

# CARLO MATTOGNO

## Exposing the Fraud of the so-called Discovery of Auschwitz Gas Chamber "Bunker 1" Old and New Impostures

A speech by Russ Granata  
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Amendment  
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### The so-called "discovery"

Ladies and gentlemen, according to *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau*, before the four crematoria at Birkenau had been built, two pre-existing Polish farmhouses were transformed into homicidal "gas chambers" by the camp administration. The "Little Red House" or "Bunker 1" is said to have gone into operation on 20 March 1942; the "Little White House" or "Bunker 2" on 30 June 1942.

Furthermore, the story goes that "Bunker 1" was demolished in 1943 and all traces of it have disappeared. It is also said that "Bunker 2" was destroyed at the end of 1944, but that the foundations of a house attributed with this name and function are still in existence today forming part of a tour for visitors to the Birkenau camp.

On 20 November 2001 the *Corriere della Sera* published an article by Gian Guido Vecchi entitled "*Shoah. L'inferno cominciò in una casa rossa*" ("*Shoah: Hell began in a red house.*")

In this newspaper article Marcello Pezzetti announces that he discovered the place where "Bunker 1" once was, where a few months earlier a private house inhabited by a Polish family stood, now demolished. On the contrary, according to Marcello Pezzetti, the house itself was the "Bunker 1," so that "he wondered how it was possible to live serenely in a gas chamber," which is absurd, seeing that the alleged "Bunker 1" was razed to the ground in 1943.

The "discovery" was supposedly made in the summer of 1993, when "Schloma" [correct: Schlomo; Polish name: Szlama] Dragon, his brother, Abraham and Eliezer "Esisenschmidt" [correct: Eisenschmidt] accompanied him to the front of the house depicted on the left in the little photograph appearing on the above page 35.



## Who is Marcello Pezzetti?

Marcello Pezzetti is a researcher from the "Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea" (Center for Documentation of Contemporary Jewish affairs, CDEC) of Milan, known above all for its collaboration with Spielberg's Holocaust film *Schindler's List* and for Benigni's *La vita è bella (Life is Beautiful)* and for its production of the CD-ROM "*Destinazione Auschwitz*" ("*Destination Auschwitz*," Proedi, Milan 2000), a type of video game, designed as an instrument for brain-washing the youth. Among his Italian fellow-journalists who hold him in high regard he is considered to be "one of the world's best experts on Auschwitz and the Shoah." And the sad thing, it seems, is that he believes it himself!

## The first announcement of the "discovery"

Four years ago, Marcello Pezzetti announced his prodigious "discovery" of alleged "Bunker 1" of Birkenau. In its issue of 26 February 1998 the weekly *Panorama* published an article by Valeria Gandus entitled "*Operazione memoria*" ("*Operation Memory*," pp. 94-97) which concerned Unesco's decision to include the former concentration camp at Auschwitz "in the program for the restoration and preservation of the most important museums in the whole world."

The lady journalist informed us that what remains of Kremas II and III are being constantly «violated and pillaged by Nazi skinheads in their hunt for macabre souvenirs and by deniers looking for "scientific" proofs» (p.94), so that Unesco is drawing up a project which «foresees that what remains of the two buildings will be protected (probably placed under glass) and made accessible only to scholars.»

The aim of the project is clear: to block revisionist scholars access to the ruins of these alleged extermination installations in order to prevent further research into the certainly not irrelevant problem of the "chemistry of mass-murder" - evidently Fred Leuchter and Gernar Rudolf have left their mark on official culture. The journalist then informs us:

«The member delegated by Unesco for the project and for control of its operation is an Italian, Marcello Pezzetti, historian and researcher at Centro di Documentazione ebraica contemporanea - Center for the Documentation of contemporary Jewish affairs, one of the best world-experts on the darkest place in the collective memory of Europe.»

### **And here is his announcement of the extraordinary "discovery":**

«By studying the original plans of the camp and questioning the remaining survivors from the first "sonderkommando" team (prisoners assigned to plunder/rob victims and the collection of cadavers), Pezzetti found the location and the edifice. "A few witnesses spoke of Bunker 1 during the celebrated postwar trials; none of them however was physically taken to the camp to identify the place and the building," said Pezzetti.»

