

What Happened to the Jews who were Deported to Auschwitz but were not Registered There?

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1. Introduction

According to the official version of the fate of the Jews during the Third Reich, millions of Jews were murdered in Gas Chambers at Auschwitz and other German camps. This mass murder was supposed to have occurred within the context of a systematic policy to exterminate the Jews.

To support this affirmation, orthodox historians cannot present anything other than witness testimonies, which disagree on all possible points, and are full of technical, natural-scientific, and logical impossibilities. [u](#) A factual or documentary proof for a German policy of Jewish extermination, as well as the existence of homicidal gas chambers, simply does not exist; on the contrary, the huge amount of war-time German documents not only present no proof for the existence of an extermination policy, they directly point to the contrary. I will present only one example: The archive of the Polish Auschwitz Museum contains documents which show that 15,706 almost exclusively Jewish prisoners received medical care at the hospital of Monowitz (Auschwitz III) between July 1942 and June 1944. Of these prisoners, 766 died in the hospital, while the rest of them were released. [u](#) This fact simply doesn't square with a policy of Jewish extermination.

The Revisionists' technical and natural-scientific examinations show that mass murder as per the eye-witnesses, was as impossible as was the disposition of the bodies according to the described means. The spaces generally called "Gas Chambers" were not constructed as such, and because of structural-technical reasons, could not have been utilized as stated. The capacity of the crematories - if the respective camps had crematories at all - was, by far, insufficient for the cremation of the alleged number of bodies.

The representatives of the Jewish extermination and gas chamber story stand helpless

against the results of revisionist research, and they especially have nothing to counter the technical findings of the revisionist experts. Alone among the Exterminationists, Jean-Claude Pressac has attempted to prove that mass murder in gas chambers, as well as the cremation of the alleged number of bodies was technically possible. ⁽³⁾ Pressac's arguments have been extensively refuted by Robert Faurisson and Carlo Mattogno,⁽⁴⁾ and everyone has the possibility to compare the arguments here and there; such a comparison speaks for itself.

In discussions with opponents and skeptics, Revisionists are invariably confronted with the question: "What happened to the missing Jews if they were not annihilated?" This is the last argument Exterminationists have which deserves to be seriously considered. Indeed, we Revisionists should not be satisfied to merely refute the official version of the "Holocaust," we should also attempt to explain as much as possible what actually occurred, and with this, naturally belongs the question as to the whereabouts of the missing Jews.

In my report today I shall deal with the question of the fate of Jews who were deported to Auschwitz, but were not registered there. It goes without saying that I am not in a position to answer this question completely. If we possessed documents which undoubtedly clarified this problem, I would not be speaking here today; the Revisionists would have already prevailed in making their point and it would be unnecessary to conduct revisionist conferences. However, the documentation on this aspect of camp history is very spotty and incomplete. At the moment, we are for the most part forced to deal with hypotheses and point to the task the revisionists will be confronted with in the future. The first "destructive" phase of the revisionist work - the refutation of the official "Holocaust" story - is largely behind us and now is the time to concentrate on the second, and more difficult, "constructive" phase, which is the elaboration of a more complete picture of the actual fate of the Jews during the Second World War. Although authors such as Arthur Butz, Walter Sanning, Steffen Werner, Enrique Aynat and Jean-Marie Boisdefeu have already been pioneering, this second phase of Revisionist research is still in its beginning.

2. The number of Jews deported to Auschwitz, the deceased as well as the survivors according to Franciszek Piper.

Shortly after the Soviet military occupation of Auschwitz, the Soviets maintained that four million persons had died there. ⁽⁵⁾ This absurd figure was not accepted by any Western historian who had a minimum of self-respect; however, it had been defended in Poland until 1990. In 1993, the head of the history research division of the Auschwitz Museum, Franciszek Piper, published a book titled *Die Zahl der Opfer von Auschwitz* [The Number of the Victims of Auschwitz]. ⁽⁶⁾ Piper's study presents the hitherto most

extensive research among orthodox historians. In contrast to authors such as Raul Hilberg who don't deem it necessary to prove the numbers they dish out to us, [\(7\)](#) Piper explains in detail how he arrives at his figures.

Piper writes that altogether 1.3 million prisoners were brought to Auschwitz of whom only 400,000 were registered. Among them there were 1.095 million Jews of whom 205,000 were registered and 890,000 were unregistered. According to Piper, of 400,000 registered Jewish and non-Jewish inmates, 200,000 survived the camp - that is, half of them. Also with the registered Jews, the number of survivors was approximately half - that is 100,000. Since almost all the unregistered Jews were supposed to have been murdered in gas chambers, therefore the total number of camp victims comes to approximately 1.1 million persons. [\(8\)](#)

Jean-Claude Pressac drastically reduced the Piper number of victims. In the 1994 German language version of his second book (*Die Krematorien von Auschwitz*) he places the camp's total victim figure between 631,000 and 711,000, [\(9\)](#) but he was not allowed to cite these figures in the anthology *Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp*, [\(10\)](#) wherein he was published along with other orthodox historians. [\(11\)](#) Considering these circumstances, one can conclude that Piper's statistics reflect the current official historiography.

