

7/17/90

Mr. Brian Lamb
C-SPAN
400 N.W. Capitol St.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Lamb:

When I hear regularly on TV, unopposed lies in describing the money-making and pity-creating duo...HOLOCAUST GASSINGS and THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK, I become frustrated in the extreme. Enclosed is material you may find of interest.

Respectfully yours,

[REDACTED]

P.S. This past June, a committee of eight in the school district of an affluent Portland suburb, Lake Oswego, voted not to allow 'THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK' to be taught in the 8th. grade (as previously done); it being A HOAX. The schools effected are:

Lake Oswego Jr. High, and

Waluga Jr. High

Both schools are in Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034.

This is a break-through. Next goal...`THE HOLOCAUST GASSINGS' HOAX.

After nearly 50 years, like the Katyn Forest Massacre in Poland, and the Darnitsa Massacre in the Soviet Ukraine, the truth is being told. We will never see actual films on the GAS CHAMBERS...as there were none. Modern fictional portrayals form the public's perception.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH SHALL RISE AGAIN"

2534-90

JUL 26 REC'D

JUL 26 INST

[REDACTED]
Boring, OR 97009

we had breakfast and proceeded to the airport for our return trip.

We boarded the Polish airlines plane after clearing customs—my suitcase containing twenty pounds of the forbidden samples, fortunately none of which were found. I did not breathe easy until we cleared the passport checkpoint at Frankfurt. Our team split at Frankfurt, for the return trips to the United States and Canada, respectively. Upon our return, I delivered the forensic samples to the test laboratory in Massachusetts. Upon receipt of the test results, I prepared my report, combining my knowledge of gas execution facilities and procedures with the research I had completed at crematories and with retort manufacturers in the United States. With the results of my research I believe you are all familiar.

Upon completion of my report I testified at Toronto—but that is another story, for another time.

The Findings

1. Gas Chambers

The results published in the *Leuchter Report** are the important thing. Categorically, none of the facilities examined at Auschwitz, Birkenau or Lublin could have supported, or in fact did support, multiple executions utilizing hydrogen cyanide, carbon monoxide or any other allegedly or factually lethal gas. Based upon very generous maximum usage rates for all the alleged gas chambers, totalling 1,693 persons per week, and assuming these facilities could support gas executions, it would have required sixty-eight (68) years to execute the alleged number of six millions of persons. This must mean the Third Reich was in existence for some seventy-five (75) years. Promoting these facilities as being capable of effecting mass, multiple or even singular executions is both ludicrous and insulting to every individual on this planet. Further, those who do promote this mistruth are negligent and irresponsible for not investigating these facilities earlier and ascertaining the truth before indoctrinating the world with what may have become the greatest propaganda ploy in history.

2. Crematories

Of equal importance are Exterminationist errors relating to the crematories. If these crematories, operated at a theoretical rate of

*See page 8

maximum output per day, without any down time and at a constant pace (an impossible situation), and we accept the figure of at least six millions executed, the Third Reich lasted for at least forty-two (42) years, since it would take thirty-five (35) years at an impossible minimum to cremate these six millions of souls.

No one by any stretch of the imagination would allege (or even believe) that the Third Reich ever lasted for seventy-five (75) or even forty-two (42) years, yet they would have us believe that six millions of souls were executed with equipment which could not possibly have functioned, in less than one-seventh of the absolute minimum time it could possibly have taken.

3. Forensics

Forensic samples were taken from the visited sites. A control sample was removed from delousing facility #1 at Birkenau. It was postulated that because of the high iron content of the building materials at these camps the presence of hydrogen cyanide gas would result in a ferric-ferro-cyanide compound being formed, as evidenced by the Prussian blue staining on the walls in the delousing facilities. A detailed analysis of the thirty-two samples taken at the Auschwitz-Birkenau complexes showed 1,050 mg/kg of cyanide and 6,170 mg/kg of iron. Higher iron results were found at all of the alleged gas chambers but no significant cyanide traces. This would be impossible if these sites were exposed to hydrogen cyanide gas, since the alleged gas chambers supposedly were exposed to much greater quantities of gas than the delousing facility. Thus, chemical analysis further supports the fact that these facilities were never utilized as gas execution facilities.

4. Construction

Construction of these facilities further shows that they were never used as gas chambers. None of these facilities were sealed or gasketed. No provision was ever made to prevent condensation of gas on the walls, floor or ceiling. No provision ever existed to exhaust the air-gas mixture from these buildings. No provision ever existed to introduce or distribute the gas throughout the chamber. No explosion-proof lighting existed and no attempt was ever made to prevent gas from entering the crematories, even though the gas is highly explosive. No attempt was made to protect operating personnel from exposure to the gas or

to protect other non-participating persons from exposure. Specifically, at Auschwitz, a floor drain in the alleged gas chamber was connected directly to the camp's storm drain system. At Majdanek a depressed walkway around the alleged gas chambers would have collected gas seepage and resulted in a death trap for camp personnel. No exhaust stacks ever existed. Hydrogen cyanide gas is an extremely dangerous and lethal gas and nowhere were there any provisions to effect any amount of safe handling. The chambers were too small to accommodate more than a small fraction of the alleged numbers. Plain and simple, these facilities could not have operated as execution gas chambers.