«"In order to gratify a misconceived need for pacification, Realpolitik requires that inconvenient research not be done at a place which ought to be protected and dedicated to the preservation of memory. Instead, the place was colonized by Poles in their quest for cheap land - to reconstruct houses there which were destroyed by the war - and taken over by some elderly inhabitants who, at that time, had been evacuated by the Nazis. Among the latter who "went home," there are those who owned and lived in the house prior to the construction of Birkenau and before the building was transformed into a gas chamber. And on the ruins of the old villa, partially blown up by the SS in 1944 , they rebuilt their new dwelling".»

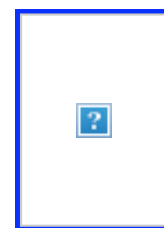
At the time of its announcement, this exceptional "discovery" passed almost unnoticed; but now things are different, because this time 'round the Holocaust industry comes into play.

Well, we shall evaluate the historical value of this "discovery." In what follows, I preview certain results from my current study on the "Bunkers" of Birkenau.

## The historical value of the "discovery"

First of all I affirm that the so-called "Bunkers" *as extermination facilities* never existed. On the other hand, within the Birkenau camp there really had been various Polish houses, some of which were demolished, others which had been taken over by the *Zentralbauleitung* of Auschwitz and subsequently identified with a "Bauwerk" number and designation and used for a pre-selected purpose. For example, the Polish house numbered 44 became "Bauwerk 36c", was reconstructed and assigned to SS-Sturmbannführer Cäsar, Leiter der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe for his quarters. Other structures were left intact by the *Zentralbauleitung*, so that they remained unused. The designations "Bunker 1" and "Bunker 2" were finally attributed to two of these houses, after a long and tortuous literary process which began in August of 1942, and developed between 1942 and 1944 into an accumulation of contrasting themes, attaining a literary and organic phase in February of 1945, thanks to Szlama Dragon.

Nevertheless, here the problem is a different one: The position of "Bunker 1" is in total contradiction to the only source that official historiography has at its disposal. This is a report drawn up by a certain Mrs. Józefa Wisiska on 5 August 1980, handed over to the Auschwitz Museum and filed by Franciszek Piper. At present, this report is in the collection "Oswiadczenia," Volume 113, pp. 77-78.



Mrs. Wisiska declared that before the Second World War, her family had lived in the immediate neighbourhood of the Birkenau camp. In 1941, the house of her uncle, Józef Harmata - and his son-in-law Gryzek, was requisitioned by the Germans and later turned into "Bunker 1." In 1949, Mrs. Wisiska returned to the site of her property to find that her uncle's house (the alleged "Bunker 1") was no more in existence. Later a house belonging at the time to Mr. Stanislaw Czarnik was built a few meters from where her uncle's house had stood. Mrs. Wisiska attached a topographical sketch of the area to her report [see Illustrations 2 and 3] in which she indicated the exact positions of Józef Harmata's old house (the alleged "Bunker 1") as well as that of Mr. Czarnik's house.

It is clear that Mrs. Wisiska did not have any kind of proof that the house belonging to her uncle Józef Harmata and his son-in-law Gryzek was transformed by the Auschwitz SS into "Bunker 1."

She had evidently been prompted by the Auschwitz Museum, which needed this fictitious *a posteriori* "proof" to justify itself at the end of 1978, after having

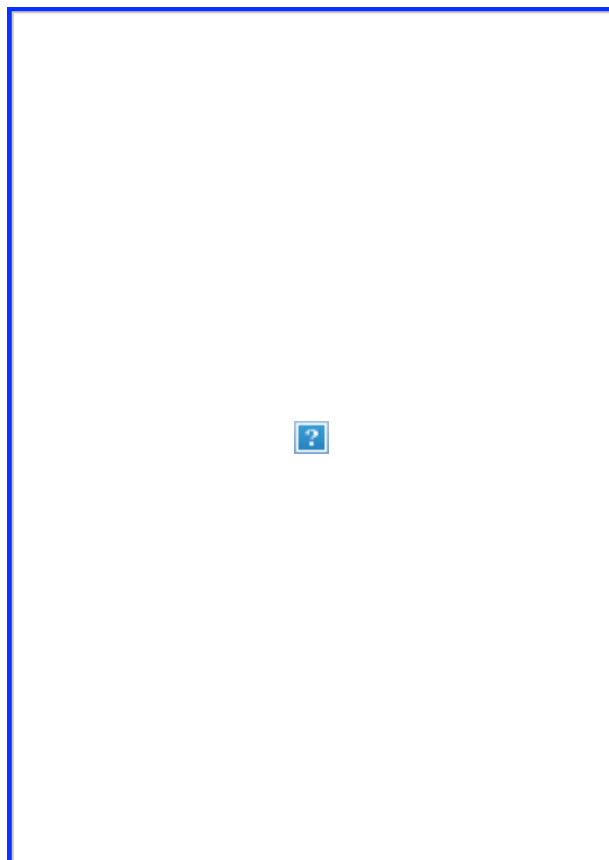
arbitrarily fixed the position of the alleged "Bunker 1" in an official plan of the Birkenau camp - exactly at the point indicated by Mrs. Wisiska in 1980.