Concerning the number of registered Jewish and non-Jewish Auschwitz inmates, Piper's statements stand on firm footing. Regarding the number of the deceased among these inmates, Carlo Mattogno and Franco Deana arrive at a lower figure than Piper. In 1994 they estimated the total number of deceased persons - non-Jews and Jews - at 160,000 to 170,000. [\(12\)](#) Carlo Mattogno, the leading Revisionist specialist on Auschwitz, is currently working on a detailed study concerning the mortality at that camp in which he slightly reduces his 1994 figures. [\(13\)](#) As to the number of victims among the registered prisoners, the leading Exterminationist expert Piper and the most knowledgeable revisionist specialist Mattogno thus arrive at figures which differ in the tens of thousands, but essentially the order of magnitude is the same. However, the situation is radically different with the non-registered prisoners there. Piper affirms that in addition to 890,000 un-registered Jews, approximately 15,000 un-registered non-Jews, were also brought to Auschwitz. Whether this statement is correct is an open question, but we are concerning ourselves exclusively with the problem of the non-registered Jews.

For the most countries, the number of Jews deported to Auschwitz is known, thanks to the original German war time documents. Therefore we know that over 75,000 Jews were deported from France and that out of these, 69,000 to Auschwitz. [\(14\)](#) Similar prerequisites apply to most other countries from where deportations were conducted to Auschwitz. Here Piper's numbers can hardly be contested. Debatable, however, are the numbers of deportees from those two countries from where, by far, the largest number of Jews

arrived - namely Hungary and Poland.

Based upon the 1944 telegrams sent to Berlin by the German Special Ambassador in Budapest, Edmund Veesenmayer,⁽¹⁵⁾ he sets the number of deported Hungarian Jews at 438,000. In his classic revisionist work *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*,⁽¹⁶⁾ Arthur Butz takes the position that the Veesenmayer documents are at least partly falsified and that the actual number is much lower - only a fraction of what is claimed. I will go into this question later in more detail, while at this time I shall merely be content to state that the Butz thesis, which I previously endorsed in my book *Der Holocaust Schwindel*⁽¹⁷⁾, is now, in my opinion, probably not valid, and I accept the number of 438,000 deported Hungarian Jews as a working hypothesis.

The number of 300,000 deported Polish Jews cited by Piper is certainly too high. Piper refers to the second edition of Danuta Czech's *Kalendarium*,⁽¹⁸⁾ in which the number of deportees from Poland is placed at 225,000; he adds to this the Jews deported from Lodz to Auschwitz who were not considered by D. Czech. He places their number at 55,000 to 65,000, so that the total number of Polish Jews deported to Auschwitz amounts to 280,000 to 290,000 people. This figure is rounded-off by Piper to 300,000. But in reality the number 225,000 stated in the *Kalendarium* has to be reduced by about 43,000. Approximately 30,000 Jews came to Auschwitz from Polish labor camps, and Piper counts them twice! Another 13,000 Polish Jews who allegedly were deported to Auschwitz in sealed cars and led to the gas chambers without selection only exist in the tales of "eyewitnesses"; they are, so to speak, "non-existing persons" as George Orwell would put it. And finally, the number of Jews brought from Lodz to Auschwitz does not exceed approximately 20,000.⁽¹⁹⁾ For these reasons, the [alleged] number of 300,000 Polish Jews transported to Auschwitz is greatly inflated and must be reduced by around 100,000.

Let's summarize: According to F. Piper, 1.1 million Jews were deported to Auschwitz - among whom were 300,000 Polish Jews. From this last figure we subtract 100,000 accepting however Piper's figures for all other countries including Hungary at least provisionally, and arrive therefore at about a million Jews deported to that largest German concentration camp. Of these, 200,000 were registered. According to Piper, half of them survived the camp, while Mattogno and Deana arrive at a higher percentage of survivors. Therefore, there remain 800,000 Jews who were not registered in the camp records. According to official historiography, virtually all of them were gassed in Auschwitz. According to the Veesenmayer telegrams, over half of these 800,000, namely 410,000, came from Hungary, but only 28,000 were registered in Auschwitz.

I shall return to the question of the Hungarian Jews in the last part of my report, but for now I turn to the fate of the non-registered Jews from other countries.

3. The Non-registered Jewish Prisoners from Countries Other than Hungary.

As we know there are many war-time German documents which speak of "Evakuierung" or "Abschiebung" [evacuation, expulsion] of the Jews. For example, on 21 August 1942, Martin Luther, chief of the Germany Foreign Office, referring to a two year old Hitler decision to relocate the Jews out of Europe, wrote the following in a memorandum: [20](#)

"The principle of the German Jewish Policy after the assumption of power [by the National Socialists], was to promote the relocation of the Jews by all means(...) The present war gives Germany the possibility and the duty to solve the Jewish question(...) The evacuation of the Jews out of Germany began on the basis of the mentioned 'Führerweisung' [Leader Directive]. It was logical to include immediately the Jewish citizens of the countries which had also taken anti-Jewish measures (...) But still, the number of Jews sent off to the East did not meet the need for labor."

Orthodox historians, who interpret "evacuation" and "relocation" as being camouflage expressions for "extermination", will have a real effort explaining the reference to a "lack of labor." Even more difficult is the explanation of the fact that a considerable number of West European Jews were sent to the occupied Soviet zones. Deportations of German and Czech Jews to Riga and Minsk are described in detail by Raul Hilberg in his standard work, and Hilberg also emphasizes the economic significance of Jewish prisoners working in those zones. He writes that there was "an increasing demand for Jewish workers", and that the German Jews worked in Riga for the SS, the army, the navy, the Air Force, the railroad, and in commercial enterprises. [21](#) The deportation of these Jews took place in December 1941. In that same month, according to orthodox historiography, Chelmno, the first so-called "extermination camp" was opened, and in March of 1942, a second alleged "extermination camp" is said to have been opened at Belzec. Now because a camp does not just come about overnight, the decision to build Chelmno and Belzec must have been made quite some time previously. Indeed, all circumstances, according to Hilberg, point to the fact that before the end of Summer 1941, at least two months before the deportation of the German Jews, Hitler made a decision to annihilate the Jews. [22](#) Well then why were the German Jews sent to Riga and Minsk instead of [the alleged extermination camps] Chelmno and Belzec? The argument that they were needed as workers in the occupied Soviet areas simply does not hold up: As Hilberg reports, many of the Jews in question were "cripples, war invalids, old people over 70" [23](#) who could not be used for the labor forces and would have been sent to the "extermination camps", if such had existed, and not to Riga and Minsk.

