The Holocaust
08/19/2010

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GPpEQuatcTUfeature=related

Amazing, must see! Hitler admits his goal is the eradication of Jews from Europe and the fostering of anti-semitism. Note the antisemite comments that echo his every word.

Rudolf Hoess wrote in his autobiography that Obersturmbannführer Adolf Eichmann and his deputy were the only ones who knew the total number of Jews that were gassed at Auschwitz-Birkenau because Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler had ordered the records to be burned after every special action. The Nazis always used code words when talking about the genocide of the Jews: a mass gassing was called a "special action."

The IBM Hollerith punch cards kept by the Germans for the Jews, Russians and Gypsies, who were registered in the camp and later killed in the gas chambers, were coded as F-6 for "special treatment" or as "evacuations" according to Edwin Black, the author of "IBM and the Holocaust." The code for "execution" was D-4.

July 20th, we should honor Klaus Von Stauffenberg, who gave his life after trying to Kill Hitler.

Stauffenberg had decided in 1942 that he must try to help overthrow Hitler. He had attempted throughout the summer of 1942 to persuade senior commanders to move against Hitler, and he had declared in September 1942 that he himself was prepared to kill Hitler. In 1943, he only agreed to join in conspiracy with the civilian side of the German Resistance, including Wilhelm Canaris, Carl Goerdeler, Julius Leber, Ulrich Hassell, Hans Oster, Henning von Tresckow, Fabian von Schlabrendorff, Peter Graf Yorck von Wartenburg, Ludwig Beck, and Erwin von Witzleben in what became known as the July Plot. *

my comment: Unfortunately the entire assassination plot failed. Rommel also was implicated in the plot, although it is still argued how much influence he had in it. He committed suicide rather than have his family be executed by the Nazis.

*http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/biography/Stauffenberg.html

In 2006, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said: "Remembering is a necessary rebuke to those who say the Holocaust never happened or has been exaggerated. Holocaust denial is the work of bigots; we must reject their false claims whenever, wherever and by whomever they are made."

1925, Adolf Hitler, writing in Mein Kampf, defined 'The Big Lie'. He called it a lie so enormous that people "...would not believe that others could have the impudence to distort the truth so insistently."

"The final solution to the Jewish question" at a conference in Wannsee Germany. The transcript of this gathering on January 20, 1942, as they devised the salient details of their future destruction, including using extermination through labor as one component of their so-called "Final Solution";

Under proper leadership, the Jews shall now in the course of the Final Solution be suitably brought to their work assignments in the East. Able-bodied Jews are to be lead to these areas to build roads in large work columns separated by sex, during which a large part will undoubtedly drop out through a process of natural reduction. As it will undoubtedly represent the most robust portion, the possible final remainder will have to be handled appropriately, as it would constitute a group of naturally-selected individuals, and would form the seed of a new Jewish resistance.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Heinrich_Himmler_and_Gudrun_Burwitz.jpg
Himmler family outing to a concentration camp
“Liepaja LATVIA therefore gives us a further demonstration of the bankruptcy of Holocaust denial. To deny that the Nazis deliberately killed women and children from Liepaja, deniers have to ignore the existence of a handwritten diary by the SS and Police Chief, photographs taken by a perpetrator who was tried in a West German court, a census that the Nazis carried out two months after they invaded Latvia, and residential data collected by the Nazis in 1942, showing that many of the people in earlier censuses had been killed. Such denial can only be a deliberate blindness to evidence of genocide.”


Evidence favors the summer of 1941 for the real beginning of the Holocaust. Then Christopher Browning is right, not Longerich.

It was in that final week of August 1941 that the German “Final Solution” was taking on its final form: mass murder. Two days before the hangings at Wierzbnik, the Germans had completed their first truly large-scale murder of Jews, shooting some 23,600 people at Kamianets-Podil’s’kyi in occupied Soviet Ukraine

http://www.post-gazette.com/pgy;/07009/752245-51.stm

US soldier was a witness ; powerful read

According to the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Jerusalem, the 90,000 indictments brought against accused Nazi criminals between 1949 and 1985 in Germany brought only 7,000 convictions. “Just because the people were not [Heinrich] Himmler doesn’t mean they should not be brought to justice,” said Efrain Zuroff, the center’s chief Nazi hunter.

90,000 inditements: 7,000 guilty convictions.

http://www.csmonitor.com/World;/2009/0512/p06s15-wogn.html/(page)/2

Imagine you have 100 suspected of murder. Let’s say 10 are found ‘not guilty’. So that’s still 7 convicted, 83 who walked away. Now multiply that by a thousand.

http://joedresch.wordpress.com/


Take a look at these images of the Holocaust, then read the Deniers if you can stomach it

http://hnn.us/articles/1414.html

Leader of Palestinians wrote Holocaust denial. Abbas.


^ “According to the historian Raul Hilberg, the United States alone captured forty thousand linear feet of documents on the murder of European Jews... we can say that the Holocaust is a uniquely well-documented historical event.” Deák, István. Essays on Hitler’s Europe, University of Nebraska Press, 2001, ISBN 0-8032-1716-1, p. 67

http://jlue.wordpress.com/

U.K. Foreign Secretary David Milliband, whose family lost some of its members
to the Holocaust, is quoted as saying the commemoration was “nauseating”. He was joined in criticizing the march by both Ephraim Zuroff of The Simon Wiesenthal Center, a U.S.-headquartered Jewish human rights organization, and Nils Usakovs, the mayor of Riga.

Last year, for instance, Nick Griffin, leader of the British National Party (which until this past February only accepted whites as members), boasted on prime-time television that his party was the only one that “stood foursquare behind Israel’s right to deal with Hamas terrorists” during Operation Cast Lead.

This was, presumably, part of his ongoing effort to gain electoral respectability by distancing himself and his party from their history of anti-Semitism. (Griffin once called the Shoah the “HoloHoax.”)

http://archives.cbc.ca/war_conflict/war_crimes/topics/1435-9267/
Video footage of Nazi helper caught

http://www.buzzle.com/articles/jewish-holocaust-facts.html
By 1942, the Allies knew of the ‘Final Solution’ and the exact plan to murder Europe’s Jewish population, including the existence of the concentration camps –

From intercepted German police and SS reports and dispatches.
*Chilean dispatch:
From an intercepted memo by the Chilean Diplomat, Gonzalo Montt Rivas, informing his superiors about a German decree that revoked the citizenship of German Jews who lived abroad or had escaped abroad and seized their property and money. According to Rivas, this decree would enrich the Reich and help ‘solve’ the problem of Jews in Europe. Written in Spanish, the English translation of this memo was in Allied hands by 20 March 1942.

From eyewitness accounts from escaped Jews and by members of the Jewish and Polish underground; particularly, in May 1942, from reports by the Jewish Socialist Bund party in the Warsaw Ghetto.

From a detailed report presented by the Polish courier Jan Karski.

He traveled to London in November 1942, and met with the chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, William Cavendish-Bentinck, and informed him about the mass murder of Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto and the Belzec camp.

Report by Jan Nowak-Jezioranski, in December 1943, about the liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto.

From successfully breaking Germany’s Enigma code and decoding German messages. The UK knew, for example, about the deportation of Jews to Auschwitz in October 1943.

The following excerpt is from the deposition originally given to the British by Hoess:

In 1941 the first intakes of Jews came from Slovakia and Upper Silesia. People unfit to work were gassed in a room of the crematorium in accordance with an order which Himmler gave me personally.

"I was ordered to see Himmler in Berlin in June 1941 and he told me, approximately, the following:

The Fuhrer ordered the solution of the Jewish question in Europe. A few so called Vernichtungslager (extermination camps) exist in the General Government:

Belzec near Rawa Ruska Ost Polen
Treblinka near Malkinia on the River Bug
Wolzek near Lublin (he means Sobibor)

The Buna Works (Auschwitz)

Affidavit Copy of Document NI-11696, Prosecution Exhibit 1462

COWARD: “….Everyone to whom I spoke gave the same story – the people in the city of Auschwitz, the SS men, concentration camp inmates, foreign workers – everyone said that thousands of people were being gassed and cremated at Auschwitz, and that the inmates who worked with us and who were unable to continue working because of their physical condition and were suddenly missing, had been sent to the gas chambers. The inmates who were selected to be gassed went through the procedure of preparing for a bath, they stripped their clothes off, and walked into the bathing room. Instead of showers, there was gas. All the camp knew it. All the civilian population knew it. I mixed with the civilian population at Auschwitz. I was at Auschwitz nearly every day….Nobody could live in Auschwitz and work in the plant, or even come down to the plant without knowing what was common knowledge to everybody. Even while still at Auschwitz we got radio broadcasts from the outside speaking about the gassings and burnings at Auschwitz. I recall one of these broadcasts was by Anthony Eden himself. Also, there were pamphlets dropped in Auschwitz and the surrounding territory, one of which I personally read, which related what was going on in the camp at Auschwitz. These
leaflets were scattered all over the countryside and must have been dropped from planes. They were in Polish and German. Under those circumstances, nobody could be at or near Auschwitz without knowing what was going on.”[…]

August comments:


Majdanek or Maidanek camp. Also referred to as “Lublin” camp on the Hoefle telegram. One of the four “Action Reinhard” camps.

The number of deaths at this camp and its subcamps is uncertain as of now. However, the US Holocaust Museum acknowledges it was over 110,000 deaths. Poles and Russians were also incarcerated there. The Nazis murdered at least 20,000 Jews in a few days there in 1943 November.

