

## VII. The Killing Centers

### 1. The Initial Situation

From p. 927 (*DEJ*, p. 861) forward we confront the main theme of the ‘Holocaust’, namely the supposed mass killing of Jews in killing centers specially constructed for that purpose, which Hilberg characterizes as follows:

*“The most striking fact about the killing center operations is that, unlike the earlier phases of the destruction process, they were unprecedented. Never before in history had people been killed on an assembly-line basis.”* (p. 927; *DEJ*, p. 863)

In this chapter the central problem that has caused Hilberg so much trouble from the beginning of his second volume, namely, the complete lack of documentary evidence for the presence of such centers, assumes gigantic proportions. Every “assembly-line” in the world can be drawn, blueprinted, and photographed—except, it seems, Hilberg’s.

No documentary paperwork has survived from the four ‘pure extermination camps’, Chełmno, Bełżec, Sobibór and Treblinka. The orthodox historians explain that this is because the Germans destroyed it in time. This certainly cannot be excluded—but then, why did the Germans carelessly leave behind stacks of records in Auschwitz and Majdanek? The court historians of the Allies never consider a second possibility, namely, that the Soviets and the Polish Communists captured German records in the four other ‘extermination camps’ as well as in Auschwitz and Majdanek, but got rid of them or let them disappear into secret archives because they too blatantly contradicted the desired view of these camps.

For Bełżec, Hilberg mentions journals of Fritz Reuter, the deputy director of the Population and Welfare Subdivision of the Interior Division in the Office of the Gouverneur of Lublin. According to these journals, Hans Höfle, an assistant of Odilo Globocnik,<sup>95</sup> stated that a camp for Jews was to be built in Bełżec, on the Eastern border of the Generalgouvernement; the Jews would cross the border and would never return to the Generalgouvernement (pp. 940f.; *DEJ*, p. 878). Sobibór and Treblinka, like Bełżec, lay in the extreme east of the Generalgouvernement. Remembering

that German documents repeatedly speak of “*resettlement of the Jews to the east*” and that the occurrence of these resettlements is not denied even by the orthodox historians,<sup>96</sup> it is obvious that these camps might have been transit camps in which Jews were to be temporarily held pending transfer further east. Of course, Hilberg does not find such a hypothesis worthy of consideration.

Since no wartime German documents have survived from these three camps—or from Chełmno (Kulmhof), lying west of Łódź—and there are no material remains except for some barracks foundations in Chełmno, Hilberg is free to babble as much as he wants, supported by a few witness reports and also Adalbert Rückerl’s frequently referenced book *Nationalsozialistische Vernichtungslager im Spiegel deutscher Strafprozesse*,<sup>97</sup> which itself is almost exclusively based on witness testimony given in Federal German trials. Hilberg is less free to do so in the case of Auschwitz and Majdanek. For one thing, the structures identified as killing gas chambers have partly survived, so one can examine them with respect to their suitability for the use ascribed to them. For another thing, in this case we are in possession of a large number of wartime records, and these do not contain any indication of a policy of annihilation or of killing gas chambers, but do contain much evidence for the economic significance of these camps.

In the subchapter “*Labor Utilization*” (pp. 982-1000; *DEJ*, pp. 917-935) Hilberg explores this topic in detail. On p. 985 (*DEJ*, p. 921) he summarizes “*SS Industry in the Killing Centers*” in a table, and on pp. 987-994 (*DEJ*, pp. 922-931) he discusses the activities of I.G. Farben in Auschwitz. Here are some excerpts:

*“Significantly, the I.G.’s involvement in Auschwitz can be traced not to a desire to kill Jews or to work them to death but to a complicated manufacturing problem: the expansion of synthetic rubber (Buna) production [in view of the lack of natural rubber required for tire manufacture and important for the war...]*

*The Ludwigshafen plant did not suffice to bring production to the required level, and the planners consequently considered two alternatives: expansion of the Hüls plant from 40,000 tons to 60,000 tons or construction*

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95 SS-Brigadeführer Odilo Globocnik was a confidant of Himmler’s and from June 1941 the person in charge of the construction of SS and police support points in the ‘new Eastern region’. At the end of March 1942 he was assigned direction of “*Operation Reinhard*”. As far as can be determined from the fragmentary documentation, the purpose of the latter was the seizure of property of deported Jews.

96 Cf. the comments in chapter V on the deportation of German and Czech Jews to White Russia and the Baltic region.

97 Published 1977 by dtv.

of another plant with a capacity of 25,000 tons. The new plant could be constructed in Norway or at Auschwitz.

From the beginning, the Economy Ministry pushed the Auschwitz site. [...] On February 6, 1941, [...] I.G. Farben production chief Fritz] Ter Meer and the deputy chief of the main plant at Ludwigshafen, Dr. Otto Ambros, candidly talked over with [I.G. Farben officer Carl] Krauch the advantages and disadvantages of Auschwitz.

Ambros brought out the facts that Auschwitz had good water, coal and lime supplies. Communications were also adequate. Disadvantages were the lack of skilled labor in the area and the disinclination of German workers to live there.<sup>26</sup> [...]

On March 19 and April 24, 1941, the TEA<sup>[98]</sup> decided upon the details of Auschwitz production. There were to be two plants: a synthetic rubber plant (Buna IV) and an acetic acid plant. [...]

The investment in Auschwitz was initially over RM 500,000,000, ultimately over RM 700,000,000.<sup>29</sup> [...] About 170 contractors were put to work.<sup>31</sup> The plant was set up, roads were built, barracks were constructed for the inmates, barbed wire was strung for 'factory pacification' (Fabrikeinfriedung),<sup>32</sup> and, after the town of Auschwitz was flooded with I.G. personnel, two company villages were built.<sup>33</sup> To make sure that I.G. Auschwitz would have all the necessary building materials, Krauch patronizingly ordered that Buna enjoy first priority (Dringlichkeitsstufe I) until completion.<sup>34</sup> Spreading out, I.G. Auschwitz acquired its coal base, the Fürstengrube and the Janinagrube. Both mines were filled with Jewish inmates.<sup>35</sup>" (pp. 991ff.; DEJ, pp. 924f., 928f.)

Thus, the town of Auschwitz, bordering the concentration camp, "was flooded with I.G. personnel", "170 contractors were put to work." Does this mean that the National Socialists did everything they could to see to it that news of the industrialized killing in Auschwitz would spread over all Europe in no time? But the world was silent. The Vatican was silent, the International Red Cross was silent and even the Allied governments, who routinely accused the Germans of all kinds of atrocities, never mentioned Auschwitz. Remarkable, is it not?

Although Hilberg generously concedes that the participation of I.G. Farben in Auschwitz "can be traced not to a desire to kill Jews", he claims "the SS mentality had taken hold even of I.G. Farben directors":

"One day, two Buna inmates, Dr. Raymond van den Straaten and Dr. Fritz Löhner-Beda, were going about their work when a party of visiting I.G. Farben dignitaries passed by. One of the directors pointed to Dr. Löhner-Beda and said to his SS companion: 'This Jewish swine could work a lit-

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98 "Technischer Ausschuß" (Technical Committee).

*tle faster (Diese Judensau könnte auch rascher arbeiten). 'Another director then chanced the remark: 'If they can't work, let them perish in the gas chamber (Wenn die nicht mehr arbeiten könne, sollen sie in der Gaskammer verrecken)'. "* (p. 994; *DEJ*, p. 930)

This episode, in which an unnamed I.G. director threatens Jews who work too slowly with the gas chamber, is 'proven' by an affidavit made by former Auschwitz inmate van den Straaten on 18th July 1947 for one of the Nuremberg successor trials. This example is characteristic: The existence of "*the gas chamber*"<sup>99</sup> and the involvement of German industry in annihilation of the Jews is 'proven' by witness testimony given in an Allied trial. For the prosecutors and judges of defeated Germany, it was child's play to obtain such testimony. There was certainly no lack of former Jewish concentration camp prisoners who burned for revenge on their former oppressors, and there was no lack of typewriters and stationery on which to write down their 'affidavits'. This is the way in which most of Hilberg's evidence for the 'Holocaust' came into existence.

## 2. Hilberg's Imaginary Number of Victims of the 'extermination camps'

On p. 956 (*DEJ*, pp. 893, 894) Hilberg provides an overview of "*The Final Solution' in the Death Camps*"; he gives the following death counts:

in Chełmno: <sup>100</sup>	150,000 Jews
in Belżec:	550,000 Jews
in Sobibór:	200,000 Jews
in Treblinka:	750,000 Jews
in Majdanek: <sup>101</sup>	50,000 Jews
in Auschwitz:	1,000,000 Jews
TOTAL:	2,700,000 Jews

Non-Jewish victims of these six camps Hilberg deems worthy only of a footnote (on p. 955; *DEJ*, p. 894) in which he asserts—without a source—that in Auschwitz more than 250,000 non-Jews, mostly Poles, perished; in Chełmno, Treblinka and Auschwitz he says tens of thousands of Gypsies were gassed, of course, without any evidence to support it.

The thoughtful reader would certainly like to know how Hilberg came by his figure of 2.7 million gassed Jews, but his hopes remain unful-

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99 Note the singular!

100 Hilberg calls this camp by its German name Kulmhof.

101 Hilberg calls this camp by the name Lublin, which was also used in official NS communications.

filled: no sources of any kind are given—except for a reference to Danuta Czech’s *Kalendarium*,<sup>102</sup> which, however, only discusses the *transports that arrived at Auschwitz* (p. 955; *DEJ*, p. 894). In other words, the numbers are humbug snatched out of thin air which Hilberg has copied down from various other unnamed authors and partially ‘corrected’ after his own personal taste.<sup>103</sup>

Robert Faurisson has rated Hilberg’s work to be superior with respect to the amount of labor input, but with respect to its quality he calls it “*atrocious*” (*exécration*).<sup>104</sup> In view of the shameless sleight-of-hand of the pope of the ‘Holocaust’, who can pull 2.7 million Jews murdered in six camps out of his sleeve without an iota of evidence, we have to concur with Faurisson’s opinion. The fact that the work of other ‘Holocaust’ scribblers, such as Lucy Dawidowicz, who comes up with a total of more than 5 million Jews exterminated in the same six camps,<sup>105</sup> is of even worse quality is no excuse for Hilberg.

For Bełżec, Sobibór, Treblinka and Chełmno, without sources or material traces no rationally founded count of victims can be given. Even for Auschwitz, in 1985 Hilberg could not provide documentary evidence for his figure as he brought the “*definitive*” edition of his work to press, since at that time the death registers had not yet been made available from the Soviet archives. (Study of these death registers and of other documents which have become available in the meantime shows that the number of Jews and non-Jews who died in Auschwitz should be placed at somewhere between 160,000 and 170,000.<sup>106</sup>) For Majdanek, Hilberg could have found material with which to calculate an approximate number of victims (of Jews and non-Jews) had he taken the trouble to study the documents lying in the archive of the memorial at Majdanek.<sup>107</sup>

102 Danuta Czech, “*Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau*”, in: *Hefte von Auschwitz*, v. 2-4, 6-8 (1959-1964). At that time the staff of the Auschwitz Museum, which published D. Czech’s study, were using a figure of four million Auschwitz victims, which Hilberg naturally does not mention. The 2nd edition of the *Kalendarium* was published by Rowohlt in 1989, four years after the definitive edition of Hilberg’s work; English: *Auschwitz Chronicle: 1939-1945*, I.B. Tauris, London/New York 1990.