5. Conclusion

After a thorough examination of the alleged execution facilities in Poland and their associated crematories, the only conclusion that can be arrived at by a rational, responsible person is the absurdity of the notion that any of these facilities were ever capable of, or were utilized as, execution gas chambers.

About the Author

FRED A. LEUCHTER is America's leading expert on the design and fabrication of homicidal gas chambers. After receiving a B.A. from Boston University in 1964, Leuchter did postgraduate work at the Harvard Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He holds patents for the design of sextants, surveying instruments, and optical encoding equipment. He is an accomplished pianist and an NRA-qualified small-arms instructor.

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Inside the Auschwitz 'Gas Chambers'

FRED A. LEUCHTER



Introduction

1988 was a very informative and likewise disturbing year. I was appalled to learn that much of what I was taught in school about twentieth-century history and World War II was a myth, if not a lie. I was first amazed; then annoyed; then aware: the myth of the Holocaust was dead.

Like all American children born during and after World War II, I was taught about the genocide perpetrated by the Nazis on the Jews. By the time I had reached college, I had no reason to disbelieve any of my education, except that I had some problems swallowing the numbers of decedents, said to total better than six million persons. But there it stopped. I believed in the Nazi genocide. I had no reason to disbelieve.

Some twenty-four years later, a very believing engineer sat at his desk working one snowy January afternoon in 1988, when the telephone rang. This very believing engineer was about to receive a very shocking history lesson, one which would cause him to question that fifty-year-old Holocaust lie and the application of that lie to generations of children. "Hello, this is Robert Faurisson"—and that very believing engineer would believe no more.

Background

I have for the past nine years worked with most, if not all, of the states in the United States having capital punishment. I design and

This lecture, originally entitled "The Making of the Leuchter Report," was presented to the Ninth International Revisionist Conference, February 18-20, 1989 in Los Angeles, and is available on audiotape and VHS videotape. The paper appears in the Summer 1989 issue of *The Journal of Historical Review* under the title, "The Leuchter Report: The How and the Why."

manufacture execution equipment of all types, including electrocution systems, lethal injection equipment, gallows and gas-chamber hardware. I have consulted for, or supplied equipment to, most of the applicable states and the federal government.

Because of my association with the states in this capacity, I was recommended to the Zündel defense as a consultant on gas chambers by Warden Bill Armontrout of the Missouri State Penitentiary.

After answering my telephone on that cold January afternoon, I met with Dr. Robert Faurisson twice in Boston and, as a result of these meetings, I was summoned to Toronto to meet with Ernst Zündel, attorney Douglas Christie and the rest of Zündel's very able staff.

Dr. Robert Faurisson had postulated thirteen years ago that a gas-chamber specialist should be sought who could evaluate the alleged gas chambers in Poland and report on their efficacy for execution purposes, something the Revisionists already knew was impossible.

Valentine's Day weekend found myself and Carolyn, my wife of two weeks, in Toronto. Two days of lengthy meetings followed, during which I was shown photos of the alleged German gas chambers in Poland, German documents and Allied aerial photographs. My examination of this material led me to question whether these alleged gas chambers were, in fact, execution facilities. I was asked if I would go to Poland and undertake a physical inspection and forensic analysis resulting in a written evaluation of these alleged execution gas chambers, some at places I had never even heard of.

After due consideration, I agreed, and made plans to leave for Poland, awaiting a time of minimal snow covering. I also stated that although the photos and documents seemed to support the view that these places were, indeed, not execution facilities, I would reserve final judgement until after my examination and, if I determined that these facilities were, in fact, or could have been, execution gas chambers, I would state this in my report. The final report was to be utilized as evidence in Ernst Zündel's defense in his pending criminal trial at Toronto, and I had to be prepared to testify under oath.

Preparations for the trip required me to take sample bags, documentation journals and tools.

Because we were in a Communist country I would have to be careful with the tools. Very few tourists carry hammers, chisels, star drills and tape measures while travelling. I hid them in the lining of my valise and hoped for the best. Further, I had maps of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria, in the event that we might have to make a hasty and unscheduled exit. And finally, the gifts with which we bribed the museum people to supply us with copies of documents from the Museum Archives.

Our Staff

I was fortunate to have a competent and dependable party of professionals: my wife Carolyn, my general assistant; Mr. Howard Miller, draftsman; Mr. Jürgen Neumann, cinematographer; Mr. Tijudar Rudolf, interpreter. All knew that, if caught, the Polish government would take a dim view of our activities and purpose, let alone my removal of forensic samples from national shrines and monuments.

And the two ex officio members of our party, Mr. Ernst Zündel and Dr. Robert Faurisson, who for obvious reasons could not accompany us in person, but who nevertheless were with us every step of the way in spirit.

