

# THE AUSCHWITZ ALBUM - REVEALED AT LAST

*(At least in part.)*

The Auschwitz album was a collection of 158 pictures taken by an unknown SS officer during the actual period of the camp's use. Therefore the pictures themselves are clearly in the public domain, as are all the wartime films.

Strange as it may seem, every other such camp image seen by you or any member of the general public, has been from a Hollywood set, a reenactment from somebody's story, or has been an outright fabrication.

These are the only known photographs of their kind. These have been hidden from view for decades. One can only speculate as to why they were hidden. But clearly, nothing in these photographs shows anything even vaguely supporting the horror stories of the legends. One may presume as well, that these are the most "incriminating" of the 158. In all likelihood, then, the other 100 from the total, which I cannot yet show you, are even less so.

**CAUTION! The pictures you are about to see are not very horrible.  
Viewer discretion is not advised.**



The famous Auschwitz front gate. During camp operation, it was normally kept open.



Possibly new arrivals at Auschwitz. Evidently it *is* true that people rode like hobos in freight cars. But they appear to be none the worse off for it. (Unlike the movies I have seen.) None appear to be in anguish or dying of thirst. All seem to be warmly dressed and still carrying their satchels at this point. I do believe the two ladies on the right are smiling.



Seemingly a very sensitive photograph for an SS officer to take. Perhaps this little girl reminded him of his own daughter. The woman on the upper left seems to be eating, and the little girl on the back has a bottle of water. Again no indication of thirst (a la Spielberg films) or harsh treatment. Notice that everyone here is sitting on tall, untrodden grass. There were no such fields of grass within the camp boundaries.



More new arrivals? They seem to be waiting to get onto a train – not off. There don't seem to be many guards with whips and dogs present either; in fact there are only two nonchalant guards visible. Note also that this large group is *outside* the barbed wire fence.

The legends report that screams were heard from the “gas chambers” nearby, and that the crematoria were “belching smoke and fire.” If so, none of these people seem very concerned about it.

Steven Spielberg has billowing clouds of smoke in his films here, and human ashes raining down on the arrivals. I don't see either of those things.



Similar to the above. Again not much appearance of concern. The guy on the left looks pretty dapper.



Two yellow stars visible. According to official records, there were more non-Jewish Poles in the camps than Jews.



There seems to be smoke from a fire inside one of the cars. Were they heated? Were they cooking? Water containers are present. The movies show everyone frantically running, and vicious guards shouting “schnell!, schnell! But the truth here looks pretty calm, matter-of-fact, and orderly.



Everything entering the camp, i.e., all clothing and bedding, had to be treated with insecticide. This is because of epidemics of typhus and typhoid fever in Europe. There were no modern insecticides, and everything had to be “bug bombed” to accomplish this, in special buildings. Hot air or steam chambers were used to accomplish this, or chemicals.



*LEFT: A hot air unit for disinfection of clothing which may otherwise spread typhus. These treatment saved countless lives of camp detainees, until Allied bombing made routine operations more difficult.*





Loading the cloth materials onto trucks, probably before treatment. In later photographs, the trucks can be seen following the arrivals to the barracks.



Possibly loading of the fabrics onto racks for treatment. The loads seem to be carried to the treatment building (?) at top left. A loaded rack seems to be visible to the right on the roadway.



Loading and movement of fabric bundles on trucks. As you will see later, proper treatment of all fabrics and bedding was a matter of life or death, due to disease.



Looks like everyone has had a haircut (to ensure that there are no lice in the hair.) Everyone seems to have been issued fresh bedding. There don't seem to be any yellow stars on the clothing. I do believe the girl near the center and the one on the right are smiling at the SS officer taking the picture.

There seems to be a "guard tower" in the background near the fence – but it sure doesn't look like the ones in the movies, does it? Looks more like a tiny band stand.



Again the haircuts, and no yellow stars. The dude in the lower right is smiling. I'm guessing the striped outfits were for actual criminals (as opposed to relocated normal people being relocated.) The gate doesn't look nearly as foreboding as the ones in the movies. It looks like it might be open for those cart rail tracks. As I understand, there was a mining operation nearby, outside the camp, where detainees worked.



Some of the outfits look pretty nice, for wartime. Some are carrying bedding, others have little boxes or books.



Looks like it must have been a cold day. Also looks like they were issued pretty nice leather boots. I don't know why they are all wearing the same clothing. Perhaps it is for a certain type of work... I don't know.



Similar to above... only one of the girls is camera shy. The spill on her dress suggests maybe they do food processing. They strike me as being ethnically diverse.

The Auschwitz camp certainly had immense food processing capacity. The camp had 12 massive kitchens in the camp. Like the one shown below. A very hard thing to explain for a "death camp."







The camera shy one here is wearing pumps.



Why there are so many shots by the SS officer of these ladies, I don't know. Maybe they were good workers and he was proud of them?



These guys do not look underfed. New to the camp? Or, a result of the 12 kitchens? I don't know which.

Maybe steam sterilization shrank the jackets. I think the striped outfits were reserved for actual criminals who never seem to leave the camp for work at the Farben factories. In the many shots outside the fenced area, one never sees the striped outfits. It would provide an easy way for the guards to spot these individuals if they tried to walk through the entrances, where the gates were normally left open.



*LEFT: The Auschwitz jail building, complete with a judicial facility. Since the Auschwitz camp was essentially an open facility, it was necessary to prevent criminals from escaping. Also it was necessary to have a place where crimes committed by internees (or camp officials) could be dealt with.*

*Of course, this fact cannot be reconciled with the legends of Auschwitz as a "death camp."*



Very clean looking. They seem in good spirits. They almost look like Judo outfits with the belts.... couldn't be. Or could it? There was, after all, a swimming pool in the camp, in the prisoner barracks area (below). The pool has a diving board and starting blocks for races too.





If they are dressed for work, I don't know what it would be. It might be appropriate for soccer? For comparison is a picture of detainees using the Mauthausen Concentration camp swimming pool – diving board visible behind them. I never saw *that* in the movies (below)! Note the wristwatch (center). Maybe he timed races.





Again on the outside of the fence. No trains or packs visible. Can't be new arrivals, because they already have hair cuts. If they're leaving the camp to work in the factories, why the kids? I like the way the one on the right is smiling at her children. Altogether a handsome bunch.

People generally seem to be walking to the left, but the ones with kids stopped to display them for the SS officer's photo. A very, very strange thing to do... if you thought the photographer was a mass murderer.



New arrivals? If so, why outside the fence? Some yellow stars, some not. No billowing smoke in the background.

They seem to be dressed up to go somewhere. Perhaps to the camp theatre?



*LEFT: the Auschwitz camp theatre, where detainees could attend plays performed by troupes of detainee actors, or watch films.*

*This is not reconcilable with the legends of Auschwitz as a “death camp.”*

*No visitors are allowed to see this theatre today.*



Well outside the camp, in a wooded and grassy area. A mixed multitude with containers... well dressed... an outing of some kind, or even a picnic? That can't be... or at least it doesn't fit any of the legends. (Although remember there was and is a swimming pool inside the detainee's barracks area.)





Again, way out in the woods. No fence or buildings anywhere. A blanket and a sack of food in the foreground? The woman on the right might be whistling, or maybe eating. It looks like everyone is socializing. Everyone looks so nicely dressed, with nice shoes. The forest is beautiful. Maybe it's a special occasion.



One of my favorites. Must be way outside the camp again, in a very grassy untrodden area. Note the fragile dandelion flowers, undisturbed. The older woman on the left is looking warily at the SS officer taking the photo. Everyone else is socializing. The girl left-center looks like she's telling a story to the kids sitting around. There may be a farmhouse way across the field.



Similar to above, in a forested area. Look at the guys with hats (above right). The clothes seem too nice for manual laboring. Some of the boys have grown hair, so I would conclude they've been residents for some time..

This doesn't fit any of the legends at all.



Looks like all here have had hair cuts. Listening to a story being told, perhaps (from left)? The woman on the right looks distinctly amused.

This doesn't fit any of the legends.



