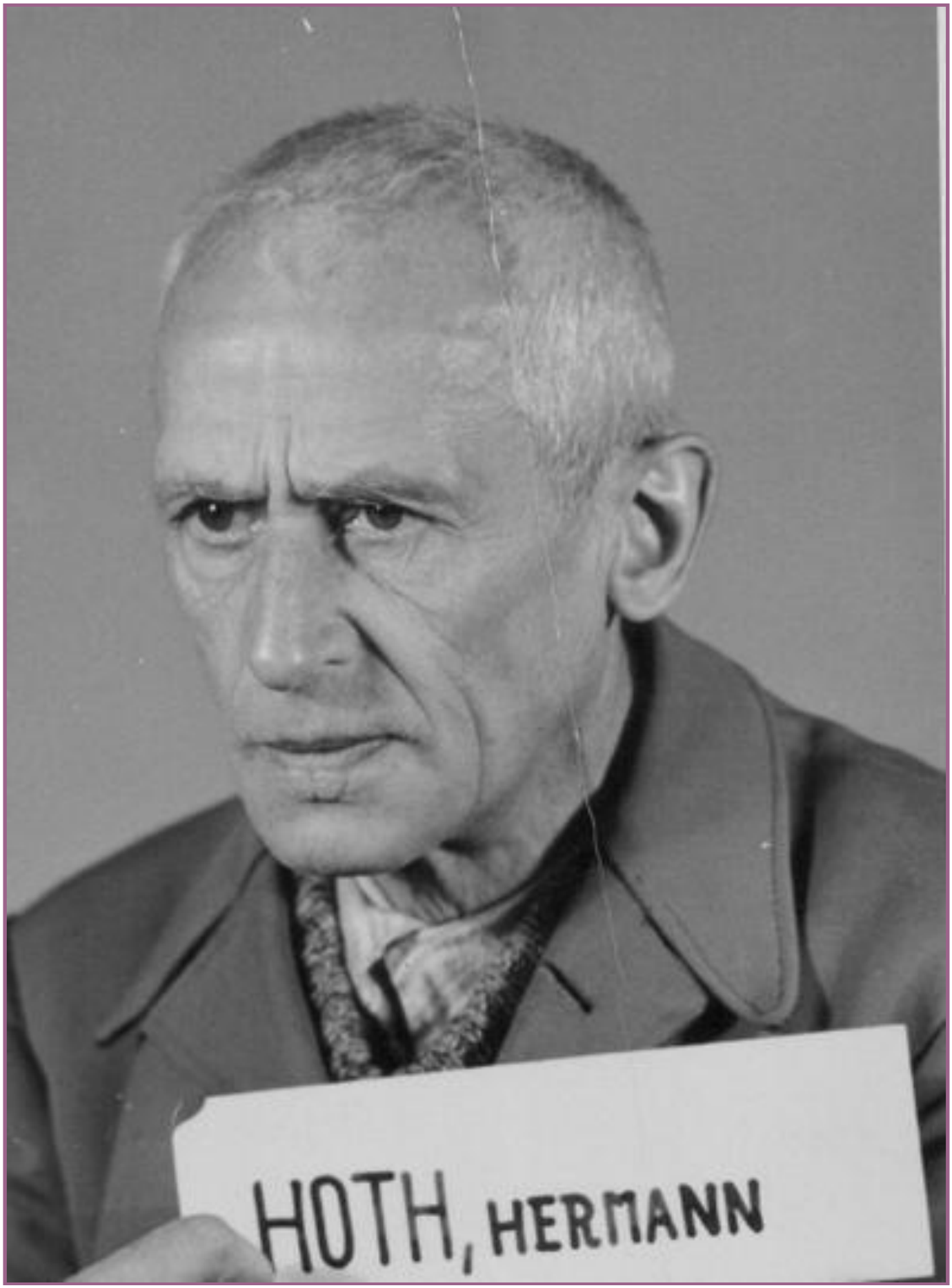
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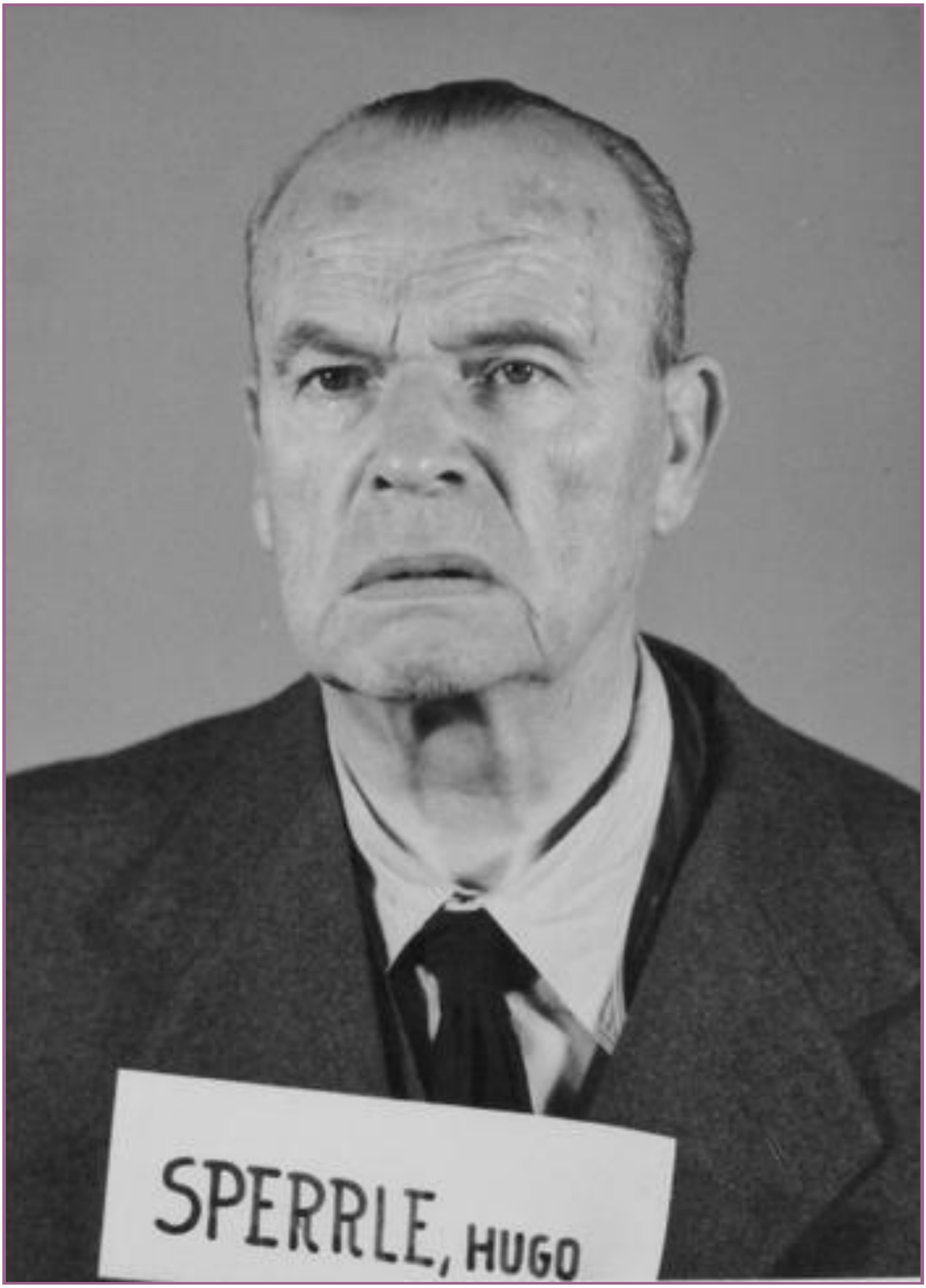
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