The Trip

On February 25, 1988 we left for Poland. Neumann and Rudolf, the Canadian contingent, joined me and the remainder of our team in Frankfurt. We returned home on March 3, 1988.

We arrived at Cracow in the late afternoon and spent our first night at the Hotel Orbis. We consumed the first of our three decent meals while in Poland. The following day we drove to Auschwitz. We arrived at the Auschwitz Hotel and were greeted by the smell of sulphur naphthal disinfectant, a smell I had not encountered for many years. The hotel is apparently the old officers' quarters for the camp. We ate lunch at the Hotel dining room, a cafeteria style facility. This was our first unidentifiable meal, starch soup and sundries.

We made a reconnaissance tour of the camp, lasting into the dim light of the Polish afternoon and several snow squalls, a common occurrence. We ate no supper, in that we found no place to eat in Auschwitz after sundown our first evening.

Auschwitz and Birkenau

The following day we began our work in the alleged gas chamber at the Auschwitz facility. Unfortunately, we were unable to accomplish much due to constant interruptions by both official and unofficial Sunday tours. Carolyn stood guard at one entrance and Tijudar at the other, advising myself, Jürgen and Howard of their arrival. It was too dangerous to take forensic samples and tape, so we left for Birkenau about noon.

At Birkenau we began a four-hour walk into the damp Polish cold and through snow squalls so dense we could not see each other at a distance of a few feet. Unfortunately, we did not expect to spend that much time walking through the camp and, since vehicles are not permitted within the camp, we left Carolyn behind in the car. Since we forgot to leave her the keys, she nearly froze in the cold Polish afternoon. We visited the barracks, Krematorien II, III, IV and V, the sauna and the alleged burning pits. We took samples, documented our activities on video tape and in still photos, and made scale drawings of these facilities, carefully documenting the removal locations of all the forensic samples. We had to break into the sauna building, since it was locked.

At Krema II, I descended into the depths of the alleged gas chamber, a wet, dank subterranean place not visited by man in almost fifty years, since the building had been reduced to rubble, probably by a German military demolition team. Fortunately, there were fewer guards and less pedestrian traffic, making working conditions considerably better than they had been earlier, at Auschwitz.

Having been instructed by our empty stomachs of the evening before, we found and ate at the restaurant at the bus station, the only legitimate restaurant in Auschwitz. We returned to the Auschwitz Hotel for the night.

The following day, Monday, we again began our work at Auschwitz, the Sunday tours having subsided. We were able to get our samples, tapes and documentation. We had, by this time, obtained blueprints of the alleged gas-chamber facility and were able to follow the structural changes back to the dates in question. We also verified the existence of the floor drain for the periods of alleged gas chamber usage. Upon completion at Auschwitz, we drove again to

Birkenau to take our control sample at delousing facility #1. Unfortunately, the building was locked and again we had to break and enter in order to access the delousing chamber. Again we ate at the bus station, and retired early to the Auschwitz Hotel.

Tuesday morning, while awaiting Tijudar's unsuccessful attempt to obtain a can of Zyklon B, Jürgen and I made video tapes of locations within the camp. We moved from the Auschwitz Hotel to a hostel nearby, obtaining newly vacated rooms. We ate at the bus station and retired early.

On Wednesday morning we ate a very enjoyable breakfast of ham, cheese and bread (our second decent meal in Poland) and began our trip to Lublin to see Majdanek. After one final look in at Auschwitz, we set off by car for Majdanek.

Lublin (Majdanek)

Several hours later, we arrived at Majdanek, visited the museum, the reconstructed alleged gas chamber and crematory. We finally arrived at disinfection 1 and 2 and examined the facilities. It was extremely difficult to work here, in that a guard made rounds every ten or fifteen minutes. The alleged gas chambers were blocked by gates and not accessible for a detailed inspection by the general public. It was necessary for me to trespass beyond these gates in forbidden areas. Again Carolyn and Tijudar stood watch while I made measurements and did a detailed examination in these areas. Once we were caught short: I was forced to hurdle the gate, and was still in the air and in mid-jump when the guard entered. Fortunately, he was more interested in Jürgen and his camera to see me before I touched ground.

Return

The camp closed in early afternoon and the guard rather nastily told us to leave. By three o'clock we were en route to Warsaw, a trip which would take five hours through rain and snow. Our hotel reservation had been fouled up but fortunately, with the help of an embassy attache, we were able to secure rooms at another hotel.

We had our third edible meal in Poland that evening and went to bed in preparation for our trip home on Thursday. The following morning



"Corpses of gassed prisoners at the exit of the gas chambers, before they are burnt"

Published with this text in "SS-Henker und ihre Opfer", Vienna, 1965 published by the "Internationale Foederation der Widerstandskampfer (FIR)".



"This photo was secretly taken and smuggled out of the camp by David Szmulewski, a member of the illegal resistance organisation."