*Two posters advertising plays put on by Auschwitz camp residents (above).*



I have concluded that this group is gathered around for a picnic, since there are three people holding food in their hands, one holding drink, a cloth with a spread of food on the ground, and they're sitting on tall grass way outside the camp.

It takes some time looking into the photograph without prejudice to really see what's going on.



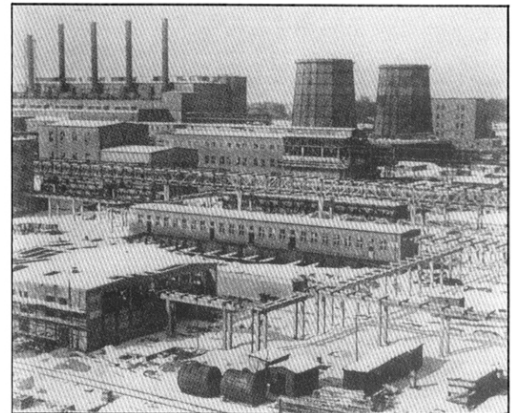
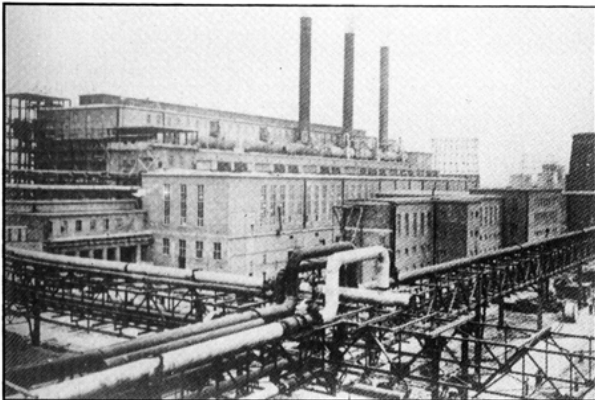
Close to the camp. The girl (lower left) has a book. There was a library for detainees inside the camp.



*Auschwitz camp library for residents (left). It was located in this building (right).*



The girl with longer hair is wearing a lab coat. The lab coat makes sense when one considers this was a labor camp for the I.G. Farben chemical works nearby. This is outside amongst the trees, on trodden-looking ground. Everyone except the girl in the lab coat seems to have very short hair, and no one is carrying parcels. So it seems they may be waiting to go to work on a cold overcast morning. If so, it is curious that several of photos such as this one show well-dressed children with the adults. Could it be that the I. G. Farben complex have daycare facilities?



*The massive I.G. Farben factories in the city of Auschwitz were the workplace for most camp detainees.*



Notice that the striped outfits, seen inside the camp, are never seen on the outside in these grassy or forested areas. That makes sense, as apparently there were some actual criminals housed inside the camps, as well as factory workers and people being transported to other locations (Such as to Palestine, under the Transfer Agreement.) Criminals in prisons around the world wear striped or brightly colored suits to make them easy to pick out. Since the camp's gates were normally open, one wouldn't want the actual criminals just walking out with the factory workers.

The woman near the top with her hands on her hips is wearing an apron. It seems she is supervising a picnic for the kids in a circle below. I'm pretty sure that's what is happening here – notice the boy on the right is eating.

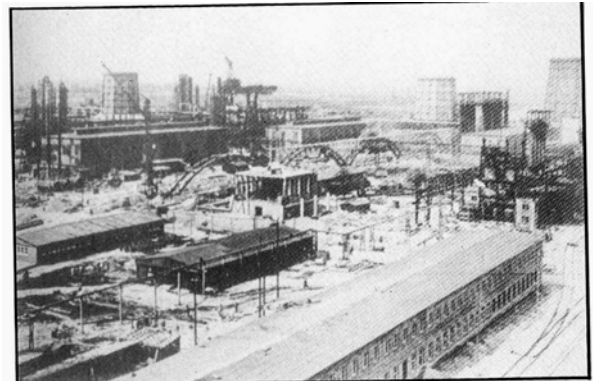




Quite far outside the fence, forested area in the background. It seems one can just make out the perimeter fence and electric poles far off. The two women in the dark coats seem to be anticipating the arrival of something from the far left. Note some of the people have nice long hair here; I wonder if people from the camp shared commuter transportation with other Factory workers, from the villages around the city. Only two yellow stars are visible in the crowd.



No yellow stars visible. The buildings are on the other side of the fence, so this seems to be on the outside on a perimeter road. Everyone's face looks a little weary, and the lad (and the man behind him?) on the right is wearing a well-used apron. My best guess is that these are people returning from the factory.



*Auschwitz horticultural production area (left), and industrial production buildings (right).*



Again, pedestrians on the outside of the fence. No yellow star on the boy's coat. If I didn't know better, I'd guess the little boy is wearing the SS cameraman's cap (note the insignia). These are probably registered detainees (i.e., not new arrivals), as the person just outside the frame seems to be carrying a familiar camp-issue wool blanket and some sort of small, carefully wrapped parcel – perhaps a food package.

I wonder if the SS officer particularly knew this woman and child. Was he fond of the child? Why did he take this close-up picture?



No yellow stars visible here. Either these are not Jews, or they didn't really have to wear one. (That would be just one of many things the movies are wrong about.)

Clearly this is outside the fence. Probably detainees, due to the very short hair all around (one exception?) If I am not mistaken, the woman on the far right is smiling at the SS officer taking the picture.

Not the complete absence of ash clouds, smoke, 'belching fire' etc. etc., from Steven Spielberg's fantasies. There is, however, a pile of trash against the brick building behind the fence. According to camp records, this is where refuse from the camp was taken to await burning for disposal. No burning at all going on now, though the pile is looking a little large. In fact, it appears the incinerator has not been in use for a while.



In this darker print, the cap on the boy really does look like an SS grenadier's cap. I'm no expert.





Outside the fence (near a corner of the fenced area), and in front of the industrial buildings. It looks like it might be a sunny and warmer day than usual. One or two yellow stars may be visible. I surmise most of these kids must not be Jewish. They do seem to have more “spring in their step” than in other photographs.

According to the legends, children were eliminated immediately upon arrival at the camp, because they were unable to work. This photograph and many others suggest otherwise, as well as the official presence of 1,092,000 Holocaust survivors on 2005, 62 years after this photograph was taken. If you do the math, that means well over 100% of Jewish children survived, two of whom we see here.



Again on the outside of the fence, seemingly lined up and well outfitted for travel. The shadows suggest a sunny day. The little girl in the foreground with a backpack seems to be anticipating transportation to arrive. One of the boys with his hands in his pockets seems to be making a snarkey comment to the SS officer taking the picture.

No yellow stars on the street clothes, so either they weren't Jewish, or they didn't really have to wear them outside. Only the one little girl in the center of the photograph seems to have beautiful long blonde hair. The rest have little or no hair, so unlikely they could be new arrivals.

Some of the bundles look too large for just going to work. So my best guess is that they are awaiting transport to somewhere else.

If that electric fence were really on, two of these people are standing way, way too close! I'm sure it was not really electrified. It was an open camp, so why bother. They're on the outside anyway.



Possibly related to, or similar to, the previous photo. Only two yellow stars are visible here. More than just a day trip outside the fence. Some of them look pensive or tired.

They are walking away from a corner in the fenced area, and what looks like a train may be visible opposite the corner.

According to the legends, the new arrivals were unloaded within the camp at the north end. If that is true, these are not new arrivals. Perhaps they are being transferred from another camp.





Outside the fence. There is a pair of light cart tracks behind them. These tracks are known to have been used to bring mining products into the camp's industrial areas.

The girl at left seems to be holding a pot laden with food. Only two yellow stars are visible in this group.

They seem to be packed and waiting for transportation. They look much too clean to have been working in the mines that the tracks go to.



*LEFT: Children at the Bergen-Belsen camp - apparently demonstrating that the wire fences around the camp areas were not usually electrified.*



Older and dignified looking people dressed for travel. The woman in the foreground looks like she's waiting for something to arrive. Only three yellow stars evident. The one on the right looks like he recently had his hair cut. Some of the clothes look pretty dusty, unlike most of the other photos. They're on gravel, likely inside the camp, but difficult to say exactly where.