The choice of a member of the Harmata family is explained by the fact that at the Höss trial, the verdict (2 April 1947) stated that the Polish houses, presumably transformed into "Bunker 1" and "Bunker 2" belonged to the Brzezinka (Birkenau) peasants Wiechuja and Harmata. Nevertheless, the names of these two peasants were chosen arbitrarily from among the persons who lived in the area and whose houses had been expropriated by the SS, merely to create a fictitious proof of the locality of the two "Bunkers."

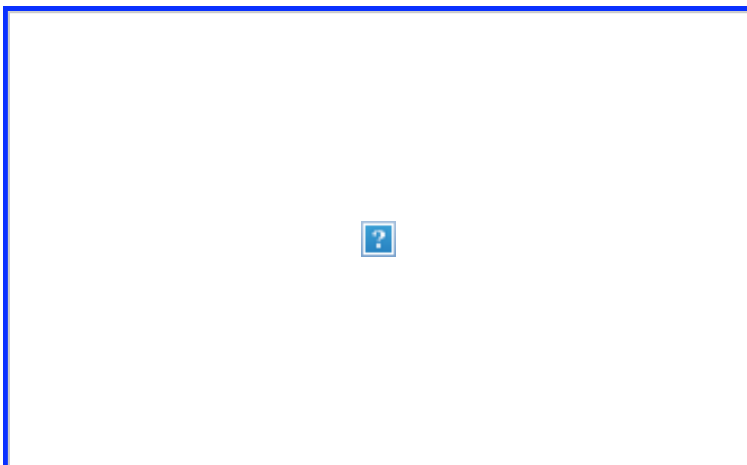
In this distressing sham, the judges attributed the alleged "Bunker 1" to the house of the family Wiechuja, the alleged "Bunker 2" to that of the Harmata family. In this they followed what the expert witness Roman Dawidowski had written in his report of 26 September 1946. On the other hand, Mrs. Wisiska affirmed that the house presumably transformed into "Bunker 1" belonged to the family Harmata and not to that of Wiechuja. This is further confirmation of the fact that the attribution of the two "Bunkers" to the houses of the above two families has no real basis.

On 20 September 1985 Franciszek Piper took four photographs of a house which he specified to be that of Mr. Czarnik, and attached those photos to Mrs. Wisiska's report.

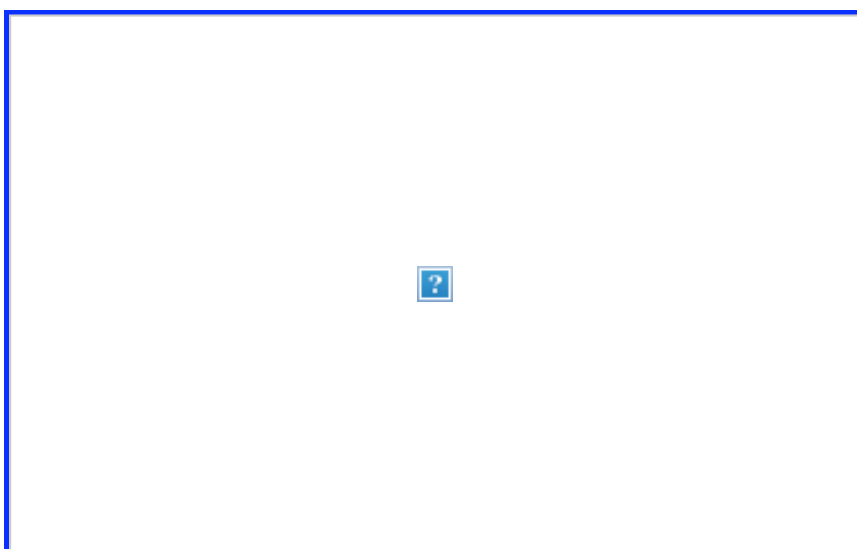
One of these photographs, inventoried by the Auschwitz Museum with archive number "negative number 21225/3" shows a frontal view of the house



which is identical to that in the photograph published in the prior-mentioned article