This better, re-touched version was published with this text in Gerhard Schoenberger, "Der Gelbe Stern - Die Judenverfolgung in Europa 1933 - 1945", Ruetten und Loening Verlag Hamburg, 1960 p. 162. ("The Yellow Star")

In 1948 it was stated in Budapest (Levai Jenő "Zsidósors Európában" p. 280), that the "photographer" was David Grek.

A comparison with a picture by Dr. Tadeusz Kulakowski, "Gdyby Hitler zwyciężył..." Warsaw, 1960 p. 112, which is obviously the original of this drawing, shows further changes in the reproduction. The bodies are too small in comparison to the men, and they throw no shadow. The enlargement at the bottom shows clearly that such "corpses" never existed. The position of the throat, arms, and legs is completely impossible. The left arm of the staggering man seems to have two elbows.



In seeking TRUTH, one mentions these subjects, he is immediately labeled by the Controlled Media as Anti-Semitic, Skinhead, White Supremacist or Nazi.



Photo no. 12

The rear of the annex; a view taken from the foot of the building on Keizersgracht street. The garden offers good access to the Anne Frank House and that green space has always been common to 263 Prinsengracht and 190 Keizersgracht. The neighbors could have easily seen the openings and closings of the curtains (made of pieces of cloth "of all different shapes, quality and pattern"), the smoke escaping from the chimney on the left ("365 days of the year")! etc. The inhabitants of the "annex" could not have gone unnoticed, and the "annex" itself even less, no matter what Mr. Frank says!

The Diary has been published in several editions, and a good portion of it written with a ball-point pen, which was not in use when the Diary was supposedly written. Today, no one is permitted to examine the Diary. Can you guess why?

Deux spécimens de l'écriture
attribuée à Anne Frank

*Ik heb hoop ik aan jou alles kunnen
oververtellen, zoals ik het nog aan
niemand gekunt heb, en ik hoop dat
je een grote sterren aan me zult zijn.
Anne Frank, 12 Juni 1942.*

Photo n° 13

*Dit is een foto, zoals
ik me zou wensen,
altijd zo te zijn.
Van' had ik nog wel
een kans om naar
Hollywood te komen.*

*Anne Frank
10 Oct. 1942*

a.a.g. - novum photo Roger-Viollet

Photos nos. 13 and 14

Two examples of handwriting attributed to Anne Frank. If one can believe these dates, these two texts were written four months apart. One can compare separately both the texts themselves and their signatures. The first document is the facsimile of the epigraph of the Diary (Journal de Anne Frank), translated from the Dutch by Tylia Caren and Suzanne Lombard, Calman-Levy, 1950. The second is the facsimile of a text written by Anne Frank on the back of one of her photographs (Journal de Anne Frank), Livre de Poche, D.L. The "adult" handwriting is about four months prior to the "childish" printing!

Pages 38-39, one in hundreds of Fake pictures of the Money-
making Holocaust Hoax. Pages 208-209, two page sampling
from the 61 page fact-filled exposé of the Money-making
'Diary of Anne Frank' Hoax.

'Little Ghetto Boy' Prospers in London

By The SPOTLIGHT Staff

Noted French historian and professor of literature Dr. Robert Faurisson feels the world will soon wake up to the incredible claim that 6 million Jews were "gassed." For one thing, Dr. Faurisson notes, many of those "gassed"

Jews are walking around today.

Dr. Faurisson has been hauled into court by hoax promoters, almost exclusively Jewish, to try to shut him up. A trial for disputing the "holocaust," scheduled January 16, was abruptly abandoned.



This picture—made famous by the exterminationist lobby—purports to show a group of Jews—including one pathetic young boy—being rounded up by Nazis after fighting for their freedom in the Warsaw ghetto. Immediately afterward, we are assured, they were all marched off to an "extermination camp." Some of them who "escaped the gas

chambers" have even come forth to swear to the truth of this. The boy, they say, was killed. Actually the "ghetto boy" is alive and well . . . and rich . . . today living in a luxurious London apartment. He is one of the 6 million who "escaped the gas chambers."

His name is Israel "Izzy" Rondel.

UPI PHOTO



"Mauthausen"

Published with this text in R. Schnabel "Macht ohne Moral", p. 341.

Published with this text in the files of the "International Military Tribunal" Vol. XXX, p. 421 and shortly before, without text in Eugene Aroneau "Konzentrationslager" Doc. F321 for the "International Court of Justice" in Nuernberg. It was like that by Heinz Kuehnerich "Der KZ-Staat" Berlin-East 1960, p. 81; Vaclav Berdych "Mauthausen" Prag 1959 (Tchechoslovakian), Picture part; and Robert Neumann "Hitler - Aufstieg und Untergang des Dritten Reiches" I.c-



"Roll call"

On the picture on page 74, the wooden fence was taken away, the corpses put in front and the new picture was passed as an "original photo". An enlargement shows, that this "roll call" has been drawn. The dark shaded man in the middle contradicts the colouring of the other men. There is contradictory lighting. The wooden poles should run conically together at the top, the opposite is the case. The anatomy is wrong in many cases. Look at the enlarged section chest, nipples, arms, knees.





