

Illustrations

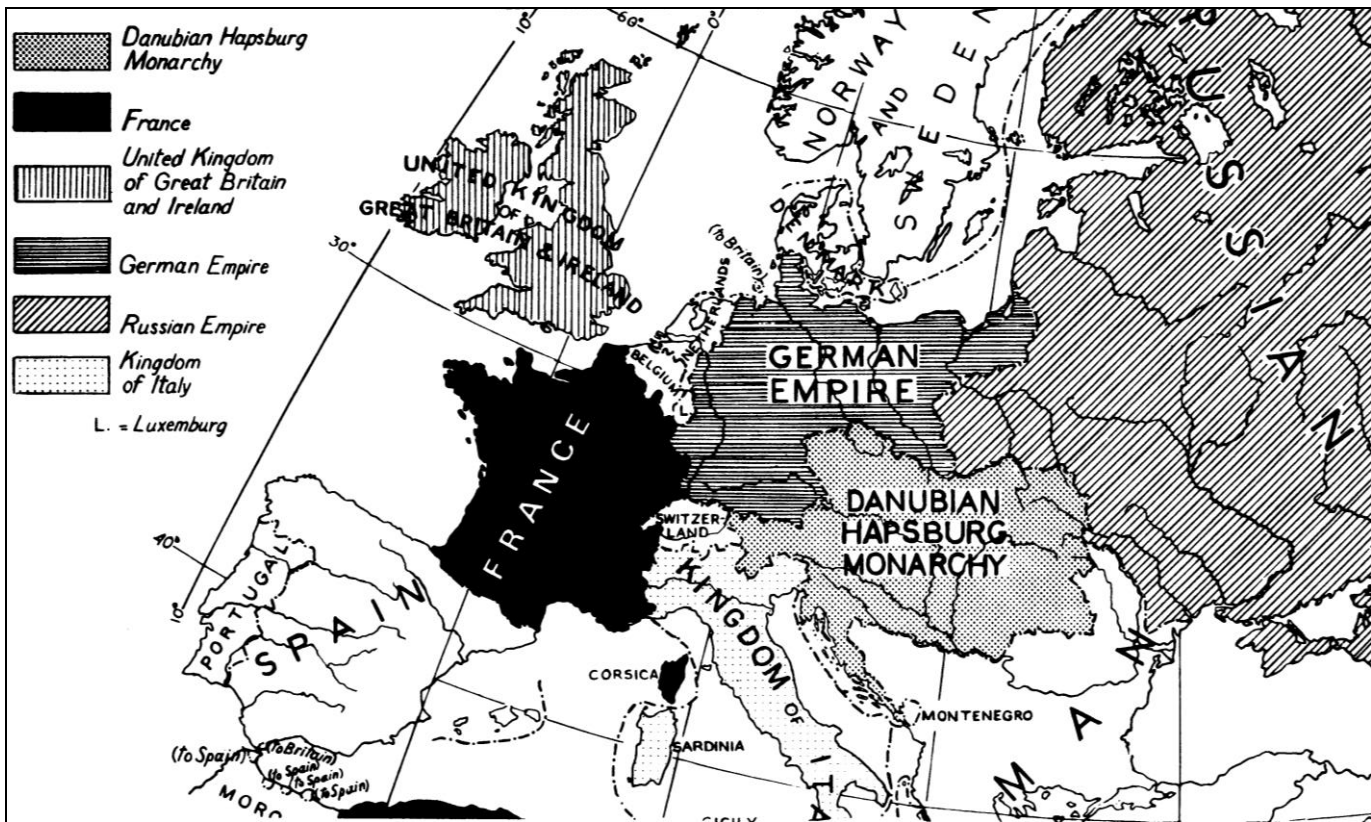


Fig. 1: Europe before World War I.

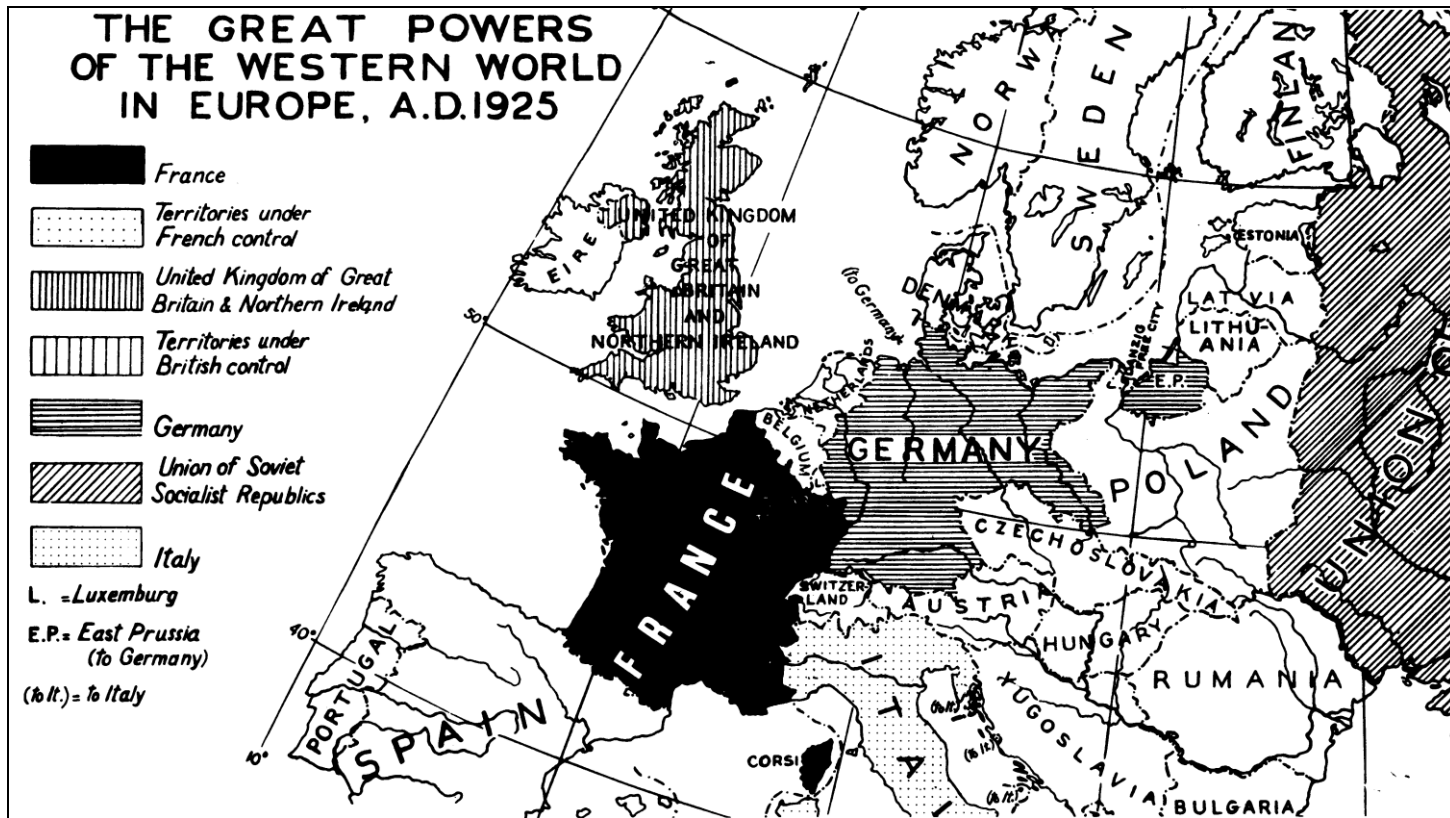


Fig. 2: Europe between the two World Wars.



Fig. 3: Nazi dominated Europe.