103 For Bełżec a victim count of 600,000 was given by all other standard works. Where Hilberg got his figure of 50,000 he only knows.

104 Robert Faurisson, *Écrits révisionnistes*, *op. cit.* (note 3), p. 1892 (v. IV).

105 Lucy Dawidowicz, *The War against the Jews*, Penguin Books, New York 1975, p. 191. For Majdanek alone Dawidowicz claims 1.38 million Jewish victims, or twenty-seven times more than Hilberg!

106 Carlo Mattogno and Franco Deana, “*The Crematoria Ovens of Auschwitz nad Birkenau*”, in: Ernst Gauss (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 29), pp. 400. (online: <http://codoh.com/found/fndcrema.html>). As opposed to Hilberg, Mattogno and Deana *document* how they arrive at their number.

### 3. Killing Weapons and Removal of Corpses in the ‘extermination camps’, as Told by Hilberg

#### a. The ‘Pure Extermination Camps’

Bełżec, Sobibór and Treblinka were apparently built by the Office of Buildings and Grounds of the SS-WVHA (which opened as Section C in March 1942).<sup>107</sup> Hilberg tells us, the sites “*were chosen with a view to seclusion and access to railroad lines*”. An inspection of the locations of the former camps reveals that in the case of Sobibór and Chełmno, not discussed here, one might talk of “*seclusion*”; Bełżec and Treblinka were situated only about a kilometer from towns of the same names, so that there would have been no possibility of keeping mass murder secret there. With respect to the gas chambers, Hilberg writes:

*“Information about the number and size of gas chambers in each camp rests not on documentation but on recollection of witnesses. There is agreement that the new chambers were larger than the old (the capacity for simultaneous gassings in Bełżec during the summer of 1942 was estimated at 1,500). Counts of gas chambers are given in the following ranges:*

<i>Bełżec</i>	<i>3, then 6</i>
<i>Sobibór</i>	<i>3, then 4, 5, or 6</i>
<i>Treblinka</i>	<i>3, then 6 or 10.”</i> (footnote on p. 942; <i>DEJ</i> , p. 879)

In Chełmno, Hilberg says, Jews were killed in gas vans (p. 934; *DEJ*, p. 871). We have already said what has to be said about these mythical vehicles in connection with the events behind the eastern front, and there is no reason to add anything further.

On the gases used and removal of corpses, Hilberg states as follows:

*“The gas first used at Bełżec was bottled, either the same preparation of carbon monoxide that had been shipped to the euthanasia stations or possibly hydrogen cyanide.”*<sup>39</sup> (p. 941; *DEJ*, p. 878)

In a footnote on the same page, he elaborates:

*“Bottled gas (Flaschengas) is mentioned by Oberhauser (Obersturmführer at Bełżec). See text of his statement in Rückerl, NS-Vernichtungslager, pp. 136-137. The court judgement in the Oberhauser case identifies the gas as cyanide (Zyklon B), Ibid., p. 133.”*

Hilberg continues:

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<sup>107</sup> Approximately 42,500 people died in Majdanek. Cf. Jürgen Graf and Carlo Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 87), pp. 71-79. The percentage of Jews among the dead cannot be determined exactly, but it must have been over 50%. If one subtracts from Hilberg’s claimed 50,000 Jewish victims of this camp the 17,000 or 18,000 invented shooting victims of 3rd November 1943, the resulting number is not much greater than the actual one.

<sup>108</sup> *Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt* (Main Office of Economic Administration).

“Later, all three camps (Sobibór and Treblinka from the start) were equipped with diesel motors. A German who briefly served at Sobibór recalls a 200-horsepower, eight-cylinder engine of a captured Soviet tank, which released a mixture of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide into the gas chambers.” (p. 941; *DEJ*, p. 878)

Here is how he says the corpses were removed:

“In 1942 corpses were buried in mass graves in Kulmhof, the Generalgouvernement camps, and Birkenau. Before long this mode of dealing with the dead gave rise to second thoughts. [...] Ministerialrat Dr. Linden, sterilization expert in the Interior Ministry, on a visit to the Lublin district, is quoted by an SS man to have remarked that a future generation might not understand these matters.<sup>98</sup> The same consideration had prompted the Gestapo chief Müller to order Standartenführer Blobel, commander of Einsatzkommando 4a, to destroy the mass graves in the eastern occupied territories.<sup>99</sup> Blobel and his ‘Kommando 1005’ also moved into Kulmhof to investigate what could be done with the graves there. He constructed funeral pyres and primitive ovens and even tried explosives.<sup>100</sup>[...]”

By 1942-1943 exhumations were in progress at all of the killing centers. In Kulmhof Jewish work parties opened the mass graves and dragged the corpses into newly dug pits and into a primitive oven.<sup>105</sup> In Belżec the process was begun in the late fall of 1942 within a firing area of the camp capable of destroying 2,000 bodies per day. A second, somewhat smaller firing position was started a month later, and the two were used concurrently, day and night, until March 1943.<sup>106</sup> Excavators appeared in Sobibór and Treblinka, where the corpses (moved by narrow-gauge railway in Sobibór and dragged in Treblinka) were stacked and burned on firing grids built with old railway tracks.<sup>107</sup>” (p. 1045; *DEJ*, pp. 976f.)

## b. Majdanek

Hilberg gives no facts for the number and location of the gas chambers in the camp at Lublin. The gassings of persons were supposedly done with carbon monoxide.<sup>109</sup> Hilberg cautiously reports the assertion found in the Polish literature that in Majdanek the murders were also done with Zyklon B (footnote on p. 943; *DEJ*, p. 880). He says nothing about the methods of removal of corpses; in view of the small number of victims here compared to the other ‘extermination camps’, the question is of little importance.

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<sup>109</sup> Polish historical writings claim the carbon monoxide was fed to the gas chambers from steel bottles. Cf. J. Graf and C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 87), chapter VI.

### c. Auschwitz-Birkenau

A table on p. 946 (*DEJ*, p. 884) contains Hilberg's information on the gas chambers in this camp:

- One gas chamber in the crematory of the main camp (Auschwitz I);
- Bunker I, a former farmhouse in Birkenau, which contained five small gas chambers;<sup>110</sup>
- Bunker II, another former farmhouse in Birkenau;
- One underground gas chamber each in Crematories II and III in Birkenau, which began operations in March and June 1943, respectively;
- One above-ground gas chamber each in Crematories IV and V in Birkenau, which began operations in March and April 1943, respectively.

The killing weapon in Auschwitz was supposedly Zyklon B; Hilberg says the choice of this gas was made personally by camp commandant Rudolf Höß:

*"[Höß] decided after visiting Treblinka that the carbon monoxide method was not very 'efficient'.<sup>55</sup> Accordingly, he introduced in his camp a different type of gas: quick-working hydrogen cyanide (prussic acid—commercial name, Zyklon)." (p. 945; DEJ, p. 882)*

In Birkenau, the real 'extermination camp', the corpses of the gassing victims as well as the corpses of those who died a natural death were incinerated in the four crematories which began operations starting March 1943 (pp. 947ff.; *DEJ*, p. 884). According to Hilberg, their theoretical daily capacity was over 4,000 (p. 1045; *DEJ*, p. 978).<sup>111</sup> In May and June 1944, Hilberg tells credulous readers, nearly 10,000 Jews were gassed every day, and in the second half of August even higher numbers were achieved. Since the capacity of the crematories was insufficient, the additional corpses were allegedly incinerated in pits (p. 1045f.; *DEJ*, p. 978).

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110 Directly following the table in which Bunker I was said to have "five small gas chambers", Hilberg writes that "the inner walls were removed" from the two farm houses! If the inner walls were removed, it is logical that the house could have contained only one gas chamber and not five. Naturally, this would have simplified the gassing process and enlarged the usable area. Hilberg overlooks the fact that the removal of the inner walls would probably have caused the house to collapse, because in farm houses like this one the inner walls were usually load bearing walls.

111 According to the document Hilberg refers to—which we will discuss later—a further 340 corpses per day could be cremated in Crematory I of the main camp.

#### d. The Holocaust Pope with the Healthy Stomach

In any everyday murder trial an expert report is prepared on the weapon used to do the killing, be it a revolver or a knife, a hammer or an ax. In such a spectacular and inhuman crime as the claimed multiple million murders in ‘extermination camps’ one would expect to hear all the details about the weapon, meaning here not only the gas chambers but also the different gases. Let us recapitulate what Hilberg has said:

- For Treblinka and Sobibór the witnesses cannot even agree as to the number of gas chambers. Hilberg swallows this toad without complaint—he has got a healthy stomach.
- In Bełżec bottled gas was used at first, which was either carbon monoxide or hydrogen cyanide; Adalbert Rückerl’s book on the Federal German NS trials says the latter was the case (“*The court judgement in the Oberhauser case identifies the gas as cyanide (Zyklon B)*”). Also the killers changed killing weapons and turned to a diesel motor.
- In Auschwitz Rudolf Höß decided on Zyklon B, because in Treblinka he had noticed that the carbon monoxide method (meaning, use of a diesel motor which allegedly blew carbon monoxide into the gas chamber) was “*not very efficient*”. In this case, why would one have given up Zyklon B and turned to a diesel motor in Bełżec?

Hilberg swallows this toad also, without batting an eye. We continue: Zyklon B is not a ‘bottled gas’; it is hydrogen cyanide adsorbed in a carrier substance (usually plaster of Paris)—occasionally used even today with the name *Cyanosil* for controlling harmful insects and rodents.<sup>112</sup> The product came in cans. When the cans were opened, the gas began to vaporize; the higher the temperature, the quicker the vaporization. Hilberg’s remarks on Zyklon B (pp. 948f.; *DEJ*, pp. 884) show that he knows this. In that he quotes a Federal German court decision to the effect that Zyklon B was a ‘bottled gas’, he indirectly reveals that the Federal German court in question never took the trouble to determine what Zyklon B is by calling for an expert report on the murder weapon, in the course of a trial that concerned 550,000 to 600,000 murder victims—which speaks volumes as to the evidentiary value of such trials.

We move on to Rudolf Höß, the first commandant of Auschwitz. Höß found the method of mass murder with diesel exhaust gases used in Tre-

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112 On this cf. Wolfgang Lambrecht, “*Zyklon B – eine Ergänzung*”, *VffG*, 1(1) (1997), pp. 2-5 (online: <http://vho.org/VffG/1997/1/Lambrecht1.html>)

blinka not efficient enough and decided to use Zyklon in Auschwitz. As source for this, Hilberg gives Höß' affidavit made on 5th April 1946.<sup>113</sup>

Let us examine the chronology of events. On p. 946 (*DEJ*, p. 884) Hilberg tells us the mass gassings began in Auschwitz I in “*early 1942*” and in Bunker 2 in Birkenau in “*spring 1942*”. Ten pages later, on p. 956 (*DEJ*, p. 893), he gives July 1942 as the date on which Treblinka began operations. Thus, Höß began gassing with Zyklon in *early 1942* in Auschwitz I and in *spring 1942* in Birkenau after he had convinced himself in July 1942, at the earliest, that the method used in Treblinka was not effective enough. Logical, is it not?