"Corpses of prisoners in a goods truck of a transport train from the CC-Sachsenhausen to CC-Dachau."

Published with this text in R. Schnabel "Macht ohne Moral" p. 345.

We shall limit ourselves to the fact that it is not known by the Central Office for the Administration of Justice in Ludwigsburg, nor to the Dachau-Memorial, nor the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich, that such a transport from CC-Sachsenhausen to Dachau was undertaken. In contradiction to this numerous publication mention a train full of corpses, which was found in Dachau at the end of April 1945. At the same time, however, these publications report gas chamber murders in Dachau which thus makes them unbelievable for historical investigation. These reports of the corpse train have been quite varying and were never certified, so that even a posed scene is not out of the question. The above picture has been drawn from an obviously posed scene.



Enlarged section: A hand with three fingers and an upper arm so much too long that all comment is unnecessary.

Enlarged section from the following picture with a lower arm made of synthetic material, or was the elbow joint drawn so incorrectly?





Published without text in Schoenberger "Der gelbe Stern". ("The Yellow Star") p. 191.

This is obviously supposed to be the same "Transport train", previously mentioned, which, as stated, never existed according to the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich. This time the picture was apparently put together with genuine parts of pictures (soldiers, false arm, goods truck) with mounted or painted corpses. It is noticeable that bodies at the same distance from the "camera" have different sizes, especially those of the kneeling soldier and that of the corpse with its buttock in the air as well as the corpse in front of it. As such, the kneeling soldier should measure 6cm when standing up – measured by the size of his head. The corpse with up-ended buttock, measures 3,6cm measured by the length of its thigh. Should 6cm be proportionally to 1,80m (body height of soldier), then 3,8cm is proportionally to 1,15m. This body must have been a dwarf, the same counts for the corpse in front of him, which is 1,50m (measured by the length of his torso), but the thigh and arms do not fit the anatomy of the torso.



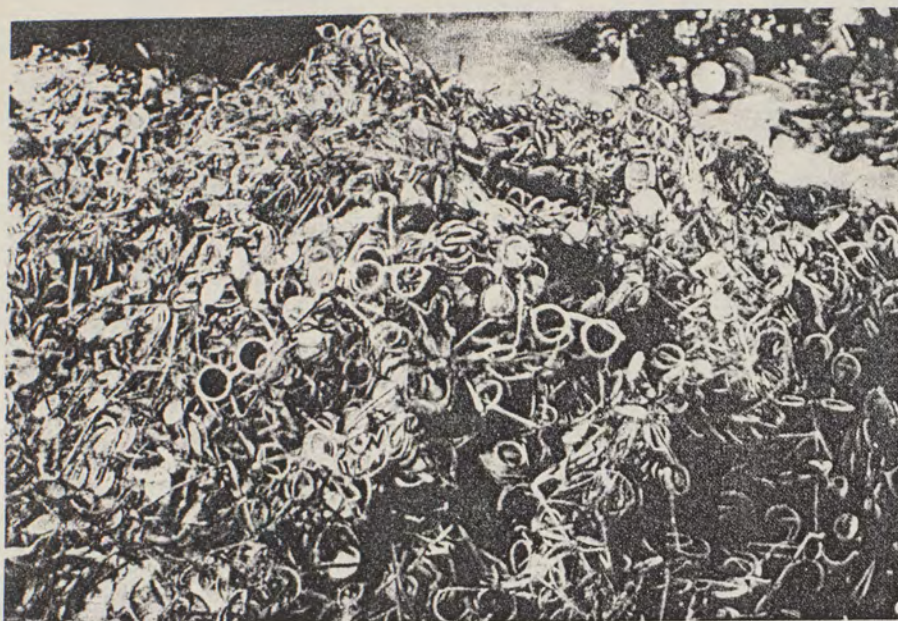
"Mountains of shoes of murdered prisoners in Auschwitz"

Published with this text in R. Schnabel "Macht ohne Moral" p. 247. (according to the "Gerstein-Bericht" it is a "heap of at least 25 metres high" which is higher than a normal seven-story-building.)

A better, re-touched version in Schoenberger "Der gelbe Stern" ("The Yellow Star") I.c. p. 164.

This picture is also a fabrication. Enlargements and other publications of the same picture, with a few changes on the sides reveal that this is supposed to be a barrack, of which the walls, according to photographic perspective, should run conically together at the top, and not, as in the picture, run apart. In other words, the forgers have used the wrong perspective. According to written testimonial by the editors, in a case against the editor of this book, Mr. Schoenberger alleged that this picture was taken after the war. On 27.1.1945 Auschwitz was taken by the Red Army and apparently the Russians waited 5 months before taking the first photos of their find. The Institute for Contemporary History in Munich notified us in writing that all wooden barracks in Auschwitz-Birkenau were burnt by the SS and that nothing remained except the stone chimneys of the barracks. The "goods camp" was included. Thus such a picture could not have been taken after the war. Apart from this historical evidence, a mountain of shoes could never be stacked like the one on the left.