Nevertheless, this house - which I also photographed in August 2000 is found on the other side of the road that is now adjacent on the outside of the western fence of Birkenau camp, while Józef Harmata's house (the alleged "Bunker 1") was situated much more to the east on the inside



of the camp's fence and, as emerges unquestioningly from the topographical sketch of Mrs. Wisiska, is precisely a few tens of meters to the north of the four pits of the sewage treatment plant ("*Kläranlage*"), which still exists today [or as of this writing].

The house singled out by Marcello Pezzetti is sited to the west of another point of reference, easily identified: the monument to the Soviet prisoners of war. This monument is situated about 200 meters to the west of the *Kläranlage* -

#### 7. Carlo Mattogno's photograph of August 2000



and therefore to the west of Józef Harmata's house (the alleged "Bunker 1") - in the proximity of the camp's western fence and of the road flanking it.

The monument is accessible through an old gate. From here, proceeding to the right (north), the house is found about a hundred meters away.

In actual fact, this house, which according to Marcello Pezzetti rose from the ruins of "Bunker 1" (or was really "Bunker 1"!), was more than 300 meters away as the crow flies from that of Józef Harmata and therefore away from the place where the alleged "Bunker 1" arose.

### **Three conclusions can be drawn from the foregoing:**

1. The fact that a house (of Mr. Czarnik) was located a few meters from that of Józef Harmata (the alleged "Bunker 1") is not a discovery by Marcello Pezzetti but rather a revelation of Mrs. Wisiska.
2. The identification of the house belonging to Czarnik with the house appearing in the photograph published in the *Corriere della Sera* article was made by Franciszek Piper eight years before Marcello Pezzetti.
3. This identification is in error because the house reproduced in the photographs of Franciszek Piper, Marcello Pezzetti and mine cannot be that of Czarnik - pointed out by Mrs. Wisiska - and therefore cannot be the house that arose from the ruins of alleged "Bunker 1."

**Therefore, the Marcello Pezzetti "discovery" has no historical value whatsoever.**

### **The "witnesses" of Marcello Pezzetti**

Marcello Pezzetti recounts that in 1993, Szlama Dragon, his brother Abraham, and Eliezer Eisenschmidt, guided him without any hesitation directly to the house where the alleged "Bunker 1" had stood. Now, as we saw above, Szlama Dragon was questioned in 1945 first by the Soviets and then by the Poles, but he could never furnish any information on the location of the presumed/and so-called "Bunker 1."

So how can anyone seriously believe that he located with total confidence a place that he was incapable of finding 48 years earlier? This thing is all the more incredible in that at hearing 26a during the Dejaco-Ertl trial (2 March

1972), this witness, having confused Krema 1 with "Bunker 2" on the previous day, was constrained to admit: "Ich kann mich heute nach 30 Jahren nicht mehr erinnern..." (I can't remember today after 30 years... (J.C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*).

So as a wonderful prodigy of nature, Szlama Dragon remembered perfectly after 48 years what he could not remember after 30 years and of which he was even unaware after three years!

Szlama Dragon's brother, Abraham, did not testify at the Auschwitz trial nor at the garrison camp trial, nor did he make any subsequent sworn statement nor write any report on his experiences; the same being true for Eliezer Eisenschmidt. Both recounted their story for the first time in the work by Gideon Greif, *Wir weinten tränenlos... Augenzeugenberichte der jüdischen „Sonderkommandos“* in the 1990's! In the interview reported in this work, the Dragon brothers declared that they worked *for a single day* near alleged "Bunker 2" - in December 1942; in addition, Szlama had worked there *for two days* in 1944, **and that is all!**

Neither Szlama nor Abraham were ever taken to alleged "Bunker 1." So therefore, how could they pin-point its locality with so much confidence in 1993?