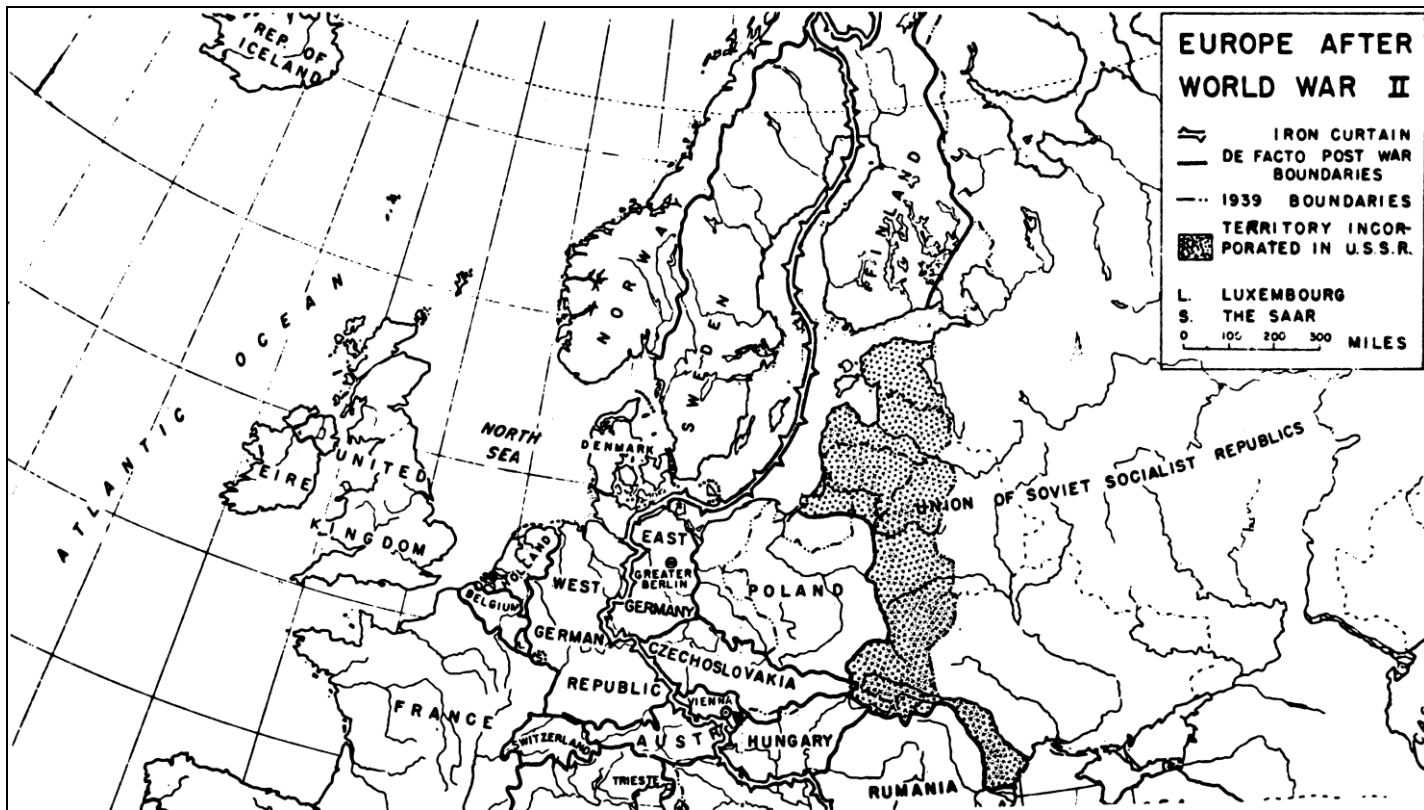


Fig. 4: Europe after World War II.

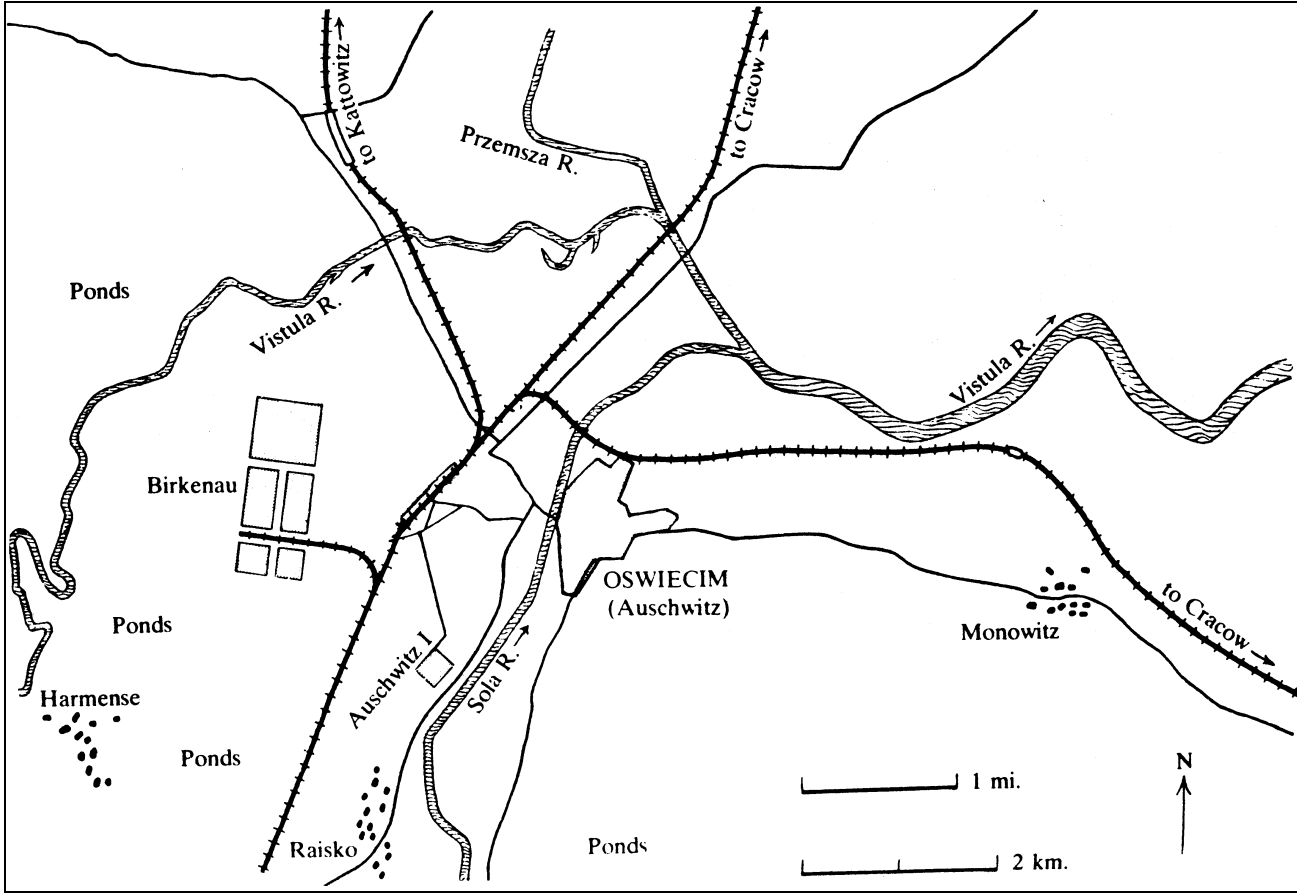


Fig. 5: Plan of the Auschwitz region.



Fig. 6: Interior of disinfestation chamber at Dachau; left: DEGESCH Kreislaufanlage (circulation device); right: look through the chamber. (This photo was taken by the author in 1973.)

