

**The David Irving Meeting *Real History USA*
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An Activity Report From Carlo Mattogno
presented by Russ Granata
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Thank you for that introduction, and best wishes to David Irving on this inauguration of Real History USA!

Ladies and gentlemen, in the August 1999 issue of Smith's Report, America's only monthly revisionist newsletter on the holocaust controversy, Germar Rudolf informs us that "The most productive revisionist researcher of the 1990's has been without any doubt, the Italian, Carlo Mattogno." Well, coming from Germar Rudolf, that is significant - and before I go into 40 points of an activity report from that productive Carlo Mattogno, I shall show 3 short video filmclips - the first one being intended to honor Germar Rudolf and to memorialize on film his statement he made in 1993 when I first met him - and which also ties in with our topic of Carlo Mattogno activity. Germar Rudolf had just been dismissed from the Max Planck Institute and was soon to become a political exile while I was in Rome conferring with Carlo Mattogno, and before I departed Rome for Germany, Mattogno placed into my hands some documentary material which I was to place into the hands of Germar Rudolf as soon as possible, and to confer with him. I happen to be conversant in the English, German, and Italian languages. I filmed this footage just after my conference with Germar Rudolf in Stuttgart. A text appears on the screen - it is the English translation of the German which you will hear him speak as you watch him on the screen - and here in print is the English equivalent of the Germar Rudolf statement he made to me on June 18, 1993:

When I went to Auschwitz and inspected the facilities, I wasn't sure - I didn't know what was ahead of me - I didn't know the truth.

When someone has been confronted in a certain way with this since his youth, one is convinced that what one is being told is right - and one develops a feeling of guilt when doubting.

This is a phenomenon: while religions accept doubting among their followers - one feels guilty when doubting in this case - and that's sad enough.

But when I saw the holes in the ceiling of the roof of Crematory II where Zyklon B

was supposed to have been poured - I said to myself:

Come what may - I will stand by my conviction and by my results which I will always try to obtain in a correct way. What will come out of this, I do not know - I will have to wait.

That was the moment; this is the way it stands.

Filmclip number 2 shows scenes of Carlo Mattogno, Jürgen Graf, and Russ Granata while we were working at the archives in Moscow, Russia.

Filmclip number 3 is a shortened version of *Ernst Zündel Interviews Russ Granata* in which it was pointed out that because of the control logs in the Moscow archives, we were able to tell that we saw more than others, and we saw proof that there were many prisoners who had been sent to Auschwitz just for short terms and released - we had not known about those things before. At the time that the traditionalists have been alleging there was a huge extermination program going on - mammoth gassings and killings - this was a period of releases - short-term releases, where people who had broken their labor contracts, for example, were sent in there for - work rehabilitation, shall we call it; had served their time, and were released. Now, if there was this alleged extermination program going on - here all these people were supposed to have been able to go out and tell the world what they had seen, and what was going on?

Ladies and gentlemen, that was your last film clip. But you can't just keep watching movies.

Now you're going to listen to me as I present today's Carlo Mattogno 40 points:

Point 1

On January 27, 1945, Soviet soldiers of the 60th Army of the 1st Ukrainian Front entered Auschwitz. The various investigation commissions which were active between February and March of 1945, confiscated huge quantities of documents which had been abandoned by the Auschwitz SS - and among those abandoned documents were those of the Zentralbauleitung - the Central Construction Administration. Most of those documents were transferred to Moscow, and some of them were left in Auschwitz at the disposal of Jan Sehn, the Polish investigating judge who began his activity in May of 1945.

Now, why did the German SS abandon these documents instead of destroying them? To this question, Jean-Claude Pressac, one of the first Western researchers to get access to these documents, answers: "The reason for abandoning [all these