An outstandingly dignified looking gentleman, carrying a light bag, evidently Jewish. The two men's heads in foreground have not had haircuts. There are no fences or buildings visible, but possibly farm equipment or trucks, and another man with an equipment belt and cap photographing the trucks. Seemingly well away from the camp. Possibly the SS officer knew this man, or just liked the way he looked.



Good subjects make good pictures. It looks like this Jewish man has been in the camp for a while, as his hair is growing back. The wicker chair seems to be custom made, if well worn.



Probable new arrivals (note uncut hair and parcels, freight cars in background). No yellow stars apparent. Again, none of Steven Spielberg's added "special effects".



Two yellow stars in evidence, otherwise same as above.

The woman with white head covering looks like she's smiling. She looks like the kind of grandma everybody wants around.

A great view of the sky with no Steven Spielberg type added sinister effects.



Going to work? Arriving from work? Hard to say. Not much baggage. If this was the commuter train, at least it's a short hop to the factories. Not very comfortable looking.







Again the guards seemingly letting people out.

There is actually smoke in this picture, but not nearly enough to please the Spielberg fans.

In another photo, you will see that accumulated trash from the camp was disposed of by burning.



Here several people presumably from the train are casually walking away from the camp toward open farm fields. The guards seem to be not the least bit concerned. In fact, there seem to be *two equal* streams of people here – one toward the distant camp entrance (upper left corner), and the other *away toward the open fields*. This would seem to verify the official indications that camp internees worked in the nearby farms and fields, from which they could easily have escaped if they wanted to. Perhaps the vegetable storage rooms shown in the camp plans really were vegetable storage rooms.

The interactions between the guards and the internees looks quite lax and friendly to me. The guards do not even appear to be armed – well past the last guard stations.



I see three guards armed with rifles, and two with pistols. About the same or a little less security than you would see in a German airport nowadays. I see about three yellow stars in this crowd. It's about mid-day, since the shadows are straight north. The people are all calmly headed south into the camp – not running pell-mell east and west toward the “gas chambers”, like you see in the movies.

The woman sitting on the landing by the tracks might not be feeling well. But everyone else looks OK, considering they were just riding in freight cars. Only one guard seems to be paying much attention to the crowd. None of them seem to be concerned about being rushed by the incoming men. If I was about to murder all these people, I would be a little more paranoid about that.



A higher percentage of yellow stars here. This is farther along the tracks toward the camp entrance, but still outside the fence. The outer guard stations are visible near the top. The luggage seems to be following the passengers on a truck – a lot of it, too. Not like in the movies. The guards seem to be more involved here, and giving directions; but only one rifle and perhaps three or four pistols. I saw more weapons than that used today for picking up a shoplifter.

You can just see the windbreak trees rows and farms to the north.

Those freight cars could not have been comfortable. But why are those little roof tops with windows on freight cars? Were they modified for passengers? This picture was shot from the top of a car. Was it from one of these little rooftops?

Just what are the people waiting for on the opposite side of the tracks? There is no train there now. Are they waiting for one to pick them up? That just could not make any sense if this is a “death camp.” The shadows look like early afternoon, so they’re probably not going to their jobs at I.G. Farben. Perhaps they are awaiting transfer to another camp, or to Palestine (under the Transfer Agreement).



Closer in, only now the cars are separated.



Outside the fence, near a gate. Little hair, so presumably they haven't been detainees for long. Nicely dressed, not in those unbecoming striped suits. I almost get the impression of a group of men waiting to do to Synagogue, with their Rabbi standing behind them. One of them even seems to be carrying books. Could it be?

By the way, if that fence really is electric, why do two of the men almost seem to be touching it? The one in the hat looks like he's almost leaning on it. Maybe it's turned off on Saturdays. Or maybe it's just for show, because I could be over that gate in seconds, and the men are already outside anyway.

The one in front of the post looks like Sigmund Freud.



*The Auschwitz camp interdenominational religious meeting house, or synagogue. (modern photo)*



Most of these men seem to have some hair, and are acting very respectfully. Possibly they've been there for some time. Still outside the fence, maybe reporting for some kind of work detail? Seems like it might be for something important, but I can't tell what. They seem to be walking away in twos or threes, and re-gathering at far right.



A big arrival scene perhaps , or awaiting departure (with little or no luggage visible?). Commuters to the massive I. G. Farben factories? Could be inside the fence. Few or no guards visible to direct, so perhaps it is a routine and everyone knows where to go. So the best guess is - leaving for work on an overcast morning. In fact, the train in the distance seems to be chugging in or out.





Similar to above. Few children, two with books in hand. Looks like commuters waiting for a train, here outside the fence. Of course there weren't enough jobs in the camps to keep everybody busy... but there were at the gigantic Farben factories next door.

None of the smoke, or flames, or raining ashes, or panic of the Spielberg movie. Much more ordinary than that.



Different location. Just one guard, seems to be listening to a complaint. Hard to tell what the activity in foreground is.

Where are the guard towers? I don't see any machine guns or spot lights. Maybe it's irrelevant, because everyone is outside the fence anyway. Besides, if they wanted to escape, they would just cosh the unarmed, distracted guard and run for it.



A nice day to be outside the fence. I do believe they are smiling.

*Who wants to pay \$90 for public domain WW-2 Photos? Anybody?  
I think the point is more to keep them away from the public.*

### THE AUSCHWITZ ALBUM

Published in Association with the Panstwowe Museum, Auschwitz-Birkenau  
With a Preface by Israel Guttman and an Introduction by Bella Guterman, Yad Vashem

304 pages, illustrations

ISBN 978-9-65308-149-9 Hb \$90.00/£50.00 Published ( 2003)

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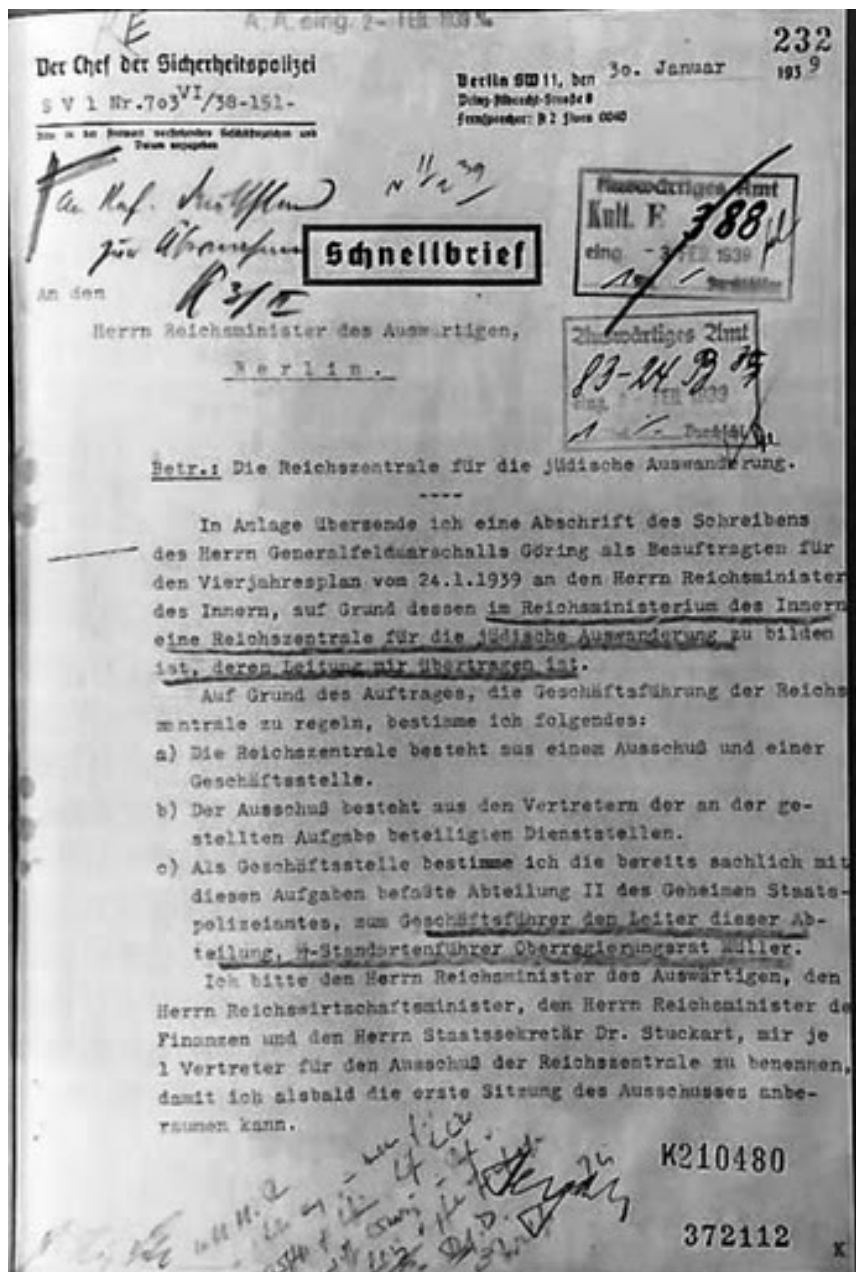
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(may not yet be available for newest titles)

