

Vincent Reynouard

English transcription 1



Acquittal for Philippe Pétain
After the aggression on my collaborator
Einsatzgruppen
Gas chambers, no evidence after 33 years of research
Help us to remain free
In Auschwitz open your eyes and don't listen to the guides
In front of historians, a few revisionists could be right
Islamic terrorism, message to Manuel Valls
Message for X-mas - National socialist always
Message to Jean-Marie Le Pen
Motivated by hatred...Let me laugh
Nagasaki and Oradour who personifies the real barbarism
Oradour 72 years of lies
Oradour, the big Tartuferie of September 4, 2013
Plea for the Einsatzgruppen - The Holocaust by the bullets - Babi Yar
Revisionism, the reasons for Germany silence
Some French more French than others - Confession of Chantale Jouanno
Soon my extradition to France
The ordeal of the revisionist activists (and their families)
The Truth about Hitler
Tracking down old nazi the fundamental reason
Why is it a crime to have an opinion in France



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Acquittal for Philippe Pétain

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Finally, on November 16, 1945, The Citadelle opens again its doors to welcome the oldest world prisoner, Marshal Petain, 90 years old, former French Chief of State, sentenced to life imprisonment. He stayed in the central building of the fort then, he transferred on June 6, 1951, due to his health, in a particular house of Port-Joinville where he died the following July on the 23rd.

I am here today at L'Île-d'Yeu, in front of Marshal Petain's grave. It's not that I have an overflowing sympathy for the character. Personally, I would have preferred that after the defeat France overthrown the alliances declared war to England, and put all his weight on the side of the Third Reich for the victory of Europe.



But anyway. The Marshal did what he could. And among all the accusations uttered against that man, there is that of overthrowing the Republic to install, one would say, a kind of dictatorship in France with a unique character, a unique party, and so on. But, this accusation is completely fallacious, it is false.

Petaín didn't overthrow the Republic. For a very simple reason: is that the Republic, didn't die on July 10, 1940, it didn't die either in the signing of the Armistice. It died on September 3, 1939. When France entered illegally into the war against Germany. And war was declared at the time, I remind you, by the French Republic President, by the government leader, Edouard Daladier, which means that the Republic was raped and killed by the very people who should have been serving it. Let me explain.

Article 9 of the Third Republic Constitution was very clear: *"The war could only be declared with the consent of both chambers"*, that is to say, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. This Article was rather logical, It basically meant: *"Listen, you will not send the children of the French people to death without the consent of the people that the French mandated to represent them in the government."* Therefore the young boys of France will not go to death

without those whom they elected, or whom their parents elected for them in their name ordered it. Such was the purpose of Article 9.

But, what happened? Well, when Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, France had to take a decision. So, to start with, Paul Reynaud said, *"well, we are going to question the Deputies to find out if they would not vote for credits for the war which was beginning."* And then, he thought: *"No. There is no war yet."* On September 1st, 1939, and on September 2, 39 there was no war. *"Therefore we are going to ask the elected people if they would vote for credits so that France can meet its commitments."* Basically, the commitment was to help Poland, so to go to war. So one said, *"But wait, we are not yet gone to war."* So the formula was still somewhat reduced. And the parliamentarians were asked if they would agree to vote for war credits, *"due to the international situation"*. Well.

So there is the question that comes to the Chambers, the Senate and the Deputies. *"Do you want to vote for war credits due to the present international situation?"*

But, at the time, some elected members have sensed the scam wondering what it was that they wanted them to vote for exactly? And in the Senate, Pierre Laval stood up, asking to speak. the Senate President, Jules Jeanneney, told him: *"No, no discussion. We do not discuss. We vote the credits or we refuse to vote for them, but, we do not discuss."* Pierre Laval was still able to express himself saying: *"Attention, I have signed agreements in 1935, (he was talking about the Stresa Agreements) to maintain peace, and I am asking people to remember that."*

The most grotesque took place in the Chamber of Deputies. But, at the Deputies Chambers, same thing, no possible discussions. *"One vote without discussion, or don't vote, but no discussions."* And a notorious pacifist, Gaston Bergery, wanted to speak. And he was forbidden to. He couldn't express himself, he couldn't develop his argumentation. But, at the end of the session. While deputies voted these credits, another Deputy stood up, named Petrus Faure, and he asked to the President of the Chamber, Edouard Herriot, *"Mr. President, is it certain that the government, will not commit irreversible measures without referring to the chambers?"* Pétrus Faure foresaw the scam. He foresaw that in voting for war credits, in fact, the government would take advantage to declare war, he therefore really asked to Herriot: *"Are you positive that we only vote war credits here?"* That the government would not take advantage to take a more serious decision?" And what did Herriot say? Herriot answered: *"It is not for I to answer this question."*

Therefore there was, and here its one, at this time, a real conspiracy against peace. And indeed, on September 3, 1939, France declared war to Germany, then according to its alliances, etc. I demonstrated in another video that our alliance with Poland was obsolete at the time. But what is certain, is that France declared war to Germany totally illegally. In total illegality, since the Chambers had not been consulted. And as later wrote Pierre Mouton and J. Rinaldi in a book entitled: *"Un Crime contre la France"* [A Crime Against France] They said: *"In 1939, our elected people didn't declare war proudly parading under the pediments decorated with blue, white, red, no, no, no they have not declared war like this, they went*

through the low door and the stairs." They raped Article 9 of the Constitution. They did without the consent of the Chambers. And why did they go without the approval of the Chambers?

Because at the time, many Deputies and Senators knew perfectly that France was not ready for war. Already the military under the cover of secrecy had said: *"If we declare war we are going to a new Sedan. and it will go even faster."* France was therefore not ready for war, and the French people didn't want war. As later, Roland Dorgelès wrote it: *"At the time, men hurried before the radio saying: "My God, may peace be preserved. " Women were in the Churches and prayed for peace."* The French people didn't want war. And in the Chambers, it is certain that it would have suffice a shout, of a word of Pierre Laval or Gaston Bergery to say: *"No, no, we are not going to die for Dantzig! First, because our alliance with Poland is obsolete, but, most of all because we are not ready, and we are facing a disaster."*

So, this is why, the warmonger clan, declared war and ensured that France declared war without the consent of the Chambers. Therefore, it was a totally illegal war for purely ideological reasons, as I have already shown in another video.

This is why, when today one accuses Marshal Petain, of having overthrown the Republic, gentlemen who make this charges, show a little decency! Marshal Petain, was as Laval said, the trustee of a bankruptcy, the trustee of a defeat the trustee of a fraudulently declared war, What did Marshal Petain do? He did what he could.

Finally, what is the story about Marshal Petain? It is the story of a government which, for ideological reasons, declares a war illegally, that is to say in violation of the Constitution. A totally unprepared war, turns quickly to Berezina. And once the Berezina spreads out in front of everyone, those who have declared war flee their responsibilities. And they push instead in the front, and old man. The victor of Verdun. The one that the people awaits. And it's this old man who is going to be their shield. And they told him: *"Go! Now that we have lost and that we dare not to take our responsibilities go defend, Mr. Marshal, the interests of France!"*

So, during 4 years, the Marshal, he is going, all in all, tried to defend a country's interests in a world war. And he will try to defend interests facing an occupant which, considering the turn of events, will become more and more demanding. And then, fate turns. The winner undergoes gradually, a military defeat. And 4 years later, those who scattered those who escaped their responsibilities, Came back, in Anglo-American vans. And then, they pretended to wear their court dresses and say, pointing their fingers to the Marshal: *"But, what have you done? You betrayed! You sold France! You allowed Jews be deported, etc. etc. You have killed the Republic!"* The height of cynicism naturally.

That is the story of the Marshal.

It is one of the events of the Story of France the most tragic and cynical.

It's a man who they used as a shield at the time of Berezina, -a Berezina that they did provoke for ideological reason and for unpreparedness- and once the shield is no longer needed, they come back in the foreigner vans, and they pretend to judge this old man who didn't ask for anything. This old man who would have like to stay home quietly to retire.

What cynicism!

What impudence!

This is why today, personally, the Marshal, is policy wouldn't have been mine, but, I think at least and that his last wishes are carried out and that he should not be here any longer and that his last wishes are carried out and that he should not be here any longer but that he should join his soldiers at the Douaumont ossuary, that is at least the minimum that one could do for him, for this man who tried to manage the interests of France at a time when, no one wanted to manage them.

Cheers Marshal!



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

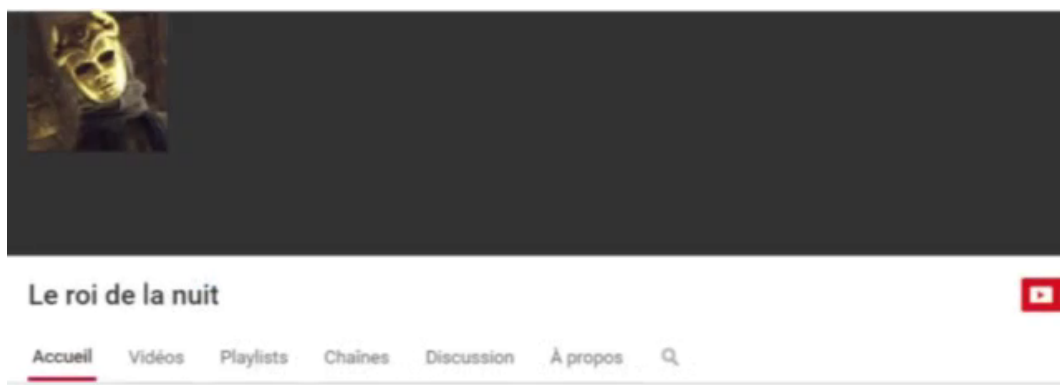
After the aggression on my collaborator

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Below my last video, a fierce opponent says about me : *"Reynouard, I wrote a comment that you have not answered, it seems that you don't have arguments to contradict me. This proves that your stories are all lies. Moreover, you may also delete it to hide your wickedness. Then it means that you are a coward. So I offer a face to face on Skype. Fair play. I await your answer and to show the courage that you claim."*

A fair discussion, face to face, live, argument against argument. This is what the revisionists call for years but was never granted to them. I urge to answering him : *"Off course I agree. Please give me your Skype ID and I will call you one of this evenings. Regards."* Some will say that such a discussion is pointless with this kind of person. Sorry, but this is exactly the argument relied on by our opponents to refute the debate. Therefore, it would be inappropriate to use it myself when I denounce it among anti-revisionists.

I was therefore ready to accept this discussion on Skype. Shortly after, King of night asked for my ID. I answered: *"Could I get your exact identity, now, supporting evidence? For, you know me and I don't. Loyalty begins with the fact that I have to know who you are. Thank you!"* From that moment, my fierce opponent vanished. Three hours later, I revived him so: *"Three hours since I have asked for your ID, supporting evidence and still no answer. Are you drafting a false card?"*



Meanwhile, however, I went to see his Youtube channel. For, in one of his comments, this buffoon was threatening to report a revisionist sympathizer to the police. It made me think. I then noticed that on his channel this person was promoting a video which allows finding out how to get someone's IP address and then report it to the authorities. I then understood that this fierce opponent did not wish to discuss but only locate me in order to report me.

Poor "roi de la nuit" (King of the night). Do you think that the authorities and my opponents need your initiatives to locate me? They perfectly know where I am. And even more. They know my land line number and my mobile number. And do you know why? Because they apply the same methods as those you attribute to us.

Let me explain. You didn't dare gave me your real identity. Why? Do you think that a revisionist commando will come to your house to assault you? But we revisionists, do not organize punitive expedition. Our weapon, our only weapon is the Truth. But, truth doesn't

need no intimidation or violence or the law to protect itself and to move on. However, yours organize commandos.

A few weeks ago, a collaborator who works for me since the 2000s was assaulted. Knowing her habits and schedules, two men waited on her way to work shortly before dawn in an unfrequented place close to Spa in Belgium. Then, they took her bag and took her mobile. They then threatened her to give all my phone numbers. And to be sure that all the given information were accurate, they forced her to call me in front of them although it was dawn. Then, showing her a paper where addresses of her family members were written, they told her to really think carefully.

These methods are naturally not those of the police. It was therefore henchmen in the pay of my ideological opponents. With these numbers they were able to easily locate me.

You see, "King of the night", my opponents didn't wait for you. They don't need you. Fortunately my staff has not been abused. But I remind you that on September 16, 1989, a commando attacked Professor Faurisson with an extreme violence.



Without the providential intervention of a man who was fishing not far away, the henchmen would have killed him. In Limoges, leaving court, a pack of adversaries with nightsticks rushed over me. Nothing happened to me, thanks to a quick race and to a car that was waiting for me at the corner of the street, in which I engulfed myself. Without this car I would have been lynched.

But maybe, one day my turn will come. Oh! I know that far from being shocked you will applaud. Didn't you write below one of my videos: "*Reynouard to me is a sow that must be killed.*" Elsewhere, you hope to see me hanged and you broaden your thirst for murder. "*One*

day", you said: *"Vincent will be hanging from a rope with his acolytes"*. Then you explain what is an accomplice.

If one day I am being assassinated, you will applaud, I know it. Maybe I will be answered that not all of my opponents are like this King of the night. It is true that more numerous are those who hope for a social death for the revisionists. A death that begins with the ban of public speech.



The person to whom I owe my last sentence to one year in prison, and indirectly the loss of my last teaching job, did not hesitate to declare against me - against us -: *"We must absolutely not let our opponents, the opponents of this democracy, the enemies of this freedom, express themselves freely."*

However, speaking about the Charlie hebdo attack this same person proclaims: *"Freedom of speech can't have two half measures."* Contradiction? Not at all. As soon after, he adds: *"Charlie doesn't attack people for what they are but for what they do or what they say. There's a huge difference."*

For this person, then, Vincent Reynouard attacks people for what they are. But this kind of attack we know where that led. When Reynouard says that the Jewish didn't die, in fact he says: *"Death to the Jewish"* and for that matter: *"Death to the blacks, death to the Muslims' death to the Slavic, death to disabled, death to who knows what else."* Where the twist that can be - and that must be even - done to freedom of speech when it comes to Reynouard. Because ultimately, Reynouard preaches mass murder. Therefore, he is either crazy and must be locked in an asylum, either he is a cold monster and then should be prevented to harm by throwing him in jail.

But what happen if this Reynouard escape justice and continues? Then, there is only one way: He must be shoot. Death, is the only solution. As one throws a rotten apple and all those it infected, I must be shoot as well as those who support me.

Finally, "King of night", you are just pushing through the logic of those who would like to silence revisionists in a clean manner, with only unjust force of the law. So, I will not address you "King of night" nor to the restless of your kind but to the others to those who chase revisionists on moving the lever of the unjust justice. You pretend to protect the law, the humanity and yada yada yada, Big mistake.

The aggression on my collaborator by two thugs, the attempt murder on the professor by a commando, and all those other less visible violence suffered by the revisionists it is you who justify them. When a "King of the night" dreams to make me bleed like a sow, he only pushes your logic to its conclusion.

For nearly thirty years, revisionists demand a fair debate, face to face, in live, argument against argument. What more legitimate when two theses are in conflict. This legitimate debate you have always refused it. Because you know that your thesis are fragile, untenable, except to resort to your endless quibbles which only serve to cloud the issue.

But when one defend a lie, we start off the path of righteousness and when one starts off the path of righteousness, then in the end one justify all violence including murder. That is why the methods used in your camp and which consist to intimidate, hunt, unjustly condemned, to attack and even kill do not surprise me, they are the reflections of villainy of lies. And when serving a rogue cause then we adopt methods of the villains. It is fatal.

But this is what will condemn you in front of Posterity.

This is why, despite all of my misfortunes due to the repression that you orchestrate against me, I keep calm and I do not harbor any revenge against you, on the contrary. I agree with the sentence of Louis Cattiaux: *"We mourn now our agony in the world but one day we will weep in seeing the fate of those who deny us and overwhelm us down here."*

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Einsatzgruppen part 1
Hitler and the Jewish's war

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Einsatzgruppen, these mobile military units that, on the East Front from June 1941, would have had as a mission to systematically slaughter Jews. The existence of such killings, which would have caused several hundreds, or even several thousands victims is undeniable. But, with others, I affirm that it was not part in the context, of a systematic massacre of Jews.

I know that here some will say to me: *"Stop! We do not care if these massacres were systematic or not. They exist, that's all we care! Because all these horrors could have been avoided, if Hitler didn't unleash the war. Finally, all the dead from this conflict had to be attributed to the Führer, because it was him who provoked the all thing with his imperialist policy, the invasion of Poland on September 1st, 1939, then the one of USSR in June 1941. So, Hitler is the great culprit, and through him the imperialist nationalism, kneads of racism, xenophobia, and antisemitism, period."*

I've already heard this argument a thousand time.

The first part of this video will refute it, and will tell the reasons why Hitler, thought he had been forced into the war by Jewish organizations. The second part will specifically be devoted, to the Einsatzgruppen actions on the East, in the context of an ideological warfare to the life and to the death.

Who provoked the Second World War ?

Who was the main responsible of the war ? This is a crucial question. as proof take that fragment of Einsatzgruppen trial.

The main defendant was Otto Ohlendorf. He specifically commanded the Einsatzgruppe D.



At the hearing, the prosecution brought the discussion on murdered children on the East. **(TMI, green series, vol.IV, p.356)** The prosecutor told the defendant: *"Will you agree that there was absolutely no rational basis, for killing children except genocide and killing of races?"*

What Ohlendorf replied: *"I believe that it is very simple to explain, if one starts from the fact that this order, [of assignment of Einsatzgruppen], did not only try to achieve security, but also permanent security, because children would have grown up, and surely, being the children of parents would have been killed, they would constitute a danger no smaller than that of the parents."*

Here we find a typical example of a spillover effect, in which an ideological war to death drove you into a war with no rules in addition, like those that took place on the East, where civilian population took part, directly or not, to fights. Ohlendorf's message was the following: *"If we have killed children, it was not for genocide purpose, but because we were embedded in a partisan war where, with the killing of men and women we considered as dangerous, we also have to kill their progeny."*

(Doc.NO-3028) This German report gives us a good example. As the German discovered in between two assignments, that partisans, men, and also women, dressed into civilian clothes and mingled with villagers to perform agricultural work, they had destroyed the villages and shot the population.

(Doc.NO-2909) Here, women were directly involved in the little war. They attracted drivers in their rooms by offering them their bodies, which allowed accomplices to sabotage vehicles during that time.

(Doc.NOKW-1156) There, women and girls act with bands of partisans as nurses or couriers. This examples may seem insignificant, but do not forget that this war of partisans was very cruel.

(Doc.NO-2961) This German report on the anti-bands warfare demonstrate it. The author wrote: *"In the guerrilla warfare the enemy employs fanatical fighters trained in the communist ideology, who will not shrink from any act of violence. This is now, more than ever, a matter of life and death. This struggle has nothing to do any more with soldierly chivalry, or the regulations of the Geneva Convention"*

The author continued: *"If that war against the bands in the East and in the Balkans, is not waged with the most brutal methods, the available forces will in the near future no longer be sufficient to overcome this plague. For this reason the troops are justified and obliged in this combat to resort to all measures, even against women and children, without leniency, as long as they are successful."*

It is easy today to condemn the Germans for these facts, but it's forgetting what caused them. Otto Ohlendorf underlined the fact that personally, he had never seen children killed by Einsatzgruppen. **(TMI, green série, vol.IV, p.356-357)** The prosecutor retorted him indignantly: *"Are you saying they didn't kill children now?"*

"I did not say that." replied the accused, *"May I finish? I attended three mass executions and did not see any children [among the victims], and no command ever searched for children, but I have seen many children killed in this war through air attacks, for the security of other nations, and orders carried out to bomb, no matter whether many children were killed or not."*

The prosecutor asked him if he was referring to the German children killed under Allied bombers, Ohlendorf answered positively, which earned him the following reply: *"Do you try to draw a moral comparison, between the bomber who drop bombs hoping that it will not kill children, and yourself who shot children deliberately ? Is that a fair moral comparison?"*

Ohlendorf replied: *"I cannot imagine that those plane which systematically covered, a city that was fortified city, with incendiaries and explosive bombs, square meters by square meters, and also with phosphorus bombs, and this done from block to block, including the squares where the civilian population had fled to, as I have seen it in Dresden, I cannot imagine that this men could possibly hope, not to kill any civilian population, and no children. And, when you then read the announcements of the Allied leader on this, and we are quit willing to submit them as document, you will read that these killings were accepted quite knowingly, because one believe that only through this terror, as it was described, could demoralized the [German] people, and under such blow the military power of the Germans would then also break down."*

Here again the message was clear. Ohlendorf said: *"You also, in this war to death, have slaughtered children. Therefore why do you blame us since you have done the same?"*



Knowing that they could not contradict him on that last point, the prosecutor had to retreat and admitted : *"Very well, let's concede. I think there is truth in what you say, though I never saw it"* So, he retaliate as followed: *"Does it occur to you that when the German Wehrmacht drove into Poland without provocation, and when you drove into Norway, and when you drove into the Low Countries, and when you crushed France, and when you destroyed Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Greece, when you put Rumania, Bulgaria under you heel, and then attempted to destroyed the Russian State, does it occur to you that people resisting your tyranny, stand on a higher moral level, when they resort to the same horrible cruelties, which you initiated, in order to destroy your tyranny? Answer that, please."*

The prosecutor emerged the perennial argument that can be summarized as: *"Even if what we have done is wrong, we can be forgiven for doing it, because you started the all thing first, so your actions led us to answer by using the same methods."*

Ohlendorf answered: *"You will understand that I look at the events of the war which you referred to in a different way that you do."*

The accused was entering the field of primary responsibility. It's unfortunate that the discussion has stopped here, because we were in the heart of the heart of the problem. So, I'm going to continue this discussion today, starting with a first comment.

From the events of Norway, the entire operations mentioned by the prosecutor, was the development of a war that had spread, because of the strategic initiatives, and counter initiatives, adopted by each camp. In fact, everything had started with the invasion of Poland by Germans troops on September 1st, 1939. Therefore the question is the following: Who made this invasion unavoidable? In other word: who made the 2nd World War unavoidable?

Since 1939 the answer is: "Germany did, Hitler did!" But, as I have already demonstrate that fact a multiple times, It is England which, by its underground maneuvers, caused the invasion of Poland. England was thus the main aggressor. Because, as it was written by a specialist in international law from the 19th century, the real aggressor is not the one who attack first, but the one that led the war unavoidable.

Here, some will answered that democracies had enough with Germans claims and acts of force, so it was imperative to stop Hitler's imperialism. I would object them that in that folder, democracies feelings don't need to be considered. The only important issues are the followings: Did, Germans claims about Polish corridor, and about the city of Dantzig, were legitimates?



What were England's actions during the tentative to solved the German-Polish conflict?

Perhaps, some will object to me that it's impossible to judge each other's guilt, only by focusing on Poland's events from September 1939. But, the fact that in the Ohlendorf's trial, the prosecutor asked the crucial question about primary responsibilities, starting by denouncing this point proves the opposite. Each other's guilt can only be judged by objectively studying, the sequence of events that occurred between August 22nd, and September 5th, 1939.

On that subject, I've already answered by demonstrating the frightful guilt of England. But, let's just suppose, yes.

Let's expand the debate. You say: *"Invasion of Poland was Hitler's fault."* and: *"Anyway, democracies was sick of Hitler's acts of force."* Ok, for now, let's say your right. But, why did Hitler emerged? And above all, Why did such an uncompromising Hitler in exterior policy emerged?



The answer to the first question is obvious, Hitler was the product of the Treaty of Versailles, This drawing published before 1933 illustrated this fact with intelligence and brightness. So, if we want to study the distant responsibilities of the 2nd World War, we must first go back to the years 1918-1919, when the Treaty of Versailles was written, discussed and imposed to Germany.

In a book published in 1920, The senator Raphaël-Georges Levy, describes the peace of 1919, as a *"Fair Peace"*. Among the 440 articles from the Treaty of Versailles, he could not see a single one, that could have possibly led to a desire for revenge, therefore the winners had nothing to fear from a free debate.

But, at the Nuremberg's Trial, (TMI, vol.X,p.99) all discussions about the validity of the Treaty of Versailles, and the fact that it was imposed by force to Germany, were forbidden. All documents filed by the defense were rejected without examination.

This was an obvious confession. Far from being fair, The peace treaties of Versailles and Trianon were full of war promises. Therefore, only sincere revisions could have calmed the defeated by restoring him some hope. This have not been done or not enough. Consequently: Hitler emerged.

At Nuremberg, (TMI,vol.IX,p.470) Herman Göring underlined that many Germans had voted for the National Socialist Party, because they wanted the Treaty of Versailles to be revised, A revision that the weakness of Germany at the time, and inflexibility of some, made impossible.

But Versailles was not the only treaty in question. The peace of 1919 was set by several treaties signed in 1919. I think more especially about the Treaty of St Germain, that have fixed Austria's fate, and the one of Trianon, that have fixed the one of Hungaria.



Therefore Hitler was elected among other things, to liquidate the treaties of Versailles, St Germain, and Trianon, that had ripped off from Germany, lands that were authentically Germans, and had taken to Austria-Hungaria every hope of a national rebirth. This chart summarizes what the Versailles Treaty had taken to Germany in terms of population, wealth basement, industry and agriculture.

Losses were considerable, leaving Germany fatally weakened. Hungary for its part was totally mutilated, even dismembered, In the name of a principle of nationalities with many variables geometries.



Here is what would have remain of France, if she had been butchered like Hungary at the end of a lost war.

Its butchering had allowed to create Czecho-Slovakia, an artificial entity populated by, nearly 1/4 of Germans, added to 1/5th of Hungarians, but also Russians, Jews, and Polish, concentrated in the region of Teschen. And for Austria, it remains as a rump states, inhabited by 6 millions occupants, with one third agglomerated in just one city: Vienna. Early as November 1918, this country without any future had claimed to be reattached to the Reich, **(Georges Champeaux, la croisade des démocraties, vol.I,1941)** In April and May 1921, two referendums organized in two Austrian regions: the Tyrol and the Salzburg, had resulted in 99% of favorables votes for the reattachment to the Reich, but the consultation was interrupted because the Treaty of Versailles required independence of the country.

Yes, really, the so called peace of 1919, was full of future conflicts. The 10th of July 1921, during the debates on the Treaty of Trianon's ratification, **(J.O.,sénat, 11juillet 1921,p.1697)** Anatole de Monsie recalled the opinion of two British military. The first one argued that the text was creating half a dozen Alsaces-Lorraines, and the second that this sharing contains the germ of a new war. If some wanted to avoid the war, it would have been necessary to repair the flagrant injustices in making the necessary revision. Hitler undertook to make it happen. Until 1938, despite the adversaries unwillingness, and especially the unwillingness of France, The Fürher manage to achieve its objectives in a peaceful way. On September 1938, the Munich's conference, helped to peacefully solved the problem of Germans, Hungarians, and Polish minorities in Czechoslovakia. The German minority of the Sudeten returned to the Reich; the region of Teschen to the Poland; and many regions from the south to the Hungary.

The case had not been easy to solved, and after the borders revision, 480 000 Germans from the Sudeten stayed on the Slovakian territory, while 680 000 Czechs were becoming Germans subjects. On that time, Europe was so close to the war that, if Hitler really wanted the war, he would have obtain the war.

For example, he just had to support Hungary which, in November 1938, threatened to invade South Carpathian Ukraine that she claimed to be hers. However, an energetic telegram

(Documents of German Foreign Policy, série D, vol. IV, p. 159) from the 21st of November, sent by the German's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Hungary, allowed to avoid the disaster. This document is really important, because it demonstrated the German's willingness for peace. The Third Reich wanted to avoid the war for two reasons.

In 1938, the Führer succeeded to rehabilitate Germany, and to make with this country left behind, a social success model. It is not for nothing that in National-Socialism, there is the word: Socialism. Interviewed much later by a British journalist, a Goebbels' relative, to whom it was asked to summarize in one word his experience of Hitler's Germany, pronounced the word: "Paradise".

In his pamphlet published in 1938 (*L'école des cadavres*), Louis-Ferdinand Céline wrote: *"Fascists states don't want the war, they have nothing to win in a war. Everything to lose. If the peace could last three or four years more, all states in Europe will turn fascists, quite simply, spontaneously. Why? Because fascists' states realized right in front our eyes, between Aryans, without gold, without Jews, without Freemasons, this famous socialist program, the one that kikes and communists are always mouthful and never realize."*

Céline was wrong on the willingness he attributed to all European's states, but he was right on two points: Fascist states had realized the socialist program, and Hitler didn't want to compromise that success, into a military adventure even more crazy than Germany wasn't ready for it.

Because, yes, military speaking, and despite Hitler's words during a conference with a Slovak representative, the Third Reich was not ready to assume a war. Of course, everyone knows that kind of pictures that could presuppose an irresistible strike force, but, if it's still possible to exhibit men in uniforms and some pieces of armaments, the reality is sometimes more cruel.



The 4th of June 1946 in Nuremberg, **(TMI,vol.XV,p.349-350)** The General Jodl underline that, the first tranche of German rearmament, won't be finished until 1942-1943. He reminded that in 1935, Germany have 36 divisions to oppose the 90 that could align, in peacetime, France, Poland and Czechoslovakia, a number that could rise to 190 in case of war.

Three years later, Even if the situation was going better for the German side, Germany wasn't ready so far. In Nuremberg, **(TMI,volX,p.427)** General Keitel reminded it, underlining the fact that at the time, Germany would not even had the military necessary means, to cross the fortified borders of Czechoslovakia. That's why in 1938, Hitler made every efforts to solved pacifically the Czechoslovakian problem.

Still today, Munich's Conference is seen as Hitler's diplomatic victory founded on threatening. In reality, the Conference of Munich had solved nothing, and I affirm that, it is finally what cause Hitler's lost.

Let me explain myself: After the Sudeten returned to the Reich, the Fürher that had solely renounced to the Alsace-Lorraine, had just one last territorial claim, It was about the Corridor, this strip of land that in 1919, had been torn away from Germany, to give the recreated Poland an access to the sea. Until 1919, Germany was thus cut in two parts, with Upper Silesia that was now detached from motherland. Almost as if the region Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, was separated from France by a corridor that gives Switzerland an access to the sea. This corridor was the most glaring injustice from the Treaty of Versailles, and could offer hopes for amicable resolution but here is the problem: Untill 1933, Germany had vainly tried to shake the yoke of Versailles. Hitler only succeeded with a very firm diplomacy, and on many aspects, quite an adventurous one. Just remember Rhineland rearmament. Hitler was therefore convinced that at the slightest retraction, he could loose all his prestige, and could not obtain anything at all anymore. But if he succeed to obtain everything he wanted, without a war, It was also thanks to the goodwill of the Great Britain.

I especially think about Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that, on September 15th, 1938, for example, had accepted to discuss with Hitler in Berlin, in the middle of the Czechs crisis. From the beginning of that interview, **(Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945, série D,vol.II,p.786)** Chamberlain keen to stressed his action in favor of the Anglo-German rapprochement. England which was on that time a major power of the Occidental Europe, its kindness had allowed the Führer to revise many injustices from the peace of 1919. But the following of events would cause the reversal of the situation.

Munich's crisis had left Czechoslovakia, divided into three majors entities, that were technically and culturally distinct: Boheme-Moravia, a mostly Czechs territory, with a strong German minority; Slovakia; And South Carpathian Ukraine.

Knowing that time was on claims based on nationalities principles, the survival of this artificial entity was more than doubtful. In England however, Nevil Chamberlain had toiled to gain acceptance of the Munich's agreement. A disintegration of Czechoslovakia, would have

finally cause the loss of, either the political character as Herman Göring feared, at least his benevolent policy. And this is what happened.

Weakened by the Sudeten affair, Czechoslovakia started to fall apart. In December 1938, the German's deputy of the Sudeten, Ernzt Kuntz, warned Berlin, that the German minority in that country was living a very difficult situation, mostly due to the constant Czechs critics. This information was not a scoop properly speaking but the author insisted. That's why, after addressing to the army a first directive (**Nuremberg Document 136-C**), for a possible entry into Czechoslovakia, Hitler transmitted a second one (**Nuremberg Document 138-C**), on December 17th, 1938, that complemented the first one.

Here, some will cry out: *"So, you see quite well that Hitler wished to unleash a military operation against Czechoslovakia!"* Really? but, I must remind you that on the 4th of December 1941, the American press revealed the existence of the President Roosevelt's secret plan, to unleashing war against Germany in Europe.



Does this simple fact turned Roosevelt into a criminal against the peace? of course not. Every state's leader have the duty to deal with every eventualities. So did Hitler for Czechoslovakia, which was not the proof of an aggressive intent. But the Führer didn't want to let a situation rot that could have caused a conflict. On January 21st, 1939, He meeted his Czech's homologue, and gave him a speech devoid of any ambiguity. Underlining that Czechoslovakia, wasn't a major nation anymore, that she could no longer pretend, to have the policy of a major nation, and that her future was for now, into the Reich economic orbit. An orbit that, to the condition of a voluntarily entrance, would allow her to have her share.

Some could be shocked by such language. But it was the one of a state's leader mindful to avoid any complications, on one corner of a continent whose instability threatened to escalate. Besides, if it would be vain to deny relationships, between the Reich and some separatist forces in his neighbor, documents tends to demonstrate that (**Documents on German Foreign**

Policy, ser.D,vol.VI,doc.n°159), at the end of January 1939, Germany was calmly waiting to appreciate the evolution of the situation.

On January 30th, 1939, by the way, in his famous speech where some only retains the small passage about the Jews, Hitler affirmed his hope that Czechoslovakia, could find a satisfactory balance. And when, on the following February 12th, (**memorandum of the conversation between V.Tuka and Hitler 12 février 1939**), the Slovakian leader, Vojtech Tuka, told the Führer that Slovakian destiny, was in the Führer's hands Hitler was careful about not to give him, or even to promise him, a concrete help. He confined itself to say that he would see as a good thing an independent Slovakia, and ended the interview. Briefly, the Führer didn't want to directly intervene in the affairs of this country.

Two weeks later, in a verbal note to the French ambassador (**Note to the Embassy of France , February 28, 1939, doc.n°175**), Germany reaffirmed that she was observing, and was awaiting for further events. Hypocrisy? Absolutely not. Because documents amply demonstrate that fact.

On that time, the Czechoslovakians chancellor was acting, in order to satisfy the Führer and initiate a rapprochement policy with the Reich. Everything was still possible and the Reich had no intention to rush things. But Slovakia, manifested each day more her desire of independence. Starting from early March, negotiations took place between the Czechs central government, and Slovakians leaders. Czechoslovakia was creaking in her middle. Sometimes violent disorders broke out, in the regions of German minority, and in South Carpathian Rutenia.

Two days later however, answering to his Italian ally, Germany repeated, that she was just observing, even if she was ready to all eventuality. That eventuality was the entrance of Germans troops in the case of an ultimatum.

On March the 11th, The Slovakian government addressed an appeal to Germany. Today, some declares that this appeal was sent with the Reich complicity. It's possible, but Czechoslovakia was falling apart, causing an international situation that threatened to degenerate. On the borders, Polish and Hungarians armies was also mobilized, ready to intervene. The situation was becoming very dangerous.

On March the 13th, Hitler's told again to Tiso (**Document of German Foreign Policy, n°202,p.243**), that he was supporting Slovakia in her struggle for independence, but that he didn't want of that country that never was German, and had never became part of Germany. Still to that date (**doc. N°205,p.247**), the Führer was hesitating on the decision to take. He urgently recalled Göring that was in San Remo, but on March the 13th and the 14th, the Czechs President, Hácha, asked to meet Hitler.

On the very same day just before four o'clock in the morning. South Carpathian Ukraine, proclaimed her independence under the Reich protection. Soon after, the Slovakian diet, also proclaimed her independence. The situation could end in anarchy, even into a civil war and, fatally, into a war itself. Therefore it was necessary to act.

On March the 15th finally, the new Czechoslovakians president, Hácha, met the Führer to the Reich chancellery. Hácha underlined that for a long time, he was certain of the impossibility, for all nationalities that were in Czechoslovakia, to live peacefully together. Adopting the same discourse that the Slovakian leader, he exposed his conviction, which was that Slovakian's destiny, was now into the Führer's hands.

The following is known. In order to conjure any danger of civil or international war, in the hours that followed the meeting, Germans troops crossed the Czechoslovakians border.



Slovakia became an independent state, and Bohem-Moravia a German protectorate. The artificial entity made by the victors of 1918 had passed away. But in France and in England it was the consternation. The craziest rumors were spreading.

The French's ambassador in Berlin reported to his government a narrative of the Hácha-Hitler meeting (**Le Livre Jaune Français, 1939, doc.77,p.100-101**), that he claimed holding from a trustworthy person, and was talking about an Hácha and his chancellor, that would have resist during hours to the intolerable German pressure, while the meeting only last one hours, that they would have literally been pursued around the table by Hitler and his ministers, to put in their hands a pen by force and make them sign the agreement. briefly, a real tragicomic scene.

More serious however. In Great Britain, Czechs crisis epilogue, definitely ruined the conciliation policy lead as best he could by Chamberlain, and against the warmongers from the Churchill-Duff Cooper's clan.

On March the 15th, the English ambassador in Berlin had signaled (**doc.n°244,p.281**), that Anglo-German relationships were back to a far most anterior state, that is to say, from a time of great distrust and hostility. Two days later, Chamberlain pronounced a really firm speech against German policy, a speech that could have been told by Churchill or Duff Cooper. But in reality, the reversal of Britannic policy was anterior.

From January 3rd of 1939, the German ambassador in Ireland, had a confidential talking with the Irish Prime Minister. This one was categorical. In England the prevalent feeling was that Munich agreements were a defeat for the country. Therefore, it was feared that in the event of a new international crisis, a repetition of Munich would be impossible.

Hitler had thus to deal with the Polish Corridor's case, in a really, really, unfavorable atmosphere.

Moreover, Poland was resurrected in 1919, and a strong nationalistic feeling inhabit her. A feeling often tinted with germanophobia by the way. So, in that case, Hitler's political willingness, convinced, by reason, of his good rights on Poland, and also convinced that he could not retreat without loosing all his prestige and so, all chances to obtain something anymore. This willingness as i said, will hurts the Polish nationalistic feelings, mixed with Britannic intransigence. According to all probabilities, the Führer knew it.

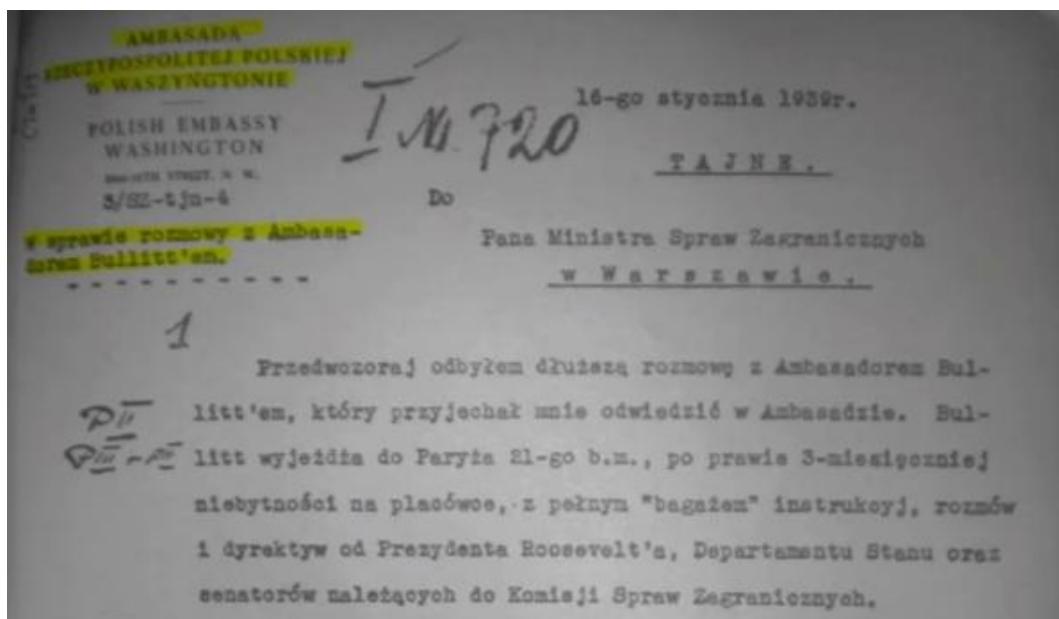
That's why, to achieve more surely to a peaceful solution, Hitler made and offer that would cause the effect of a bomb.