documents] in an integrated condition, might be related to the personality of the second and last director of the Bauleitung [correction: Zentralbauleitung] of Auschwitz, SS-Lieutenant Werner Jothan - an engineer in superstructure or "Hochbau", this professional had not personally managed the homicidal arrangements for equipping the Crematoria, which, from the end of 1942 until the beginning of 1943, had been the work of the first director, SS-Captain Karl Bischoff. Ignorant of the "explosive" content of the files, Jothan didn't concern himself with this, and went on leave without taking any measures to destroy them." Well, this explanation is quite naive. The fact is that SS-Obersturmführer Jothan replaced SS-Sturmbannführer Bischoff as head of the Zentralbauleitung on October 1, 1943, when the crematoria of Birkenau were allegedly in full extermination action. Therefore, even if he had ignored the alleged "explosive" contents of the files", Jothan could not have ignored the alleged reality of mass extermination being carried out in installations of which he had become responsible. Actually, Jothan knew very well the contents of the file of the Zentralbauleitung, because in the transfer of official directives between Bischoff and himself, dated January the 5th of 1944, there is a list of all those construction items or Bauwerke of which he assumed responsibility - among which "Crematoria II and III" with their corresponding documents. One simply cannot seriously believe that he would have signed the transfer of directives without previously ascertaining the contents of the file. And as to Bischoff - well, as Mattogno puts it - Bischoff had not gone to the moon, but was promoted Chief of Bauinspektion der Waffen-SS und Polizei "Schlesien", who directly controlled the Zentralbauleitung of Auschwitz - so, Bischoff kept on being in every respect Jothan's direct superior in the hierarchy of the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt. And Bischoff, who did not ignore the alleged "explosive 'content' of the files" pertaining to the crematoria, would only have had to give Jothan a simple order to have them destroyed.

But in fact, things went totally differently: You see, in the German SS bureaucracy, its documentation was not the personal property of its director - it was the property of the State, and therefore only the supreme commanders could decide the fate of the various groups of documents. From the numerous files which Carlo Mattogno found in the Soviet Military Archives of Prague, the documents classified as "Geheime Sache" and "Geheime Reichssache" belonging to Einsatzgruppe VII of the Organization Todt were destroyed at the end of January 1945 on superior orders - and a Vernichtungsprotokoll was drafted with a detailed list of all the destroyed documents.

At Auschwitz, an order to destroy the archives of the Zentralbauleitung would have had to come from the chief of Amtsgruppe C of the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt who had the authority over all the Auschwitz projects. And it is obvious that if - as Pressac himself maintains - the crematoria of Birkenau had been transformed into instruments of extermination - then the pertinent

documentation would have been classified as "Geheime Reichssache", and if this had been the case, the head of Amtsgruppe C would certainly have given the order to destroy those documents. Be that as it may - it remains that the documents were not destroyed, but the explanation which Pressac gives us is naive to say the least. The most obvious conclusion one can draw on this very important question, is that the supreme SS authorities considered the Auschwitz Zentralbauleitung archives as irrelevant and inoffensive, and the contents of those archives fully confirms that conclusion, as Mattogno explains.

Point 2

The part of the Zentralbauleitung which was confiscated by the Soviets is stored in Moscow in Tsentr Chranenija Istoriko-dokumental'nich Kollekcii - the center for the custody of collections of historical documentation located on Viborskaja Street.

Point 3

The cataloging system is as follows: fond (fund), opis (list), delo [pronounced "djela"] (file). A fond comprises several opisi, an opis several dela.

The Zentralbauleitung documents are part of fond 502 which contains 4 opisi indicated by Arabic numerals 1,2,4, and 5. Opis 1 contains 452 delos numbered consecutively from 1 to 450 (two files are double: 23a and 59a) amounting to 62,800 pages of documents. Opis 2 contains 184 delos numbered consecutively from 1 to 154 (ten files are double or triple or quadruple: 1a, 1ve; 34a; 60be, 60ve, 60ghe; 84a and 124a) and comprise approximately 22,800 pages of documents. In opis 4, which originally contained the Sterbebücher [death registry books] of Auschwitz and which were then given to the State Museum of Oswiecim-Brzezinka (Auschwitz), there are six delos remaining which contain approximately 300 pages of documents. Opis 5 contains 23 delos numbered consecutively from 1 to 23 and comprises approximately 2,300 pages. Therefore, all together, there are approximately 88,200 pages of documents of the Auschwitz Zentralbauleitung in the Moscow Viborskaja Street archive. For each opis there is a research register in which are catalogued the single delos with a brief description of their contents, the number of pages of the files, and the year to which the documents refer. The opisi are not in a precise order and contain dela of various matters, whereas the dela in the registry of the opis are grouped by subject-matter (for example: invoices, electro-technical installations, canalizations, administration, offices, delousing and disinfection, etc.).

Point 4

This cataloging comprises only a small part of the Zentralbauleitung archival organization. Many documents show a double numbering: an early numbering

representing a cataloging done by the Soviets, and then the current numbering with the opis registry appearing around the end of the 1950's.