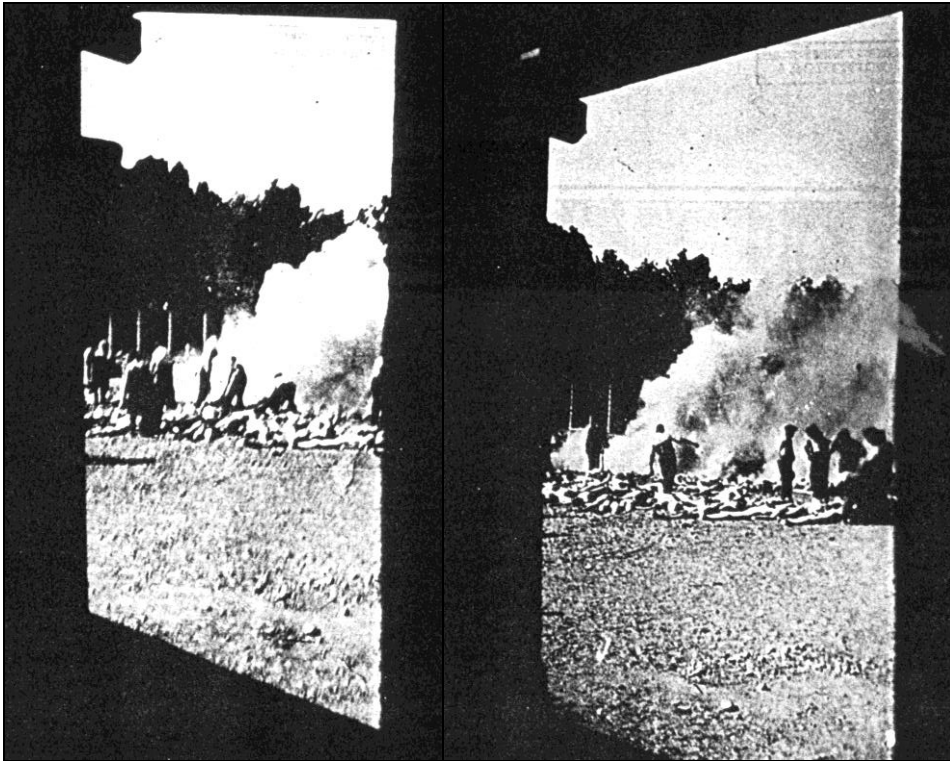


Fig. 7: Bodies being cremated in open pits, allegedly north of Krematorium V, Birkenau. Photos allegedly taken by the former Polish Auschwitz inmate David Szmulewski.¹

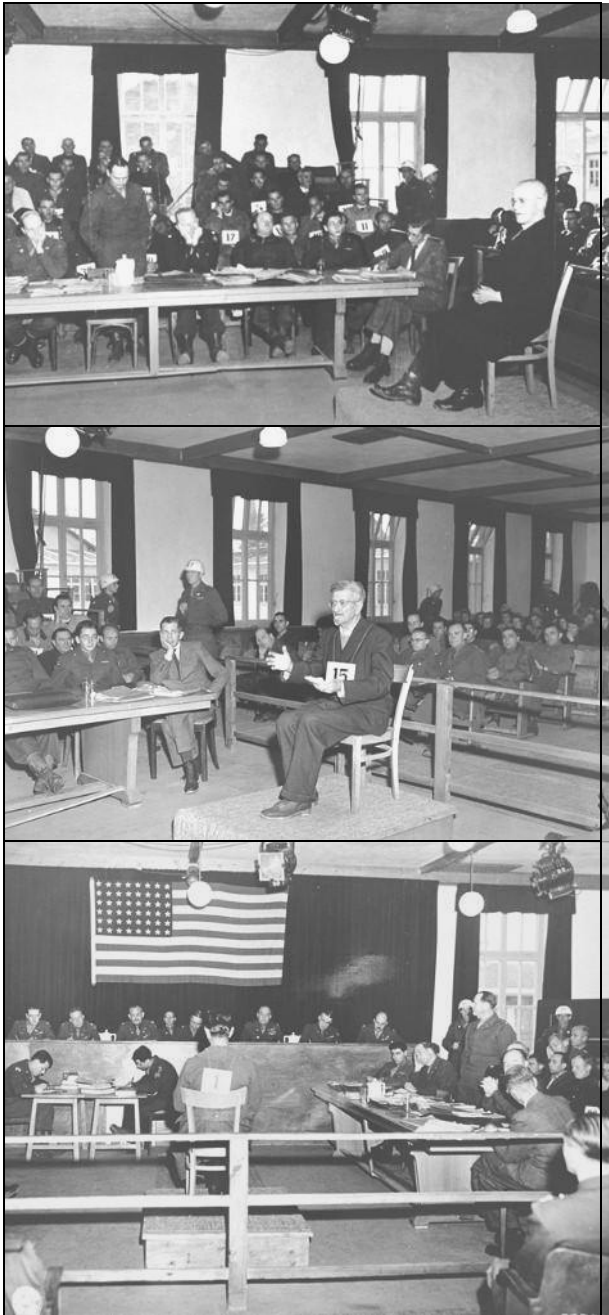


Fig. 8: Scenes from the trial of camp guards at Dachau.²



Fig. 9: Yard at Belsen after British capture of the camp.³



Fig. 10: Mass grave at Belsen; bottom: British liberators deliberately exposed SS women to contagious diseases.⁴