It’s sad but during this past week, the museum at Majdanek suffered a suspicious fire in the night. Today the US Congress offered to spend 15 million dollars to help keep Auschwitz-Birkenau upgraded. I hope they will also get Germany to take responsibility for Lublin-Majdanek camps.


Theresienstadt, a Czech-located camp in which the Nazis let at least 33,000 people die, including children. About 88,000 people died who had been incarcerated at this camp; most were sent to Auschwitz and other extermination camps. The Nazis allowed thousands to die of typhus and starvation at this camp they used to ‘show’ to the Int’l Red Cross in 1944.

Hildegard Neumann, one of the female guards, was never found, and thus escaped from justice (b. 1919). She’d be 91 or so, if alive.

Q: how did the Nazis refer to these camps?

“Concentration camps”, in some instances: such as “Majdanek Concentration Camp”. It was a mixed-labor and death camp.

I found that the Nazis may not have used the terms ‘death camp’ (todeslager) or ‘extermination camp’ (Vernichtungslager) – which was used by Rudolf Hoess after he had been captured. Instead they used such codes as: Sterbelager, dying camp – for those inmates who were not expected to recover anymore.

The official designation of Treblinka was “SS-Sonderkommando Treblinka”. (special units)

Also: (transit camp) Durchgangslager — used to refer to Sobibor in “Himmler’s letter in 5.7.1943 and in “Pohl’s reply to that letter. In other sources it was called for example “Sonderlager Sobibor” (Special Camp).

Of course, Sobibor was not a ‘transit camp’ for it led to nowhere. The trains returned to Germany filled with the murdered prisoners’ gold teeth, money and possessions.

Belzec, once called Judenlager (Jews camp) or “Lager des SS-Grenzsicherung-Baukommandos” (border security camp of the forest commandos), and there was also a Zigeunerlager (gypsy camp). Also some camps were referred to as a work camp: Arbeitslager.

http://www.holocaustresearchproject.org/ar/sobibor/docs/sobibor%20way%20%20bill.jpg

Sobibor had many different names in official German correspondence: SS-Lager, Sonderlager, Durchgangslager, or just Lager (camp).

Zwangsarbeitlager, means: forced labor camp


These are old numbers of how many Jews died in the Holocaust (estimated). It was more than 1.1 million Jews of the Soviet Union (excluding three Baltic states) who died in the Holocaust, as proved by Father Desbois’ recent book on the ‘Holocaust by bullets’ in the Ukraine.

Hence it may be more than six million Jews who died in the Holocaust.

June 12, 1944 – Rosenberg orders Hay Action, the kidnapping of 40,000 Polish children aged ten to fourteen for slave labor in the Reich

http://www.worldfuturefund.org/wffmaster/Reading/Germany/Himmlerspeeches.htm

May 24, 1944, Heinrich Himmler speech admits Holocaust in graphic detail to the Generals.
The Death Marches

In January 1945, Auschwitz ceased operation. This did not mean, however, that the Germans abandoned their program to exterminate the Jews. Himmler ordered the evacuation of the 700,000 remaining inmates of camps across Europe, and in the freezing cold of winter, the so-called Death Marches began. These marches were as much a technique of killing as they were a means of moving people. Anyone who could move was forced to march. One third perished from starvation, exhaustion, exposure, disease and the summary shooting of any who fell by the wayside. Holocaust historian Yehuda Bauer estimates that about half of those who perished in the Death Marches were Jews. Further, there was a trial of murderers of Jews on a death march to Mauthausen, Austria.

To clarify: the meaning of “death march” did not mean that everyone in the march would die along the way. Thousands of prisoners, not all Jews, did die along the way. Some died of hunger, cold, disease, and others were shot by the guards, including women guards. In that sense, these were “death marches”. The survivors who arrived at “labor camps”, were gradually left to die from the same cold, hunger, disease and overwork as they had experienced at Auschwitz and other camps.

“Under proper leadership, the Jews shall now in the course of the Final Solution be suitably brought to their work assignments in the East. Able-bodied Jews are to be lead to these areas to build roads in large work columns separated by sex, during which a large part will undoubtedly drop out through a process of natural reduction.” (Wannsee)

There were no work facilities at Treblinka, and the other “Action Reinhard” camps. These were not ‘transit camps to the East.’ They led to nowhere. Indeed, Jews were sent from the east of Poland west to Treblinka, disproving the notion that it was a transit camp for “resettlement to the East”, which was a Nazi euphemism for mass murder.

How complicit was the Wehrmacht in the Holocaust?

Among German historians, the deep involvement of the Wehrmacht in war crimes, particularly on the Eastern Front, became widely accepted in the late 1970s and the 1980s. Public awareness in Germany has been lagging behind – as exemplified by controversial and often emotionally charged reactions to an exhibition on these issues in the mid-1990s [1] British recordings of captured German generals and other senior officers, all without their knowledge or even suspicion. The 64,427 conversations have been recorded by British secret service in POW camps. Most of the officers, up to High Command knew about Holocaust and atrocities against Russians, Poles, Gypsies and others targeted by Nazi Germany [3], in the opinion of reviewers, the research finally dispels the myth of lack of knowledge among Wehrmacht regarding genocide made by Germany in WW2.

In conclusion, therefore, Wehrmacht documentation poses another problem for Holocaust deniers. There is simply so much of this material, found across a range of archives, which converges on one conclusion, that the number of people that a ‘conspiracy’ would have required becomes even more absurd to contemplate. The Wehrmacht is a massive source of contemporary perpetrator information that leaves no doubt that a genocide was being committed in the USSR. ” (ibid)

Why did the Nazis wait to blow up the facilities at Auschwitz? They had been burning documents incriminating them. They may not have realized until too late that the Red Army was on their tail. The fact that they removed some of the crematoria at Majdanek, indicates their fears; since there were still living prisoners in the camp, they might have needed the crematoria that winter; so why remove them- if not to hide the Nazi’s guilt?

Liberation of the camps by the Allied armies.

Holocaust: acknowledgment of by trial participants, 161; criminal motives for, 229; death toll of, 280; distortion of historical complexity of by press coverage, 286; diversity of motives for, 294–98; economic motives for, 141, 152, 211; and German criminal law, 2, 53, 54, 55, 78, 103, 111, 244–45, 298, 300; historical survey of in Nazi trials, 144; ideological motives for, 294; illegality of, 229, 230; ineffability of, 163; legal interpretation of, 229, 244–45; memorialization of, 185;
He starts with the 3.3m in Soviet Ukraine who died in the famine of 1933* that the record in favour of the voiceless and forgotten.

Those who suffered horribly but lived to tell the tale naturally get a better hearing than the millions in unmarked graves. Mr Snyder's book straightens out the shadows.

Sometimes the memories are faded because so few were left to remember. Those who suffered horribly but lived to tell the tale naturally get a better hearing than the millions in unmarked graves. Mr Snyder's book straightens the record in favour of the voiceless and forgotten.
Equally we know precisely what Hans Frank, a leading Nazi in Poland, said in 08/14/2010 and Fog; Kvaternik; Einsatzgruppen; “Special Treatment”

Hitler knew: proof from Wiki; Christianity and Nazis; Night and Fog; von Stauffenberg; July 20 plot to kill Hitler

Tag: and holocaust denial; the UN, auschwitz trials, berlin holocaust museum critique, dachau; july; nick griffin; uk foreign secretary; kofi annan; abbas gas chambers; jan karski, Hitler, hitler knew about the holocaust; hitler admits the holocaust; anti-semites, latvia, leuchter report, liepaja, mein kampf; hitler, nick griffin, the big lie; von stauffenberg; july 20 plot to kill hitler

Posted in Hitler, Holocaust, Jews, National Socialism, Nazis | Leave a Comment
In December 1941 when he openly talked of being told ‘to liquidate the Jews’ and so on. So certainly in my judgment, as I say, there is no ambiguity here at all, the evidence is simply overwhelming that the crime occurred and was sanctioned at the highest level.

Rees, Auschwitz, BBC

national geographic
very disturbing footage of nazi murders

In the early days of World War II, British intelligence agencies began secretly recording conversations between German prisoners of war in the hope of acquiring information on technical advances. The information gathered was to be used in the war effort against Germany. Transcripts of these conversations, now declassified, represent a previously unknown or overlooked source of information about the Holocaust, providing evidence of individual German officers’ participation in and knowledge of war crimes. The fact that the transcripts of and reports on the monitored conversations were locked away for over thirty years after the end of the war supports the view that intelligence agencies placed a higher priority on maintaining the secrecy of their methods than on aiding the prosecution of war criminals.

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/holocaust_and_genocide_studies/summary/v022/22.1.tyas.html

Until November 1944, at which time the SS, on orders from Himmler, disabled the gas chambers that still functioned. The SS destroyed the remaining gassing installations as Soviet forces approached in January 1945.

Many perpetrators confessed to what they had done during the war, after it was over.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/bbcfour/features/auschwitz-debates.html

Enigma:
According to a summary of the report in the New York Times, one of the most harrowing messages codebreakers overlooked was intercepted on January 11 1943 and detailed the 1,274,166 Jews killed under Operation Reinhard at four death camps – Lublin, Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka – during 1942.

The report notes: “The message itself contained only the identifying letters for the death camps followed by the numerical totals.”