Recently, I obtained a copy of an article from the "*Israelitisches Wochenblatt der Schweiz*" [The Israelite Weekly of Switzerland] of 16 October 1942 wherein on pages

10/11 the following is reported:

"For some time there has been the tendency to dissolve the Ghettos in Poland. That was the case with Lublin, and now Warsaw is to follow. It is not indicated how far this plan has already been carried out. The previous inhabitants of the Ghettos are going off farther to the East into the occupied Russian zone. They were partially replaced by Jews from Germany (...) An eyewitness, who was until recently in the Riga Ghetto and was able to escape, reports that there are still 32,000 Jews in the Riga Ghetto. Since the occupation, thousands of Jews died. The Jews are now forced to work outside the city (...) Recently, in Riga, it has been noticed that Jewish transports have arrived from Belgium and other countries of Western Europe which were immediately sent on again to other unknown destinations."

In the official "Holocaust" literature one learns nothing about the transport of Polish Jews to the occupied Russian zones. The Polish Jews evacuated from the ghettos are supposed to have been gassed in "extermination camps." Nor does the official literature mention that Belgian Jews were brought to Riga. According to the *Enzyklopädia des Holocaust* [Encyclopedia of the Holocaust], "most of the [Belgian] Jews were murdered in Auschwitz; some small groups were deported to Buchenwald, Ravensbrück and Bergen-Belsen."⁽²⁴⁾ As we have seen, the "*Israelitisches Wochenblatt*" also mentions Jews from other Western European countries who were transferred from Riga to an unknown place. But, according to official historiography, in October of 1942 there were six extermination camps - so why should the deported Jews have been sent beyond these six "death centers" farther to the East to the occupied Soviet territories? The representatives of the orthodox "Holocaust" version are pitifully unable to answer such elementary questions because, according to them, the Belgian Jews would never have been allowed to reach the occupied Eastern territories.

It is quite obvious that for many Belgian and other Western European Jews, Auschwitz served merely as a transit camp. The article from the Israelite Weekly is no isolated case. Two revisionist authors, the Spaniard Enrique Aynat⁽²⁵⁾ and the Frenchman Jean-Marie Boisdefeu⁽²⁶⁾, have gathered additional examples. Here are some of them:

- A Slovak Jew, Gisi Fleischman, reported in March of 1943 that in the region of Lublin, he encountered other Slovak as well as Belgian Jews.⁽²⁷⁾
- Supported by an eyewitness by the name of I. Hertz, the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the USSR in 1946 reported that French as well as Belgian Jews had been deported to Ukraine in 1942.⁽²⁸⁾

- In the April 1944 issue of the French communist underground newspaper *Noitre Voix*, the following was reported:⁽²⁹⁾

"A message that will please all Jews of France was broadcast by Radio Moscow. Who of us has no brother, no sister, no relative among those deported from Paris? And who will not rejoice when he hears that 8,000 Paris Jews have been rescued by the glorious Red Army! One of them reported to Radio Moscow how he was saved from death together with 8,000 other Paris Jews. They all found themselves in Ukraine at the time of the latest Soviet offensive and the SS bandits wanted to shoot them before they left the country."

Now one might object that such reports are not German war-time documents, and consequently are not conclusive, however they strongly support the thesis that Auschwitz served partially as a transit camp. Why should a communist underground newspaper in France in April of 1944 have published a false news report about Jews being rescued by the Red Army in Ukraine? And why should the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union have spread false information about French and Belgian Jews sent to Ukraine? There is no valid reason for such false reports.

In addition, there are also some German war-time documents which refer to the relocation of West European Jews into the Eastern territories. On 28 August 1942 there was a conference in Berlin on the Jewish Question where the circumstances of the deportations were discussed. On September the 1st, 1942, one of the participants of that Berlin conference, SS-Untersturmführer Ahnert, presented a document in Paris which contained the following statement regarding the stateless Jews from France: ⁽³⁰⁾

"SS-Obersturmbannführer Eichmann made known in the course of the discussion that the current evacuation problem (the settlement of the stateless Jews) should be concluded by the end of this calendar year. The end of June 1943 is anticipated as a deadline for the transfer of the remaining foreign Jews(...) SS-Obersturmbannführer Eichmann requested the immediate purchase of the barracks which had been ordered by the Commander of the Security Police at the Hague. That camp is to be built in Russia. The transfer of the barracks can be arranged so that 3 to 5 barracks can be carried along in every transport train."

The implication of this document is quite clear: Only a part of the Auschwitz Jews who had been transferred there from France remained in Auschwitz. The rest were transported further, namely to Russia where a camp was to be built for them. The barracks for this camp were to be transported by train.

In his *Mémorial de la Déportation des Juifs de France*, Serge Klarsfeld mentions a May 1944 transport of 878 French Jews to Reval (Talin), Estonia, as well as to Kaunas, Lithuania. Among the deported, there were also children between 12 and 15 years of age, of whom most were definitely too young to work. So why were they sent to the Baltic States?