Point 5

It's no surprise that the documentation shows evidence of gaps due to the selective culling which the Soviets have obviously done. For example, we are missing all the technical plans and designs of the cremation ovens; we are missing all the cremation testing reports; we are missing all the reports of the coke fuel consumption of the crematories.

Point 6

Since a major objective of the Carlo Mattogno research in Moscow was to verify the foundation of the Pressac theses, Mattogno therefore searched not only for documents which could refute the Pressac theses, but also documents which could confirm the Pressac theses were also sought, and with great conscientiousness Carlo Mattogno affirms that he did not find any document from which it results that at Auschwitz there was any project for, or that there was in operation, the extermination of human beings in homicidal gas chambers.

Point 7

The only so-called killing gassing installation reported in the documents is a "gas cell for the gassing of horses" (Gaszelle für Pferdevergasung), which is documented in a letter by the chief of the Zentralbauleitung dated 26 August 1942. Now - concerning this gas chamber designed for the few dozen horses which upon injury, may have had to be sacrificed, there remains documentary traces - but ladies and gentlemen for alleged homicidal gas chambers supposedly designed for allegedly exterminating hundreds of thousands of Jews, on the contrary, there remains not one single documentary trace!

It was in the summer of 1995 that Carlo Mattogno was able to stay in Moscow for a month in order to work in the archives of the Zentralbauleitung of Auschwitz, which had recently become accessible for research. During that first month, he was accompanied by Jürgen Graf and Russ Granata - and then later on during the fall of that year, Mattogno was able to return to Moscow with Jürgen Graf for another month of continued research.

Point 8

In the course of those two months, Mattogno inspected all the archives housing the documents concerning the Zentralbauleitung [central construction administration]. This turned out to be quite a formidable amount - approximately 88,200 pages of documents housed in one archive - and then in another archive, he was able to locate and inspect another approximately 12,000 pages of documents from which approximately 6,800 pages concern Auschwitz.

Point 9

In 1997, he inspected various archives in Poland, Lithuania and Belorussia (Minsk).

Point 10

The year 1998 found him in Holland [Westerbork].

Point 11

During 1999, Mattogno researched in the Czech Republic, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Hungary and Germany regarding Topf - the important manufacturer of war-time cremation facilities. During most of his research, Mattogno has been accompanied by Jürgen Graf - an incomparable interpreter of several languages, an irreplaceable collaborator, as well as a trustworthy friend.

Point 12

Mattogno can report that since 1995, he has been able to assemble considerably more historical documentation, and when his most recent years of research is added to the documentary work he had already been able to acquire before 1995 - that means that Carlo Mattogno is in possession of approximately 15,000 pages of documents, most of which (about 12,000 pages) concerns Auschwitz. Overall he has inspected at least 150,000 pages of documents.

Point 13

Although thus far concerning these various documents, Mattogno is not announcing to have discovered one key document which would be able to settle all the hottest historical controversies - what he has found, is many documents which, like mosaic tile, show a distinct pattern - and when this pattern is taken in the historical context of certain debated historical issues, they should be retrieved in order to get a broader comprehension of their meaning.

Point 14

Within these are included documents on various topics - for example, Carlo Mattogno reports that he has found a series of documents in Auschwitz concerning Sonderbehandlung or Sonderaktion special treatment or special measures - and as we know, Sonderbehandlung or Sonderaktion has for years been presented to the public as German code words for exterminating the Jews.

Whereas, in reality the first documentary reference to the term Sonderbehandlung or Sonderaktion is found in a document dated 31 March 1942 which refutes the official thesis that these terms were synonyms for killing.

Point 15

Carlo Mattogno is making available for publication, a book on this topic, the working title of which is: *Sonderbehandlung ad Auschwitz: Genesi e significato* (Sonderbehandlung at Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning).

Point 16

Also - several documents have been found, describing from June 1943 onward, that there were enormous medical and hospital facilities being prepared for the Auschwitz complex and were being scheduled for Bauabschnitt III [construction phase III] in Birkenau. These huge medical/hospital facilities were to have one hundred and eleven Krankenbaracken [that's 111 barracks for the care of sick prisoners] and zwölf Baracken für Schwerkranke [that's 12 barracks exclusively for the care of the very sick prisoners].