This album, an extraordinary find, was originally discovered during the tumult of the first days after the liberation. It reveals how two SS photographers documented the arrival of shipments of Jews to the platform in the Birkenau concentration camp, the selection process, and their path to the gas chambers and the crematoria. The photographs also memorialize the piles of possessions left by the Jews which were sorted in the 'Canada' Barracks. They are accompanied by three articles that describe the development of the camp, the Holocaust of Hungarian Jewry, and the story of how the album was found; a fourth focuses on the camera as a historical tool.



# THE TRANSFER AGREEMENT



“The **Haavara Agreement** (Hebrew: הרבעה מכסה [Translit.](#): *heskem haavara* Translated: "transfer agreement") was signed on 25 August 1933 after three months of talks by the **Zionist Federation of Germany** (*die Zionistische Vereinigung für Deutschland*), the [Anglo-Palestine Bank](#) (under the orders of the [Jewish Agency](#), an official executive agency in then Palestine) and the economic authorities of **Nazi Germany**. *The agreement was designed to help facilitate the emigration of German Jews to [Palestine](#).* While it helped Jews emigrate, it forced them to give up most of their possessions to Germany before departing. **Those assets could later be obtained by transferring them to Palestine as German export goods.**

“Hitler's support of the Haavara Agreement varied throughout the thirties. Initially, Hitler criticized the agreement, but shortly reversed his opinion, and *continued to support it*, in the face of opposition, through 1939.” *Wikipedia*

*After 1939, Allied attacks made transfer of Jews to Israel too dangerous.*

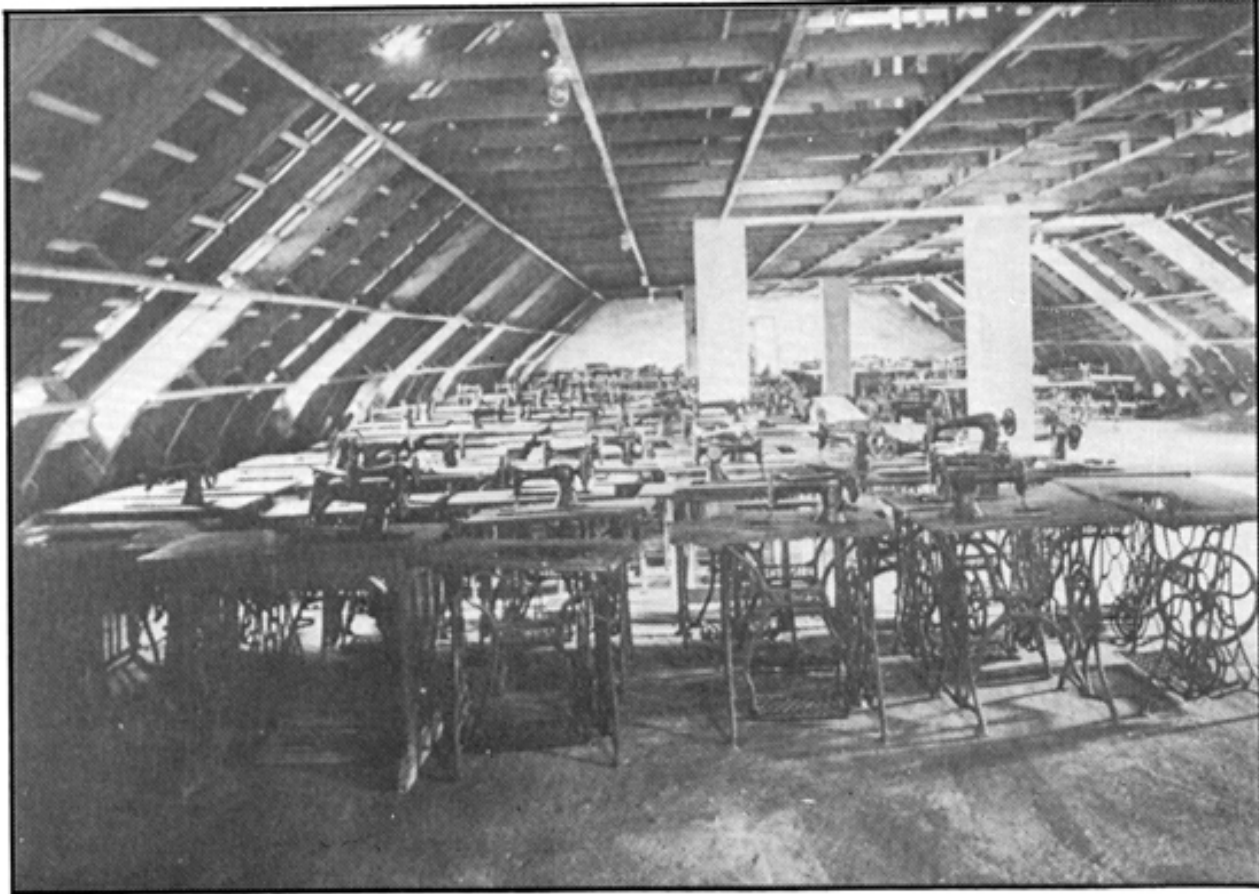
“**THE FIRST MONEY OF ISRAEL**” reads:

“A Nazi Traveling to Palestine.”

“The (Nazi Government) will pay upon delivery.”



## BONUS PHOTOGRAPHS



*The workshop area seen in the photographs, with many, many sewing machines. They are all foot powered, so no power lines needed.*



**Why getting all lice off of clothing, bedding, and hair was so important.** Countless lives of prison camp residents were saved by taking this matter seriously. Tragically, tens of thousands did succumb to the terrible wasting diseases of typhus and typhoid fever nevertheless. This was in part due to Allied bombing interrupting the supplies of insect killing chemicals and food.