On January 6, 1939, by the intermediary of his Minister of Foreign Affairs, he made understand to Poland that he renounced to the Corridor (**Excerpts from the German White Book, doc.n°18,p.62**). All that he wanted, was the return of Dantzig to the Reich, a motorway, and a railroad, that would cross the Corridor, to link Germany and Higher Silesia.

Becoming from Hitler this renunciation to lands that were authentically German, was totally unexpected. and demonstrated his willingness to reach a negotiated solution. But, without any surprise, Poland stayed evasive.

Then came a real important event.

On January the 14th, the Polish ambassador in Washington, had long interview with the American ambassador in Paris. This one returned to France with the President Roosevelt's secret directives.



With many others, the document that reported this interview, got naturally rejected in Nuremberg when the defense presented it. The victors of 1945 would have liked if this document came to disappear, but copies have been published.

Thus, here was the President Roosevelt directives:

1) Activation of the foreign policy under the direction of President Roosevelt, that energetically and clearly condemned totalitarian states.

2) American war preparatives on sea ; on land ; and in the air. Preparatives executed to an accelerated rate, and swallowing up the sum of 1,250 millions of dollars.

3) The President's formal opinion that England and France, must stop any compromise policy with totalitarian states. They can't engage with them any discussions with the aim of territorial modifications of any kind.

4) The moral insurance that United States renounced to isolation policy, and are ready, in case of a war, to actively intervene on the side of England and France. America intends to furnish to their disposal all its financial resources, and all its raw materials.

The impact that communication made on Polish government. quickly reflected on the facts. The 4th of February 1939 (**Le Livre Jaune Français,p.59**), Poland announced to her French ally, that she categorically refused to accept the establishing of a "*corridor in the Corridor*", neither to ear about the construction of a railway road that would belong to Germany, nor about a motorway having an extraterritorial function.

As for the returned of the German city of Dantzig, to the Reich, it was also out of question. And when the 26th of March 1939, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs repeated (**Doc n°38,p.92**), to the Polish ambassador, the German's proposals, this one answered that: "*he had the unpleasant duty to point out that, all pursuits of those Germans projects, especially for the return of Dantzig to the Reich, would signify a war with the Poland.*"

One accused today the Reich to have led a firm diplomacy, but it was nothing compared to the insolent Poland. How to explain this categorical refusal of German willingness, Yet so unexpected, as moderate they were? And how to explain this warmongers language while, obviously, the little Poland was no size to confront her bigger neighbor.

It's simply because two days before, England had offered its unconditional assistance, to Poland in the case of an exterior crisis. (**Les relations polono-allemandes et polono-soviétique 1933-1939, recueil de documents officiels, Flammarion 1910,p.98**) This fact was kept secret during one week.

But on March the 31st, in a declaration in the House of Commons Chamberlain stated: "*In the case of any action, clearly endangering Polish independence, and to which Polish government will estimate as its vital interest to resist with its national forces, the government of her Majesty, will consider itself, as being liable to immediately support Poland by any means.*"

We thus understand the Polish intransigences and blustering. Opposed to all diplomatics retreat, Hitler however persisted in the pacific way (**TMI,vol.XV,p.350**). Cause on that time, Germany could destroy Poland alone. But she would have been unable to repel an attack, operated by the hundred divisions that in case of war, France and Great Britain could have launch against the Reich.

In April 1939, Hitler said to his generals: "*I would be an idiot if I would drift into a world war,*" "*on account of the lousy Corridor question as the fool of 1914 did.*"

But his will to obtain an entente at all cost, faced the Polish intransigence, strongly supported by Britannic warranty.

That's why, on the 23rd of August 1939, operating an ideological flip, Hitler signed with Stalin a non-aggression pact.



The day before the pact's signature, speaking to his generals, Hitler claimed (**Doc PS-798**) to be convinced that Great Britain, will refuse to enter into a war before two or three years. The Führer was naturally counting on the new situation.

Undoubtedly supported by his Minister of Foreign Affairs, even though he contested that fact on his memory, he estimated as certain that without the Russian support, and without the deceased Czechoslovakia, England would not dare to intervene in the German-Polish dispute. Consequently, facing the Poland inflexibility blinded by England warranty, On September 1st, 1939, Hitler choose to solved that dispute through military means. He hoped that the conflict will remain localized as for example, the Russian-Polish war of 1920. It was the only kind of conflict that didn't mortgaged the future of the national-socialistic revolution.

But two days later "bam-bang-crack", Contrarily to Germans hopes, Great Britain, then France, declared war to the Reich.

That news petrified Hitler with horror, whom, after remaining stunned a little while, threw furiously to his Minister of Foreing policy: *"And now?!"* This comment betrayed Fürher's disarray, who was now in a dangerous and impressible situation, into a war against two country that could destroy him. In the Chancellery anti-chamber, national-socialists that came for news, did not rejoice, quite the contrary, Hitler's interpretor wrote: *"a deep silence felled, Gœring turned him self toward me and said: If we loose that war may the heaven have mercy*

on us! Gæbbels was on a corner, dejected, withdraw within himself; Everywhere I looked were dismayed faces, Even the most modest members of the Parti that were in this room."

Is this really the reaction of men that were conspiring to unleash a war of revenge? Certainly not. It can never been said enough, in 1939, Germany did not want to unleash a war on the West.

As I've already explained else where, in an ultimate tentative to save the peace of the world, Hitler rallied Mussolini's mediation offer, which at the beginning of September, wanted to renew, in extremis, the Munich diplomatic feat, to peacefully solved the German-Polish conflict. But as it was expected by the Irish Prime Minister, England didn't want of a new Munich anymore. Therefore on the height of cynicism, England formulated unacceptable exigences, that she knew they would scupper the project, without being publicly shown as responsible for that failure. Please note the confession. Britannic government knew that Hitler wanted to solve German-Polish conflict without fighting, which mean peacefully. A bit of goodwill would thus be sufficient, to overcome the crisis without bloodshed.

Attacked on two fronts, Poland military collapsed in less that four weeks.

On October 6th, 1939, Hitler reached out his hand to France and England, for a large conference to be convened, and could solved the last major European problems, born from the peace of 1919, and establish the preliminary basis of an international cooperation.



But England pushed back the offer without even an examination. Sooner after, France made the same, Yes, really. Democracies wanted the war. And why did they wanted it?

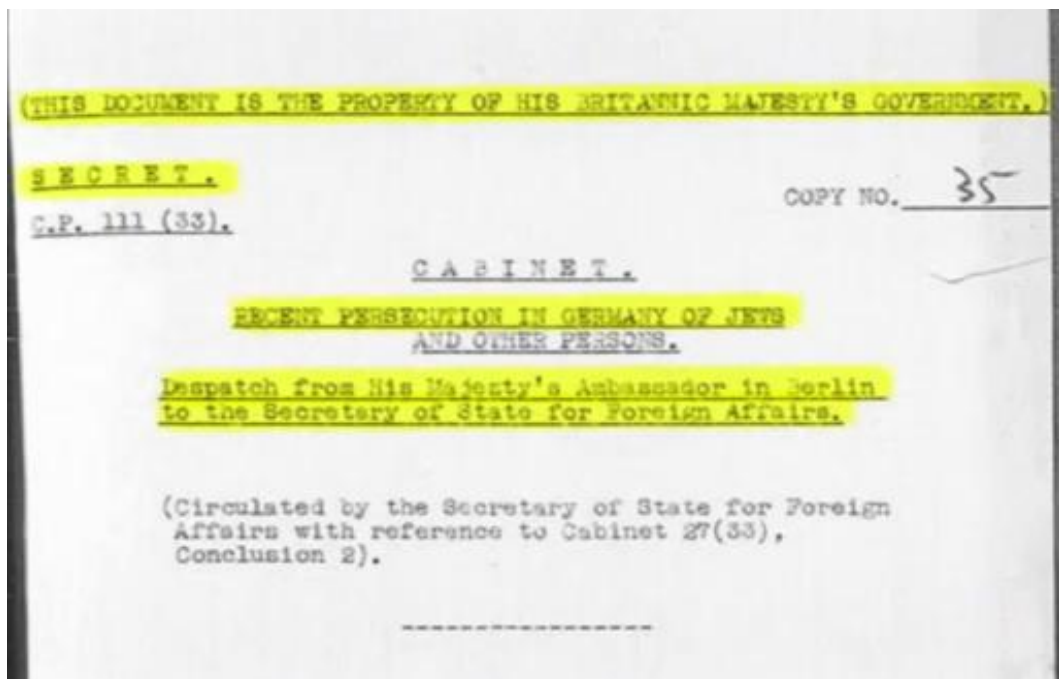
Few month later, Winston Churchill will reveal the reason. It was about defeat and destroy national-socialist regime. Thus, it obviously was an ideological war. A war to the death, a crusade made by democracies, to annihilate the Third Reich. Poland only was a pretext as the future will demonstrate by the way.

Despite of this, On July the 19th, 1940, once more time, Hitler gave once again his hand to England, for that war to cease and as he said, had absolutely no meanings anymore. On the

last minutes of his lecture, the Führer launched: *"I had no will to make the war, but to build a social states of the highest cultural level, Each more years added to that war, robbed me from that task"*

So, once more time Hitler addressed a call to the Britannic good sens, but, with no any surprise, this last one rejected once more time the offer. It was thus a war to the death, an ideological extermination war. The Führer was now certain of it.

Except that, in my video: *"Why does Hitler was antisemitic?"* I have explained the reasons of the Führer's anti-Judaism. Today, I add this document coming from Britannic archives, which I expected to have the original before quoting it.



This is a report that on the 28th of March 1933, the Britannic ambassador addressed to his government. It was written: *"Before that Hitlerite government took office on February, the Jewish problem in Germany was admittedly becoming a serious one."*

To explain this, the author invoked the *"racial superiority of the Jews,"* and the fact that *"on an artistic and intellectual sens, the average German, was inferior to the Jew."* Hence for the fact that *"the achievement of the Jews, are entirely out of proportion to their numbers. In a country where they hardly amount 2% of the population, they have practically monopolized some professions, among them: the teaching professions, medicine, the law, the press, imaginative literature, and architecture"* the ambassador underlined that: *"numbers of the leaders of the left parties were Jews,"* he spoke unflinchingly of their link with Bolshevism, and noted that *"Jewish press had always been internationalist rather than nationalist."* as for the *"Jewish recent literature"* that was entirely *"anti-German"* or *"at any rate non German."* Therefore we understand why the Jew was considered in Germany as an enemy.

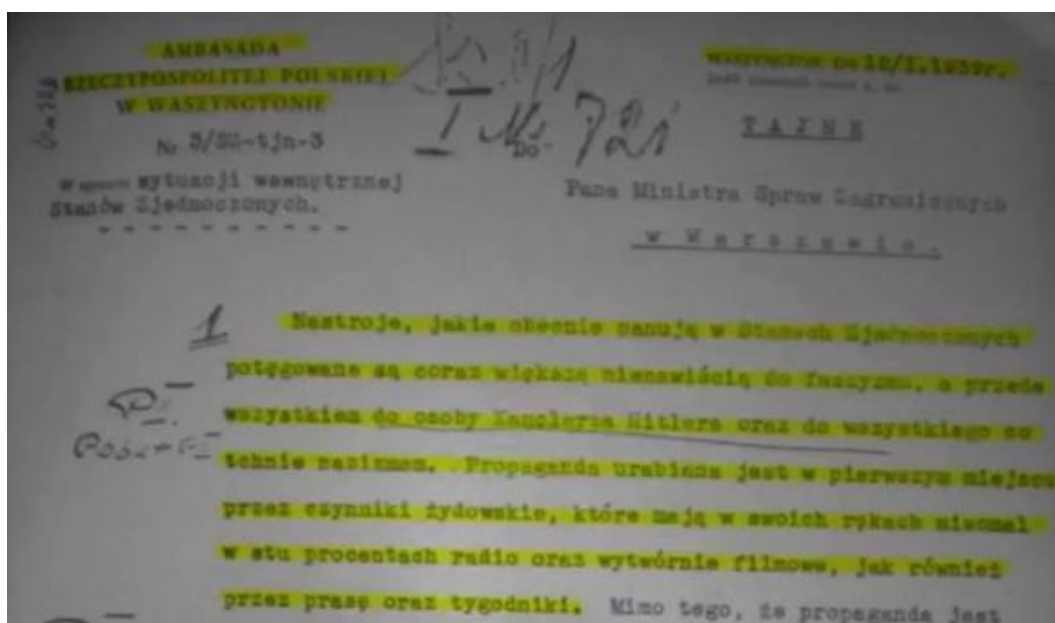
However, Germans had not forget that early as 1933, powerful Jewish organizations had declared the war to the Reich.



An economic warfare in a first time, but still a war. Therefore, didn't these powerful associations bear an heavily responsibility, in the ideological crusade democracies were engaging?

Hitler for his part firmly believed it so, and he was not the only one. During the Csech crisis, the Czechoslovakian chancelor clearly declared (**Documents on German Foreign Policy, ser.D,vollV,p.193**) to him that in his country, *"the enemies of Germany were not Nationalists or chauvinists, but the Marxist and the Communists, who were trained by the Jews."*

Few month later, A really accusingly document felled into Germans hand. it was a report from the Polish ambassador in Washington, addressed to the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs.



The ambassador wrote: *"The states of mind, that actually reign in the United States is characterized by, a constantly rising hatred of fascism, particularly oriented on the person of the Chancellor Hitler, and above all, on every aspect that refers to national-socialism. Propaganda is mainly into the hand of the Jews. Radio, cinema, press and periodicals, belong to them at almost one hundred percents."*

May be that was exaggerated, But I note that, in his Journal, the great aviator Charles Lindbergh wrote: *"There is in the United, so many people that are so angry against Germany, that they wish a war. They will oppose on every single agreements between France and Germany what ever they might be, The Jews will used their influence in that last direction."*

August 23rd of 1939, he noted: *"The Jewish influence in our press, on the radio and in our movies is worrying us."*

In September 1941, he underlined that: *"the importance of the Jewish influence that drive this country into the war."*

Thus we better understand why Hitler spoke about a Jewish war, and saw in the Jewish people a decidly hostile group. However, in the East, The Jews can be counted by millions. For now, the non-aggression pact was respected, but by the end of France campaign, the first cracklings were going to happen. USSR invasion on June 22nd, 1941, and Einsatzgruppen's arrival was not far.

It will be the object of the second part.

Bonsoir.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Einsatzgruppen part 2
Why Hitler invaded the USSR

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

In the first part of this video, I explain that in September 1939, Hitler had been embedded in an extended war he feared. So a question can be asked: Why, on June 21, 1941, did he broke the non-aggression pact that brought him the USSR's kindness?

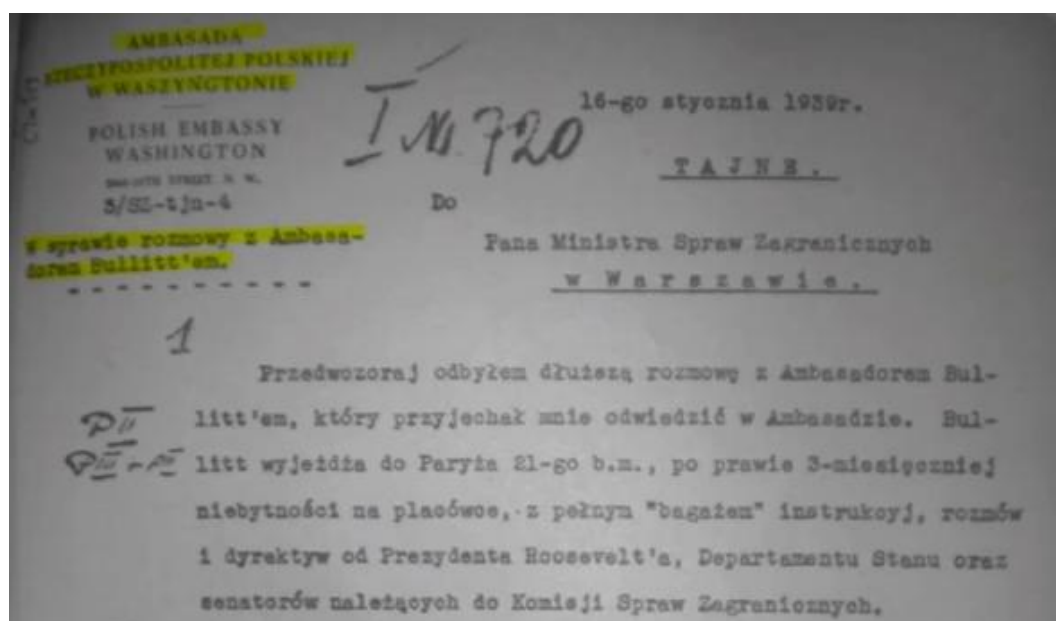
Many of you asked this primordial question. A detractor claimed to answer in invoking "*Mein Kampf*". "*Mein Kampf*", that he certainly didn't read, otherwise he would have hastened to quote the passage. Here's the passage (**Mein Kampf, p.653**): Hitler declared that Jewish-Bolshevik regime, had eliminated the Russian intellectual class, which enabled the perpetuation of the Russian state, therefore he believed that the USSR would collapse by itself, and that Germans would only have to penetrate in its vast territories to restore order, by the sword, and cultivate lands with the plow. Here is thus, what Hitler's wrote in 1924.

But, in 1941, his prediction had in no way been realized quite the contrary. Bolshevik regime was still there and well there. Consequently, the Führer couldn't rely on "*Mein Kampf*", to justify the entry into the Soviet Union.

However, let us go further, yes. Let's suppose that this page could be considered as the ideological justification of an invasion on the East.

Forgive me for being so frank dear detractor, But, do you really believe that in June 1941, Hitler would have said to himself: "*Well, in 1924, I wrote that it should be necessary to invade the USSR one day another. Time has come to realize this aspiration.*" I remind you that in 1939 (**Doc PS-798**), Hitler had declared that according to him, England wouldn't be ready for war until two or three years.

I remind you as well, that thanks to this Polish document and many others too, Hitler knew that since 1939, the USA was rearming to an accelerated rate, with the objective to go to war against totalitarian states.



So, in June 1941, Hitler that was embedded in an extended conflict, a conflict he feared, a life or death struggle, Hitler, as I said, saw coming the time, when the Anglo-American war machinery will start to move. I'll talk about it in a few minutes, but one thing is certain, in such moments, ideologies don't make any differences, one struggle to survive, therefore, to take the advantage, and one pertinently mocked what could have been written 17 years before, while one was in jail in a far more different context.

Here, some would say to me: *"But, if Hitler feared the American intervention, it was not the time to attack his Soviet ally."*

Naturally, and this apparently contradictory initiative, demonstrates that it was an emergency decision. A last resort decision in which you risk all for all. So, what really happened?

Interrogated in August 1945 (TMI, red series, suppl.B,p.1187-1188), the former minister of Reich Foreign Affairs, Joachim Von Ribbentrop, underlined that even before the end of the France campaign, the first concerns arised due to USSR real intentions.

I invite viewers to read the document C-170. It's a folder established by the high command of German's Navy, about German and Russian relationships. Strictly internals, it was not at all for propaganda intents. By reading it, we discover that as early as June 1940, the sudden Soviets progresses made in the Baltic states, and in Bessarabia were worrisome, because it was regarding states on which the USSR promised to have no influence on.



Let's resume all this on a map. In October and November 1939, the USSR had concluded pacts, known as "assistance pacts", with Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Well.

End of November, she invades Finland, that had refused to recognize the puppet government of Kuusinen. The peace signed in March forced Finland, to cede her South West provinces, that were immediately bolshevized.

On June 15, 1940, while Germany was still fighting against France, the USSR addressed an ultimatum to Lithuania, then invaded it totally, including the part that was recognized as the Reich's sphere of influence.

Shortly after, this script repeated itself with Estonia and Latvia.

In the meantime, on June 28, 1940, following another ultimatum, the USSR had invaded the Bessarabia, a Romanian province.

More seriously, from summer 1940, Germany heard about secrets negotiations, Russo-British, AND Russo-Yugoslav.

On November 14, the USSR started to secretly deliver weapons to Yugoslavians opponents. Until now, all was kept hidden.

But, on January 17, 1941, the FIRST major official diplomatic incident took place, between THE USSR and Germany. As the Reich armies prepared themselves to cross Bulgaria to go to Greece, to avoid any Britannic landing, the USSR emitted a protestation, declaring that Bulgaria was a Soviet safe zone, and that she warned against the appearance of troops in that region. And when, in March, Germans troops crossed Bulgaria, the USSR protested against this infringement against her security, she said, adding that she wouldn't do nothing to support the German initiative.

On the same month, the USSR gave a secret cover to Turkey, in case the latter would enter into war in the Balkans. this agreement followed the British Minister of Foreign Affairs visit in Ankara. It was the proof that the USSR had now entered the allied coalition.

In April at last, the Deputy Commissioner of the people to Foreign Affairs, Vichinsky, tried to -during confidential interviews with the Rumanian ambassador in Moscow- to establish a policy of fast rapprochement with Romania, and to untie that country from the Reich.

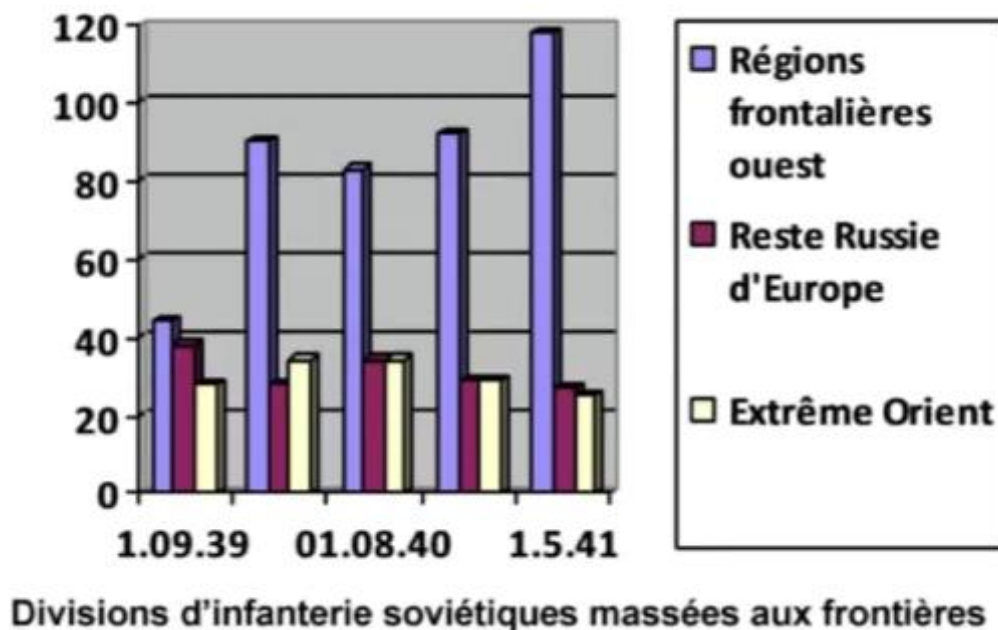
The 5th of that same month, the USSR concluded a friendship treaty with the Yugoslavian insurrectional government, presided by the Serbian Simonovich. But, contrary to his predecessor, Salkovitch, Simonovitch was hostile to the Reich.

This friendship pact, and protestations made after the Bulgarians events, violated the spirit of the Germano-Sovietic friendship treaty, signed on September 28, 1939.

But there was worse.

Since January 1941, more frequent incursions of Soviet planes, above the border regions, were reported. They often were reconnaissance aircrafts. Reconnaissance operations also occurred on the ground by Soviet soldiers. From spring, their cadences were accelerating.

On May 11, 1941, the Army high command pulled the alarm signal. During months he assisted to the concentration of Russian herds in border regions. This synthetic chart fully demonstrated it. To resume the most important points, I have extracted the following diagram.



One note the enormous rising, between 1939 and 1941, of the amount of infantry divisions, in the Germans-Russians borders regions, while elsewhere, no concentration could have been noticed.

At Nuremberg, (TMI, green series, vol.XIV,p.147 and 155) the lawyer of the former secretary general to the four-years-plan, Paul Koerner, compiled in a book the documents that, he said, demonstrated that in triggering the USSR invasion, Hitler only avoided an imminent Soviet attack. But first, in a written statement, General Walrimont had also stated that: *"without any doubt, the USSR was arming against Germany. Especially with the construction of air bases near the borders."*

Besides, I note that in his letter from October 28, 1941, addressed to Mussolini, Hitler clearly wrote that Soviets have concentrated their forces on the borders, to prepare an attack against Germany, that forced them to fight on an unfavourable ground, and prevented them to organize an effective retreat. Please note that this letter found and translated by the victors in 1945, stayed confidential and was not used at Nuremberg, because the attack on the USSR had to be presented, as an unjustified aggression coming from the Evil Nazi.

A map confirms Hitler's assertions, Deployment of concentrated troops made Red Army very vulnerable. A slight push would be sufficient to bypass and encircle five armies. See the red arrow on the map.



The 9th army had to seize Roumania, and Rumanian's oil, depriving the Reich of its raw material essential to the war. The 12th and the 18th Army of Mountain, had to lock the Carpathians in Slovakia. All the others had to lead to Poland and Germany.

Knowing all these factors, it's difficult to maintain that they only were defensive measures took by Stalin. But once more, let's admit, yes, let's admit that they only were defensive measures.

We must still recognize that with such troops concentrations, infantry, and motorized troops, without counting nearby air bases, it was an easy thing to move from a defensive to an offensive position.

Therefore, one thing is certain, as early as July 1940, when he decided an offensive against Soviet Union, Hitler was certain to face a great danger. That's why on that time, he asked to military to engage a preventive war against the USSR. At first, he wished to trigger it before the end of the year, but, the opposition of General Jodl, made him changed his mind. Thus, he decided to act during the spring 1941, in May more exactly, as soon as the weather would allow it.

In invoking the great Bolshevism danger, was Hitler wrong or right? In the context of this presentation: it doesn't matter. The key is to put ourselves in the situation of the time.

On June 1941, the Führer was convinced that the USSR was about to strike Germany on its back.

Therefore, in his spirit, despite his diplomatics and military victories, Germany was threatened by two gigantic empires: the British Empire and the Soviet Empire. The situation was critical, and it was thus imperative to act, to avoid being caught in a fatal stranglehold.

In his memoirs, (p.186) Joachim Von Ribbentrop explained that the Führer knew, that one day or another, he would have to face the entire American-Britannic military potential. On September 30, 1939 (Documents Tambach), he said to General Raeder that in the case of a long war, the USA would surely intervene, and that, everything had to be done to delay that moment.

That's why Hitler considered himself obliged to neutralize the Soviet threat, before the gigantic Americano- Britannic machinery started to move. Yet, he was not sure of himself: *"Even if we have to force doors, "* he declared to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, *"on the East, we ignore what's behind them."* Despite the risk, Hitler ordered the assault of the giant Soviet because he estimated the situation sufficiently critical.



In his trial, the former leader of Einsatzgruppe A (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.246), spoke about a *"state of emergency"*, and added that the war against the USSR was: *"A state of war emergency and of self-defense"*

We are far from the popular picture of *"Nazis proud of themselves and imperialists"* If they could depicted it to the public, in the higher private spheres, it was known that decision were taken in the emergency, and that the future was played on a roll of dice. But, in an ideological extermination war, mistake was forbidden.

That's why on December 18, (Doc 446-PS) 1940 Hitler stated that: *"German Army must be prepared to crush Soviet Russia in a quick campaign, before the end of war against England."* Understand: before the Anglo-American war machinery starts to move.

In that case, rapidity was a crucial element. because in the case of a failure, it was the war on two fronts, with the specter of defeat, as the future will demonstrate.

But, without even consider the ideological aspect, the German higher command knew that the war that was opening will be different, and let's say it straight away: really cruel. For two main reasons.

First of all, purely material reason. Already engaged on many fronts, Germany didn't have the sufficient resources, to storm the Soviet Empire. In a report redacted in November 1945, several high ranking Germans wrote that the news of the Barbarossa operation, didn't rejoice the Army. It was impossible that *"the resources of the German nation could be sufficient, to endure such an extension of military operations."* Hence, incidentally the need to overcome quickly very quickly.

But even so, on May 2, 1941, different Secretaries of State brought together came to the conclusion (Doc PS-2718): that a third year of war would require to seize in Russia, of their supplies to feed the armies. It will fatally result, they said, in a famine that will cause the death of millions.

To this, it must be added the partisans warfare of which Russia was customary. At Nuremberg, (TMI, green series, vol.X,p.185) a lawyer recalled it, and underlined, that this guerrilla on huge spaces, had been fatal to Napoleon. Therefore, the necessity to pacify as fast as possible, the conquered territories, to avoid any strike in the back.

That's why in his March 13, 1941 directive (Doc PS-447) Hitler's ordered that the area operation extent should be limited to their maximum with the necessity to fight the enemy political regime.

Two week later in a conference (Doc. NOKW-3140), he recalled the danger of communism and clearly stated, that it was an ideological extermination war. The Führer added that it should be needed to *"exterminate the Bolsheviks commissars, and of the Communist Intelligentsia with the same methods that these people employed"*. This explains the appearance of the famous Einsatzgruppen created on April 28, 1941, which is a few weeks before the Barbarossa operation, their mission was clear, on the military operations theatre, they had to:

- 1) Secure all documentary materials about the enemy;
- 2) Discover and neutralized Germany's enemy, both integrated to the Army or civilians.

Depending on police service, the Einsatzgruppen, thus operated on the rear front, but really close to it. To summarize: these special groups had two missions: intelligence and pacification. There was nothing criminal here.

Historians affirmed that others instructions were orally given, including to systematically exterminate the Jews. Really convenient those oral orders, they spare the proof obligation. Anyway, German's headquarter fears about the cruelty of the war were finally justified. Since the firsts days of the invasion, hundred of reports arrived, to expose serious violations of the laws of war by the Red Army.

Military hospitals or infirmaries attacks even though they where signaled as such ; assassination of defenceless military personnels; like here: the stretcher bearer Herbert F. ill-treatments on war prisoners, which are undressed, beaten, and who are denied water; In multiple occasions, soldiers that surrendered were summarily executed.



As here, on July 1st, 1941, not far from Bronicki, where a hundred of soldiers had been assassinated. At the time, German Army documented these war crimes, and leaded investigations, via the Wehrmacht office, specialized in those cases.

Sometimes, enemy's documents felled into Germans hands, that confirmed these crimes, as this operation report of July 13, 1941, coming from the Russian 26th armoured division. One learned that on July 10, a German unit lost 400 men during the fights. The author continued: *"80 men who surrendered were shot."* He mentioned this as a normal fact, that didn't require any explanations, or justifications.

But the most awful concerned tortures inflicted to POWs, more particularly to defenceless and wounded. Here again: In the early days, numerous reports reached the authorities, talking about horrible mutilations. Sliced limbs with an ax; Soldering iron's burns; Testicles crushing; skulls smashed with rifle butts; Decapitation; Evisceration to bring out the intestines; Eyes

gouged out after other tortures; In some cases, eyes had bluntly been taken out from their sockets by the torturers. Near Mosty, 17 wounded had been finished with rifle butts, that smashed their skulls.

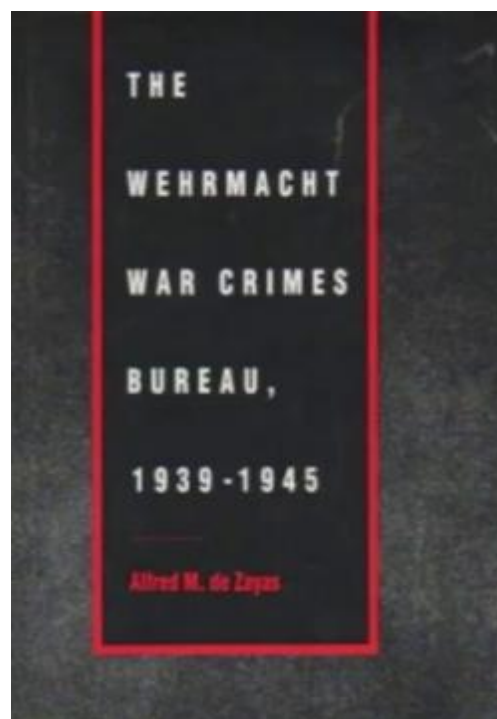
Fighting methods were already horrible, but, on July 3, 1941, in a broadcast speech, **(TMI, green series, vol.X, p.185-186)** *"Stalin summoned the Russian people to partisan warfare. The enemy had to be annihilated, with no mercy; no prisoners were to be taken."* So, very quickly, the war reduplicated in cruelty, Very far from what it used to be in Poland or in France.

In this report of July 5, 1941, soldiers reported that, according to what had been said by Russians to ethnics Germans civilians, soldiers reported that, according to what had been said by Russians to ethnics Germans civilians, living in a farm; Soviets soldiers were killing all the wounded Germans prisoners. Not far from there, they found two horribly mutilated corpses. To one of them, among multiples wounds inflicted with a prickly object, they cut off his tongue an insert an iron bar, between the chin and the chest, that partially ripped off the head.

This other report of July 6, 1941, mentioned a wounded soldier, that had been left behind the time to fetch a stretcher. but in the meantime, Russians arrived, the unfortunate had been found, with the rib cage perforated, his torturers had torn his liver off before lacerated it.

There, according to a report of July 10, 1941, two Jews wearing the uniforms of political commissars, had tortured to death two severely wounded SS. They mostly scalped them and snatched the soft parts of the head.

Some will talk about of false reports or propaganda. I redirect them to Alfred De Zayas' book, devoted to the Wehrmacht office, in charge of the war crimes investigations.



The author explained that most of its members, were military unfavourable to National-socialism, that were assigned here to be put to pasture, as the saying goes, and they did their work with a great objectivity.

The hundreds reports, received from the firsts two weeks of the German-Russian conflict, demonstrated that, the German headquarters fears were justified. The war will be cruel led out of peoples rights. In that conflict where rules vanished, Einsatzgruppen rapidly engaged a fierce struggle against partisans.

On his side, Hitler took note of Staline decision. During a conference, given on July 16, 1941 (**Doc L-221**), he stated: *"The Russians have now ordered partisan warfare behind our front. This partisan war has again some advantage for us; it enables us to eradicate everyone who opposes us."*

Soon after, Marshal Keitel specified that: *"The habitants [...] who did not perform their duties properly, knew that they will be shot, and that they will be held responsible for each offense [against Germans]."*

In a report from August 1941 (**Doc. L-180 annex 9**), a SS General defended the tactic of *"terror against terror"*, he explained that *"villagers recognized guilty of helping partisans were shot, then their houses burned in the presence of the entire population. They were then warned if the same facts reproduced, all the village would be burned with no exception."*



In multiples times, villages were burned by Red Army which, in its precipitated retreat, practiced the scorched earth tactic to suppress all resources to the adversary. This practice sometimes had terrible results.

Devoid of refueling, of infrastructures that had been destroyed and of equipments, Germans were sometimes obliged to make room.

In Poltava for example (**Doc. NO-2827**), between October 31 and November 5, 1941, the Einzats Kommando 4b, killed almost 600 mentally ill people, to clear the asylum so that it could be used by military hospital. As for the recuperated clothes, they would be redistributed to hospitals. Let's note however, that 200 lighter mentally deficient were spared, and placed in surrounding farms to work.

Proof that they did not kill for kill, but for circumstantial reasons without any connection to ideology.

Among the documents of the same type let's quote the one that dealt with the Markarevskaja asylum (**TMI, green series, vol.X.p.1196**). Early December 1941, Germans discovered a former monastery, that was reconverted in asylum since 1936. About 230 to 240 women lived there, mentally deficient, epileptic, and syphilitic. A medical assistant and a director took care of them the best they could. Food supplies were nearly exhausted, and medicines were non existent. Knowing also that patients could freely leave the place, they constituted an epidemic and contamination danger, not only for the local population, but also to Germans soldiers stationed in the area, to ensure the fight against partisans. Dealing with such situation, the asylum were liquidated with the inmates. We note however, that it took three weeks of discussions, for the terrible decision could finally be taken.

So, in that case they didn't kill by ideology, but by necessity.

We can imagine without difficulties, the horror of this war on the East, lead in violation of international laws. But, in that war that had globalized, the Jews was always depicted as the hidden enemy behind hostiles empires.



To be continued...



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Einsatzgruppen part 3
Einsatzgruppen and the jews

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

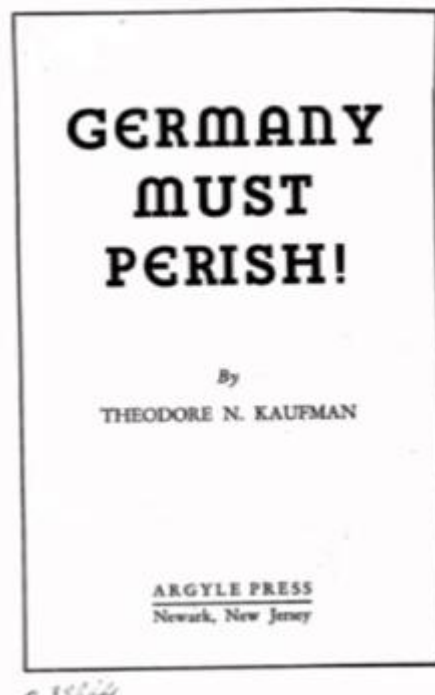
On June 21st 1941, convinced that the USSR was about to storm on Germany, Hitler launch his troops to assault the Giant Soviet. In the early days of the conflict, thousands of reports confirmed the fears of the German staff. Red Army violates laws of war. Soldiers are found atrociously mutilated. Executed in mass after they surrendered and so forth. Finally, August 3, in a broadcast message (TMI, green series, vol.X,p.185) , Stalin summon the people to the partisans warfare. A patriotic rising must annihilate the invader with no mercy.

One condemned itself to an erroneous judgment, about the Einsatzgruppen, if we ignore that context. Because, it helps to understand the Germans mindset at this time.

Since Poland events, and England's criminal manoeuvres, The German people is firmly convinced that, an ideological war to death was imposed on it. He knows that twice at least, on October 6, 1939 and July 19, 1940, Hitler publicly reached out to Britain to put an end to that fratricidal struggle. In vain. This war to death, the people is convinced that it was imposed on it by the Jews.

It remembers indeed, that as early as 1933, the powerful Jewish associations had declared war to the Reich. It was able to read this confidential document, found by its soldiers in Poland after this country was defeated, and wherein the Polish ambassador in Washington, said that anti-Nazi propaganda in the USA was 100% in Jews' hands.