Bad Arolsen, German historical documentation ctr.

christopher browning, quotes on extermination policy.

http://www.ess.uwe.ac.uk/genocide/browning3.htm

Professor John Zimmermann, UNLV

He recounts how Heinrich Himmler, second in overall authority in the Third Reich, told Rudolf Hoess, Commandant of Auschwitz (27-28) that Hitler had ordered that all Jews within the Nazi reach must be annihilated.

The reliability of these memoirs can be tested by comparing them to independent corroborating evidence. All of the essential eyewitness testimony corroborates Höss’s memoirs on Auschwitz. ** Pery Broad, an SS man stationed at Auschwitz while Höss was the commandant, wrote of the gas chambers and crematoria in his memoirs. 12 Similarly, they are confirmed by the **diary kept by SS physician at Auschwitz Johann Kremer. 13 The post war testimony by victims and perpetrators at the **“Belsen trial in 1947 of many guards who served at Auschwitz is further corroborating evidence. 14 There was also a great deal of victim and perpetrator testimony at the **Auschwitz trials in Frankfurt, Germany in the mid 1960s of 20 defendants who were stationed at the camp. 15

Furthermore, during his trial, SS-Obersturmbannführer Karl Adolf Eichmann, head of the department for Jewish Affairs in the Gestapo from 1941 to 1945, submitted that Reinhard Heydrich, head of the Reich Central Security Office, or RSHA (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) in charge of “carrying out the desired final solution of the Jewish question” informed him two or three months prior to Operation Barbarossa (22 June 1941) that Hitler had ordered the physical annihilation of the Jews.

Rudolf Hoess wrote in his autobiography that Obersturmbannführer Adolf Eichmann and his deputy were the only ones who knew the total number of Jews that were gassed at Auschwitz-Birkenau because Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler had ordered the records to be burned after every special action. The Nazis always used code words when talking about the genocide of the Jews: a mass gassing was called a “special action.”

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**I was ordered to see Himmler in Berlin in June 1941 and he told me, approximately, the following:**

The Fuhrer ordered the solution of the Jewish question in Europe. A few so called Vernichtungslager [extermination camps] are existing in the General Government:

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http://mars.wnec.edu/~grempel/courses/hitler/lectures/holocaust_origins.html

Christopher Browning, Historian

http://mars.wnec.edu/~grempel/courses/hitler/lectures/holocaust_introduction.html

More evidence that A. Hitler knew and ordered the Holocaust:

“The police units to be deployed by the Reichsfuehrer-SS on order of the Fuehrer.”

http://www.holocaust-history.org/intro-einsatz/

The Purpose of the Einsatzgruppen

The most succinct description of the purpose of the Einsatzgruppen was given at the trial of Adolph Eichmann by Dr. Michael Musmanno, Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, who presided over the trial of 23 of the leaders of the Einsatzgruppen. He stated “The purpose of the Einsatzgruppen was to murder Jews and deprive them of their property.” SS General Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski confirmed this at the main Nuremberg Trial when he testified that “The principal task [of the Einsatzgruppen] was the annihilation of the Jews, gypsies, and political commissars.” (Taylor, Anatomy, p. 259)

The Einsatzgruppen were given orders directly by Himmler and Heydrich on several occasions. There were at least two meetings of the leaders of the Einsatzgruppen in June, 1941 in which they were briefed as to their duties. In a third meeting, which probably took place on June 22, 1941, Heydrich briefed the commanders on the plans for their operations. Otto Ohlendorf, commander of Einsatzgruppe D and a close associate of Himmler, confirmed these orders when he testified at the Nuremberg Trial:

On March 13, 1941, Gen. Keitel, the commander of the OKW, issued a supplement to Barbarossa which discussed special tasks, independent of the military needs of the invasion, that would be supervised by Himmler.

There’s your proof.

Alan Bullock, “Hitler”, a biography [p 410]. “Himmler organized the extermination of the Jews, but the man in whose mind so grotesque a plan had been conceived was Hitler.”

http://www.ess.uwe.ac.uk/genocide/statements.htm

Hitler’s Conversation with Josef Hell, 1922

When Hell asked Hitler what he intended doing if he ever had full freedom of action against the Jews, his response was:

“If I am ever really in power, the destruction of the Jews will be my first and most important job. … (quoted in John Toland, Adolf Hitler. London: Book Club Associates, 1977, p.116)

Hitlers Weisungen fuer die Kreigfuehrung” [Hitler’s Directives for the Conduct of the War], edited by Walther Hubatsch, Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt am main, 1962, pp. 102-3, translation by Gord McFee.

The initial policy was orally communicated to the officers of the Einsatzgruppen. They were later embodied in the “Commissar Order” issued by Heydrich Himmler and never revoked. (Harris, 241) The Commissar Order issued on July 17, 1941, called for “the separation and further treatment of . . . all Jews.” (TMWC IV 258-9)

The Einsatzgruppen were assisted by other Axis forces, including designated members of the Wehrmacht, including general Walther von Reichenau and the Waffen-SS.http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Einsatzgruppen

We shall then emphasize again that we were forced to occupy, administer and secure a certain area; it was in the interest of the inhabitants that we should provide order, food, traffic, etc., hence our measures. It should not be recognizable that thereby a final settlement is being initiated! We can nevertheless take all necessary measures—shooting, resettling, etc.—and we shall take them.

Bormann’s minutes on a talk by Hitler

http://germanhistorydocs.ghidc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=1548
Hitler’s order vis a vis the Soviet Union: Commissar’s Order. Himmler wrote that Jews would be ‘exterminated as partisans’ in his notes.

http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/docpage.cfm?docpage_id=2285


“Hitler had all ordered all concentration camps to be destroyed before the Allies arrived”.

(Rees, Auschwitz, p. 269)

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Hitler’s Diktat

Führer’s conversation in his headquarters with Croatian Marshal Kvaternik on 22 July 1941. Present: Foreign Affairs Reichsminister and Generalfeldmarschall Keitel.

Hitler speaking: “The way it was done we know from the Lithuanian experience. On the second day when they [Soviets] entered there, in order to cleanse them, they ordered all shopkeepers to assemble on the street at 7 o’clock in the morning. Automatic weapons were positioned on street corners with which all of the people were killed; then the Jewish commissars took over the shops. Jews are the plague of mankind. Therefore now the Lithuanians, Estonians, and Latvians are wreaking bloody revenge on them. The Soviets from these countries deported children; it is to be noted and made clear that they did the same thing in their own regions.”(14)

Hitler’s gambit to conceal German role in the Holocaust is confirmed in Stahlecker’s reports.

Hitler’s conversation took place in a formal context – during a foreigner’s visit and in the presence of his two highest officials: Foreign Minister Ribbentrop and Fieldmarshal Keitel. This is about as official and high as it can get. Hitler was making state policy as he was propagandizing a guest. Considering the people present, we can say the policy was intended for both domestic and international consumption. But Hitler committed a misstep: he got entangled in his own prevarications. Estonia at the time was not as yet occupied. This means that Hitler’s monologue was a prepared propaganda package: the whole nine yards – his pronouncements about Jews, Russians, Mongols, and the Baltic peoples.

source: //vip.latnet.lv/lpra/foolkore.htm

Adolf Eichmann’s statement before an Israeli court in 1961 that he heard from Himmler that Hitler had given a verbal order for the Holocaust. source: The Eichmann memoirs.

“The German historian Eberhard Jäckel wrote a series of newspaper articles later turned into the book David Irving’s Hitler: A Faulty History Dissected, attacking Irving and maintaining that Hitler was very much aware of and approved of the Holocaust. Jäckel attacked Irving for claiming that a note from Heinrich Himmler’s notebook – “Jewish transport from Berlin, not to be liquidated”, dated 30 November 1941 – proved that Hitler did not want to see the Holocaust happen.[52] Jäckel maintained that the order referred only to that train, and argued that if Hitler had ordered the people on that train to be spared, it must stand to reason that he was aware of the Holocaust.[52]

Jäckel went on to argue that because the “Final Solution” was secret, it is not surprising that Hitler’s servants were ignorant of the Holocaust, and that anyhow, five of Hitler’s servants interviewed by Irving later claimed that they believed that Hitler was aware of the Holocaust.[53]

Jäckel argued on the basis of Hitler’s statements in Mein Kampf that the Führer was always committed to genocide of the Jews, and that because Hitler later attempted to execute the foreign policy he outlined in Mein Kampf, it is a reasonable assumption that Hitler was always committed to genocide, which in Jäckel’s opinion disproves Irving’s claim that Hitler was unaware of the Shoah.[54] Jäckel used Hitler’s tendency to involve himself in minutiae to argue that it is simply inconceivable that Hitler was unaware of the Holocaust. [55] As evidence against Irving, Jäckel used Hitler’s “Prophecy Speech” of 30 January 1939 where Hitler declared:

“I shall once again be your prophet: If international Jewry with its financial power in and outside of Europe should manage once more to draw the peoples of the world into world war, then the result will not be the Bolshevization of the world, and thus the victory of Jewry, but rather the total destruction of the Jewish race in Europe.”[55]

Likewise, Jäckel used Himmler’s Posen speeches of 1943 and certain other statements on his part in 1944 referring to an “order” from an unnamed higher authority as proof that Hitler had ordered the Holocaust.[56] In the same way, Jäckel used Hitler’s order of 13 March 1941, ordering that the Einsatzgruppen be reestablished for Operation Barbarossa, as proof of the Führer’s involvement in the Holocaust.[57] Jäckel also cited the entry in Joseph Goebbels’s diary on 27 March 1942 mentioning that the Führer’s “Prophecy”
of 1939 was coming true – as a sign that Hitler had ordered the Holocaust, and accused Irving of dishonesty in claiming that there was no sign in the Goebbels’s diary that Hitler knew of the Holocaust.[58]

Finally, Jäckel noted the frequent references to the “Prophecy Speech” in Hitler’s wartime speeches as a sign that Hitler had ordered the Holocaust, thereby disproving Irving’s claim that Hitler was ignorant of the “Final Solution”. [59]

Jäckel wrote that he had “easily” discovered the “lost” document, in which the head of the Reich Chancellery, Hans Lammers, wrote to the Justice Minister Franz Schlegelberger that Hitler ordered him to put the “Jewish Question” on the “back-burner” until after the war.[60] Jäckel noted the document concerned was the result of a meeting between Lammers and Schlegelberger on 10 April 1942 concerning amendments to the divorce law concerning German Jews and Mischlinge.