This is not the only documentary evidence that Jews who were unable to work were not murdered in Auschwitz but brought to the East. In another document from the "Archive du Centre de Documentation juive contemporaine" in Paris dated 21 July 1942 it states: [\(31\)](#)

"On 20 July 1942 SS-Obersturmbannführer Eichmann and SS-Obersturmführer Nowak of the RSHA [Reichssicherheitshauptamt] IV B4 telephoned. With SS-Obersturmbannführer Eichmann, the question of the relocation of children was discussed, and it was decided that as soon as the transport into the Generalgouvernement was again possible, children transports would roll. SS-Obersturmführer Nowak assured that by the end of August/beginning of September, approximately 6 transports would be possible into the Generalgouvernement. They would contain all types of Jews (including those unable to work and the elderly)."

Of course, this highly embarrassing document is never, ever cited in the orthodox "Holocaust" literature. The document refers to the transport of children as well as the work-disabled and the elderly Jews into the Generalgouvernement, and Auschwitz was not in the Generalgouvernement, but rather in that part of Western Poland which had been annexed to Germany in 1939. The work-disabled and elderly Jews were not gassed in Auschwitz, but rather were sent further Eastward, undoubtedly to be billeted there in a Ghetto. The objection that they were perhaps murdered in an Eastern extermination camp would be preposterous since there could be no reason to divert those people from the "gas chambers" of Auschwitz in order to murder them in the "gas chambers" of Treblinka!

We are convinced that in 1945, the victors undertook measures to cull out German documents which clearly contradict the extermination thesis and that this is the reason such documents are only available in sparse numbers.

This in all probability is the reason why no documents are available concerning the so-called Eastern extermination camps of Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec. All these three camps were almost certainly transit camps through which especially Polish, but also a certain number of Western Jews, were being relocated into the occupied Eastern territories.

There is no doubt that a function of Treblinka was to serve as a transit camp for Jews transferred from Lublin; this is corroborated by various eye-witness reports. A certain

Polish Jew named Samuel Zylbersztain reported in 1968 that in 1943 together with around 500 other Jews, he was transferred from Treblinka to Majdanek. [\(32\)](#) But of course according to the official "Holocaust" version, Treblinka was purely an extermination camp in which except for a handful of "Arbeitsjuden" [work-Jews] - every Jew was immediately murdered - but then why would Zylbersztain be sent to Majdanek? Certainly not to be gassed there, because he survived this second "extermination camp" too - and after that, he survived another eight regular concentration camps too! So he is therefore a living example that the Germans did not exterminate the Jews.

In his interesting book "*Die zweite babylonische Gefangenschaft*" [The Second Babylonian Captivity] [\(33\)](#) Stephen Werner gives several indications of the deportation of Jews from different countries to White Russia. For example, he cites the following paragraph from a book published in the GDR in 1976 in which the memoirs of Soviet partisans and German Anti-Fascists are presented: [\(34\)](#)

"In the brotherly family of the Belo-Russian partisans, Czechs and Slovaks, French and Yugoslavs, Greeks and Dutch, Spaniards and Austrians, Germans and members of other nations were fighting courageously against Fascism."

How could anti-Fascists from all these countries have come to White Russia if they were not deported there? In spite of some obvious errors, Werner's book is a good starting point for further research. [\(35\)](#)

Finally, I want to raise the question as to what happened to the Jews who had been deported into the Eastern territories:

Undoubtedly the mortality was very high due to general war-time deprivations, especially because many of the deportees were old and physically unable to work. It seems possible to me that many of the surviving Polish Jews opted to stay in the Soviet Union, because Poland had suffered heavy destruction during the war and moreover, Poland was also strongly anti-Semitic. But I do not deem it likely that many Western Jews voluntarily remained in the Soviet Union.

Werner and Boisdefeu think that those West European Jews who survived the war were probably deported into the Siberian camps by the Soviets. At that time, Stalin already supported the myth of the annihilation of the Jews in Gas Chambers, and a massive return of Jews from the USSR would have disproved that legend. However, Werner and Boisdefeu cannot prove this thesis.

A clarification of the many unanswered questions could only be furnished by the archives in Russia and in the other countries formerly belonging to the Soviet Union. For

Revisionists, there are reasons for hope that a future nationalist and anti-Zionist government will one day make such documents public. I do not need to explain to you the dramatic and political consequences of such a step.

4. The non-registered Hungarian Jews.

It is generally accepted that Hungarian Jewry suffered from three big deportation waves in 1944.

- Between 15 May and 09 July, mass deportations from the provinces were taking place. As already mentioned, special ambassador Veessenmayer, in his telegrams, reported that 438,000 Jews had been deported, which was approximately half of the Hungarian Jewish population at that time (we know that Hungary in 1944 was far bigger than the current Hungary, since in 1939 and 1940, it annexed areas of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania, which it later lost as a result of its military defeat as an ally of Germany). Due to the worsening war situation, the Hungarian head of state, Admiral Miklos Horthy, ordered the deportations stopped on 09 July 1944, and the Jews in the capital of Budapest who were to have been the next ones to be evacuated, were spared.
- In the second half of June, 20,000 Jews were brought to the camp of Strasshof, near Vienna. Most of them survived the war. [\(36\)](#)
- In October, after the downfall of Horthy and the coming to power of the Fascist Arrow-Cross movement under Ferenc Szalasi, thousands of Budapest Jews were force-marched to the border of the Reich to construct ramparts against Soviet tanks. A considerable number of them must have perished, but since these events have nothing to do with the so-called "Holocaust", I shall not go further into that topic. I will confine myself to the discussion of the first and most massive deportation wave.