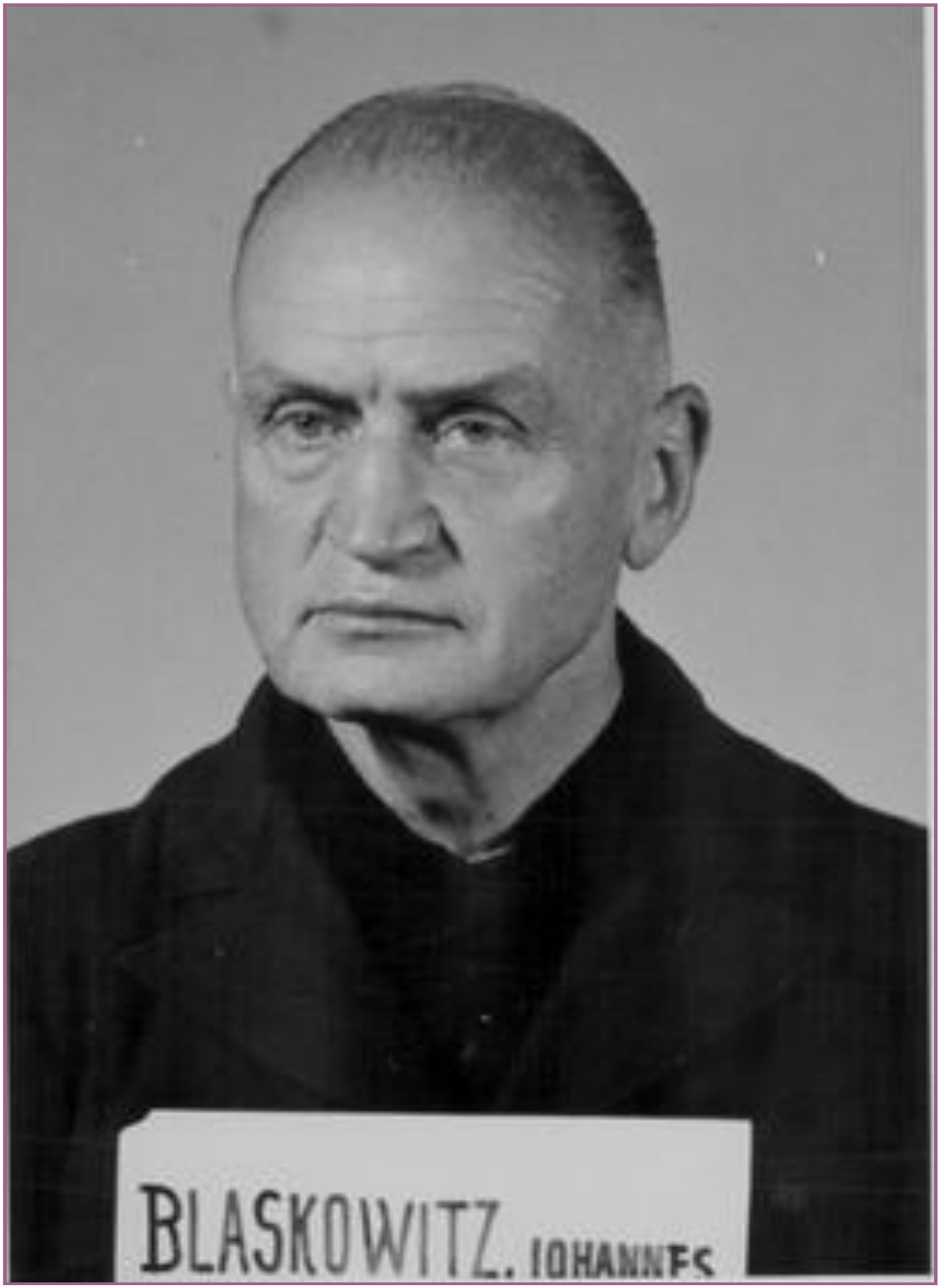
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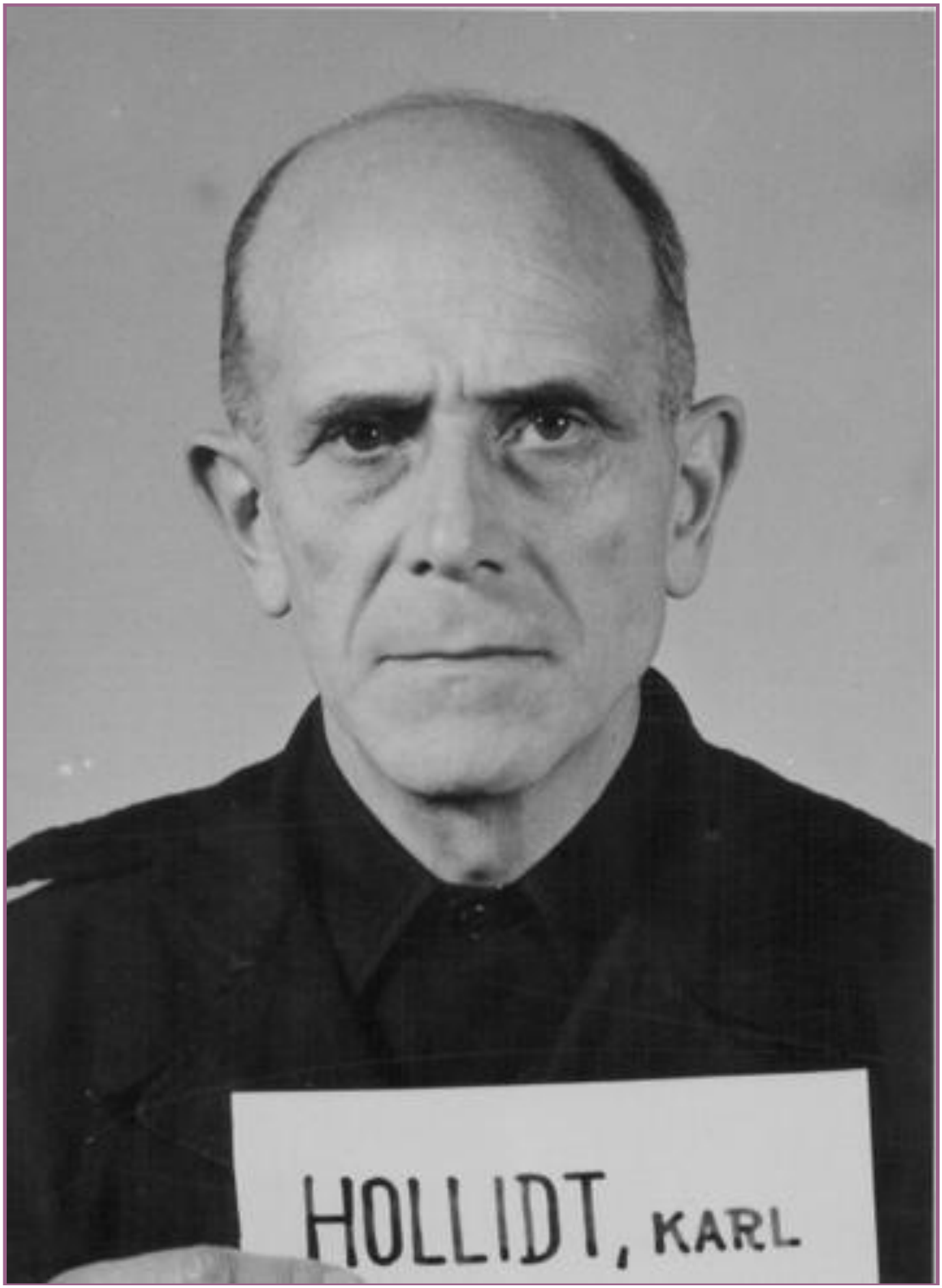