And in 1941, another fact would come to reinforced him in its convictions. In the USA a book was published entitled: *"Germany must Perish!"*



The author, a Jew named Theodore Kaufman, pleaded for the total annihilation of Germany after the Allies victory. He also proposed a map, of a future Europe, without Germany, which

would have been totally dismembered. As for the German people, he proposed to make him disappeared by sterilizing him by force. The author spoke of sterilizing by force, the 48 millions of Germans, whose age was inferior to 60 years old for men, and 45 years old for women. He had already calculated that with an annual mortality rate of 2%, in two generations the German people would have definitely vanished from earth surface. On page 97, he proposed a concrete action plan, to implement this annihilating program after the victory.

In Germany, the contents of that book was widely spread, because it was confirming, as it was said, the allegation according to which Poland was only a pretext. The war started in 1939, was a Jewish crusade for the extermination of the Third Reich.

Personally, I can understand that Theodore Kaufman, wanted to see Germany destroyed after its military defeat, But the publication of such work, in the middle of a war was of a rare imprudence. Because into the Reich, its contents would inevitably cause a radicalization of minds. Interrogated in 1945, Julius Streicher, editor of the anti-Semitic periodic *Der Stürmer* stated that the editorial line of his monthly news paper had radicalized after he read Kaufman's book It was from this time that really violent articles were published. In the month that followed that is to say in 1942, within spheres close to Himmler, some took Kaufman's ideas, to propose for example, the forced sterilization of 2 of 3 millions of Jews, preserved to get down to work.

Today, some quotes that facts to the charge of National-socialism, without never recalling what caused them. If I can not blame the Jews for trying to destroy the Third Reich, I couldn't blame the Germans either for radicalizing against the Jews. For them, the Jew was the hidden enemy behind hostile nations, that wanted the Reich destruction.

In a report from September 1941 (**Doc. NO-80**), coming from the East Front, the Jews were qualified as *"the most evil disintegration factor"*. But, should we conclude that a systematic Jewish extermination policy would have been decided, which the Einsatzgruppen would have been in charge of? No, and here's why:

On December 15, 1947, the Einsatzgruppen trial started. 28 months have passed since Germany defeat. The victors had thus all the necessary time to search among the tons of ceased archives, what could served their causes. Did they find an order, or just one reference to an order, for the extermination of the Jews, and which would have been given to the Einsatzgruppen leaders?

The list of documents (**TMI green series, vol.IV,p.119**) used by the prosecution allows to answer by the negative. At the paragraph: *"The Task of the Einsatzgruppen"* 6 documents were mentioned, in which 3 of them only, were contemporary to the reproached facts. The 3 others were post-war declarations.

What was it about?

2. THE TASK OF THE EINSATZGRUPPEN

Prosecution Documents

Doc. No.	Proc. Ex. No.	Description of Document	Page
EC-307-1 ...	11	Letter from Heydrich to the Chiefs of all Einsatzgruppen concerning "The Jewish Question in the Occupied Territories", 21 September 1939.	
NO-3414	14	Extract from operational order No. 8, 17 July 1941.	
710-PS	194	Letter from Goering to Heydrich concerning solution of Jewish question, 31 July 1941.	
NO-2856	148	Affidavit of Otto Ohlendorf, 2 April 1947.	
NO-3644	26	Affidavit of Erwin Schultz, 26 May 1947.	
NO-4145	10	Affidavit of Walter Blume, 29 June 1947.	

TMI, série verte, vol. IV, p. 119

Document PS 710 had already been produced at Nuremberg's great trial. It was the letter that, on July 31, 1941, Herman Göring addressed to Reinhard Heydrich. Göring wrote: *"In addition to the task that had already been assigned to you by decree dated January 24, 1939, that is to say, to obtain for the Jewish question, through the voice of emigration or evacuation, the most advantageous solution due to circumstances, I hereby charge you, to proceed to all necessary preparatives, regarding the organization and the concrete and material questions, that would result in a total solution, [or overall solution], of the Jewish Question in the German influence zone in Europe. "*

As I already mentioned this document somewhere else, I will not argue again. I would simply point out that nothing in that file, was providing to support the thesis of a biological extermination. Quite the contrary, it was about an emigration, or an evacuation.

Other document already produced at Nuremberg's great trial, and that would be used again at the Einsatzgruppen's trial, document NO-3414 or PS-502, best known under the appellation, *"Orders of Commissars"*. This directive from July 17, 1941, only concerned prisoner camps. and transit camps established sooner after the USSR invasion. It prescribed the sorting of prisoners, civil and military, in two categories:

- 1) *elements which are undesirable for political, criminal, or other reasons,*
- 2) *those persons who can be used in the reconstruction of the occupy territories.*

The directive designated 9 sorts of class to discover. It was always about person linked to communist party, or to its different organizations. In the 8th and second last position came the

category: "All Jews", confirming once more time that for the Germans, the Jews were linked to Bolshevism.

Above all, it is necessary to find out all important officials of the state and the Party, in particular—

Professional revolutionaries.

The official of the Comintern.

All influential party officials of the Communist Party.

Of the Soviet Union and its subdivisions in the central committees, the regional and district committees.

All People's Commissars and their deputies.

All former Political Commissars in the Red Army.

The leading personalities on the central and intermediate level of the state administration.

The leading personalities of the economy, the Soviet-Russian intellectuals.

All Jews.

All persons found to be agitators or fanatical Communists.

As already mentioned, it is no less important to sort out those

Einsatzgruppen members in charge of the sorting, had to send each week, to the Reich's security service, an operation report that would indicate in particular: *"Number of persons definitely regarded as dangerous"; "List of persons classed as: Officials of the Comintern; important party officials; People's Commissars; Political Commissars; leading personalities."*

2. Number of persons definitely regarded dangerous (statement of numbers sufficient)

3. List of names of persons classed as—

Officials of the Comintern,

important party officials,

People's Commissars,

Political Commissars,

leading personalities,

giving a concise description of their positions.

4. Number of persons to be classed as unsuspected.

a. Prisoners of war.

b. Civilians.

On the strength of these operational reports the Reich Security Main Office will communicate further measures to be taken at the earliest possible moment.

In order to carry out successively the measures indicated in

Giving each time a concisely description of their position. Then, the Einsatzgruppen should give: the *"Number of persons to be classed as unsuspected."*

The exhaustive lecture of the document leaves no doubt. It was only a political purification. The Einsatzgruppen didn't receive the order to liquidate, all the Jews.

At the beginning, however, all Jews were considered as suspect, which can appear as normal, knowing they were considered as an hostile people. But, they could then be ranked in the "*unsuspected category*", and released.

In short, it's also wrongfully that the prosecution had presented this document as, proof of a Jewish extermination. I recommend to viewer the analysis ("**Plaise au tribunal, conclusions dans l'affaire Georges Wellers**", **Saturday, March 31, 1990**) that since 1990, the professor Faurisson made about this Commissar's Order. It is developed in paragraph 10. The professor especially revealed there, George Wellers' cheatings.

It remains a document that had not been produced in the great Nuremberg's trial, and which was used on the Einsatzgruppen's trial. Document EC-307-1, better known as document PS-3363, It was a letter that, on September 21, 1939, Reinhard Heydrich had addressed to the Einsatzgruppen's leader for Poland, about the "*Jewish Question in occupied zone*". The author evoked without any other precision, "*a final aim*" that should be reached with a series of measures to maintain, "*strictly secret*".

The first of them, of those measures, and the ONLY ONE that the letter was referring to: provided the, "*concentration of the Jews of the country, in the big towns*". That is to say, an urban ghettoization, that must be started immediately. All the instructions given next, were to be used to carry out this ghettoization.

Taking advantage of the fuzzy term used: "*final aim*", and the lack of explanation given about it, on October 20, 1947, the prosecution presented this letter (**TMI, green series, vol.V,p.667**) as being part of: "*initial steps of the 'final solution' of the Jewish Problem, that is, the extermination of the Jews*." It was really constructing pikes with all sorts of words because nothing, absolutely nothing in this document, could even lead to presuppose a physical extermination.

Orthodox historians recognized it by the way. In his work published in French in 2008, Saul Friedlander wrote: "*The 'final aim', in that context, probably signified the deportation, of the Jewish population from Warthegau, then, of the occidental and central parts from the old Poland, toward the easterly region of General Government, the Lublin district, according to the vague indications given by Hitler in that same time*."

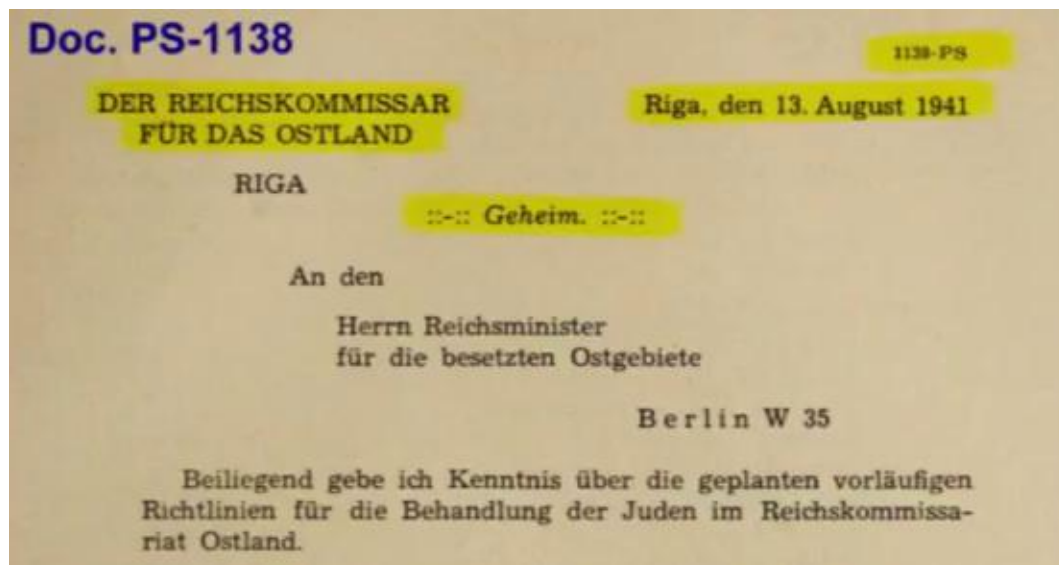
From his part, Christopher Browning declares that: This urban ghetto had been, "*Conceived at start, as temporaries halts, on the way of a complete expulsion*." An expulsion not an extermination.

Thus, Orthodox historians today disclaimed, the allegations proffered by Nuremberg's prosecution. They don't consider this document anymore, as one of the first step toward Jewish extermination.

This downturn shouldn't surprise. The trivial nature of the letter from Reinhard Heydrich to the Einsatzgruppen, immediately appears to anyone reading it without preconception.

The conclusion of all this is that at the Einsatzgruppen trial, the prosecution was unable to produce one single document, that could demonstrate that these troops received an order, to systematically exterminate the Jews. But there is more interesting yet.

We saw that Reinhard Heydrich's letter dated September 21, 1939, planned the Jewish ghettoization.



Well, On August 13, 1941, acting as Reich Minister for the Eastern occupied territories, Alfred Rosenberg diffused a secret directive, about the treatment of the Jews in the regions of: "Reishkommisart Ostland", Understand: Baltic's states and White Ruthenia. This directive is crucial.

After providing a definition of the Jew, and requiring the Jewish population census, as well as the wearing of the yellow star, the document stated: "*We must energetically strive to take the following additional measures, by taking account of local conditions, and specifically economic conditions.*"

- a) *The campaign must be completely cleared of Jews;*
- b) *The Jews must be excluded from all businesses, especially from agricultural products, and other food commodities businesses;*
- c) *The Jews must be prohibited from residence in thermal stations and canal towns, as well as in important localities on the economic, military or cultural plan;*
- d) *The Jews must be concentrated as much as possible in towns, or parts of large towns in which Jewish population already predominates. Ghettos must be established there, and it*

must be forbidden for Jews to leave them. In ghettos, only food that the rest of the population can dispense itself with, shall be given to them, without exceeding the vital minimum required for ghetto's internees. As well for, consumables resources. Ghetto's internees, must settle themselves their own inner life conditions with an auto-administration. This one is respectively supervised by the city and its local commissar or its representative. Some Jews can be appointed as police officers to ensure inner order. They will be equipped with rubber bats and sticks, and will be distinguished by the wearing on the right forearm, of a white armband surmounted by the Jewish yellow star. For ghetto's exterior hermetic closure, one will use, as much as possible, an auxiliary police composed by indigenous. An authorization from the local commissar must be given to anyone who wishes to enter the ghetto;

e) Jews able to work must be designated for forced labor, according to the needs. Forced labor can be accomplished, outside the ghettos, or inside the ghettos and can also be accomplished where ghettos are not established, including individually in the outside, that is to say in the Jewish workshop. The retribution, doesn't need to match to the accomplished work. It has to allow the worker and his family members unable to work, to reach a minimum level of subsistence, given the money he has left now, after foreclosures in virtues of Jewish property's guidelines.

Of course, such directives didn't foretell an happy life into the ghettos, far from it. But it demonstrates that, just as in Poland in September 1939, as early as the end of summer 1941, a ghettoization policy was established in newly occupied territories.

Consequently, if one wants to believe in the official thesis, one has to admit that the German government was schizophrenic. On one side, it would have established a regrouping policy for the Jews, and on the other, it would have systematically exterminated them on the spot.

This thesis is obviously absurd.

Furthermore, it's difficult to believe that teams responsible for Jewish regrouping and census, would have long ignored mass massacres committed almost everywhere. Quickly, the same question would have come on many lips: *"Should we continue counting and regrouping Jews to ghettoized them, since bands track and exterminate them with no mercy?"*

Consequently, even if he wasn't in charge of the Jewish question, Alfred Rosenberg would have necessarily known about the existence of an annihilating policy. But, if he had effectively been warned that, pogroms and local liquidations had been perpetrated, in the context of a dreadfully hard war, he was never informed of any systematic extermination policy.

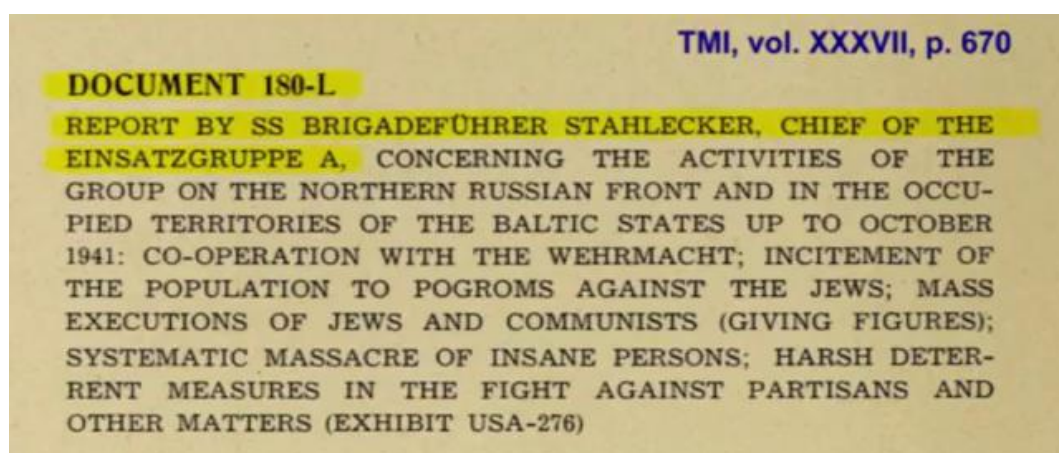
At Nuremberg, the prosecution produced a bundle of documents (**Doc 1104-PS**) concerning a massacre of Jews, committed on October 27, 1941, in the city of Sluzk, in Belarus, by a battalion of German police.

Early November the General commissar for White Ruthenia, had addressed the file to his superior, to energetically protest against such exactions. Interrogated by his lawyer on these documents, Alfred Rosenberg explained (TMI, vol.XI,p.502): *"This report, and many other communications which came at the beginning to my ears, [...] saboteurs and also shootings of Jews,[...] pogroms against the Jews by local population in the Baltic States and in Ukraine,[...] I took as occurrences of this war. I heard that in Kiev a larger number of Jews had been shot, but that the greater part of them had left the city,[...] All these informations convinced me of the terrible harshness of orders that were applied, especially those from a report coming from prisoner camps, [...] But I could not assume, that we were acting in conformity to an order for a collective extermination of all Jews, and if during our polemics it was about extermination, I must say that this word, on that time, according to the ideas we had, we didn't consider it as meaning the collective extermination of millions of Jews. "*

The following day, the prosecution pretended to make him admit, that five of his collaborators had, accomplished the Jewish extermination. Alfred Rosenberg answered (TMI, vol.XI,p.562): *"Yes, that they knew about a certain number of liquidation of Jews. That I admit, and they have told me so, or if they did not, I have heard it from other sources. I only want to state, [...] that according the general law of the Reich, the Reich Commissioner for the Ostland issued a decree according to which, Jewry, which of course was hostile to us, should be concentrated in certain Jewish quarters of the cities. And until the end, until 1943-1944, I've heard that in these cities, such work was still carried out in these Jewish ghettos in a very large extent."*

65 years thus before revisionists, Alfred Rosenberg underlined the absolute contradiction, existing between the ghettoization policy, really led in the East, and the thesis according to which from summer 1941, Jews would have been systemically exterminated. It was just common sense.

A really important document besides, confirms Rosenberg's comments.



The synthesis report regarding the actions of Einsatzgruppe A, until October 15, 1941. Produced at Nuremberg to the shelf mark 180-L. the prosecution made of it the master piece

against surety police and SD. It's this document, which allowed the tribunal to affirm (TMI,I,p.250) that during their 3 first months of activities, July and September 1941, the Einsatzgruppen had exterminated more than 135.000 Jews in occupied Baltic States. Judges based their estimation on appendix 8 from 180-L.

[Annexe 8]		180-L.
Dazu kommen:		
In Litauen u. Lettld. durch Pogrome beseitigter Juden	5.500	
Im altruss. Raum exekut. Juden, Kommunisten u. Partisanen	2.000	
Geisteskranke	748	
	<hr/>	122.445
Von Stapo u. SD-Abschnitt Tilsit in Grenzstreifen liquidierte Kommunisten und Juden	5.502	
	<hr/>	<u>135.567</u>
F. d. R. Unterschrift (unl)		

Thus, in reality they were communists, partisans, and Jews. Anyway. The value of those estimations given in that report would be discussed later. For now, I will only study the paragraph regarding the struggle against Jewry.

It concerned the three Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Of course it can be read about pogrom and large scale liquidation, but it mainly concerned purification operations, led against people or groups of peoples accused of collusion with Bolshevism. This paragraph came therefore just after the one consecrated to the "Struggle against Communism", and both of them were mentioned in the more general chapter entitled: "Cleaning and Securing of operation areas."

For Lithuania one could read: *"In Lithuania, particularly severe and expended measures became necessary. In some places, specifically in Kaunas, the Jews armed themselves. They actively participated to the war as irregular soldiers, and made themselves guilty of arsons attacks. In addition, Jews in Lithuania had actively collaborated side by side with the Soviets."*

Later the report stated: *"In Latvia also, Jews participated in sabotages and arson attacks, after the German troops invasion. In Dünaburg, so many fires were lighted by Jews, that a large part of the city had disappeared. The electric power plant had completely burned. Streets that were mainly inhabited by Jews emerged unscathed."*

The author of the report explained that for purification procedures, *"Lithuanians and Latvians groups were constituted. Men were chosen whose relatives had been killed or abducted by Russians."* No need to be a great psychologist, to understand that those people get revenge

with violence and without much discernment. A civil war in a retaliations background is always horrible.

But all this stay unrelated with a systematic extermination. The rest of the document demonstrated it.

In Estonia for example, only male Jews aged over sixteen, except for doctors and former notables designated by the authorities, were arrested then executed. On October 12, it represented 440 persons, The 180-L document didn't mentioned that estimation, but it can be find in a document that served for the redaction of this general report (**Doc-3155, n°111**). Note that if 440 Jews were killed, 500 to 600 Jewish women and children were left alive. The fact that the Einsatzgruppens only killed male aged over sixteen, confirmed that it was not a systematic extermination, but securing operations.

For their part, Jewish aged 16 to 60 and declared "*fit for work*", were employed in various tasks, such as peat extraction, In Harku, (**Doc.L-180,p.31**) a camp was being built in which the Jews will be regrouped, which would allow Estonia to be quickly "*freed from Jews*." That last sentence is crucial. Because, it demonstrates that a region declared, "*Freed from Jews*" was not necessarily a region where Jews had systematically been exterminated.

But there is more. In the following paragraphs, the report evoked a ghettoization policy, practiced at the same time as purification measures. One could read: "*Apart from the organization and the implementation of execution measures, the creation of ghettos in larger cities, was immediately undertaken during the first days of operation. It was more specifically urgent in Kaunas, because there, there were: 30.000 Jews for a total population of 152.400 inhabitants. For that reason, at the end of the first pogrom, a Jewish committee was required, then informed that in their concerns, Germans authorities didn't see any reasons to interfere, in quarrels between Lithuanian and Jews. The only way to normalization would be to build a ghetto. To answer the protestations emitted by the Jewish committee, it was affirmed that there were no other means to prevent any future pogroms. On this, The Jews declared themselves immediately ready to make everything in their power, to transfer their brother in race into the quarter of Viliampol, quarter that had been presented to be the Ghetto, and this, as quickly as possible. In Riga, the so called 'Suburban of Moscow', was designated as ghetto. It is the worst residential district of Riga, already populated in majority by Jews. The Jewish transfer in the ghetto revealed itself relatively difficult, because Latvian who lived there had to be evacuated, and that Riga is crowded. 24.000 of 28.000 Jews living in Riga, had already been transferred in the ghetto. In the others cities with a larger Jewish population, ghettos will also be established.*"

Despite the fact it is used by exterminationnists, this document is capital, because it demonstrates, that numerous liquidations that happened in the beginning of German occupation, have no connection with a systematic and planed extermination of the Jews. Otherwise, everyone would have been slaughtered in the same time. Which would have been much simpler, and no ghetto would have emerged.

But it is the contrary that occurred. Many Jews were left alive, that were not necessarily fit to work, and would be parked into ghettos. On that time, Germans main objectives, was the ghettoization, of this population, and the use of the workforce, that could furnish the part able to be employed.

Alfred Rosenberg was thus telling the truth when at Nuremberg, he pretended knowing nothing about the alleged genocide. And this, even if he had been informed about executions perpetrated in multiple places. These executions, he had considered them, with reason, even if it is regrettable, as tragic consequences of the war with its share of hatred, violences, and sometimes blind retaliations.

Retaliations perpetrated in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, for political reasons also enlightened an other document, regularly quoted at charge against the German, which in reality contradict the official history. On October 10, 1941, the General Walter Von Reichenau, transmitted an order about troops behavior on East territories.



Very often, historians only insist on this rather sinister sentence, *"The soldier must entirely understand, the necessity of inflicting a severe punishment, but fare, to the Jewish infra-human element."* Historians see a veiled allusion to the alleged annihilation policy of Jews, by the Einsatzgruppen.

A bit higher however, the General spoke about *"taking revenge for bestial acts inflicted to German or racially related nations."* Therefore, it was not about slaughtering all the Jews without any distinction, but, as it has already been done, *"to exercise retaliations to revenge all the crimes committed under Bolshevism, against German minorities from the East and related populations."*

Let's note that these retaliations, were to mainly reduce to impotence the Jewish-Bolshevik regime. Walter Von Reichenau also wrote: *"The mainly objective of the war against Jewish-Bolshevik system, is the complete destruction of its means of power, and the elimination of Asian influences within the European civilization."*

The General also insisted on the danger represented by partisans. *"The struggle against the enemy behind the front line", he wrote, "is still not taken seriously enough."* He recalled the emergency of *"a total population disarmament, on the rear of fighting troops, to protect the long and vulnerable supplying roads."*

He finally required: *"the adoption of draconian measures, not just against partisans took with weapons in their hands, but also against male population persons, that were in position to prevent an denounce sabotage operations, and omitted to do so. "* *"The fear of German countermeasures," he explained, "has to be stronger than the threat of errant Bolsheviks vestiges."*

Walter Von Reichenau concluded as followed: *"Apart from any political considerations for the future, the soldier has to fulfill two requests:*

1) The total annihilation of the false Bolshevik's doctrine of the Soviet State and its military forces;

2) The ruthless extermination of the foreign's treason and cruelty, and in the same time, the protection of the life of German military forces members in Russia.

Only by this way we could accomplish our historical mission, which is to liberate the German people from the Jewish-Asian danger once and for all."

Hitler who found this text excellent, the order would then be widely broadcasted on the East front. This document is really important, because it reveals war's objectives on the East.

If the ideological crusade against Jewish-Bolshevism and the struggle against partisans -for the Germans troops security- promised to be duly conducted, it was absolutely not question to exterminate entire populations.

Some could answer that German army wasn't informed of Jewish extermination, and that it was not in its attributions, and which could explained General Von Reichenau's silence. Why not, but here again, how to believe that those massive killings committed on the rear front could have been unnoticed? Because, that rear front isn't a no man's land.

Despite civilians, one can found there: hospitals, refuelling and restoring services, troops that go to the front, or in permissions, thus, really quickly, these alleged massacres would have come to everyone's knowledge, especially by the high ranked military. But, at Nuremberg (TMI,X,p.594) , the general Keitel was pretty formal: Until the end, he never knew anything

about a Jewish extermination. To the question: *"Do you know if higher military commanders, knew that Hitler or Himmler, intended to exterminate Jews?"*

He answered: *"To my knowledge, they didn't know it, since I personally was not informed either."*

On his side, general Jodl was even clearer, interrogated on June 4 by his lawyer he stated (TMI, XV,p.333): *"As for the activities of the Police and of the so called action groups, or Einsatzgruppens, and Einsatzkommandos, which I first discovered in details here for the first time, never the Führer gave us another explanation, than the one according to which the existence of these police units, were necessary to quell uprisings, rebellions and partisans actions, before it grew into a real menace. I never had any private information regarding the annihilation of the Jews. On my word, as sure as I'm seating in this room in front of you, I heard all these things for the first time at the end of the war."*

The next day, he persisted in declaring (TMI, XV,p.406): *"I can say with absolute certitude, that I never saw an order that contained something else, than the insurance that these police units had been sent into the operation zone, to maintain quiet an order, to avoid uncovering revolts and partisans activities. I've never seen a report or an order which contained other than that."*

It can't be clearer. The Einsatzgruppens were leading pacification and securing operations. They did not slaughtered to perpetrate a genocide.

To his trial, Otto Ohlendorf stated (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.248): *"It was obvious that the number of Jews in the general population in Russia, in relation to their number in the higher administration, was very, very small. The prosecution had submitted a report from my Einsatzgruppe to the army. In this report, in enclosure No. 2, explained the situation of the Jewry in Crimea. Unfortunately, this enclosure was not available. It would have shown that in Crimea for example, up to 90% of the administrative and leading authoritative positions, were occupied by Jews. The information service in the same field, conversations with innumerable Ukrainians and Russians and Tartars, and documents which the prosecution submitted, shows that this was not only the case in Crimea. For us it was obvious that in Bolshevik Russia, the Jewry effectively played a disproportionately important role. "*

Therefore it's not surprising, that numerous Jews made common cause with partisans of the Soviet party (Doc.NO-155). They orchestrated an anti-German propaganda and committed acts of sabotages. Hence draconian retaliations exercised by the Germans.

Some would answered that the struggles against partisans was a pretext to exterminate the Jews. It's wrong.

At Nuremberg a former headquarters member of the Wehrmacht, saw himself asked the following question (TMI,XV,p.567): *"It has been asserted here, that this anti-guerrilla warfare*

was carried on for the purpose of exterminating the Jews, is that true?" He answered: "I never heard anything about that."

By the way, the Einsatzgruppen fought so well against partisans that at first, they succeeded to defeat them. In a book devoted to the question (**Partisan Warfare 1941-45, by Nigel Thomas and Peter Abbott**), the authors wrote that *"on December 1941, most part of the bands had been dismantled, only stayed some badly led and ill-equipped partisans, fighting ineffectively and to the mercy of the Russian winter. "*

Certainly, the situation reversed from spring 1942. But it can be say that until December 1941, the Einsatzgruppen efficiently fought against bands.

So a crucial question has to be asked. Knowing the extent of their task: Securing; investigations; intelligence; struggling partisans; pacification; did these special units would have had the time for, in addition, and secretly, a systematic extermination of Jews?

One will say that the thesis: *"the Einsatzgruppen, as the first authors for the Jewish extermination."* was established in Nuremberg.

In the judgement delivered October 1, 1946, one can effectively read (**TMI,I,p250**): *"However, in the summer of 1941, plans were made for the 'final solution' of the Jewish question in Europe. This 'final solution' meant the extermination of the Jews. The plan for exterminating the Jews was developed shortly after the attack on the Soviet Union. The Einsatzgruppen of the Security Police and SD, formed to break on the Oriental front the resistance of populations behind German armies, were given the task to exterminate the Jews in those areas."*

However, what is the value of this thesis? Let's note first that to write this part of the judgment, judges had opportunely forgotten the statements of the prosecution witness, Dieter Wisliceny.



But, this former Adolf Eichmann's collaborator, was the key witness, because he pretended to have seen with his own eyes, an extermination order signed by Himmler himself. "*Eichmann*," he said, showed him "*the original order*" (TMI, IV,p.358), "*I could not possibly be mistaken*," he added, "*since Himmler signature was well known to me*." Thus, why did the magistrates forgot this statement in rendering their judgement?

The reason is obvious, on January 3, 1946, Wisliceny stated in court (TMI,IV,p.356) that until the beginning of 1942, German simply parked Jews into ghettos. For him the Jews extermination's order only came on April 1942, that is to say, long after the Soviet Union attack. This contradiction explains why in redacting their judgement (TMI,I,p250), magistrates left out any references to this testimony, that logically should have been crucial. They had to. In order to wipe out any incoherences, and above all, implicate the Einsatzgruppen in the alleged planned massacre of the Jews.

However, the absurdity of the thesis built in Nuremberg appeared 3 years later. On 1949, a former substitute to the International Military Tribunal, Henri Monneray, published a book entitled: "*Jewish Persecution in the Eastern Countries*." presented in Nuremberg. He relied on Wisliceny testimony to pretend, that the 3rd phase of the Jews persecution, after the force emigration and the concentration in ghettos, had been: "*the physical extermination according to the order signed by Himmler on April 1942*." But, in order to save the official thesis involving the Einsatzgruppen, he hastened to add: "*However, on the East, Jewish extermination is already operating since 1939, and won't stop until German capitulation*."

But, it was ridiculous. because in his deposition at Nuremberg, -deposition that Henri Monneray reproduced- Wisliceny had clearly stated: "*Eichmann finished to explain to me, he told me that the expression 'Final Solution' signified, a total and biological Jewish extermination, in the Eastern territories*,"

So, we had to believe that in April 1942, Himmler ordered an extermination that started nearly 3 years ago. This contradiction alone demonstrated that the official thesis established at Nuremberg was unacceptable.

Another element comes to support this conclusion. If really, the Einsatzgruppen received the order to exterminate, all the Jews in Eastern territories, many documents from that time would have remained, which would have clearly evoked this mission. But, as we saw it, at Nuremberg, the prosecution was unable to produce, ONE SINGLE document allowing this assertion. All was based on declarations, especially the one of Otto Ohlendorf who commanded the Einsatzgruppe D.

In an affidavit signed on November 4, 1945, he stated: "*Himmler stated that an important part of our task consisted of the extermination of Jews, women, men, children, as well as Communist functionaries*." So, it was not a secondary task, but a primary one.

Only, Ohlendorf pointed out that his group consisted in 400 to 500 persons. How to believe that such a small number of persons could, in just a few months: Securing; investigate; pacify; fight against partisans, and in the same time: track down the Jews to liquidate 90.000 of them?

I add that 2 years after he signed this affidavit, Olendorf stepped back sensibly. To his trial (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.252), he stated that at first, the Einsatzgruppen, *"never had the task to eliminate groups of the population, because they were racially inferior."* This mission given next would have been, *"foreign to the actual task of the Einsatzgruppen and Einsatzkommandos."*

Even better, during the audience, his lawyer ask him the following question (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.247): *"The prosecution states that the content of the order and its execution, was part of a systematic program of genocide, whose aim the destruction of foreign people and ethnic groups. Would you please comment on this?"*

Ohlendorf answered: *"I no occasion did I assume any such plan. I assure you that I neither participated in plans [...] which would have let me, assume that such a plan existed. What was told to us was our security, and those persons who where assumed, to be endangering the security were designated as such."*

We were thus back to the order that creates the Einsatzgruppen, an assigned to them a security mission. In that case, it's interesting to make a parallel with what happens in Serbia.

In 1947, the general that supervised the operations in that region, goes on trial (TMI,green series, vol.XI,p.1047). Here is what could be heard. *"Witness, it is reported in many reports that Jews were shot as hostages, what considerations for the fact that Jews were especially considered for hostages?"*

Answer: *"I remember that from the reports, principally in Serbia, it was frequently seen that Jewish circles were behind the insurrection through intellectual support," financial support, and other means."*

Question: *"In the Southeast, was there a Jews extermination program?"*

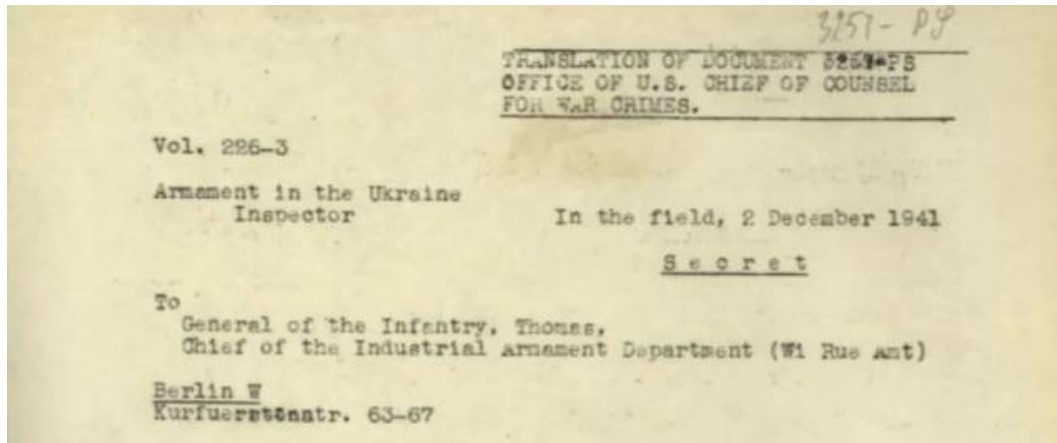
Answer: *"I never heard about such program."*

It's clear, Jews were taken as hostage and shot, because they were accused to support insurrectional movements.

In my opinion, many Jews carefully avoid any compromising relationships with the resistance. But in that terrible moments, when a life and death war takes place, many innocents paid for the culprits, it's fatal. The Jews were seen as hostiles and enemy population, Thus it was them that in numerous places, especially on the East, were going to

pay first, and the most seriously. Pay for the partisans, pay for the attacks, and also pay for the unfavorable circumstances: lack of food and supplying difficulties.

On that question, we possess an important document.



It's an unsigned reports dated December 2, 1941, for an infantry general stationed in Ukraine. After declaring that the solution of the Jewish problem applied in Ukraine was based on ideological reasons, he noted that the two main tangible results were:

- 1) *Elimination of a part of superfluous layers in the cities.*
- 2) *Elimination of a part of the population which hated us undoubtedly.*

This observation is important. because it demonstrates that if anti-Semitism intervened, the circumstances of a relentless war explained, and justified in the eyes of some, the killings.

Finally, it was not decided to kill jews because they were here, and because they were Jews, but because it was imperative to secure the territory, by eliminating the potential enemies, and because it would solved supplying problems and so on.

At Nuremberg's Trial (**TMI,XV,p.304**), the General Jodl specified that on that time, it was no longer about an ideological question anymore, but about knowing if in that war to death, Geman people would defeat or be defeated.

Two years later in his trial (**TMI green series, vol.IV,p.410**), the Einsatzgruppe D former leader, pleaded the cause for his men recalling that on that time, in that war to death, all was about "*to be or not to be*", and that soldiers have fought "*for their people*", "*their wife and their children*."

The documents I could read convinced me that on the East, the killings committed by the Einsatzgruppens, were not part of a systematical, planed and wanted extermination of the Jewish people, but in the context of a war to the death. Census and ghettoization policy

accomplished, radically contradict the thesis according to which a systematic extermination, would have been planned as early as summer or autumn 1939.

But then, why such killings? Because, despite its size, the East was kind of a microcosm. A microcosm in which took place an extermination war with no rules. A war to the life and to the death. A war where you have to defeat as soon as possible, and quickly pacified conquered regions.

In that microcosm, numerous Jews were slaughtered, first of all because they were considered, in their entirety as an enemy population, linked with the Bolshevism in general and with partisans in particular. Others for purely circumstantial reasons, unconnected with any ideology: supplying problems, necessity to make some place, epidemic spreading danger...

By saying so, I don't try to justify these massacres, I'm just looking for the historical truth. No doubt that some will reproach me hasty conclusions, because I didn't read all the reports regarding the Einsatzgruppen's actions. So, in a fourth and last part, I will interrogate a person that has read them. We'll see that this person confirms my conclusions.

Good evening.

to be continued...



Val Kyrie

Presents

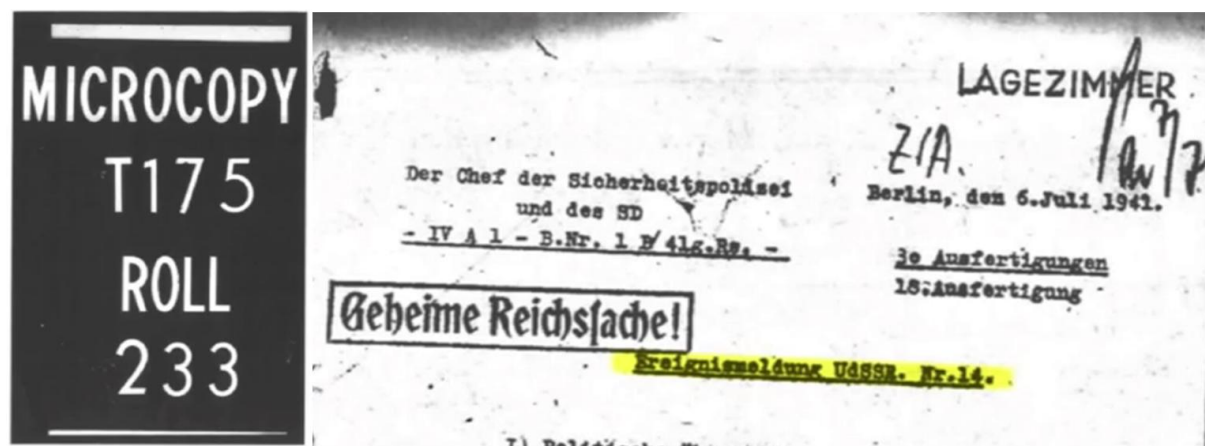
Vincent Reynouard editorials

Einsatzgruppen part 4
Lying Judges and Historians
Caught Red-Handed

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Few months ago, I announced that thanks to donations made by those who support us, we were able to obtain the entirety of the Einsatzgruppen's operational situation reports. As a gesture of gratitude, in that fourth part, we will offer a gift to those who support us. We will catch the Nuremberg judges and historians caught lying.

"What a presumption !" will say my eternal detractors, Because, "not only you're not historians, and in addition, you're perfectly ignorant about historical methodology, that allows to make history." May be, but we know how to read an count, and for now it's more than enough.



So here is, the first page of one of the roll we obtain. As you can see, this is really one of the Einsatzgruppen's Situation Reports, here, the fourteenth. Knowing that they were archived, each page were numbered with a manual counter, that appears on each reproduction. Killings are recorded, with, frequently, places and figures. So it's possible to establish accounts.