According to the original "Holocaust" version, all of the Jews deported between May and July were sent to Auschwitz and gassed upon arrival, except the 28,000 Jews who were registered there. In 1983, the French-Jewish historian Georges Wellers gave the figure of Hungarian Jews murdered at Auschwitz as 409,640. [\(37\)](#)

Wellers, an excellent expert on documents, but a man of low moral standing, deliberately swindled with his figures. Already in 1964, Danuta Czech in the first edition of her *Kalendarium*, reveals the existence of the so-called Durchgangslager [transit camp] in Auschwitz-Birkenau. [\(38\)](#) Under the date of 14 July 1944, D. Czech wrote:

"The unregistered Jews (the so-called "transit Jews") neither received camp numbers, nor were they tattooed with numbers. They were temporarily billeted in camp BIIC, the evacuated gypsy camp BIIE of a camp called 'Mexico' by the prisoners. This latter one was the unfinished third sector of the camp, which on the plans was designated as BIII (Bauabschnitt III). This is where the women were billeted."

This is the unmistakable evidence for the fact that many Birkenau Jews were neither registered nor gassed but were transferred elsewhere. Under the date of 22 August 1944, D. Czech reports that on that day 30,000 Jewish inmates from Hungary were in the transit camp. Is it simply impossible that Wellers did not know that. That same Wellers had the impudence to castigate Rassinier and Faurisson as "falsifiers of history"!

As to the number of victims among the Hungarian Jews deported to Auschwitz, the orthodox historians dish out the most contradictory figures:

- The *Enzyklopädie des Holocaust* states that "most" of these Jews were gassed immediately on arrival in Auschwitz-Birkenau, but cautiously refrains from giving any figure. [\(39\)](#)
- Raul Hilberg weaves the same yarn and claims that "the great majority" of the deportees were "gassed" in the Auschwitz extermination center upon arrival [\(40\)](#), but 300 pages later he contradicts himself, putting the total losses of Hungarian Jewry at "over 180,000" [\(41\)](#), which implies that a clear majority of the deportees must have survived - where? Hilberg mentions "several thousands" who were transferred elsewhere." [\(42\)](#) He does not give any information as to the destiny of the others.
- Jean-Claude Pressac arbitrarily fixes the number of Hungarian Jews who died in Auschwitz at 292,000. [\(43\)](#)

All these figures are radically impossible as the cremation of the alleged number of corpses was simply not feasible, and technical impossibilities did not occur even in the Third Reich. In 1944, four crematories were functioning with a total of 46 muffels in Birkenau. As Carlo Mattogno has proved, not more than 20 bodies could be cremated in a muffel within 24 hours, the total capacity of the 46 muffels thus being 920 corpses per day. If one accepts the mass extermination hypothesis, one has to consider a percentage of children among the hypothetical gassing victims, and the figure must accordingly be multiplied by 1.2. Thus, the theoretical maximum capacity of the crematoriums would amount to 1,104 corpses per day. [\(44\)](#) In a period of 55 days, the maximum cremation capacity would have been around 60,000. In reality, even this figure is excessive, because

thanks to the large amount of documents about the crematoriums which have survived the war, we know that the ovens often broke down and had to be repaired. Finally, one has to consider that in addition to the hypothetical gassed victims, the corpses of the prisoners who had died of natural causes during the same period had to be burned too. Even if we depart from the lowest number of victims given by an Exterminationist author, that is the 180,000 cited by Hilberg, we still have to contend with much over 120,000 non-cremated bodies.

These technical impossibilities have struck even the "Holocaust" authors who routinely exaggerate crematorium capacities. Basing themselves on eyewitness testimonies, such as those of Filip Müller, [\(45\)](#) they claim that a large part of the homicidally gassed victims were incinerated in open-air cremation pits. Thanks to a lucky coincidence, Birkenau was twice photographed from the air by U.S. reconnaissance aircraft on May 31, 1944. [\(46\)](#) On that day, 15,000 Hungarian Jews were brought to Auschwitz; in the previous 14 days, 184,000 Jews from Hungary had arrived in the camp, the daily average amounting to 13,000. The air photographs don't show the slightest trace of the alleged extermination action: No trace of pits, no lines of people in front of the crematories, no evidence of open-air burning in the areas mentioned by witnesses (the courtyard of Crematory V, nearby the Crematories II and III as well as Bunker 2).

The German documents of this period clearly reveal the reasons for the mass deportation: Germany urgently needed work forces for its military industries. On 9 May 1944, Heinrich Himmler reported in a letter to the chief of the SS-Hauptamt as well as the head of the SS-WVHA [main office of economic administration] that 10,000 soldiers were to be detailed for guarding the workers engaged in the Jäger construction program, because otherwise "the placing, the guarding and the efficient employment of approximately 200,000 Jews" was impossible. [\(47\)](#) Two day later, on 11 May 1944, Himmler explained further: [\(48\)](#)

"The Führer has ordered that for the guarding of the 200,000 Jews, the Reichs-Führer-SS will dispatch 10,000 Waffen-SS Soldiers with their officers and petty officers who shall be detailed to the concentration camps of the Reich in order to employ them in the large constructions of the Organization Todt and other militarily important duties."

Speaking of 200,000 Jews, Himmler must have thought of the Hungarian action which was about to start, for at that time, no massive deportations of Jews from other countries were occurring.