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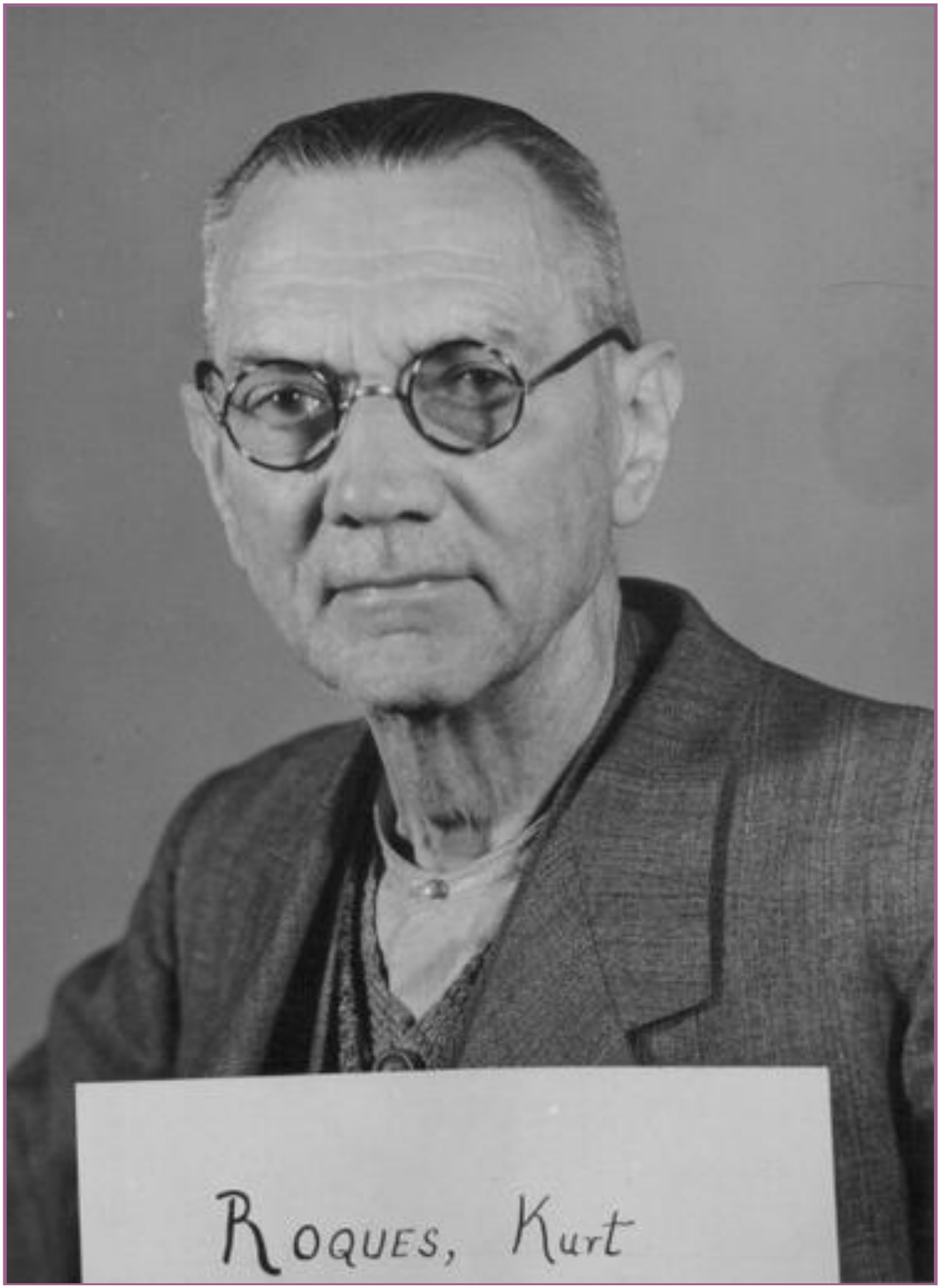
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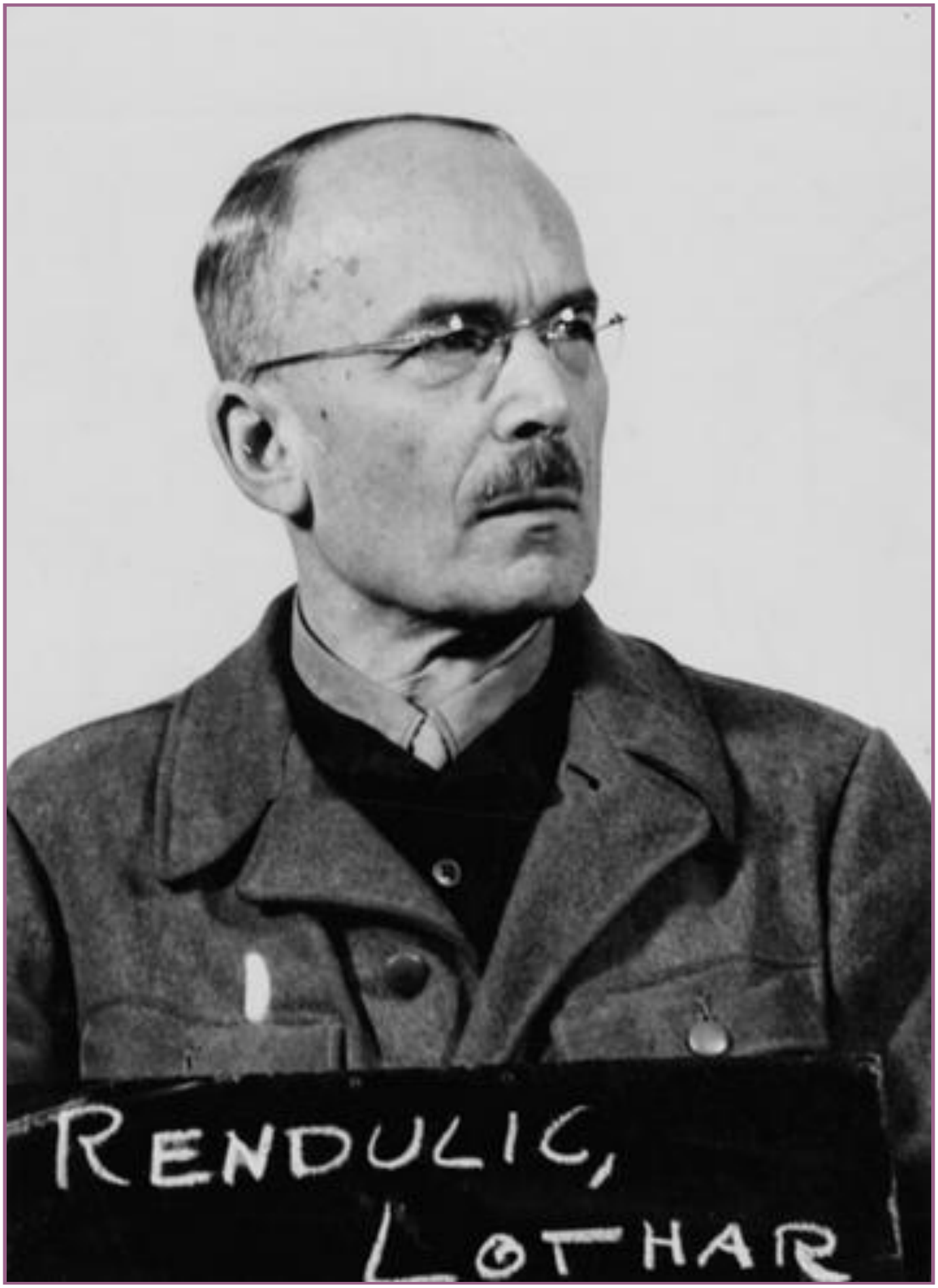