As Pressac himself, who only knew that there were plans for this big hospital, justly said: "there is incompatibility in the creation of a health camp a few hundred yards from four Krematorien where, according to official history, people were exterminated on a large scale."

Point 17

And Carlo Mattogno indicates that he has documents about the population of the Auschwitz camp proving that there were many prisoners who were officially classified as "nicht arbeits-und nicht einsatzfähige Häftlinge" [prisoners unqualified to be placed as laborers].

Under this official general classification, there were prisoners classified as "stationäre Kranke" [in-patient] and even "Invaliden" [disabled] who would have had to have been the very first victims of the alleged homicidal gas chambers - but what does the Carlo Mattogno 'Real History' - to borrow a timely David Irving phrase - actually show us about these work-disabled? Very interesting:

Point 18

The numbers of the prisoners who were unable to work remained steady - not dropping - even increasing at times reaching unexpected levels. For example, 42.4% of the total prison population of the Birkenau male camp were in this unable-to-work-category during the month of February of 1944, and 39.5% of the total feminine prisoners were in that unable- to-work category in the beginning of April 1944.

Point 19

Even the many releases (Entlassungen) of civilian workers who had been imprisoned in Birkenau for a few days or a few weeks for minor infractions such as violating some work regulation - for example there is one documentary file that contains no less than 135 of these releases that were taking place between June 1943 and December 1944 - and this data is only partial - but again, we can ask ourselves, ladies and gentlemen - if a lot of releases can be reconciled with the mass extermination thesis - since all these released people would have resulted in a lot of other witnesses of the alleged homicidal gas chambers in Auschwitz.

Point 20

Mattogno reports that he is also working on a considerable amount of research which is presently one-fourth complete concerning the genesis and development of the construction of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp. In these documents, which contain detailed information of every Bauwerk (construction or building site) of the camp - there are no traces of the so-called 'Bunkers' of Birkenau - two alleged huts in which homicidal gassings have been alleged to have been carried out before the crematories were functioning. Now, this fact is more important than it may seem at first glance, in which there is the value of proof. Mattogno explains that from 31 March 1942, every construction site of the Bauvorhaben [construction plan] "*Konzentrationslager Auschwitz*" had an identification number preceding the designation BW (Bauwerk). All the administrative documents pertaining to a Bauwerk bore the abbreviation "BW21/7b (Bau 13", in which "21/7b" represented the chapter of costs or expenses, "(Bau)13" the title. A cost or expense book designated as Bauausgabebuch was obligatory for every Bauwerk into which were reported all the work that was carried out on each Bauwerk and all the payments made, and what constitutes as one may say, the administrative life of a Bauwerk.

Point 21

Now, for the Bunkers there was no number and no name or designation of

Bauwerk, signifying that these were administratively nonexistent, or to be precise, that the two huts were never utilized by the camp administration; in other words, the homicidal Bunkers of Birkenau never existed!

Point 22

Carlo Mattogno has documents that have been either unknown or obscure, which now allow us to get a deeper understanding of the tragic topic of "natural" mortality at Auschwitz, and to work out general statistics, despite the meager documentation which exists for the year 1944.

Point 23

From Poland, Mattogno was able to examine the complete legal proceedings of the Höss trial as well as those of the Auschwitz garrison trial, which are quite important both for the documentation which it enclosed, and for the witnessing which it reported in them. Among other things, they contain various depositions by Rudolf Höss which have been hitherto unknown by Western specialists up to this time, and there are various passages of his Krakow "Aufzeichnungen" which do not appear in the Broszat edition (but which appear in the official Polish edition of 1956).

Point 24

Some documents reveal important aspects of life in the camps - for example, about the struggle against epidemics and about delousing facilities.

Point 25

Particularly important also is the finding of the proceedings of the Soviet Extraordinary Commission of Inquiry of Auschwitz, which includes over 50 folders of documents, testimonies, and estimates on that camp.

For some time now, Carlo Mattogno has been cataloging and analyzing his large collection. His initial project was a series of studies, based for the most part upon unpublished documentation, concerning various aspects of life in Auschwitz. But he soon realized that the understanding of the Auschwitz Zentralbauleitung documents was inevitably subordinated to the understanding of just how the Zentralbauleitung was structured and how it actually functioned. Without this prerequisite knowledge, he felt that it would be easy to commit errors of interpretation - even serious mistakes such as those which he himself has pointed out in the writings of that undiscussed specialist, Jean-Claude Pressac.