As to the removal of corpses in Belzec between late Fall 1942 and March 1943, 550,000 corpses were allegedly incinerated *under open sky*. This method must have been unusually successful, because certainly no one has been able to find any human remains to speak of on the site of the former camp. Why was this efficient method of removal of corpses not adopted in Auschwitz, why was the firm Topf and Sons brought in to build crematories with good money? How useless the construction of the latter was, was shown in May, June and August 1944, when in Birkenau 10,000 or so corpses *per day*, in August even more, needed to be incinerated: The open pits dug there “*broke the bottleneck*” (p. 1046; *DEJ*, p. 978). Since, as Hilberg tells us, the theoretical maximum capacity of the Birkenau crematories was rated at a little more than 4,000 corpses per day, the remaining up to 6,000 corpses per day must have been incinerated in the pits. Why then the useless crematories—a couple more pits would have done as well?

Hilberg's stomach is strong enough. He swallows one toad after another and never has a stomach ache.

#### 4. Hilberg's Methodology: The Revaluation of all Values

In the discipline of jurisprudence there is a generally recognized hierarchy of evidence. At the top of the hierarchy is physical evidence, the investigation of the material traces of a crime (corpse, murder weapon, bloodstains, fingerprints and so on); the next highest rank is documentary evidence and the lowest is testamentary evidence, of which a particular form of testamentary evidence, the testimony of interested parties—those directly affected by the event in question—is considered particularly unreliable.<sup>114</sup>

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113 PS-3868.

With Hilberg, the ordering is reversed: Testamentary evidence and especially the testimony of interested parties is highest in the hierarchy, followed by documentary evidence. Physical evidence he does not bother with.

If a document contradicts a witness' statement, Hilberg regularly decides for the latter, as long as it will help his annihilation theory. Every historical researcher with a reputation for worthwhile work knows that in a conflict between documents and witnesses the former must be chosen. The—anti-Revisionist—French historian Jacques Baynac has remarked pointedly:<sup>115</sup>

*“For the scientific historian a witness statement does not represent real history. It is an object of history. A witness statement counts for little, many witnesses' statements count for no more, if there is no solid document to support them. One could say without much exaggeration, the principle of scientific historiography is, No paper(s), no proven facts.”*

Since Baynac's view is a generally held view in academic and judicial circles, these few sentences alone are enough to shatter to pieces Hilberg's chapter on the “*Killing Center Operations*”!

A pregnant example of the reversal of the scientifically recognized hierarchy of forms of evidence can be seen in those passages in which Hilberg discusses the disinfection agent Zyklon B. This agent was employed in many camps—even those not claimed to be extermination camps—to eradicate lice, which transmitted typhus. The sometimes terrifying high death counts in the concentration camps<sup>116</sup> were due primarily to this ram-paging disease.

On p. 949 (*DEJ*, p. 886) Hilberg writes:

*“The SS did not manufacture Zyklon, so the gas had to be procured from private firms. The enterprises that furnished it were part of the chemical industry. They specialized in ‘combating of vermin’ (Schädlingsbekämpfung) by means of poison gases. Zyklon was one of eight products manufactured by these firms,<sup>71</sup> which undertook large-scale fumigations of buildings, barracks, and ships; disinfected [sic] clothes in specially constructed gas chambers (Entlausungsanlagen); and deloused human beings, protected by gas masks.<sup>72</sup> In short, this industry used very powerful gases to exterminate rodents and insects in enclosed spaces.”*

114 On the hierarchy of evidence see Manfred Köhler, “*The Value of Testimony and Confessions Concerning the Holocaust*”, in: Ernst Gauss (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 29), pp. 85-91 (online: <http://codoh.com/found/fndvalue.html>).

115 *Le Nouveau Quotidien*, Lausanne, 3rd September 1997.

116 In Auschwitz in late Summer 1942 the epidemic sometimes claimed more than 300 lives per day. Cf. the statistics in Jean-Claude Pressac, *Les crématoires d'Auschwitz*, CNRS, Paris 1993, p. 145. In Majdanek in August 1943 the death rate for men was 7.67% and for women 4.41%. (PS-1469).

As his source for this information Hilberg names a lecture given 27th February 1942 by two gas experts, Dr. Gerhard Peters and Heinrich Sossenheimer.<sup>117</sup> He also mentions (in footnote 70 on p. 949; *DEJ*, p. 886) a user manual with the title *Richtlinien für die Anwendung von Blausäure (Zyklon) zur Ungeziefervertilgung (Entwesung)* (Directive for Utilization of Zyklon for Extermination of Vermin)—also dating from 1942.<sup>118</sup>

The wartime German documents he quoted make it perfectly clear that Zyklon B was for purposes of disinfestation and for nothing else. This does not hinder Hilberg from writing:

*“The amounts [of Zyklon B] required by Auschwitz were not large, but they were noticeable. Almost the whole Auschwitz supply was needed for the gassing of people; very little was used for fumigation.<sup>85</sup>”* (pp. 952f.; *DEJ*, pp. 889f.)

Hilberg’s informant in this matter is the Rumanian Jew Charles Sigismund Bendel, a former Auschwitz prisoner to whom we will return.

Interestingly, in 1989 Jean-Claude Pressac turned Hilberg’s statement upside down when he wrote that 97 to 98% of the Zyklon was used for pest control, and only 2 to 3% was used to kill Jews.<sup>119</sup>

That Hilberg gives more weight to the witnesses than to the documents is in and of itself inexcusable, and the delinquency is magnified by the fact that in almost all cases it is a case of testimony of interested parties, who tend to be particularly unreliable: Most of the witnesses he quotes were former Jewish concentration camp inmates, from whom objectivity on the subject of the Germans and especially the SS could not be expected, and who were only too happy to give testimony in trials that would put those who had deprived them of their freedom on the gallows or at least in prison.

But there is worse: Hilberg picks his witness statements so that they will support his predetermined dogma. By 1961, when he published his work for the first time, the currently accepted ‘Holocaust’ theory had already crystallized there: The mass murders were committed with gas in six extermination camps. One year before, Martin Broszat, then a researcher at the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich and later its director, had declared that there had been no gassing of humans in Dachau, Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald and other camps in the west.<sup>120</sup>

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117 NO-9098.

118 NO-9912. The complete text of the document can be found in Herbert Verbeke (ed.) *Auschwitz: Nackte Fakten. Eine Erwiderung an Jean-Claude Pressac*, V.H.O., Berchem 1995, pp. 94-99 (online: <http://vho.org/D/anf/Faurisson.html>; Engl.: [vho.org/GB/Books/anf/Faurisson1.html#h7](http://vho.org/GB/Books/anf/Faurisson1.html#h7)).

119 Jean-Claude Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989, p. 188.

120 *Die Zeit*, 19th August 1960.

Hilberg holds fast to his prescribed view of the ‘Holocaust’, and he does not think it worthwhile to mention the numerous unreliable witness statements describing gassings in just these camps in the west.<sup>121</sup> He also refuses to discuss the alleged gas chambers at Mauthausen and Stutthof, although the former are tenaciously defended in Austria and the latter in Poland to the present day. In other words, Hilberg thinks that all testimonies on these gas chambers are false, meaning that the witnesses are lying or are subject to hallucinations. *Why then are the witness statements on gassings in the six ‘extermination camps’ a priori credible?* Hilberg will not touch crucial questions like this one even fleetingly.

If one were to put the witness testimony to mass murder of Jews coming from during and after the war under a magnifying glass, one would discover that there have been descriptions of all kinds of methods of killing which later have been forgotten. In a book published in 1945 a Dr. Stefan Szende described how millions of Jews were killed by electricity in Bełżec: The victims were made to stand on a metal plate, this was lowered into an underground water cistern, then high-voltage current was fed through the water. At that point, *“the metal plate became a crematory casket, glowing hot, until all the corpses were burnt to ashes”*.<sup>122</sup> Simon Wiesenthal also claimed that Jews had been killed by electricity in Bełżec, but he described the killing process quite differently from Szende:<sup>123</sup>

*“Crowded together, driven on by the SS, Latvians and Ukrainians, the people ran through the open gate into the ‘bath’. It could hold 500 people at a time. The floor of the ‘bathing room’ was made of metal and there were showerheads in the ceiling. When the room was full, the SS switched the electricity, 5,000 volts, through the metal plate. At the same time the showerheads spurted water. A short scream, and the execution was over.”*

According to Wiesenthal, the corpses of those murdered in this way in Bełżec were made into soap:<sup>124</sup>

*“At the end of 1942 there came for the first time the horrifying cry: ‘Transport for soap!’ It was in the Generalgouvernement, and the factory was in Galicia, in Bełżec. From April 1942 to May 1943 900,000 Jews were used as raw material in this factory.”*

As has already been mentioned, Hilberg calls the soap from Jewish fat a myth (pp. 1032f; *DEJ*, p. 967), and apparently, Hilberg must hold Wie-

121 One collection of such witness statements is contained in Jürgen Graf, *Der Holocaust-Schwindel*, Guideon Burg Verlag, Basel 1993, chapter 9.

122 Stefan Szende, *Der letzte Jude aus Polen*, Europa Verlag, Zürich/New York 1945, pp. 290ff.

123 *Der neue Weg*, Vienna, Nr. 19/20, 1946.

124 *Der neue Weg*, Vienna, Nr. 17/18, 1946.

senthal to be a mythmaker. Yet another version of mass murder in Bełżec was given during the war by the Pole Jan Karski, who claimed that Jews were stuffed into goods trains and dusted with quicklime which slowly ate the flesh from their bones:<sup>125</sup>

*“From one end to the other, the train, with its quivering cargo of flesh, seemed to throb, vibrate, rock, and jump as if bewitched.”*

Another witness, the Polish Jew Rudolf Reder, said a gasoline motor was used to kill in Bełżec.<sup>126</sup> Although such a thing would be a much better killing device than a diesel motor,<sup>127</sup> Hilberg decided to support the latter, based on the testimony of Kurt Gerstein given in *Nationalsozialistische Massentötungen durch Giftgas* (p. 941; *DEJ*, na).

This—incomplete—overview of the witness statements provided the following as methods of killing used at Bełżec:

- killing by means of electricity in an underground water cistern, followed by incineration of the corpses (Szende);
- killing by means of electricity on a metal plate, followed by processing of the corpses into soap (Wiesenthal);
- killing in trains by means of quicklime (Karski);
- killing by means of carbon monoxide in bottles (unnamed witness cited by Hilberg on p. 941; *DEJ*, na);
- killing by means of Zyklon B in bottles (decision of a Federal German court, cited by Adalbert Rückerl);
- killing by exhaust gas from a gasoline motor (Reder);
- killing by exhaust gas from a diesel motor (Gerstein).

Hilberg settled on the fourth and the seventh variants—*why?*

Here is an overview of the killing methods testified to by various witnesses for Sobibór, Treblinka and Auschwitz, where we show the variant preferred by Hilberg in bold-face:

#### *SOBIBÓR:*

- a spirally, black substance dripping through holes in the ceiling of a death chamber camouflaged as a shower (Alexander Pechersky<sup>128</sup>);

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125 Jan Karski, *Story of a Secret State*, The Riverside Press, Cambridge 1944, p. 350.