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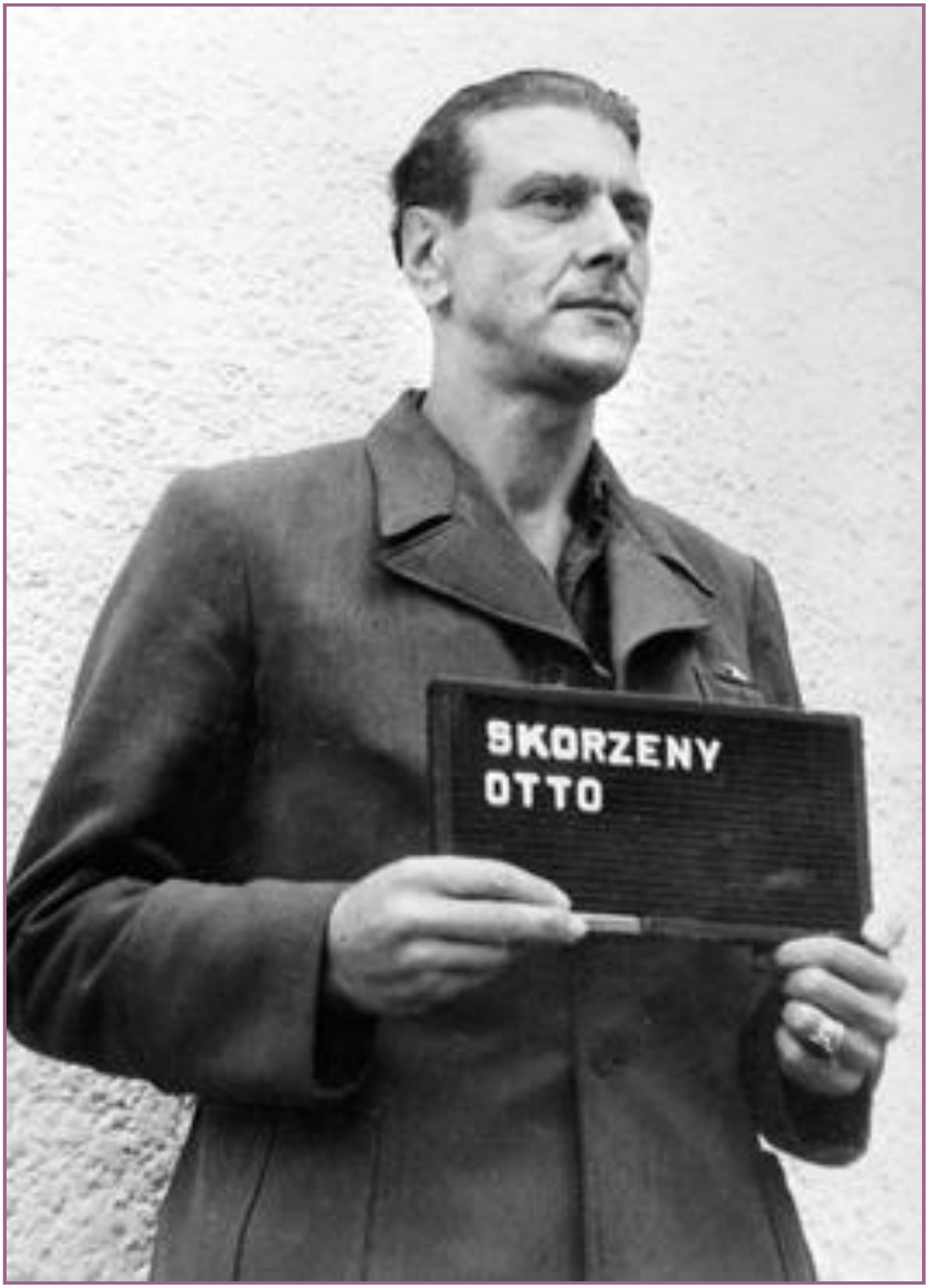
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