However, the first surprise is the following: At the Einsatzgruppen's trial, the prosecution provided no accounts.

(TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.141)

3. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE ENTERPRISE

Prosecution Documents

Doc. No.	Pros. Ex. No.	Description of Document	Page
NO-3154	28	Extracts from operational situation report U.S.S.R. No. 80, 11 September 1941.	142
NO-3155	38	Extracts from operational situation report U.S.S.R. No. 111, 12 October 1941.	143
NO-3140	30	Extracts from operational situation report U.S.S.R. No. 106, 7 October 1941.	146

They merely pointed sixteen documents: A secret memorandum, and 15 operational reports, from which, by the way, they only presented extracts. But they didn't furnish any accounts.

Nothing. Not even a summary account. Consequently, General Prosecutor's allegation (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.39), according to which, the Einsatzgruppen killed at least 1 million people, was totally unfounded.

Some will answer that if the prosecutor was lying, the defendant would not have failed to underline it, and produce their own estimation. But there can we measure all the injustice of that postwar trials.

Because only the prosecution had the right to study the documents seized by the victors. They extracted the wanted files, that is to say those serving their cause, so, the most accusatory ones, and presented them to the defendants during preliminary inquiries. As for the defendants, they could present documents to support their defense, but what the tribunal status didn't say was : either them or their layers, had the right to consult the seized documents. Much to say that they were completely paralyzed.

Hence protest made in the name of the defendant by Paul Blobel's lawyer (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.85). He noticed that among the *"immeasurable amount"* of documents *"made available for the defense,"* *"only an infinitesimal part of it"* had been placed to the disposal of the defense, and yet was it the part that charged the defendants.

However, in order to justified themselves later, German authorities had collected an abundant documentary material. But this material, was placed under locks by the victors. This is why the defendant could only content itself with the few operational reports produced by the prosecution. Which prevented them to make their own accounts, and thus : to answer the prosecution.

Some will answer that since then, historians disposed of the entire archives, and have made precise accounts, the necessary calculations. To my knowledge : they did not. Never could I found any single accurate account, made from the Einsatzgruppen's general situation reports in their entirety.

In his monumental work about *"The Destruction of European Jews"* Raul Hilberg dedicates one page addressed to an incomplete balance sheet. He talks about partial numbers leading to a total superior to 900,000 dead (p.337), but to get there, he only quotes one report from Einsatzgruppe B, and one project of report from Einsatzgruppe A. Then he invokes two documents coming from the Reich Security Office, at last, he mentions a letter from Himmler to Hitler, dated from December 29, 1942. So, Raul Hilberg didn't establish his accounts based on the reports. He only pinch estimations here and there, regardless their relevance.

We can also mention Ralf Ogorreck's book, published in a French version, under authority of the Holocaust Memorial. You could search in vain a synoptic charts of the killings. Same observation in Yitzhak Arad's book published by Yad Vashem. the 38th chapter pretends to establish an assessment, but do not expect to find any account based on the Einsatzgruppen's

reports. Besides, the author brushed them aside (p.517), declaring, without any explanations, that doubts exist on statistics accuracy.

Perhaps, I can be wrong, but I didn't find any study, entirely devoted to established the victims account form the reports. Despite of this, the general public is always fed with estimations that, as in Nuremberg, remain up to 1 million victims.

On its Web site, the American Holocaust Memorial Museum, says: *"more than 1 million victims in spring 1943."*

For its part, PHDN's Web site, published the translation of a study, in which the author pretends to base his claims on, the precise and detailed Einsatzgruppen reports. to established a total of 1,500,000 victims.

As for the Holocaust Memorial's Web site, it also mentions 1,500,000 victims, and precises that from June 1941 to January 1942, 800,000 persons had already been murdered. This last estimate is to remember, because the Einsatzgruppen general reports cover this period.

I repeat, these websites don't based their estimations, on any precise study of these reports.

Well, once more, the revisionists have proven to be pioneers.

We filled that historical gap.



Siegfried Verbeke read the entirety of the reports, He noted with accuracy, all the killings, the date, the place, and above all, the victim account.

First remark, according to the official thesis, the Jews promised to an immediate extermination, were not registered, in Auschwitz for example, or counted day by day. In camps as Treblinka, Sobibor, or Belzec. It can appears logical, because when we choose to exterminate an entire people, we slaughter, period.

But, then ... Why, such precise accounts on the East? Including when it was little-scale killings ? Why, all these accounts, if the goal was to kill everyone without any form of trial? If really any order for systematic massacres would have been given, It would have been sufficient to say : *"Have exterminated all those we have met."* Period.

There, some will invoke the Babi Yar massacre. End of September 1941, 33,771 Jews from Kiev, would have been shot in that ravine, Some could say that such a massive massacre, demonstrates the will of a systematic extermination. I'll come back soon on this estimation value. For now, I only ask the question: but, why this massacre? The general report from October 7 (**Doc.NO-3140**), 1941 explains it.

Germans invade Kiev on September 19, 1941, the population remained calm and numerous Jews stayed there. but from the 20th, the firsts attacks were to be deplored, including one, which caused the death of a German General. On September 24th, a new bombing attack provoked a fire that spreads, ravaging numerous buildings. Because of the lack of water, the German authorities only had one solution, destroy surroundings buildings to establish firewalls. It resulted in 25,000 homeless, which had to spend many nights outside. What did the German authorities do? They planed retaliations shooting many Jews, which allowed as well to release many apartments for the homeless.

Naturally, I deplore such killings. But here again, the context allows to explain it, without the need to invoke a systematic and planed massacre. Germans were reacting to an emergency situation, by attacking a minority they knew hostile. This being said, let's go back to the accounts made by Siegfried Verbeke.

What is the assessment given by these original documents? Less than 400,000 people, as you will see in exclusivity. I add that this total we came up with, can be sensibly diminished. Indeed, during the Einsatzgruppen's trial (**TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.85**), Paul Blobel's Lawyer showed that general reports could be subject to caution, that they were filled with exaggerations, and that the given numbers didn't fit with those given by individual reports.

A general report (**Doc.NO-3155**) was pretending for example that on October 12, 1941, *"Sonderkommando 4a now has reached the total number of more that 51,000 executions."*

But, on June 6, 1947 (**Doc.NO-3824**), the former Sonderkommando leader, who didn't tried to deny the facts, spoke about 10 to 15,000 executions in total, until January 1942. Paul Blobel also rectified Babi Yar estimations, affirming that for the most part, half of the 33,771 Jews announced, had really been executed.

Some will reject this correction made by a "Nazi"TM, so, I will submit them Simferopol's case in Ukraine. In his work, the Britannic lawyer defending Von Manstein explained, that the SD general report mentioned 10,000 executed Jews. However, a series of cross-examinations showed that 300 persons only could really have been shot. and among them were many non-Jews.

And it's confirmed by Siegfried Verbeke investigations. General comment truly mentions 10,000 executed Jews. when Einsatzgruppe D report only mentions 300, but, Simferopol's name only appears in two occasions, the second time is about the execution of 13 persons, including 7 Jews. General report's redactor as thus multiplied figures by more than 30.

Paul Blobel's Lawyers added that small groups (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.86), composing the Einsatzgruppens, could never have killed so many peoples, and *"This is simply impossible"* later, Von Manstein's Britannic lawyer confirmed it. Many reports spoke about 10 to 12,000 Jews executed in two or three days. The lawyer explained that with the methods used to kill, and the material to their disposal, 3 weeks at least would have been necessary to reach such result. He concluded that estimations given by SD in general reports could be divided by 10. One conclusion to memorized.

Last thing before leaving the floor to Siegfried Verbeke. Our eternal detractors would probably question our accounts, So, Siegfried suggests what follows: For 300 euros he agreed to send a copy of the 3,000 pages that constitutes the Einsatzgruppens reports. Everyone could therefore check by themselves.

**From 1940 to 1943, the Einsatzgruppens are supposed to have killed
1 to 2 millions persons, mainly Jews, during the so called: *"Holocaust by bullets."***

Vincent Reynouard - Hello Siegfried, I would like to speak with you on a subject, because I know that actually you are making researches on the Einsatzgruppens.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, I've done researches. and due to the results, now my opinion is, that the reality written in the reports is completely different from the official thesis. The Einsatzgruppens, meaning *"Action Squads"* in English, proves, that it's not an holocaust, or a massacre at all, and not at all an order from Hitler, to destroy the Jewish nation in Russia.

Vincent Reynouard - Are you denying that there were massacres of Jews by the Einsatzgruppens?

Siegfried Verbeke - There were enormous massacres... Yes, but the main cause was the war in Russia.

Vincent Reynouard - This is really important,

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, it really is,

Vincent Reynouard - So, what do you ...

Siegfried Verbeke - Because... if we read this, we think: *"Yes, these Germans are real monsters, they had fun here in killing Jews."* But, they didn't have fun at all. Here's the report ... (German speaking)

Vincent Reynouard - USSR ... 4

Siegfried Verbeke - number four, on June 25.

Vincent Reynouard - So, who redacted this report?

Siegfried Verbeke - This is redacted in Berlin, by the SD services.

Vincent Reynouard - A bit like the Intelligence Services?

Siegfried Verbeke - Exactly, they were questioning people, etc.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright. And so, what do they write in these reports?

Siegfried Verbeke - Eventually, the reports were redacted in Berlin, by two, three, or four persons, It was not a huge unit, they were about 500 to 1,000 persons per group, Einsatzgruppe A workforce. It was just few of them.

Effectifs de l'Einsatzgruppe A :

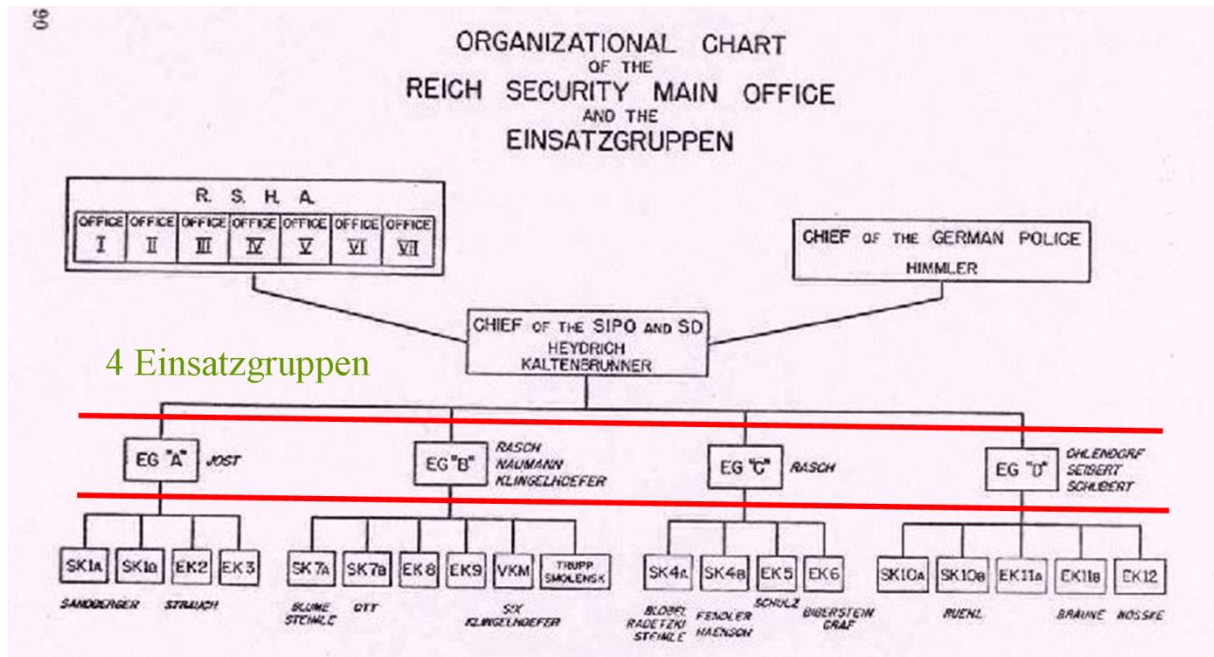
TOTAL		990	
			<i>Percent</i>
policiers	Armed SS (Waffen SS).....	340	34.4
	Motorized personnel.....	172	17.4
	Administration	18	1.8
	Security service (SD).....	35	3.5
	Criminal police (Kripo).....	41	4.1
	Secret state police (Gestapo).....	89	9.0
	Auxiliary police.....	87	8.8
	Regular police.....	133	13.4
	Female employees.....	13	1.3
	Interpreters	51	5.1
	Teletype operators.....	3	0.3
	Radio operators.....	8	0.8

Document L-180 à Nuremberg

Vincent Reynouard - And how many groups in total? Four?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, four.

Vincent Reynouard - So, they were about 2,000 to 4,000 persons.



Siegfried Verbeke - Exactly

Vincent Reynouard - So, these people were on the field?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, always, close by. As the army progressed, they were there.

Vincent Reynouard - They were behind.

Siegfried Verbeke - And from time to time, they were behind soldiers who invaded a city, yes.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright.

Einsatzgruppe C In Kiev, the first members of the Einsatzkommando
Station Kiev were arriving at the same time as the fighting troops.
(Doc.NO-106)

Kiev

A Vorkommando of the Sonderkommando 4a led by SS 1st Lieutenants [Obersturmfuehrer] Haefner and Janssen, 50 men strong, arrived on 19 September 1941 with the fighting troop in Kiev. The Haupt [Main] Kommando of the Sonderkommando 4a reached Kiev on 25 September 1941 after SS Colonel [Standartenfuehrer] Blobel had already been in Kiev on 21 and 22 September. The Vorkommando of the group staff, Captain of the Police Krumme, SS 1st Lieutenants [Obersturmfuehrer] Dr. Krieger and Breun and SS Sergeant [Oberscharfuehrer] Braun arrived in Kiev on 21 September 1941. The group staff followed on 25 September 1941.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because, their main task was to seized the maximum of information, from the adversary: Communist Party, people, etc. so, they were going in there, searched the Communist Party buildings,

Vincent Reynouard - Alright.

Siegfried Verbeke - and tried to collect ...

Vincent Reynouard - So, that was the Einsatzgruppens?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, they had to make investigations to identify the enemy.

30 oct. 1941

White Ruthenia

Doc. NO-2651

In White Ruthenia the towns of Bialystok, Grodno, Lida, Minsk, Nowogrodek, Slonim, Sluzk, and Vilna were occupied by Einsatzgruppe B and screened for Security Police purposes.

Same as in the Baltics, the entire local political leader-corps had fled before the advancing Wehrmacht and the Vorkommandos [advance units] of Einsatzgruppe B. Although the political material had either been destroyed or evacuated to the rear areas, it was possible to secure numerous documents in the Minsk Soviet Building, the only public building left intact. But here also, the NKWD material and the documents of the Communist Party had been burned.

Siegfried Verbeke - They were trying to identify the leaders, and find the most dangerous ones, because, they had to pacify the region after the army left.

was not the main task. It was an additional assignment which, in itself, was foreign to the actual task of the Einsatzgruppen and Einsatzkommandos, because never was such a task of the security police or of the SD for that matter—and never by any means, as it is mentioned in another place in the indictment—were they trained for such exterminations and executions. Rather, the general task of the Einsatzgruppen and the Einsatzkommandos was that the security of the army territory in the operational theaters should be guaranteed by them, and within

TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.252

Vincent Reynouard - Alright, so we perfectly understand that the Einsatzgruppens were troops, composed by almost 500 persons, per armed group, 500 to 1,000 persons.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, and in these 500, there were drivers, doctors...

Vincent Reynouard - Right, but their mission was to follow the soldiers, and when soldiers took a city or a region, they were going in every administrative buildings to find, who were the enemies, chiefs, and leaders, to apprehend them and pacify the region.

Siegfried Verbeke - But the SicherheitDienst (SD),

Vincent Reynouard - The Secret Police or Intelligence Services.

Siegfried Verbeke - ...that were professional policemen, for the most part, they had to question people to know if they were liars, professionals, or Communists, and see if they could recruit them.

Vincent Reynouard - Ok, they were looking for defectors, to have allies in the Soviet population.

Siegfried Verbeke - Germans called them: "*wie löte*" (liaison agent)

Vincent Reynouard - So, if I understood well, these people then wrote reports, that they were sending to Berlin?

Siegfried Verbeke - One group, the group A for example, was divided in four parts.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because the areas to cover were huge. So, there were four main groups, and each group was divided in subgroups. (Teilkomandos)

Vincent Reynouard - Alright so there were, the main commando, that is the main Einsatzgruppen, then there were subgroups, because the region to cover was huge,

Siegfried Verbeke - So, the subgroup leaders,

Vincent Reynouard - The subgroup leaders, yes.

Siegfried Verbeke - At the end of the day, made their report or phoned: "*We have met partisans, civilians, Jews or Communists, we arrested these ones, we killed those ones, etc.*"

Vincent Reynouard - And all this was centralized in Berlin?

Siegfried Verbeke - These information, these reports, were eventually sent to the Einsatzgruppen's leader, as for example Ohlendorf. Then, he had to make his report each day, and each week to Berlin.

Vincent Reynouard - OK, so the subgroups made their reports to the main group.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, pyramidal organization.

Vincent Reynouard - It was pyramidal. Subgroups made their reports, to the main group, then they were sent to Berlin. Those reports you have here, are those that were finally sent to Berlin?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, but those reports here, are not subgroups reports.

Vincent Reynouard - They are reports made in Berlin.

Siegfried Verbeke - So, I've got one problem: where are all these reports? We are talking about thousands of reports, written by the subgroups.

Vincent Reynouard - And you didn't find those reports?

Siegfried Verbeke - No, because these reports here, are the end of the commandment chain. In Berlin there were just three or four persons, and each day they had to make a global report, so they were under an enormous pressure, and got no time to really control all these figures.

Vincent Reynouard - So, what is exactly the consequence...?

Siegfried Verbeke - The consequence was a chaotic organization.

Vincent Reynouard - Chaos in the information?

Siegfried Verbeke - Probably there were double counting.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, it happened that number of victims were counted twice.

Siegfried Verbeke - Also exaggerations, and so forth.

Blobel's Lawyer mentions the case of identical reports that were received twice, following two different channels. So the victims were counted twice (TMI, green series, vol. IV, p.108).

Otto Ohlendorf's statement at his trial. "I am convinced that these figures, which, (...) are not even half of what the prosecution charges me with, are exaggerated by about twice as much" (TMI, green series, vol. IV, p.256).

Von Mainstein's Britannic lawyer, Reginald Piaget, estimated after study, that figures given in the SD Reports COULD BE DIVIDED BY TEN. (Mainstein, his campaign and his trial, p.172)

Vincent Reynouard - So finally, we can consider that these reports are not totally reliable.

Siegfried Verbeke - No, because they were bureaucrats doing their job, and because on the next morning, Mr. Heydrich came to fetch the report.

Vincent Reynouard - OK, so they collected many information without verifying them finally?

Siegfried Verbeke - Without controlling them, yes.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright.

Siegfried Verbeke - But after all, they were professional, and they did their best, considering the huge task.

Vincent Reynouard - So, it couldn't be said either that these reports were fanciful, there were reports made by professionals, acting as professionals.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, because they had to make reports on what happened in USSR.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright. there is still a question we should ask before proceeding further: these reports have been found by the victors, once Germany invaded in 1945. Can we possibly imagine that there have been falsifications? i.e. that they could have made false reports or from the originals, one could have added pages, paragraphs, or substituted some pages with others?

Siegfried Verbeke - In my opinion, it's possible, but I can't prove it. However, it would have been very easy to do.

Vincent Reynouard - It would have been very easy to do, but there's no evidence.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because, here is one page: it is typed with a typewriter. So, if I got a typewriter... since they confiscated...

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, since they confiscated all that belonged to Germany...

Siegfried Verbeke - I just have to take the original, put the paper in my typewriter, and I change some numbers.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright. So, we can still Imagine there were falsifications, although we got no evidence.

Siegfried Verbeke - There is no proof, but it would have been easy to do.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright

Siegfried Verbeke - For now, I don't know if it's true. But, I discovered in the pre-trial interrogation, that there was a question to Ohlendorf, about his opinion, and I discovered that the Babi Yar's figure, 33,000 [NdT: Siegfried made an error here when he said 330] have been changed. But maybe it was an accident. But... In my opinion, I think it's fully genuine.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright, to me also...

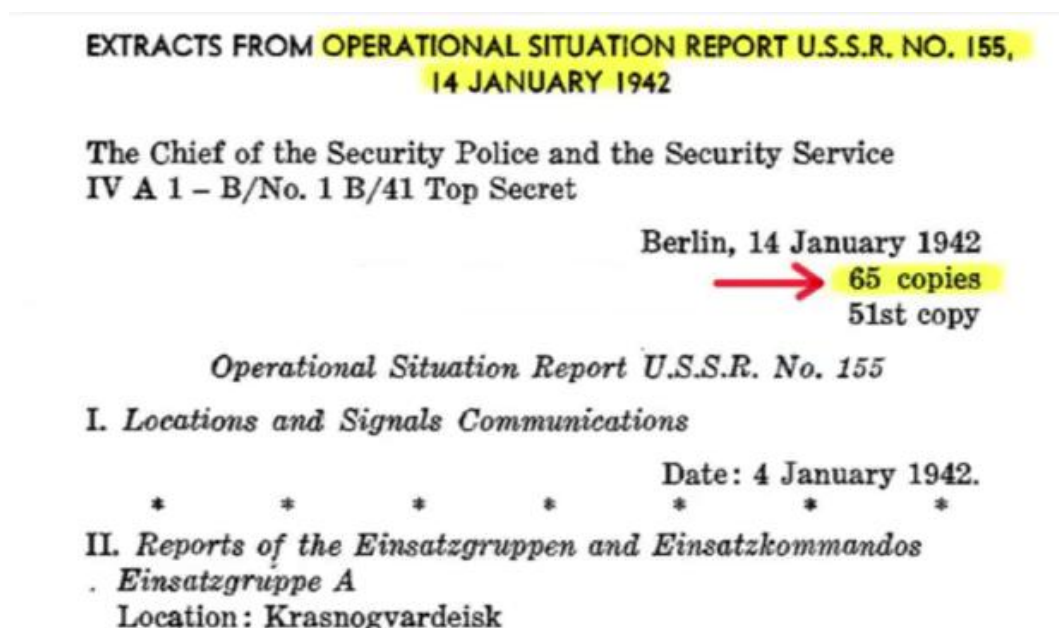
Siegfried Verbeke - There were no falsifications.

Vincent Reynouard - ...I always noticed that in Nuremberg, except some Soviets documents that are extremely doubtful, the American perfectly translated the original documents. there were never translations...

Siegfried Verbeke - Most of the time yes, but...

Vincent Reynouard - Maybe not in Himmler's speech, but it was rare.

Siegfried Verbeke - Otherwise, I don't think there were falsifications, because, some attribution lists mention almost 40 persons, so, one day one could have found new copies.



Vincent Reynouard - Yes, new archives with copies.

Siegfried Verbeke - And, if one did compare them, fatally, one would have found falsifications.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, when there is too many copies of a report, it's extremely dangerous to falsify it.

Siegfried Verbeke - One would be taken red-handed.

Vincent Reynouard - So, let's continue and let's ask the question...

Siegfried Verbeke - These reports are genuine.

Vincent Reynouard - These are originals, that were not falsified, until proven otherwise.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

Vincent Reynouard - So, you have read these reports...

Siegfried Verbeke - There is: one, two, three, four, five, boxes.

Vincent Reynouard - OK, the boxes are well labeled with the reports. We clearly see, the reports about the USSR events.

Siegfried Verbeke - Which is over 3,000 pages.

Vincent Reynouard - 3,000 pages?

Siegfried Verbeke - This is a page.

Vincent Reynouard - In each roll?

Siegfried Verbeke - No, no... in total!

Vincent Reynouard - In total, OK. So, in total there is more than 3,000 pages of reports!

Siegfried Verbeke - 3,331 pages.

Vincent Reynouard - 3,331 pages. Alright.

Siegfried Verbeke - Here they talk about Yugoslavia, but it's not interesting for now.

Vincent Reynouard - So, finally, what does these reports talk about? What's in them? They only mention massacres?

Siegfried Verbeke - Absolutely not!

Vincent Reynouard - So what are they talking about?

Siegfried Verbeke - Massacres only concern a small part, and this is what surprised me at first.

Vincent Reynouard - So what are they talking about?

Siegfried Verbeke - Regarding massacres, I only have... I made a selection, of all the sections about massacres literally, word by word, where massacres were mentioned.

Vincent Reynouard - So, it only concern these pages finally?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, and here, the reports mention maybe 1/3, of the reason why they were looking for people...

November 1941, Sonderkommando 4b is about to kill 565 mentally-ill on the 865 that lived in Poltava asylum, because the food was cruelly lacking in the region.

Doc. NO-2832 **19 novembre 1941**
According to a report of Sonderkommando 4b there is a mental asylum at Poltava with 865 inmates; attached to it is a farm of 1,200 morgen, the produce of which is used to feed the insane and the staff living there. In view of the extremely critical food situation in Poltava—for instance there is no full-cream milk to be had for the three large military hospitals—the commander of Sonderkommando 4b, in agreement with the 6th Army and the local commander of the Wehrmacht, contacted the woman doctor in charge of the asylum with the object of reaching an agreement on the execution of at least part of the insane.
The woman doctor in charge quite understood that the problem should be solved in this manner, but objected that the measure

100 Jews are killed in retaliations of several attacks committed in Belgrad in July 1941.

Doc. NO-2952 *Situation Report U. S. S. R. No. 37* **[29 juillet 1941]**
I. Political Review—
Yugoslavia—
The Chief of the Einsatzgruppe of the Security Police and SD in Belgrade reports—
On 25 July [19] 41 at 1520 hours in Belgrade an unidentified Jew, wearing the yellow brassard, threw a bottle of gasoline at a German motor vehicle in an attempt to set fire to the automobile. He was prevented from doing so and escaped. On the same day in three more incidents unidentified culprits threw bottles of gasoline at German motor vehicles. In an identical incident a 16-year-old Serbian girl was arrested. She admitted that she was incited to the deed by a Jew. In reprisal 100 Jews were shot to death in Belgrade on 29 July 1941.

Vincent Reynouard - So, it means that in all the pages we saw here, there's only this part that concern massacres.

Siegfried Verbeke - And yet it only regards this part here.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright, so what about the rest, what's inside?

Siegfried Verbeke - Religion, culture, school, prices... difficulties...

**At his trial (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.253),
Ohlendorf described the Einsatzgruppen's "positive" missions:**

orders for this measure which was the basis of my policy altogether. First, the institution of a self-administration, as it were, in the communities and the communal settlements, and also in the municipalities; secondly, a recognition of private property; thirdly, the payment of wages: the population received for each fifth sheaf of the entire harvest. I guaranteed this wage, even to the Rumanian authorities. Fourth, cultural places were restored—that is, the population was supported in restoring the cultural

Vincent Reynouard - You told me also that they mentioned prices?

Siegfried Verbeke - Potatoes prices, religion, priest, culture; all the different opposed groups as, Lithuanians, Polish, Ukrainians...

Vincent Reynouard - In fact it was just an Intelligence Service work?

Siegfried Verbeke - It was the SicherheitDienst's job, yes.

Vincent Reynouard - So, there mentioned massacres?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, of course.

Vincent Reynouard - What can you say about the number of Jews, that have been killed by Einsatzgruppen?

Siegfried Verbeke - I filed all the reports, I read them, two or three times each. Then, I started to make a selection, of all the passage regarding massacres and I listed them word by word.

Vincent Reynouard - Word by word,

Siegfried Verbeke - After I made ...

Vincent Reynouard - You made an account?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, there it is...

Vincent Reynouard - Alright, these are charts, listing all the killings. But, this is really important.

Siegfried Verbeke - Very important, yes... Because, now we can check... Here is report number 7, Or for example, report number 20,

Vincent Reynouard - With the date.

Siegfried Verbeke - July 12th, page... microfiche n°700, 200. There it is. The place where...

Vincent Reynouard - Where the massacre occurred.

Siegfried Verbeke - This one was in Minsk. was committed by Einsatzgruppe A, B, or C, ... and the date, And if it was not caused by an Einsatzgruppe, for example here it was a local militia. Or, the German SS army, because the SS were...

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, it was an army.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, and the SS... the Commandment... After I took, the Russian who were only Jews, because, there were also non-Jews involved sometimes, but they were not quoted.

Vincent Reynouard - So, you really made a conscientious work.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, I didn't miss anything.

Vincent Reynouard - You didn't miss anything.

Siegfried Verbeke - And even if I had any doubt, I assumed that they were Jews.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright, very well. So you have an account of all the dead?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, all the dead: Jews, non-Jews, and unknown (i.e. Jews or not)

Vincent Reynouard - So, how many victims did you count?

Siegfried Verbeke - For the Jews, 372,000.

Vincent Reynouard - 372,567 exactly.

Siegfried Verbeke - This also concern Babi Yar, or the SS. and other groups.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright then: 372,000, and if we determine that these 73,000 were also Jews, we obtain: 445,000 victims. at the very most.

Siegfried Verbeke - At the very most, because I took numbers mentioned here, and how could the SD knew how many were killed by the local SS-Führer? Because sometimes the locals SS-Führer exaggerated, you know : *"Today we have killed 10,000 or 15,000, and tomorrow their will be more..."* They were just loudmouths.

Vincent Reynouard - "des grandes gueules", as we say in French. But now, I still wonder: How can we say today that the Einsatzgruppen made between 1 to 2 millions victims, since the reports, according to your saying, seem to establish that it's less than 500,000.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, they can say that, and repeat it because, historians made copies from each others. but what about the original? Who started to mention the 1 million figure? It was the American prosecutor who discovered the reports.



Extract from the prosecution closing speech, by general prosecutor: Benjamin B Ferencz.
He estimated that the Einsatzgruppen killed *"at least 1 million people"*.
(TMI green series, vol.IV,p.39)

Siegfried Verbeke - In this book entitled *"Nuremberg SS-Einsatzgruppen Trial 1945-1958"* he wrote: *"The team of France compiled this numerous murders by category of victims: Jews, Gypsies, mentally-ill, and Partisans,"* which I also did. *"This method of deduction is precisely how the number of 1 million people, were killed by the Einsatzgruppen,[...] by establishment record indictment."* So, in my opinion, either I don't know how to count, and I've made a bad job, or he is a liar. Let's say it straight. Because this one is a lawyer, and if he is a lawyer he is not a propagandist.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, he said that thanks to this method, they have found in counting report by report, as you've done, they found 1 million, when you barely find 500,000.

Siegfried Verbeke - At the most, because there is also killings made by the SS or other administrations. But I count them all, whether the Ordnungspolizei (*public order maintenance*), or militia, or the army, or the SicherheitDienst ...

Vincent Reynouard - Not only the Einsatzgruppens.

Siegfried Verbeke - Here, I have mentioned all the killings. Of everyone.

Vincent Reynouard - But the prosecution, by only counting those of the Einsatzgruppens, found 1 million.

Siegfried Verbeke - They said: *"This method of deduction, is precisely, how the number of 1 million people killed, by the Einsatzgruppens."* but here... Then, I made an inventory of the killings made by each group.

GESAMTZAHL EG A

EM	Datum		Anzahl
40	1/8/41		20.000
48	10/8	Insgesamt wurden im Baltikum liquidiert	29.000
88	19/9	Litauen Gesamtzahl	85.000
94	25/9	Gesamtzahl im Bereich SK 3	75.000
96	27/9	Gesamtzahl im Bereich EK 2	29.246
131	10/11	Gesamtergebnis EK 2	31.598
155	14/1/42	Gesamtergebnis EK 2	33.210
163	2/2	Gesamtergebnis EK 2	34.193

GESAMTZAHL EG B

EM	Datum		Anzahl
30	22/7	14/7/41	4.234
			3.386
43	5/8	bis zum 31/7	11.084
73	4/9	Gesamtziffer Liquidierungen mit dem standev.20/8	16.964
92	23/9	Gesamtziffer 13/9/41	23.804
108	9/10	Gesamtziffer 28/9/41	30.094
125	26/10	Gesamtziffer	37.180
133	14/11	Gesamtziffer	45.467

GESAMTZAHL EG D

EM	Datum		Anzahl
45	7/8/41	bisher	551
89	20/9	Gesamtzahl bis 25/9	16.315
95	26/9	Gesamtzahl	13.315
101	2/10	Gesamtzahl	35.782
129	5/11	Gesamtzahl	31.767
150	2/1/42	16/11 – 15/12 Juden	17.645
		16/11 – 15/12 Krimtschaken	2.504
		Gesamtzahl	75.881
153	9/1/42	Gesamtzahl	79.276
157	19/1	Gesamtzahl	80.160

Vincent Reynouard - Ok, killings for each groups, so there were four Einsatzgruppens.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, four.

Vincent Reynouard - 4 groups: A, B, C, D. So, what did you find with this inventory?

Siegfried Verbeke - To control and I found the result of 356,000 victims. Which confirmed my first researches here. In my opinion he is a liar. Everyone can make what I have done. First I have listed the 3,300 pages we saw here. And then...

Vincent Reynouard - And you didn't neglect anything?

Siegfried Verbeke - After this inventory, I finally found 400,000 victims at most. Which is already a lot.

Vincent Reynouard - So, couldn't we say that in this book, they only had reports dated from June 1942? Although, it is said that there were not as much slaughter after.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, they spoke about it. that supposedly proves enormous massacres, but there is only one year listed.

Vincent Reynouard - They do mention that it's based on one year only here, right?

Siegfried Verbeke - Pardon me?

Vincent Reynouard - In the book, don't they say that it's based on several years?

Siegfried Verbeke - No.

Vincent Reynouard - And we are almost certain that they didn't have any other documents?

Siegfried Verbeke - Probably, but in my opinion there are thousands of documents that are hidden. Because all these subgroups reports, that were sent to Ohlendorf, or groups leaders,

Vincent Reynouard - They have to be somewhere?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

Vincent Reynouard - And they don't show them.

Siegfried Verbeke - No, they don't.

Vincent Reynouard - Let's go further. Some would say: *"It still represents 400,000 victims in one year!"*

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

Vincent Reynouard - Isn't it a proof of orders coming from Berlin to slaughter Jews?

Siegfried Verbeke - It was, you know in Leningrad, which was occupied during one year.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes.

Siegfried Verbeke - There were 1 or 2 millions dead.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, after the siege of Leningrad?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, it was a barbarian war.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes very much so, and besides, Hitler even predicted it before the war started.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, *"Think twice,"* he said. *"Think twice,"*

At his trial, Ohlendorf explained that they could see how the Bolsheviks were making war in Poland and elsewhere. They knew prior to it, that in the coming conflict combats will be conducted regardless of the laws (TMI, green series, vol.IVp.264).

Siegfried Verbeke - But, if you were a German soldier, a peasant or a worker, you had to walk several kilometers every day. you are exhausted, and you find in the prairie, your comrades with their throats slit, you know.

Vincent Reynouard - ...emasculated, eyes gouged out.

Siegfried Verbeke - So, what did they do when they enter the next village?

Vincent Reynouard - They slaughtered.

Siegfried Verbeke - They slaughtered, yes. *"So! You butchered Germans! Give me your Jews!"* There it went... This is what happened.

After the bestial massacre of 21 German soldiers in Serbia, the Germans announced they were going to execute 2,100 persons starting with Jews and Communists. (doc. NOKW-192)

Vincent Reynouard - What do you try to explain?

Siegfried Verbeke - That there were killings, committed by Germans, but also committed by Lettons, Estonians... I followed the four groups... the killings... I thought to myself, *"it's impossible"*. There were killings everywhere, everywhere. *"We have found mass-graves in every villages."* And also we have to mention, that it happened with the help of the population, because they were totally impoverished, because they had nothing left to eat because all was destroyed or taken.

Vincent Reynouard - Oh yes, because when the Red Army withdrew, all was destroyed. It was like a scorched earth policy in a sense.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

Vincent Reynouard - So, what happened to the population?

Siegfried Verbeke - During the Soviet Terror, they lost everything, while the Jews were living in better condition.

Jewish strong influence in Estonia due to their privileged links with the Bolshevik regime. (doc. PS-2273)

At his trial, Gottlob Berger (former liaison officer between Himmler and the East territories), specified that all Eastern people were full of hatred against the Jews because they occupied the best positions under the Bolshevik regime. (TMI, green series, XIII,p.471)

Siegfried Verbeke - So, they give them to the Germans that would killed them. to recover what belonged to them before they came.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, you mean the population collaborated with the Germans to recover what belonged to them. to recover what belonged to them before they came.

Siegfried Verbeke - They where many, and wealthier. What happened when there is anarchy?

Vincent Reynouard - When there is an anarchy plus a famine, one slaughter rich people to get what they have. It's sad, it's sad.

Siegfried Verbeke - It's sad, but there are many factors which...

Vincent Reynouard - So precisely, we'll get back to it, but I would like to know... what really happened, or what are the factors, that made 400,000 dead in one year, which means about: 1,000 dead per day? Well, yes, on the total USSR territory, divided by square per kilometers, it is not either huge massacres but still, it means 400,000 dead exterminated in one year. Why such a huge number?

Siegfried Verbeke - It was a barbaric war, conducted by barbarians.

Vincent Reynouard - It was a barbaric war. But were there guerrilla?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, everywhere. Everywhere.

**To his trial, Gottlob Berger reminded that in 1942 Stalin
had qualified the partisans as "*Knight*" of the Bolshevik world cause.
He considered him as the elite among the fighters. (TMI, green series, XIII,p.546)**

Vincent Reynouard - It means that Germans faced the guerrilla everywhere?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, but they loose. Because at the end, in 1944, referring to this book here... "*Partisans*" and at the end, there are maps that show the regions under partisans influence. So Germans could only cross through the roads.

Vincent Reynouard - Oh yes, this map is interesting.

Siegfried Verbeke - They couldn't go far away from the roads.

Vincent Reynouard - These are... In these regions, these circles are the regions that were, populated by partisans. Which means DOMINATED by partisans. Finally, we see that the Germans...

Siegfried Verbeke - They could only defend refueling lines,

Vincent Reynouard - ...refueling streets, cities, big cities, roads, majors roads, and yet not always.

Siegfried Verbeke - There were not only one front, but the front was everywhere.

Vincent Reynouard - That's it, there were a lot of interior fronts, because partisans were everywhere.

Siegfried Verbeke - How can we blame a soldier or an officer engaged in that mess?!

Vincent Reynouard - Of course, because it was a partisan warfare which means illegal soldiers, and these illegal soldiers stroke Germans to slay and killed them, which means that Germans soldiers found their comrades assassinated, bestially killed sometimes, let's say it straight. I've read enough things about it, even things written by Americans, so retaliations were really severe, that's it?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, and there were two tactics. The Wehrmacht was more gentle, but the SS in charge, not the Waffen SS, but Höhere SS and Polizeiführer,

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, the Himmler SS.

Siegfried Verbeke - Directly depending on Himmler, they were saying: *"They have no idea... they think they can kill, that they can run a terror policy?!" "We, Germans, we do better!"*

Vincent Reynouard - It will be terror against terror.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

July 23, 1941: facing partisan warfare which started, German commandant ordered draconian measures to spread the terror. (Doc. C-52. Nuremberg)

Siegfried Verbeke - So, they are going to choose persons that can accomplish the most frightful terror. Because it was the population that was in between.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, the population was going to be in between partisans and SS Terror policies. And if we, the SS, run a higher terror, the population will rank in our side.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

Vincent Reynouard - It was their... But, why did they go after the Jews?