126 Rudolf Reder, *Bełżec*, Cracow 1946, p. 44.

127 See chapter VII.5.a.

128 A. Pechersky, “*La rivolta di Sobibór*”, in: Yuri Suhl, *Ed essi si ribellarono. Storia della resistenza ebrea contro il nazismo*, Milan 1969, p. 31.

- Exhaust gas from a diesel motor (Léon Poliakov;<sup>129</sup> *Enzyklopädie des Holocaust*<sup>130</sup>);
- **Exhaust gas from a gasoline motor** (confession of SS-Unterscharführer Erich Fuchs in a post-war trial, quoted by Hilberg on p. 941; *DEJ*, na).

*TREBLINKA:*

- suffocation by pumping the air out of a death chamber (Wassili Grossman<sup>131</sup>);
- scalding with hot steam (Report of a Polish commission present at the Nuremberg Tribunal in December 1945<sup>132</sup>);
- killing by shooting in the neck on a conveyor belt (*Blackbook* of the Jewish World Congress<sup>133</sup>);
- **Exhaust gas from a diesel motor** (Hilberg, citing the witness statements in the collection *Nationalsozialistische Massentötungen durch Giftgas*, p. 941; *DEJ*, na).

*AUSCHWITZ:*

- electrified baths, a pneumatic hammer, war gas (report of the Polish resistance movement during the war<sup>134</sup>);
- an electrified conveyor belt (Jewish Soviet reporter Boris Polevoi in *Pravda* on 2nd February 1945);
- incineration while still alive in an oven, into which the condemned were dumped from a car (Eugène Aroneanu<sup>135</sup>);
- incineration while still alive in pits (Elie Wiesel<sup>136</sup>);
- **killing with Zyklon B** (dominant variant since Spring 1945).

A look at the points in time when these various methods of killing were asserted is very eye-opening. For example, the Polish commission at the Nuremberg victor's tribunal responsible for providing 'evidence' for the mass murder in Treblinka settled on hot steam as the killing weapon *in*

129 L. Poliakov, *Harvest of Hate*, Holocaust Library, New York 1979, p. 196.

130 *Op. cit.* (note 36), v. III, p. 1496.

131 *Die Hölle von Treblinka*, Foreign Language Publication House, Moscow 1947, partially quoted by Udo Walendy in "Der Fall Treblinka", *Historische Tatsachen Nr. 44*, Verlag für Volkstum und Zeitgeschichtsforschung, Vlotho 1990. Grossman also reports steamings and gassings.

132 PS-3311.

133 *The Black Book—The Nazi Crime against the Jewish People*, Reprint Nexus Press, New York 1981, p. 398. The Black Book reports steamings, gassings and suffocations.

134 This report was quoted in its entirety by Enrique Aynat in *Estudios sobre el "Holocausto"*, Gráficas Hurtado, Valencia 1994.

135 Eugène Aroneanu, *Camps de Concentration*, Office Français d'Édition, Paris 1945, p. 182.

136 Elie Wiesel, *Night*, New York, Hill and Wang, 1960, p. 42.

December 1945, more than two years after the closing of the camp. This means it took the Poles more than two years to find out how several hundred thousand people were murdered in a camp only about one kilometer distant from the town of the same name—despite the fact that the town swarmed with Treblinka survivors.<sup>137</sup> Any comment would be superfluous.

Hilberg swallows all these toads contentedly. He ignores flat out the thousands of contradictions in the witness statements that are his only evidentiary foundation for the ‘Holocaust’, because he has determined the correct variant for every camp by decree: *Hilberg dixit ...*<sup>138</sup>

### a. Hilberg’s Star Witnesses

We will now look a little closer at a few of the sources for gassing of Jews named in the chapter “*Killing Center Operations*” (pp. 927-1057; *DEJ*, pp. 861-990). It will be seen that Hilberg is blind to the grossest absurdities in his citations.

For every source we tell how often Hilberg cites it in his 130-page section and we identify the footnotes that refer to the sources. Since one footnote might mention two or more sources, some footnotes appear several times.

Here then are Hilberg’s sources:

#### *ADALBERT RÜCKERL:*

Rückerl is a former director of the Ludwigsburg Central Office for Prosecution of NS Crimes and author of the book *Nationalsozialistische Vernichtungslager im Spiegel deutscher Strafprozesse*. Hilberg names this work as a source forty-one times.<sup>139</sup> It illustrates better than anything else how all evidence for the ‘Holocaust’ rests on witness testimony—mostly given in trials—and how Federal German justice has not bothered with physical evidence. For his part, Rückerl cites the first edition of Hilberg’s work copiously. One hand washes the other.

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137 Numerous former Treblinka prisoners are quoted in Alexander Donat’s *The Death Camp Treblinka* (Holocaust Library, New York 1979).

138 Latin for ‘Hilberg spoke’. This appeal to his authority contradicts all academic traditions where only evidence is accepted as proof, but not reference to alleged authority or reputation.

139 Hilberg’s footnotes 35, 40f., 43f., 113-116, 118, 120, 123ff., 405f., 412, 416, 422ff., 427, 429-434, 437, 439f., 458, 461, 464, 474, 482ff., 498, 502f.; Hilberg’s *DEJ* footnotes 879(42, 43), 895(7), 896(10, 11, 12), 897(13, 14, 15, 17), 898(20, 21), 916(94), 968(30, 31), 969(37, 38), 970(41, 45, 46, 47), 971(50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60), 972(62, 63, 65), 974(81, 84), 975(87), 976(97), 977(105, 106, 107), 979(4, 8).

## FILIP FRIEDMAN:

Member of a Polish-Communist commission which published a ‘documentation’ of Auschwitz; it was first published in Yiddish and then in English with the title, *This Was Oswiecim*. Hilberg used the book as a source six times.<sup>140</sup> Here is a tasty morsel from this Stalinistic propaganda piece:<sup>141</sup>

“*This means that if we include 1941, the Oswiecim [Polish name for Auschwitz] death factory swallowed up over 5,000,000 people, and according to some accounts 7,000,000.*”

Hilberg, who had determined the number of Auschwitz victims to be 1.25 million (one million Jews and 250,000 non-Jews), does not balk at using F. Friedman’s book as a serious source, which speaks of 5 to 7 million.

## RUDOLF HÖSS:

Höß was the first commandant of Auschwitz and is the indispensable prime witness of the mass annihilation in that camp. Hilberg refers to him twenty-six times.<sup>142</sup>

In his confession given during an intensive three-day interrogation by a British torture team led by the Jewish Sergeant Bernard Clarke,<sup>143</sup> the first Auschwitz commandant stated that already by November 1943 in Auschwitz 2.5 million persons had been gassed and a further 500,000 had died of sickness, starvation and other factors.<sup>144</sup> Naturally Hilberg—who picks and chooses his statistics to suit his fancy—does not mention these statements, since these crassly exaggerated numbers, large even by Hilberg’s standards, show that the Höß confession was not voluntarily given and is therefore worthless.

In his ‘confession’, Höß stated further that he had visited the Treblinka camp—remember it was opened in July 1942—in June 1941 and talked about a camp called “*Wolzek*”, which has never been heard of since.

140 Hilberg’s footnotes 44, 144, 166, 384, 459, 491; Hilberg’s *DEJ* footnotes 879(43), 905(41), 967(27), 978(114).

141 Filip Friedman, *This Was Oswiecim*, The United Jewish Relief Appeal, London 1946, p. 14.

142 Hilberg’s footnotes 49, 50, 55, 58, 60, 86, 91, 101, 130, 132, 136, 213, 238, 255ff., 381, 436, 452, 477, 481, 486, 490, 493, 540, 544; Hilberg’s *DEJ* footnotes 49, 50 (p. 881), 55 (p. 882), 57, 59 (p. 883), 84 (p. 889), 97, 99 (p. 892), 29 (p. 901), 90 (p. 915), 4 (p. 918), 16 (p. 922), 40 (p. 929), 57, 58, 59 (p. 933), 61 (p. 934), 6 (p. 963), 14 (p. 964), 75 (p. 973), 91 (p. 975), 100, 104 (p. 977), 113, 116 (p. 978), 46, 50 (p. 987).

143 On the torture of Rudolf Höß see Rupert Butler, *Legions of Death*, Arrow Books, London 1983, pp. 235ff.; British special agent Vera Aitkins has also tortured Höß in order to receive ‘confessions’, cf. the Belgian newspaper *De Morgen*, Flanders, July 1, 2000.

144 PS-3868.

When he was turned over to Poland, he was put in the Cracow prison, where he wrote his ‘memoirs’, in which he penned down what he was told by his jailers.<sup>145</sup> In my book *Auschwitz. Tätergeständnisse und Augenzeugen des Holocaust*,<sup>146</sup> I have pointed out no less than 33 impossible things in these ‘memoirs’, and these are certainly not all of them.

RUDOLF VRBA:

Although the Slovakian Jew Vrba (originally Walter Rosenberg) is considered one of the main witnesses to the claimed extermination of the Jews in Auschwitz, Hilberg names him as a source only twice in the chapter on the “*Killing Center Operations*”.<sup>147</sup> After he and his fellow countryman and Jew Alfred Wetzler succeeded in escaping from Auschwitz in April 1944, they wrote a report which was published with other such reports in November of that year as the “*War Refugee Board Report*”, in which for the first time the stories of mass gassing with Zyklon B are spoken of. It can be ascertained from the report that Vrba and Wetzler never saw the crematories which contained the gas chambers because the map they drew does not in the least conform to the actual configuration of the crematories. They assert, for example, that the *Leichenkeller* (the alleged ‘gas chamber’) of Krema II was at the same level as the oven room, but in fact it was underneath the latter; also the number of ovens is wrong.<sup>148</sup>

Vrba ‘corrects’ these errors in his 1964 ‘factual report’ *I Cannot Forgive*,<sup>149</sup> which Hilberg cites; he phantasizes about a Himmler visit in Auschwitz in January 1943 during which the Birkenau crematory was inaugurated with the gassing of 3,000 Jews<sup>150</sup> (in the WRB Report he had given the number 8,000). Later, we will quote a passage from the description of this gassing. In fact, the first crematory in Birkenau was opened in March 1943 (Hilberg, p. 946; *DEJ*, p. 884), and we know that Himmler visited Auschwitz for the last time in July 1942.<sup>151</sup> During the first Zündel trial in Toronto (1985), Vrba made a terrible fool of himself as witness for the prosecution. When Zündel’s attorney Douglas Christie pressed him hard, he conceded he had allowed himself “*poetic licence*”.<sup>152</sup>

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145 Rudolf Höß, *Kommandant in Auschwitz*, edited by M. Broszat, dtv, 1983.

146 Published by Neue Visionen, Würenlos 1994, pp. 74-81 (online: <http://vho.org/D/atuadh>).

147 Hilberg’s footnotes 193 and 456; Hilberg’s *DEJ* footnotes 90 (p. 915), 79 (p. 974).

148 On the WRB Report (also called the ‘Auschwitz Protocols’) see Enrique Aynat, *Los protocolos de Auschwitz - ¿Una fuente histórica?*, Garcia Hispán, Alicante 1990.