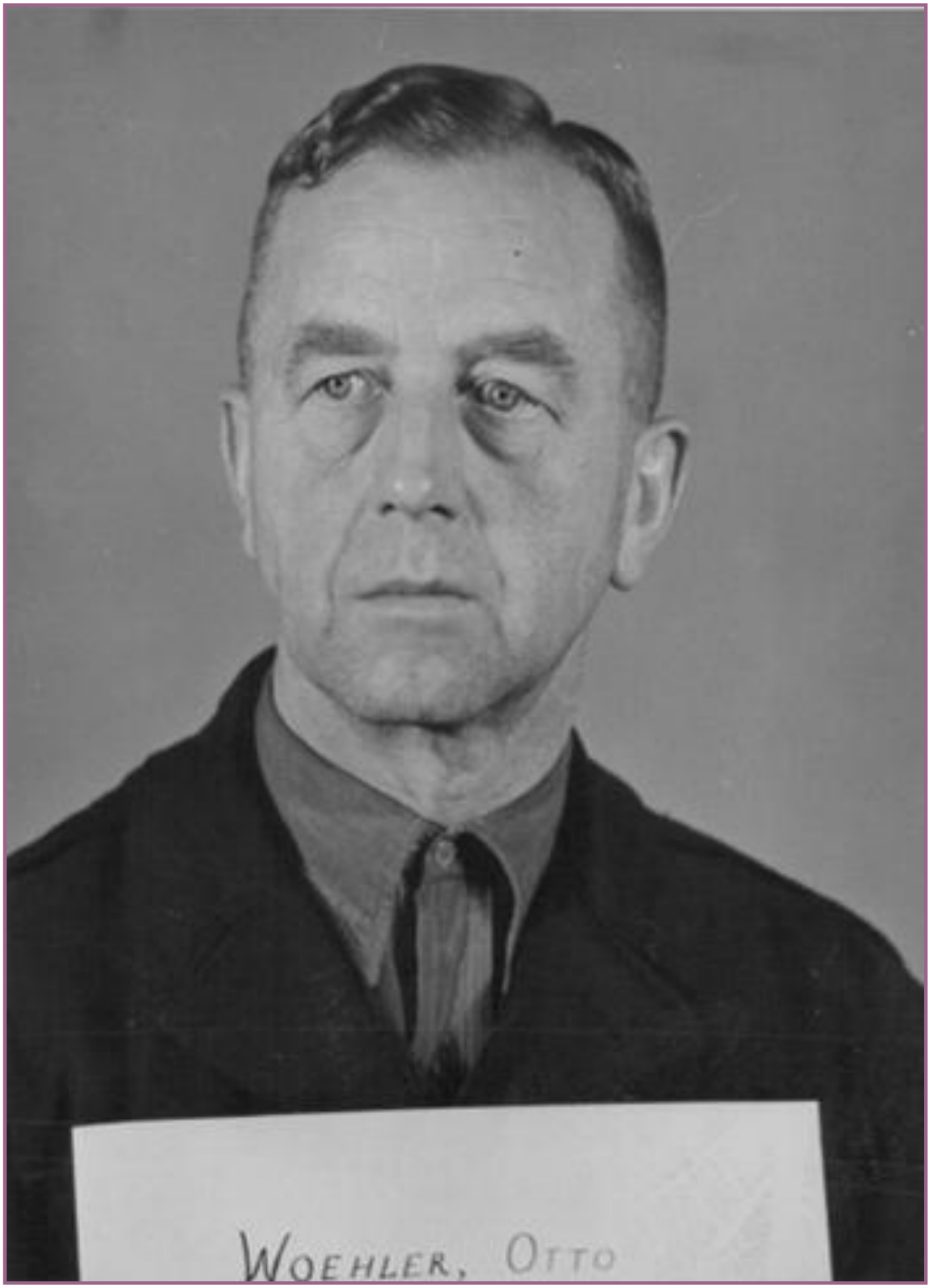
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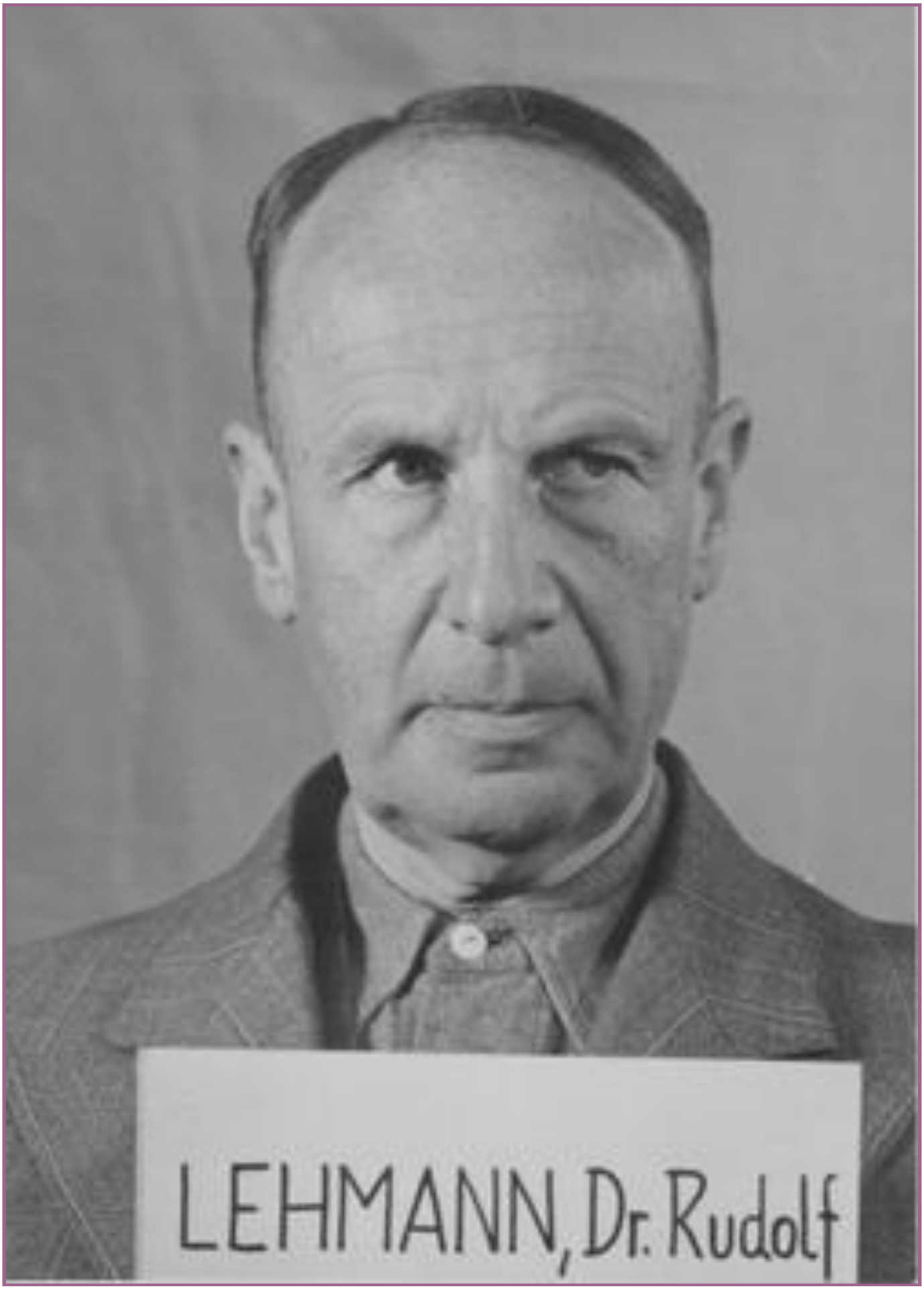
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