Jäckel ended his essay arguing that the “lost” document in no way proved that Hitler was unaware of the Holocaust, and accused Irving of deceitfulness in claiming otherwise.

Sydnor commented that Hitler had received a SS report in November 1942 which contained a mention of 363,211 Russian Jews executed by the Einsatzgruppen between August-November 1942.

Sydnor accused Irving of selective quotation from the memoirs of Joachim von Ribbentrop, noting that Irving quoted the passage: “How things came to the destruction of the Jews, I just don’t know…But that he [Hitler] ordered it, I refuse to believe, because such an act would be wholly incompatible with the picture I always had of him”, but did not quote the next sentence where Ribbentrop wrote: “On the other hand, judging from his [Hitler’s] last will, one must suppose that he at least knew about it, if, in his fanaticism against the Jews, he didn’t also order it”. [my italics]

Hitler’s remark to the Czech foreign minister in January 1939 that “We are going to destroy the Jews!...The day of reckoning has come!”

Plus the broad hints that Hitler dropped in his speeches of 30 January 1941; 30 January 1942; 24 February 1942; 30 September 1942, and 8 November 1942 that he knew of the Holocaust[94] Finally, Craig cited Himmler’s remark of May 1944 where he stated he had orders from an unnamed higher authority (who Craig argued could only be Hitler) for the “Final Solution”.

In addition there is Hitler’s Speech to the Gauleiters, 12 Dec 1941.

Historian Lukacs called Irving’s historical opinions objectionable and inexcusable, and complained that too many of Irving’s opinions were supported by footnotes that referred either to sources that did not exist or said something different from what Irving wrote.

Goebbels’ Diary: (December 14, 1942): “The Jewish race has prepared this war; it is the spiritual originator of the whole misfortune that has overtaken humanity. Jewry must pay for its crime just as our Fuehrer prophesied in his speech in the Reichstag: namely, by the wiping out of the Jewish race in Europe and possibly in the entire world.” (pp. 243-244).

As late as March 7, 1942, Goebbels had still been entertaining a Final Solution that would send all European Jews to Madagascar (p. 116). In other entries, he was completely candid about the physical extermination of Jews (e. g., p. 86, 92; 243-244).

However, Jews were not the only scapegoats; nor were they the only ones blamed for starting WWII.

On April 17, 1943, Goebbels wrote: “… [Poles]...were the real instigators of this war.....” (p. 332).

After Mussolini’s fall, Goebbels commented: “The plot hatched against us in Rome was backed by the monarchy, aristocracy, society, higher officers, Free Masons [Freemasons], Jews, industrialists, and clerics.” (p. 445). Nor were Jews necessarily the only ones supposed to be overly powerful. On April 30, 1942, Goebbels entertained fantasies of Poles being behind the panic of the Germans of Rostock following the devastating RAF attack (p. 197).

The first step in genocide is the denial of the humanity of those targeted. The well-known de-humanization of Jews extended to Slavs, as on January 27, 1942.

amazon.com/Goebbels-Diaries-1942-1943-Joseph/dp/0837138159/ref=dp_sim_b_15

The translator Lochner (p. ix), based on some of Goebbels’s entries (p. 138, 142, 146, 375), contends that the Nazis intended to destroy Christianity after winning the war. Public crucifixes were removed (p. 141), and Hitler saw the Christian doctrine of redemption as insane (p. 375). Hitler also re-affirmed his support of vegetarianism (p. 188).

Nazis tried to alter Christian religion

Himmler on Christianity:
“We will have to deal with Christianity in a tougher way than hitherto. We must settle accounts with this Christianity, this greatest of plagues that could have happened to us in our history, which has weakened us in every conflict.”

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Maniacal Hitler

http://www.flickr.com/photos/robvini/3281208406/
Follow your leader

holocaustresearchproject.org/othercamps/images/ThedeadatMauthausen.jpg

Disturbing Image, Mauthausen. Victims of the maniac.

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Night and Fog

Field Marshall Wilhelm Keitel issued a letter stating: "Efficient and enduring intimidation can only be achieved either by capital punishment or by measures by which the relatives of the criminals do not know the fate of the criminal. The prisoners are, in future, to be transported to Germany secretly, and further treatment of the offenders will take place here; these measures will have a deterrent effect because – A. The prisoners will vanish without a trace. B. No information may be given as to their whereabouts or their fate."

7 Dec 1941

[Thanks to Wikipedia for the quotes.] The basic idea of the Nacht und Nebel decree was to terrorize populations into submission. Any political, religious discontent, or disruption would be dealt with in a fury of mystery. Essentially, the 'offender' would vanish into the night and be shrouded in fog.

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pubs.socialistreviewindex.org.uk/ij77/maitles.html

“There is a mass of evidence that the Nazis were determined to keep it secret, even developing euphemisms such as ‘resettlement policy’, ‘cleansing actions’, ‘final solution’, ‘transfer to the East’, ‘special treatment’, ‘evacuation’ and so on to ensure that the population as a whole were unaware. Amongst many examples of the Nazi leadership exhorting secrecy and deception in this area, Himmler’s personal secretary, in a note to the Inspector for Statistics on 10 April 1943, made it clear that Himmler’s orders were ‘that no mention be made of the “special treatment of the Jews”. It must be called “transportation of the Jews towards the Russian East”’

(see also “Himmler, Hitler and the End of the War”, BBC documentary, Professor Ian Kershaw, in which this is shown: Part One”)

Even the term ‘special treatment’ was seen as too explicit. Himmler was clearly worried that if the facts got out, there would be the potential for mass opposition. Indeed, even Der Sturmer, the most fanatical and pro-genocide of the Nazi publications, was stopped from publishing details of murders of Jews."

forum.axishistory.com/viewtopic.php?f=6&t=24304&start=75

Hitler’s orders to starve Russians to death

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Adolf Hitler, The Long Shadow of Evil, ordered the Holocaust. Germany’s failure to prosecute more criminals; Allies dithered.

08/08/2010

http://www.pbs.org/auschwitz/40-45/beginnings/mid

Apr 1945

Auschwitz, PBS


Bank employee testifies to the “76 deliveries of valuables” taken from victims of “Action or Operation Reinhard” camps, mainly Jews – including gold teeth. 36 million Reichsmarks’ worth of valuables taken.

In the 1990s, when it became known that gold looted by the Nazis could still be found in Switzerland, an investigation was launched. The investigation revealed that the registry of the Melmer deliveries, the so-called Melmer Notebooks, had apparently been destroyed during the 1970s in the Federal Republic. The investigation also revealed that most of the melted-down gold from crowns and filings had not in fact been sent to Switzerland but sold by two German banks, Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank.

http://www1.yadvashem.org/odot_pdf/MicrosoftWord4028.pdf
if Hitler’s policy regarding Jewry up to 1941 aimed only at the elimination of the Jews from Germany by emigration, and later by evacuation, it became increasingly harsh after America’s entry into the war. In April 1941 Hitler ordered the “final solution of the Jewish question,” that is, the physical extermination, the murder, of the Jews. The proceedings have shown in how terrible a manner this order was carried out. The tool which was used by Hitler and Himmler --for the carrying out of that order was SS Obersturmbanführer Adolf Eichmann who with his department was attached to the organization of Amt IV of the RSHA; however, he actually had an entirely independent and autonomous position,' which above all was wholly independent of the Gestapo. The preparation and carrying out of the order for the murder of the Jews was kept strictly secret. Only a few persons knew the order to its full extent.

further: The Kommando which was set up by Wirth himself for the purpose of exterminating Jews was known as “Aktion Reinhard,” and was extremely small.

Hitler’s order vis a vis the Soviet Union: Commissar’s Order. Himmler wrote that Jews would be ‘exterminated as partisans’ in his notes. Adolf Hitler gave strict orders regarding the evacuation of concentration camps, following the American capture of Buchenwald on April 11, 1945, which were later described by SS-Obersturmbannführer Rudolf Franz Hoess, the commandant of Auschwitz:

“After Buchenwald had been occupied, it was reported to the Fuehrer that internees had armed themselves and were carrying out plunderings in the town of Weimar. This caused the Fuehrer to give the strictest order to Himmler to the effect that in the future no more camps were to fall into the hands of the enemy, and that no internees capable of marching would be left behind in any camp.” (Tyranny on Trial 346)

SHOULD we take Holocaust denial seriously?

Holocaust deniers ignore the fact that there were German-led trials of Nazi doctors and other camp personnel; and there were German-led trials of the executives of IG Farben, which produced this gas. For a strong read, look up “Pery Broad,” a German witness to the Holocaust in Auschwitz, who testified on the existence of the gas chambers. The Holocaust is not a ‘story’ but a proven fact of history.