*LEFT: "One louse can be the death of you!" There was no cure for typhus. The emaciated bodies of those you see in the propaganda films are those of unfortunate typhus victims. Allied bombings worsened conditions in the camps, resulting in the worst of the Typhus epidemics just prior to the arrival of the Allies forces at the camps. Then the Allies exploited the Typhus victims for propaganda.*



*An Auschwitz camp note.*

*LEFT and BELOW:*

*Internees at the camps were compensated for their work with “concentration camp money.” This is very difficult to explain under the legend that the camps were for “extermination.”*

*Internees used this money to buy cigarettes and various other items in the camps.*



# A letter from Auschwitz, 1943



1943 Auschwitz pre-printed letter form, informing correspondents of camp mail rules.

*Translation of printed instructions:*

## “CONCENTRATION CAMP AUSCHWITZ”

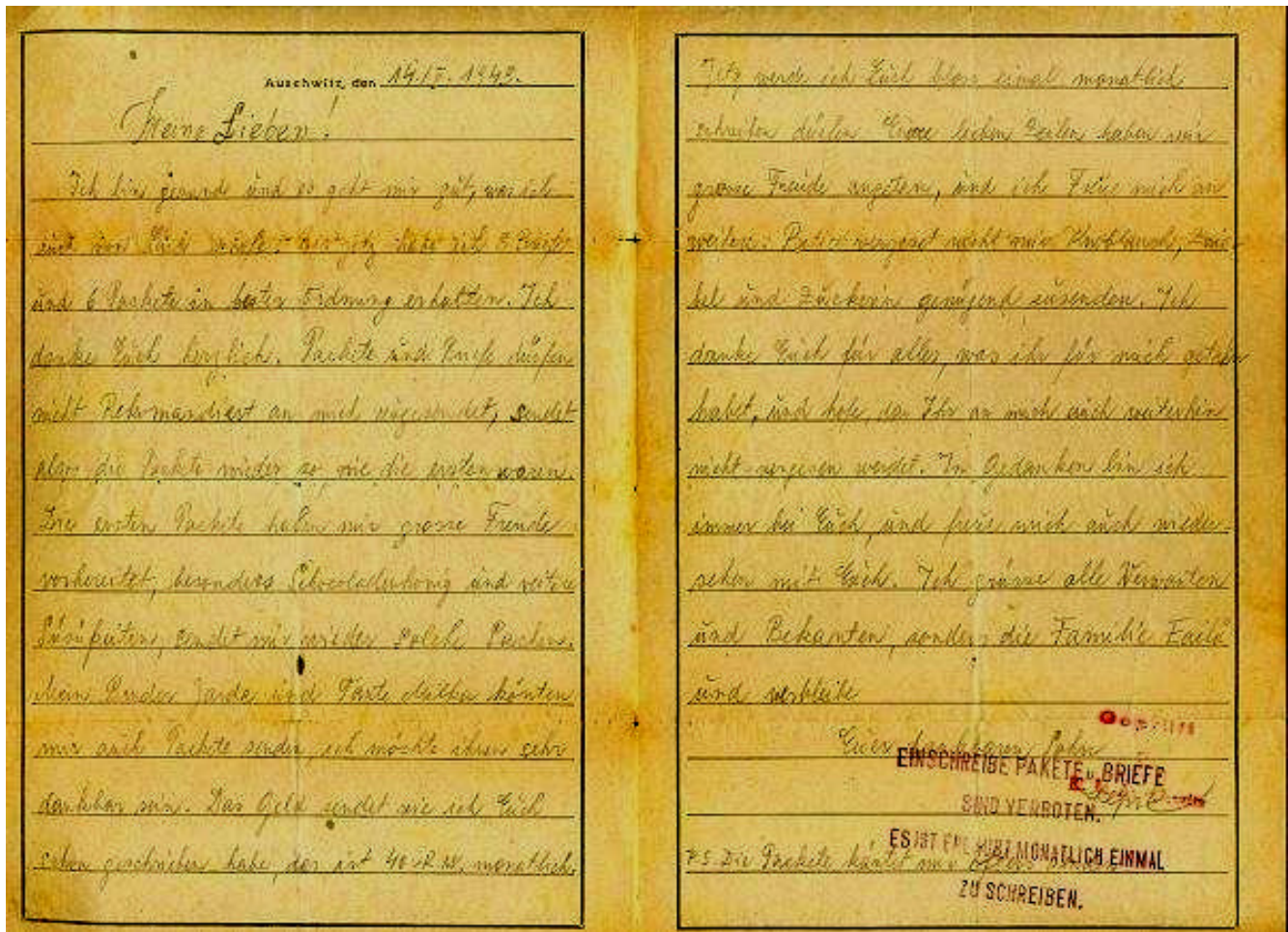
“The following regulations are to be noted with respect to correspondence with prisoners:

- 1.) Every prisoner is allowed to receive (and send) two letters or cards from (to) his relatives each month. The letters to prisoners must be easily readable, be written in ink, and consist of no more than 15 lines on a single sheet. Only letter sheets of the normal size are allowed. Envelopes must be unlined. Only 5 stamps of 12 Pf each may be enclosed with each letter. No other enclosures are permitted, and will be confiscated. Postcards consist of 10 lines. Photographs may not be used as postcards.
- 2.) Money may be sent.
- 3.) In sending money or postal orders, the exact address should be given, i.e., Name, Date of birth, and prisoner number. In the event that there any mistakes in the address, the mail will be returned to sender, or destroyed.
- 4.) Newspapers are allowed, but may only ordered though the Auschwitz camp post office.

- 5.) Parcels may not be sent, as the prisoners can buy everything on camp.
- 6.) Requests to the camp authorities for release are pointless.
- 7.) Visits to, and authority to talk to prisoners are not permissible on principle."

**"The Camp Commandant."**

**One of many, many such letters from inside Auschwitz...**



**Translation of letter:**

Addressed to;

Josef Novy  
 Bakery



Domazlice  
Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia

From:

My Address: Prisoner  
Name: Josef Novy  
Date of Birth: 27th April 1911  
Prisoner Number: 73,034. Block 9a, Concentration Camp Auschwitz, Post Office II

Auschwitz, 14th February 1943

My dear ones!

I'm in good health, and I'm alright - I hope the same applies to you. I've received 3 letters and 6 parcels from you recently - all in good shape. Letters and parcels may not be sent registered, just send the parcels as per the first ones. The first parcels made me very happy - particularly the chocolate honey and the many sweets - please send more like that. My brother Jarde and aunt Milka could also send me packages - I would be very grateful. Send the money as I previously asked you, i.e., RM 40.- per month.

From now on I shall only be allowed to write once a month. Your lovely letters are a source of great happiness, and I look forward to receiving more. Please don't forget to send me garlic, onions, and enough sugar. I thank you for everything you have done for me, and I hope that you will not forget about me. I'm always with you in my thoughts, and am looking forward to seeing you again. Please give my regards to all friends and relations, especially the Faila family.

Your thankful son, Josef

PS. You can send parcels frequently.

Officially stamped:

Registered packages and letters are forbidden  
Letters may be written once a month  
Checked: (signed)



Parcel receipt from Auschwitz for goods sent to camp residents.

## Red Cross Report on Parcels Sent to Auschwitz Detainees

The Report states that "As many as 9,000 parcels were packed daily. From the autumn of 1943 until May 1945, about **1,112,000 parcels with a total weight of 4,500 tons** were sent off to the concentration camps" (Vol. III, p. 80). In addition to food, these contained clothing and pharmaceutical supplies. "Parcels were sent to Dachau, Buchenwald, Sangerhausen, Sachsenhausen, Oranienburg, Flossenburg, Landsberg-am-Lech, Flöha, Ravensbrück, Hamburg-Neuengamme, Mauthausen, Theresienstadt, Auschwitz, Bergen-Belsen, to camps near Vienna and in Central and Southern Germany. The principal recipients were Belgians, Dutch, French, Greeks, Italians, Norwegians, Poles and stateless Jews" (Vol. III, p. 83).



*LEFT: One of two Auschwitz post offices, where detainees could freely send and receive letters and parcels, within camp guidelines.*

*This fact cannot be reconciled with the propaganda legends of Auschwitz.*



*The manufacturing city of Auschwitz; with many nearby commuter towns, farming areas, and wooded fields, seen with camp residents in the photos.*

*Auschwitz was a very busy place during the war years, with a tremendous amount of industrial activity, civilian workers, rail traffic, and farming, and surrounding towns. It was anything but hidden. All that was going on within the camp perimeter was clearly visible to those outside the fence. It would have been a most unlikely place for intelligent persons to contemplate a “mass murder.”*

## HOW MANY DIED IN AUSCHWITZ?



*Above left:* This was the plaque on display at the Auschwitz camp until 1989: note the "4 million" victims.