149 Published by Bantam, Toronto 1964.

150 *Ibid.*, pp. 10ff.

151 Jean-Claude Pressac, *op. cit.* (note 116), 1993, pp. 44.

152 Transcript of the 1st Zündel trial in Toronto, 1985, pp. 320ff., partially quoted in J. Graf, *Auschwitz. Tätergeständnisse ...*, *op. cit.* (note 146), pp. 251-255.

## OLGA LENGYEL:

Hilberg names the Hungarian Jewess O. Lengyel as a source seven times.<sup>153</sup> In her book *Five Chimneys* she writes that the crematories of Birkenau could incinerate 17,280 corpses in a 24-hour period. The theoretical maximum capacity was 1,000 per day.<sup>154</sup> She says the four “ovens” (by which she presumably means the crematories) had 120 “openings”—in fact, the crematories had together 46 muffles. With the help of the incineration pits, she says, 24,000 corpses per day were disposed of. In Birkenau for the period between the beginning of May and the 26th July 1944 alone, she says 1,314,000 persons were exterminated.<sup>155</sup> As we have seen, Hilberg comes to a figure of 1.25 million victims for the whole period of existence of Auschwitz-Birkenau (counting both persons exterminated and natural deaths). Lengyel also resorts to the nonsense about the industrial utilization of human fat:<sup>156</sup>

*“The Nordic Supermen knew how to profit from everything. Immense casks were used to gather the human grease which had melted down at high temperatures. It was not surprising that the camp soap had such a peculiar odor. Nor was it astonishing that the internees became suspicious at the sight of certain pieces of fat sausage!”*

## ELIE WIESEL:

This witness, possibly the most famous of all ‘Holocaust’ star witnesses, Hilberg gives as a source only twice.<sup>157</sup> The Romanian Jew Wiesel was interned from April 1944 to January 1945, first in Birkenau and then in the main camp Auschwitz. In his ‘factual report’ *La Nuit* he does not mention the gas chambers even once<sup>158</sup>—at a time when hundreds of thousands of Jews were supposedly being gassed in Birkenau, 1.314 million according to his fellow Jew Olga Lengyel! Wiesel’s story is that the Jews were pushed—or marched willingly—into flaming pits:<sup>159</sup>

153 Hilberg’s footnotes 184, 187f., 428, 448, 451, 453; Hilberg’s *DEJ* footnotes 81, 84, 85 (p. 913), 51 (p. 971), 71 (p. 972), 76 (p. 973).

154 That entails uninterrupted operation under ideal conditions, perhaps with the attendance of a qualified engineer. In fact, there were frequent stoppages due to needed repairs and the plant was amateurishly operated by unqualified persons, leading to a considerably lower capacity. On this, see Carlo Mattogno and Franco Deana, *op. cit.* (note 106), and also chapter VII.5.e in this book.

155 Olga Lengyel, *Five Chimneys*, Chicago/New York 1947, pp. 68ff.

156 *Ibid.*, pp. 72ff.

157 Hilberg’s footnotes 447, 516; Hilberg’s *DEJ* footnotes 70 (p. 972), 22 (p. 983).

158 In the German version published by Ullstein in 1990 with the title *Die Nacht zu begraben*, *Elischa* gas chambers, which are not mentioned in the original edition, suddenly appear: whenever *crématoire* had appeared in the French text, translator Meyer-Clason makes it a “*Gaskammer*”!

159 Elie Wiesel, *op. cit.* (note 136), p. 42.

“Our line had now only fifteen paces to cover. I bit my lips so that my father would not hear my teeth chattering. Ten steps still. Eight. Seven. We marched slowly on, as though following a hearse at our own funeral. Four steps more. Three steps. There it was now, right in front of us, the pit and its flames.”

He who wants to know how Wiesel miraculously escaped death in the fiery pit—time after time!—will find this book to his liking.

*DR. MIKLOS NYISZLI:*

The Jewish doctor Nyiszli—who Hilberg names as a source four times<sup>160</sup>—was interned in Auschwitz, where he *claims* he worked as a medical doctor alongside Dr. Josef Mengele. In 1946 he wrote a ‘factual report’ in Hungarian which was translated into many languages and republished in 1992 with the title *Im Jenseits der Menschlichkeit*. Nyiszli says that in Birkenau 20,000 persons *per day* were gassed and incinerated in the crematories—the actual theoretical maximum capacity being smaller by more than twenty times. He knows nothing of the farm houses converted to gas chambers in Birkenau, called the “bunkers”, but he reports that *beside* one farm house serving as a disrobing area, 5,000 to 6,000 persons were allegedly driven into blazing pits and burned alive every day.<sup>161</sup>

*CHARLES SIGISMUND BENDEL:*

Hilberg acknowledges this Romanian-Jewish medical doctor—named as source twice<sup>162</sup>—as the source of his information that most of the Zyklon B delivered to Auschwitz was used for extermination of the Jews. Bendel was a witness for the prosecution in the 1946 trial the British instituted against Dr. Bruno Tesch, the founder and director of Degesch (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung), and his assistant Karl Weinbacher, where he contributed significantly to sending these two innocent men to the gallows (a third accused, Dr. Joachim Drosihn, was acquitted). Here is a passage from Bendel’s examination by British major G.I.D. Draper:<sup>163</sup>

“*Question: Do you know the total number of people exterminated in Auschwitz during the entire time the camp existed?*”

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160 Hilberg’s footnotes 240, 466f., 470; Hilberg’s *DEJ* footnotes 42 (p. 930), 89, 90 (p. 975).

161 Miklos Nyiszli, *Im Jenseits der Menschlichkeit*, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1992, pp. 59ff.; At the 13th International Revisionist Conference in May 2000 (Irvine, CA), Charles Provan presented new interesting research about Nyiszli’s background and fate, which will hopefully be published soon in both *The Journal of Historical Review* and in *VffG*.

162 Hilberg’s footnotes 87 and 467; Hilberg’s *DEJ* footnotes 85 (p. 890), 90 (p. 975).

163 NI-11953.

*Answer: Over four million.*

*Question: During your time there, what was the highest number of gassed persons in Birkenau on any single day?*

*Answer: In June [1944] 25,000 people were gassed day by day.*

*Question: With gas?*

*Answer: With hydrogen cyanide. [...] There were two rooms in each crematory. In crematories I and 2 [the usual designation is now II and III] they drove 1,000 persons into one room, so that both gas chambers together held 2,000 persons.*

*Question: How big were the rooms?*

*Answer: Every gas chamber was 10 m long and 4 m wide. The people were pressed so closely together that not one more person could be squeezed in. The SS thought it was uproariously funny to throw children in over the heads of those already jammed in these rooms. [...] The corpses were thrown into mass graves, but their hair was cut off and their teeth were pulled out, I saw it.*

*Question: Was only the gold saved, or all the teeth?*

*Answer: The National Socialist government said, it put no store in gold; despite that, they were able to take 17 tonnes of gold from 4 million corpses.”*

Subsequently Bendel was cross-examined by Dr. Zippel, the attorney for the accused:

*“Question: You have said, the gas chambers were 10 x 4 x 1.6 m large; is that correct?*

*Answer: Yes.*

*Question: That is 64 m<sup>3</sup>, is it not?*

*Answer: I am not quite sure, that is not my strong point.*

*Question: How can it be possible to fit 1,000 people in a 64 m<sup>3</sup> room?*

*Answer: That’s what you have to ask yourself. It can only be done with German methods.*

*Question: Do you seriously maintain that you can fit ten persons in a half cubic meter space?*

*Answer: The four million people gassed in Auschwitz are proof of it...*

*Question: When you say, they took 17 tonnes of gold from the corpses, are you basing that on a tonne of 1,000 kg?*

*Answer: Yes.*

*Question: Then do you also maintain that every victim, whether man, woman, child or baby, would have 4 grams of gold in his mouth?*

*Answer: It must have been that some had more and others less or even none; it would depend on the condition of their teeth.”*

This is what Giant Hilberg calls a believable witness! How can any serious academic accept Hilberg’s volumes when Hilberg offers such unbelievable testimony instead of physical or documentary evidence?

*GITTA SERENY:*

Author of *Into that Darkness* (published in German in 1980 by Ullstein with the title *Am Abgrund. Eine Gewissensforschung*). Hilberg refers to this book eight times.<sup>164</sup> The Hungarian Jewess G. Sereny interviewed former Treblinka commandant Franz Stangl many times as he sat in a Federal German prison, where, according to her book, he confirmed the mass murder in that camp. Shortly after their last conversation, Stangl died under mysterious circumstances. G. Sereny’s work is completely worthless as a historical source because she does not provide any proof that Stangl actually made the statements attributed to him. She offers no tape recordings as evidence of the conversations, and she has not published any transcripts of her alleged interviews. Since a dead man cannot complain, Sereny can put into his mouth whatever she wants to.

In addition, even if Stangl had confessed to mass gassings in Treblinka, this would have been no proof. He had appealed from his sentence to life in prison, and to dispute the crime laid to him would have been interpreted as ‘obdurate denial’, which would preclude a reduction in the sentence or a pardon from the start. On the other hand, those accused who confessed could hope for some slight mercy from Federal German justice—as a reward for confirming the annihilation of the Jews.<sup>165</sup>

*KURT GERSTEIN:*

Main witness to mass gassings in Belżec, was used by Hilberg as a source six times.<sup>166</sup> SS sanitation officer Gerstein described these gassings in a confession given after the war—or, better put, in six confessions, since, as Frenchman Henri Roques has shown, there are no less than six versions

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164 Hilberg’s footnotes 109, 113, 122, 194f., 501, 503f.; Hilberg’s *DEJ* footnotes 10 (p. 896), 19 (p. 898), 93 (p. 916), 7 (p. 979), 10 (p. 980).

165 On the mechanisms employed in the course of the Federal German NS trials, see Wilhelm Stäglich, *Auschwitz. A Judge Looks at the Evidence*, 2nd ed., Institute for Historical Review, Costa Mesa, CA, 1990., 4th chapter; cf. also Manfred Köhler, *op. cit.* (note 114), pp. 85-131; on the Sereny book see also Arthur R. Butz, “Context and Perspective in the ‘Holocaust’ Controversy”, *The Journal of Historical Review* 3(4) (1982) pp. 371-405, (online: <http://vho.org/GB/Journals/JHR/3/4/Butz371-405.html>).