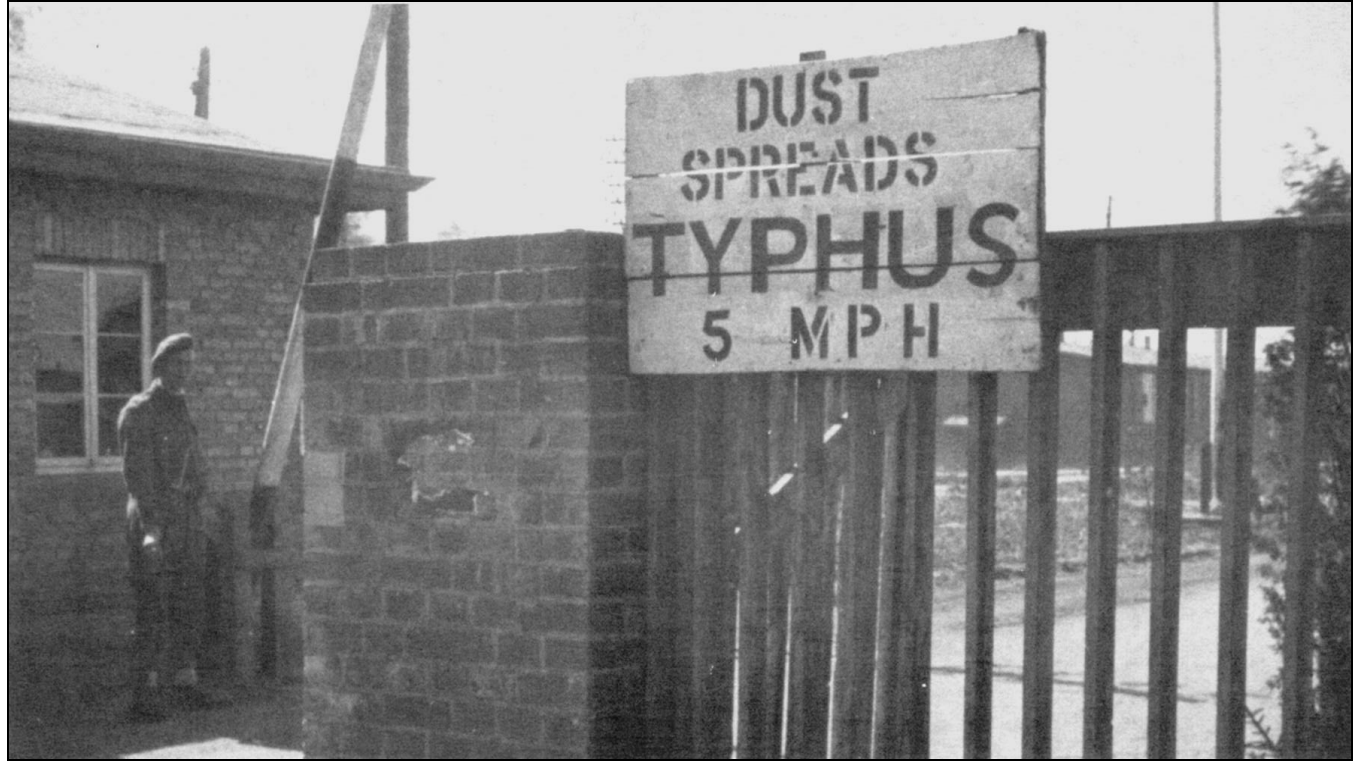


Fig. 11: British guard post at entrance to Belsen camp.⁵



Fig. 12: Women guards at Belsen, lined up after capture of the camp; bottom right: Irma Grese, who was supposedly the most hated of all guards.⁶



Fig. 13: Crematorium building at Dachau; top two pictures: after the liberation; bottom picture: in 1998. Editor's note: Note the differences between those pictures:

- a) today, a ramp allows access for persons in wheelchairs;**
- b) a shed (circle top two pictures) was removed; two openings (arrows lower picture) are now visible at this spot, allegedly used to fill Zyklon B into the shower room – the claimed gas chamber, which, according to the Dachau Museum, was never used.⁷**



Fig. 14: Delousing Senator Wherry after tour of Dachau.⁸



Fig. 15: Dead bodies found on train at Dachau.⁹



Fig. 16: Shower baths at Dachau; top: Members of U.S. Congress inspecting it after the war. From left to right: Sen. Wherry (NE), Sen. Brooks (IL), Rep. Vorhys (OH), and Rep. Richards (SC); bottom: Dachau Museum 1998 with sign claiming that this room was never used as a gas chamber (see inset).¹⁰

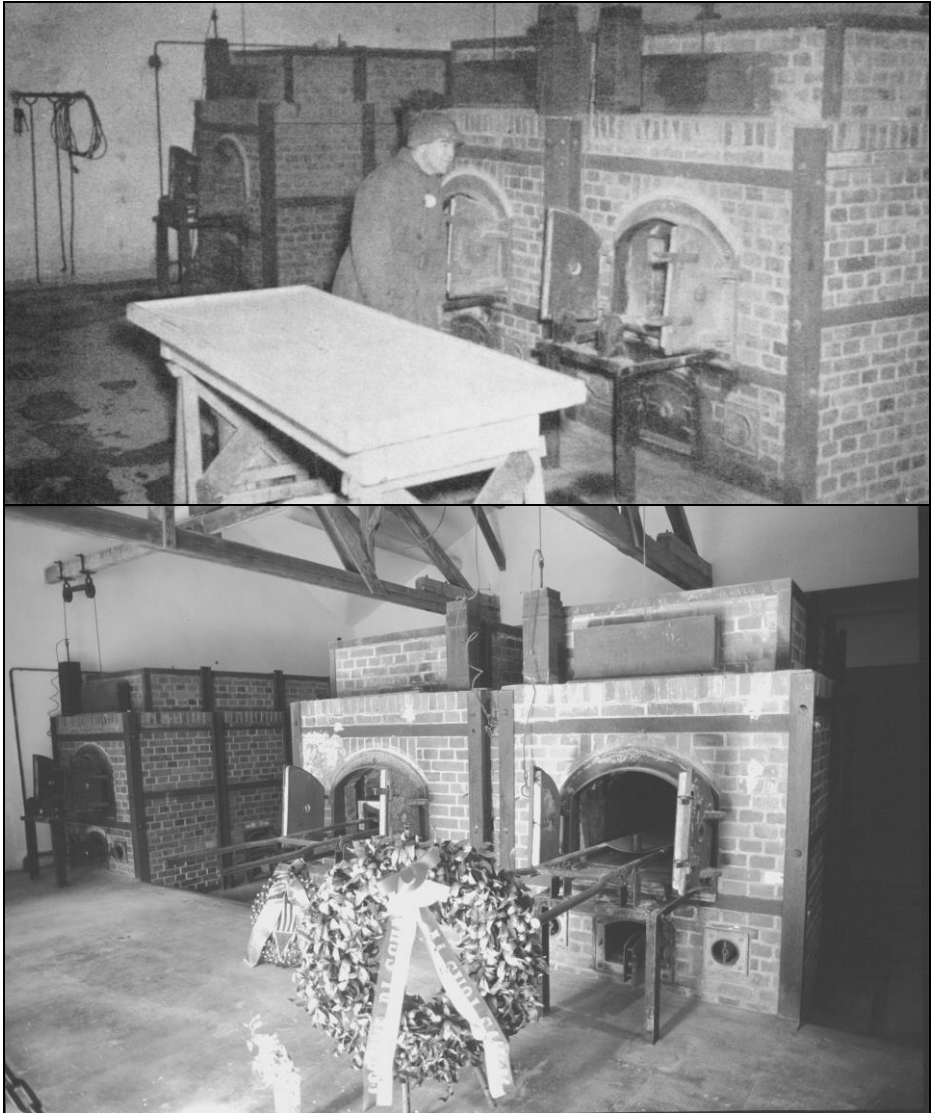


Fig. 17: Dachau crematorium with four muffles, three of which are visible here; top: U.S. Representative Vorhys inspects it after the war; bottom: Museum Dachau 1998.¹¹



Fig. 18: Crematorium at Buchenwald with six muffles; top: U.S. Congressmen inspecting it after the war; bottom: Buchenwald museum 1998.¹²



Fig. 19: Entrance to Dachau shower bath which was baptized "gas chamber" after the war.¹³



Fig. 20: Liberated Dachau inmates mistreat (top) and murdered (bottom) camp guards.¹⁴



*Fig. 21: Liberation Day at Dachau; top: view from the main entrance tower; bottom left: cheering prisoners; bottom right: camp guards are summarily executed.*¹⁵