On 15 August 1944, the SS-WVHA stated that the internment of 612,000 prisoners in the concentration camps was imminent. Out of these, 90,000 had been deported in the course of the "Hungarian action" (Judenprogramm). [\(49\)](#)

In my opinion, these documents not only refute a mass extermination in Birkenau - which was technically impossible anyhow - but they also refute the thesis which Arthur Butz proposes in his otherwise magnificent work *The Hoax of the twentieth Century*. Butz thinks that the Veessenmayer telegrams, for the most part, are forgeries. In support of his thesis, he adduces several arguments, the most important of which being a 1947 report of the ICRC about its activities in Hungary during wartime. ⁽⁵⁰⁾ In this report, the mass deportation during the Spring and Summer of 1944 is not mentioned at all, and the author states that the tribulations of the Hungarian Jews started in earnest in October of 1944. The Red Cross Delegates in Budapest were at that time housed in the same building as the Jewish senate, and it was unthinkable that the latter failed to inform the Red Cross people of Anti-Jewish measures taken by the Hungarians and the Germans.

I readily admit that I am at a loss to explain this mysterious ICRC report. But even among the Red Cross Delegates there must have been incompetent persons, and it is to such a person that this report is most probably attributed. The German war-time documents clearly show that the size of the deportation has not been exaggerated. Let's recall the figures: In May, Himmler, referring to Hitler, spoke of 200,000 Jews who were to be integrated into the military industry. On 15 August, the internment of 90,000 Hungarian Jews in the labor camps was imminent, and a week later, 30,000 Jews from Hungary were still in the Birkenau transit camp.

As the percentage of the work-restricted among these deportees must have been considerable, these figures suggest a total number of several hundred thousand deportation victims. The Veessenmayer telegrams put the figure at 438,000, and a forgery designed to discredit the Germans and Hungarians would have made sense only if the real number had been much lower. If, for example, 350,000 Hungarian Jews had been deported, the difference would have been much too small to justify such a sophisticated and elaborate forgery.

Another strong argument is that Veessenmayer's figure is almost exactly corroborated by the transportation lists emanating from Laszlo Ferenczy, the chief of the Hungarian Police who puts the total figure of deportees at 435,000. These documents were produced as evidence material in the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem. ⁽⁵¹⁾ When Carlo Mattogno and I visited the Hungarian National Archives in March 1999, we were told that the transportation lists had disappeared in the cellar of some unidentified ministry. In a private conversation, one of Hungary's leading "Holocaust" experts confirmed this information and confided to us that the reason for the "disappearance" of the documents was due to "political intrigue."

Now one might suspect that someone has hidden or destroyed these documents since the

respective figures were lower than generally supposed. Although this possibility cannot be excluded completely, it seems to me much more likely that the Ferenczy lists are embarrassing for official historiography because they indicate the destination of the deportation bulls. Should it result from the Ferenczy transport lists that a part of the deportees were not headed for Auschwitz, this would automatically imply that the purpose of the deportation did not consist in the killing of the prisoners, for according to the official "Holocaust" story, Auschwitz was the only operational extermination camp between May and July 1944. [\(52\)](#)

In this context, the 1944 transport lists stored in the archive of the former Stutthof concentration camp are of major interest. From those lists it results that between 29 June and 28 October a total of 48,619 predominantly female Jewish prisoners were sent to that camp East of Danzig. 25,043 of them had come from two Baltic camps: Kaunas (Lithuania) and Riga (Latvia). In view of the imminent advance of the Red Army, these prisoners had been evacuated. The remaining 23,566 prisoners were sent to Auschwitz. [\(53\)](#) For three large transports from Auschwitz (14, 16 and 28 August) we have a more or less complete list of names with reference to the respective nationalities. Over 99% of the prisoners of the first two transports were Hungarian Jewesses. How many of them had been registered in Auschwitz, and how many in the transit camp without registration, remains unknown. Surprisingly, some of the Jewesses transferred from the two Baltic states to Stutthof were of Hungarian nationality. Over 90% of the 793 Jewish women who made up the August 4 transport from Kaunas had come from Hungary. A certain number of Hungarian Jewesses also came with two transports from Riga to Stutthof (9 August and 1 October). Significantly, this fact is hushed up in both the Polish and the Western literature. It is quite possible that these Jewesses were sent to the Baltic States via the Auschwitz railway junction, but it's equally possible that they were directly sent from Hungary to Lithuania and Latvia. In the Baltic states, they were doubtless employed in important military work, presumably for the Todt organization, before the advance of the Red Army forced the Germans to evacuate them across the Baltic to Stutthof. There they were employed in the numerous sub-camps, predominantly in the war industry, but partly also in agriculture. [\(54\)](#)

These fragments little by little result in a global view of the events between May and July of 1944. Although this global view still has many gaps, it is nevertheless coherent and logical.

Approximately 438,000 Jews were deported from Hungary. The reason for that was in the first place that Germany at this time desperately needed manpower, as virtually every able-bodied German man was on the front. Furthermore, security reasons almost certainly played a role. At that time, the invasion of Hungary by the Red Army had become a distinct possibility, and the Jews naturally would have sided with the Soviets. (We can

hardly blame them for that). For all the deportees, or at least for a large part of them, Auschwitz was the first destination. 28,000 of these Jews were registered in that camp, the rest of them either remained in the transit camp for some time or were soon distributed to labor camps and working units. In March 1999, Carlo Mattogno and I personally met one of these former deportees in Budapest. According to his own statement, he had spent only a few days in Auschwitz before being sent to the Silesian labor camp of Gross-Rosen.

In the German translation of his second book, J.C. Pressac presents his readers with the following information: [\(55\)](#)

"By the end of the war, according to the 'Encyclopædia Judaica' Hungarian Jews and Jewesses were found in 386 concentration and work camps as well as labor units where they had survived a real martyrdom. They were seen everywhere, from some hundreds in the labor units to tens of thousands in the big camps."