166 Hilberg’s footnotes 88, 100, 380, 385, 463, 475; Hilberg’s *DEJ* footnotes 86 (p. 890), 95, 98 (p. 892), 5 (p. 963), 10 (p. 964), 86 (p. 975), 98 (p. 976).

of the Gerstein confession, sometimes differing markedly from each other.<sup>167</sup> Gerstein killed himself in July 1945 in a French prison. He claimed that between 20 and 25 million people were gassed. He said that in Belżec 700 to 800 Jews were stuffed into a gas chamber with a floor area of 25 m<sup>2</sup>, which is 28 to 32 persons per square meter. Of Auschwitz, which he never entered, he affirmed that millions of children were killed by holding cotton wads soaked with hydrogen cyanide under their noses. Hallucinations about 35 to 40 m (115 to 130 ft) high piles of clothes and shoes of murdered prisoners top off this confession appropriately.<sup>168</sup>

*RUDOLF REDER:*

Next to Gerstein, Reder is the only witness to gassings in Belżec and author of a book published in Cracow in 1946 on his experiences in that camp.<sup>169</sup> Hilberg cites him as a source twice.<sup>170</sup> Although he was over 60 at the time he was interned and there were certainly younger Jews available, he was chosen for the labor kommando. He lived for months on end under “*merciless monsters who commit horrible cruelties with sadistic delight*” and survived no less than 80 liquidation operations. One day the merciless monsters sent Reder and an SS man in a motor car on a shopping trip. The SS man went to sleep and Reder was able to escape.<sup>171</sup> In his report he claims that *three million people* were murdered in Belżec.<sup>172</sup> The killing weapon he mentions is not a diesel motor, as Gerstein had said, but a gasoline motor.<sup>173</sup>

*YANKIEL WIERNIK:*

Polish Jew, shoemaker by trade and former Treblinka prisoner. He serves Hilberg as a source five times.<sup>174</sup> Here are two choice samples from his ‘report of experiences’:<sup>175</sup>

*“The Ukrainians were constantly drunk, and sold everything they managed to steal in the camps in order to get more money for brandy. [...] When they had eaten and drunk their fill, the Ukrainians looked around for*

167 *The “Confessions” of Kurt Gerstein*, Institute for Historical Review, Costa Mesa, CA, 1989.

168 The most detailed analysis of the Gerstein confessions is in Carlo Mattogno, *Il rapporto Gerstein. Anatomia di un falso*, Sentinella d’Italia, Monfalcone 1985.

169 Rudolf Reder, *op. cit.* (note 126).

170 Hilberg’s footnotes 433, 435; Hilberg’s *DEJ* footnotes 56, 58 (p. 971).

171 Rudolf Reder, *op. cit.* (note 126), p. 64.

172 N. Blumenthal (ed.), *Dokumenty i materialy*, v. I, p. 223, Łódź 1946.

173 Rudolf Reder, *op. cit.* (note 126), p. 44.

174 Hilberg’s footnotes 44, 194, 440f., 462; Hilberg’s *DEJ* footnotes 43 (p. 879), 91 (p. 916), 64 (p. 972), 85 (p. 974).

175 Alexander Donat, *op. cit.* (note 137), pp. 165, 170f.

*other amusements. They frequently selected the best-looking Jewish girls from the transports of nude women passing their quarters, dragged them into their barracks, raped them and then delivered them to the gas chambers. [...]*

*The corpses were soaked in gasoline. This entailed considerable expense and the results were inadequate; the male corpses simply would not burn. Whenever an airplane was sighted overhead, all work was stopped, the corpses were covered with foliage as camouflage against aerial observation. It was a terrifying sight, the most gruesome ever beheld by human eyes. When corpses of pregnant women were cremated, their bellies would burst open. The fetus would be exposed and could be seen burning inside the mother's womb. [...] The gangsters are standing near the ashes, shaking with satanic laughter. Their faces radiate a truly satanic satisfaction. They toasted the scene with brandy and with the choicest liquors, ate, caroused and had a great time warming themselves by the fire."*

Wiernik, the only witness who claims to have participated in the annihilation operations directly for an extended period of time, can tell us amazing things about corpses that burn on their own:<sup>176</sup>

*"It turned out that bodies of women burned more easily than those of men. Accordingly, the bodies of women were used for kindling the fires."*

Well, these are the major witnesses presented to a modern, intelligent world by a Giant of a Professor at the University of Vermont, and the tax payers may rightly wonder why he was retained for some thirty years to *teach* their impressionable children!

## b. Hilberg's Favorite Jewish Witness: Filip Müller

We finish our parade of 'credible' witnesses with Filip Müller. This one, a Slovakian Jew, spent three years in Auschwitz and belonged to the *Sonderkommando* that was assigned to crematory duty. In 1979, a full 34 years after the end of the war, with the help of ghost writer Helmut Freitag, he wrote a book titled *Sonderbehandlung*,<sup>177</sup> which Hilberg cites as a source no less than twenty times,<sup>178</sup> only six times less than star witness Number One, Rudolf Höß. Honor those who deserve honor! We quote here several passages from this book on the 'Holocaust' which is so fundamental for Hilberg.

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<sup>176</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 170.

<sup>177</sup> Published by Steinhausen, Frankfurt a.M. Translated into English with revisions as *Eyewitness Auschwitz*, Stein and Day, New York, 1979, hereafter called *EA*.

<sup>178</sup> Cf. Hilberg's footnotes 61, 209, 417, 418, 443, 444, 445, 446, 449, 450, 451, 452, 470, 471, 472, 473, 488, 489, 491, 511; Hilberg's *DEJ* footnotes 60 (p. 883), 74 (p. 911), 42 (p. 970), 66, 67, 68, 69 (p. 972), 72, 73, 74 (p. 973), 93, 94, 95, 96 (p. 976), 111, 112 (p. 978), 17 (p. 982).

On his first day at work Müller is in the gas chamber in the main camp at Auschwitz I:

*“A violent blow, accompanied by Stark yelling: ‘Get a move on, Strip the stiff!’ galvanized me into action. Before me lay the corpse of a woman. With trembling hands and shaking all over I began to remove her stockings. [...] I longed for a moment of rest. I kept a watchful eye on Stark and waited for a chance to take a breather while he was not looking. My moment came when he went across to the cremation room. Out of the corner of my eye I noticed a half-open suit-case containing food. Pretending to be busy undressing a corpse with one hand, I ransacked the suit-case with the other. Keeping one eye on the door in case Stark returned suddenly I hastily grabbed a few triangles of cheese and a poppyseed cake. With my filthy, blood-stained fingers I broke off pieces of cake and devoured them ravenously.”* (Müller, pp. 23f.; EA, p. 12)

What Müller describes here is a radical impossibility: He ate in a room polluted with hydrogen cyanide, which he could hardly have done with a gas mask on. Did the SS then make the crew of the *Sonderkommando* go into the gas chamber *without gas masks*—were they all somehow hydrogen cyanide-proof?

Obviously, in any hypothetical gassing of persons the victims should be made to undress beforehand; to have to take the clothes off the bodies would have complicated the procedure by adding hundreds of hours of tedious work and would have been an additional danger for the *Sonderkommando*, because hydrogen cyanide is poisonous on contact and can be absorbed by the skin.

*“The powers that be had allocated twenty minutes for the cremation of three corpses. [in one muffle] It was Stark’s duty to see to it that this time was strictly adhered to.”* (Müller, p. 20; EA, p. 16)

At the present day, the incineration of a corpse in the muffle of a modern crematory lasts nearly an hour on average.<sup>179</sup> That this applied as well to the crematories installed in the German concentration camps during wartime by the Topf firm, is shown by, among other things, the data for the Dutch transfer camp Westerbork, where the specified time period was strictly adhered to for every cremation.<sup>180</sup> If one were to cremate two corpses in one muffle—which is not provided for—one would approximately double the time needed, just as it takes approximately twice as long to burn a piece of wood weighing 2 kg in an oven than to burn a piece of

179 Verbal communication of Hans Häfeli, employee of the Basle crematorium, with the author, 10th February 1993.

180 On this, cf. Carlo Mattogno’s study *I forni crematori di Auschwitz-Birkenau*, Edizioni di Ar, Padua 1999.

wood weighing 1 kg. If it were even possible to fit three corpses into one muffle, the incineration period would last nearly three hours, about twelve times longer than the time given by Müller. But no, “*the powers that be had allocated twenty minutes for the cremation of three corpses. It was Stark’s duty to see to it that this time was strictly adhered to.*” Apparently, at the command of the SS even the Laws of Thermodynamics could be suspended.

Müller’s impression of the German medical doctors was not especially favorable:

*“From time to time SS doctors visited the crematorium, above all Hauptsturmführer Kitt and Obersturmführer Weber. During their visits it was just like working in a slaughterhouse. Like cattle dealers they felt the thighs and calves of men and women who were still alive and selected what they called the best pieces before the victims were executed. After their execution the chosen bodies were laid on a table. The doctors proceeded to cut pieces of still warm flesh from thighs and calves and threw them into waiting receptacles. The muscles of those who had been shot were still working and contracting, making the bucket jump about.”* (Müller, p. 74; EA, p. 46)

Müller decided to kill himself and join the condemned in the gas chambers, but:

*“Suddenly a few girls, naked and in the full bloom of youth, came up to me. They stood in front of me without a word, gazing at me deep in thought and shaking their heads uncomprehendingly. At last one of them plucked up courage and spoke to me: ‘We understand that you have chosen to die with us of your own free will, and we have come to tell you that we think your decision pointless: for it helps no one.’ [...] Before I could make an answer to her spirited speech, the girls took hold of me and dragged me protesting to the door of the gas chamber. There they gave me a last push which made me land bang in the middle of the group of SS men.”* (Müller, pp. 179f.; EA, p. 113f.)

Elsewhere, the Giant Professor Hilberg told his gullible readers that Jews were crowded into the gas chambers so tightly that children were thrown on top of their heads! But now, Hilberg presents eyewitness testimony alleging enough room for running and pushing the ‘hero’. And what is worse: If the people in the chamber really knew what was about to happen, how can one expect them to push Müller out of an obviously open door, but not to try to escape themselves?

In Summer 1944, when the Hungarian transports came to Birkenau, the *Sonderkommando* was kept busy:

*“[...] the two pits were 40 to 50 meters long, about 8 meters wide and 2 meters deep. However, this particular place of torment was not yet ready for use by any means. Once the rough work was finished, there followed the realization of the refinements thought up by the arch-extremator’s warped*

*ingenuity. Together with his assistant, Eckardt, [Hauptscharführer Otto Moll] climbed down into the pit and marked out a 25 centimeters by 30 centimeters wide strip, running lengthways down the middle from end to end. By digging a channel which sloped slightly to either side from the center point, it would be possible to catch the fat exuding from the corpses as they were burning in the pit, in two collecting pans at either end of the channel. [...]*

*As the heap of bodies settled, no air was able to get in from outside. This meant that we stokers had constantly to pour petrol or wood alcohol on the burning corpses, in addition to human fat, large quantities of which had collected and was boiling in the two collecting pans on either side of the pit. The sizzling fat was scooped out with buckets on a long curved rod and poured all over the pit causing flames to leap up amid much crackling and hissing.” (Müller, pp. 207f., 217f.; EA, pp. 130, 136)*

Hilberg snatches up this outlandish nonsense on p. 1046 (*DEJ*, p. 978)! It is obvious that in the incineration of a corpse, the fat would be the first thing to burn; it would never run down into troughs. If it had done so, the first spark falling into it would have set it on fire.

That the incinerations in the pits in Birkenau described by Müller—and other witnesses—could not have occurred in the time period in question is shown by photographs from the Allied aerial reconnaissance collections, whose interpretation is due mostly to extensive work by John Ball.<sup>181</sup> On a photograph from May 31, 1944, there are small clouds of smoke rising behind Crematory V which could never have come from an incineration of the size described. In all other locations and in all other photographs nothing of the kind can be seen.<sup>182</sup>

Müller says SS-Hauptscharführer Moll amused himself as follows:

*“Another unusual entertainment in which he would indulge every now and then was called swim-frog. The unfortunate victims were forced into one of the pools near the crematoria where they had to swim around croaking like frogs until they drowned from exhaustion.” (Müller, p. 228; EA, p. 142)*

Well, this is Filip Müller, Raul Hilberg’s favorite Jewish witness, cited twenty times!—Perhaps Hilberg did not notice the following confession on p. 271 (*EA*, na) of Müller’s master work:

*“[...] and I was not sure I had not dreamed the whole thing.”*

181 John C. Ball, *op. cit.* (note 53), pp. 235-248.

182 *Ibid.*, p. 247.