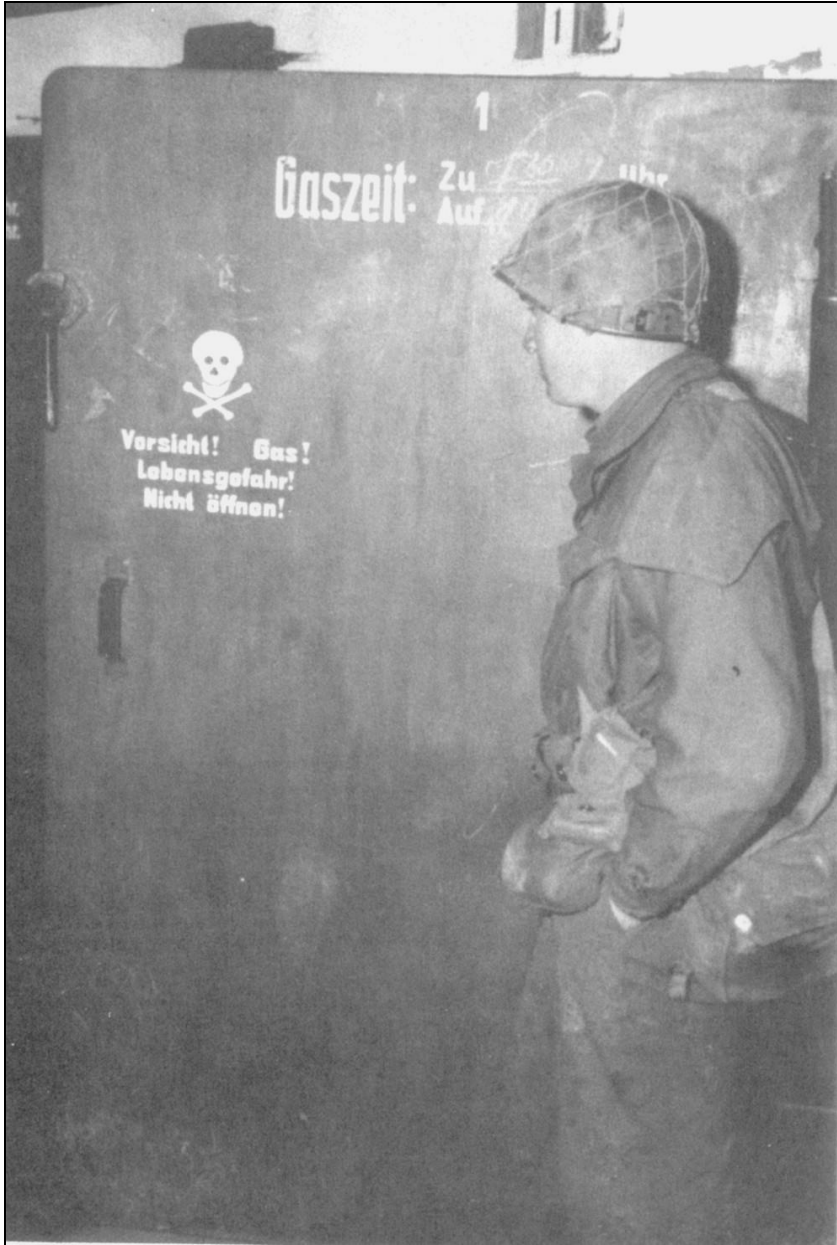


Fig. 22: Door of disinfestation chamber at Dachau. The inscriptions on the door specify that the chamber was last used from 7:30 to 10 in the morning. The warning reads "Caution! Gas! Life danger! Do not open!" The U.S. Army caption for this photograph declares: "Gas chambers, conveniently located to the crematory, are examined by a soldier of the U.S. Seventh Army. These chambers were used by Nazi guards for killing prisoners of the infamous Dachau concentration camp."¹⁶

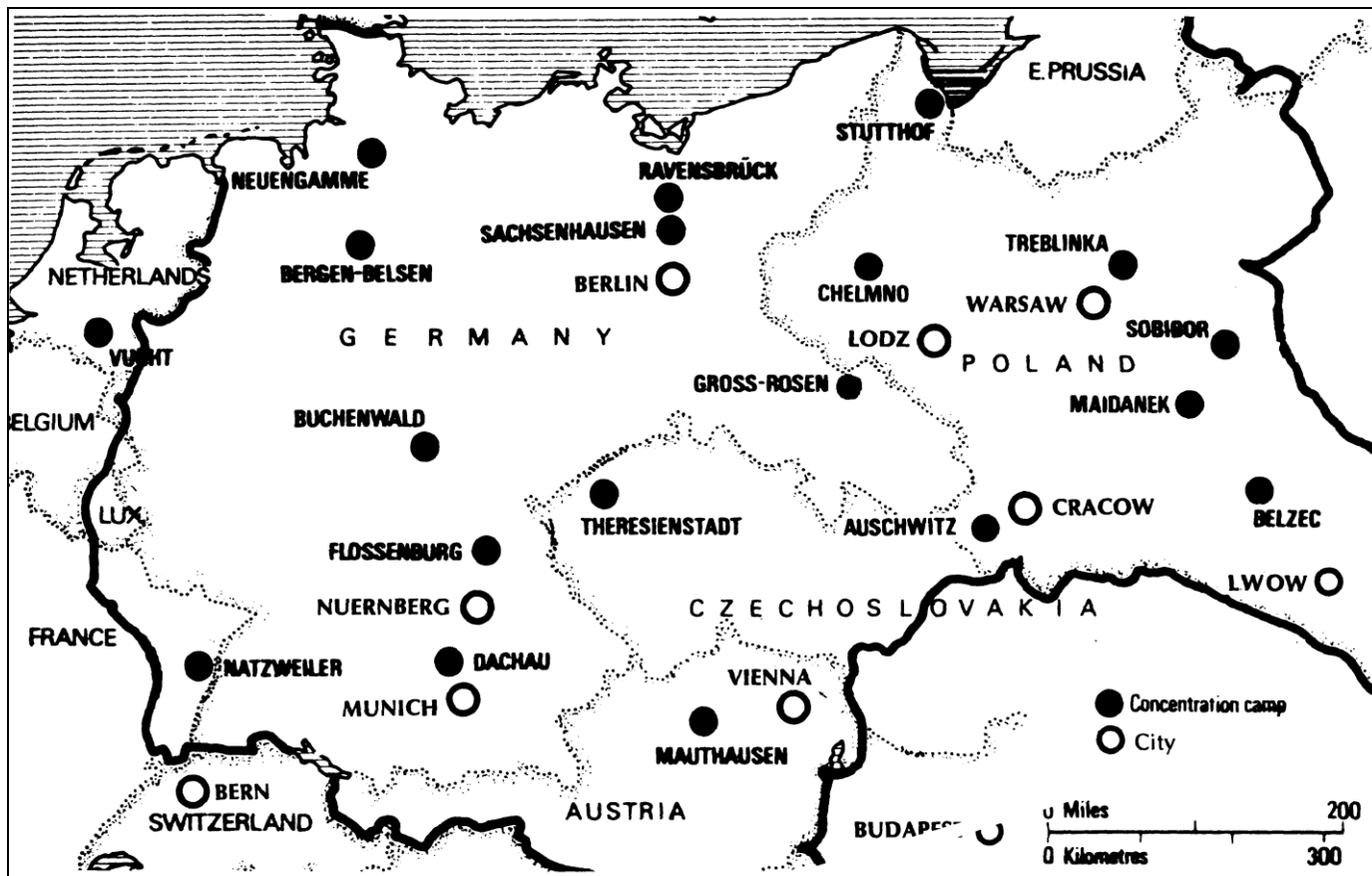


Fig. 23: Some of the principal German camps. Theresienstadt was not really a camp, but a ghetto or village, as you wish.



Fig. 24: Russian soap "evidence" at the IMT.17

DOCUMENT 022-L

EXCERPT FROM A REPORT OF THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1944, ON GERMAN EXTERMINATION CAMPS — AUSCHWITZ AND BIRKENAU — GIVING AN ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF JEWS GASED IN BIRKENAU BETWEEN APRIL 1942 AND APRIL 1944 (EXHIBIT USA-294)

EXPLANATORY NOTE:

Offset printed copy; orig. in archives of U. S. State Dept; report consists of two accounts of escaped concentration camp inmates—two young Slovakian Jews and a Polish major

Executive Office of the President
War Refugee Board
Washington, D. C.

German Extermination Camps —
Auschwitz and Birkenau.
(page 33)

Careful estimate of the number of Jews gassed
in BIRKENAU between April, 1942 and April, 1944
(according to countries of origin).

Poland (transported by truck)	approximately	300,000
" " " train)	"	600,000
Holland	"	100,000
Greece	"	45,000
France	"	150,000
Belgium	"	50,000
Germany	"	60,000
Yugoslavia, Italy and Norway	"	50,000
Lithuania.....	"	50,000
Bohemia, Moravia and Austria	"	30,000
Slovakia	"	30,000
Various camps for foreign Jews in Poland..	"	300,000
	approximately	1,765,000

Fig. 25: A page from document 022-L, as reproduced in the 42nd volume record of the International Military Tribunal.