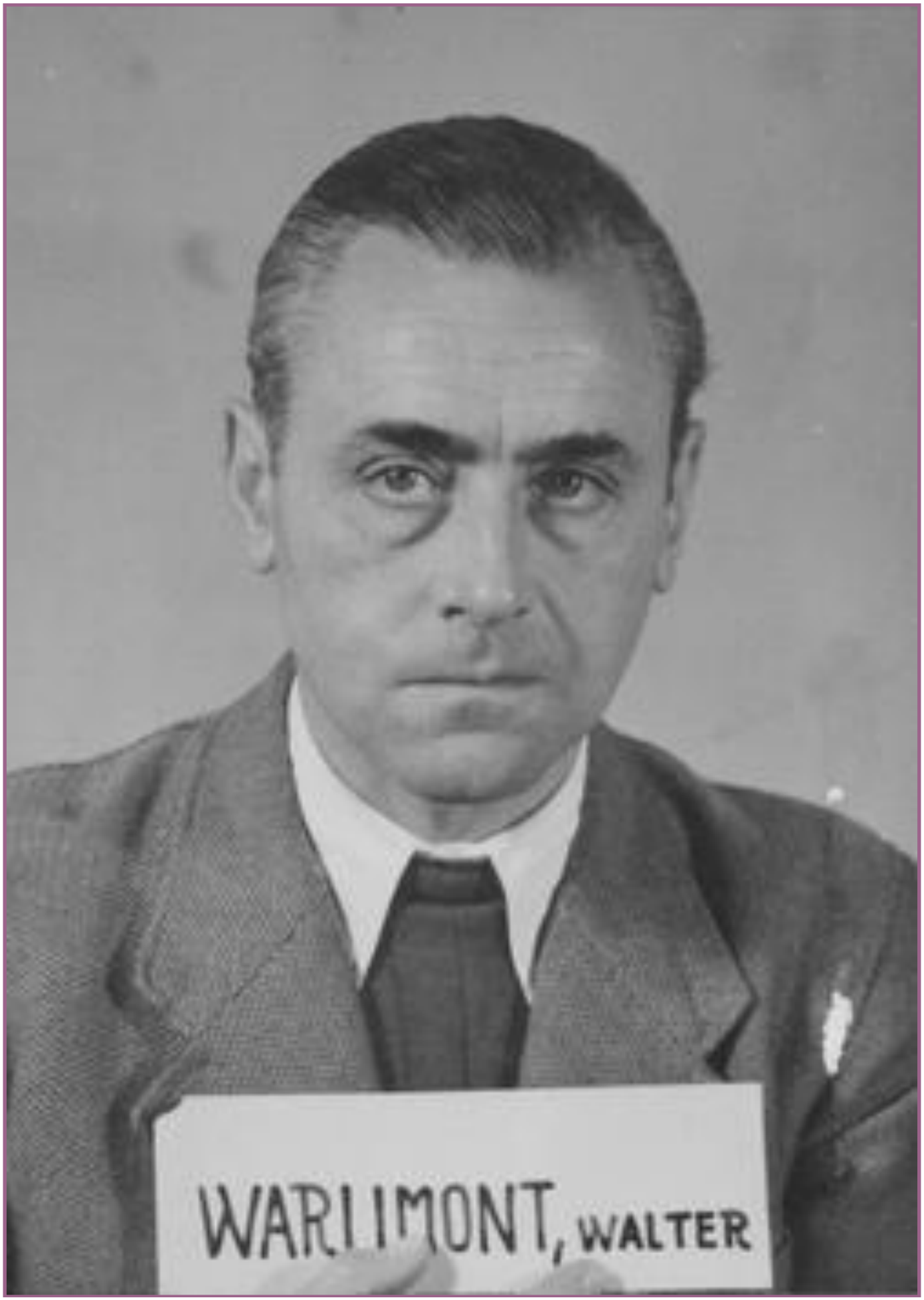
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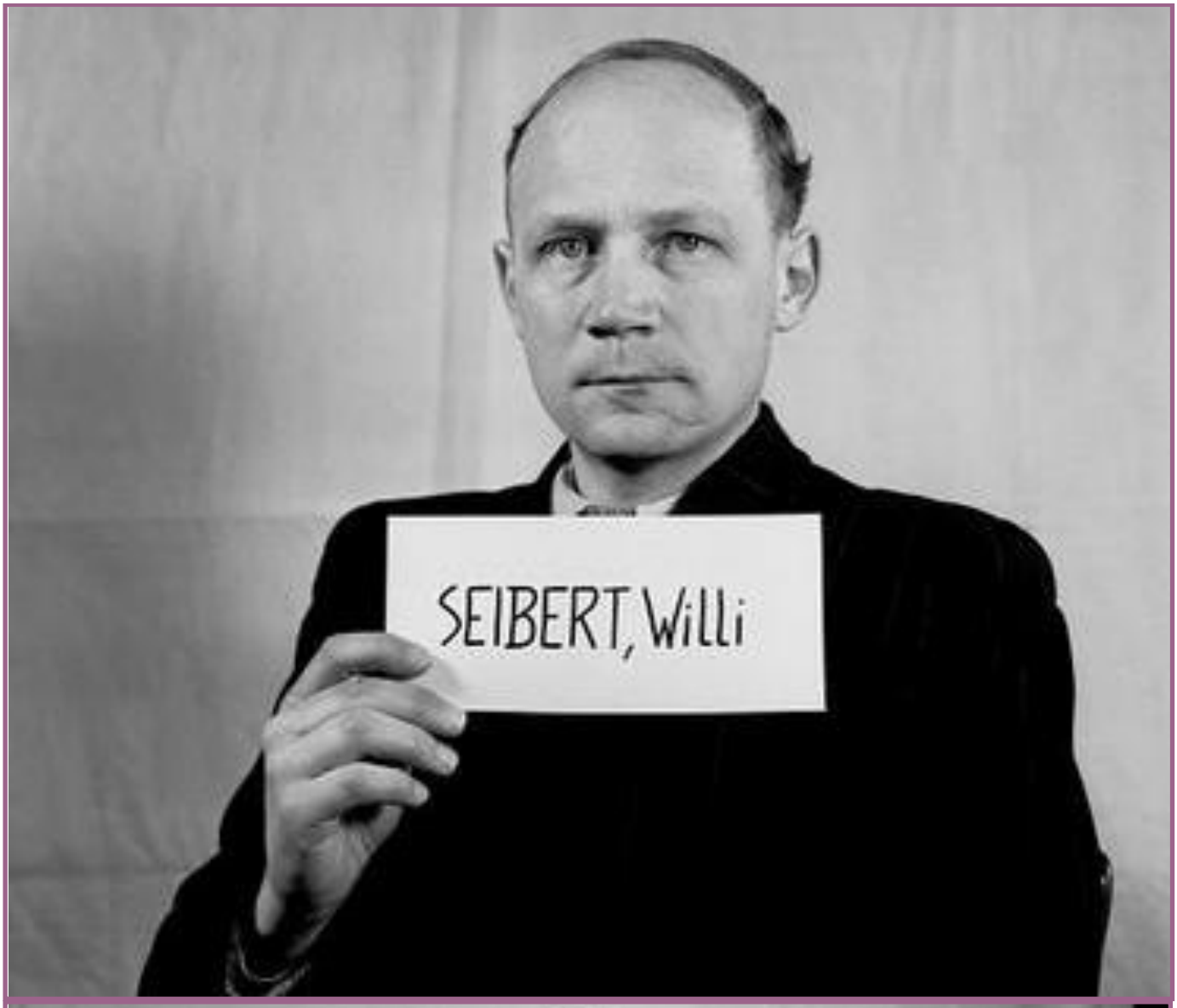