We see no reason whatsoever to doubt the veracity of this statement. One of the most crucial unsolved problems is the question as to where the work-restricted people were billeted. Birkenau simply could not accommodate all of them. We know no documents about a camp situated outside Auschwitz where these people were housed. Should such documents have existed, they were certainly destroyed or safely hidden by the victors, as they were radically incompatible with the legend of an end of Hungarian Jewry in the gas chambers of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

The fact that among the deported Hungarian Jews there was a certain number of children, can most probably be explained by the German policy not to separate families. (Of course it would have been better for these children if they had been taken care of by Christian families, but that's another matter). The Jewish children were by no means murdered as "useless eaters", as the official version mendaciously purports. Proof of this are the documents Mattogno and I found during our third research in the Russian archives. I am referring to a 217-page report which originated in early 1945, after the liberation of Auschwitz. It was written in the German language under the auspices of the Soviets by four former inmates of the camp, the Jewish physicians: Lebovits, Weil, Reich and Bloch, and it contains over 1,000 names of almost exclusively Jewish prisoners followed by the indication of their ages and their date of imprisonment. These prisoners had been in the Auschwitz hospital on 27 January 1945 when the Red Army entered the camp. Among those patients there were 97 boys and 83 girls in age ranging from some months to 15 years. [\(56\)](#) Two of them were: a three-year-old Hungarian-Jewish boy, J.J. Malek, [\(57\)](#) and an eleven-year-old Hungarian-Jewish girl, R. M. Salomon. [\(58\)](#) The former had come to Auschwitz in May 1944, the latter in July of the same year. Now if the official "Holocaust" story were true, these two children would never have lived to see the

year 1945; they would have been murdered upon arrival.

Under the present circumstances, it is of course not possible to ascertain the number of victims among the deported Hungarian Jews, but it was probably on the order of some tens of thousands. It is a well-known fact that countless prisoners succumbed to diseases in the tragic last months of the war. At any rate, Jews were not exactly an endangered species in postwar Hungary. They almost completely dominated the Communist Party and the dreaded Secret Police during the first years of the horrible Red regime led by the Jew Matyas Rakosi. For a time in the beginning of the fifties, there was one single non-Jew in the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Party. According to a popular joke, he had merely been entrusted with this position to ensure that someone in the Central Committee could sign the death sentences on Shabbath.

5. Conclusion

The revisionists have completely demolished the extermination and gas chamber legend with their historical and technical arguments, but their task is far from being finished. Up to now, they have only partly succeeded in demonstrating what really happened to the Jew during World War Two.

Many revisionists hold that Walter Sanning's book *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry* ⁽⁵⁹⁾ which appeared in 1983 is the definitive answer to this question. Indeed, Sanning has performed an admirable work, and no serious researcher can afford to ignore it. However, what I said about A. Butz's *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* may equally apply to Sanning's demographic study: Even an outstanding work can contain certain errors. Sanning's book suffers from two flaws: The author does not take into account the Korherr-report, ⁽⁶⁰⁾ the most important German wartime document about Jewish population movements, and he places too much faith in Soviet sources. For example, he extensively relies on David Bergelson, the President of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, according to whom over 80% of the Soviet Jews were evacuated prior to the arrival of the Wehrmacht and never saw the Germans. Sanning does not take into consideration the possibility that Bergelson exaggerated the number of evacuated Soviet Jews in order to create a flattering image of the Red Army, "Savior of the Jews from Fascism." The affirmations of a Communist propagandist are too thin a basis for demographic statistics.

In my opinion, Sanning's estimates of Jewish losses (about a half a million victims in the German sphere of influence) are too low; the real figure could easily have been twice as high.

Decisive progress in the investigation of the Jewish population movements and the

calculation of the Jewish losses during the Second World War are only to be expected when historians get access to previously unknown documents from the Eastern Archives. When I say "historians" I naturally mean the Revisionists, because our opponents will not tackle this task.

NOTES

1. For the testimonies, see Manfred Köhler, "*Der Wert von Aussagen und Geständnissen zum Holocaust*" in; Ernst Gauss, *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*, Grabert, Tübingen 1994, as well as Jürgen Graf, *Auschwitz. Tätergeständnisse und Augenzeugen des Holocaust*, Neue Visionen, Würenlos/Switzerland 1994.
2. *Panstwowe Muzeum w Oswiecimiu*, Syg. DAuI-III-5/1, 5/2, 5/3, 5/4.
3. Jean-Claude Pressac, *Auschwitz. Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989; Jean-Claude Pressac, *Les crématoires d'Auschwitz. La machinerie du meurtre de masse*, CNRS, Paris 1993.
4. Robert Faurisson in *Revue d'Histoire Revisionniste*, no. 3 (November 1990/January 1991); Robert Faurisson and Carlo Mattogno in Herbert Verbeke, *Auschwitz: Nackte Fakten. Eine Erwiderung an Jean-Claude Pressac*, Vrij Historisch Onderzoek, Berchem 1995.
5. URSS-008.
6. Franciszek Piper, *Die Zahl der Opfer von Auschwitz*, Verlag Staatliches Museum in Oswiecim, 1993.
7. Hilberg claims that over 1.25 million people (one million Jews and over 250.000 Non-Jews) died in Auschwitz (*Die Vernichtung der europäischen Juden*, Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, 1997, S. 955, 956), but quotes no source for his figure.
8. Piper, p. 200-202.
9. *Die Krematorien von Auschwitz*, Piper Verlag, Munich/Zurich 1994, p. 202. In the original French version *Les crematoires d'Auschwitz* (CNRS, Paris 1993, p. 148) Pressac had mentioned a higher figure (775,000 to 800,000).