## 5. Hilberg's Description of the Annihilation of the Jews in the Light of Technology and Toxicology

The question, whether the things his witnesses describe are even possible technically and natural scientifically, does not occupy a second of Hilberg's time: What the witnesses said sounds right, and that's good enough. For obvious reasons these questions have been raised only by Revisionists.<sup>183</sup> We discuss them here first with respect to the 'pure extermination camps' and then for Auschwitz.

### a. Diesel Motors as a Killing Weapon

Hilberg says that the murders were committed with diesel motors in Bełżec and Treblinka and that the Saurer trucks used for killing persons in Chełmno were also equipped with diesel motors. Hilberg claims 1.45 million Jews were killed by this method (750,000 in Treblinka, 550,000 in Bełżec and 150,000 in Chełmno).

The suitability of diesel exhaust gas for purposes of mass murder has been addressed most thoroughly by German-American engineer Friedrich P. Berg,<sup>57</sup> whose analysis we summarize here briefly:

While it is not in principle impossible to kill people with diesel exhaust gas, it is very difficult, since the latter contains very little poisonous carbon monoxide. While with a gasoline motor one can easily achieve a concentration of carbon monoxide of seven percent or more per cubic meter of air, with a diesel motor one cannot produce a concentration of carbon monoxide of even one percent. Experiments on animals have shown that it is impossible to kill the occupants of a diesel-fed gas chamber within the half hour claimed by the witnesses.<sup>184</sup> It would take at least three hours, and the motor would have to be run constantly under a heavy load.<sup>185</sup> In these circumstances, the fact that the motor might break down several times a day would also have to be taken into account.<sup>186</sup> This in turn means the motor

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183 The only supporter of the theory of the annihilation of the Jews who has studied the technical aspects of the 'Holocaust' is Jean-Claude Pressac, but his analysis is technically unsound; on this cf. Robert Faurisson, "*Auschwitz : Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers ou Bricolage et 'gazouillages' à Auschwitz et à Birkenau selon J.C. Pressac*", *Revue d'Histoire Révisionniste* 3 (1990/91), pp. 65-154 (online: <http://vho.org/F/j/RHR/3/Faurisson65-154.html>); Robert Faurisson, "*Antwort an Jean-Claude Pressac*", in: Herbert Verbeke (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 118), pp. 51-99 (online: <http://vho.org/D/anf/Faurisson.html>; Engl.: <http://vho.org/GB/Books/anf/Faurisson1.html>); Carlo Mattogno, "*Auschwitz. The Ende of a Legend*", Granata, Palos Verdes, CA, 1994 (online: <http://vho.org/GB/Books/anf/Mattogno.html>); Robert Faurisson, "*Procès Faurisson*", in: Robert Faurisson, *Écrits révisionnistes*, v. 4, privately published, Vichy 1999, pp. 1674-1682.

184 Kurt Gerstein claims it was 32 minutes before all victims were dead.

185 Simulated by artificial restriction of air flow.

186 The heavy accumulation of soot destroys the piston rings.

would have to be overhauled frequently—while the lines of the condemned lengthened outside the gas chamber.

The relative innocuousness of diesel motor exhaust is well known. It was for this reason that only diesel motors were allowed in the tunnel being built between England and France. If the Germans actually succeeded in murdering millions of Jews in record time and in disposing of their corpses without a trace, they were technical geniuses—but no technical genius would resort to a highly inefficient killing weapon.

The gasoline motor which Hilberg says was installed in Sobibór would have done better as a killing weapon. However, in 1991 the *Enzyklopädie des Holocaust* stated that the killing weapon in Sobibór was a diesel motor. Perhaps Hilberg and the *Enzyklopädie* will soon drop both the gasoline motor and the diesel motor and decide that the 200,000 to 250,000 murders in Sobibór were committed with “*a spirally, black substance dripping through holes in the ceiling*”, as the persuasive Soviet-Jewish witness Alexander Pechersky stated in 1946. At that time, at least, ‘memories’ were still fresh.

#### b. Removal of Corpses in the ‘Pure Extermination Camps’: Case Study Bełżec

A principle of criminology is: Without a body there has been no murder! This rule is held to except where it can be proven that a body has been completely obliterated. Where then, are the corpses of the 1.65 million persons gassed in the ‘pure extermination camps’? Where are the remains of the gigantic open air incinerations?

We are told that the 1.65 million dead were first buried in mass graves and later disinterred and incinerated. If these mass graves ever existed, the earth displacements caused by making them should still be distinguishable. Especially, they should be easily identifiable with aerial photography, due to altered topography and vegetation. Air photo expert John Ball has demonstrated how the aerial photography over Treblinka, Bełżec and Sobibór in 1944 shows no trace of large-scale movements of earth—which compels one to the the conclusion that the gigantic mass graves for the interment of hundreds of thousands of corpses were never there.<sup>187</sup>

Unlike Raul Hilberg, we have visited the sites—but for research, not for photo sessions—where the ‘Holocaust’ supposedly unfolded, including Bełżec.<sup>188</sup> The slightly sloping place on the grounds of the former camp

187 John C. Ball, *op. cit.* (note 53), pp. 237f.

188 Together with Carlo Mattogno on 21st June 1997.

where the mass grave supposedly lay is labelled. It is markedly higher than the site where the gas chamber supposedly stood. Apparently, the Germans arranged their mass murder operation such that they would have to haul 550,000 or more bodies uphill!

Let us examine the technical preconditions for the claimed incineration without a trace of 550,000 corpses in Bełżec. (With respect to the other ‘extermination camps’ the numbers should be modified in proportion to the claimed number of victims.) Hilberg says that between late Fall 1942 and March 1943, or, in other words, within four to five months at most, 550,000 corpses of gassed Jews were incinerated in at first one, and then two, incineration areas. Because of the frequent rain and snowfall at that time of year, we assume that the incinerations would have required 300 kg of wood per corpse,<sup>189</sup> meaning the total quantity of wood required would have been 165,000 tons. As has already been mentioned in chapter IV, open air incineration leaves behind human ashes amounting to approximately 5% of body weight. If we assume the latter was 50 kg, since if this was a mass murder there must have been many children among the victims, one body would leave behind 2.5 kg ashes; thus there would have been  $(550,000 \times 2.5 =)$  1,375,000 kg or 1,375 metric tons of ashes. There also would have been wood ashes, whose quantity varies depending on the type of wood, but cannot be less than 3 kg per ton of wood,<sup>190</sup> so that in Bełżec there would have been at least 495 tons of it. All told, after the mass incinerations there would have been nearly 2,000 metric tons of ashes. In this there would have been countless bones and teeth.

Where did the wood come from? How far from the camp did the inmates have to walk or be transported to cut this enormous amount of wood? How many inmates were required? How many tree cutting saws? Wedges? Wagons or trucks? Horses? Meals in the distant forests? How many guards to keep the inmates from escaping? Where was the wood stacked and aged and protected from the frequent rain or snow? Was it split into small pieces for quick burning? Small cuts are better for green wood to be used right away. How were the Germans able to dispose of the huge piles of ashes and the millions of pieces of bone and teeth? How could the 550,000 corpses have been incinerated in the open without the inhabitants of the town of Bełżec, one kilometer distant, noticing it—the enormous

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189 Arnulf Neumaier states, based on a newspaper report, that in India, where open air cremations are common even today, 306 kg are required, on average (“*The Treblinka Holocaust*”, *op. cit.* (note 43), p. 490). In Poland in late Fall and Winter it would be even greater, but we will stay with 300 kg, so as not to be accused of exaggerating.

190 *Ibid.*, p. 371.

amount of black smoke and the smell of human flesh burning had to be quite noticeable—and reporting it to the resistance movement? The latter was kept closely informed of events occurring at the local level in Poland and provided the exile government in London with a ceaseless stream of reports on developments in the country.<sup>191</sup> They reported nothing about a huge fire at Belzec burning for months—were their couriers blind?

### c. Zyklon B as a Killing Weapon

For a hypothetical mass gassing of humans with the disinfestation agent Zyklon B, it should be kept in mind that at normal temperatures it takes two hours for the hydrogen cyanide to escape the carrier substance. This slow rate of evaporation of the product was intended by its developers. For one thing, it made it possible for the application crew to leave the disinfestation chamber safely after spreading out the poison.<sup>192</sup> For another, the slow emission of the gas meant that a high concentration of poison gas could be achieved for an extended period of time, even when the gassed space was not air-tight and leaked gas. In this way the gas could penetrate to the farthest corners of the gassed building and kill the parasites dwelling there.

Therefore, even given the existence of an effective ventilation system, the ventilation of a hypothetical Zyklon B killing gas chamber could not have been done sooner than two hours after the Zyklon granules were poured out, and also the *Sonderkommando* would have had to wait a considerable time for the ventilation to complete before they could enter the chamber. This they could have done only when wearing gas masks. Also they would certainly have needed protective suits, because the clearing of rooms crammed full of corpses would be sweaty work, and dangerous because hydrogen cyanide is a contact poison which can be easily absorbed by moist skin.

The witness statements stand in irreconcilable contradiction to these requirements. If several millions of people were murdered in Auschwitz—and such numbers were given in almost all of the witness statements cited by Hilberg from the immediate post-war period, even if he will not mention it—the gassing must have been done quickly with high throughput. Let us look at what a few of Hilberg's witnesses say on this subject:

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191 On this, see J. Graf and C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 87), Chapter 7.

192 Wearing of gas masks was required during this procedure. NI-9912.

FILIP MÜLLER:<sup>193</sup>

*“Already the evening before [the digging of the pits] three transports at about four hour intervals had disappeared into Crematory V and were gassed. After the screaming, groaning and rattling had died down, the gas chambers were ventilated for a couple of minutes. Then the SS sent the prisoner kommandos inside to take out the bodies.”*

RUDOLF VRBA:<sup>150</sup>

*“But by eleven o’clock, just two hours late, a car drew up. Himmler and Hoess got out and chatted for a while to the senior officers present. [...] At last, however, everything was ready for action. A sharp command was given to the S.S. man on the roof. He opened a circular lid and dropped the pellets quickly onto the heads below him. [...] when everyone inside was dead, [Himmler] took a keen interest in the procedure that followed. Special elevators took the bodies to the crematorium, but the burning did not follow immediately. Gold teeth had to be removed. Hair, which was used to make the warheads of torpedoes watertight, had to be cut from the heads of the women. The bodies of wealthy Jews, noted early for their potential, had to be set aside for dissection in case any of them had been cunning enough to conceal jewelry—diamonds, perhaps—about their person. It was, indeed, a complicated business, but the new machinery worked smoothly under the hands of skilled operators. Himmler waited until the smoke began to thicken over the chimneys and then he glanced at his watch. It was one o’clock. Lunch time, in fact.”*

FILIP FRIEDMAN:<sup>194</sup>

*“The gas worked quickly. After three to five minutes no one was left alive. After the bodies were taken away, the room was aired and a new group of victims was led in. At this tempo the gas chambers could handle 4,000 to 5,000 persons per hour.”*

RUDOLF HÖSS:<sup>195</sup>

*“When I built the annihilation building in Auschwitz, I needed Zyklon B, a crystallized hydrogen cyanide, which we threw into the death chamber through a small opening. It took 3 to 15 minutes, depending on climatic conditions, to kill the people in the death chamber. We knew when the people were dead, because their screaming stopped. We usually waited a half hour before we opened the doors and took away the bodies.”*

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193 Filip Müller, *op. cit.* (note 177), p. 215 (EA, na).