*Above right:* The plaque currently on display at Auschwitz (2002) - note the suddenly reduced number of victims to 1.5 million - a quiet reduction in the number of deaths by 2.5 million which never appeared in the American "free press." But now it is known that **neither of the plaques is correct.**

*Poland has cut its estimate of the number of people killed by the Nazis in the Auschwitz death camp from 4 million to just over 1 million.*

*The vast majority of the dead had been assumed to have been Jews, despite claims by the former Polish communist government that as many Poles perished in Hitler's largest concentration camp. . .*

*The new study rekindled the controversy over the scale of Hitler's final solution.*

*Shmuel Krakowsky, head of research at Israel's Yad Vashem memorial for Jewish victims of the Holocaust, said the new Polish figures were correct:*

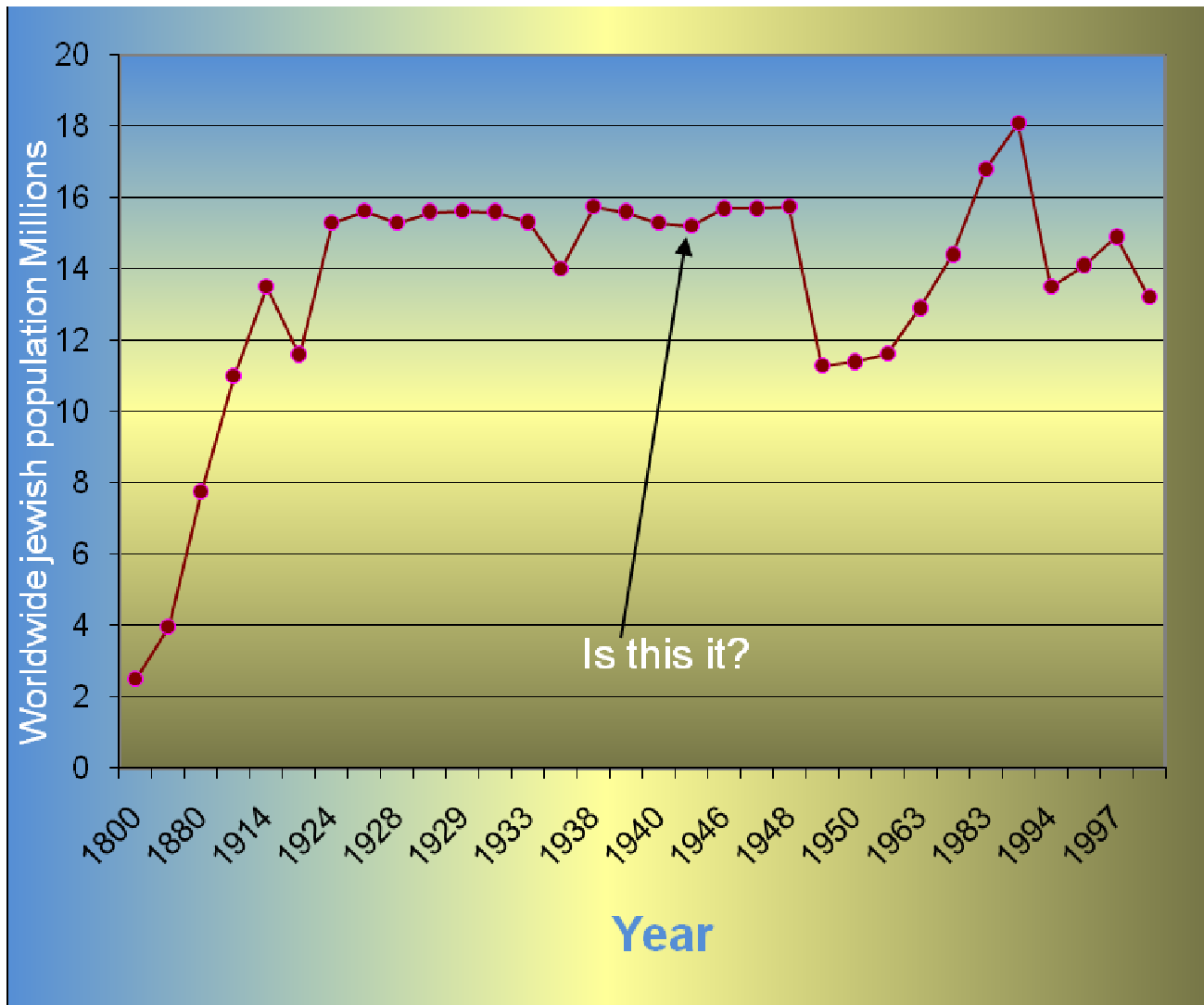
*"The 4 million figure was let slip by Capt. Rudolf Hoess, the death camp's Nazi commander. Some have bought it, but it was exaggerated." . . .*

*The Polish authorities said accurate estimates of the number killed could only be made by studying German documents seized by the Soviet Union. Moscow had refused to return the archives.*

Then, in 1989 a write-in campaign was organized to persuade the then-Soviet Leader Gorbachev to release the Auschwitz Death Registers captured in 1945 when the Red Army took over the Auschwitz complex. A few months afterwards this actually happened. **Gorbachev released these all-important documents** to the Red Cross, **which showed in minute detail why people had died in Auschwitz, the cause and time of death, their birth, address etc.**

**74,000 names of people who had died were listed, of which approximately 30,000 were Jews,** along with an almost equal number of Poles and members of other nationalities.

## POPULATION STATISTICS FROM JEWISH SOURCES



The Jewish population statistics from Jewish sources (previous to Allied propaganda revisions), roughly agreed with the 30,000 who tragically died in Auschwitz, plus all other Jewish deaths worldwide.

# WHY IS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS SO MUCH SMALLER?

Please read the following official confidential document, *declassified in 1972*, regarding "death camp" propaganda, and German promises regarding the safety of Jewish camp residents:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
INCOMING TELEGRAM  
DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPT M. TXT

AVH-736  
Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement

BERN  
Dated January 20, 1946  
Rec'd 11 p.m.

Secretary of States,  
Washington.

416, January 20, 3 p.m.

FOR WRB FROM McCLELLAND. Department's 193  
January 13 WRB'S 360.

As reported in Legation's 6810 October 12  
German issued press denial of any intention to  
exterminate inmates of Tuzilow and Birkenau follow-  
ing contrary report brought out by Polish circles  
in London that time.

I have never been able receive reliable con-  
firmation of reports circulated that general orders  
have gone out to SS controlling Jewish camps to  
kill all internees who cannot be evacuated in face  
of Allied advance.

Based on a great deal of fragmentary informa-  
tion collected during past several months regard-  
ing course of Nazi policy toward Jewish deportees  
in camps and more particularly on very recent  
statements

CONTROL COPY

Per Security Council Sec. 1  
Text of this message shall  
be classified "Secret".

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Ltr. 111-72  
By R. H. Tusk/Date: SEP 1 1972

Information from this document is to be furnished to recipient only by special arrangement.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES TELEGRAPH SECTION

January 22, 1945

Distribution of this message only by special arrangement.

10 p.m.

*Am. Tel. Sec. [Signature]*

US WRCGT AMBASSADOR

BENH 368

**CONTROL COPY**

For security reasons the text of this message must be classified.

The following for Huddle and McOlelland is from Department and War Refugee Board. Reference Department's 192 of January 13, Irish Department of External Affairs confirms that it inquired of German authorities concerning the rumor that Germans intended to liquidate the inmates of camps Oswiecim, Moez and Birkenau, and that the Germans replied that the rumor that it is their intention to exterminate the Jews in those camps is pure invention devoid of all foundation and that if the camps were to be abandoned their inmates would be evacuated.

Please request Swiss Political Department to inform German Government that the above reply of German authorities to Ireland has been noted by the Government of the United States, and that this Government accordingly expects that Jewish and other survivors of these and other concentration, detention and labor camps in Germany and German-controlled territory will be kept alive by German authorities.

In view of the nearness of Oswiecim and Birkenau to the front, it is urgent that the above communication reach German authorities with the greatest possible speed.