10. Yisrael Gutman and Michael Berenbaum (Hg.), *Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp*, Indiana University press, Bloomington and Indiana 1994.
11. Faurisson in Siegfried Verbeke, *Auschwitz: Nackte Fakten*, p. 163.
12. Carlo Mattogno and Franco Deana, *Die Krematoriumsöfen von Auschwitz und Birkenau*, in: Ernst Gauss, *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*, Grabert Verlag, Tübingen 1994, p. 307.
13. This study will appear in the summer of 2000.
14. Serge Klarsfeld, *Le Mémorial de la Déportation des Juifs de France*, Paris 1978, without page numbering.
15. NG-5615.
16. Arthur Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, Historical Review press, Chapel Ascote 1977.
17. Gideon Burg Verlag, Basel 1993.
18. Danuta Czech, *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939- 1945*, 2nd edition, Rowohlt, Reinbeck bei Hamburg 1989.
19. Detailed information will be provided in the forthcoming work about the mortality in Auschwitz, by Carlo Mattogno.
20. NG-2586.
21. Raul Hilberg, *Die Vernichtung...*, p. 377.
22. *ibid*, p. 420/421.
23. *ibid*, p. 377.
24. E. Jäckel, P. Longerich, J. Schoeps, *Enzyklopädie des Holocaust*, Argon, Berlin 1993, p. 170.
25. Enrique Aynat, *Estudios sobre el "Holocausto". La deportación de judíos de Francia y Bélgica en 1942*, Gráficas Hurtado, Valencia 1994.

26. Jean-Marie Boisdefeu, *La Controverse sur l'Extermination des Juifs par les Allemands, Tome 2: Réalités de la "Solution finale"*, Vrij Historisch Onderzoek, Antwerp 1996.
27. M.D. Weissmandel, *Min Hametzar*, quoted from Aynat, *Estudios...*, p. 58.
28. *The Black Book. The Nazi Crime Against the Jewish People*, New York 1946, p. 198, quoted from Aynat, *Estudios*, p. 58.
29. Photocopied in Boisdefeu, *La controverse...*, p. 86.
30. *Centre de Documentation juive contemporaine de Paris*, XXXVI-59. The document is photocopied in Boisdefeu, p. 78-80.
31. *Centre de Documentation juive contemporaine*, XXVI-46, photocopied in Aynat, p. 86.
32. Samuel Zylbersztain, *Pamiętnik Więźnia dziesięciu obozów*, in: *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego*, no. 68, Warsaw 1968.
33. Steffen Werner, *Die zweite babylonische Gefangenschaft. Das Schicksal der Juden im europäischen Osten*, Selbstverlag, Pfullingen 1990.
34. *In den Wäldern Belorusslands*, East Berlin 1976, p. 9, quoted from Werner, p. 89.
35. Werner thinks that millions of Jews were deported to White Russia, which is impossible.
36. *Enzyklopädie des Holocaust*, p. 1467.
37. *Essai de détermination du nombre des juifs morts au camp d'Auschwitz*, in: *Le monde juif*, October-December 1983, p. 153.
38. *Hefte von Auschwitz*, Wydawnictwo Panstwowego Muzeum w Oswiecimiu, No.8 (1964).
39. *Enzyklopädie des Holocaust*, p. 1467.
40. Hilberg, p. 1000.
41. *ibid*, p. 1300.

42. *ibid*, p. 999.
43. Pressac, *Les crématoires d'Auschwitz*, p. 147, 148.
44. Mattogno in Siegfried Verbeke, *Nackte Fakten*, p. 115.
45. Filip Müller, *Sonderbehandlung*, Steinhausen, Frankfurt on the Main. 1979, p. 207 ff.
46. *Records of the Defense Intelligence Agency* (RG 373), mission 60/RPS/462 60 SQ, CAN D 1508, Exposure 3055, 3056, photocopied in John Ball, *Air photo evidence*, Ball Resource Limited, Delta, B.C. Canada 1992.
47. NO-5689.
48. *ibid*.
49. NO-1990.
50. *Documents sur l'activité du CICR en faveur des civils détenus dans les camps de concentration en Allemagne 1939-1945*, Geneva 1947.
51. State of Israel Ministry of Justice, *The Trial of Adolf Eichmann*, Volume VI, Jerusalem 1994, Acts 1159, 1160, 1161 & 1163-1167.
52. According to the " Holocaust" literature, Chelmno was reactivated in June and July 1944 for a period of 21 days, but nobody claims that Hungarian Jews were gassed there. The alleged gassings at Majdanek are said to have been stopped in November 1943.
53. Stutthof Archiwum Muzeum, I-IIB-8; Danuta Drywa, *Ruch transportow miedzy KL Stutthof a innymi obozami*, in: *Zeszyty Sztutowo* no. 9, 1990; J. Graf and C. Mattogno, *Das Konzentrationslager Stutthof und seine Funktion in der nationalsonalistischen Judenpolitik*, Castle Hill Publisher, Hastings 1999.
54. Graf and Mattogno, *Das Konzentrationslager Stutthof*, chapter 4.
55. J. C. Pressac, *Die Krematorien von Auschwitz*, p. 199, 200.
56. Gossudarstwenny Archiv Rossiskoj Federatsii, Moscow, 7021-108-23.
57. *ibid*, p. 181.

58. *ibid*, p. 183.

59. Institute for Historical Review, Torrance, 1983.

60. NO-5194.

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