Siegfried Verbeke - To survive. The Jews were the enemy for the Germans.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, because they were Jewish-Bolshevik that's why?

Siegfried Verbeke - Well, no...

Vincent Reynouard - No?

Siegfried Verbeke - It was the enemy.

Vincent Reynouard - The enemy.

Vincent Reynouard - So they slaughtered entire villages of Jews?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes they liquidated ghettos, I'm sure.

Vincent Reynouard - But, there were attack retaliations finally?

On October 19, 1941, 3,726 Jews are killed for "anti-Germans activities" (sabotage, supporting partisans, refusal to work). They have not been killed because they were Jews... (Doc. NO-2825)

Siegfried Verbeke - And also to prove...

Vincent Reynouard - They could do better.

Siegfried Verbeke - *"So, you want to slaughter our people? We can do better!"*

Vincent Reynouard - OK.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because, if they were attacks in a region as in Oradour [France], where many attacks occurred and a German officer was abducted, what is the solution? They organize a raid.

Vincent Reynouard - A roundup, yes.

Siegfried Verbeke - And, they were rounding up Jews...

In White Ruthenia, 8,000 persons, Jews in majority were killed in retaliations of actions committed by Partisans. But in the same time, Jewish are counted and parked in ghettos. (Doc. NO-2651)

Siegfried Verbeke - And Jews were rounded up too, because they didn't want that the Ukrainian and Russian population, ... they were finally incline to collaborated.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright.

Siegfried Verbeke - But nobody liked the Jews after all, because these Jews were ...

Vincent Reynouard - Compromised yes, with the Jewish-Bolshevik regime.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, because they've always been omnipresent in the Bolshevik regime.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, I think that this is something that is objective...

Jews are accused of being the main vector of the Bolshevism. (Doc 878-PS)

[Les Juifs sont accusés
d'être les principaux
vecteurs du bolchevisme.]

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 878-PS

SECRET [Stamp]

Draft Copy

Fuehrer Headquarters, the 12th Sept. 1941.

Armed Forces High Command

Armed Forces Operational Staff/Dept L (IV/Gu)

Nr. 02041/41 geh.

Reference: Jews in the newly occupied Eastern territories.

Isolated incidents render it necessary to refer to the directives issued for the conduct of troops in the USSR (Armed Forces High Command/Armed Forces Operational Staff/Dept L (IV/Gu) Nr. 44560/41, top Secret of 19 March 1941).

The fight against Bolshevism necessitates indiscriminate and energetic accomplishment of this task, especially also against the Jews, the main carriers of Bolshevism.

For such reasons, any cooperation of the Armed Forces with the Jewish population, who are openly or secretly anti-German in

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, they were crook yes, and it was also because of jealousy. because: *"Jews possess 1 cow, 2 cows, and WE have nothing! they robbed us, we're going to inform the Germans, there is still two or three more families over there"*

In Ukraine, populations are satisfied with killings, because Jews made black market and possessed abundant reserves of food while populations had nothing to eat. (Doc.NO-2662)

In the course of the greater action against Jews, 3,412 Jews were shot in Minsk, 302 in Vileika, and 2,007 in Baranovich.

The population welcomed these actions, when they found out, while inspecting the apartments, that the Jews still had great stocks of food at their disposal, whereas their own supplies were extremely low.

Jews appear again and again, especially in the sphere of the black market. In the Minsk canteen which serves the population with food and is operated by the city administration, 2 Jews had committed large-scale embezzlements and bribes. The food which was obtained in this way was sold on the black market.

Vincent Reynouard - But, tell me: Was the guerrilla made by the population or by the Jews?

Siegfried Verbeke - No, it was organized by the Communist Party.

Vincent Reynouard - And so, the Communist Party was assimilated to the Jews?

Siegfried Verbeke - Not all, but many of them.

Jewish Partisans.



Jewish Partisan: Boris Yochai.



Vincent Reynouard - Because, there is something that one could miss understood in that reasoning. If the guerrilla was organized by Soviet Population, and that the population didn't like the Jews, it would have been useless to retaliate against Jews because on the contrary...

Siegfried Verbeke - No, they didn't organized guerrilla.

Vincent Reynouard - So, it was not the population, it was the Communist Party?

Siegfried Verbeke - ... because strong Communists, the Bolsheviks, as the SA and the SS, because it was also a politic regime with strong believers,

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, that believed in Bolshevism.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because Russian were tough soldiers.

Vincent Reynouard - Right.

Siegfried Verbeke - It is not only the Russian nature, but also the Russian population that was very tough. So they fought for their regime, for the Communism. So it was the SD task to find these people and to liquidate them.

Vincent Reynouard - OK.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because, the population itself only wanted to survive, that's all. So, it happened that, in a small village there were 2 or 3 guys collaborating with the Partisans, and there was a mayor ready to help the Germans, the following day he was killed.

Partisans claiming the execution of 300 "traitors" (Reginald Piaget, p.139).

Siegfried Verbeke - And if they killed a few mayors...

Vincent Reynouard - The population sided with the Partisans.

Siegfried Verbeke - The population is frightened and choose the one that...

Vincent Reynouard - The one that rules the biggest terror.

Siegfried Verbeke - That's it. But after all, I think it's Von Dem Bach-Zelewski who said they made an error.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, it's very possible.

Siegfried Verbeke - That the terror regime...

Vincent Reynouard - That the terror against terror policies didn't work. I think so. And the best proof is that after the regions were infested of Partisans. Because, Piaget, the famous Britannic Lawyer, who defended Von Manstein, who said that at one point Germans in Russia couldn't leave their home at night.

"In large areas, they (the Partisans) made it completely impossible for the Germans to move at night." (Reginald Piaget, p.139)

Vincent Reynouard - Going out at night equaled death because the guerrilla was everywhere, So, we clearly see that this is this war without rules which means that the civilian population suffered first and in the civilian population, Germans retaliated on the Jews.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, the Jews were the ideal scapegoats.



Vincent Reynouard - So, finally it was not an order, it was not at the beginning: *"We're going to kill the Jews because they are Jews"*, it was because the war unfolded that way.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because, these orthodox historians, say there was an order from Hitler, Ein Führerbefehl to slaughtered all the Jews. But this is a lie.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, it's a lie, we didn't find any order, this is certain.

Siegfried Verbeke - It's Ohlendorf that start to say: *"Yes, we received an order twice"*. But, he made an error. He thought that the person who transmitted the order was dead, but he was not. It was Streckenbach,

Vincent Reynouard - Yes.

Siegfried Verbeke - It was sent by Heydrich.

Vincent Reynouard - Oh, yes, Heydrich sorry.

Siegfried Verbeke - He's the one that communicated the order from the Führer. There was an order, but we don't know what was inside this order. But, we can deduce the other orders later but, Ohlendorf said, *"if we accept to say that there was an order from the Führer..."*

Vincent Reynouard - They will say that they only obey.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, *"we are soldiers"*.

Vincent Reynouard - Right, back then it was the only way to defend oneself.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, that's it.

Ohlendorf: *"On the Jewish question [...] Einsatzgruppens and Einsatzkommandos leaders received verbal instructions before their missions. [...] Jews and Soviets politic commissioners had to be eliminated."*

Colonel Amen: *"[...] Do you mean killed?"*

Ohlendorf: *"Yes, I mean assassinated."*
(TMI, vol.IV, p.323)

Vincent Reynouard - So, they agreed to say that there was an order, orally transmitted by Strekenbach, but Streckenbach wasn't dead.

Siegfried Verbeke - No. Streckenbach came back 5 years later from Russian captivity, and was immediately put under question by German justice, and he said: *"He is crazy, not at all. We never spoke about eliminating all the Jews, but only politic, and Bolsheviks Commissars, etc. and also Jews who were ... "*

Vincent Reynouard - ...compromised with the Bolshevik regime. but not only because they were Jews.

At his own trial, Ohlendorf restore the truth. He never knew about, and never was he asked to participate in a plan aiming to exterminate entire populations based on their race or religion. (TMI, green series, vol.IV, p.245)

Siegfried Verbeke - And after, the other Einsatzgruppens group leaders confirmed that Ohlendorf convinced them to...

Vincent Reynouard - ... to lie.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, so...

To his trial the former leader of Einsatzkommandos 7B, states that Hitler's order never concerned any Jewish extermination (TMI, green series, vol. IV, p404).

Siegfried Verbeke - That's why in pre-trial interrogations are really important.

Vincent Reynouard - The preliminary inquiries, yes.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because here we can research how they did flip opinion. Because, at the beginning he (Ohlendorf) never mentioned a total annihilation of the Jews order.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, Ohlendorf at the beginning doesn't talk about this, only after.

Siegfried Verbeke - But, after a while probably they promised him things. Then, they liquidated him, so he couldn't talk anymore.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, he couldn't talk anymore... And, it's always the same thing, when, there's someone who denies a crime, and confesses it after, we say: *"He finally confessed the truth due to repeated interrogatory."* But there is an other way to analyze it. At start he denies, but promises are made, then he starts lying. That's it, they put a deal in his hands.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

Vincent Reynouard - That's why to say that: *"At start, he denied, then at the end he said "Yes", proves that at the end he finally started to tell the truth"* it can be the exact opposite. At start, one can say the truth: *"We never received any extermination order,"* then, when one starts to say: *"Yes, there was an order,"* it's because promises or threats were made. Especially, when you have a wife and four children. as for Fritz Sauckel.

(TMI, vol.XIV,p.73-74)

Defendant Sauckel - *"I confirm that my signature is below that document, but let me expose how I was led to give that signature. This document was presented to me all redacted at the end of my interrogatory. I asked them to give me some time to think about it, but it was refused. During that conversation, they told me, in front of a Polish or Russian officer, that if, I spent too much time to sign, I will be delivered to Russian authorities. This Russian or Polish officer asked: "Where is Sauckel's Family? [...]" his family must also be transferred in Russian area." "I'm the father of 10 children, I didn't think, and, by regard for my family, I signed this legal record."*

M. Herzog - *"Did your signature figures at the bottom of that document in which you stated that you were making that statement freely and without constraints?"*

Defendant Sauckel - *"Correct, but due to the circumstances..."*

Siegfried Verbeke - At start Ohlendorf thought the Allies were going to give him an important position, because he was an economic expert, attached to the census of populations and opinion survey, it's my job, and all my team...

Vincent Reynouard - could collaborate with you.

Siegfried Verbeke - As for Von Braun said: *"Yes, I have a team of..."*

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, physicians, researchers,

Siegfried Verbeke - I have a team of experts.

Vincent Reynouard - He believed in that....

Siegfried Verbeke - So at start Ohlendorf was shameful, because the Americans manipulated him, then maybe they promised him guarantees.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, it's possible.

Siegfried Verbeke - "Yes, you're a smart and clever guy..."

Vincent Reynouard - But you have to help us."

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, and "you are intelligent and all..."

Vincent Reynouard - So, we agree that...

Siegfried Verbeke - In my opinion it's not just hypothetical because ... we never found any Führerbefehl.

Vincent Reynouard - That's right we never found any Jewish extermination's order.

Siegfried Verbeke - Did the Einsatzgruppen leaders denied it? No, they only spoke about Partisans and Politic Commissars.

At his trial, the former leader of Einsatzkommando 4B is formal: He never heard about any Hitler's order regarding a Jewish extermination. (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.319)

To his trial, General Franz Halder confirmed that the Einsatzgruppen's mission was to secure the rears of the German army. (TMI, green series, vol.X,p.1267)

Siegfried Verbeke - And the fact that it's also a lie is here. Because, if an order from Hitler or any one else, to exterminate all the Jews ever existed, they would have done it.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, they would have exterminate them...

Siegfried Verbeke - But instead, they built ghettos here and made inventory of the Jews there...

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, they started with a ghettoization policy.

Siegfried Verbeke - That's it. This is pointless.

On September 21, 1939, R. Heydrich gave to Einsatzgruppens acting in Poland, the mission to start rounding up the Jews in big cities (creating the ghettos). (Doc.PS-3363)

Vincent Reynouard - And there is something else we must say, it's that when they were killing, they were mentioning the reason for it. So, if there was an order to exterminate all the Jews...

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, in many reports the reasons are mentioned.

In that report on the Einsatzgruppens activities in the region of Kiev in October 1941, executions of Jews are always motivated . (doc. R-102 at Nuremberg)

In Borissow 321 Jewish saboteurs and 118 Jewish looters were executed.

In Bobruisk 380 Jews were shot who had engaged to the last in incitement and horror propaganda (Hetz- und Greuelpropaganda) against the German army of occupation.

In Tatarsk the Jews had left the Ghetto of their own accord and returned to their old home quarters, attempting to expel the Russians who had been quartered there in the meantime. All male Jews as well as 3 Jewesses were shot.

In Sadrudubs the Jews offered some resistance against the establishment of a Ghetto so that 272 Jews and Jewesses had to be shot. Among them was a political Commissar.

Siegfried Verbeke - But, detractors don't care about it.

Vincent Reynouard - Right. They always said It was false reasons.

At the Einsatzgruppens trial, the prosecution stated that the reasons sometimes alleged to justify the executions allowed the murderers to "ease their conscience". (indictment act, part. 4, IMT, green series, vol. IV, p.52)

Siegfried Verbeke - But, they were professionals. They had to make precise reports.

Reasons are always indicated. They couldn't killed "*Just like that*".

R-102

At Schklow 627 more Jews were shot, because they had participated in acts of sabotage.

Witebsk

On account of the extreme danger of an epidemic, a beginning was made to liquidate the Jews in the ghetto at Witebsk. This involved approximately 3000 Jews.

C. UKRAINE.

a. Partisan activity and counteraction.

Although partisan activity in the south sector is very strong

Vincent Reynouard - So at start, they effectively engaged in a ghettoization policy? Thus, if they were an extermination order to kill all the Jews...

Siegfried Verbeke - Like here, for example. It's a list of name of Jews from Vilna.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes.

Siegfried Verbeke - What for?

Vincent Reynouard - Of course, if the goal is to kill them all at once...

Siegfried Verbeke - They just have to bring them in the wood...

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, of course, they take them and kill them, no need for a list of names.

Siegfried Verbeke - All is listed, first: intellectuals, politic activists, and Jewish bourgeoisie, Everything is honest.

Vincent Reynouard - That's it. But, if an extermination order ever existed, give all these reasons were pointless. Because, I've read all these reports.

Siegfried Verbeke - There, on page 463: "*The construction of a Jewish quarter in Vilna is about to be finished*". What for?

Vincent Reynouard - Right, if from the start the decision was to exterminate the Jews, why build a ghetto?

Siegfried Verbeke - Moreover, there were not only Jews in Vilna. They were maybe 2 o 3 thousands, I don't know.

In Lithuania, ghettos were created in big towns. In Kovno (Kaunas), after a pogrom perpetrated by the local population, a ghetto was erected to separate Jews from natives and thus, pacified the region (Doc. L-180).

Siegfried Verbeke - *"In the new ghetto we have created a new group for Jewish mutual assistance."* So, they have formed a team...

Vincent Reynouard - For Jewish mutual assistance.

Siegfried Verbeke - ...for them to help each others.

Vincent Reynouard - What for, since they want to exterminate them?

Siegfried Verbeke - The city of Williampol (Kauna) was choose to build a ghetto. Why build a ghetto?

Vincent Reynouard - And THIS is never mentioned in such official books.

Siegfried Verbeke - Of course not!

Vincent Reynouard - Never! That kind of books, only mentioned massacres.

Siegfried Verbeke - Here they said: *"The deportation of the Jews in that ghetto has to be done within four weeks."* Prisons have to be ... Prisons are cleaned out cleaned out in the search of Jews, and provided that there are serious motives against them, they will be arrested and shot. but this is really important : *"Provided that there are serious motives..."*

Vincent Reynouard - ...*"against them"* Right, they cleaned up prisons, and took and killed the Jews if it was justified.

Siegfried Verbeke - Why such an amount of work if the goal was to exterminate them all with no distinction?

Vincent Reynouard - That's it: if really an order ever existed, they would have killed all the Jews, without wasting time and resources to find serious charges against them.

Siegfried Verbeke - These reports are really interesting, because they reveal the reality of...

Vincent Reynouard - Of the war in Russia.

Siegfried Verbeke - On what really happened.

Vincent Reynouard - So, basically we can say that Jews were killed for serious motives, either because they were fighting in the guerrilla, accomplice of the Bolshevik regime. and also because of retaliations.

Siegfried Verbeke - They were not IN the guerrilla, because the youngest and the strongest Jews were already gone, but they said to the population: *"Be very careful because..."*

Vincent Reynouard - *Red army will come back."*

Siegfried Verbeke - Red army will come back," yes, or, "Don't help the Germans ..."

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, the Jews were making an anti-German propaganda.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, an intimidation.

September-October 1941 : In the region of Zithomir (Ukraine), the Jews orchestrated a propaganda among Ukrainians saying that the Red army was going to reconquer the region. (Doc.NO-3140)

Siegfried Verbeke - And this...

Vincent Reynouard - And this, the Germans didn't stand it.

Siegfried Verbeke - No they didn't. Because, most part of the people in the population were uneducated and such. When they were under the Czar, they were slaves, property of Polish or Russian barons, then, they became slaves of the Communist regime, where the Jews were mainly represented, they were dominated by kind of ...

Vincent Reynouard - A kind of Jewish intelligentsia?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, Jewish were a bit ...

Vincent Reynouard - Above the rest. And so, when the Germans came, the Jews told the population: *"Be careful, it's only temporary, there will be a counter attack so, don't collaborate."* And this the Germans naturally...

Siegfried Verbeke - They didn't collaborate at start. In Ukraine yes, but not in Russia.

Vincent Reynouard - They didn't collaborate.

Siegfried Verbeke - No, because Russians where also patriots.

Vincent Reynouard - This is the reason why we can say that all these massacres, were not an holocaust by bullets. because, in fact, there is no order to exterminate all the Jews. All is circumstantial. For now, the conclusion to all this, at your stage of researches, is: the story of

the holocaust by bullets is far from being proved; number of victims is contradicted by their own reports.

Siegfried Verbeke - And it's contradicted by their own reports. And if detractors wanted to check we got them.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, we got them that's all, but one must read them. One must read them honestly.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, and not only with the glaces of YItzhak Harak or Browning. They should be ashamed.

Vincent Reynouard - In fact the problem is that these people, proceed as the American prosecutors do, they only keep what can charge the defendant.

Siegfried Verbeke - Also in this book here they talk about the war,

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, all the wars in Russia.

Siegfried Verbeke - There is all about the guerillas. The Partisans were tough. What a life, Oh my God! They were incredible soldiers these Russians. The Partisans suffered. It was a catastrophic war, for everyone.

Yes, this war was catastrophic. Everyone admit it.

But immediately the answer fuses: *"All of this is Hitler's fault! It's him who started it all!"* As it is well known, facing such a worldwide massacre, the question of responsibilities would be avoided.

One can therefore understand why after their victory, the self-proclaimed *"defenders of civilization"* hastened to bring to justice the defeated to blame them for the war. But, as I have shown in the early parts of this study on the Einsatzgruppen the reality is quite different. The war was desired and was triggered by the Western democracies. The facts are there. Crushing.

Therefore, it's the WHOLE story that needs to be revised. And the day the truth will be known, it's our entire vision of Good and Evil that will change.

Hence, the legal violence used by the heirs of the victory of 1945 against revisionists.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

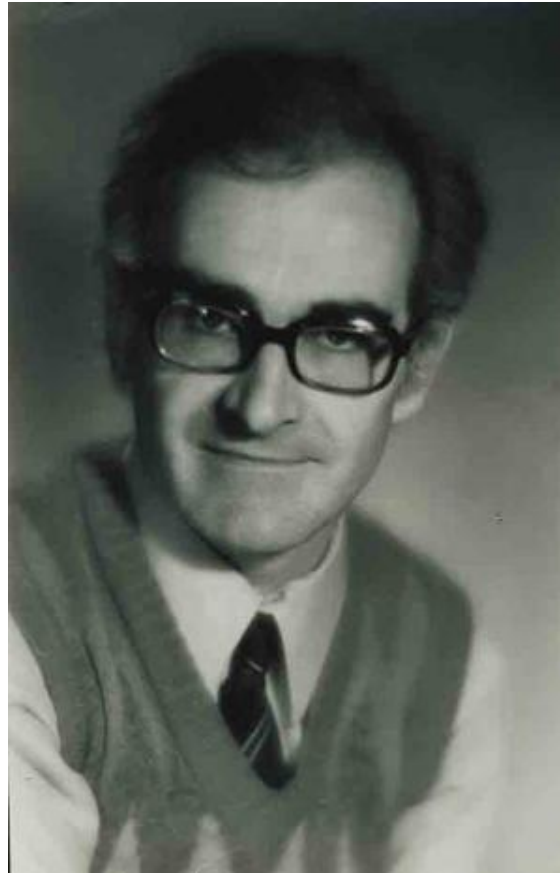
Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Gas chambers,
no evidence after 33 years of research

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

December 29, 1978. This man, Professor Robert Faurisson, created scandal.



He claimed that the homicidal gas chamber in the German concentration camps never existed. That it's a rumor.

On January 16, 1979 he persisted, signed and explained about these gas chambers: *"I was ready to be content with ONE proof, only ONE proof. This proof, I never found it."*

Will historians provide him with this proof that he expected?

In 1981, Georges Wellers, the scientist in charge of the Contemporary Jewish Documentation Center attempted to bring it to him in a book entitled: Gas Chambers existed Documents, testimonies, figures. But failure was indisputable. Submitted evidence were illusory.

Then, on April 21, 1982 An association is created, whose articles are deposited with the prefecture. Its name: Association for the study of murders by gassing under the National-Socialist regime. Acronym: ASSAG. Georges Wellers was the Vice President.

Its objective was: research, monitoring and publishing all evidence about the mass murder by gas under the National-Socialist regime. Therefore, the association had to publish, after finding and checking its value, the evidence expected by Pr. Faurisson. In 1984, it contributed

to the publication of the book published in French under the title: *"Les Chambres à gaz secret d'État"* [Gas Chambers, Secret of State.]

Was this book providing the expected evidence? No. And for good reason: Article 2 of the ASSAG's statutes stated: the duration of the Association is limited to the attainment of its objects set out in Article 1. If so, the book *"Gas Chambers secret of State"* had brought the expected evidence, the association would have been dissolved. But despite this publication, it did continue to exist.

A few days ago, someone had the curiosity to found out if the ASSAG still existed. On April 15 [2015] the answer arrived, very clear: *the association still exists with identical statutes*. Unchanged.

So, in 33 years of research, the orthodox historians failed to publish ONE evidence ONE SINGLE proof of murders by gassing under National-Socialist regime.

And yet, in France, one pursues, covers with fines and even throws in jail people who say publicly that they do not believe in the existence of German homicidal gas chambers.

But, when one thinks about it, it makes sense, if there was ONE evidence, ONE SINGLE evidence, of the existence of the assassination by gas under the National-socialist regime, this repression would be useless. Revisionists would have been invited long time ago to discuss face to face, live, on TV, at prime time, and they would have been ridiculed.

Professor Faurisson is right, Gas chambers did not exist, it is a mere rumor. This is why, 70 years later, researchers didn't find ANY evidence of it. Because, you can not prove what did not exist. And when it comes to such an alleged massacre, in the heart of Europe, not even a century ago, evidence should be by the thousands all as strong as one another.

There is none.

Therefore, this massacre by gas did not exist. Period.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Help us to remain free

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

free historical research needs YOU!

The wave of censorship that affects us continue! After blocking our YouTube channel, we are being threatened with prosecution if we do not simply withdraw our videos.

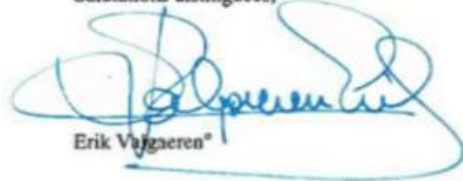
Yesterday, I received a letter from the Belgium national railways company (SNCB). It informed me that SNCB had just learned the existence of my video on youth indoctrination, video in which I had reproduced an excerpt from its documentaries. Having recalled the provisions relating to copyright, the lawyer asked me, even put me on formal notice, to stop using SNCB's websites elements, if not, legal actions would be initiated against me.

cliente se réserve tous droits saufs, et notamment celui de lancer des poursuites judiciaires à votre encontre.

Par ailleurs, et pour autant que de besoin, notre cliente rappelle qu'elle condamne formellement la négation, la minimisation, la justification ou l'approbation de l'Holocauste, lesquels sont, du reste, passibles de poursuites pénales conformément à la loi du 23 mars 1995.

La présente vous est adressée sous toutes réserves généralement quelconques et sans aucune reconnaissance préjudiciable aux droits de notre cliente.

Salutations distinguées,


Erik Vliegenhart


Nicolas Roland

The letter ended with the usual anti-revisionist verse stating that the SNCB formally condemned the denial, minimization, justification or approval of the Holocaust which are, by the way, subject to criminal prosecution, according to March 23, 1995 law.

So after complaints made in France against my video, it is now in Belgium that it is mercilessly hounded. Because, no one will believe that the SNCB is suddenly interested in my videos, someone told them. To find legal means, but diverted, so that I am forced to remove the video.

It must be said that this video denounces evidence to support the youth indoctrination policy on behalf of the duty of memory. This video greatly hinders the memory fanatics by revealing their tricks.

Other evidence of youth indoctrination can be also easily found. This morning I was looking on YouTube the address where I had found the extract from the documentary of the SNCB. Among the videos offered, one immediately caught my attention. Listen to this young lady, who as part of the project *"Train of the 1000"*, will participate in a trip to Auschwitz: *"I think that actually seeing what happened there, I could make an opinion, even if I think that the point of view is the same as for everybody else."*

It's clear ! According to her at their return from Auschwitz, everyone will have the same point of view. For this lady, to reach other conclusions than those of the official thesis is inconceivable! We are in a unique thought!

Further she stressed: *"I think the duty of memory, thanks to this project, should get the message out, that no one is immune to a rise of the extreme right."*

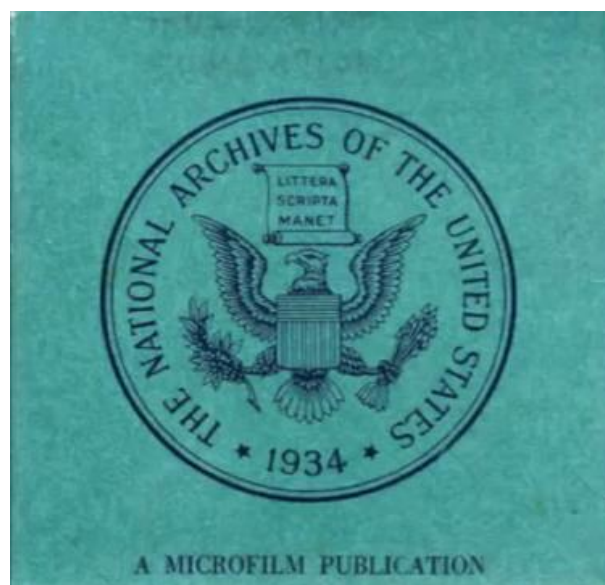
And one will still dare to claim that the duty of memory would not serve to politically indoctrinate the youth?

Well, our YouTube channels are blocked and the first video published on our new channel, based in England, was immediately censored. In this all repressive atmosphere, the publication of a magazine is of considerable advantage, unlike Internet, it does not depend on any proxy or server that can censor overnight on a simple Jewish request or else. Finally, the printouts remain a free space safe enough. That's why, despite the rapid success we've encountered on the Web, we have never abandoned the publishing of the journal *"Without Concession"*.

Far from being obsolete, printed material remains a vital tool for dissemination. A new publication, number 89, is now available. *"Without Concession"* is a publication supporting documentation. All the quoted documents are reproduced exactly as in our videos. You will have the pleasure not only to see, but also to examine them if you wish. Reproduction of documents brings an unmistakable efficacy to the demonstrations.

Remember that unethical historical research receives NO subsidy, NO State support... the opposite happens! But, one does not do research without travel or purchase documents.

What I hold in my hand is a little treasure. It's a microfilm roll from the American archives.



Here it's a roll which contains transcripts of the Dachau trial in 1945. But there are others, like this. Here then, another microfilm roll. What does it contain?

Preliminary interrogations of the main national socialist leaders. These interrogations are vital, because realized very early, and made without prisoners playing their heads, unlike the trial itself, the words transcribed are much closer to the truth than later statements made under pressure or for strategic reasons etc. So this is in these rolls that one can discover many truths which are occulted today.

We already possessed a dozen of them. But, there are about 150 more that promise to be very very interesting. Costing \$150 each, well all together that is 15,000 euros. 15,000 euros that would give us many years of work in complete freedom and the promise of explosive discoveries that would result in several books and several videos.

This financial support would allow us to continue and fulfill our mission it's YOU who can bring it to us! **So do not hesitate to buy "*Without Concession*"** or to subscribe. By subscribing to "*Without Concession*",

- 1) You support historical research by giving it the means to continue,
- 2) You ensure the dissemination of the historical truth, and
- 3) you're offering yourself a bank documents and arguments to convince.

You can also purchase publications at our catalog or simply make a donation to the revisionist cause.

Together we shall overcome unfair practices employed by our opponents who try to silence us and who try to prevent us to do more historical research.

Good evening and thank you all.

Help us to continue. Give for the cause



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

In Auschwitz open your eyes
and don't listen to the guides 1

Warning to the young people
who will visit Auschwitz part1

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Are you a college student or a high school student? One day or another you will go visit the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp.

**The French School Board of Education number one goal:
Before you go, transform you in a biased observer.**

So prior to your visit, they will prepare you for this event. A teacher of history and geography, who has organized such a trip in the past wrote this about the children: *"Therefore, it was necessary to prepare them and get them ready, by having them look at the pictures first: 'Nazi' archives snapshots and Allies documentation who have opened and 'cleaned' the camps in 1945. The wisest mind, through these images of silhouettes, starved bodies and skeletons of victims, which, however, appeared in our conscience, registered in our memory. It was necessary to see these images in order to soak in the site of Auschwitz."*

This method has a name, it's called: *"To place people in situation."* So, before your departure, you will be put in the mood. Which means that you will not arrive to the site of Auschwitz-Birkenau as a neutral observer. No! This means that you will get there with a mind already set. But what a mind! You will be told about the biggest grave yard in human kind, a place where everything was deliberately organized to dehumanize people and exterminate them on an industrial scale. In short, Hell on Earth.

**2nd Goal: Ensure that you will be overwhelmed
by emotions before departure time.**

This is why the teacher of history and geography, already mentioned, wrote: *"As soon as we get off the bus, the barbed wire fences and watchtowers are brutally plunging us into a heavy atmosphere, the entrance of the camp is frightening."* And as well: *"One can experiment, this morning, when entering the camp of Birkenau designed for the extermination of the Jews, a kind of sacred terror and yet, everything is strangely calm."*

"A sacred terror" This is what you WILL HAVE to feel. Otherwise, it would not be normal. For, who could remain indifferent to the *"Nazis"* barbarism?

Hence, this Erika, who evokes her fear of remaining indifferent in front of the rubble of the massacre. Somewhere else, Lena confides: *"I am afraid not to be moved. What will happen if I feel nothing? I will be so ashamed!"* And Florie confesses: *"I felt guilty at first, as I couldn't feel nothing upon arrival in Auschwitz. Indeed, this atmosphere is so unreal that it's difficult to become aware of the extent of the Holocaust."* Exactly! Barely arrived in Auschwitz, one must be aware of the extent of the *"Holocaust"* and be overwhelmed by his/her emotions. If not, it's not normal, it's even shameful!

Therefore, there is no possible way to arrive as a neutral observer. But in the case of these students who would have difficulties to experience feelings and emotions, the camp's guides have the solution. Gauthier writes: *"It was very moving to hear our guide say: 'You are*

maybe walking on the ashes of a deportee." I didn't dare to walk anymore... Emotion took hold of me." Whew! Gauthier, therefore, escaped the sin of insensitivity in front of the "Nazis" barbarism. Emotions overwhelmed him. He is, therefore, ready for the visit.

Most of the students don't need this *"help"* from the guides, the preparation they undergo prior to their trip takes effect immediately. Damien declares: *"I saw the vastness of the camp surrounded with barbed wire. It was scary and even more stifling that I had the impression that the camp was closing up on me."* *"Each step in the camp brings more anxiety."* Adds Quentin.

All these statements are showing that the students are visiting Auschwitz in a particular state of mind. They arrive full of anxiety and even terror because they are convinced that they will see the ruins of a *"factory"* designed for mass extermination.

Final Goal: You must swallow it all.

From that moment, they will not be able to have a neutral look on what they will see, but, they will consider everything as evidence of the *"Nazis"* barbarism.

We see small rooms? Anne-Sophie writes: *"We discovered the places where the "Nazis" were doing experiments on the deportees. For example, the deportees were placed in tiny rooms (unlit) in which they couldn't sit or lie down, they had to stay upright."* We don't really see the usefulness of such an experiment. To discover what? To demonstrate what? But it doesn't matter after all, as long as they were *"Nazis"* so they were doing anything and everything that was stupid and cruel.

Now let's go in the central sauna. Which is where the newly arrived inmates were shaved and washed. Let's see the hairdresser's room. Sebastien writes: *"When the clippers broke, they were tearing the detainees' hair and they were pouring disinfectant to stop the bleeding."* As if the clippers were very delicate and that they had no replacements! This story is even more inept because tearing off the hair is much longer than to cut them with a pair of scissors. Can you imagine a dozen of people having their hair torn off, because the clippers, all of them, coincidentally broke down and that there were no scissors available? This is ridiculous!

Also, ridiculous, Julie who wrote: *"What struck me is what the guide said: "The twins were cut and each side sewed."* Come on! And while they were waiting to be stitched, how did the twins survive? Where are the German's documents that would describe these experiments? One more step in the ludicrous level and they will claim that Dr. Mengele had created a real Frankenstein monster.

The Award goes to this school boy, who as part of the exposition titled: *"Auschwitz: Crossed Eyes"* wrote that *"after killing the Jews, the German soldiers were putting the brains in jars filled with water to preserve intelligence."* Brains in jars to preserve intelligence... It's clear!

In Auschwitz, people who have been pre-conditioned, abandon all reason. They believe everything, they swallow everything, they gulp everything.

Go to Auschwitz to see...with your eyes closed and imagine.

All of this is brilliantly summarized by Mathilde who writes: *"Coming out of the bus, I found myself in front of this huge gate, marking the entrance of the camp. At this moment, I realized where I was and that I will be soon a witness of "Nazis" barbarism. Once inside the camp, I have tried to put on the side my Western materialist culture and I have listened very carefully the words of the guide and Ginette Kolinka, the survivor deportee of a convoy during the month of April 1944."* So, here is a young lady who said to herself: *"Whatever I will see, I will be the witness of the Barbarism."* Meaning that: *"All I will see, will be necessarily a proof of the crime."* And to make sure of that, she leaves her Western culture, therefore, her critical reason, to listen to the guide and a camp survivor: Ginette Kolinka.

But, what is this survivor saying?: *"Close your eyes and imagine."* So first of all, the students who come to see, are instead being asked to close their eyes and to imagine. It is just the opposite that should be done. But, who cares? The student who is telling this thereby continues: *"During our journey through the barracks, the latrines, the ruins of the "gas chambers", we had to close our eyes and to imagine being hungry during a freezing winter, thirst during the month of August, the ongoing bullying, the fear of dying, the smell of human flesh burning and with the hope that this nightmare ends before the next fatal selection."*

And beware! Another survivor declares to the youth who came to visit the site: *"Even if you have a vivid imagination, you will not get to know what it was like. And, even if you already get something, it was 100% worse!"*

So, this how you will be asked to visit the site of Auschwitz-Birkenau. With closed eyes and by imagining what you will be told and being told that anyway it was 100% worse. But, tell me, aren't you afraid of being involved in a propaganda operation?

In Auschwitz-Birkenau open your eyes!

Personally, I would recommend to you the opposite. When in Auschwitz always observe calmly and use your critical thinking as your guide. Yes! Observe and question yourself. This deportee of Birkenau, who in the Spring of 1944, welcomes newly arrived Hungarian Jews. Does he look like an ambulant skeleton, who feeds on dirt and snails? Same question with these five deportees on this picture taken at the same time. Do they look like underfed persons, dressed in rags and being beaten all day long? Once in Birkenau, you will visit the central sauna, which, upon arrival is the area where the deportees were washed, disinfected and shaved. You will be able to see this picture with two deportees who were assigned to the clothing decontamination. Do they look like ambulant skeletons? Same question with these other prisoners, also assigned to the decontamination, are they exhausted and near death?

You will probably say, that, maybe these prisoners were lucky not to be assigned to a hard work. But, here is a picture from the Yad Vashem Museum's collection, in Israel.

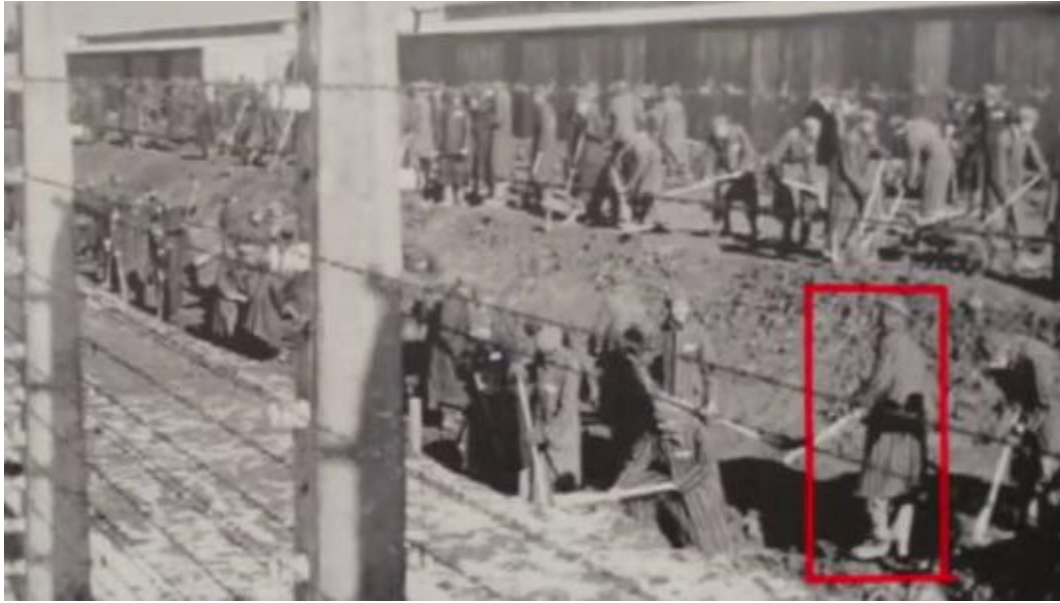


You can see Jews who worked in a mine in Jaworzno, a sub-camp of Auschwitz, I don't see any ambulant skeletons!

A student, who was told that in Auschwitz people were working in the cold, without eating or drinking, kept only his shirt in the Polish winter to, as he explained, place himself, at least for a moment, in the same situation. I praise his involvement and desire to experience this by himself, but, if I had accompanied him, I would have asked him to look carefully these explanatory stones which are scattered throughout the camp site. Let's investigate closer and look carefully at these pictures.



You can see prisoners digging a drainage ditch. Are they ambulant skeletons, barefooted and dressed in rags?



Same question about this other stone, which shows other prisoners assigned to similar jobs. Are they ambulant skeletons, barefooted and dressed in rags? No, once more. Look at the deportee in the circle, we can perfectly see his shoes and the coat he wears.



This picture was taken between the 9 and the 11 of February 1943, therefore in full winter. The prisoners are working at the construction of crematorium 3. Look! You can see that they are not skeletal or dressed in rags. On the contrary! They are wearing appropriate shoes and the one at the front is wearing gloves. All are apparently healthy.