In Eastern Europe, where Hitler’s Final Solution was actually implemented, Lithuania — which continues denying its own shameful chapter of bloody collaboration with Nazi mass murder — is leading a campaign to have the world eliminate International Holocaust Memorial Day and meld it into a joint memorial with victims of communism.

• In India, Hitler’s “Mein Kampf” is a runaway bestseller, successfully marketed to business students looking for a template for a highly organized and disciplined mind. The image of this “strong leader” from Europe and his Nazi regalia are regularly featured in marketing campaigns and restaurant decor in Asia.

• In the Arab and Muslim world, Third Reich trendiness takes on an ideological edge with Arabic, Turkish, Urdu and Farsi translations of “The Protocols of the Elders of Zion” and “Mein Kampf” adorning airport bookstores and pro-terrorist websites. Iran is the leading state sponsor of Holocaust denial.

HEART site is excellent:
holocaustresearchproject.org/holoprelude/glucks.html
Glucks [Gluecks] was head of the camp system. He was Waffen SS.

Also important to the Holocaust historical event was Gestapo Chief Müller who signed the circulating order requiring the immediate delivery to Auschwitz by 31 January 1943 of 45,000 Jews for extermination, and countless other documents of a similar nature, which reveal his zeal in carrying out orders.” Source: Heart.

Gestapo Chief Mueller is the principal Nazi for whom no evidence exists regarding his ‘final days’ or ‘flight through the ratline’. After him, the disappearance or death of Hans Kammler would be the most important case.

‘In the summer of 1943, he was sent to Rome to pressurise the Italians, who were proving somewhat apathetic in arresting Jews. Until the end of the war, Heinrich Müller continued his remorseless prodding of subordinates to greater efforts in sending Jews to Auschwitz.”

http://www.holocaustresearchproject.org/holoprelude/
this site contains good quotes on the Holocaust from the Nazis, including:


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We shall then emphasize again that we were forced to occupy, administer and secure a certain area; it was in the interest of the inhabitants that we should provide order, food, traffic, etc., hence our measures. It should not be recognizable that thereby a final settlement is being initiated! We can nevertheless take all necessary measures—shooting, resettling, etc.—and we shall take them.

Bormann’s minutes on a talk by Hitler

http://germanhistorydocs.ghidc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=1549
http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/docpage.cfm?docpage_id=2285

All these favorable circumstances will no longer prevail in two or three year’s time. No one knows how much longer I shall live. Therefore, better a conflict now.

Hitler’s Speech to the Commanders in Chief (August 22, 1939)

On May 23, 1939, just a day after signing the “Pact of Steel”, Hitler told his generals that a German invasion of Poland was now inevitable. The conflict over Danzig and the Polish corridor was mere pretext. Germany could simply no longer do without Eastern European “living space” [Lebensraum] and the attendant raw materials. Hitler therefore declared his willingness to accept the possibility of a declaration of war by England and France.

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In the 1990s, when it became known that gold looted by the Nazis could still be found in Switzerland, an investigation was launched. The investigation revealed that the registry of the Melmer deliveries, the so-called Melmer Notebooks, had apparently been destroyed during the 1970s in the Federal Republic. The investigation also revealed that most of the melted-down gold from crowns and filings had not in fact been sent to Switzerland but sold by two German banks, Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank.

same

Bank employee testifies to the “76 deliveries of valuables” taken from victims of “Action or Operation Reinhard” camps, mainly Jews – including gold teeth. 36 million Reichsmarks’ worth of valuables taken.

germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=1536

Latvia:

"He said: “Well, they’re to be shot in accordance with the FÜHRER’s orders. I said: “FÜHRER’s orders?” “Yes”, whereupon he showed me his orders. This happened at SKIOTAWA(?), 8 km. from RIGA, between SIAULAI and JELGAVA, where 5000 BERLIN Jews were suddenly taken off the train and shot."


“Rape of Europa”, book and film document Hitler’s art thieving

germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/docpage.cfm?docpage_id=2204

“Everyone seemed to believe that they had been killed in experiments where they had taken the place of guinea-pigs in order to try the effect of poison gas. These rumors were corroborated by the evidence of the nurses and doctors of the institution who told of the same story that they had received the clothes in which the patients had left in, turned inside out, e.g. that means the vest or shirt outside, the coat or dress inside, as if these clothes had been taken over the head of the person in a hurry. All the clothes had a very disagreeable, sweet smell of gas. ”

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Primo Levi’s book Survival at Auschwitz

from furtherglory’s blog:

Sorry, but the Dachau crematorium chimney was completed in the Spring of 1943 and never destroyed, so it never had to be “rebuilt.” After the war some of the German internees held by the US Army claimed that it was built after the
war, but that is an outright falsehood.

I do not know about Maidanek, but I do know that the Auschwitz I crematorium was reconstructed (note: RE-constructed) after having been partially demolished by the fleeing camp staff, using parts from the Auschwitz II- Birkenau crematoria, which has also been partially dismantled and demolished. I do teach about that.

A typical strategy used by Holocaust deniers is to take partial truths and misconceptions about one place and generalize them to apply to other or all places. (This is also common for anyone learning about any complex event in history, and historians work hard to debunk such misconceptions.)

Comment by Harold Marcuse — July 22, 2010 @ 9:41 am

Why did the Nazi war criminals go free?
DN 8 / 2 2000 transl from Swensk

In connection with the Holocaust Conference in Stockholm, has crept up to it in many countries are still living suspected war criminals who were never convicted and ransacked. Why is that? How did that happen?

There is a long history that goes back not just to World War II without a period after the first.

Two years after the First World War the allies asked Germany to extradite Emperor, Field Marshal Hindenburg and Ludendorff were 893 and other Germans to stand trial for alleged war crimes in six countries.

The Germans refused. The Allies were forced to remove the Emperor and the Marshal are from the list and reduce it to 45 people. Although the requirement of extradition states – the Germans would be free to examine and condemn the accused.

The trials began in Leipzig 1921st First in the dock were two submarine torpedo captains who led the British hospital ship, then shot in the lifeboats sank. The two captains were proud of what they did, confidently challenging appeared and refused to answer questions. Both were sentenced to four years imprisonment for “shared responsibility”. Six months later they were released.

And so it continued. Killers were acquitted, the systematic mistreatment of prisoners of war could lead to a few months in prison. Only 13 Germans convicted of war crimes and all managed with the jailer Arnas inclined assistance to flee within a few months. The German press hailed as the heroes.

The British Foreign Office, Foreign Office, had the humiliation of a good memory. When the next war came, they wanted to avoid at all costs to the Government committing to the impossible task of punishing war crimes.

These criminals had already begun on the first day of the war. The Germans began the systematic eradication of Poland’s leading film and the Jewish section of its population. The British had cracked the German code and police radio reconnaissance was carried out in detail informed about murdering the nature and extent. But the Foreign Office preferred to ignore. The most severe they wanted to go was a formal protest against “crimes committed against the Polish people”. The Jews were not even mentioned.

When the Germans attacked the Soviet Union in the summer of 1941 was mass murder into a new phase. Behind the German special police units operated groups systematically killed Jews and communists. Foreign Office turned a blind eye even harder. But when the Japanese were taken by Singapore in 1942 and it was the British war prisoners who were beaten and murdered, it became politically impossible to be silent.

Churchill threatened in June 1942 with “the allies justice courts”. Representatives from nine of the Germans occupied nations agreed on a draft declaration ally against war crimes, where it was called: “those responsible for such crimes, whether they have ordered them, committing them or participated in them, will be punished by the courts.” The wording terrified Foreign Office, which was anxious to minimize the British commitment.

In July 1942 was a question in the House if there was no list of Nazi war criminals who should be held responsible for the war. Foreign Minister Eden said that the question was premature. Foreign Office came to its feet for another year before in July 1943 agreed to set up a “United Nations War Crimes Commission”. While reassuring the British wrote to his colleagues in the State Department that it probably would take before it actually came about.

Churchill drove on. In the autumn of 1943 he wrote a stern draft of the joint declaration on the punishment of war crimes. Officially, this statement became the cornerstone of the Allied policy. In practice, other considerations had to prevail. When the U.S. invaded Algeria is captured Italian officers who had been accused of torture and other war crimes in Yugoslavia. They were not in court because it feared that the Germans would respond by asking captured allied airmen on trial for bombing civilians in German cities.
The Russians, however, began judging murdering members of the German groups, so-called “action commands”, to death with reference to the joint Allied declaration. The first appeal fell on Little Christmas Eve 1943rd State Department ran in panic and immediately sent word to the German government that the U.S. would not follow Russian example.

Retired lawyer Cecil Hurt, 73, was appointed British representative in war crimes trials UNWCC. He asked to see the evidence. Reference was made then to another retired officer, Peter Kent, who in 1944 had collected 12 names on a list of suspected war criminals. War Ministry was found to have a different list that included 43 cases in which British prisoners of war were murdered. But the list did not contain any information on the suspects guilty. Foreign Office finally had a staff member who collected the names of suspected war criminals by studying the German press. None of these three people knew about the others’ work. They first met in mid-May 1944 and agreed on a list of 33 suspected war criminals.

That there were more names due to the Foreign Office demanded that only those persons against whom there were complete, legally binding evidence, would be included in the list of accused. As long as the war lasted, it was only rarely possible to find such evidence. And after the invasion, when requested to nominate representatives who accompanied the allied troops to secure evidence against war criminals, flatly rejected this proposal by the Foreign Office.