On the other hand, Eliezer Eisenschmidt claimed to have worked in so-called "Bunker 1" for six months. However, in spite of this, he could not give even a vague idea of its position. Not only this, but he was even ignorant of the term "Bunker" for the presumed "gas chamber"; indeed he actually believed that "Bunker" (plural) were alleged "cremation pits"!

**«The pits or "Bunker"» as he called them, «were large and deep.»**

In the above-mentioned work, Gideon Greif recounts that in the summer of 1993, while interviewing Szlama Dragon near the ruins of "Bunker 2," a "friend from Italian television" approached him and showed him a page from the 1945 Polish deposition of Szlama Dragon. Using this illustration, the Italian was trying to locate the site of the "cremation pits," so Gideon Greif told him to directly question Szlama Dragon who was present, to which the Italian remained speechless. On the other hand, Eliezer Eisenschmidt also was at Birkenau in the summer of 1993, which makes it clear that the "friend from Italian television," was none other than Marcello Pezzetti. Therefore, on this occasion, he consulted the three "survivors" and "discovered" the alleged "Bunker 1." So then why did Gideon Greif not even hint at this supposed "discovery"?

The map of Birkenau published earlier in *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939-1945* is reproduced in his work. Here the "1.provisorische Gaskammer" [first provisional gas chamber] is located at exactly the same place, and with the same symbol as it appears in the book *Auschwitz. Nazi Extermination Camp* - to which we will return later - that is, a little to the north of the *Kläranlage* of *Bauabschnitt III*, where Mrs. Wisiska had placed it. Now if it is true that already in 1993, Szlama Dragon, Abraham Dragon and Eliezer Eisenschmidt, had identified the precise position of the presumed "Bunker 1" (evidently in the presence of Gideon Greif who had brought them to Birkenau for interviewing), then why did Greif not mention this at all? And why did the three witnesses not correct the Birkenau map shown in the book?

Marcello Pezzetti pretends that the three witnesses escorted him without hesitation to the front of the above-mentioned Polish house, "departing from Krematorium III." This is a simple rhetorical affirmation for effect that can only make someone with a certain familiarity with the topography of Birkenau smile, all the more so since the region changed enormously between 1943 and 1993.

If therefore the trip to Birkenau is true, these poor three old people simply guided Marcello Pezzetti to where he wanted to be brought.

## **The position of the Auschwitz Museum on the "discovery"**

On 20 November 2001, *Le Monde* published a short article by Henri Tincq entitled "*Le mystère enfin levé de la première chambre à gaz d'Auschwitz-Birkenau*" ["*The mystery of the first gas chamber at Auschwitz-Birkenau finally cleared up*"], which is a colorless summary of the article in *Corriere della Sera*. From that Parisian daily, the news of the "discovery" soon spread to the European and American press. Even the Auschwitz Museum learned of Marcello Pezzetti's "discovery" from the *Le Monde* article and responded with a piece by Jerzy Sadecki in *Rzeczpospolita (Republic)* entitled "*Le Monde solves a mystery that was no mystery,*" which also contains the remarks made by the director of the Auschwitz Museum, Jerzy Wróblewski and Franciszek Piper. I quote the salient portion of that article taken from his web site.

[http://www.auschwitz-muzeum.oswiecim.pl/html/eng/aktualnosci/czerwony\\_domek.html](http://www.auschwitz-muzeum.oswiecim.pl/html/eng/aktualnosci/czerwony_domek.html)

**«It is not possible to live in something that does not exist.**

"That family could not have lived in a gas chamber, because the Germans tore down the Little Red House in 1943. Not a trace of it remained; the Germans did not leave even a bit of its foundation there," explains Dr. Franciszek Piper of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. "Only in 1955 did the owners of the property build a new house at the site of the gas chamber and move in." [...]

"When the boundaries of the Museum were set in 1957," reflects Jerzy Wróblewski, director of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, "the property where the first gas chamber stood in 1942-1943 was unfortunately left outside, but adjacent. I do not know why they made that decision at the time. Perhaps it was because a new house had already been built there, and in the years of universal reconstruction after the wartime devastation, nobody dared demand that it be torn down."

Wróblewski is puzzled by the *Le Monde* assertion that the site has only now been discovered.