It is also an absurdity, to stack these shoes so high, that not even a long ladder is long enough to enable one to throw the shoes up. The light and shadow in the front agree with no conditions of light whatsoever. Even here, the pairs are not tied together which makes all further comment superfluous.



"Glasses in the store room in CC-Auschwitz"

Published with this text in L. Poliakov and Wolf "Das Dritte Reich und die Juden" p. 133, Arani Verlag, Berlin 1959.

This "heap of glasses" is also a drawing. Apart from the fact that apparently all glasses have the same wire frame, the light reflections show that most frames have no glass in them at all, let alone curved glass of refractive usefulness.

These are mainly glassless frames, window glasses or totally white reflecting material, of which some reflect to the left, others to the right, thus contradicting the large shaded areas. It is also remarkable, that all "frames" are drawn in identical shades and are obviously opaque.

Note the two dark glasses with white frames near the center which each let the background through at only one place — and then it is a bright white stripe. The anonymous background (dark on the left and light on the right), the missing certification by international publicity, the obviously nonsensical reason for making such a "collection" (should someone want to wear such glasses?) are typical parallels to the other forgeries. From such pictures one can only conclude that such things were not found in Auschwitz, otherwise the Soviets would have presented the public with the original finds immediately in 1945.



"Stacked sacks with womens' hair in Auschwitz."

Published with this text in R. Schnabel "Macht ohne Moral" p. 261.

This picture is a pure drawing. The sacks (one exception on the right) are without any shading, they lie on top of each other like susages, the light and shade do not blend naturally. Such sacks do not exist. It is typical that the people are anonymous and that the shades are wrong. As the sacks are so light, it is completely unexplainable how the man on the left can be so dark. The same counts for the bright white stripe across the stomach on the man in the rear, the black at the feet of the men, and, not lastly, the shadeless white behind it which can neither represent hair, nor sacks, nor anything explainable. The arms of the men are too narrow and in addition, they are held too high. Enlargements and reproductions from "SS im Einsatz — Eine Dokumentation ueber die Verbrechen der SS" Berlin-East 1957 p. 451, show not only drawing changes but also other differences in comparison. A drawn enlargement of a part of the sacks in Prof. Tadeusz Kotarbinski "Meszenstwo walka, zaglada Zydwow w Polsce 1939 - 1945" Warsaw, picture No. 197, removes the last doubts.



"False teeth of dead prisoners from CC-Sachsenhausen"

Published with this text in R. Schnabel "Macht ohne Moral" p. 256, taken over by J. Thorwald in "Die grosse Flucht" p. 476 with the following text:

"Thousands of false teeth, taken from the corpses of murdered prisoners from CC-Sachsenhausen"

Put a few dozen false teeth next to each other on the floor, and you get the same photographical effect with a flash-lamp and the camera held downwards. Even so, a few changes have been made in the above picture (eg. the elongated false teeth above, right, 2,5cm from the top corner).

This picture will only attain documentary value if such a mound of thousands of teeth were photographed from various angles, if it were confirmed by a scientists' commission, and if it would have been made known to the international public with mentioning of the exact place directly after it was found. This has not happened. As far as is known, this is the only existent photo of this "find"; it is however, no evidence. Apart from this, every dentist, if not every reasonable person knows that not one denture of a dead person is usable; it has not even got material value. Neither could the "NSV" do anything with them.

The Institute for Contemporary History notified us that there is nothing known about a heap of false teeth in the CC-Sachsenhausen.



"A shattering testimony: a mound of shaving brushes of victims murdered in Auschwitz"

Published with this text in "Die SS-Henker und ihre Opfer" by the International supporters of the Resistance Fighters (FIR) Vienna 1965.

This picture is also without historical value. The anonymous black background is immediately obvious, and if you look through a magnifying glass, it is clear that the light reflections of the brushes are so varying that they definitely contradict themselves. Judged by many of the brushes, the light should fall in from above, left, others again show that it falls in from the right. Both possibilities are contradicted by the shadowed parts and the black background. Apart from this, there were enough shaving brushes in Germany at that time, and it was neither done nor expected to have to resort to such "collections".

"Thousands
of shoes of mur-
dered prisoners
in Auschwitz"

Published
with this text in
R. Schnabel
"Macht ohne
Moral", p. 244.



The one who found such a mound of shoes in Auschwitz would not have missed taking a photo with a reasonably good camera, so that the background could also be recognised in detail. It is even more fatal for the "photographers" to arrange shoes in the foreground, so that some of them throw a shadow and others do not. In addition, they have chosen an open space, not even the floor of a barrack, on which they have drawn the mound in black and white contrasts, in which nothing but interlinking lines are recognisable, and which can not even be identified as shoes. How stupid the "bad Nazis" must have been on the other hand, if they collected so many shoes, without tying them together in pairs! (That refers to the following picture as well.) Eugen Kogon, who had just been released from the concentration camp in Buchenwald, knew already "that there was a big sign in front of the dressing room of the gas chamber, which was marked as 'shower room', requesting one to fold the clothes in a heap and to tie the shoes together, so that they would not be lost." (Eugen Kogon "Der SS-Staat" 1st edition, p. 132. 5th edition p. 167.)