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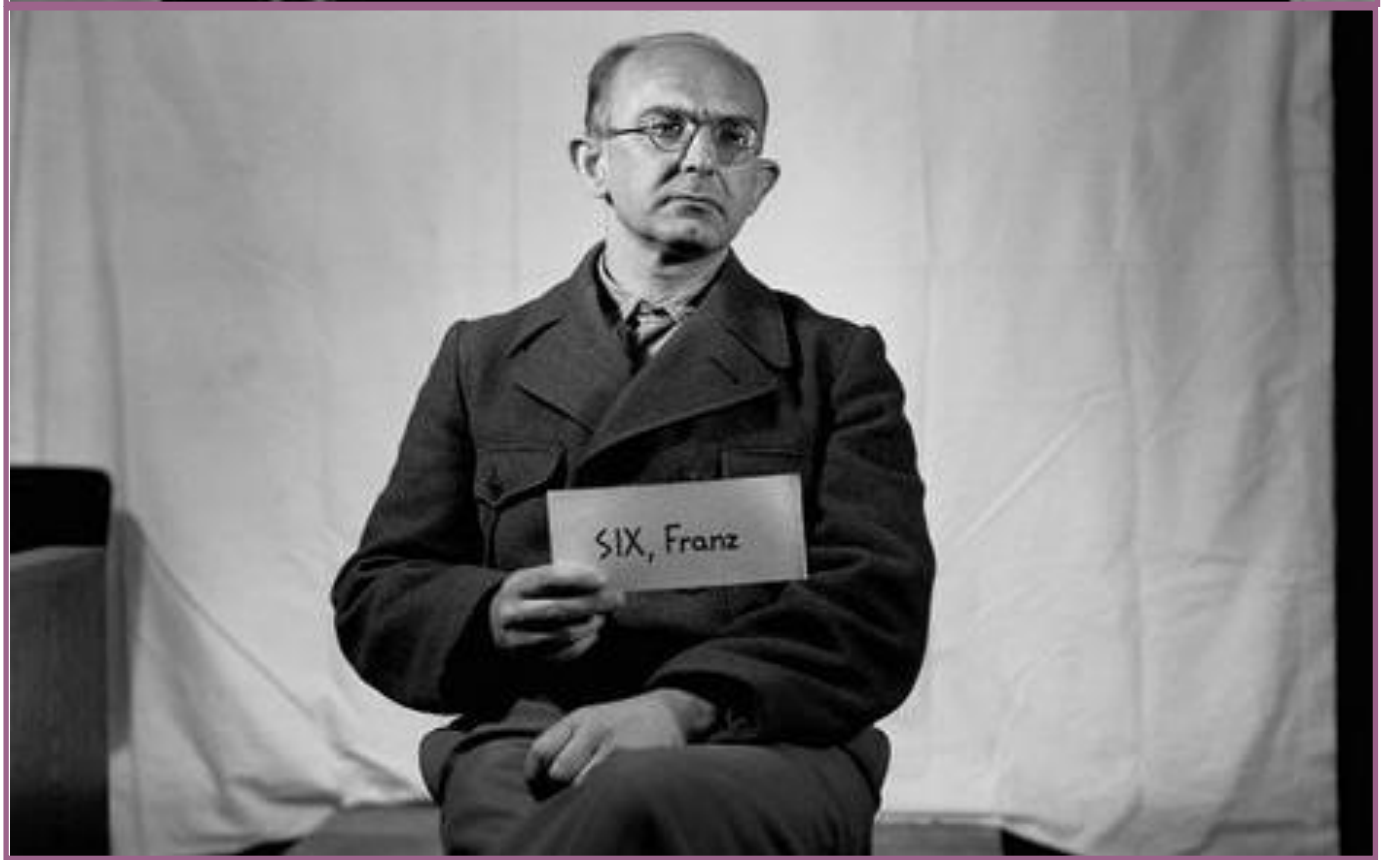
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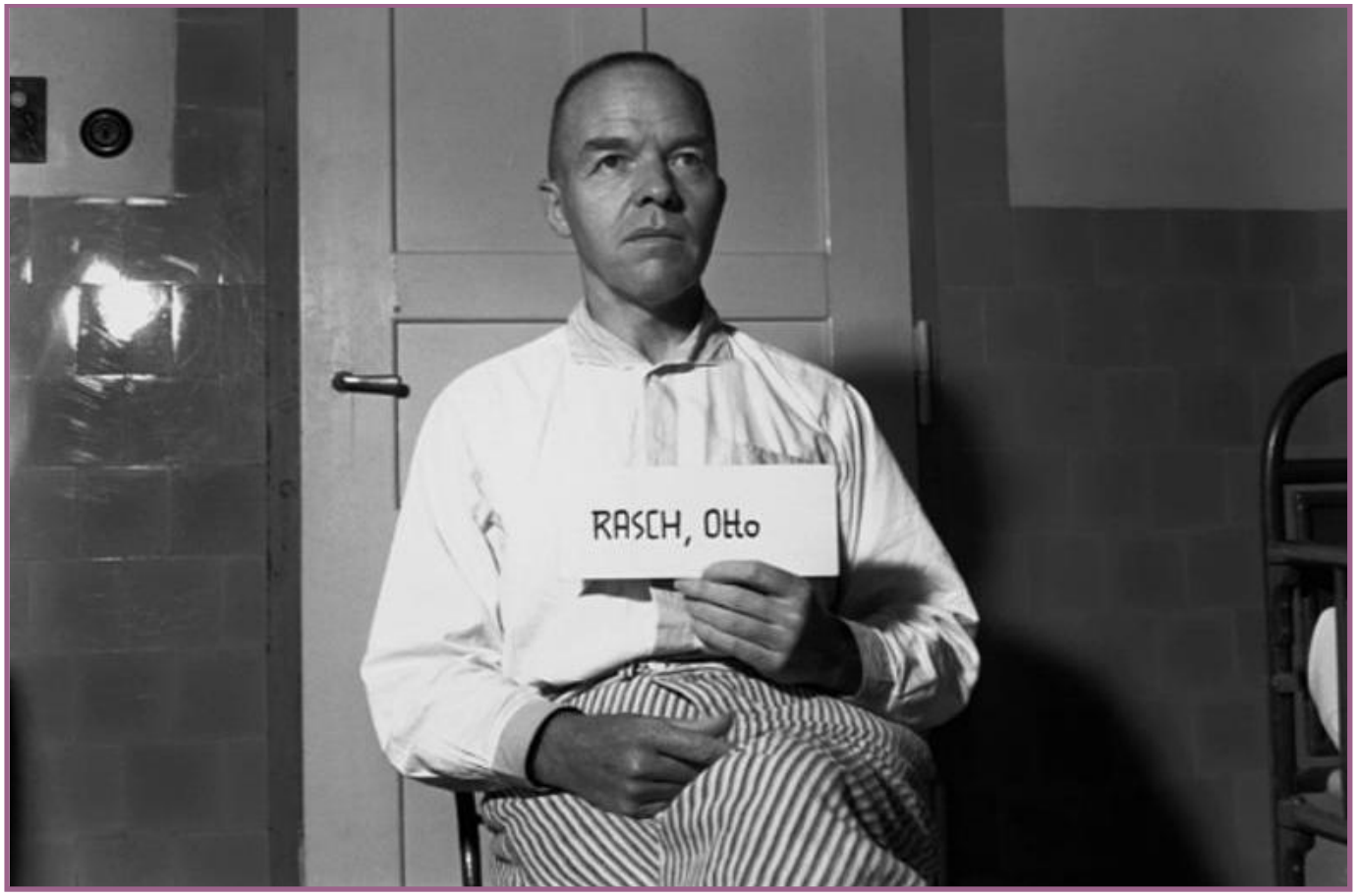