It should, according to Foreign Office, only engage in crimes committed in allied countries against Allied nationals. Above all, diplomats insisted that the crime committed against stateless former citizens of Germany, Austria and Romania would be defined out of mandate from the Commission.

************ Murder of Jews were thus entirely excluded, because the Jews have been deprived of their citizenship before they were murdered.

With all these restrictions, the Commission was the last in August 1944 only managed to collect 184 names of suspected war criminals. Hurts when resigned in protest. Churchill ordered the Foreign Office to immediately produce a list of 500 names. He had five: Hitler, Himmler, Goering, Goebbels and Ribbentrop.

This would have required a large international police force, legally competent, language skills and with adequate powers. Just to question the hundreds of thousands of prisoners of war who were now in Europe was an enormous task. The U.S. Army’s legal unit felt that they needed at least 2500 German-speaking American lawyers to deal with the problem. They were simply not. So you just called 125 and got 29th

Foreign Office continued to put the lid on. When British troops liberated Belsen had no press visits to occur. The film was not released. Although war Commission refused access to the camp.

It is the British journalist Tom Bower who has presented this material in his book "Blind Eye to Murder, Britain, America, the purging of Nazi Germany – A Pledge Betrayed" (1981, new edition 1995). His anger at the British and U.S. foreign ministries’ behavior is highly understandable.

And officials of the Foreign Office – how can we understand them? The suspicion of covert anti-Semitism is close at hand. The fear that once again be ridiculed as it has become by the failure of the trials after World War I, was another factor. The responsible officials considered it his duty to look beyond short-sighted politicians, who could be swept away in next elections. Presumably they realized far in advance the enormous apparatus that would be required to bring all war criminals to justice and how long it would have taken. They feared that such trials would poison relations with the defeated Germany and maybe create fertile ground for new wars.

They foresaw the coming conflict with the Soviet Union and the dependance of the Western powers would be a strong ally of Germany in the Cold War. Surely they were also aware that the Allies committed war crimes – Russians on land and the British from the air. Why would the one war criminal judge the other, why at all, wasting energy on the punishments that could easily be in the nature of revenge rather than justice? ; It was important to create a new Europe in which such crimes could no longer be committed.

So one can interpret the reason for delaying tactics in the leading Western countries. In France and other occupied countries were added to the fact that many government officials as more or less voluntarily cooperated with the Germans, had their own sins to hide. The result was that only a vanishing small number of war criminals were ever punished.

Of all the hundreds of Germans who participated in the deportation of French Jews to Auschwitz, only 196 were identified. 30 of them after the war, was sentenced in absentia. Only ""two serving their sentences. Another three were sentenced 38 years later for abetting. The low and only by chance selected offenders were punished for a crime committed so many, was that justice appeared to be arbitrary.

Of the perhaps one quarter of a million Germans who in various items included in the Nazi genocide machine was sentenced about 10,000 of the courts in the
west and 25,000 in the East. After 1949, the number of cases drastically was reduced. The new democratic Germany was dependent on technicians, entrepreneurs and government officials who had key positions even in Hitler's Germany.

Prosecutors were forbidden to get help from other countries to obtain evidence against the German war criminals and it became increasingly difficult to get a German criminal police to find evidence, when the former Nazis was reinstated as """"police chiefs in Cologne, Hamburg, Dusseldorf and many other German cities.

How could it be done? Of the thousands of Germans who served in the extermination camp Majdanek was identified after the 1300. The West German police investigated 387 of them. In 29 cases we suspect that the crime was committed. Eight of the suspects put on trial (along with eight other accused). A solo prosecutors worked for nine years with the preparation for trial. Evidence collected from over a thousand victims. Of these, 260 had with my own eyes have seen one or more of the accused to commit murder. **********German courts require witnesses in each case.

The trial began in November 1975. A year later, only 16 of the 260 witnesses heard. According to the accused could not be included that the corpses were burned in crematoria Majdanek. Each witness was subjected to detailed, often mocking hearing about how they were able to distinguish the smell of burnt animal from the smell of burnt people. ********** The court also allowed the defense to call lines of neo-Nazi """"scientists"""" who deny the Holocaust occurred at all.

When the appeal finally fell in the summer of 1981 had already been acquitted seven accused – eye-witnesses to the documents they had had time to die, or they themselves had become too ill to be punished. A deputy director of the camp, Hermann Hackman [d. 1994], who in 1947 was sentenced to death for their murders in the Sachsenhausen and Buchenwald, but pardoned, but now ten years in prison for """"aiding and abetting"""" the murder in Majdanek. Only one of the accused got life for murder. [ Over 100,000 people died at Majdanek]

Thousands of others lived in prosperity around the world, often with a ****full pension as former German government officials, often in Germany and even in Britain, without being brought to justice – as long as they themselves requested it. It was a known torturer from Auschwitz, Wladyslaw Dering. He sued the writer Leon Uris for the claim that thousands of murders committed Dering. Because “""""only"""" just under 200 murders were subject to court – won Dering goal. No one questioned how he could get an entry visa to Britain, or why he had to live undisturbed with their proven 200 murders until he himself drew the matter to court.

http://www.svenlindqvist.net/main.asp?cat=4lang=1id=65

DISGRACEFUL!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

The Liberators, America’s Witnesses to the Holocaust' by Michael Hirsh, published this year. In it the author interviews front-line American soldiers, 19 to 25 years old at the time, just regular grunts, who were involved in liberating the concentration camps. Even now, 65 years later, some can barely talk about it.

Aktion Reinhard camps: Treblinka, Belzec, Sobibor. Majdanek is not included here in this report from Yad Vashem Museum. Note: this is very disturbing reading, but provides a few pages of overview and evidence about what went on in these camps. The German led postwar trials all included testimony as to the existence of gas chambers in these abysmal camps.

cf: yad vashem site


Good video interview with Survivor.


interrogation in post-war Poland shows Nazi methods of murdering women and children.


Thousands of prisoners were taken from Neuengamme and murdered at sea, as the British arrived: proving that the Nazis did NOT merely intend to hand over prisoners to the Allies.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/07/20/auschwitz-survivor-recall_n_652521.html

Schmaltzy story, but true

http://www.hitler.org/writings/programme/

Hitler’s NSDAP points

Tags: action reinhard; gold, dachau chimney, Hitler, hitler ordered the holocaust; himmler and the holocaust; buchenwald; mauthausen; mauthausen gas chamber; denying history; bormann's minutes on hitler's talk; hitler's speeches; lebensraum; if this is a man, melmer; deutsche bank; dresdner bank; dresden bank., mischa glenny; jasenovac; business of genocide, mueller; glucks; gluecks; gestapo, nazi gold; gold stolen from european jewry; hitler orders latvian jews; exterminated as partisans, operation reinhard, pact
April, Blog :
04/18/2010

http://www.ess.uwe.ac.uk/genocide/statements.htm
Hitler’s Conversation with Josef Hell, 1922
When Hell asked Hitler what he intended doing if he ever had full freedom of action against the Jews, his response was:
“If I am ever really in power, the destruction of the Jews will be my first and most important job. ...” (quoted in John Toland, Adolf Hitler. London: Book Club Associates, 1977, p.116)

http://www.olokaustos.org/bionazi/index-n.htm
Names and birthdates, and many death dates of hundreds of Nazi war criminals. Exactly what I’ve been looking for!

http://college.usc.edu/vhi/
Spielberg, testimonies. People are trying to discredit the survivor testimony, but that is rubbish! Stephen Spielberg has had over 80,000 survivors give testimony that the Holocaust happened!

http://college.usc.edu/vhi/otv/otv.php

http://depts.washington.edu/baltic/papers/holocaust.html
Holocaust in the Baltics. Thousands of Jews were sent to Siberia by the Soviets, disproving many of the lies now spreading on the internet.

By all means, see some of Alan Heath’s videos.

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Institute for LV killing, Berne castle
In a separated part of the national welfare and institute for care in Berne castle to the Saale (Saxonia-Anhalt) one was euthanasia – institute of the action so called T4 between 21 November 1940 and 30 July 1943. Here 9,384 patient and obstructed murdered from 33 welfare service and nursing facilities as well as approximately 5,000 prisoners from six concentration camps with carbon monoxide in a gas chamber.

http://www.irren-offensive.de/hadamar.htm
Shirer, ibid. p981, Dr Hirt; 1029, massacres in the east; 1061, Einsatzgruppen, Also, see pp. 661, 959, 964, 965-91, , 1176, 1192

http://www.irren-offensive.de/speech_engl_treuensch_dieter.htm
A speech on the Nazi use of euthanasia

http://www.efholocausto.net/parte03/0309.htm
resource on the Holocaust, en espanol

http://www.freedom-of-thought.de/may2/may2_2004.htm
Bernberg, center for Euthanasia

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/auconstruct.html
Auschwitz Construction, Waffen SS

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/augas.html
A.B.

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/Ravensbruck.html
Ravensbrueck had a gas chamber.

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/Haaretz112342.html
http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/himevac.html
Posen speech

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/himmord.html
Heinrich Himmler orders murder of 500,000

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/Himorder.html
endlosung or “Final Solution

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/HimmlerMemo.html
“...Jews are someday to disappear.”
Kammler was national conservative-minded and came so very early in Bydgoszcz, Ulm and Gdansk, where he took off the Graduate 1919th. From 1908 to 1918 Hans Kammler attended school and humanistic schools in army and rose to the rank of colonel of infantry and later at the police. From the birth of Hans was the father Franz Kammler lieutenant of the German educational background and life until 1933.