194 F. Friedman, *op. cit.* (note 141), p. 54.

195 PS-3868.

CHARLES SIGISMUND BENDEL:<sup>196</sup>

“With blows from different kinds of sticks they were forced to go in and stay there, because when they realized that they were going to their death they tried to come out again. Finally, they [the SS] succeeded in locking the doors. One heard cries and shouts, and they started to fight against each other, knocking on the walls. This went on for two minutes and then there was complete silence. Five minutes later the doors were opened, but it was quite impossible to go in for another twenty minutes. Then the Special Kommandos started work.”

We recapitulate:

- Müller says the gas chambers were ventilated “for a couple of minutes” before the *Sonderkommando* crew went in.
- Vrba says that the gassing began around eleven o’clock; after the victims were dead their gold teeth were pulled, their hair cut off, and the “wealthy Jews, noted early for their potential” (so that one could find them without their clothes on among 3,000 corpses), were dissected. Two hours after they started, the whole operation is over, and Himmler can drive off to lunch!
- Friedman says that the gas chambers could handle 4,000 to 5,000 victims *per hour*. Withing this time, therefore, the gassing process, the ventilation and the clearing of the chamber all took place!
- Höß says they waited for “a half hour” after the death of those shut inside, before they cleared the gas chamber.
- Bendel says the doors were opened five minutes after the victims had died, and the chamber was ventilated (into the corridor, where the hydrogen cyanide-proof SS men and *Sonderkommando* crew waited!). Then they waited another twenty minutes before the *Sonderkommando* stormed into the gas chamber.

In other words, what the witnesses say is not consistent with ordinary science and life’s normal experiences! Yet, Hilberg is a ‘true believer’.

The picture is completed by the analyses—which appeared after the “definitive” Hilberg edition came out—undertaken by Fred Leuchter<sup>197</sup> and Germar Rudolf<sup>198</sup> on mortar samples taken from the walls of the rooms in

196 *Trial of Josef Kramer and 44 others (The Belsen Trial)*, William Hodge and Company, London/Edinburgh/Glasgow 1949, p. 132.

197 Fred A. Leuchter, *An Engineering Report on the alleged Execution Gas Chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek, Poland*, Samisdat Publishers, Toronto 1995. (online: <http://www.zundelsite.org/english/leuchter/report1/leuchter.toc.htm>). This work has its weaknesses, but since it is the first forensic study of this subject, it deserves to be mentioned.

198 Germar Rudolf, *The Rudolf Report*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Capshaw, AL, 2001, (online: <http://vho.org/GB/Books/trr>).

Birkenau identified as containing the alleged homicidal gas chambers. In contrast to the samples from the disinfestation chambers, they showed no significant concentrations of cyanide.

#### d. The Practical Course of the Gassings in Crematories II and III in Birkenau, as Told by Hilberg

Hilberg recapitulates the witness testimony briefly as follows:

*“An SS man [...] lifted the glass shutter over the lattice and emptied one can after another into the gas chamber. [...] Within fifteen minutes (sometimes five), everyone in the gas chamber was dead.*

*The gas was now allowed to escape and after about half an hour, the door was opened. [...] The Jewish work parties (Sonderkommandos), wearing gas masks, dragged out the bodies near the door to clear a path [...]”* (pp. 1042f.; DEJ, pp. 975f.)

On the size and holding capacity of the morgue cellars used as gas chambers he writes:

*“The Leichenkeller were very large (250 square yards) [200 m<sup>2</sup>], and 2,000 persons could be packed into each of them.”* (p. 947; DEJ, p. 884)

The impossibility of the gassing process as described by the witnesses can be seen by examining the accompanying illustration.<sup>199</sup> Analysis of air-reconnaissance photographs from 1944, study of the original construction plans of the SS Central Construction Office in Auschwitz and architectural investigation of the present structures proves that there were no holes in the roof of the supposed gas chamber during the war. This led Professor Robert Faurisson to compose his now famous four-word motto:

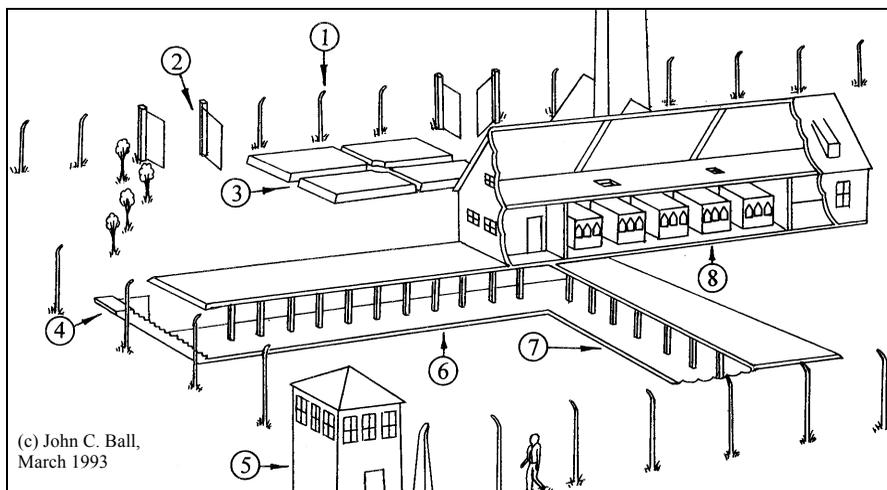
*No Holes—No ‘Holocaust’!*

Apart from the fact that the reported execution and ventilation periods are technically too brief and that there were no holes in the roofs of the ‘gas chambers’ (morgue I, marked no. 7 on the drawing)<sup>200</sup> the extermination method described here is absurd. The crews of the *Sonderkommando* were presented with a room crammed full of corpses (2,000 corpses in 200 m<sup>2</sup> means there were ten corpses per m<sup>2</sup>!), and now they faced the task of hauling them upstairs to the oven room. This they did with an elevator, which could hold at most 10 corpses at one time, which means it must have had to

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199 John C. Ball, *The Ball Report*, Ball Resource Services, Delta, o.D., Drawing 7, p. 7. Prof. Dr. Robert van Pelt has published a drawing which is much better from an architectural standpoint (in: Robert van Pelt, Deborah Dwork, *Auschwitz: 1270 to the Present*, Yale University Press, New Haven and London 1996, p. 270). However, it has the critical defect that the draftsman, Kate Mullin, has fraudulently added the ominous Zyklon B filling columns on Morgue Cellar 1, possibly on the orders of Prof. van Pelt. For this reason we do not show it here.

200 For the details see G. Rudolf, *op. cit.* (note 198).



(c) John C. Ball,  
March 1993

*Cross-sectional drawing of Crematory II in Auschwitz-Birkenau, based on documentary construction plans, air-reconnaissance photographs and investigations of the present structures.*

1. Fence posts;
2. Open gate;
3. Garden;
4. Access stairway to Morgue Cellar 2;
5. Watch tower;
6. Morgue II, supposed undressing room;
7. Morgue I, supposed killing gas chamber with holes in the roof for introduction of Zyklon B—the holes are not there!!!;
8. 5 ovens (three muffles each)

rise and fall between the oven room and the gas chamber around 200 times per gassing. If each of the 15 muffles cremated one corpse per hour, after 24 hours there would still be  $(2,000 - 360 =) 1,640$  dead in the gas chamber—and now the next 2,000 would be coming in, since if the whole thing took place in spring or summer 1944, there were approximately 10,000 Jews gassed daily among the four crematories! How did the SS put these 2,000 Jews into a gas chamber containing 1,640 bodies from the day before?<sup>201</sup>

Raul Hilberg has studied many witness statements. Using them he has constructed a grotesque scheme of mass extermination in ‘extermination camps’, without pausing for a moment to wonder whether the whole thing could have happened that way at all. He is, to quote Robert Faurisson again, a “*paper historian*” who lives far from the physical reality of science and credible evidence.

<sup>201</sup> Prof. Robert Faurisson was the first to point out to me the absurdity of the claimed gassing procedure (conversation in Vichy, March 1992).

### e. The Claimed Incineration of Sometimes 10,000 Corpses Daily in Birkenau

Indeed, as Hilberg states on p. 946 (*DEJ*, p. 884), the four crematories in Birkenau put into operation from March 1943 possessed 46 firing chambers in all (15 each in Crematories II and III, 8 each in Crematories IV and V). The cremation of one corpse in a muffle takes, as has already been mentioned, on average one hour. Considering the fact that a coke-burning oven such as installed by the Topf firm in Birkenau cannot be operated continuously twenty-four hours a day, day in and day out—it must be cleaned regularly, and it needs to cool off before being cleaned—we assume a twenty hour period of operation, and even that is probably too high. In that case the 46 muffles at Birkenau had a maximum daily capacity of 920 corpses per day; we round this off to 1,000, to allow for the presence of children's corpses.

In view of these plain facts, the document cited by Hilberg on p. 1045 (*DEJ*, p. 978), supposedly a letter dated 28th June 1943 from the Central Construction Office at Auschwitz, in which the daily throughput for Crematories II and III was put at 1,440 each and for Crematories IV and V at 768 each, is certainly a forgery—probably of Soviet origin. (*DEJ* has a typo, giving as capacity of Crematories IV and V 268 each instead of 768.)<sup>202</sup> Even in the Third Reich, technically impossible things did not happen.

Because the existence of the incineration pits reported by Filip Müller and other witnesses is refuted by the air-reconnaissance photographs, the incineration capacity claimed by Hilberg (10,000 corpses or more per day) is greater than the theoretical maximum possible by a factor of ten—and as a practical matter very much more, since we know from the investigations of Mattogno/Deana and Pressac that the crematories were noted for their frequent breakdowns, which would reduce their capacity drastically.

The only possible scientific conclusion is that the supposed many hundred thousand-fold murder of Jews in spring and fall 1944 could not have happened, because cremations of this quantity was technically impossible. Bodies do not generally disappear all on their own, even in the Third Reich.

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202 On this cf. Manfred Gerner, “*Schlüsseldokument ist Fälschung*”, *VffG*, 2(3) (1998), pp. 166-174 (online: <http://vho.org/VffG/1998/3/Gerner3.html>); cf. C. Mattogno, “‘*Schlüsseldokument*’ – eine alternative Interpretation”, *VffG*, 4(1) (2000), pp. 51-56 (online: <http://vho.org/VffG/2000/1/Mattogno51-56.html>; Engl.: <http://www.russgranata.com/lalett.html>).