"The location has long been well known, and did not constitute any sort of mystery." The location was identified in 1945 in the reports of both the Soviet and the Polish commissions. It was pointed out by prisoners who gave testimony at the time, including Schlomo Dragon. Camp Commandant Rudolf Höss described it in his memoirs, which were published later. "All the guides who lead visitors around the camp know the location," Piper and Wróblewski both state. "If the *Le Monde* journalist had wanted to obtain information at the source, in the Museum, we could have shown him the popular study *Auschwitz: Nazi Death Camp*, first published by Interpress in 1977, which contains a map of the Birkenau camp where the site of the first gas chamber is marked. Back in the 1980s, before anyone here had ever heard of Signor Pezzetti, I consulted the property records and established the location of the Little Red House to the meter," says Piper. "A blueprint of the house can be found on page 114 of the third volume of the five-volume compendium *Auschwitz*, which was published in Polish, German, and English," he notes. [...].

Marcello Pezzetti appeared in Oswiecim [Auschwitz] several years ago and joined in the deliberations over how to settle the problem of the site of the Little Red House. Pezzetti found a sponsor, Richard Prasquier. After protracted negotiations, the Museum managed this year to purchase the property and move its occupants to another house, which was remodelled. Teams of technicians from the Museum dismantled the structure on the site of the gas chamber, and landscaped the area. "In the spring," says Wróblewski, "we want to fence off the property, sow grass, plant thuja, and place a commemorative plaque in the middle bearing a brief history of the site and a floor plan of the first gas

chamber."

Today, Dr. Piper notes bitterly that "we had been so happy that we would finally be able to do something at Auschwitz in a planned, deliberate way, without outside pressure or any sensationalism. Once again, however, it turns out that not even the noblest initiative connected with the history of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Nazi Death Camp - and there have been many - can be taken without misunderstandings and falsification."

## **The imposture of the Auschwitz Museum**

The Museum therefore claims for itself the "discovery," but incredibly does not contest that the house indicated by Marcello Pezzetti was in the place where the alleged "Bunker 1" was situated. This thesis can only be sustained by the above-mentioned two people by mendacious arguments. Jerzy Wróblewski asserts that «the location [of "Bunker 1"] was identified in 1945 in the reports of both the Soviet and the Polish commissions. It was pointed out by prisoners who gave testimony at the time, including Schlomo Dragon.»