Point 26

And so it was for these reasons that Mattogno first of all published *La "Zentralbauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei Auschwitz"* [*The Central Construction Administration of the Waffen-SS and Auschwitz Police*] which was released in 1998 by his Italian publisher. That work, which is the first study of the history of the Auschwitz Zentralbauleitung, systematically unfolds the bureaucratic structure, tasks, and various activities of the Auschwitz Central Construction Administration. In addition to its explanatory text, that work includes the publication of 15 illustrative plates and 53 documents.

Point 27

One result of his working together with Jürgen Graf, has been an on-going research project involving a joint study of the lesser known concentration camps. The first results of this joint documentary research was their book *KL Majdanek: Eine historische und technische Studie* which was released by Castle Hill Publishers. This 320 page book presents a history of the Majdanek Camp with particular emphasis on key problems such as mortality, gas chambers, and the so-called "Erntefest" (that alleged shooting of 40,000 Jews at Majdanek and other camps of that Lublin district, at the beginning of November of 1943).

Point 28

Based on the existing documentation, it is revealing that mortality ends up being greatly reduced from the 235,000 figure currently proclaimed by the Majdanek camp Museum, down to the real count of 42, 000.

Point 29

The history of those gas chambers, based upon archival documents, describe that the planning, the construction, and the purpose of the Zyklon B gas chambers were for disinfestation. Their architectural modifications and their inappropriateness also reveal them to not have been mass killing facilities because of several technical and architectural matters - and moreover - archival documents and the structure of those installations rule out that they were for any purpose other than disinfestation.

Point 30

Another book resulting from Carlo Mattogno working with Jürgen Graf is *Das Konzentrationslager Stutthof and seine Funktion in der nationalsozialistischen Judenpolitik* which is published by Castle Hill. The importance of that book centers on the fact that it shows the real function of the Stutthof camp, by listing, one after

the other, the Jewish transports which converged there from Auschwitz in 1944, to which Pressac had incorrectly and without any documentation cited without reference to sources, on page 147 of his book entitled, *Les Crematoires d'Auschwitz: La Machinerie du Meurtre de Masse* (CNRS editions, 1993).

Researching the transport lists and the registration records for Stutthof, it is clear that from June 29 to October 28, 1944, some 48,609 Jewesses were deported into this camp, and precisely 23,566 from Auschwitz, 10,456 from Sipo Kowno (Kaunas) and 14,585 from Sipo Riga.

According to a Polish historian, among the Jews deported at Auschwitz, there were 10,602 Hungarian Jews and 11,464 Jews from Lodz.

Point 31

This book also contains an important study concerning the Zyklon B delousing gas chamber at the Stutthof camp - which is still presented to the public as a homicidal gas chamber - and, in the opinion of Carlo Mattogno, is the only alleged homicidal gas chamber which could have functioned in an unexceptional way as such. [Note from Russ Granata: Mattogno wrote *l'unica presunta camera a gas omicida che avrebbe potuto funzionare in modo ineccepibile come tale*].

Point 32

The documentation which Mattogno has gathered during his various research trips has allowed him to be able to complete his work on the crematoria of Auschwitz which he began in 1988 in collaboration with Dr. Eng. Franco Deana, and after several events delayed its completion, that large work is finally being published as two separate volumes. The first volume is mainly text while the second volume consists of documents. The first volume of 500 pages is subdivided into two parts: Part one of volume one deals with the topic of "Modern Cremation" with particular reference to gasogene-fired civilian crematory ovens fueled by coke. The first part consists of ten chapters which span from cremation principles and chemical processes, to cremation technology with an exposition of the theoretical principles of coke-fueled crematory oven construction, down to the history of crematory ovens from the late 1800's to the present time. Included are the cremation experiments which were conducted by engineers during the late 1920's, the developments of crematory oven technology of the 1930's, to timing and thermal balance (which allows the calculation of fuel consumption) for coke-fueled crematory ovens, to the ethical-legal aspects concerning cremation in Germany, to statistics about crematoria and cremation in Germany from 1878 to 1939, and mass sanitary-hygienic cremation during times of catastrophes including war and epidemics.