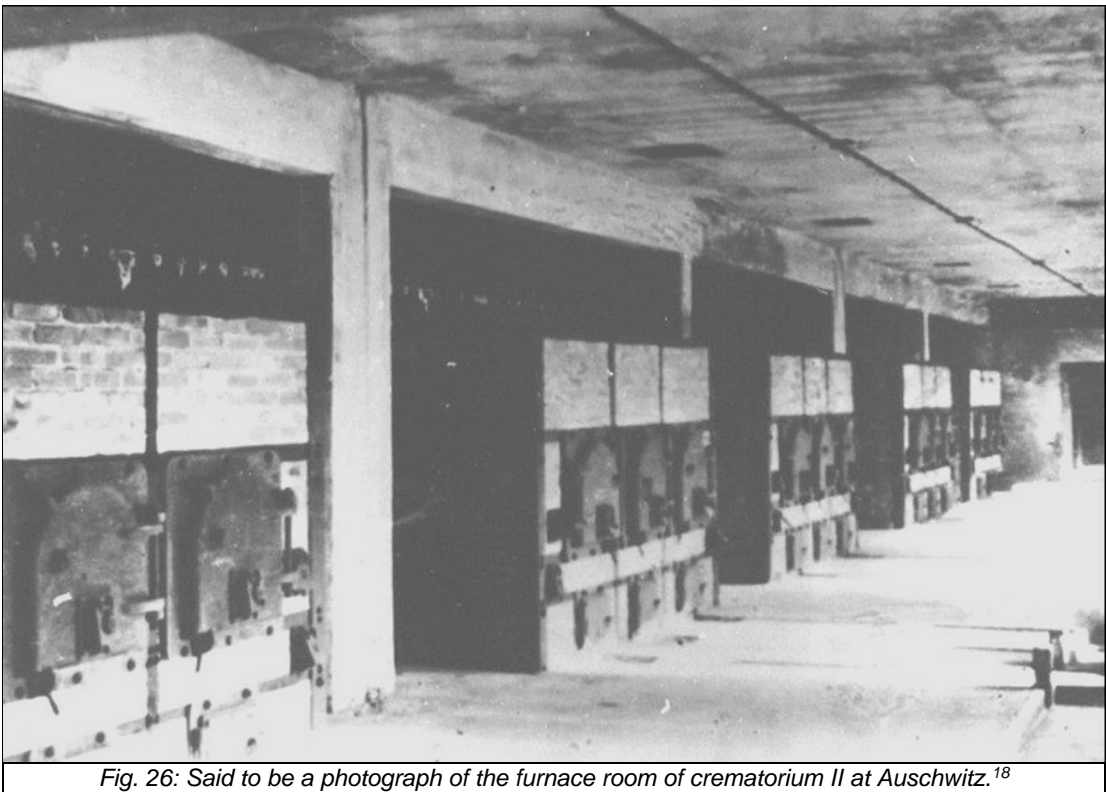


Fig. 26: Said to be a photograph of the furnace room of crematorium II at Auschwitz.¹⁸

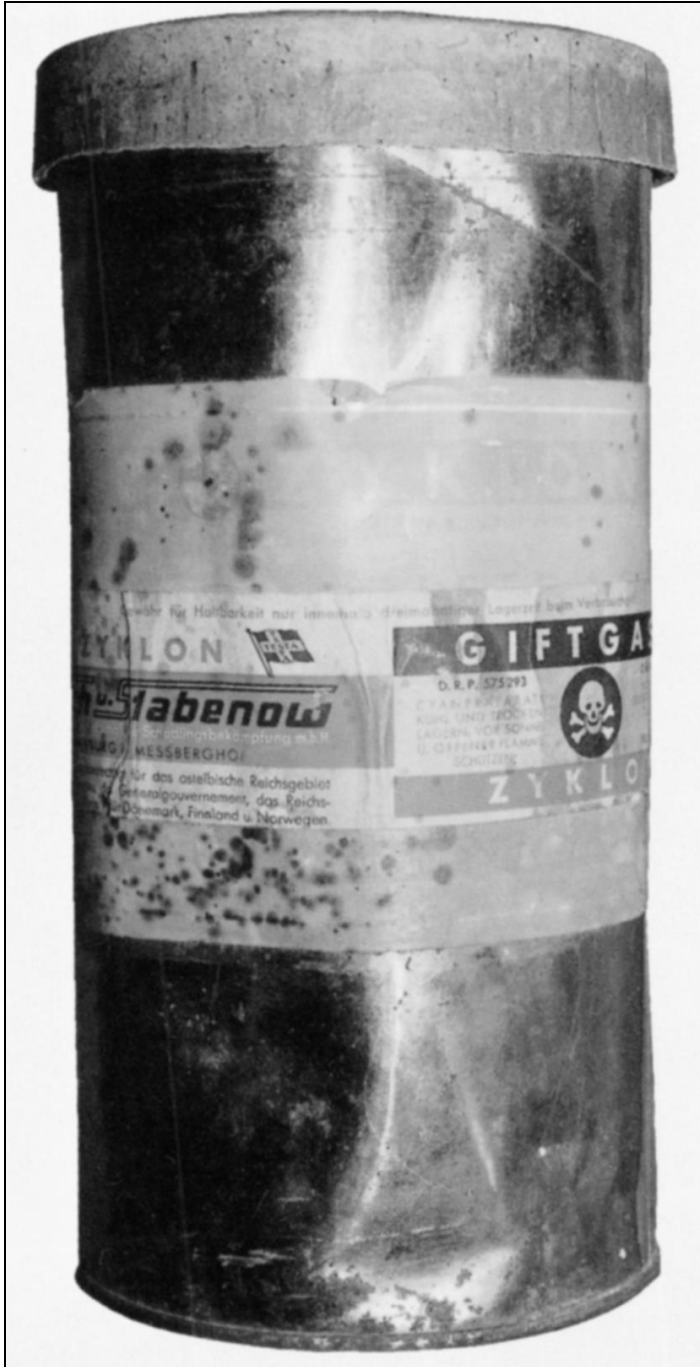


Fig. 27: A can of Zyklon B.¹⁹The label says "POISON GAS!"



Fig. 28: Several cans of Zyklon B: top: in the camp Lublin-Majdanek as found by the Red Army; bottom: from an advertisement of the DEGESCH firm.²⁰