And what should such haphazard collections achieve?

Printed in:
Constantin Si-
monow "The
Lublin Extermi-
nation Camp"
Moscow 1944, p.
12.

A comparison
of the pictures
shows, just as
obviously that
this picture is al-
so drawn.



These pictures reveal with shattering insistence, what extreme degrees of forgery were committed in those places where these "extermination camps" were situated, who were in a position to keep the international media away, and hence prevent prompt, proper investigation and so managed to obscure what had really happened.

The shoes of prisoners from Auschwitz, were freely invented. These shoes from Lublin as well. Both pictures contain the same shoes.



"Marriage rings of gassed victims"

Published with this text in "Die SS-Henker und ihre Opfer" by the Internationale Foederation der Widerstandskampfer" (FIR), Vienna 1965.

This picture is fabricated, and inexpertly at that, as the distinct shadows contradict each other, it would have been quite easy to change them. If, according to the right table leg, the light comes from the front, the arms and left edge of the box can not throw a shadow to the left. Apart from that, notice the left and right trouser legs, one is light and the other one black! The anonymous setting of the picture without a head and the monotonous light shading in spite of different exposure to light (backpart of box and hand) are typical characteristics of the other pictures as well.

From this picture as well, it can be concluded that no rings were found in Auschwitz. Otherwise there would have been genuine photo documents at hand, and forgeries would have been unnecessary. Apart from this, these rings look suspiciously like curtain rings not marriage rings.

This picture is also fabricated. Note the totally white legs of the second corpse from the left on the top of the pile. It is without the slightest shadowing on a totally black base. The figure in front on the right, is anatomically unexplainable. The light parts in the background contradict the many light

parts in the foreground. A comparison of anatomical size of the corpses, which are the same distance from the "camera", shows differences in size up to 25-30cm, without reflecting these differences in the limbs of the respective corpses. For instance the prone, black-clothed, half-sleeved corpse, with the curiously black head, is larger and more massive than the one lying under it. It has a lower arm of the same thickness but which is even shorter. This lower arm again, is the same size as that of the half-standing corpse, which is however, much smaller than the prone, darkly-dressed corpse, if measured by the size of the body. Look at the left front part; most of the lower lying parts are anatomically unexplainable and are also untrue in their light reflections. Finally, look through a magnifying glass at the parts, which run without blending, from bright white into the darkly shaded background,



"Stacked like wood" (Dachau)

Published with this text in L. Poliakov and Wulf "Das Dritte Reich und die Juden", p. 209

This picture is also fabricated. The brightly lit corpse, whose right foot is contourlessly white, contradicts the light reflections of the unrecognisably black chest and the dark black background behind the left man. According to the brightly lit right foot of the corpse the light must come from the front right, the handle of the stretcher, contradictory to the conditions of light, is shaded in the front and ends in a completely shaded trouser leg. The trouser of the "prisoner" in striped jacket is lit from the back, i.e. left, which again



"They are dragged to death"

Published with this text in Robert Neumann, "Hitler — Aufstieg und Untergang des 3. Reiches", Desch Verlag p. 154.

Published also in Tadeusz Mazur Jerzy Tomaszewski "1939 - 1945 We have not forgotten" Warsaw, 1961 pl. 105.

Picture from Mazur.

Enlarged section from the book Neumann, the other on from the book Mazur:



This picture is a plain draping. The enlarged section of the "Luftwaffen-Offizier" makes further comment unnecessary. The lighting conditions in the picture are wrong and also is the anatomy of the left man in front. According to his head, his body is far too tall and too massive. The "dragged persons" are no persons. As judged by the legs, there is no room for the upper parts of their bodies. The "ropes" (only one can be seen anyway) are too thin.



One of the two "spectators", apart from the fact that he seems to have no feet, his legs are puffed up like sacks over his lower body. The ammunition bag hangs in front of his crotch, the top part of his body is unnaturally small-chested, including the jacket or coat.



"To the execution"

Published with this text in S. Einstein's "Eichmann - Chefbuchhalter des Todes" Roederberg Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1961 p. 200

This picture is actually a photographed drawing which is not even well done. Light reflections, focus, lighting of background, the white woman on the right with no contours whatsoever speak for themselves. It is also to be noticed in the details of the picture, that faces, hair reflections and shadows are, exactly as the whole situation, completely unnatural.

"...no barbarism too infamous: Jewish women on their way to the execution."

Published with this text in "Der Spiegel" Nr. 53/1966 p. 48.

"Der Spiegel" wrote in a private letter, in answer to an accusation that the picture was forged: "Naturally 'Der Spiegel' can not prove that this photo is authentic."