Here is a forced labor camp for the Jews in Galicia. This picture comes from the archives of Nuremberg, document L-018. The Jews were assigned to the construction of a road. Here they are during winter time. You can see that they are appropriately dressed. All are wearing gloves. It would have been better for Valentin to look before blindly believing everything he was being told.

Maybe you will tell me that those are German's propaganda pictures. Let's assume that it is so. But this has still yet to be proven. I am waiting for the evidence. On what will you based yourself to say that? But let's go further. Yes. And let's see what the Russians have discovered at the end of 1945, when they arrived at the Auschwitz camp. Dead people, indeed. Many skeletal dead. Including young children.



All of this seems to confirm that in the camps, the Germans were handling the prisoners to kill them. Either immediately or slowly. But, the Soviets didn't find only dead people, far from it. When evacuating Auschwitz, the Germans had left behind hundreds of deportees, who were unable to walk on a long distance. They were sick or lame, children or old people, to which were added of few other deportees in order to take care of them. If really a slow death policy had been organized, all or most of them, would have been ambulant skeletons, close to death. Except, that here are a few, filmed in the snow of the end of January 1945. I am not saying that I would have liked to be in their shoes, but, they are not ambulant skeletons.



This one still wears the stripped uniform, that we saw before on the pictures. He didn't have a coat, so he covered himself with a piece of cloth hastily cut. This lack of coats is not surprising. As they have been reserved for the evacuees. This old man seems ill or malnourished. But these old women do not. Like them as well.





Here are now some deportees that have been found by the Soviets.



Who would dare speak about ambulant skeletons? All of them could walk during the evacuation process. We can see children.



And indeed, the Soviets did also discover children. Everything suggests that they were mainly Jews.



Not only they have not been exterminated, but there they were, in good health.

A more complex reality, than the one you are being taught.

The conclusion of all of this is that the reality of the camps is far more complex, than what you are being told today. Including in the Western camps. Just like in Auschwitz, in Buchenwald, the Allies have also discovered corpses.



They have also discovered corpses in Nordhausen, a camp at the North of Weimar. As well as in Dachau, which was liberated by the Allies on April 29, 1945.

In the following days, an American official report had declared **(TMI green series, TV, Pohl and Al trial.pp.222-223)**: *"Although different in size, they all carried into effect the same pattern of death by hard labor, starvation, hanging, strangulation, disease, brutality, gas chamber, gallows, and filthy and unsanitary conditions, which meant inevitable death eventually to every imprisoned person."*

Therefore, we were asked to believe that this kind of scenery, discovered during the liberation in 1945, were a common thing, since the camps were build for that purpose. But, like in Auschwitz some snapshots are showing another reality.



Regarding Nordhausen, the victors were careful not to show this picture.



Regarding Dachau, they didn't publish this one...



or this one, which was showing perfectly healthy deportees.

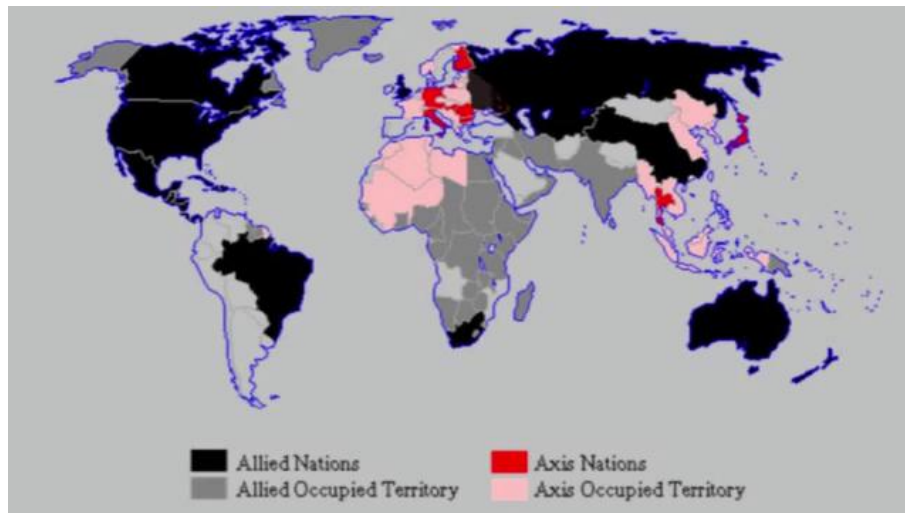
Regarding the camp of Nordhausen the victors were careful not to explain the reason for these wide destruction. They were the result of the American bombing of April 4, 1945. A bombing that had targeted a barrack where the SS radio station had been installed. Bombs had fallen on the camp of Nordhausen, killing one thousand prisoners.



It is these corpses, that in their cynicism, the American have showed, attributing their death to the "Nazis" barbarism. These few examples are showing to you that, in 1945 the Allies have not been honest. They didn't show everything! They have only showed what had suited them. Therefore, they have lie, gravely and by omission, in order to portray the camps as being death "*factories*". But, the reality was far more complex. And this reality, I will summarize it for you.

The war and the concentration camps

First of all, remember that, at the beginning of the year 1942, the Axis countries (which are represented here in red), had found themselves at war against the three largest world empires: Britain, Russia and the US (which are represented here in black).



Therefore, Germany found herself in a delicate situation. Most of the people were at the front, but it was necessary to extend the war production in order to support the fight. But, how could Germany extend the war production when the workers were somewhere else... at the front? That is why the authorities of the Reich decided to take workers wherever they could find them.



The man in charge of manpower recruitment, throughout occupied Europe, was Fritz Saukel. But, knowing that they couldn't lose a single worker, the authorities decided to bring to work the concentration camps inmates. That is the reason why **(Doc.R-129)**, on April 30th, the

authorities announced that the war would cause a deep change in the purpose of the concentration camps. Now, inmates would be put to work in order to make them contribute to the war effort, in the field of armament production. The camps' managers would be declared responsible for the manner the work would be done. And that they would ensure to exhaust all the possibilities in order to maximize performance. After the war this document gave rise to the thesis of *"extermination through work"*. Which consisted of having the prisoners work to the point of exhaustion, without giving them food or the necessary care.

But, can we imagine the workforce mess if the deportees were killed on the job within a few months, as it is often alleged today? Can you imagine the poor productivity if exhausted prisoners have had to work? Can you imagine the loss of time if they have had to replace a deportee by another? To whom it would have been necessary to show the work, etc. *"Revisionists"* quibbles? Not at all!

On January 20th (**Doc.NO-1523**), 1943, the concentration camps inspector had ordered camps commanders to take action to reduce mortality and exhaust all possibilities in order to maintain the prisoners physical strength. Two months later (**Doc.NO-1285**), in a new document distributed within the concentration camps system, we could read: *"The production which was assigned by the Fuhrer to the concentration camps, may only be performed by perfectly healthy prisoners."*

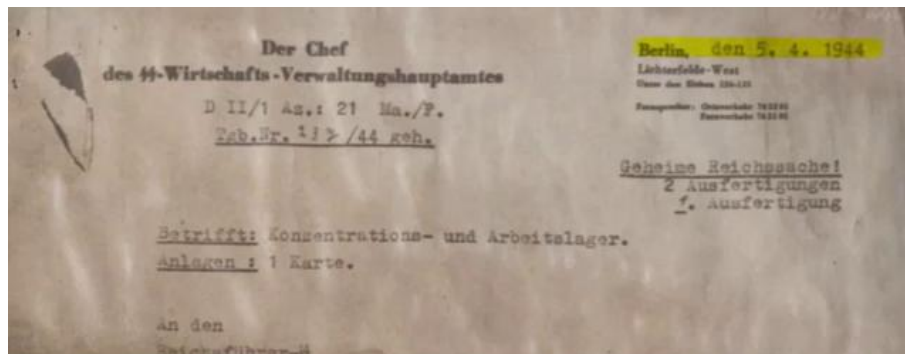
Nothing illogical here. When we know the huge stress exert by Germany to obtain labor in order to be able to compete the giant US which was producing en mass, it would have been stupid to exterminate the inmates within a few months through forced labor, without providing the necessary care.

I also note that, during the trial of the so-called Oswald Pohl (the man who handled the economical exploitation of the camps), the Presiding Judge finally exclaimed (**TMI, green series, vol.V,p.676**): *"Of course no one would believe for a minute that it was the policy to exterminate all concentration camps inmates. They were too much valuable. They were the means through which Germany expected to win the war."*

It was a bit exaggerated but the substance remained true: The extermination through labor is a propaganda myth. And it is a Presiding Judge of the Allied court who confessed it.

Until the end - except during local dysfunction -the Germans had tried to keep the inmates healthy. I said, *"tried"*, as it was not always possible. And this, for multiple reasons, of which the main one was the pitiless war, which was unfolding against the three largest world empires, caught in a relentless stranglehold, the Reich had to organize the fight, take care of its civilians, Its foreign workers, manage the occupied territories, the prison camps, organize the industry to cope with the increase in production, etc. This is the reason why many malfunctions were to be deplore, more or less widespread. Despite this, we can say that until the Fall of 1944, the situation in the camps was generally bearable. But then, why these horrible scenes discovered in 1945?

We need to consider two realities.



To be able to answer this, we must be aware of two realities: First reality: According to this German document of April 5th, 1944, following the increasing needs due to the war, there were at that time in Germany: 20 concentration camps, of which 165 labor camps depended on or even 185. One can easily imagine the network which it represented in all the occupied countries.

Additionally, and according to the Prosecution at the Oswald Pohl trial (TMI, green series, vol.V,p.222), in August 1944, the camp population exceeded 500,000 persons and that about 600,000 more would be arriving there.

Therefore, the first reality is that more than 180 camps were occupied by several thousands of persons, even one million. Try to imagine the organization that was necessary just in terms of supplies, clothing, food and medicine. Add to that, what was needed for maintenance, repairs and renewal. The bedding, kitchen and medical equipment. Now, imagine that, this country, which had to managed these... 200 camps, have been bombed by 300 atomic bombs of the kind used in Hiroshima and 500,000 tons of incendiary bombs, do you really think that it would still be able to function everything?

You might say that Germany had never been nuked. True. But this document from the British archives is formal.

UK NATIONAL ARCHIVES: HO225/16 (1950)

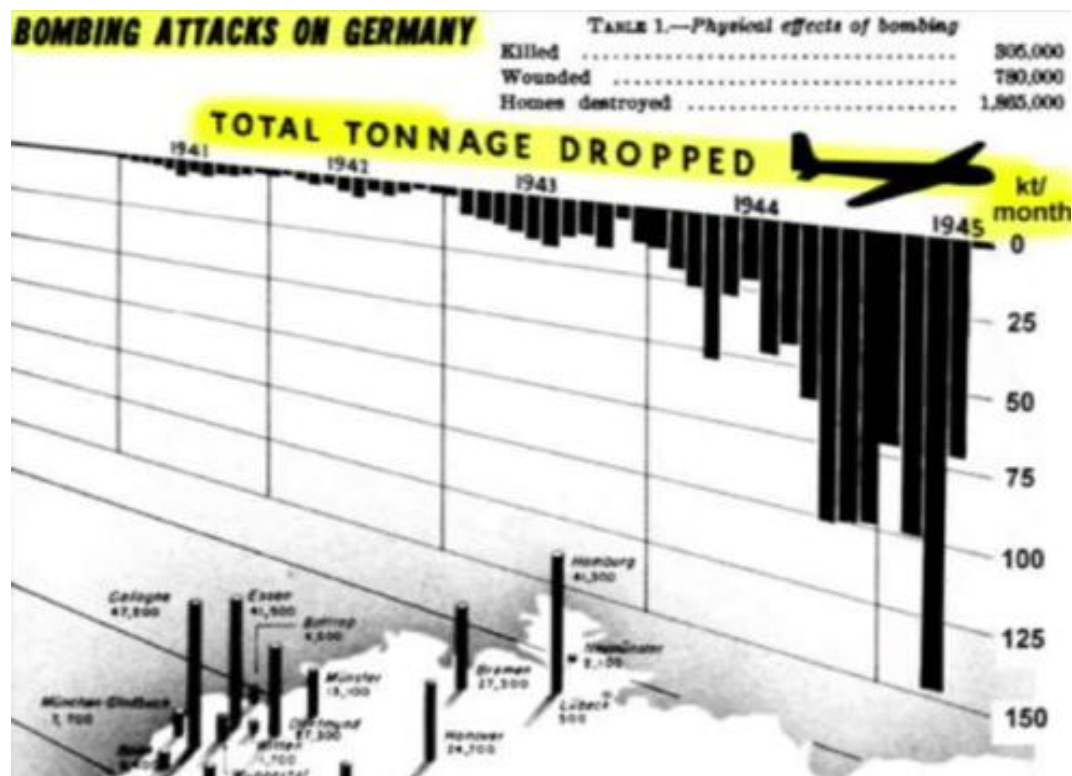
THE NUMBER OF ATOMIC BOMBS EQUIVALENT TO THE LAST WAR AIR ATTACKS ON GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

Summary

During the last war, a total of 1,300,000 tons* of bombs were dropped on Germany by the Strategic Air Forces. If there were no increase in aim accuracy, then to achieve the same total amount of material damage (to houses, industrial and transportation targets, etc.) would have required the use of over 300 atomic bombs together with some 500,000 tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs for targets too small to warrant the use of an atomic bomb. Increases in accuracy could cause a substantial reduction in this figure of 300 atomic bombs, to as few as 100-150 bombs for very accurate attacks.

During the war the Allies have dropped 1,300,000 tons of bombs on Germany. Which is the equivalent of 300 atomic bombs together with some 500,000 tons of high explosive and

incendiary bombs. This is the second reality that must be taken into account. This reality is the total devastation of Germany by the air raids.



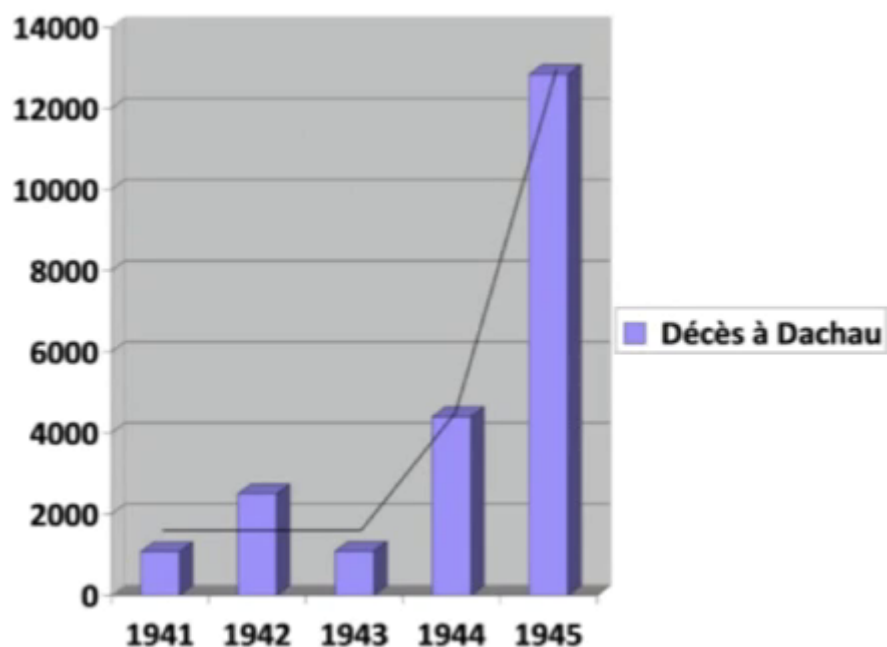
Here is another document from the British archives. It shows the amount of thousands of tons of bombs dropped on Germany each month, during the conflict. What do we see? From 1941 to 1943, bombings had slowly intensified on the Reich. At the beginning of the first part of 1944, they slightly began to worsen, to the point of becoming extremely intense from the Fall of 1944.

The goal of the Allies was to devastate Germany to - not only to affect the population mentally - but also, to completely paralyze her, whether in term of communication or industrial production. Undoubtedly, they succeeded. They had destroyed factories, paralyzed transportation and had devastated many cities, spreading terror. But the deportees had paid a heavy tribute.

From April 1946 ([TMI, vol.XI,p.416](#)), the former inspector of the concentration camps had declared that: *"The catastrophic situation of the camps at the end of the war had resulted in the destruction of the railways tracks and the bombings of the factories. We could no longer supply the camps with anything, including medicine."*

Thus, Allied victory was achieved. However, their relentless strategy not only caused the death of hundreds of thousands of totally innocent civilians - civilians whose corpses stuffed the ruins - but the bombings were also largely responsible for the terrible situation in the camps.

The graphics showing the number of death in the camp of Dachau and Buchenwald, for example, confirms that the death rates had climbed right up the scale from the year 1944, therefore at the very end of the war.



For the Allies it was essential to hide from the world the criminal nature of their strategy.

The cynical Allied propaganda.

The way that they had chosen was of an appalling cynicism! It consisted to show the corpses of the camps and attribute them to the Germans. In April 1945, this picture was seen all over the world.



It is showing General Eisenhower in front of the corpses in the camp-hospital of Ohrdruf. It is from this moment that, the propaganda about "*Nazis atrocities*" truly began. Ohrdruf, however, was not the first camp that the victorious Allies had liberated. But, the historians admit it today (*Mémoire des camps*, ed. Marval, 2001,p.122): "*The Ohrdruf difference doesn't come from the magnitude of the horror - that was much less -but from the decision of the Staffs to open the camps to visitors and the media first of and then to abundantly freely*

broadcast the images. Ohrdruf exposure was the result, in fact, of the willingness of the Allies to broadcast the horror, for the purpose of educating (at best) or for propaganda purposes (at worst)."

Unsurprisingly, today's historians are cautious. But, the truth has been known since 1945. An American woman, who had visited Germany after the Allies' victory, Freda Utey, said this (**The High Cost of Vengeance, 1949, p.183**): *"A thoughtful American professor, whom I met in Heidelberg, expressed the opinion that the United States military authorities on entering Germany and seeing the ghastly destruction wrought by our obliteration bombing were fearful that knowledge of it would cause a revulsion of opinion in America, and might prevent the carrying out of Washington's policy for Germany by awakening sympathy for the defeated, and realization of our war crimes. This, he believes, is the reason why a whole fleet of aircraft was used by General Eisenhower to bring journalists, Congressmen, and churchmen to see the concentration camps; the idea being that the sight of Hitler's starved victims would obliterate consciousness of our own guilt. Certainly it worked out that way. No American newspaper of large circulation in those days wrote up the horror of our bombing, or described the ghastly conditions in which the survivors were living in the corpse-filled ruins. American readers sipped their fill only of German atrocities."*

For the British, the opportunity to divert attention has occurred in Bergen-Belsen. Professor Faurisson writes (**Robert Faurisson, Ecrits Revisionnistes, t.I,p.XXXVI**): *"Located close to Hanover, Bergen-Belsen was originally created to house wounded German soldiers. By 1943, the Germans had established it as a detention camp for the European Jews in order to trade them with the German civilians held by the Allies. Midway through the war, the Jews were transferred from the camps to Switzerland or even to Palestine via Turkey. (Further evidence, by the way, of the absence of any policy of physical extermination of the Jews.) Until the end of the year 1944, the living conditions of the detainees in Bergen-Belsen were quite normal, when with the arrival of convoys of deportees, coming from the East, pushed by the Soviets, dysentery epidemics, cholera and typhus exanthematic have broke out causing a disaster which was compounded by the Anglo-American bombing raids, which have thus preventing the arrival of medicines, food and - this was the coup de grace - of water. The convoys with the newcomers could no longer arrive from the East in two or three days, but rather in one or two weeks; because of the bombings and the machine guns of the Allied air force, they could only travel during the night; as a result, upon their arrival, these convoys mainly consisted of dead, persons who were dying and men and women exhausted and therefore in the physically incapacitated to fight such epidemics. On March 1st, 1945, the camp commander, Joseph Kramer, sent to the General Richard Glücks, in charge of the concentration camps, a letter which was describing, in his own words, this "disaster" and ending with: "I implore your help to overcome this situation."*

Out of strength, Germany could no longer cope with this influx of its own Eastern refugees arriving by the millions. She could no longer supply her army with weapons and amunitions and her own people with food. Finally, she could no longer remedy the camps's tragic living conditions, where even guards were dying from typhus. Himmler did authorize the Wehrmacht's officials to contact the British and warn them of that they were approaching a dreadful epidemic ahead of them, on the road to their advance. Negotiations took place. A wide area around Bergen-Belsen was then declared off fighting and the British and the Wehrmacht members decided, by a common agreement, to share the camp surveillance.

But the scene that the British discovered and the unbearable smell of the rotting corpses and the barracks or the tents which were flooded with fecal matter eventually raised general indignation. They thought or were left to believe that the SS had deliberately chosen to kill or to let the detainees die. And despite their efforts, the British were unable to curb the terrible mortality.

Like a flock of vultures, the journalists slaughtered on the camp and filmed and photographed all possible horrors. They had proceeded, moreover, with mountings. A famous scene repeated in the movie "Night and Fog" was showing a bulldozer pushing corpses into a mass grave.



Many spectators of this scene were lead to believe that they were Germans' bulldozers. They did not perceive that, THE bulldozer (singular) was driven by a British soldier, which, no doubt, after the body count, was pushing them in a large pit dug after the camp liberation. The Jew Sydney Lewis Bernstein, who was responsible, in London, of the film section of the Information Ministry, asked Alfred Hitchcock to make a film about these "Nazis atrocities". Ultimately, only excerpts of this film were shown to the public, probably because the film in its entirety contained specific assertions to bring doubt about its authenticity.

But, as a whole, the coup of Bergen-Belsen has constituted an extraordinary success for the Allies' propaganda. It is from this powerful media position that the entire world has learned not to look what was in front of their eyes: They were shown either the dead or the dying, but the commentary was leading them to believe, that they had in front of their eyes, either the killed, the murdered, the exterminated or walking corpses, who were condemned to slaughter, murder and extermination. Thereby, as we have seen above, it is from a camp that never had a crematorium, nor - even according to conformist historians - any homicidal "gas chamber", that has build the general myth of the presence, in Auschwitz and elsewhere, of the "gas chambers" coupled with crematoriums."

And, yes, my young friend, this will seem maybe incredible to you, but, what you are learning in your history class, about the system of the German concentration camps is only the echo, which is always maintained, of the victors' war propaganda. And as you are being prepared for a journey to Auschwitz, you are being taught "*not to look what's in front of your eyes.*"

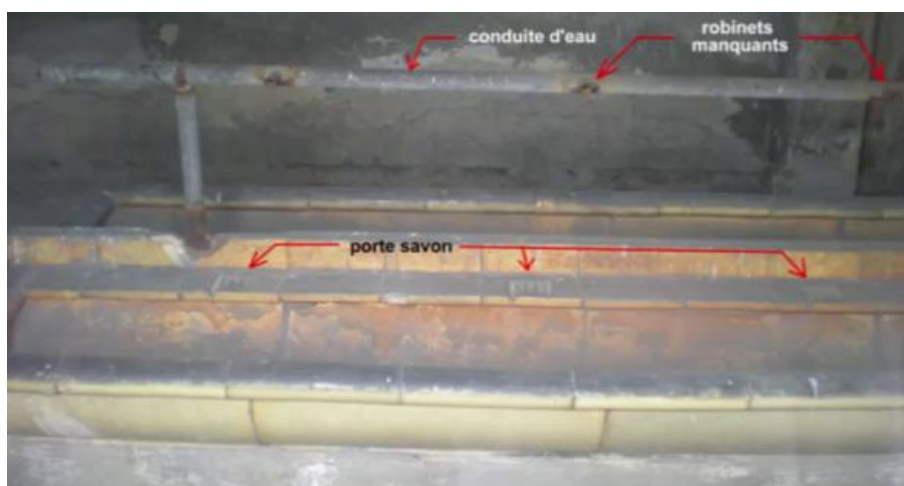
The denial of the School Board

Here are some glaring examples: When you will visit the barracks of Birkenau where the prisoners were sleeping, you will notice at both ends two brick stoves that were used for heating. Must we conclude that in Birkenau the barracks were heated?



According to what you will see, yes. But this student declares: *"We are visiting the barracks... Two heating pipes at each end of the barracks are connected with a large concrete pipe, which could be used only when the deportees were getting coal: which means, never."* Well, we must believe that the Germans have just build these stoves for fun.

The same goes with the sanitation. Always in Birkenau, you will see in the barracks which were reserved for sanitation, these collective sinks with water pipes (even if the valves were removed) and the place to put the soaps. Must we conclude that in Birkenau the deportees could wash themselves?



According to what you see, yes. But this school girl thumps: *"There were also sinks. Of course these have never worked, because the Jews had no access to running water."* Here

again, the Germans would have installed these sinks just for fun. Let's see the bathroom. The Germans would have installed them also just for fun?



Here, it would be hard to believe it, because if you can forbid someone to wash, we can't forbid him to need to go to the bathroom. But since it is essential to show Birkenau like Hell... Virginie explains: *"The prisoners didn't have enough time to go relieve themselves."* Benjamin specifies: *"The deportees had hardly enough time to take care of their physical needs, they had no more than a few seconds morning and night and that's it."* And Gaëlle adds: *"It was at a specific time during the day."*

So we are being asked to believe that in Birkenau, they had to go to the bathroom only for a few seconds at a specific time of the day. If this was really the case, not only people would have done it somewhere else, but even those who had to go, couldn't because they wouldn't have had the time for it. Virginie specifies: *"At the time, this place was filed with excreta on the floor."* That makes sense, but then why build bathrooms? Rather, force people to defecate in an empty barracks. However, if we install bathrooms, then you have to allow the necessary time for the people to go.

This is how the students are lead to develop these prerequisite. They are being told that it was always like this everywhere throughout the camps. In reality, let's not forget this was far from a normal situation, this picture was taken during the liberation of Mauthausen camp, in a chaotic time and a place riddled with diseases like typhoid or dysentery.



With such kind of conditioning, the students are ready to believe anything. Same remarks can be made about the beds.

The magical beds... Which, are not beds

This picture which was taken by the Soviets during the liberation of Birkenau is famous.



We can see some old women who are sleeping by three or four on each pailleasse, sometimes more, and others, who, at the front, are sleeping on the central bench of the barracks. Here is now a Soviets' film snapshot.



The women on the central bench are not sleeping, they are sitting and talking quietly. You will tell me that the beds are packed. Certainly. But, look at this larger view which was filmed

a bit earlier. The beds at the back are empty. The women have squeezed themselves to those in the front.



And look now on this even larger view, the beds on the left side are almost all empty.



This picture is, therefore, only a rough scene, made to pretend that in a normal situation, the beds were overcrowded. Well, due to mental conditioning, the students believe it, to the point that they sometimes write nonsens.

Here are the beds that we can still see in Birkenau. They are plain three story beds, as they existed in the big dorm's barracks. Three persons could sleep there, each one on a storey.



But, in Birkenau it doesn't matter what the eyes can see. Ghilain talks about: *"uncomfortable tight bunk beds, on which were sleeping two to three prisoners."* Isabelle explains further and says: *"Three story beds with nine persons living on top of each other."* So we have three persons per bed. But David adds: *"They were sleeping twelve per bed and were guarded by a Kapo, like livestock."* So, we have four detainees per storey. And it's not finished. Benjamin writes: *"The beds were inclined to make the detainees fall, there were five people on three story beds."* In short, the "Nazis" had invented the slip beds where five people were sleeping together.

The award goes to Eloise, who asks herself: *"How can someone human can have thirty persons sleep in each bunk beds?"* This time, we have ten persons per bed. Ten persons on each bed. Even if it was possible, how can we believe that the bed structure would have held this much mass? Because, this structure was rotten. It is this student who tells us:



Student - The beds...huh... They were 8... 8 per bed.

Journalist - How do you feel hearing this description?

Student - They couldn't urinate or go to the bathroom at night, they were doing it in the bed and those who were up were doing it and those under were getting it all... Because it was rotten, cracked, that's it...

The deportees were, therefore, eight, even ten, on rotten beds and all of this was holding! This is complete delusional fiction.

But were they really beds? One might think so, however in Birkenau, we have been taught not to believe our eyes. This is why Camille talks about: *"wood pieces, which were assembled together to make it look like bunk beds."*

Beds, this? In any dorms, yes, but not in Birkenau! There, you have to see pieces of wood assembled to make it looks like bunk beds and more, an incline bed which makes people fall off of it when they are asleep...

Here are the absurd extremities which lead to the conditioning that you will undergo before your departure for Auschwitz-Birkenau. But, it is not finished, because next comes the trick about the *"gas chambers"*. In part 2, I will warn you and will tell you which questions to ask yourself when you will be in Auschwitz.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

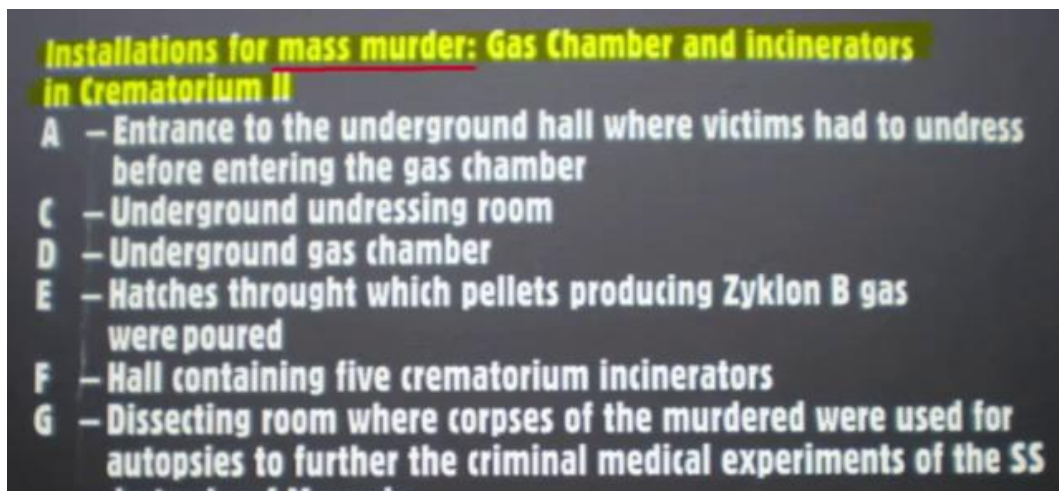
Vincent Reynouard editorials

In Auschwitz open your eyes
and don't listen to the guides 2

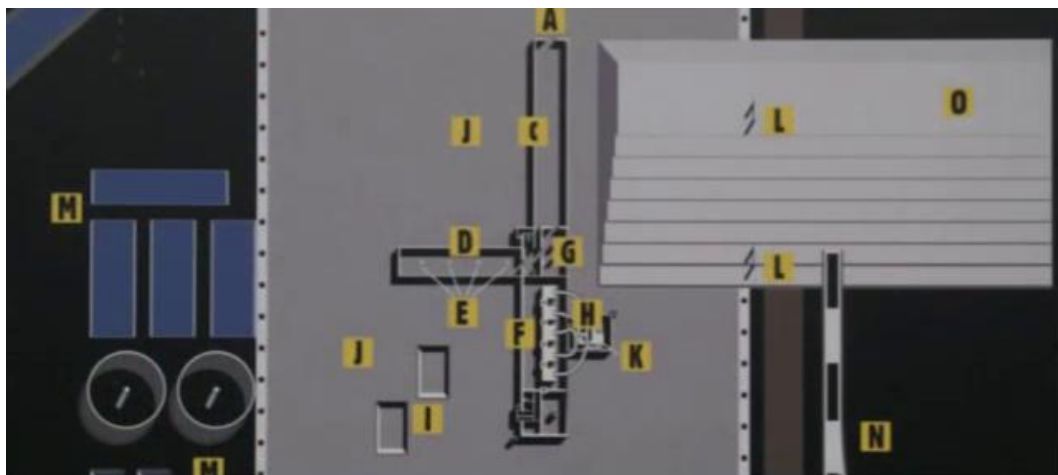
Warning to the young people
who will visit Auschwitz part2

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

In Birkenau, you will be shown the place where the two big crematoriums of the camp were. Both similar, each of them included 15 crematoriums. This is where several hundreds of thousands of people would have been gassed and burned.



According to the official story, you will be deep in the heart of the extermination. If you look at the map, you will see the room of the ovens (F), the room where the people would have entered to get undressed (C) and the "gas chamber" (D) where they would have been killed with the Zyklon B.



Everything, however, is in ruins, because - you will be told - before evacuating the camp, the Germans had blasted these buildings in order to destroy the evidence of the mass murder. And in fact, according to the official story ([Encyclopedia of the Holocaust volume 1 \(1990\),p.11](#)), from the Summer of 1942, on orders from Berlin, the Germans had started to organize a major operation to erase the evidence of the Jews genocide. In Birkenau, they have had the time to destroy and demolish everything so that nothing remained. Nothing...

A flagrant contradiction...



Only here, when you will contemplate these ruins, you will be in Birkenau (indicated here by the red arrow), less than one kilometer in bird's eye view is the camp of Auschwitz-1, which is now converted into a museum. And, in this museum you will visit the crematorium 1.

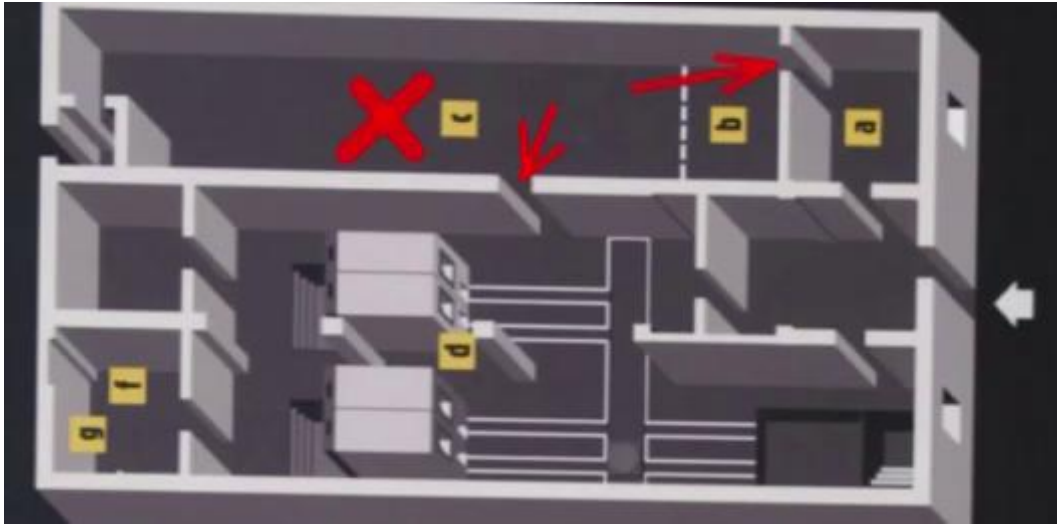


Here it is seen from the ground. You will enter through the door and you will discover... Yes, you will discover a "gas chamber". A high school girl who visited this building before you, wrote: *"We entered the only room that remains intact or almost intact. The scratches on the wall were still visible and we could see the holes in the ceiling, where the Zyklon B gas was coming from."* So, here is this "gas chamber", with the scratches of the victims nails on the walls and the openings through which the SS were pouring the fatal gas.

But, tell me? If, in Birkenau, the Germans had demolished everything so carefully, in order to erase the evidence, how can one explain, that less than one kilometer away, in Auschwitz, they have left a "gas chamber" intact? This "gas chamber" which the entire world visits today, with the holes in the ceiling and scratches of the victims on the walls? How can this flagrant contradiction be explained?

The emotion against the critical mind

And yet, one must be able to see this contradiction! Because, well prepared ahead their departure, and captured in the atmosphere of the visit, many students, who visited before you Auschwitz, have let themselves be consumed by their emotions. Alex tells: *"The visit of the only 'gas chamber' remaining intact in Auschwitz, gave me a feeling of suffocation."* *"The air is almost rare and gives the impression of suffocation."* Adds Marion, 12th Grade student.



I will point to them, that the locale they were in - marked with a cross - has two exits indicated by arrows and which are always open. Therefore, there is no lack of air and there is no reason to suffocate. All of this, it's in their heads! But, the stories of those two students, show how much, young people can be totally manipulated. And consumed by emotion, they no longer think, therefore, they don't ask themselves THE obvious question: Why, did the Germans, who were erasing everything - they say - since the Summer of 1942, and who destroyed everything in the camp of Birkenau, would have left, just a few meters away, this *"gas chamber"* which would be the flagrant evidence of a mass murder?



The answer of Professor Faurisson

The answer... You will find it [in the blog of Professor Faurisson](#). We read: *"Since, 1948, year of the creation, by the Polish Communists, of the Auschwitz's State Museum, millions of tourists have visited the main camp's crematorium, (Auschwitz 1) with its "gas chamber" (500,000 visitors per year at the beginning of the 90s)." I open here a parenthesis, to say that today the attendance has tripled. In 2014 = 1,530,000 persons have visited the camp. This being said, I continue... "These crematoriums, continues Professor Faurisson and this "gas chamber" are presented by the guides as authentic, but, to the defiant visitors who questioned the authorities, they reply - since my own visits of 1975 and 1976 - that, this is a "reconstruction" (insinuating : identical). In reality, the set is neither authentic, nor rebuild identical. In 1941-1942, it was a very classic crematorium with, in particular, a cold room for the cadavers and a room for incineration, with six ovens; In 1943-1944, the six ovens were removed and the cold room, as well as other rooms, were transformed into a bomb shelter with a surgical operation room for the SS hospital nearby."*

Consequently, if the Germans never destroyed this building, it's because:

- 1) It was never used for a mass massacre.
- 2) The crematoria being dismantled, the Germans thought that the Soviets would not be able to use them to organize - like six months before in the camp of Majdanek - their false propaganda.

Because, it's indeed, a false propaganda.

The lies of the Auschwitz's Museum

Professor Faurisson cites a study published in 1995, in the Express magazine. In this study, the author said that he had interviewed the authorities of the Auschwitz's Museum about the serious errors of reconstruction of the crematorium 1. Her answer was: *"For now, we leave it as is, without specifying anything to the visitors. It is too complicated, we will see later."* Commenting on these words, Professor Faurisson wrote: *"The answer of this person is to says: "We have lied. We lie. We will lie... until further notice."*

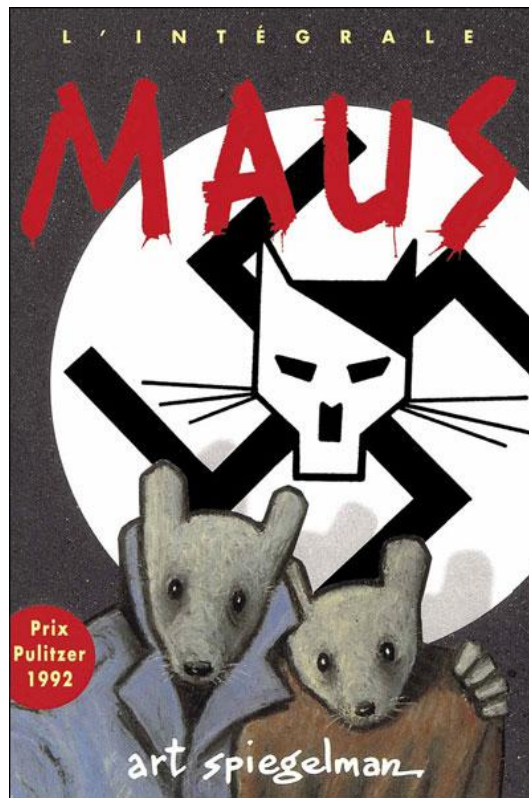
And twenty years later, the further notice did not arrive yet. The situation remains the same. When, you will visit the crematorium 1, nothing will be made clear concerning the errors in the reconstruction. Why? Because these errors are damning for the official thesis.