In the early days of World War II, British intelligence agencies began secretly recording conversations between German prisoners of war in the hope of acquiring information on technical advances. The information gathered was to be used in the war effort against Germany. Transcripts of these conversations, now declassified, represent a previously unknown or overlooked source of information about the Holocaust, providing evidence of individual German officers’ participation in and knowledge of war crimes. The fact that the transcripts of and reports on the monitored conversations were locked away for over thirty years after the end of the war supports the view that intelligence agencies placed a higher priority on maintaining the secrecy of their methods than on aiding the prosecution of war criminals.

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Tags: “no holes, british bugged nazis, german president on the holocaust; korherr report; hoefle telegram, Hitler, hoefle telegram, holocaust denial; auschwitz, john toland, no holocaust” false; antonescu holocaust; richard korherr; romanian holocaust; holocaust in romania; josef hell; destruction of the jews; buchenwald; nazi war criminals; T-4; gas chambers; william schirer; third reich; ravensbrueck; bernberg; hadamar; bernbur

Posted in Hitler, Holocaust, Jews, National Socialism, Nazis | Leave a Comment
The underground factory was unprecedented in Europe and was the war, the so-called “Central Works” at Nordhausen as “real-time action.” Production in the tunnels of the Kohnstein. In Kamm’s leadership began underground relocation of missile production under SS Group leader Oswald Pohl the Reich Leader SS for the A-4 program. On 1 September 1943 he was appointed. In August 1943 Kammler was responsible for the development of the A4-rocket program. On 1 June 1941 he joined the Waffen-SS and became the head of the SS Main Office for Budget and Construction appointed. After the founding of the SS Economic and Administration Main Office (WVHA) in early February 1942, he directed the Office Group C (construction) of the WVHA for general development plans and the execution of large buildings. On 4 February 1928 was the state examination and was appointed government architect. From April 1928 to March 1931 he took a position as a civil servant and was part-time scientific officer at the Imperial Research Society for Efficiency in Construction and Housing act. strength of the young architects was in the planning and organization of work processes in large buildings. On 14 June 1930, he married Jutta Horn (born April 12, 1908 in Naumburg). Kamm, the couple had several children. From 1 April 1931 to 1 September 1933 Kammler worked as a clerk in the Foundation for the Advancement of Building Research in Berlin, at the Ministry of Labour was located. On 29 November 1932 received his doctorate he taught at the Technical University of Hanover for the Doctor of Engineering. Involvement with the Nazis and career advancement [Edit]


Date Rang
20. April 1936 SS-Untersturmführer
1. August 1940 SS-Standartenführer
1. June 1941 SS-Oberführer
20. April 1942 SS Brigade Commander and Major General of the Waffen-SS
30. January 1944 SS-group leader and lieutenant general of the Waffen-SS
1. March 1945 SS Group leader and general of the Waffen-SS

Towards the end of the Weimar Republic to radicalized political Kamm. Kammler was in early March 1932 in the Nazi party a (Membership 1,011,855) and 20 May 1933 in the SS (SS-Nr. 113 619). From 1931 to 1933 he worked as a clerk in the Greater Berlin Gauleiter of the Nazi Party. He was there and in the SS in many different areas of work volunteers. Before the takeover by the Nazis, he was the Greater Berlin Gau in the engineering department working for. At times he was in the SS for his assault and his standard for the detection of Aryan descent responsible. From 1933 to 1936 he was Head of the Department of Housing and Human Settlements in the Greater Berlin Gauleiter of the Nazi Party. In 1937 he became speaker training for the Berlin police as. Of 1933, Kammler was charged by his party the Reich Federation of allotment holders and small settlers, who had over a million members. On 10 October Kammler in the Reich Ministry of Food and Agriculture (RMEL) Date. He was secretary for Rural Settlements in the Department VII Associated were a number of important items such as including the head of the Reich Committee for Bauvergabe expert, member of the Senate of the German Academy of Building Research, liaison officer of the Empire RMEL to all ministries in the building code. In August 1934 the Governing Council in RMEL Kammler was appointed. On 1 June 1936, Kammler as a consultant for construction affairs in the Reich Air Ministry, RLM was added (. On 1 November 1936 was promoted to government building officer and 1st June 1937 to the upper government building officer. In 1939 he became a group leader in the construction RLM promoted.

On 1 August 1940 was to Kammler SS Main Office administration and business transferred. On 1 June 1941 he joined the Waffen-SS and became the head of the SS Main Office for Budget and Construction appointed. After the founding of the SS Economic and Administration Main Office (WVHA) in early February 1942, he directed the Office Group C (construction) of the WVHA to war. Here he led the overall supervision of all concentration camp construction projects, including the gas chambers and crematoria, which is why he “technocrat of destruction” are can as well. [8] for example, he ordered the late summer of 1942 in which plans for the new crematoria at Auschwitz-Birkenau to revise its previously projected to Kremierungszentrum of 2650 corpses a day (8000/Monat) appeared insufficient to him. [9] In addition, he was general secretary for the German construction program of the leader on the staff of Dr. Robert Ley.

Since August 1943 Kammler was responsible for the development of underground production of A4-missile program. On 1 September 1943 he was the Reich Leader SS Heinrich Himmler on the “Special Representative of the Reich Leader SS for the A-4 program” under SS Group leader Oswald Pohl appointed. [10] In Kamm’s leadership began underground relocation of missile production in the tunnels of the Kohnstein. [11] Albert Speer, identified by the war, the so-called “Central Works” at Nordhausen as “real-time action.” The underground factory was unprecedented in Europe and was.
“unsurpassed even by American terms” there. [12]

With B8 Rock Crystal Kammler created in 1944 one of the largest and most modern underground factories for Me-262 jet-fighter planes in St. Georgen / Gusen near Mauthausen . [13]

In August 1944 he was responsible for the use of V2 rocket had been assigned. [7] From September 1944 were rocket attacks on London , Paris and later in Antwerp and Brussels instead. Kammler was to the SS-Division V2 retaliation) is assumed to have been . It was several mortar batteries. The staff was the beginning of 1945 about 11,000 men, the missile sites were located in late 1944 in the Netherlands, Belgium and West Germany. With the advance of the Allies had the missile sites in Belgium and the Netherlands to be abandoned, and the positions in the west of Germany had to be evacuated.

Kammler was on the retreat with his staff in the near Warstein. There, troops arrived, the SS troops on Russian foreign workers who were also in retreat and camps were housed in makeshift. In the Arnsberg Forest (including Warstein and Suttrop) Kammler was in three shootings of 21 to 23 März 1945 208 members of these gangs of foreign workers, including women and children shot, because they had committed excesses allegedly. [14]

Kammler’s death
On 3 April 1945, Kammler was the last time when Hitler and made him obviously hopes. “Kammler performs excellently, and you set him on high hopes.” ( Goebbels , diary April 4, 1945). While Kammler in Hitler’s bunker , where the General was still dashing to, he indicated on 13 April compared to speak his future plans at. The war was lost, and it would be better to sell even now. He wanted in connection with the Allies and contact them weapons technology in exchange for his personal freedom latest offer. [15]

After 23 April 1945 Kammler went first to Ebensee in Austria , where a meeting of SS officers came, and the morning of 4 May, after Prague . Compared with the journalist Gunter d’Alquen Kammler predicted that “we will do something in Prague.” [16] On the evening of 4 May began of the Prague Uprising . The last German resistance was the invasion of the Red Army on 9 May 1945 broken.

Kammler is on the evening of 9 May 1945 suicide [17] have committed. This was so in the trial of the subordinates Kammler’s because of his unit of 20 from to 22 March perpetrated the massacre of foreign workers in the Arnsberg Forest is, on 9 Arnberg began in December 1957. This district court ruling in the case of the detained, that is accompanied by his aide-de-camp Kammler and a driver beginning of May 1945 in Prague and the Prague uprising and was the surrender of German forces saw the . On 9 May he escaped with two cars from the city. After he already had said, “it was for him no purpose,” he was in a wooded area south of Prague, stopped by. He called companion, on his own in Germany eke by, and went into the forest. Shortly thereafter, he was there by his aide and the driver found dead. He had apparently committed suicide with cyanide using. The body was then hastily from the present spot buried. By order of the District Court Berlin-Charlottenburg , 7 September 1948 is at the request of the widow Jutta Kammler Hans Kammler’s death for the ninth time of death May 1945 was determined by a court. The body Kammler was never found. After the war there were always new versions of death, which were very inconsistent in part. It is clear that Kammler’s track in the last days of the war in Bohemia lost. A Czech government version of the sixties, none of the versions of the whereabouts Kammler confirm. 1947/48 led the military intelligence service of the U.S. Army (CIC) study of Kammler’s fate in ***relation to the smuggling of nuclear material by with. It was assumed that they had succeeded Kammler, hiding in Austria and the Soviet Union on the transfer of valuable documents and construction documents in the hearing to stand with [18].

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Luigi Romersa

Video in Italian, featuring Kammler, Diebner, and the bomb.
http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2005/sep/30/books.italy /Lt. Luigi Romersa
Mission for Mussolini, 2006 Video on History channel.
So far I can’t find the latter in English.

Italian Journalist witnessed Nazi ‘dirty bomb’ experiment, in which radiation was irradiated. Source: Rainer Karlsch, “Hitler’s Bomb”.

