Crisis Paper #57

FACTS ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST

1. What proof exists that the Nazis practiced genocide or deliberately killed six million Jews?

None. The only evidence is the testimony of individual "survivors." This testimony is contradictory, and no "survivor" claims to have actually witnessed any gassing. There is no hard evidence whatsoever: no mounds of ashes, no crematoria capable of doing the job, no piles of clothes, no human soap, no lamp shades made of human skin, no records, no demographic statistics.

2. What proof exists that six million Jews were not killed by the Nazis?

Extensive evidence, including that of a forensic, demographic, analytical and comparative nature, exists proving the impossibility of such a figure, an exaggeration of, perhaps, 1000%.

3. Did Simon Wiesenthal once state in writing that "there were no gassing camps on German soil?"

Yes. *In Books and Bookmen*, April, 1975 issue. He claims the "gassing" of Jews took place in Poland.

4. If Dachau was in Germany and even Simon Wiesenthal says that it was not an extermination camp, why do thousands of veterans in America say that it was an extermination camp?

Because after the Allies captured Dachau, thousands of G.I.s were led through Dachau and shown buildings alleged to be gas chambers; the mass-media widely, but falsely, stated that Dachau was a "gassing" camp.

5. Auschwitz was in Poland, not Germany. Is there any proof that gas chambers for the purpose of killing human beings existed at or in Auschwitz?

No. A reward of $50,000 was offered for such proof, the money being held in trust by a bank, but no one came up with any credible evidence.

6. If Auschwitz wasn't a "death camp," what was its true purpose?

It was a large-scale manufacturing complex. Synthetic rubber (Buna) was made there, and its inmates were used as a workforce. The Buna process was used in the U.S. during WWII.

7. How did German concentration camps differ from American relocation camps which interned Japanese and German Americans during WWII?

Except for the name, the only significant difference was that the Germans interned persons on the basis of being a real or suspected security threat to the German war effort whereas the Americans interned persons on the basis of race alone.

8. Why did the Germans intern Jews in concentration camps?

Because the Germans considered Jews a direct threat to their national sovereignty and survival. Jews were overwhelmingly represented in Germany in communist subversion. On a per-capita basis, Jews were over represented in key government and commercial positions and professions. However, all suspected security risks--not only Jews--were in danger of internment.

9. What extensive measure did world Jewry undertake against Germany as early as 1933?

Daily Express

JUDEA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

Mr. Churchill's Withering Attack On Premier

JEWS OF ALL THE WORLD UNITE

On March 24, 1933, International Jewery declared war against Germany and ordered a world-wide boycott of German goods simply because the German government had removed Jews from influential positions and transferred power back to the German people. The boycott order and the Jewish "war" against Germany were reported in world media and broadcast everywhere. Phony stories of German "death camps" circulated before WWII. The Germans, as a result, had every right to lock up Jews, as prisoners of war, wherever and whenever they were found between 1933-45!

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10. How many gas chambers to kill people were there at Auschwitz?

None.

11. How many Jews were in areas that came to be controlled by the Germans before World War II?

Less than four million.

12. If the Jews of Europe were not exterminated by the Nazis, what happened to them?

After the war the Jews of Europe were still in Europe except for perhaps 300,000 of them who had died of all causes during the war, and those who had emigrated to Israel, the United States, Argentina, Canada, etc. Most Jews who left Europe did so after, not during, the war. They are all accounted for.

13. How many Jews fled to deep within the Soviet Union?

Over two million. The Germans did not have access to this Jewish population.

14. How many Jews emigrated prior to the war, thus being out side of German reach?

Over a million (not including those absorbed by the USSR).

15. If Auschwitz was not an extermination camp, why did the commandant, Rudolf Hoess, confess that it was?

Time-honored methods were used to get him to tell his captors what they wanted to hear.

16. Is there any proof that torture was used by American, British and Soviet captors to force confessions of German officials after the war?

There is extensive evidence of torture having been used both before and during the famous Nuremberg trials--and after, in the case of other war crimes trials.

17. How does the "Holocaust" story benefit the Jews today?

It removes them from any criticism as a group. It provides a "common bond" with which their leaders can control them. It is instrumental in money-raising campaigns and to justify aid to Israel, totaling about $10 billion per year. The "big-H" story is designed to shame the Gentile: "Poor Jews! How they do suffer!"

18. How does it benefit the State of Israel?

It justifies the more than $65 billion dollars in "reparation" the State of Israel has received from Germany. It is used by the Zionist-Israeli lobby to control American foreign policy toward Israel and to force American taxpayers to put up all the money Israel wants. The annual ante is growing each year.

19. What kind of gas was used by the Germans in concentration camps?

Zyklon-B, a hydrocyanic gas.

20. For what purpose was, and is, this gas manufactured?

For the extermination of the typhus-bearing louse. It is used to fumigate clothing and quarters. It is readily available today.

21. Why did they use this instead of a gas more suitable for mass extermination?

If the Germans had intended to use gas to exterminate people, far more efficient gases were available. Zyklon-B is very inefficient except when used as a fumigation agent.

22. How long does it take to fully ventilate an area fumigated by Zyklon-B?

About 20 hours. The whole procedure is extremely involved and technical. Gas masks have to be used and well-trained technicians only are employed.

23. Auschwitz commandant Hoes said that his men would enter the gas chamber ten minutes after the Jews had died and remove them. How do you explain this?

It can't be explained because if they had done this they would have suffered the same fate as the previous occupant.

24. Hoess said in his confession his men would smoke cigarettes as they pulled the dead Jews out of the gas chambers ten minutes after gassing. Isn't Zyklon- B explosive?