Here, some will say: *"I don't care about the negationist delusions of Faurisson, I don't care why the Germans did not destroy this locale and I don't care about the errors of reconstruction of the Poles, the nails scratches on the walls are the evidence of the murder and of the horrible conditions in which it was committed."*

Well. Then, let's begin and let's talk about these nails' scratches on the walls.

The alleged nails' marks on the walls of the "gas chamber".

On the Internet they are often mentioned as an unquestionable reality, as true as the day follows the night. Camille will even go as far as to give us the reason for it: *"They explained, she said, that only the persons who were directly under the gas jet, were dying immediately. The others were agonizing during approximately twenty minutes, which explains the many nails' scratches which we have seen on the walls of this "gas chamber"."*



In the comic book Maus, that you will read or you've probably already read, a deportee is describing to another the state in which the victims were found once the gassing was completed. *"Their fingers broken from trying to climb the walls ... and sometimes their arms were as long as their bodies, disjointed."* Arms as long as their bodies??? Like Mr. Tickles?



I know that this subject is serious and that it is not the time to joke around but, it's grotesque. They really take you for fools.

The revealing silence of the Auschwitz's Museum

But, let's leave that and let's admit. Yes, let's admit. In 1945, therefore, the Soviets discovered this "gas chamber" with these nails' scratches on the walls.



But, tell me, these nails' scratches, these scratches made by the victims themselves, which were suffocating and agonizing, this is a unique testimony, exceptional, therefore, we should see it in all the work dedicated to Auschwitz. It would be a merited tribute to the victims. Like if we were publishing their ultimate testimonies, their farewell letters.

Then, I invite you to a little experiment. Log-in to the official Website of Auschwitz. There, click on the rubric *"Pictures and historical documents"*. Some are dedicated to Auschwitz-1. Click. You will discover six documents. Only one is about the crematorium 1. This is the external front of the building taken in 1945, by the Soviets. Therefore, not a single picture of the *"gas chamber"* that they would have discovered inside and most importantly, not a single picture of the nails' scratches on the walls. However, two pictures published are showing inscriptions discovered on the walls of Block-11. Proof that this kind of historical testimony evidence is taken into account.

This omission is already suspicious. But that is not all! When, you will be in Auschwitz, I am inviting you to make two experiments.

The first one is to browse the latest edition of the official book of the camp's museum. In the third book of photographs, you will discover a view of the *"gas chamber"* of the crematorium-1, but, not a single picture of the nails' scratches on the walls. However, this picture shows some inscriptions engraved on the cell's walls of Block-11. Proof again that this testimony is considered interesting.

Do the experiment yourself

Here is the second experiment that I have already done and that you could easily do. I went to the place of the alleged scratches and I have tried with my nails to do the same thing. In vain, I haven't been able to, when my nails are tough, very tough even. It's obvious that the fingernails of the victims would have detached from the fingers, way before being able to create such marks. When, you will be in Auschwitz, I invite you to do the same experiment. I assure you that it will be conclusive. Therefore, you understand why the authorities of Auschwitz's Museum don't show these alleged scratches, they know exactly what they are.

Nails' marks: A rumor denied...

Moreover, I note that a person which has lost members of its family in Auschwitz, chose to broadcast this image of the alleged nails' marks. With a commendable honesty, she says that the authorities of the Auschwitz's Museum had contacted her to tell her that these scratches were not made by the victims, but later by tourists.



Personally, I have a hard time believing that tourists could have done it but, it doesn't matter, this person confirms that the authorities of the museum know the truth. This is why, neither on their official Website, nor in their official book, do they evoke these alleged nails' marks. But, taking advantage of the ignorance of the students, moreover, overwhelmed by their emotions, some of those who accompany them, do not hesitate to tell them whatever. No need even to mention the author of Maus, who adds ridicule to lies.

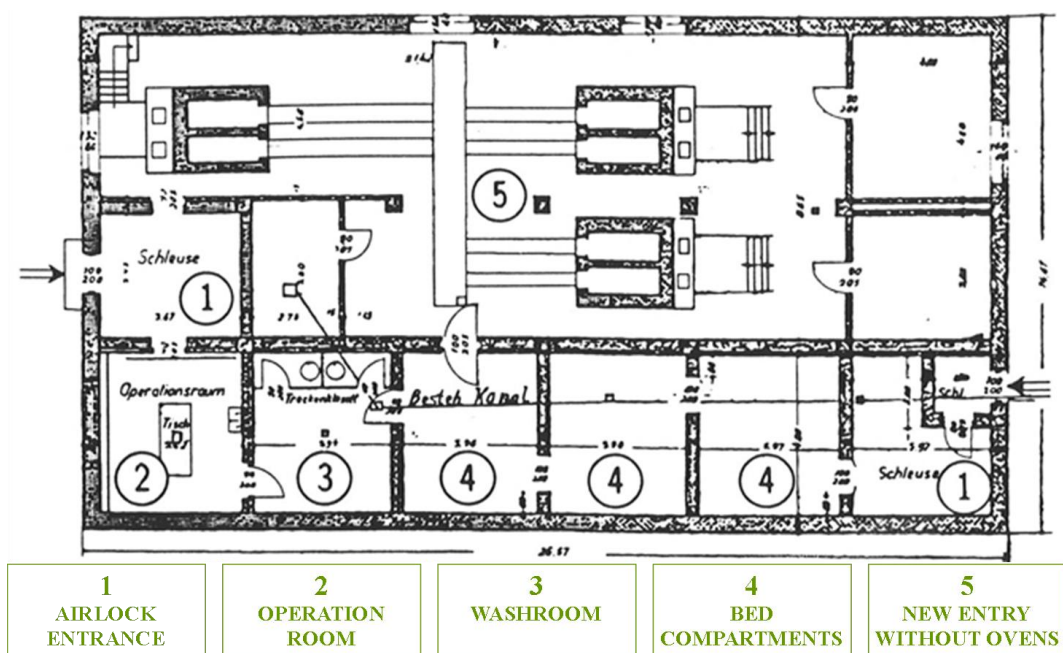
A crematorium which had undergone transformations

This is why, I repeat to you: In Auschwitz do not listen to the guides, but open your eyes and awaken your critical mind!

This being said, let's continue by going back to the original question. Why, did the Germans who were destroying everything - they say - since the Summer of 1942, and who destroyed everything in Birkenau's camp, would have left intact, only a few hundred meters from there, this "gas chamber", a flagrant evidence, they say, of a mass murder? Let's consult the PHDN, fiercely anti-revisionist site. We read: *"If the Krema 1 was not destroyed in 1945, it is because, when the SS fled, it had not been used for a long time, as a place of mass murder, unlike the other complexes crematoria-gas chamber of Auschwitz II-Birkenau, which were themselves destroyed."*

So, here is an explanation. However, even if it was not in use for many years, a murder weapon, remains a murder weapon. But PHDN explains: *"In 1943, Krema 1 was partially dismantled, in particular the ovens and the building's chimney. In 1944, the building was converted into a bomb shelter for the patients of the nearby SS' hospital, and was modified accordingly. In particular, the addition of three consolidation walls in the former "gas chamber" dividing it into four rooms. Several entrances were sealed and the introduction holes for the Zyklon B were also sealed. An airlock was also added to the outmost section of the former "gas chamber" and an opening added, leading directly the airlock to the outside, (whereas, previously no entry existed to enter directly into the "gas chamber")."*

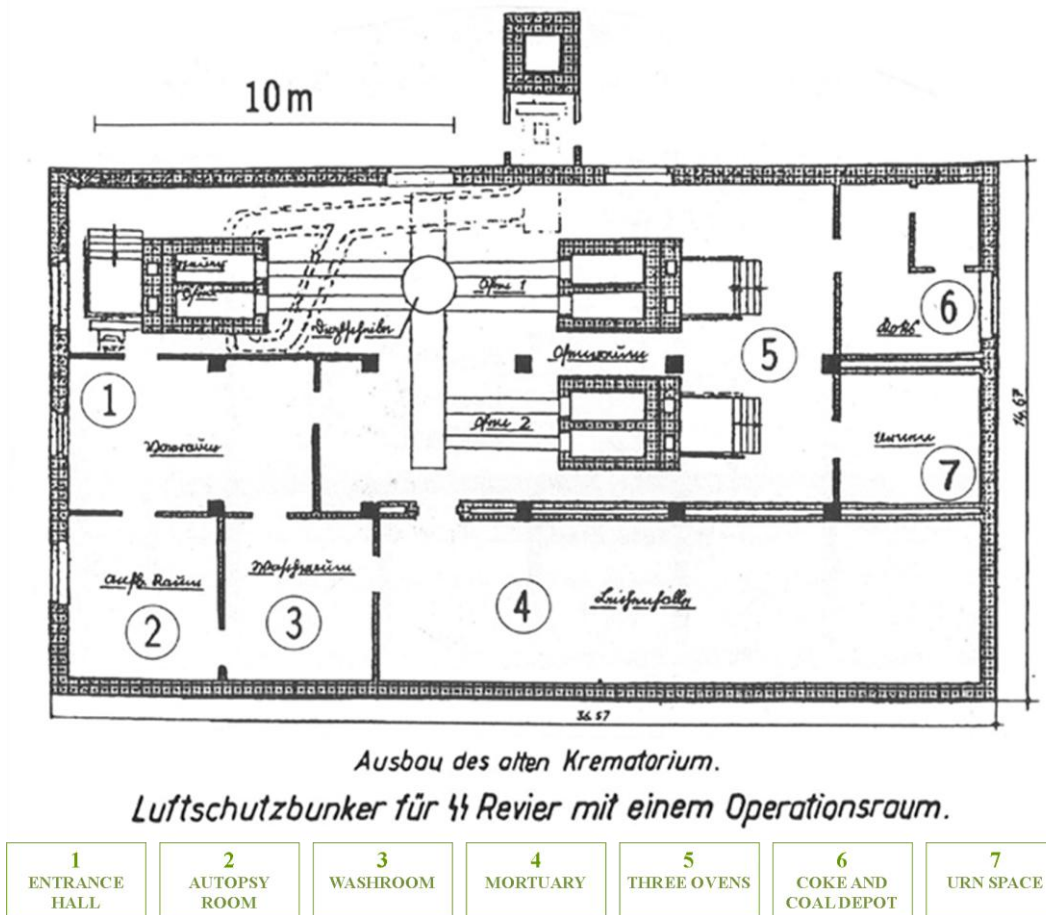
Now, everything becomes clear. The Germans did not dismantle this crematorium because, it was dismantled long ago and turned into a hospital. This conforms to the original plans, which were kept in the camps' archives and that Professor Faurisson had published.



Therefore, here is the crematorium, after its modification in 1943. At the top, the chimney had disappeared, the ovens were dismantled, only the lower part was used. On the left an airlock entrance, overlooking the operation room. Next to it a bathroom, with two toilets, then three bedrooms where beds were probably installed. On the right, finally, another airlock had been installed. On one side the hospital was protected by the room of the disused ovens, on the other the Germans had installed an embankment against the wall. Therefore, this is in this shape that the Soviets had found the crematorium 1. Well.

An "identical" reconstruction?

But, then, a problem arises: What tells us that the Soviets fully restored it in its original shape and that the room presented as a "*gas chamber*" - the one that you will be visiting - was really a "*gas chamber*"? Because, no original design shows any "*gas chamber*" for the years prior to 1944. Here is an original design that shows the crematorium 1 as he would have looked like, before its transformation into a hospital.



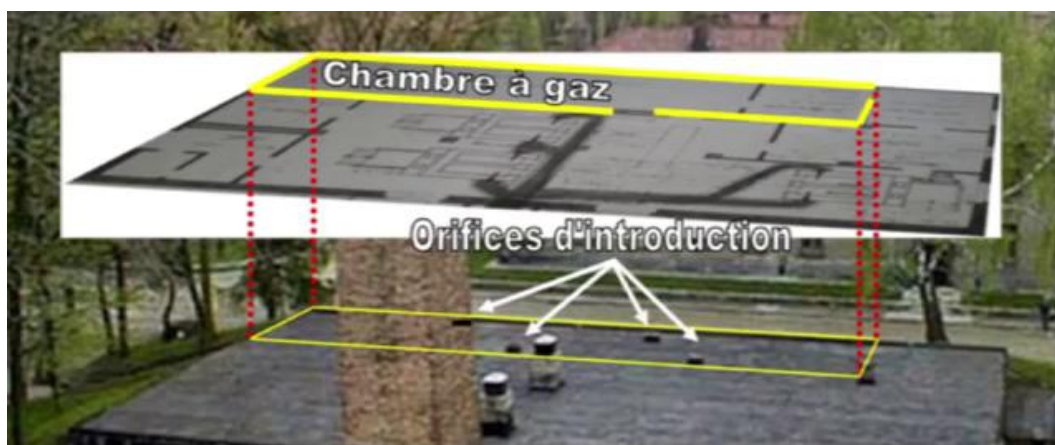
The translations of the Germans' notes are of Jean-Claude Pressac. They were entering into the building by the hall, on the right, we could find the depository, which is a room where the newly arrived corpses were stored. Then, the washing room. Therefore, where the bodies were washed. From there, they were getting naturally into the morgue. In German: "*Leichenhalle*". Logically, this morgue overlooked the ovens' room. It's clear. According to the German's

plans, this room that is presented to you today as a "*gas chamber*" was a morgue. There is NO plan on which we could read "*gaskammer*", which means "*gas chamber*". Therefore, we have to ask ourselves the key question: What, in this room, confirms that it was used - at any given time - as a "*gas chamber*"?



The answer is obvious: the four visible holes on the ceiling with their wood frame and topped with a small chimney, closed with a wooden lid. It is through these holes, that the SS would have poured the Zyklon B. Besides these four holes, nothing, absolutely nothing, shows that this would have been a "*gas chamber*". But, here again, no original document or a plan or a picture carries any proof of the existence of these holes during the war. I will be told that their existence is confirmed by their mere presence.

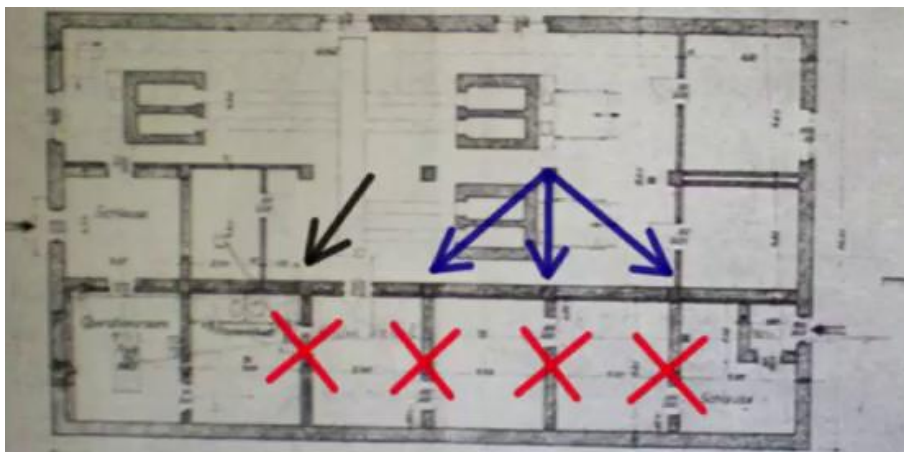
But let's go back to the site violently anti-revisionist PHDN: The author declares that when the crematorium was converted, the Germans would have recapped the introduction holes for the Zyklon B. They would have been reopened after the war by the Poles. Therefore, the question is: Did the Poles reopened existing holes or did they opened holes, that had never existed before? To answer this, let's proceed in order.



Here is what the Poles' works give today: On the top, in the white rectangle, a map of the crematorium presented in order to have the same perspective than the building's roof, view from the top. The room that you will be visiting and that will be presented to you as a "*gas*

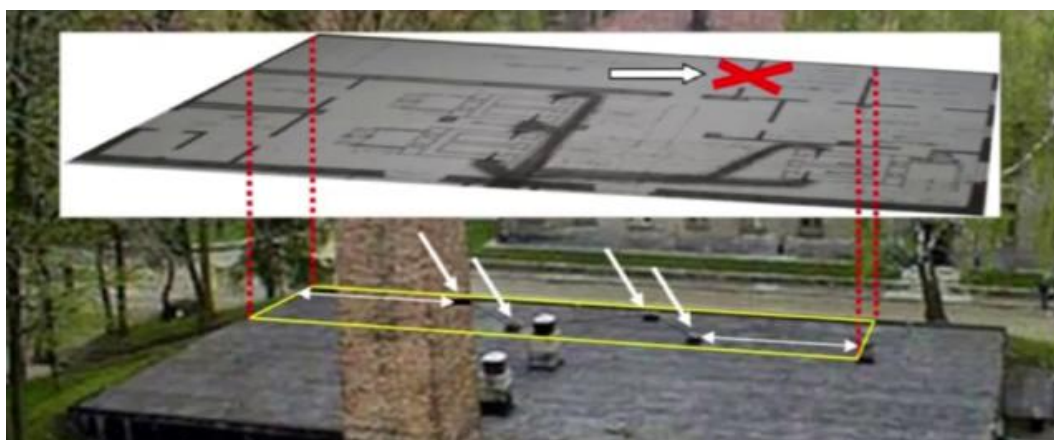
chamber" is outlined here in yellow. On the roof, in thinner lines, I have indicated the outline of the room. You can see the four introduction holes which were opened after the end of the war. All seems perfectly logical, the holes are evenly set.

Now, let's go back to the PHDN's site. Unfortunately, the author writes, in their eagerness, the Poles have committed several mistakes. They have knocked down a wall that they were not supposed to and attached to the "*gas chamber*" a room that didn't belong to it, but which was in its extension: the washing room.



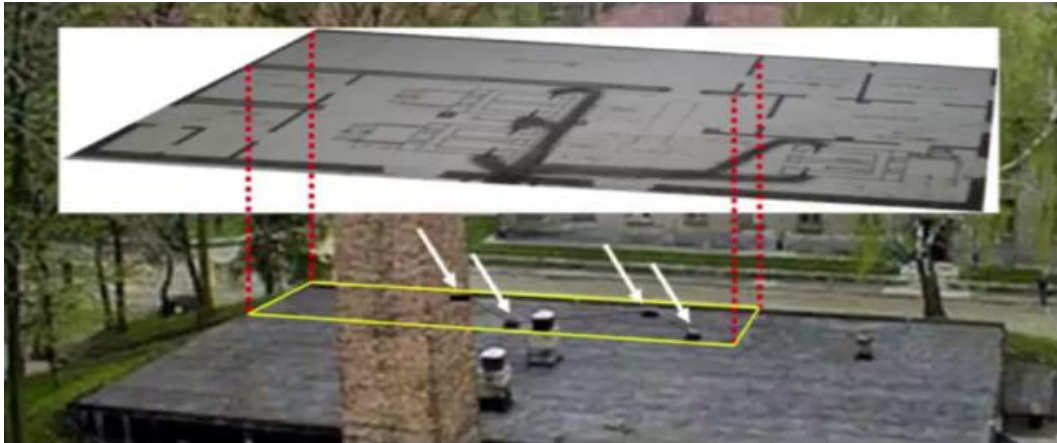
Therefore, the Poles have knocked down the extension, shown here with the blue arrows, that the Germans added, in order to increase the size of the hospital, but, they have also knocked down the wall shown here with the black arrow. But, this wall was the wall that was separating the morgue from the washing room.

Therefore, let's go back to the building that your will be visiting. At the top, indicated with a white arrow and crossed with a red arrow, the wall that the Poles have knocked down and which they shouldn't have. Here are the other holes which were opened after the war.



You will notice that they are well centered compared to the edges of the room.

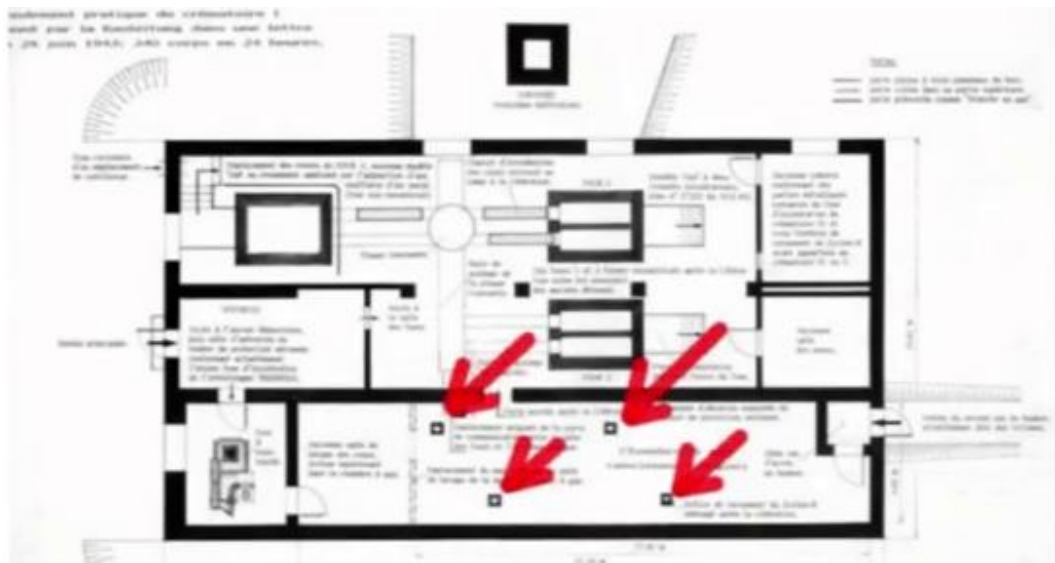
But, here is how the building should have been reconstructed:



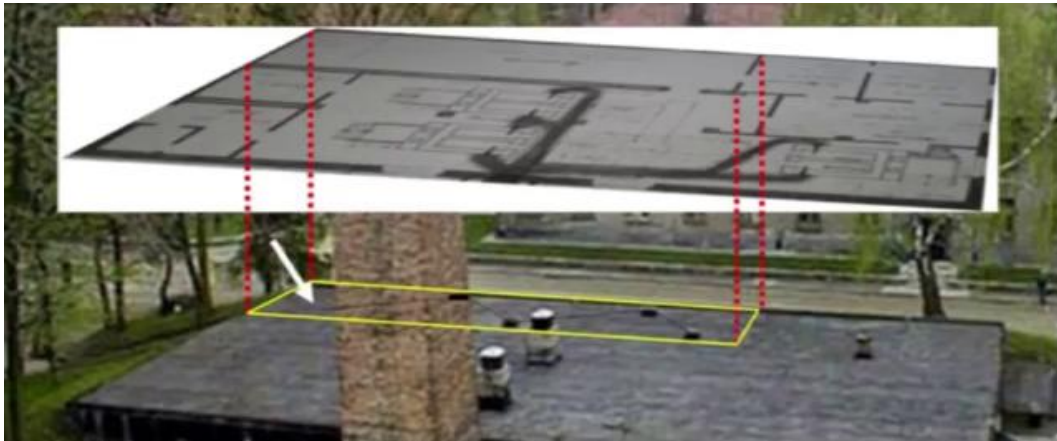
This time, you will notice that the holes are totally off center, which is perfectly grotesque. Because, when we build holes to introduce gas in a room, we pierce them in a way to share the room in equal part, to obtain an even distribution. The conclusion is clear: These alleged holes are a Polish-Soviet's falsification, but the counterfeiters went too fast. Since they had knocked down an extra wall, they have placed the holes in a totally illogical way.

A fifth hole: more and more stupid

Here, some will rely on the PHDN site to say that there was a fifth hole that the Poles have not opened. All right. But first question: Where is this hole? Although, the PHDN site shows a plan of the crematorium 1, with its alleged "*gas chamber*", it doesn't indicate any hole position. Are we going to obtain more information if we click on the original plan? No. It is a German plan very well known, without any mention of a "*gas chamber*" or any hole. PHDN also shows a sketch of the crematorium today, but, here again none of the holes appear, so let's click on the detailed plan. This is the plan established by Jean-Claude Pressac.



We can see the four holes opened by the Poles but, no trace of a fifth hole. And for a good reason, Jean-Claude Pressac never mentioned five openings. In his work (**Les crématoires d'Auschwitz...CNRS,1993,p.34**), published in 1993, he was mentioning only three. This plan showed by PHDN is therefore telling us nothing. Knowing that the four holes pierced by the Poles are like this, some will infer that the fifth one was more to the left, which restores the perfect balance.

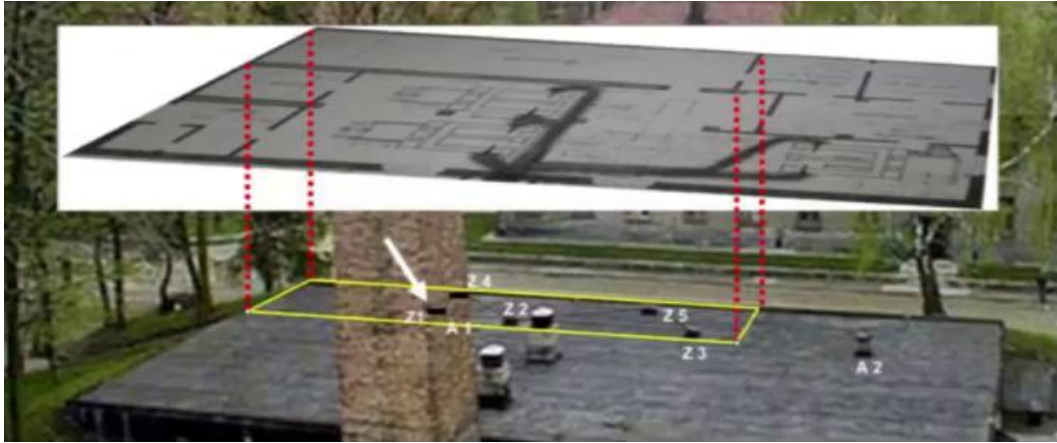


The trouble is that, if you look at the ceiling exactly to this place, you will not see any hole that would have been recapped. Then, where is this fifth hole?

To find out, we have to go to the end of the PHDN article. Among the references is a study which I have already spoken at length. Let's click. The authors are tracking down the missing holes either in the crematorium 2 or in the crematorium 1. In the ceiling of the crematorium 1's morgue, they have found several traces of recapped holes, including this one, which seems to have been squared. They are making the fifth hole. On the screen, the scheme provided by the authors: the four holes reopened by the Poles are highlighted in yellow, the fifth one - Z1 - is highlighted in green.



The other two are ventilation holes, which no one disputes their existence. Note the position of this hole Z1, which is quite strange. At roof level, this fifth hole is not where we would expect it to be, but, there.



To those who would like to compare it with the graphs, given by the authors, I have added the letters. Now, do you understand why the Poles have not opened that hole? It was not only useless, but also completely inept, considering the four holes that they had made themselves. The positioning of the holes gets more and more ridiculous.

You will also understand why the PHDN article only mentions the study at the very end, without even offering a translation for it and above all, without showing where this fifth hole would have been located. The PHDN's author knows that, very few of its readers will have the courage to read this long study in English. But, it allows him to affirm without any dispute that the four holes which have been open by the Poles were made at the right place and that a fifth one exists. When, it is obviously wrong. As to this fifth hole, many elements can explain its existence, then its recapping, without the need to evoke a mass murder.

The conclusion of all this? It's that, after the war, the Soviets and the Poles have cut four holes that never existed before. But, Providence was watching. The liars have made a deplorable mistake, they have knocked down an extra wall! Leading to an illogical arrangement of the alleged insertion holes for the Zyklon B.

The "incredible" confessions of the Auschwitz's commandant.

Here, some would believe that they could tell me: *"But, you forget that, the former camp's commander, Rudolf Höss, has himself confessed to cutting of the holes in September 1941, for the first gassing of 900 Soviets prisoners."* Very well. Then, let's open Rudolf Höss memories as published by the Poles.

About the first gassing in the crematorium 1, perpetrated on 900 Soviets, Höss told: *"Just as we were unloading the trucks, we quickly pierced several holes in the morgue's ceiling, the whole convoy fitted exactly in the morgue. Then, we closed the doors and we left the gas enter through the holes."* Jean-Claude Pressac comments: *"Two details are unlikely: Pile up 900 persons in 841,73 sq/ft, and the rapid piercing of several holes in the ceiling, to pour the Zyklon B. To pierce 10 to 15 cm of concrete was not a feasible work in the spur of the moment."*

First, let's think about the holes. The plan consisted of cutting five squared holes in a reinforced concrete slab of about 15cm. Jean-Claude Pressac was undoubtedly right, concrete - especially if it is reinforced - is a material into which it is extremely difficult to pierce like this, with a hammer and a chisel it would take hours and hours.



Here is the tool which is used today to pierce a squared hole in a concrete slab, 20cm deep. You can see how difficult it is! Another tool can also be used which is much less bulky.



But, here again, this doesn't just happen. For the thinner slabs, we can use a portable grinder, for example. But, the work can't be made once and it will take a long time. Final solution, the regular drill, but here again the work will take hours.

Make no mistake! Piercing five holes in a reinforced concrete slab involves real work. You have to take precise measurements in order to avoid touching the support slab, then cut the holes, which means break the concrete and cut the metal rods, then add the wood shuttering. And you are being asked to believe that all of this could have been done quickly, i.e. the time to get the Russians off the trucks? This is not only *"unlikely"*, like Pressac says, it's just ridiculous! Go inform yourself on a construction site.

But, this is not finished. Nine persons per m² is considered as a maximum, when it's about piling up people. Knowing that the alleged "gas chamber" of the crematorium 1 measured 841,73 sq/ft, it would have been physically impossible to pile up more than 700 persons in it. Jean-Claude Pressac knows it perfectly well. So what did he do? Well, he corrected himself during the testimony, by saying that, where Rudolf Höss talks about 900 persons, it was, in fact between 500 to 700. Allowing him also to erase this impossibility and ultimately to accept the "confessions" of the first Auschwitz's commander as relatively credible.

But, remember that when they were claiming to restore the premises, the Poles have knocked down an extra wall, this mistake had resulted in adding 172,22 sq/ft to the alleged "gas chamber", increasing its total surface of 839,58 sq/ft to 1011,80sq/ft. With this surface, crowding 900 persons, as described by Rudolf Höss, becomes suddenly credible.

The conclusion of all this? It's simple: The Poles have told Rudolf Höss what to "*confess*", "*confessions*" which are totally incredible. They told him what to say on the basis of their own reconstruction.

Far, therefore, from saving the official thesis, the testimony of Rudolf Höss, gives it instead the coup de grace. The alleged "*gas chamber*" that they will show you in Auschwitz is a fraud. This room was at first used as a morgue, then, once the crematorium was disused, as a bomb shelter with its surgical room for the hospital of the SS' camp.

The nails' scratches on the wall? False.

The four holes on the ceiling? It's the Poles who have opened them after the war; They had never existed before.

The testimony of Rudolf Höss? It's the Poles who have told him these inept "*confessions*".

Conclusion and other questions

Here, some will say: "*OK, OK! The SS did not destroy the crematorium 1, because it was never used as a "gas chamber". But, then, if they have destroyed the crematoriums in Birkenau, that means that, they were used as "gas chamber".*" Pertinent observation. I agree.

But, before concluding hastily, I invite you to ask yourself this question: If, they have lied to you in Auschwitz 1, by showing you a "*gas chamber*" where there was nothing more than a morgue of banal crematorium, what makes you say that you have not been lied as well regarding Birkenau? What makes you say that these rooms that are presented to you as "*gas chambers*" were not as well vulgar morgues? What makes you say that this hair and all the other things, that you will see in the Auschwitz's Museum are evidence of a crime?

See you soon for the answer to these questions.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

In Auschwitz open your eyes
and don't listen to the guides 3

Holocaust a non credible story
Synthesis video

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

WARNING

The person who appearing in this video already spent nine months in prison, in France, because of his historical opinions which he made public.

**At the present time, he is within the scope of three sentences of imprisonment, because of his historical views:
1 year in Belgium, 2 months and 1 year in France, He now lives in exile.**

He has invited the historian Georges Bensoussan to a fair debate on the "gas chambers" issue.

Message to a young man...

If I tell you that the National Socialists didn't want to exterminate the Jews and that they didn't build "gas chambers". You will tell me: *"But that's not possible! There are witnesses, all the historians who have studied the subject."* I agree.

Work of Historians - Testimonials But precisely, testimonials and the work of the historians give the Story with a capital "S". I ask you to examine this story today. It is its value that will determine the reliability of the witnesses and the quality of work of historians. Let's start by listening to one historian.



Georges Bensoussan: *"Of the 1,1 million or 1,2 million, it is thought that there were about 1 million Jews, which means that 90% of the victims were Jewish. This is why we rightly say that Birkenau is the main place of the assassination of the European Jews."*

Auschwitz: So, this is where all will be confirmed or everything will collapse. Therefore, let's get straight to the point, in the heart of the heart.

Part one - Mere administrative officials to chose the method of extermination!

The choice of Zyklon B



In Auschwitz Museum you will see the boxes exposed. It is Zyklon B. It is the product that the Germans would have used to gas the Jews. A historian explains to his students: *"Zyklon B, I told you yesterday, is not at all made to kill initially. It is used to disinfect."* Don't you find it strange that, in order to kill several millions of people, the choice is a product which, initially, is not designed to kill?

For, after all, especially since the First World War, combat gases, gases were made to be fatal, there were many kinds of them, so they only had to ask the army for it. Thus, initially, Zyklon B was not made to kill, but additionally (**Raul Hilberg, La destruction des juifs d'Europe 1988,p.768**), it was produced neither by the army, nor by the SS: It had to be ordered to private firms.

So, we are asked to believe that, to achieve a gigantic slaughter, under the seal of state secret, one would have chosen a product, 1: that was not originally made to kill and 2: That they would have to ask private firms, with all the risks of indiscretion and all production hazards that might arise.

This is already absurd. When a State decides to massacre in secret, it uses a product for which it can have total control, from manufacturing to delivery. It does not ask private firms, with all the hazards and risks involved. But then, who chose Zyklon B?

The Auschwitz Museum authorities answer as follows (2007,p.179): *"Fritzsche, the administrative camp officer, as part of the search of a technique that would allow the mass extermination of the Jews, had decided to experiment with the Zyklon B gas, previously used in the camp as a disinfectant."*

So, it is a camp administrative officer, in other words a mere official, Who undertakes the task to develop an extermination technique to kill millions of people. And that officer decides to use, a certainly toxic product, but fails to mention it to doctors or toxicologists. But, what's going on here? In a bad Z movie?

Who, will believe that Himmler, to whom Hitler had entrusted to take care of the Jewish slaughter, - therefore the slaughter of an entire people - will say to a team of administrative officials: *"Well, uh, find a method of extermination!"* We are dealing with total ludicrousness.

The ridiculous thesis about the improvised massacre

And yet, this is what the official story asserts. In his book, an individual that is still considered the leading expert on the *"Holocaust"*: Raul Hilberg, explains (Raul Hilberg, *La destruction des juifs d'Europe 1988,p.765*) that the first *"gas chamber"* in Auschwitz, was an old farm, hastily converted into a death locale.

To assert that, Raul Hilberg, based his story on the memoirs of the first Auschwitz commandant: Rudolf Höss. Höss said (p.78) that he was summoned by Himmler, who revealed to him that, Hitler had ordered the extermination of the Jews and that Auschwitz was chosen for this purpose. *"So this task is yours"*, he said. Then, he said (p.79): *"After your conversation with Eichmann, send me the designs of the proposed facility immediately."*

In order to exterminate several million of people, Himmler, therefore, approached one man, who had the equivalent of a study certificate. It is this man - whose only experience was in agriculture and prison world - Whom he asks to create a death *"factory"* for the most unprecedented slaughter in history. This story is already wacky, but the following is even more wackier.

Höss says (p.80): *"We went around the field with Eichmann to choose a suitable location. We noticed that the farm - that was in the Northwest corner of the future sector 3 in Birkenau - Was well suited well for this purpose. It was isolated, and was surrounded by small wooded area and undergrowth, which protected it from prying eyes and was not too far from the train tracks. The corpses were to be discarded to the bottom of the long and deep pits dug in the adjacent meadow. We calculated that after making them watertight we could kill simultaneously in the available premises, using a suitable gas, about 800 people."*

Eichmann went back to Berlin, to inform the SS Reichfuhrer of our conversations. A few days later, I sent by special messenger a map with the exact location and a detailed description of the proposed facility. Eichmann told me one day, that the SS Reichfuhrer agreed."

So, here is, in its candor, what Rudolf Höss proposes to exterminate, in great secrecy several million of people. A small farmhouse turned into a "gas chamber" and an adjacent field in which holes will be dug to bury millions of dead. But, rest assured, the secret will be well kept, as the building is surrounded by small wooded area and undergrowth.

Rudolf Höss then, sends the design to Himmler, that says: "OK, this is good! This is the installation that will be used to exterminate several million of people." But, we are in total craziness! And it is not the opening of a second death settlement, another farmhouse, that would have changed anything.

You will answer, that, very promptly, the primitive "gas chambers", were replaced by high efficiency crematoriums.

Part two - The historian's G. Bensoussan first lie about the Birkenau crematorium

In Auschwitz-Birkenau, you will be shown the location of the two great camp crematoriums Crematoriums 2 and 3. Identical to one another, they each included 15 ovens.

Krematorium II functioned as a homicidal gas chamber and incineration installation from 15th March 1943, before its officially coming into service on 31st March, to 27th November 1944, annihilating a total of approximately 400,000 people, most of them Jewish women, children and old men.

Krematorium III was used in similar fashion from 25th June 1943 to 27th November 1944, killing about 350,000 victims.

Thus approximately three-quarters of the Jewish victims of KL Auschwitz- Birkenau were gassed and reduced to ashes in these two buildings.

J.-C. Pressac, Auschwitz, Technique..., p. 183, col. A

This is where, several hundred thousand of people, - 750,000 according to some - were gassed then burned. About their origin, G. Bensoussan says: "There were two bunkers in Birkenau, 1 and 2, these were the primitive "gas chambers". And when they realized that the "efficiency", was not sufficient, Himmler decided, in 1942, to build 4 new "gas chambers" and four crematoriums."

There, you must really figure out the situation, because it is very important:

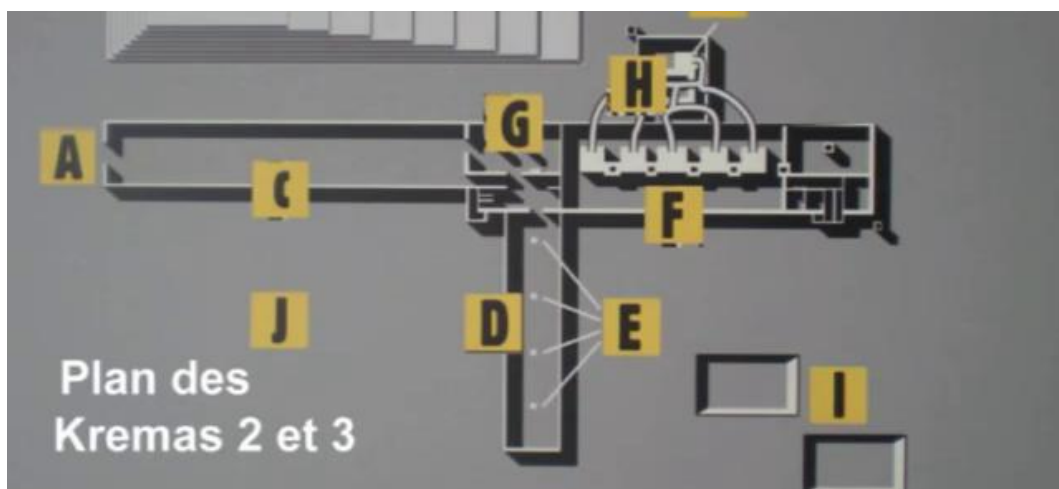
According to the official story...