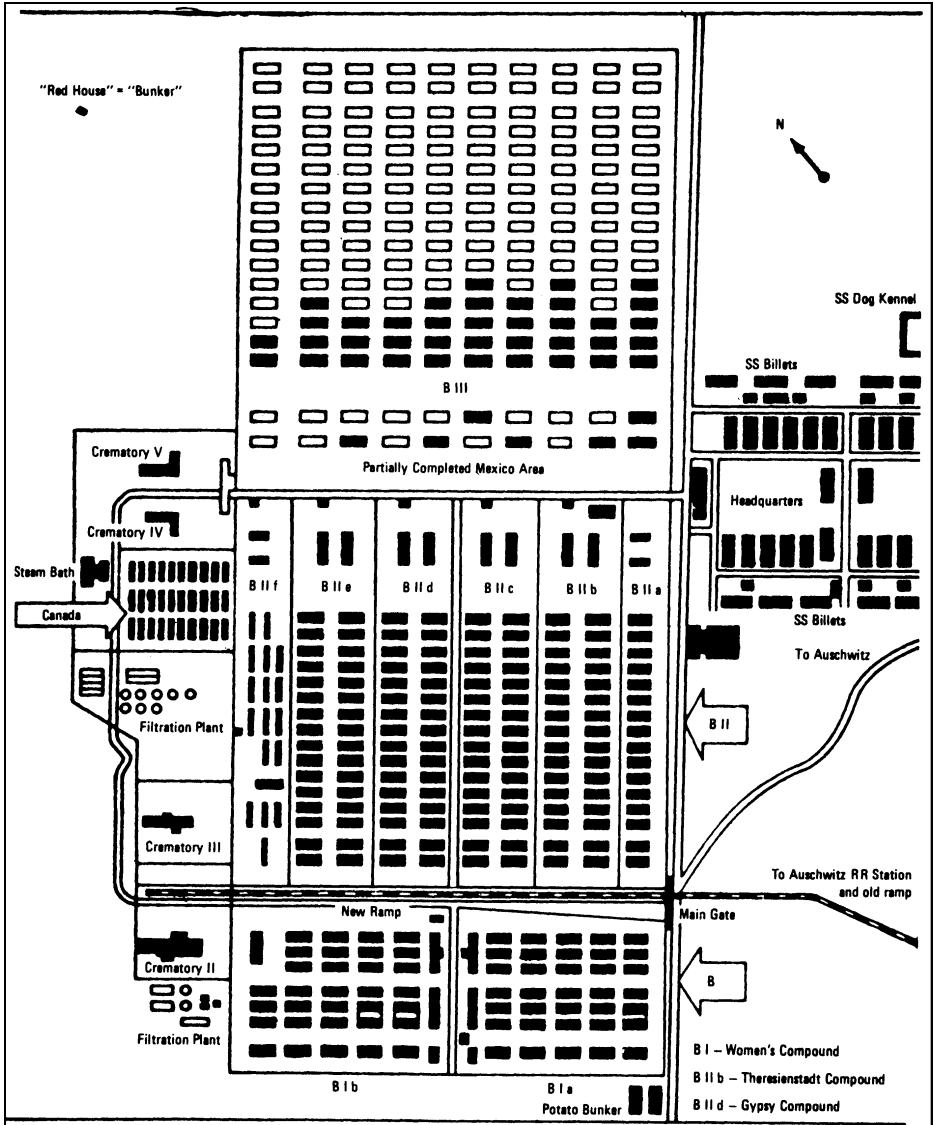


Fig. 29: Plan of Birkenau. The location of the "Red House" or "Bunker," top left, is claimed by "eye witnesses," but unconfirmed.

Brieftelegramm

(Offen)

B u d a p e s t, den 30. Juni 1944 -

Ankunft: 3. Juli 1944 - 11.05 Uhr

13479
4. Juli 1944

Nr. 1838 v. 30. VI. Im Anschluß an Drahtbericht - Nr. 1657 +
+) bei Impl. II V.S. 115 vom 13. Juni.

I.) Abtransport Juden aus Zone III
planmäßig mit 50.805 abgeschlossen. Ge-
samtziffer aus Zonen I - III 340.162.

II.) Konzentrierung in Zone IV und Ab-
transport mit 41.499 planmäßig abgeschlossen
Gesamtziffer 381.661 Fortgang der Aktion
ist gesondert mit Fernschreiber - Nr. 279 -
vom 27. Juni Nr. 287 vom 29. Juni und -
Nr. 289 vom 30. Juni nach Fuschl berichtet
worden. Konzentrierung in Zone V (bisher
nicht erfaßter Raum westlich der Donau ohne
Budapest) hat 29. Juni begonnen. Gleich-
zeitig hat kleinere Sonderaktion in Vor-
städten von Budapest als Vorbereitungsmaß-
nahme begonnen. Ferner laufen noch einige
kleine Sondertransporte mit politischen,
intellektuellen, kinderreichen und Fach-
arbeiter-Juden.

Veesenmayer.

St. Koppier
G. L. v. Rintelen
G. L. v. Grundherr
G. L. v. Megerle
G. L. v. Ripken
G. L. v. Melchers
G. L. v. Grot e

Botsch. v. Rintelen
Ges. Schnurre
" Frohwein
" v. Grundherr
Dr. Megerle
VLR Ripken
" Melchers
LR v. Grot e

YW
4/2dA
S
1/2

K213896

487144

Fig. 30: Document NG-2263, reproduced from Braham, The Destruction of Hungarian Jewry.



*Fig. 31: The crematorium at Lublin-Majdanek camp.
This crematorium had five muffles, three of which are visible here.²¹*