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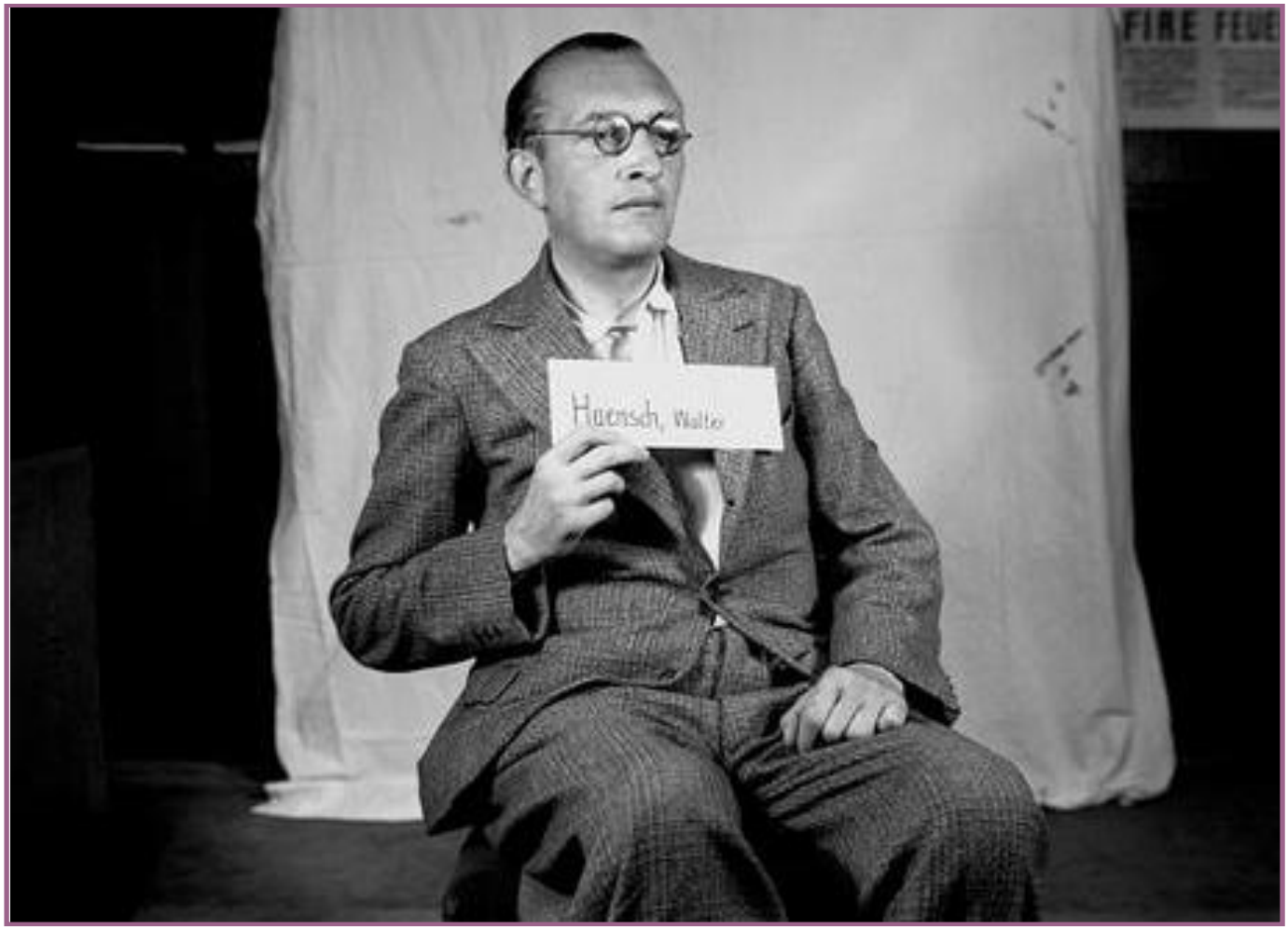
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