"Mass execution in Ljepaja, Lettland"

Published with this text in Gerhard Schoenberger "Der gelbe Stern - Die Judenverfolgung in Europa 1933 bis 1945". Ruetten Loening Verlag Hamburg 1960, with a foreword by Thomas Mann p. 97. ("The Yellow Star")



This picture is a better, re-touched version of the picture on p. 18. Compare the woman on the left and right (front) the right leg (left in the picture) of the 3rd woman from the left, the generally new presentation of the ground in the background, and the new shading (which here also does not match the lighting circumstances). The foreground is light, whereas it is dark in the original picture.

The ground is tilted too much, as it is supposed to be a plain taken from the front. Measured by the steps of the women running behind, the soldiers are away at least 15-20m from the other women. Documentary photos show that the soldiers are much too large for this distance. The soldiers carry their arms differently.

Enlargements of the two pictures do not correspond.



"To the execution"

Published with this text in "Eichmann — Chefbuchhalter des Todes" by S. Einstein p.200, 1961, Frankfurt/M., Roederberg Verlag.

The photo on hand, of the three women, was already published in 1956 by the publishers "Volk und Welt, East Berlin" in the book "Geißel der Menschheit — Kurze Geschichte der Naziverbrechen" by Lord Russel of Liverpool p. 193. ("Scourge of Swastika, Short History of Nazi-Crimes")

The text there is:

"Newly admitted concentration-camp prisoners on their way to medical inspection — cut from a photo, found on a German prisoner."

Strangely — these are completely different circumstances! But even still, the text there is obviously invented. There are no further details of this German soldier, and from the picture not even this circumstance can be proved as there is no concrete evidence as place and time. Apart from this, no German army members were allowed to enter the concentration camps before 1945, at least not in uniform. The uniforms of the soldiers show them to be frontline troops, not camp guards.

The first publication of this picture was, however, shown besides numerous other improbable pictures, without text in Eugene Aroneau's "Konzentrationslager" Dok F. 321 for the International military court in Nuernberg.

It was taken over (in damaged condition) from the files of the "International military court" Bd. XXX p. 393.

Although this picture initially appears as genuine, the sloping walls of the shed, the distorted window, the different lengths of shadows as well as the suspicious shadows on the necks, all show that this picture can not be a genuine photo.

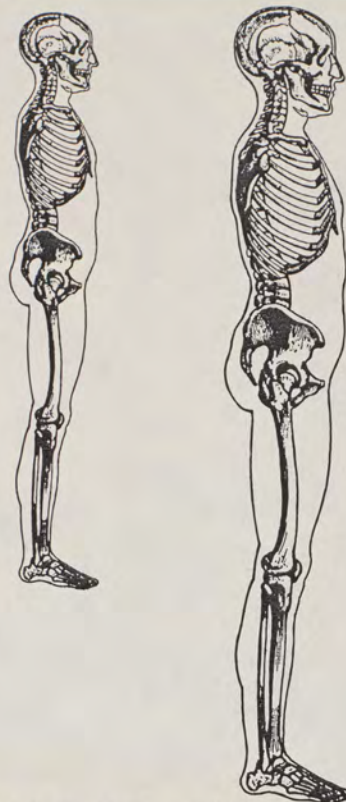


"Camp commander Hoess with prisoners in Auschwitz"

Published with this text in "Macht ohne Moral" p.132 by R. Schnabel.

Published in revised edition without the name "Hoess" in: "Widerstand in Auschwitz" Berlin-East 1957 p. 80 by Bruno Braun.

This picture is built up from a drawing. The faces are primarily grey areas. The light reflections are inconsistent as on the head scarfs, faces, hands, the shadow of the "SS-man", which does not even start exactly at he shoes. The hand, which is over the left foot of "Hoess" is out of proportion and the hands of some of the women are anatomically too small. A comparison of the enlargements of the pictures from Braun and Schnabel reveal, that the "SS-man" is drawn into the picture differently and in the wrong perspective.



These Jews never existed. Should they have existed, they would have been introduced to the international public and would have been mentioned by name in the publications, and their addresses would have been given. One need only look at the left and right hands and the white sleeves belonging to them, as well as the anonymously terrible background, to know where we stand with this "proof".

The stars are situated differently on the 3 pictures. In Robert Neumann "Hitler — Aufstieg und Untergang des Dritten Reiches" i.e. they are different again. The waistcoats are also different. Pure drawing!



Comparisons: Publication by Robert Neumann.



"SS-men cut the Star of David into the skin."

Published with this text in "Faschismus, Getto, Massenmord — Dokumentation ueber Ausrottung und Widerstand der Juden in Polen" published by the Jewish Historical Institute Warsaw, Frankfurt/M. 1960 p. 42.

"The Star of David was burnt onto men's foreheads."

Published with this text in "The Pictorial History of the Third Reich — a Shattering Photographic Record of Nazi Tyranny and Terror" Robert Neumann, Helga Koppel — Bantam Books New York p. 148.



Published like this by: Tadeusz Kotarbinski in "Meczenstwo walka, zaglada zydow w Polsce 1939-1945" Warsaw, 1960 picture no. 38.