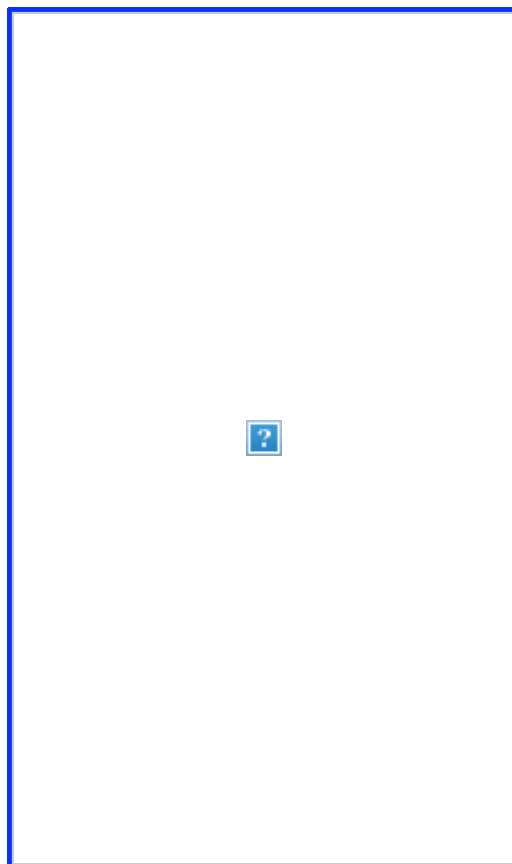
### **This is absolutely false.**

- None of the eyewitnesses who were questioned immediately after the liberation of Auschwitz were in a position to point out its position, neither *in situ* [on site] nor on a topographical map. This is true in particular of Szlama Dragon, the witness *par excellence* of "Bunker 1" who was questioned by the Soviets on 26 February 1945 and later by the Poles on 10 and 11 May 1945, and who was never in any position to indicate the place where alleged "Bunker 1" was to be found.
- Moreover, in spite of the presence of Dragon and the other witnesses, the topographical uncertainty respecting the alleged "Bunker 1" of the Soviets was such that in the map drawn up on 3 March 1945 by engineer Nosal on behalf of the Soviet Commission of Inquiry (published by J.C. Pressac in *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, "Bunker 1" appears in a completely different position: outside the camp, about 300 meters from the northern fence of *Bauabschnitt III* of Birkenau, that is approximately 500 meters north of the position shown in its official maps by the Auschwitz Museum (beginning with that published in the book *Auschwitz: Nazi Death Camp*).
- The expert witness Dawidowski limited himself to accepting the position shown in the above map and this is another proof that the families

Harmata and Wiechuja had no connection whatsoever with houses presumably transformed into "Bunkers."

- None of the witnesses who appeared at the Höss and Auschwitz garrison camp trials, were able to indicate the position of "Bunker 1," and this goes for witnesses who made subsequent depositions.
- Wróblewski and Piper then refer to the book «*Auschwitz: Nazi Death Camp*, first published by Interpress in 1977, which contains a map of the Birkenau camp where the site of the first gas chamber is marked.»
- It is true that this book which appeared in 1978, contains a map of Birkenau in which the position of "Bunker 1" is indicated. But, that site is not indicated outside the camp where Franciszek Piper claims to have first "discovered" it, and then Marcello Pezzetti, but it is shown in front (to the north) of the *Kläranlage*, that is exactly the location pointed out by Mrs. Wisiska!
- Therefore the two spokesmen of the Auschwitz Museum are lying, and they know that they are lying!
- This imposture culminates with the following statement by Franciszek Piper:
 

«Back in the 1980s, before anyone here had ever heard of Signor Pezzetti, I consulted the property records and established the location of the Little Red House to the meter.»
- Here Piper is referring to the report by Mrs. Józefa Wisiska, made on 5 August 1980 and filed by none-other than himself. Nevertheless, as I explained above, Mrs. Wisiska had indicated "to the meter" a completely different position for "Bunker 1," so here too Franciszek Piper lies and he knows he lies!
- Marcello Pezzetti does the same. In his *Corriere della Sera* article, he changes Mrs. Wisiska's report into a «map of the land registry office with a lot of signed illustrations by the proprietress and information on a *gaskammer*», which is pure fantasy.



- The reality is that according to various German maps of the Birkenau area - the most important of which is that of 5 October 1942 - to the east of the future *Bauabschnitt III* of the camp, within a limit of 500 meters from the fence, there were only six structures corresponding exactly to those in the sketch of Mrs. Wisiska, other than structure no. 6, which was a stall, not appearing in her map.
- On the other hand, *there never existed any structure* in the area of the house that Marcello Pezzetti wanted to recognize as "Bunker 1"!
- And this fact proves absolutely that the "discovery" of "Bunker 1" is not an error made in good faith, but rather it is a vulgar imposture.

## The *business* of the "discovery"

- The alleged "discovery" has naturally propaganda and economic consequences.

As to the house, which according to Marcello Pezzetti would have arisen on the ruins of the alleged "Bunker 1," he writes that:

«Today the house and site have been acquired, the structure knocked down in order to uncover the foundations of the old bunker [*the alleged Bunker I*], "the site will be included in the Museum's [*tourist*] route, restored for memory and prayer" explains Pezzetti. Everything is thanks to him and to Dr. Richard Prasquier, a Parisian cardiologist who financed this entire operation, and who, together with his family, barely escaped the "liquidation" of the Warsaw ghetto.»

- An article appearing in the "*Bollettino della Comunità ebraica di Milano*" (57th year, No. 1, January 2002, p.11) reveals already by its heading, the purpose of this prodigious "discovery": "*Shoà: the first gas chamber of Auschwitz becomes a museum.*" The article opens with the following information:

«Two families of Polish peasants, the Harmata and the Wichaj (six people among grandfathers, son, his wife and two grandchildren) relocated during November into a totally new house, refurbished in the smallest details, and with fitted carpets and marble.»

- The new house, continues the article, has been built thanks to the generosity of the Jewish cardiologist Richard Prasquier, in order to

"restore to memory" the alleged "Bunker 1":

«Indeed, because at the end of the War, in 1947, the family re-entered the house, which, requisitioned by the Nazis in 1942 was used at the end of April 1943 as a gas chamber for Jews.»