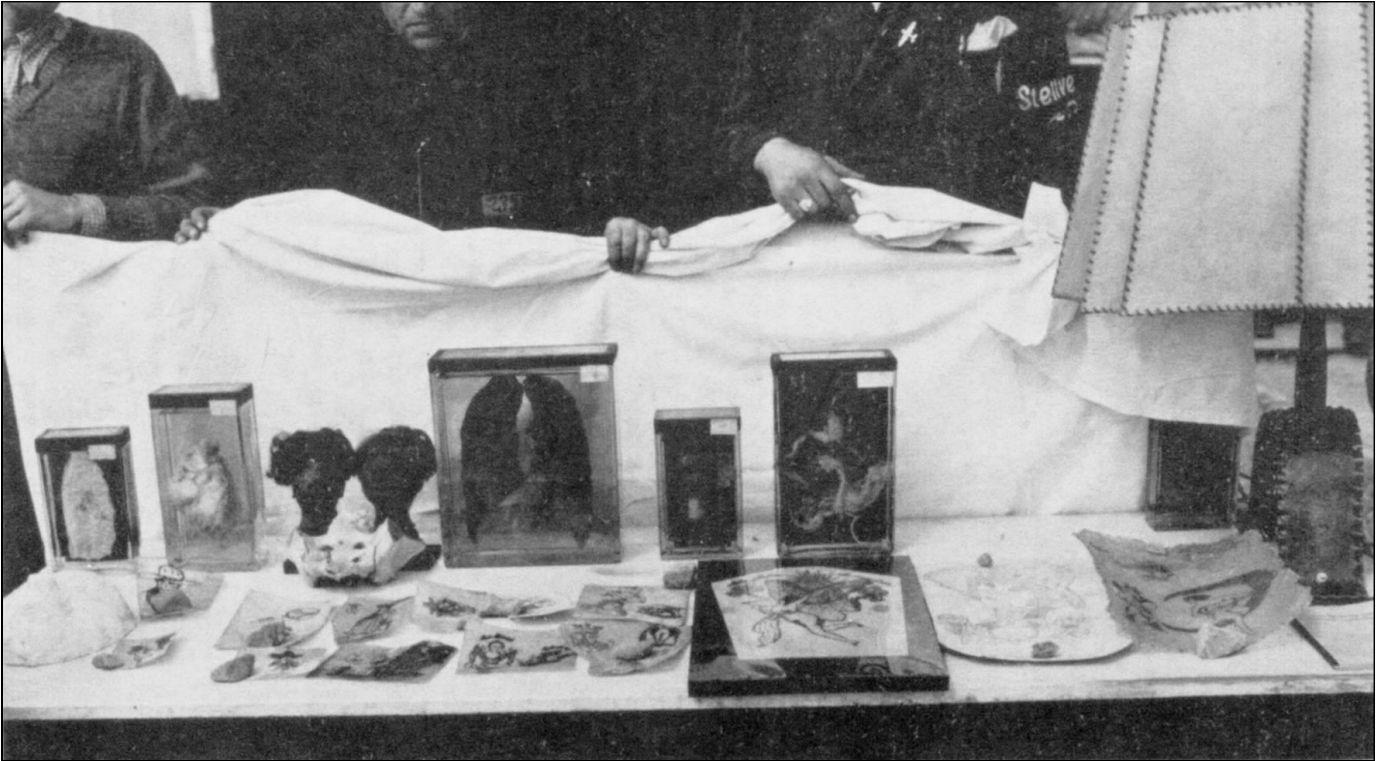


Fig. 32: A collection of medical specimens allegedly found at Buchenwald.²²

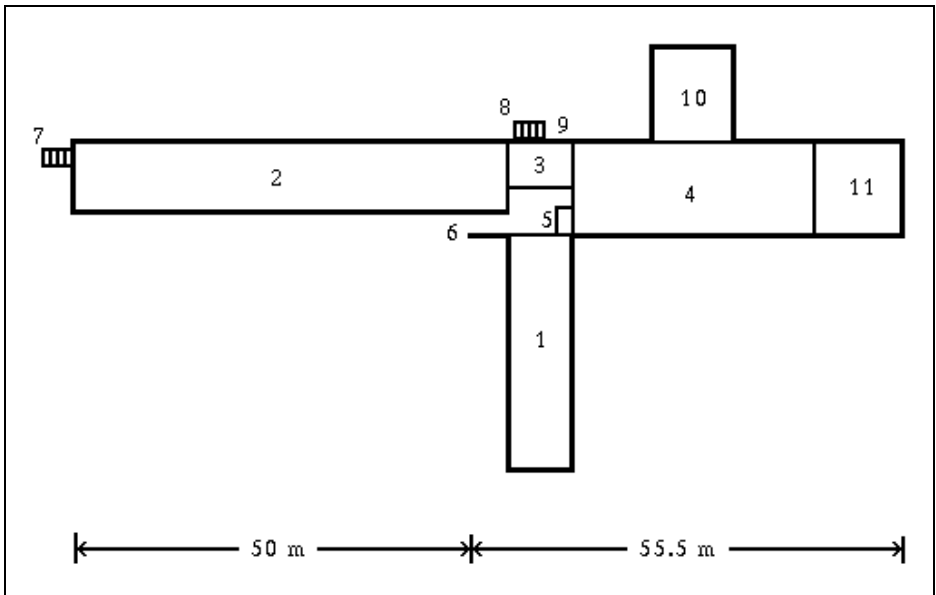


Fig. 33: Plan of Auschwitz Crematorium II.

1. Leichenkeller 1. Below ground level morgue.
2. Leichenkeller 2. Below ground level morgue.
3. Leichenkeller 3. Below ground level morgue.
4. Furnace room. Ground level only. 15 cremation muffles.
5. Corpse elevator. Only the small central part of the building, where the furnace room joined Leichenkeller 1 and 2, had two levels.
6. Corpse chute.
7. Cellar entrance.
8. Cellar entrance.
9. Ground level entrance.
10. Chimney and waste incinerator.
11. Supervisor's office, worker rest room, toilet, shower, tools, urn storage, fuel (coke) storage.

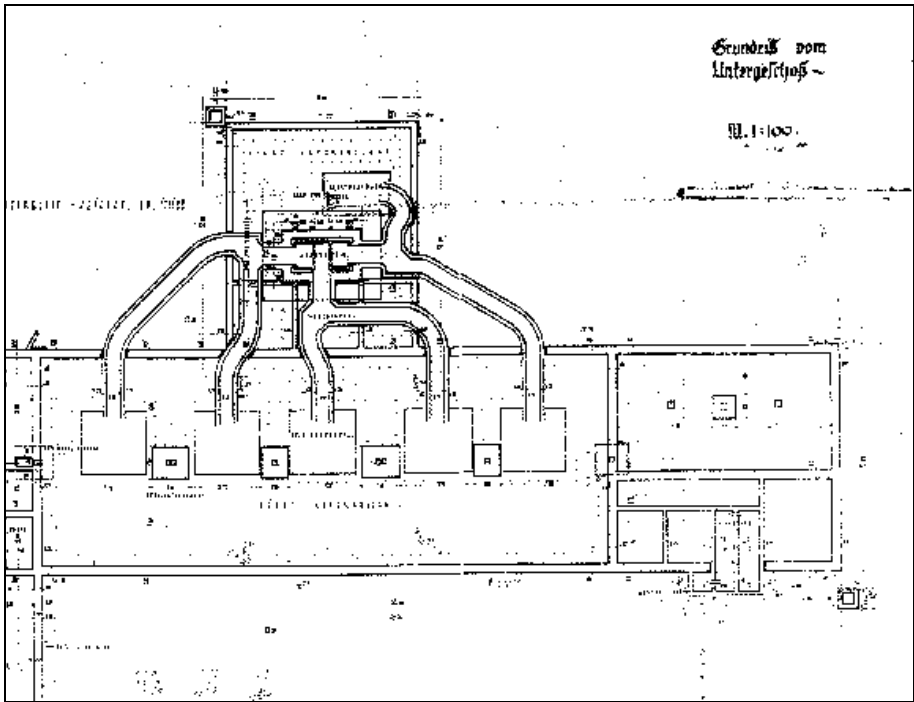


Fig. 34: Arrangement of flues and ducts for Auschwitz crematorium II.²³

Geheime Staatspolizei Staatspolizeistelle Hohenfels																									
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Fig. 35: Gestapo telegram of 11 April 1944, reporting the escape of Walter Rosenberg and Alfred Wetzler from Auschwitz. Courtesy International Tracing Service, Arolsen

Sources of Illustrations

- ¹ Panstwowe Muzeum Oświęcim, neg. 277, 278; Pressac 1989, 422.
- ² "Teacher's Guide to the Holocaust," Florida Center for Instructional Technology, <http://fcit.coedu.usf.edu/holocaust/GALL31R/11453.htm>; ~ /82887.htm; ~/11827.htm. The originals are in the German Bundesarchiv.
- ³ Imperial War Museum, Horror 11 BU 3764.
- ⁴ Top: Imperial War Museum, Horror 9 BU 3744; bottom: www.scrapbookpages.com/BergenBelsen/BergenBelsen05.html.
- ⁵ Imperial War Museum, Horror 8 BU 4092.
- ⁶ Top: National Archives, 306-NT-1338-1; bottom left & right: www.scrapbookpages.com/BergenBelsen/BergenBelsen08.html.
- ⁷ Top: National Archives, 208-AA-129J-30; middle and bottom: "The Concentration Camps," picture collection on CD, taken *in loco* by various individuals in 1998.
- ⁸ US Army Audio-Visual Agency, SC 204837.
- ⁹ US Army Audio-Visual Agency, SC 206191.
- ¹⁰ Top: US Army Audio-Visual Agency, SC 204838; bottom: "The Concentration Camps" CD.
- ¹¹ Top: US Army Audio-Visual Agency, SC 264013; bottom: "The Concentration Camps" CD.
- ¹² Top: US Army Audio-Visual Agency, SC 263997; bottom: "The Concentration Camps" CD.
- ¹³ "The Concentration Camps" CD.
- ¹⁴ Top: US Army Audio-Visual Agency, SC 208766; bottom: "Teacher's Guide to the Holocaust," <http://fcit.coedu.usf.edu/holocaust/gallery2/82868.htm> (original in the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum).
- ¹⁵ Top: US Army Audio-Visual Agency, SC 206311; bottom left: www.scrapbookpages.com/DachauScrapbook/DachauLiberation/LiberationDay.html; bottom right: ~/SoldiersKilled.html (US Army Audio-Visual Agency, SC 208705).
- ¹⁶ US Army Audio-Visual Agency, SC 206194.
- ¹⁷ National Archives, 238-NT-270.
- ¹⁸ Panstwowe Muzeum Oświęcim, neg. 291.
- ¹⁹ Kalthoff & Werner, cover.
- ²⁰ Top left: "Teacher's Guide to the Holocaust," <http://fcit.coedu.usf.edu/holocaust/gallery2/50575.htm> (originals from U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum); top right: National Archives, 208-AA-132H-2; bottom: Peters 1933, 80.
- ²¹ National Archives, 208-AA-132H-1.
- ²² US Army Audio-Visual Agency SC 203584.
- ²³ Panstwowe Muzeum Oświęcim, file BW 30/14, neg. 20946/1.