END:MMV:KG 1/22/45

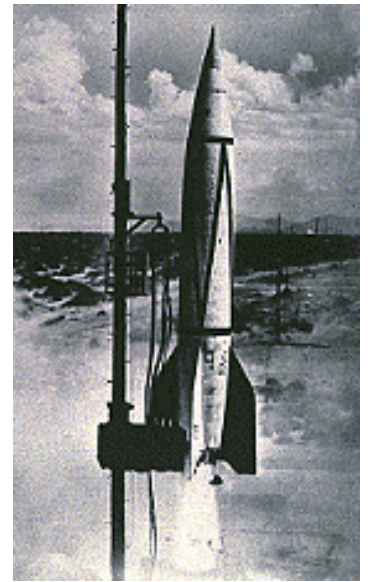
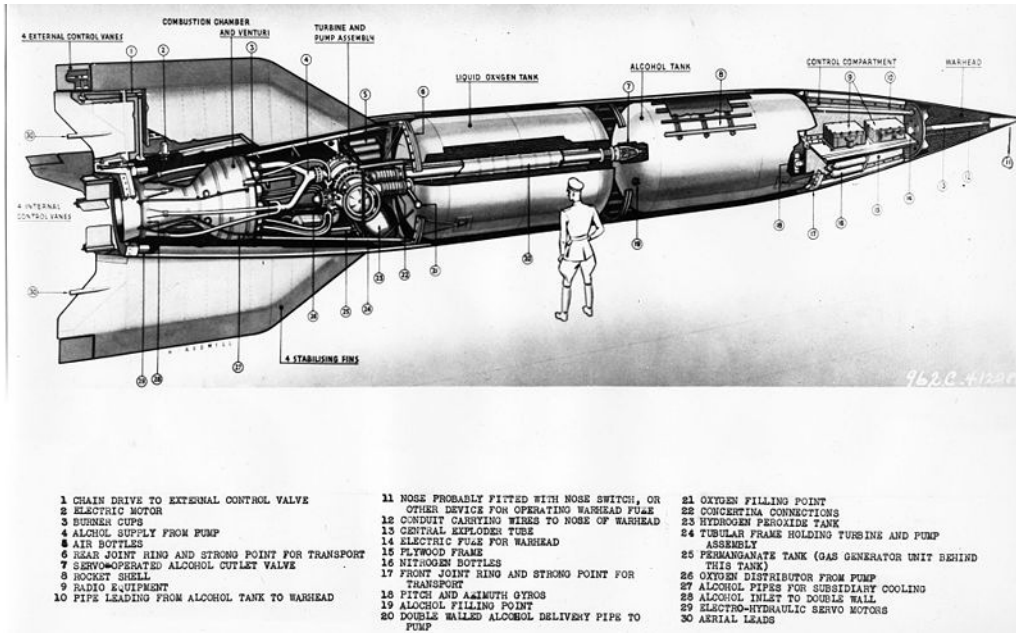
HC

STETTINIUS DECLASSIFIED (OIR) State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72 By R. H. Parks Date SEP 1 1972

If Germans were mass-murdering camp residents, they likely would not have answered Allied questions, and not have evacuated inmates. The Germans publicly denied murdering inmates, and the Allies

confirmed the Germans had safely evacuated inmates after Allied requests. After careful study, the Allies confirmed the Germans were helping the inmates, not murdering them, and so bombing of Birkenau and other camps was never ordered.

Consider this. Germany in 1945 was arguably the most sophisticated, technologically advanced society the world had ever known. For example, in the middle of tremendous economic and societal stress of war, they developed (and mass-produced) the very first ballistic missile system – the A4 (also called V-2).



*Over sixty years later, the fundamentals of German space flight technology are still in use. No other nation was even close when they succeeded in reaching space. There are many other such examples.*

By way of contrast, the Russians who took custody of the Polish concentration camps were mostly agrarian peasants, very simple and unsophisticated. When they attempted to fabricate evidence to support the “death camp” propaganda, they could not conceive the technology the Germans would employ to do such a thing. So they approached it from their own frame of reference, and conceived in their own way these “gas chamber” props:

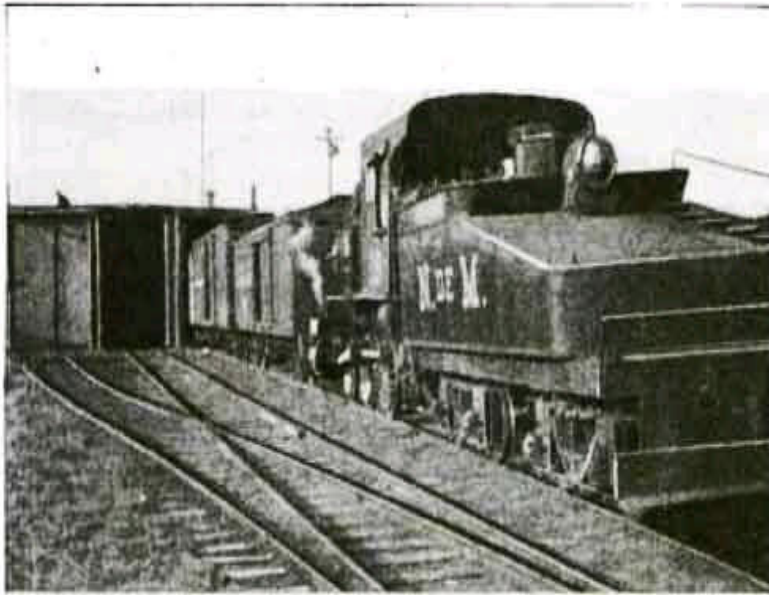


*Mud and slime sealed huts: hastily built gas chamber props, with Russian actors posing for photos.*

THE GAS CELLS INTO WHICH THE PRISONERS WERE PACKED SO TIGHTLY THAT THEY DIED ON THEIR FEET AS THE POISON GAS WAS PUMPED IN.



Now again, what if the Germans (and this is purely hypothetical) had really wanted to eliminate masses of people? The Russian peasants working as erstwhile propagandists *did not know* that the Germans had in their possession the actual technology to do such a thing – *and never used it.*



*LEFT: An actual gas chamber for trains. These are used to kill insects on trains loaded with commodities, to prevent the spread of the insects to other areas. This one was located in the United States. Here, a disinfected train is shown actually leaving the chamber.*

**Trainload of Cars from Mexico being Pushed into One of the Fumigating Houses on the Texas-Mexico Border for the Purpose of Disinfecting It as a Safeguard against Importation of the Pink Bollworm**

*RIGHT: A German firm installed a train chamber for similar use in Hungary. Note that it is considerably more sophisticated in design than the U.S. model. Such units were in use in Germany also.*

*If the objective was to kill train loads of people in freight cars, they would simply have stopped the train in one of these.*

*They never did.*

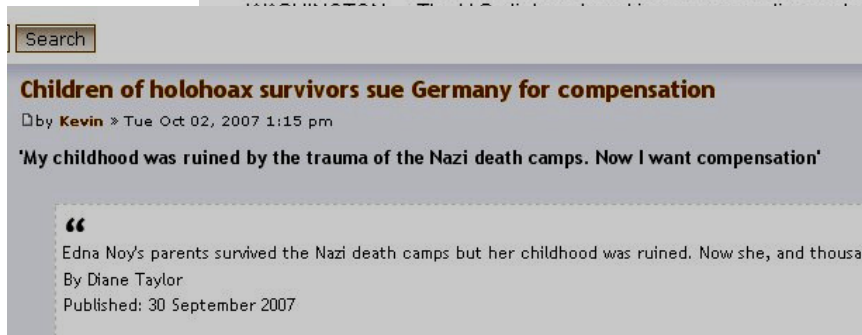


**Abb. 1. Eisenbahn-Begasungsanlage Budapest (hier mit geöffnetem Tor).**

For decades, the Russians refused to allow Western nations to thoroughly examine the so-called “gas chambers” – all of which were located within Soviet controlled territory. We can see why. (Furthermore, none of the Russian props show any signs of use for their supposed purpose.)

# WHAT WOULD BE THE INCENTIVE FOR “WITNESSES” TO LIE?

- 1) To acquire fame.
- 2) To gain respect and or pity.
- 3) The ability to sell books (money, and more fame).
- 4) The ability to sell movies (money, and more fame).
- 5) Revenge and political leverage.
- 6) An innate tendency of certain people to fabricate.
- 7) To obscure their own misdeeds.
- 8) To justify a feeling of having failed at life.
- 9) Money. \$80.6 Billion from Germany alone.