- **So, in 1947 "the family" (which of the two?) went to live in nothing less than "Bunker 1"!** In vindication of the anonymous columnist one must add that this solemn idiocy was suggested to him by Marcello Pezzetti personally, of whom the journalist reports the following words:
 

«When eight years ago I discovered that the house inhabited by this family was nothing less than the 'bunker 1,' that is, the first gas chamber of Birkenau relates Marcello Pezzetti of the Fondazione CDEC, "I at once understood that it concerned a particularly important place for Jewish memory that had to be brought into the Auschwitz-Birkenau museum's circuit."»
- Marcello Pezzetti then recounts the shameful methods that he successfully used to "convince" the family in question, to clear out. They "had no intention of leaving the house."

After eight years of pressure from the "local Polish authorities," from the "new director of the [*Auschwitz*] museum, Stefan Wilkanowicz" and even from the "Vatican representative in France for relations with the Jewish world," and thanks to money from the "French philanthropist Richard Prasquier, president of Yad Vashem France," in the end the family surrendered and agreed to move to a new cottage built 500 meters away. Meanwhile Marcello Pezzetti devoted himself to bolstering his own account. He in fact admitted quite candidly that the members of the Polish family "had perhaps welcomed this transfer as the end of a nightmare."

«Accordingly, in order to make them decide to leave, I took the initiative of bringing buses with tourists to the front of the house and pointing out that this was the first gas chamber and that its garden was a cemetery. For years, upon our arrival, the old grandmother would come out and try to send us away using coarse language and a rough manner.»

- So "for years" the poor family was tormented like this psychologically "by visitors" who disgracefully trampled on their right to privacy in order to bring them to the point of exasperation and force them to clear out of their own home. Marcello Pezzetti adds that the house was officially paid for by the Polish government «**because the family did not want their neighbours to think they had accepted money from the Jews.**»

- The money invested in this affair by that "philanthropic Frenchman" will no doubt be amply repaid by the exploitation of the propaganda to be gained at this new pavilion of the Holocaust industry. One can be sure that the first commercial operation will be a video - that will be sold in the millions - on the "discovery" of "Bunker 1."
- There is little doubt that the Auschwitz Museum too will soon see an increase in their business, thanks to this so-called "discovery."
- Naturally, this "discovery" also has an important ideological and propaganda aspect; it comes in fact at a time when official historiography finds itself in a great crisis. Having lost the contribution of Jean-Claude Pressac, official historiography is bogged down in a sterile regurgitation of long worn-out themes, totally incapable of making a step forward in the way of research.

Flung headlong from Pressac to van Pelt, [known for his participation in the David Irving versus Deborah Lipstadt trial] official historiography is grappling with mediocrities and doesn't know how to oppose revisionist critique.

- And we shall not be surprised to see this imposture of "Bunker 1" becoming a new media weapon against revisionism.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention and wish you well.

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## **Attached Illustrations:**

[1. First page of Mrs. Józefa Wisiska's report.](#)

[2. Topographical sketch of Mrs. Józefa Wisiska relating to 1941, appended to her report.](#)

[3. Caption to the sketch.](#)

[4. Above: Photograph taken by Franciszek Piper on 20 September 1985. Below: The courtyard between this house and the house next to it, easily seen in my](#)

[photograph, Illustration 6.](#)

[5. Photograph of the same house published by \*Corriere della Sera\*.](#)

[6. Carlo Mattogno's photograph of the same house in August 2000.](#)

[7. Carlo Mattogno's photograph of August 2000 which shows \(from the south to north\) the road leading to the house in question, which can be seen on the left \(west\) to the rear, before the last tree on the road's edge. To the right \(east\) toward the back, the fence of Birkenau is seen; in the clearing that appears in the foreground is the access gate to the monument to Soviet prisoners of war.](#)

[8. Map of Birkenau taken from the book \*Auschwitz. Nazi Exterminatiuon Camp\*. Interpress Publishers, Warsaw 1978. In the appendix. "Bunker 1," situated to the north of the \*Kläranlage\* of \*Bauabschnitt III\*, is indicated by the letter "I," explained in the caption as "first provisional gas chamber."](#)

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