Kurt Diebner, Nazi nuclear physicist and Hans Kammler exploded the bomb near Ohrdruf, Mar 3, 1945. 500 Russian Pows were incinerated while testing it. Kammler wanted a nuclear warhead for the V-2 bomb. The Soviets were used as ‘guinea pigs’ and died horribly.

The US ended up getting Diebner along with the other scientists. But the video, although it makes mention of Kammler, does not indicate his fate.

Mussolini acknowledged the bomb existed publicly, Dec 16,1944. He claimed Hitler’s ‘new weapons’ would be a ‘redemption’ for Fascists. He admitted there were three of them.

Testimony of Pister, Commandant of Buchenwald:

“I heard the wrost things concerning the treatment of prisoners. Commandant
Koch seemed to have been under the impression that he had the right to carry out mistreatments on his own initiative perhaps to save himself the trouble of making a report to the higher authorities. I immediately issued an order that mistreatment would be severely punished. I referred to an order personally issued by the Fuhrer that read, “I am the one who decides about the life or death of a prisoner — also my representative appointed by myself (Himmler)”. “For me, as for every man, orders were sacred and had to be carried out.” Prosecutor: “Even thought you knew they were wrong, is that correct?” “How should I know if an order given from the highest headquarters is illegal? Every one of us took an oath that we would follow the orders of the Fuhrer without hesitation... I let orders from above be carried out without hesitation.” “You knew that according to the Hague Convention an occupying power must respect the rights and lives and religious convictions of persons living in the occupied zone, did you not?” “First of all, I did not know the Hague Convention. Furthermore, I did not bring these people to Buchenwald.”

Justice at Dachau, Joshua Greene, 2003

You can see the self-rationalizations going on, the twisting of logic in order to save his neck. But at least he did admit who gave the orders to kill the people at Buchenwald: Hitler and Himmler.

from “Hans Kammler, Russian Wiki”

Shortly after the war into the hands of American counterintelligence falls right hand Kammler, William Voss. During the interrogation, he reports the existence of Spetsshtaba Kammler at “Skoda”. However, agents are so bleak, to post on an ad hoc group that has an unusual military secrets that he had the impression that they already know everything.

Foss offers to throw all the forces in search of Kammler, “until it was seized by Russian”, and once again the agents never show him any interest. And these are people who represent the strategic interests of the country, “head large predatory operation of the time with the army navy and air forces, as well as civilians.”

In this regard, the memory comes instantly leap to the East 16th Armored Division of Patton’s Third Army. Completely ignoring the agreements signed between the Czech government in exile and the Soviet Union, troops of 16 Armoured Division, moving to the east of Nordhausen, May 6, 1945 crossed the Czech border and enter into Pilsen, located in the heart of the Soviet occupation zone. U.S. troops seize six-day plant “Skoda”, until May 12, 1945 there does not appear part of the Red Army. After protests from the Soviet Union, the Third Army had to leave. Agree that the six days – a short period.

August 29, 1945, General Mac Donald posted at the headquarters of U.S. Air Forces in Europe, a list of six underground factories, which by that time managed to penetrate. On each of them until the last day of the war produced aircraft engines and other specialized equipment for the Luftwaffe. Each of these plants are served from five to twenty-six miles in length. Tunnel size ranged from four to twenty meters in width and from five to fifteen meters in height, the size of shops – from 13000 to 25000 square meters.

However, in mid-October in the “Preliminary reporting of underground factories and laboratories in Germany and Austria”, sent to the headquarters of U.S. Air Force, stated that the last inspection “revealed a large number of German underground factories than previously thought.” Underground facilities were found not only in Germany and Austria, but also in France, Italy, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Further in the report stated:

“Although the Germans to March 1944 were not engaged in large-scale construction of underground factories by the end of the war they managed to run about a hundred and forty-three such plants. It was discovered 107 more plants built or laid at the end of the war, this can add another 600 caves and mines, many of which were turned into belts and laboratories for the production of weapons. “One can only imagine what would have happened if the Germans had gone underground before the war” –

the author concludes the reports, apparently struck by the scale of German underground construction.

Another link in the chain of strange circumstances connected with the history of General Kammler is an almost total obliteration of the name and its role in the history of the Third Reich. Very strange is that inexplicable ease with which this name was forgotten after the war ended. But, as we remember this extraordinary man was one of the most powerful and influential government officials of the Third Reich. In the process of searching for information about Kammler, we have already mentioned Tom Agoston learned that his name not even mentioned at the Nuremberg trials – an incredible fact given the critical role played by the man in the circles close to Hitler. Moreover, there is no indication that he even tried to look like other war criminals.

**The fog begins to dissipate in part due to information provided by the Polish scientist, Igor Witkowski, have undertaken their own research in this area. According to sources, during the interrogation of "Rudolf Schuster [no such
A senior official from the Ministry of Security of the Third Reich, which was attended by head of the Polish military mission in Berlin, Ya'qub Praveen General and Colonel Vladislav Shimanskiy, received information about the existence of so-called "Master Plan – 1945", and operate within it "a special evacuation team, which included Schuster was June 4, 1944. This information caused answered by a serious concern, as Praveen Shimanska and found out that a "Master Plan – 1945" was Martin Bormann.

[Edit] Notes

[Edit] References
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majdanek, russian wiki: ***
July 17, 1941 Adolf Hitler Heinrich Himmler gave the order for police supervision of captured German eastern territories. The same day, Himmler appointed Odilo Globocnik, commandant of Lublin and the SS officer, his deputy at strengthening the position of the SS and police in the conquered eastern area. The center of this activity was to be the city of Lublin, to be complete Germanization. Ambitious plans to build a "new" Lublin were performed hands concentration camp inmates.

Order on the establishment of the camp was given July 20, 1941 Odilo Globocnik Heinrich Himmler during a visit to Lublin. At the disposal of it was about creating a concentration camp, designed for 25-50 thousand prisoners who were to work on the construction of buildings for the SS and police. In fact, the camp was built under the guidance of an engineer, an "***" SS officer Hans Kammler. September 22, 1941 Kammler gave instructions on construction of the camp, designed for 5 thousand prisoners. After the seizure of a huge number of Soviet prisoners of war in an environment near Kiev, the plans were changed Kammler September 27, 1941: "According to the order from Berlin to Auschwitz, Lublin and the need to immediately create a POW camp for 50 thousand each ..."

A week later, began construction of both camps. In early November, Kammler ordered the expansion of the camp to 125 thousand in December to 150 thousand, and in March 1942 to 250 thousand jobs for Soviet prisoners. Only part of the plans Kammler was implemented. In mid-December 1941 were built barracks for 20 thousand prisoners of war. In the intolerable conditions of the construction camp takes about 2 thousands of Soviet prisoners of war. By mid-November, of which only 500 people survived, of whom 30% were inoperable. Since mid-December they were joined by 150 Jews. At the same time there is an epidemic of typhus, and then in January – February, all prisoners-builders camps died.

The camp had an area of 95 hectares. The concentration camp was divided into five sections, one of them was for women. There were many different buildings, namely: 22 barracks for the prisoners, 2 administrative barracks, 227 factory and manufacturing workshops. At the camp there were 10 branches: Budzyn (under Krasnikov) Grubeshov, Lublin, Plaszow (near Krakow), herbalists (under Wieprz), etc. The camp inmates were engaged in forced labor in a factory producing uniforms and arms factory “Steyer-Daimler.”

Tags: bomb, Hitler, Kammler, mussolini
Posted in Hitler, Holocaust, Jews, National Socialism, Nazis | 2 Comments »

Graphics; Fourth Of July; Thank you Allied Soldiers. Also, Mauthausen-Gusen
07/05/2009

I want to wish everyone who has supported this site with encouragement and comments a Happy Fourth of July weekend. For our Allies in Britain and Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Ireland, Israel and in Europe, they are free to take a moment to appreciate our US Day of Independence, too. And thank you all Allied soldiers, wherever you are posted, for protecting us from those who would do us harm.

We love you and need you. “Eternal vigilance” and “Semper fi”. " We are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights, among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

And we remember the Soviets who liberated Auschwitz-Birkenau hell, January 27, 1945. source: US Holocaust Museum
Look, this is what they did to people.

Grese: Not like cattle.

die, were they not?
naked and inspected like cattle to see whether they were fit to work or fit to

Cranfield: When these people were parading they were very often paraded

Grese: No.

well what it was for?

Cranfield: As you were told to wait for the doctors you would know perfectly

Grese: Yes.

chamber, would they not?

Cranfield: Then they would all have to attend the selection for the gas

Grese: I myself had only Jews in Camp "C."

and sending them to the gas chamber. Have you done that?

Grese: No; I knew that prisoners were gassed.

Cranfield: You have been accused of choosing prisoners on these parades

Grese: No.

and then sent to the gas chambers. Have you done that?

Cranfield: Were you told anything about the gas chamber by your senior

Grese: No, the prisoners told me about it.

officers?

Cranfield: As you were told to wait for the doctors you would know perfectly

Grese: No.

well what it was for?

Cranfield: When these people were parading they were very often paraded

Grese: Not like cattle.

die, were they not?

to work or fit to
die, were they not?

Grese: Not like cattle.

Look, this is what they did to people. 7/5/09
Snyder studies the people caught between Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Russia, suffering two and sometimes three wartime occupations: "Between 1933 and 1945, 14 million died there, not in combat but because someone made a deliberate decision to murder them," writes Applebaum. She takes the notion of genocide a step beyond motive, examining how two dictators, Stalin and Hitler, played off each other in their hatred of the people in the "Bloodlands" — Ukrainians, Poles, and the Baltic states.