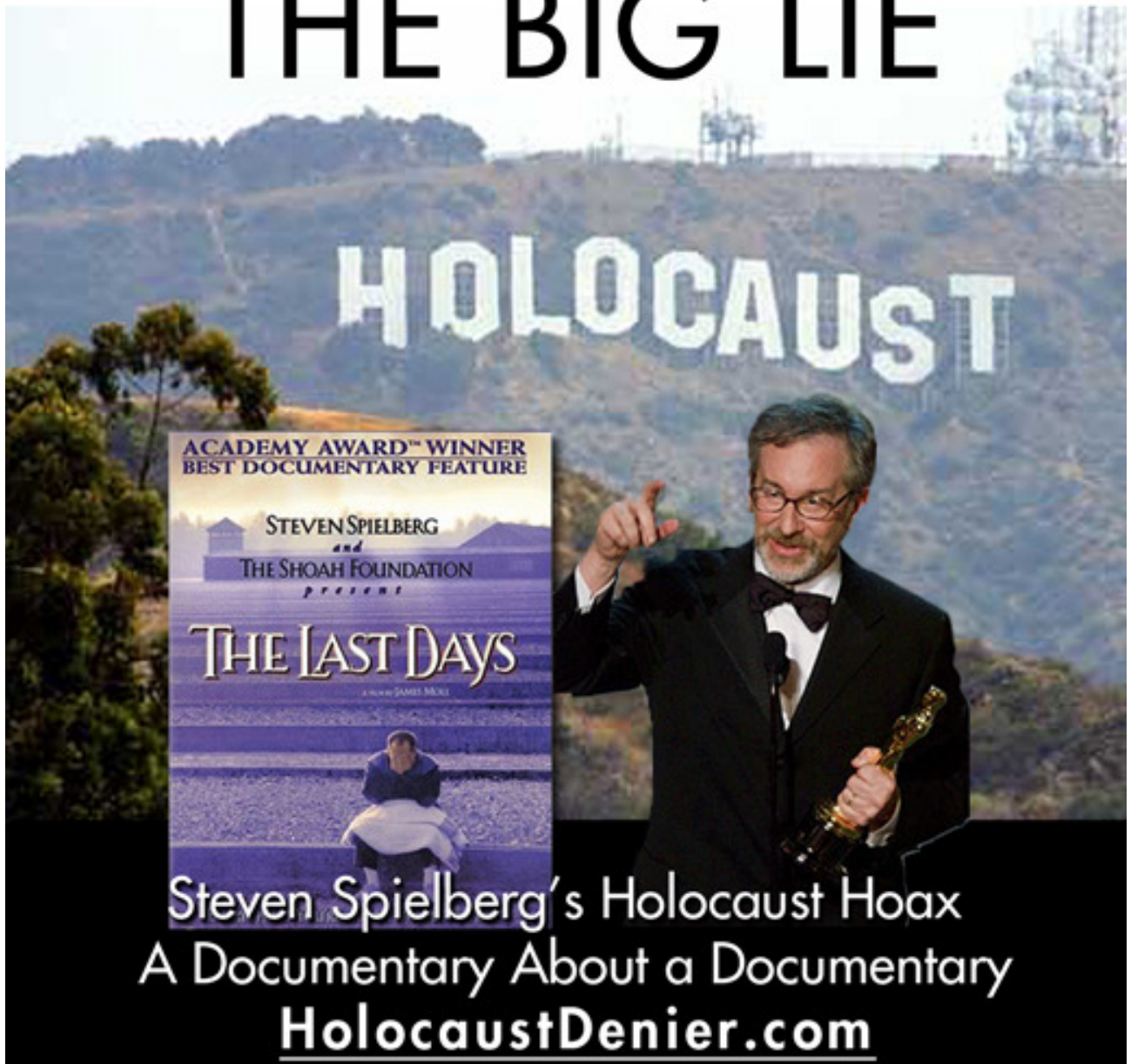


stitution for Holocaust survivors and reached \$8 billion, and negotiations are

Do witnesses sometimes lie?

Lying for profit is a crime called fraud. Falsely accusing others is a crime called slander. Not everyone lies about the holocaust. But clearly, someone is lying.

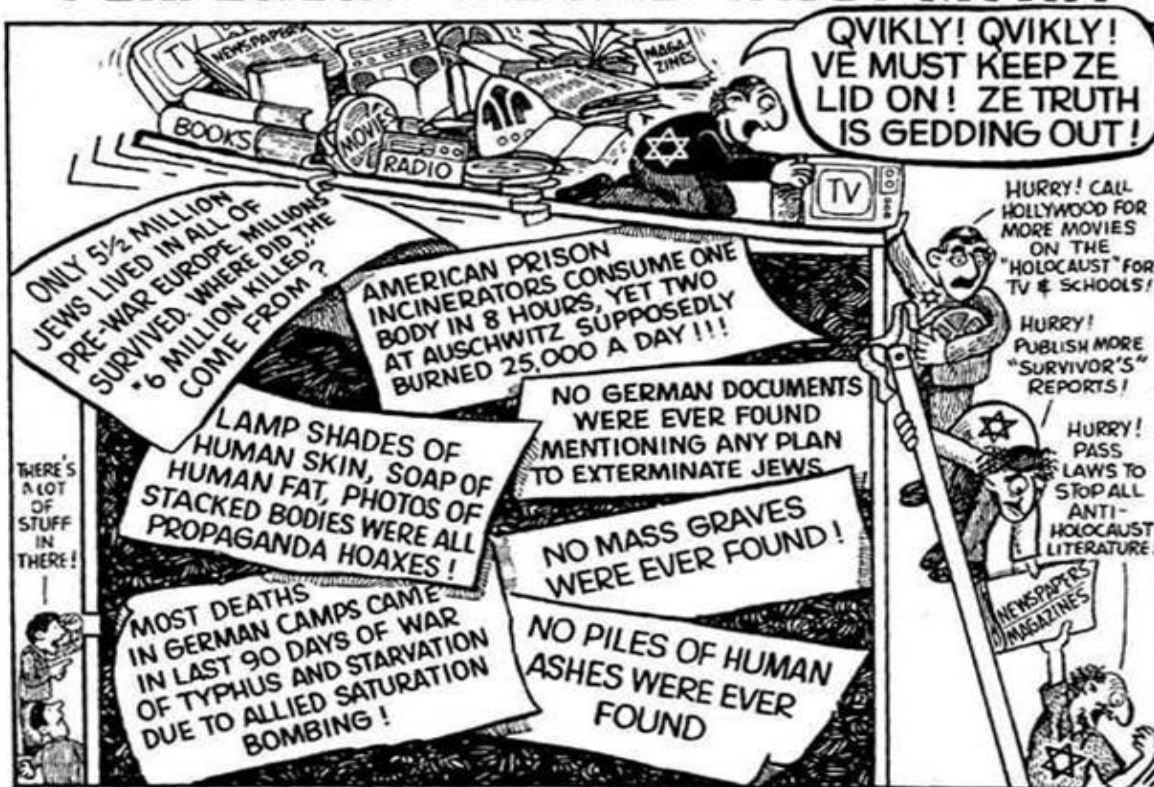
# THE LAST DAYS OF THE BIG LIE



Steven Spielberg's Holocaust Hoax  
A Documentary About a Documentary  
[HolocaustDenier.com](http://HolocaustDenier.com)

*Because of the work of real historians, not everyone believes the official legend anymore.*

## QUESTION: HOW LONG CAN THE JEWS PERPETRATE THE HOLOCAUST MYTH?



**ANSWER: NOT MUCH LONGER!**

Dedicated to the memory of the innocent victims of all wars, regardless of race, color, or creed. Dedicated to all victims of propaganda, living and dead, and yet to be born. That the 74,000 dead of Auschwitz may rest in peace: and that their deaths, from whatever cause, may not be exploited for political or personal gain any more.

-Andrea Brostein

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