The second part of volume one, structured within twelve chapters, is titled *J.A. Topf & Söhne, Erfurt, and the Crematory Ovens of Auschwitz-Birkenau* and it details that German firm which built and installed all the crematory ovens at Auschwitz and Birkenau. After some pages on the history of the Topf company, there follows a description of civilian crematory ovens using coke, gas, and electricity as fuel - all built by Topf. There is a chapter dealing with the Topf patents of the 1920's and 1930's - another chapter deals with the Topf trash incinerators. There is also included a description of the Topf crematory ovens for concentration camps, as well as a documented history of the crematory ovens of Auschwitz-Birkenau, and a detailed study of the structure and workings of those installations.

Chapter VIII is a study about the duration of the cremation process of the Topf ovens at Auschwitz-Birkenau based upon multiple documents, among which are the diagrams from the studies conducted at the beginning of 1927 by engineer Richard Kessler in the Dessau crematoria and the lists of cremations at the crematoria of Gusen (having a coke-fueled Topf crematory oven with 2 muffles), Westerbork (having a Kori coke-fueled oven) and Terezin (which had 4 naphtha-fueled ovens manufactured by Ignis-Hüttenbau A.G.). This study demonstrates that the average duration of a cremation process in such installations took about one hour.

Chapter IX contains another study on the cremation capacity of the Topf ovens at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Based upon documentary research, this chapter demonstrates the impossibility of a continuous functioning (24 hours a day, everyday) of these installations and, documentary research also proves the impossibility of a simultaneous cremation of two or more corpses in one crematory muffle chamber - which would have been beneficial in terms of timing (duration of the cremation) or in the economical consumption of the coke fuel.

Assuming an average functioning of 12 hours per day (including down-time due to inevitable wear and tear upkeep to the installation), the cremation capacity that could be expected was approximately 600 cremations per day. In the abstract, this capacity could seem excessive - but it must be put into the historical context in which the decision was made to build three more crematoria at Birkenau (in addition to Crematorium II) - that is to say, the real history of the situation in Auschwitz in the month of August of 1942.

It was during August of 1942, that due to the sadly noted typhus epidemics, the mortality among the prisoners was very high - for example - in the men's sector alone, these sick men were dying off at the rate of over 300 a day - the mortality there reached its highest daily figure on August the 18th of 1942. There were 390 men who died on that day. As a matter of fact, in the men's sector, during just the first 19 days of that month of August, 1942, there were 4,113 deaths - that's an average of 216 deaths per day - or the equivalent of 29% of the average male inmate

population which at that time was 23,000 prisoners.

The Birkenau camp was planned for 140,000 prisoners. If, then, we could verify the existence of another epidemic that had resulted in a percentage of victims even half of what it was in August of 1942, the number of deaths would have been about 655 a day, with much higher deaths on certain days.

It was precisely because of this, that the number of crematory muffles at Birkenau was set by the SS authorities.

Point 33

Documentary research reveals a letter written by the head of the Zentralbauleitung, SS-Hauptsturmführer Karl Bischoff, which he wrote on July the 10th of 1942, showing that in its construction plans stage, there was a crematorium of Type II/III with 15 muffles being projected for 30,000 prisoners - therefore the crematory muffle to prisoner ratio was 1:2,000. The 46 muffles of Birkenau were thus projected for 92,000 prisoners, but according to the plans of the SS, the Birkenau camp would have to contain 140,000 prisoners, and this would require 70 crematory muffles. In practice, the number of crematory muffles at Birkenau was very inadequate in terms of the projected expansion of the camp.

The final chapter X consists of another technical study regarding fuel consumption of the Topf company's crematory ovens at Auschwitz-Birkenau which assumes as a starting point, the real consumption of the Topf oven at Gusen, which used about 30.6 kg of fuel for each cremation.

Point 34

Knowing the fuel consumption of these installations is of fundamental importance, because from the deliveries of coke to the crematoria (these are recorded for the months of the years of 1942 and 1943) one can calculate the number of corpses effectively cremated, and one can be certain that no homicidally gassed prisoners were cremated in these installations.

The first volume of the current two-volume work we are discussing, closes with a study of concentration camp crematory ovens manufactured by other German companies that were competitors to the Topf company of Erfurt - firms such as Kori of Berlin - Didier, and Ignis-Hüttenbau. Also included is an exposition of the cremation norms in the German concentration camps at the beginning of the Second World War.

The second volume contains 270 documents and 360 photographs of the Topf

crematories at Gusen, Dachau, Mauthausen, Auschwitz (Crematorium I) and Buchenwald; and of the Kori crematories at Mauthausen, Dachau, Stutthof, Lublin-Majdanek, Trzebinia and Gross-Rosen - and of the Ignis-Hüttenbau crematorium at Terezin.

Point 35

But all aspects cannot be presented, of course, and Mattogno is formulating a future book which will address the specific function of the crematory ovens in their relationship to the general economy of the alleged extermination of the Jews at Auschwitz

Point 36

Prior to 1995, Carlo Mattogno had already inspected the camps of Dachau, Mauthausen, Gusen, Auschwitz-Birkenau, Buchenwald and Lublin-Majdanek. His searches thereafter, found him inspecting the camps in Gross-Rosen, Stutthof, Chelmo, Belzec, Sobibor - as well as Treblinka and Plaszow. In the course of his study trips, Mattogno inspected the installations as they still existed as he researched and photographed.

Point 37

On Belzec, he has gathered a series of testimonies in Russian and in Polish.

One of his projections is for a general study in two or three volumes on the Belzec camp which would constitute an extension of one of his earlier 1985 works concerning the Gerstein Report.

Point 38

The visit to the Belzec camp area which Mattogno made with Jürgen Graf, has brought a discovery which he believes to be important. According to research of the trial records, the alleged homicidal gassing installation of Belzec was a brick building containing six gas chambers with dimensions of 4 x 5 meters. The official historiography affirms that the camp was closed in March 1943, after open-air cremation of 600,000 victims of the departure of November 1942, after the gas chambers and other buildings were destroyed. Let's skip for now just how it would have been technically possible to cremate out in the open-air within a four month period, no less than 600,000 corpses during the depths of winter - that means (150,000 corpses per month, 5,000 corpses per day!) - and without the Polish resistance noticing anything, of course. Actually, in that Belzec camp area, where the alleged gas chamber is supposed to be, there is a memorial chapel which

contains in its interior as a sacred relic a concrete basement - the only architectural exhibit in the camp. The interior of that chapel is inaccessible; the only opening is closed by a lateral metallic gate. The discovery of this basement is recorded in a photograph which Carlo Mattogno made by inserting his arm with his camera through a space of the gate. The external measurements of that chapel are m 4.60 x 6.10 (= 26.06 square meters), therefore the basement measurements are necessarily smaller than that. Around the monument there is no trace of ruination or fragmentation of the concrete. Question: how does one reconcile this exhibit with the thesis of the existence of six gas chambers each measuring 4 x 5 meters? Perhaps the SS left the basement of one of these gas chambers as a monument for posterity? Or maybe the Poles smashed the basements of all the other five gas chambers to minimize the crimes of the SS?

Point 39

According to the priorities which Mattogno has adopted, after his work on the crematory ovens of Auschwitz, he intends to embark upon a general study of the Auschwitz mortality - and then to a specific study of Sonderbehandlung at Auschwitz [special treatment].

From these planned projects which I have summarized, one may get an idea of what Carlo Mattogno envisions as his future challenges in Revisionism.

Point 40

And what does he have to say about the future of Revisionism itself?

In Mattogno's opinion, negativistic revisionism - or that which exclusively limits itself to refuting the affirmations of the official historians - that sort of revisionism, has just about run its course.

Mattogno thinks that this may be just the right time to try to produce more positively oriented contributions and to create more Revisionist historiography of a wider range - not limiting itself to negativism - but on the contrary, expanding more into the challenging direction of constructive positivism.

As to his part in this challenge, Mattogno says that he has already tried to embark in that direction with the publication of his work on the *Zentralbauleitung of Auschwitz*, and he also feels that his work regarding the crematory ovens of Auschwitz, falls within that perspective as well.

He is quick to point out that this obviously does not mean that we must renounce the revisionist character of our historiography, but only that it be exercised with

more diversification and in a wider historical context.

Mattogno believes the continuing production of more scientific, constructive historiography is an indispensable prerequisite to the future progress of Revisionism.

This challenge is much more important at a time such as the present - in which Revisionism, exhausted from its initial surge, appears to be groping with rash hypotheses and to be risking devouring itself with sterile polemics and personal clashes.

It is fervently hoped that 21st century generations shall reap bountiful harvests from even more truth seeds sown by our generation's truth-pursuing planters.

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

Russ Granata.

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