Extermination is somehow Hitler's dream: He always hated the Jews and on January 30, 1939, in a broadcast speech, he announced that in case of war, the Jews of Europe would be destroyed. *"If the Judeo-international finance of European and non European countries still managed to rush the nations into a world war, it will not end with bolchevization, and, therefore, not by the victory of Judaism, but by the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe."* This annihilation of the Jews, which was said to be a physical one, Hitler decided it in October or November 1941, say historians.

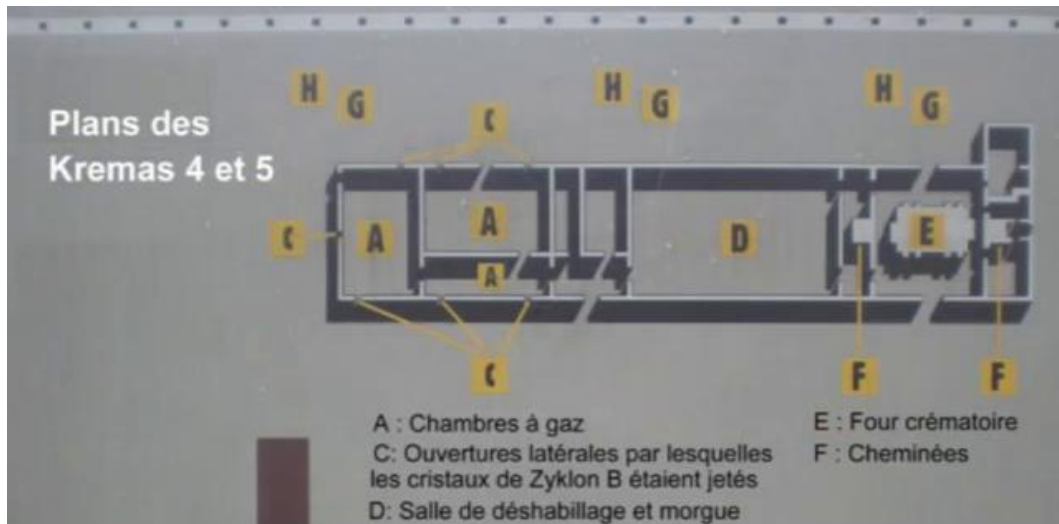
This means, he adds, the physical extermination of 11 million of Jews. That's quite something! This Final Solution of the Jewish Question, the Fuhrer entrusted for its realization to Himmler. And according to the memoirs of Auschwitz commander, Rudolf Höss (p.78), Himmler chose this camp to be THE place of the massacre.

The conclusion of all this? It is simple: When, in July 1942, dissatisfied with the performance of both primitive *"gas chambers"* with their pits; Himmler ordered the construction of four *"gas chambers"* with their crematoriums. In order to complete Hitler's dream, an evil and demented dream. The extermination of a whole people, several million of people. In this case, what do we do? It's obvious: Given the scale of the project, we gather competent people, to develop the best crematorium, with its asphyxia room.

This is why, during the great Nuremberg trial (TMI, vol.VII,p.444), the Soviet Prosecution stressed that, obviously, specialists from very different branches - heat engineers, architects, chemists, toxicologists, physicians and engineers - had to take part in the planning of this unprecedented slaughter in history. Together, these specialists will develop a building to optimize its performance. Then, Himmler wanting four *"gas chambers"* with their crematoriums, A project repeated four times, according to the same plan.



Thus, here is the plan for crematoria 2 and 3 that you will see in Birkenau.

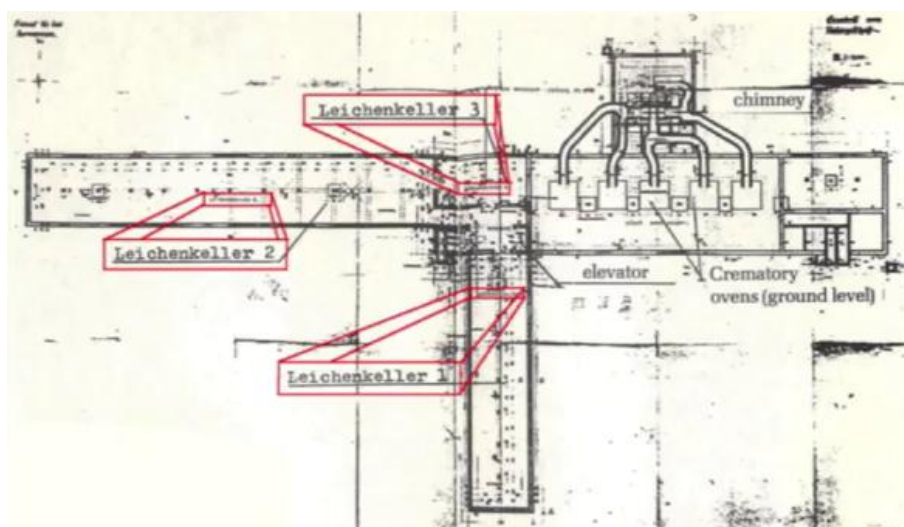


And here is the plan of the other two crematoriums 4 and 5. They are totally different. How do you explain this difference in plans, since Himmler wanted four "gas chambers" with crematoriums, with a project using the same plan?

Well, to explain this difference, the Auschwitz Museum authorities state (p.185): *"For economic reasons, the "gas chambers" were built in crematoria 4 and 5, not underground but, on the surface."* For economic reasons!!

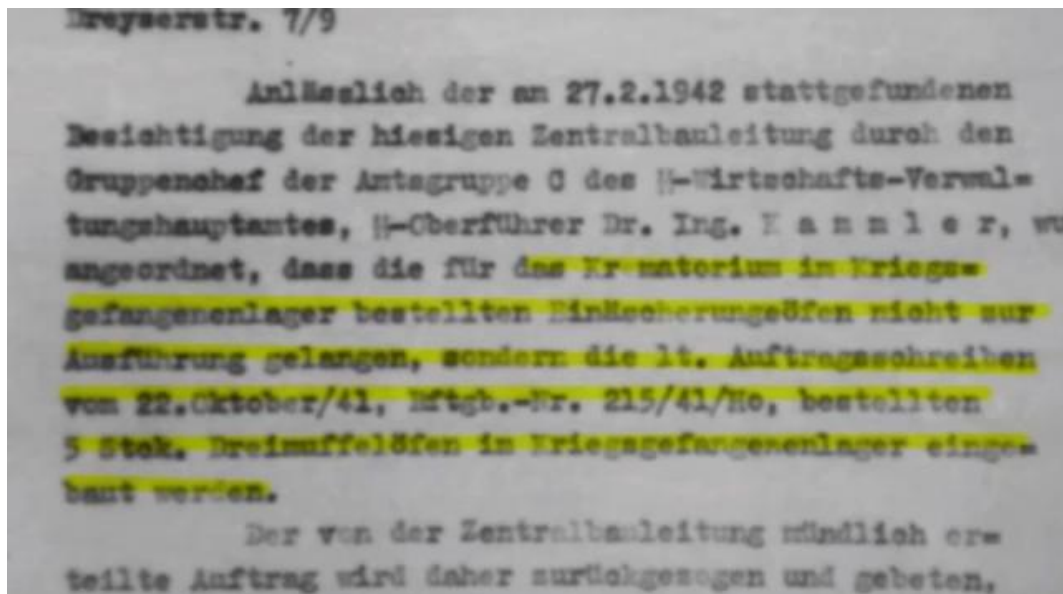
Imagine the situation: the building plan is brought to Himmler, which is designed for an optimal function, and Himmler replies: *"Well, OK, we will make two, but for the other two, we will economize and we will not build the "gas chambers" underground."*

So, in order to achieve Hitler's greatest dream, Himmler wants to save money. He doesn't want to dig underground four times, but only two... This is already completely stupid... If retrench took place, it is because, these were ordinary crematoriums made to store the dead waiting to be incinerated. No more.



I also note, that on the original plans, the term "*gas chamber*" is never mentioned; The rooms in the basement are named "*morgues*" (Leichenkeller), which is not surprising. There were three, with different ventilation systems, because the corpses that would be housed there, would present differences: the corpse of a dead man with a contagious disease is not treated the same as that of a suicide...

In truth, the difference between the crematoriums comes primarily from the circumstances in which they were ordered.



This original document of March 5, 1942, tells us, that on that date, only one crematorium was planned in Birkenau, the future crematorium 2. Knowing that the camp was intended to expand, it was quite normal to build a crematorium for the "*natural*" deaths. Soon after, however, a typhus outbreak broke out, which worsened until reaching its peak in the summer. It is precisely during this summer that, overwhelmed by the dead corpses from typhoid, the camp authorities decided the construction of another crematorium, the future crematorium 3.

On August 19, however, they were informed that, due to hardware restrictions, - it was the middle of the war - permission to build had not yet been granted. This document demonstrates that the claim of historian G. Bensoussan is false. For if the Reichfuhrer, himself, had ordered the construction of those four crematoriums, with "*gas chambers*", to achieve Hitler's project, restrictions would not have been an issue. All permissions would have been given immediately. Anyway, the authorization finally arrived.

But, in this atmosphere of restrictions, the construction of other crematoriums was hardly possible. Despite this, two additional crematoriums would finally be built. Why? Because, given the catastrophic health situation in Auschwitz - being struck by typhus - two ovens for the Mogilev camp were finally assigned to Birkenau. This is what resulted in crematoriums 4 and 5, very different and, indeed, built cheaply.

The truth is here, demonstrated by the documents: the crematoria were built as part of the fight against epidemics. There is no need to invoke a mass slaughter and Himmler who would have ordered the construction of four "gas chambers" with crematoriums. Mr. Bensoussan: *"Himmler decided in 1942, to build four new 'gas chambers'"*. I, moreover, challenge G. Bensoussan to produce a single document that will demonstrate what he has asserted.

I also note, that in May 1943 (**J.-C. Pressac, Les crématoires d'Auschwitz...,p.80**), the situation of the newly delivered crematoriums was pathetic: #2 was stopped and #3 was still under construction and #4 was unsuable, already out of service, as it had been cheaply built. Only #5 worked, chugging along, with a weak oven.

And what did Himmler do - to whom Hitler had entrusted the extermination -? Did he take sanctions, in the face of such incompetence? No. He didn't ask anything. He didn't even react. Again, this is absurd, unless we recognize the fact that no mass extermination took place in Auschwitz and that these were common crematoria for the deaths in the camp.

Part three - Crematoria 2 and 3: absurd construction

You may say to me that, initially, crematoria 2 and 3 were, indeed, designed for mass extermination.

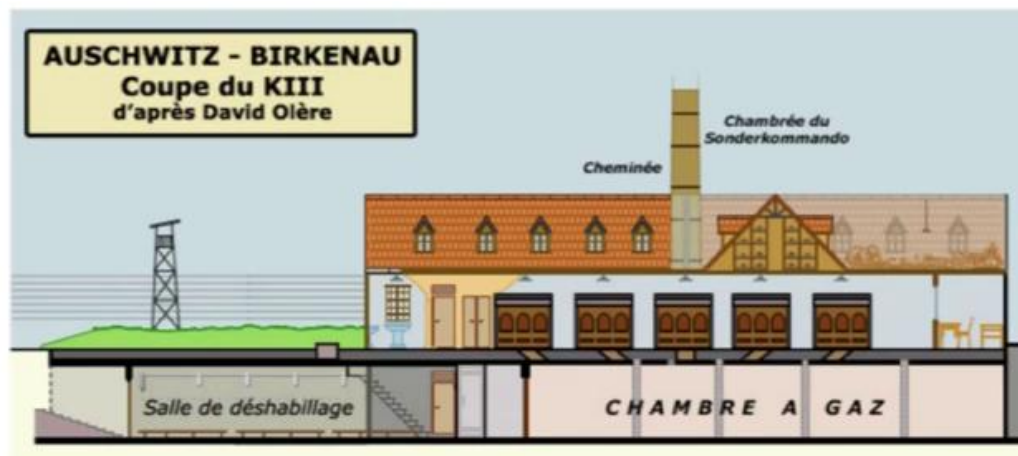
Georges Bensoussan says: *"Himmler decided the construction of four new 'gas chambers' and four crematoriums in a total industrial way, which means: underground the 'gas chambers', huge, fully concreted, they will be totally sealed, which means not a breath of air will pass, except through the door and obviously when the door is closed, it's completely sealed, like submarine doors, it is totally sealed. And above the 'gas chamber', on the ground floor, are the crematoriums, which means that you can see the industrial process that would be going on by the Germans: Underground you kill with gas, when corpses are taken out of the 'gas chamber' they are brought up on hoist - like a huge elevator - to the ground floor, and there on, they are taken off the hoist and put in the ovens, and there they are burned."*

Thus explain, is not only impressive, but also very convincing. However, it is like in the DIY. In theory it's always simple. But in practice, many problems arise.

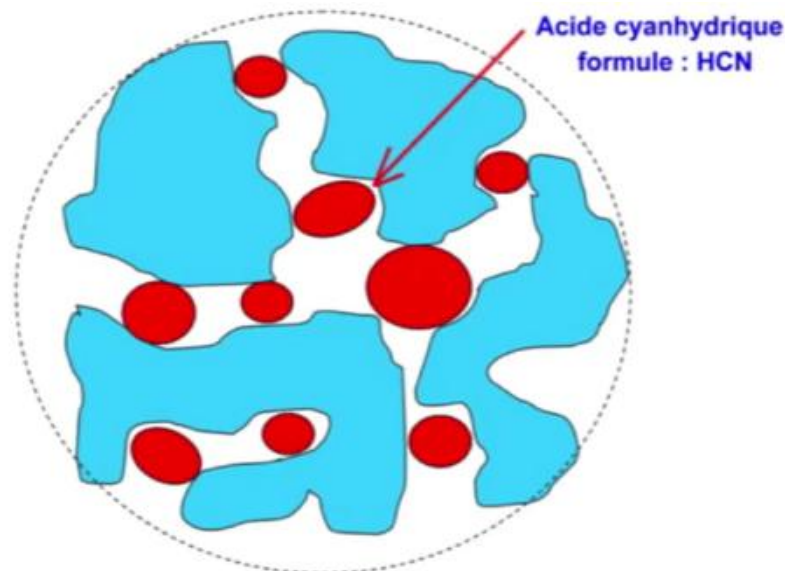
Then, let's see the practice in Birkenau.

"Gas chambers" underground: illogical

Indeed, the crematoriums room 2 and 3, that is presented to you as if it was used as a "gas chamber", was indeed underground.



Only, I recall that to gas their victims the Germans would have chosen the Zyklon B. Let's open the box and empty it out. We discover blue-green granules. In fact, they are porous granules. If you could look at them under a microscope, schematically, you will see this.



The blue-green granule with pores inside. And inside those pores microdrops of a liquid. This is hydrocyanic acid, HCN formula. It is this acid, highly toxic, which will evaporate to give the deadly gas. Only, for it to evaporate rapidly, it must be heated to 26 degrees Celsius. Ideally, it is necessary that the air of the room is above 26 degrees Celsius. In this way the liquid will gradually be raised to this temperature, which will make it boil and thus evaporate. But even at this temperature, the problems of exchange and heat diffusion, will not make an instantaneous evaporation, far from it. It will take some time. And if the air remains below 26 degrees Celsius, then there will be all the same evaporation, but the phenomenon will be extremely slow. Like a glass of water left in a room at 20 degrees Celsius. The water will evaporate all the same, but it will take several days, at least, to find the glass empty.

Therefore, if I build a "gas chamber" in which I will use Zyklon B, I will do everything so that the air inside can be hot. I am not going to build it underground, because this is what is

usually done to keep rooms cold. Or, if I am still forced to do it, I will install an effective heating system. Thus, this document from the Auschwitz Museum archives, tells us that these rooms remained free of any heating system. Despite this, in his confessions recorded on April 5, 1946 (**TMI, Vol.XXXIII,p.275**), the former Auschwitz commandant claimed that gassings were taking between 3 and 15 minutes.

Well, I assert that, unless you use a huge amount of Zyklon B, that is absolutely impossible. With the quantities of Zyklon B retained by the official story, the process lasted much, much longer than 3 to 15 minutes.

A "gas chamber" operating with Zyklon B, build underground and unheated is already an absurdity. But you are not at the end of your surprises. Because, this is not the only one! The other absurdity, is Georges Bensoussan himself who is going to provide it to us.

140 to 200 roundtrips for a single load of gassings!

To fully understand it, however, we must first recall that according to the official story, the crematoriums 2 and 3 would have respectively created between 400,000 and 350,000 deaths. A simple calculation gives us a daily average of 660 victims in each of the crematoria. This is consistent with the assertion of Jean-Claude Pressac (**J.-C. Pressac, Les crématoires d'Auschwitz...,p.147**). He talks about a single daily gassings of 1,000 persons maximum. So, let's admit, what may seem to be reasonable, that German officials had anticipated this "gas chamber" for a daily performance of 1,000 victims.

Here is what Georges Bensoussan says: *"When the corps are taken out from the "gas chamber" they are brought up with a hoist a kind of a huge elevator."* A huge hoist?

But, we have the contemporary document which shows us that a hoist was installed in crematoriums 2 and 3. Let's investigate closer. We discover that the hoist measured 2,10 m long and 1,35 m wide. This is what Georges Bensoussan describes as "huge". Is he pulling our legs?

Indeed, the hoist was not huge at all. On it, one could pile 5 to 7 corpses, no more. Besides, here is the original drawing referred to by Georges Bensoussan. Let's get closer. We can see six corpses on the hoist. Assuming that one would be hidden, that would make it seven. Here are now two screen shots from the movie "Grey Zone", which were taken at one second interval, and it shows the reconstruction of the hoist. We can see seven corpses. We must believe that the German engineers were planning to hoist about 1,000 corpses from the underground to the ground floor, with a hoist on which we could load between 5 to 7 bodies. This means, between 142 and 200 roundtrips, daily Knowing that the ovens could operate 21 hours a day - since three hours of maintenance were necessary - it would have necessitated the following actions: load the body, raise the hoist, unload the body, take the hoist down, all of this in less than nine minutes.

With such work pace, no delay would have been possible. Germans, also, would have been subjected to the mercy of many problems, Such as engine failure or a body which could slide down and jam the hoist. Therefore, it would have been necessary for everything to run smoothly, day after day, month after month, during the daily 142 to 200 lifts that the hoist would have performed. But, when we want to commit a mass murder, we don't imagine - and even less, chose - such an installation. This is madness and it's miles away from German efficiency. One just builds the "gas chamber" on the ground floor. ie at the same level as the crematoriums. It will save many efforts and many problems and further more, this will allow for warmer air.

If G. Bensoussan talks about a HUGE hoist - when that is not the case - it's because he is well aware of the absurdity of this type of installation. Therefore he tries his best to avoid this absurdity, but even if we were to accept his theory the official thesis doesn't do well either.

Part four - The insoluble problem of cremations

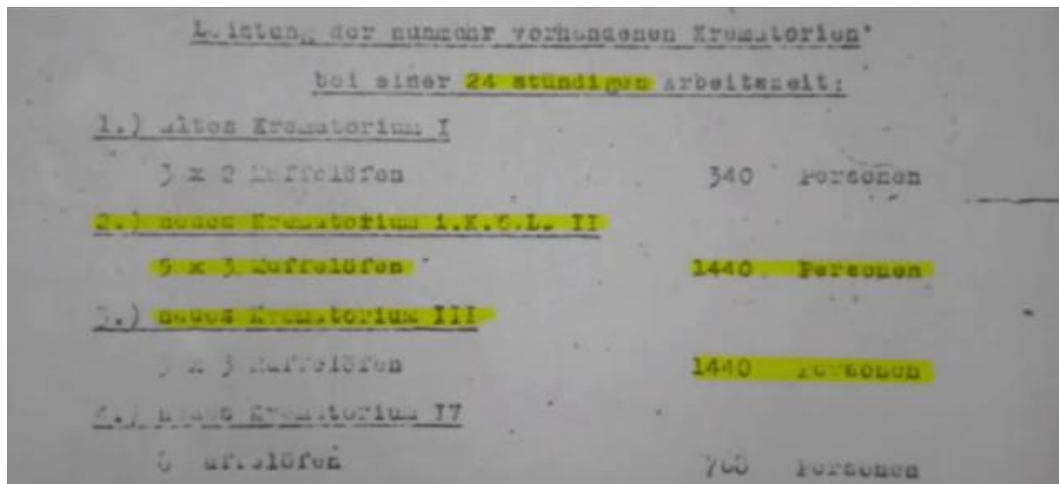
Ovens with poor returns.

Mr. Bensoussan goes on to continue thusly: *"And at the ground floor they were pulled out from the hoist and shoveled in the ovens and there, they were burned."*

Good. But, here again, we are theorizing and the fact that Georges Bensoussan relies on such a drawing demonstrates simply that he never thought of inquiring on the facts of cremation..



It is true that a contemporary German document states that 1,440 corpses could be burned EVERYDAY in crematoriums 2 and 3.



Leistung der nunmehr vorhandenen Krematorien*	
bei einer 24-stündigen Arbeitszeit:	
1.) altes Krematorium I	
3 x 3 Aufstellöfen	340 Personen
2.) neues Krematorium I.K.C.L. II	
9 x 3 Aufstellöfen	1440 Personen
3.) neues Krematorium III	
3 x 3 Aufstellöfen	1440 Personen
4.) neues Krematorium IV	
3 Aufstellöfen	700 Personen

Only, you will just have to investigate a bit, to learn that the most modern crematoriums can burn up to 15 bodies in 18 hours. It is, therefore, up to just over 17 bodies in 21 hours. Put together 15, like in crematoriums 2 and 3 in Birkenau, you get about 270 bodies a day. How can we believe, that in 1943, with their rudimentary ovens nearby, the Germans could have made it nearly six times better?

Therefore, it is true that when we commit a mass massacre, we are going to burn in mass too. One can imagine the SS binding the Sonderkommandos to stuff the ovens and quickly shoveling more bodies to increase the efficiency. In theory it is always possible. But in practice?

Questioned on March 5, 1946 (**G.Rudolf & C. Mattogno, Auschwitz. Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust 2011,p.111**), the engineer who build the Auschwitz ovens, declared that they were designed for one body at a time and they could not be subjected to any intensive use.

To give you an idea, I went to an Italian crematorium. There, I got permission to watch the cremations. The operator opened the door of the oven every five minutes so I can observe the process. And I saw that in a modern oven with efficient burners and a computer control, a body was not consumed in 50 minutes, far from it. Sensibly over an hour was necessary in order for the cremation process to be considered complete.

I asked the oven operator, who told me that this drawing was not realistic. It was useless to put two or three bodies in an oven intended for one. Because the process would be slowed significantly and if, by some miracle, the two bodies began to burn together, the heat would seriously damage the coating. A few cremations of this kind and the oven would have been rendered inoperable.

Certainly, in Auschwitz, all precautions were taken to prevent the ash of the dead mixing, didn't take place. We can therefore, think that, after 50 minutes, while a body was in the last stages of burning, another was shoveled in. Therefore, assuming that a body has been considered burned within 50 minutes. Overall, in a period of 21 hours, ovens could have burn 375 bodies.

Krematorium II functioned as a homicidal gas chamber and incineration installation from 15th March 1943, before its officially coming into service on 31st March, to 27th November 1944, annihilating a total of approximately 400,000 people, most of them Jewish women, children and old men. **= 20 mois.**

Krematorium III was used in similar fashion from 25th June 1943 to 27th November 1944, killing about 350,000 victims. **= 17 mois**

Thus approximately three-quarters of the Jewish victims of KL Auschwitz- Birkenau were gassed and reduced to ashes in these two buildings. **Soit environ 660 pers par jour**
660 - 375 = 285 corps non brûlés.

But, remember that according to the official story, 660 bodies were gassed daily. At the end of the day, 265 bodies had yet to be burn. The SS should have quickly understood that they were wrong about the crematoriums performances or that they had been deceived. In one case as in the other it's already huge. Because, when one must commit a mass murder, one thinks about everything and checks everything. Thus, it was only a matter of questioning any oven operator in Germany, to learn that the expected results were impossible.

But, let's for the sake of argument, yes, let's admit that someone had committed this enormous blunder. Sanctions should have been ordered and new ovens should have been build urgently. Thus, nothing happened. Or rather, yes. We are going to be told that the SS dug cremation pits.

Cremation pits: a physical impossibility

"At the "Juden Ramp" the SS separated the babies from their mothers immediately, threw them in a truck, they were arriving here, where a pit had been dug, a fiery pit and they were throwing the babies in the flaming pit. This is Auschwitz."

You will notice, indeed, that the burning pyre was dug in the ground. This is confirmed by this drawing made by the same deportee. Furthermore, you will find this picture showing the smoke of another cremation. Seeing, therefore, that the other crematoriums were insufficient, the SS would have chosen to dig cremation graves. According to some of your classmates it was very effective. Because, when the "gas chambers" were killing 10,000 people per day, and that the crematoriums were burning 4,500 - grossly exaggerated figures - the remaining

5,500 was either buried or burned in pits. Note, that according to the official thesis, the Germans were not burying anymore, because they wanted to erase all traces. We deduce that this 5,500 bodies, that couldn't be incinerated in the ovens, would have been burned in pits. This means that the number of outdoor burned corpses was higher than the ones burned in the ovens.

But, if it was easier to burn in pits, which only needed to be dug, so why build crematoriums that could cost up to 60,000 Reichsmark especially during restriction time, when everything was operated quota?

Why build expensive ovens which needed maintenance, when simple pits can be just as effective? This contradiction alone should make you think. Are they not playing a trick with you regarding these pits? Yes. And I will explain you why.

Why do you think we blow on a fire? To supply air. Any combustion requires oxygen!

This is why, when one wants to burn a body, he places it on a pile of wood which is then set on fire. Thereby, we let the air get in freely to ignite the body. In Auschwitz, it is how it should have been done. They should have piled the bodies on a pyre, place the fuel below and set the whole thing on fire. Air would have been supplied in a large quantity to activate the combustion.

However, in a pit, the air would have difficulty to reach, thus preventing any effective combustion. I tried this experience myself. I dug a small pit, placed wood at the bottom, added cardboard soaked in gasoline, before placing a rabbit. Then, I added wood, soaked in gasoline, before placing a second rabbit, on which I poured a combustible. Finally, I set everything on fire. I waited and waited. I reactivated the fire. Did everything in my power to make it burn. There were flames. Even, a lot of flames. But the result was inconclusive. Nothing turned to ashes, far from it. I invite you experiment yourself, you too will be convinced.

These stories of gigantic crematorium pits dug in the ground, in which thousands of corpses would have been burned daily, is a joke. The fact that, at end of August 1944, near crematorium 5, the Germans could have burned outdoor, unidentified things is undeniable. But there were certainly not any pits containing the corpses of thousands of people.

My experiment with the two rabbits amply confirmed it. Burning hundreds of people in a pit is physically impossible.

In short, with their ovens with their inadequate results, the SS would have ended in a stalemate. And if they had tried to dig pits, they would have ended up with barely charred corpses, on the surface.

Provisional conclusion

Would you like a summary? So, here it is: To exterminate millions of people in Auschwitz a mere administrative German officer chose a product which, initially, is not created to kill.

The SS chose to build an unheated "*gas chamber*" underground, which is absurd and contradicts the thesis of gassings in less than 20 minutes.

The disposition underground requires the use of a hoist. But its dimensions require between 140 to 200 daily roundtrips per gassing, which is irrational.

The constructed ovens are absolutely inadequate for the projected results.

The story that the SS would have dug pits to burn the extra corpses is inept. With such pits the Germans would just externally charred the top corpses.

Part five - Two simple ways to suffocate. The absurdity of insertion columns.

A first simple method that could have been used.

But, now, I am going to surprise you. In Birkenau, despite this absurd configuration, the SS would have still been able to practice, fast enough gassing, with Zyklon B.

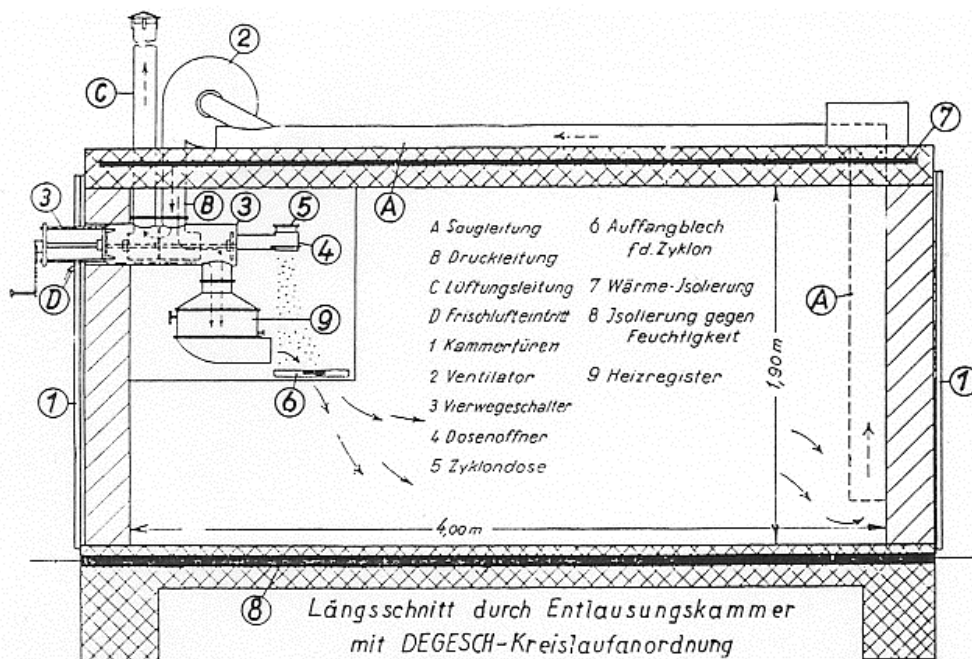


Abb. 2.

Längsschnitt durch eine Entlausungskammer mit Kreislaufanordnung
(Vergl. Beschreibung der Arbeitsweise im Text)

Longitudinal section of a delousing chamber with circle ventilation.

A suction pipe - B pressure line - C ventilation line - D fresh air entrance

1 chamber doors - 2 ventilation - 3 four run switch - 4 tin-opener - 5 tin with cyclon

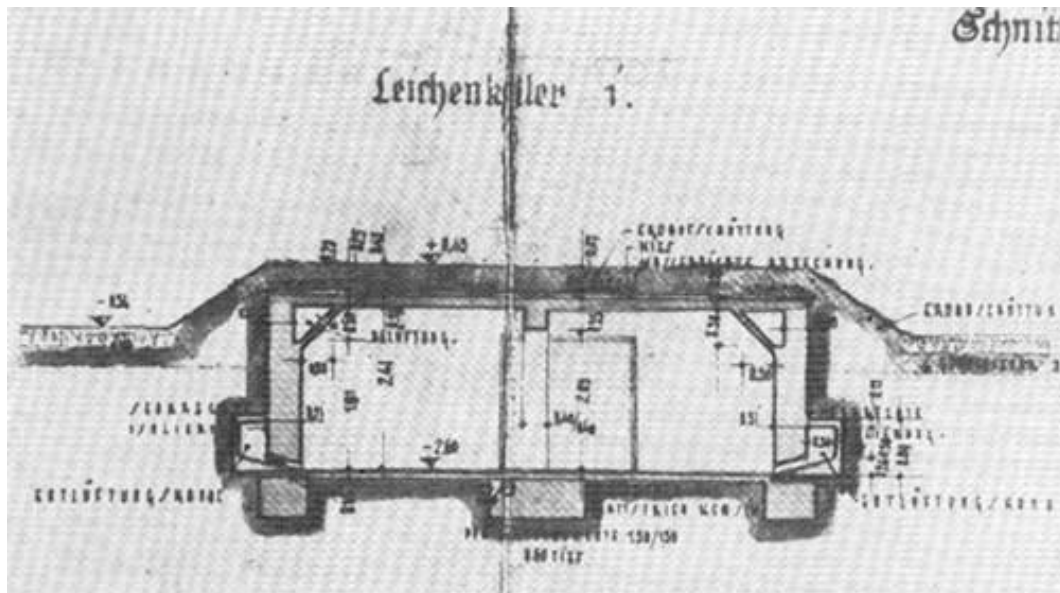
6 collecting area for cyclon - 7 heat insulation - 8 insulation against humidity - 9 heater coils

aus/from: Pressac: Die Krematorien von Auschwitz, Piper 1994

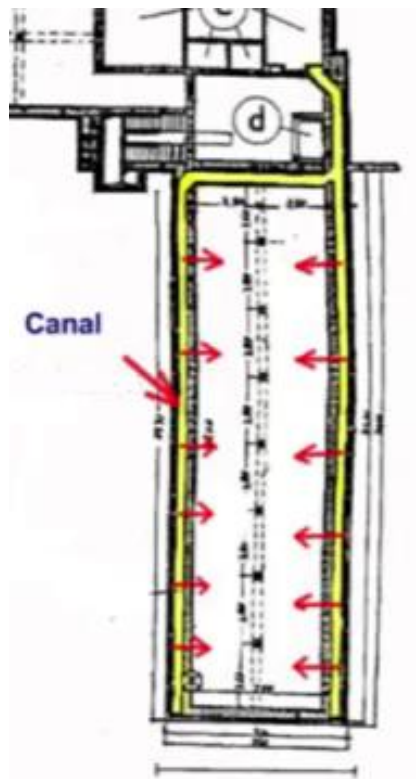
Here is a disinfection "*gas chamber*" such as that which existed in Germany, in the early 40s.

There, clothes, blankets, mattresses were treated. The Zyklon B box was held from above. It was open and the granules were falling on a grid. There, a blower was sending heated air, which caused the rapid evaporation of hydrocyanic acid.

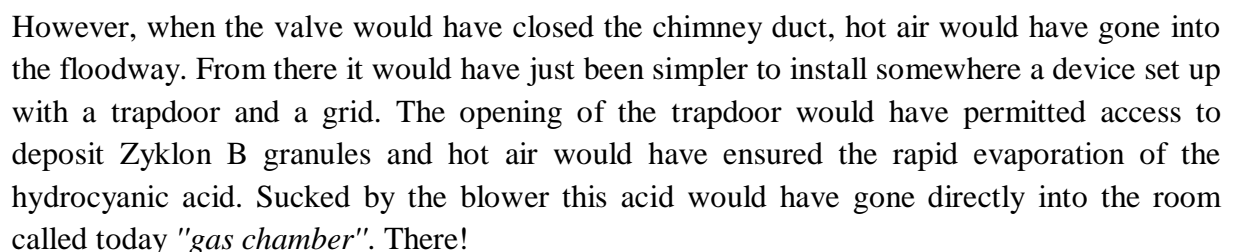
Well, such a system was almost already ready in crematoriums 2 and 3. Here is a sectional drawing that is been presented to you today as a "gas chamber".



This room was equipped with a ventilation system, ie a system that sent air inside via a canal. On the screen, a view of the room from above.



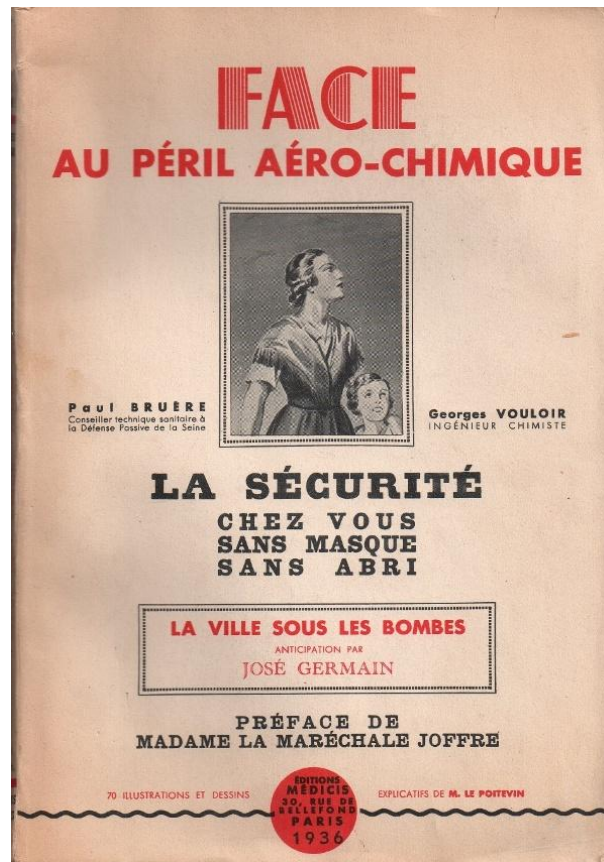
Is this the solution for a fast gassing? It was build in order to connect this HOT air exit with the FRESH air entrance. So that the hot air from the ovens room was channeled directly into the air duct. It would have been, therefore, easier, since at the attic level of the crematorium, the ducts were accessible. It would have been a matter of installing a floodway with a valve. When the valve closed the floodway, hot air from the ovens room (in yellow) would have come out of the chimney.



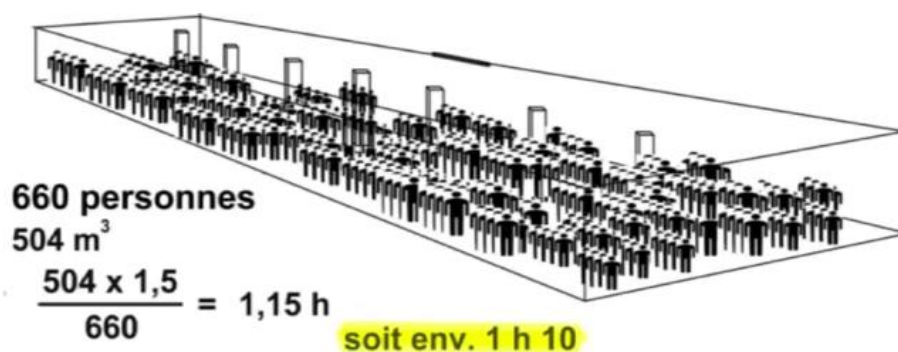
Zyklon B is useless...

But in the end there would have been a much easier way to asphyxiate people. *"Underground, the "gas chambers", huge, made totally of concrete, which were going to be totally sealed, meaning there would be no air coming through, except by the door, when the door would shut, it would be like a submarine door, completely airtight."*

Good! But then, how much time it would have taken for people to asphyxiate themselves with their own emissions of carbon dioxide? To answer it, let's open this book, published in 1936.



The author gave the empirical formula (p.65) that demonstrated the possible maximum allotted time required to stay in an airtight shelter. Let's apply this formula with 660 persons in the 504 m³ "gas chamber" in the camp of Birkenau. The result is approximately 1h10.



Knowing that the ovens could only run 21 hours per day, assuming that they had a sufficient turn out, this left three hours to perform the gassings. One hour to have people undress and enter the "gas chamber", 1h10 to be asphyxiated with their own emissions of carbon dioxin. They were on time. In Auschwitz, they would not even need Zyklon B! All they needed, was to make the room airtight. And in Germany, no one would have thought of it? While, the empirical formula was even printed in literature known by the public.

Here again, this is a joke. How can we think that nobody had this idea?

If in Auschwitz, the SS didn't have this idea, yet obvious, it is because they didn't want to asphyxiate nobody. Period.

The ridiculous thesis of "insertion columns"

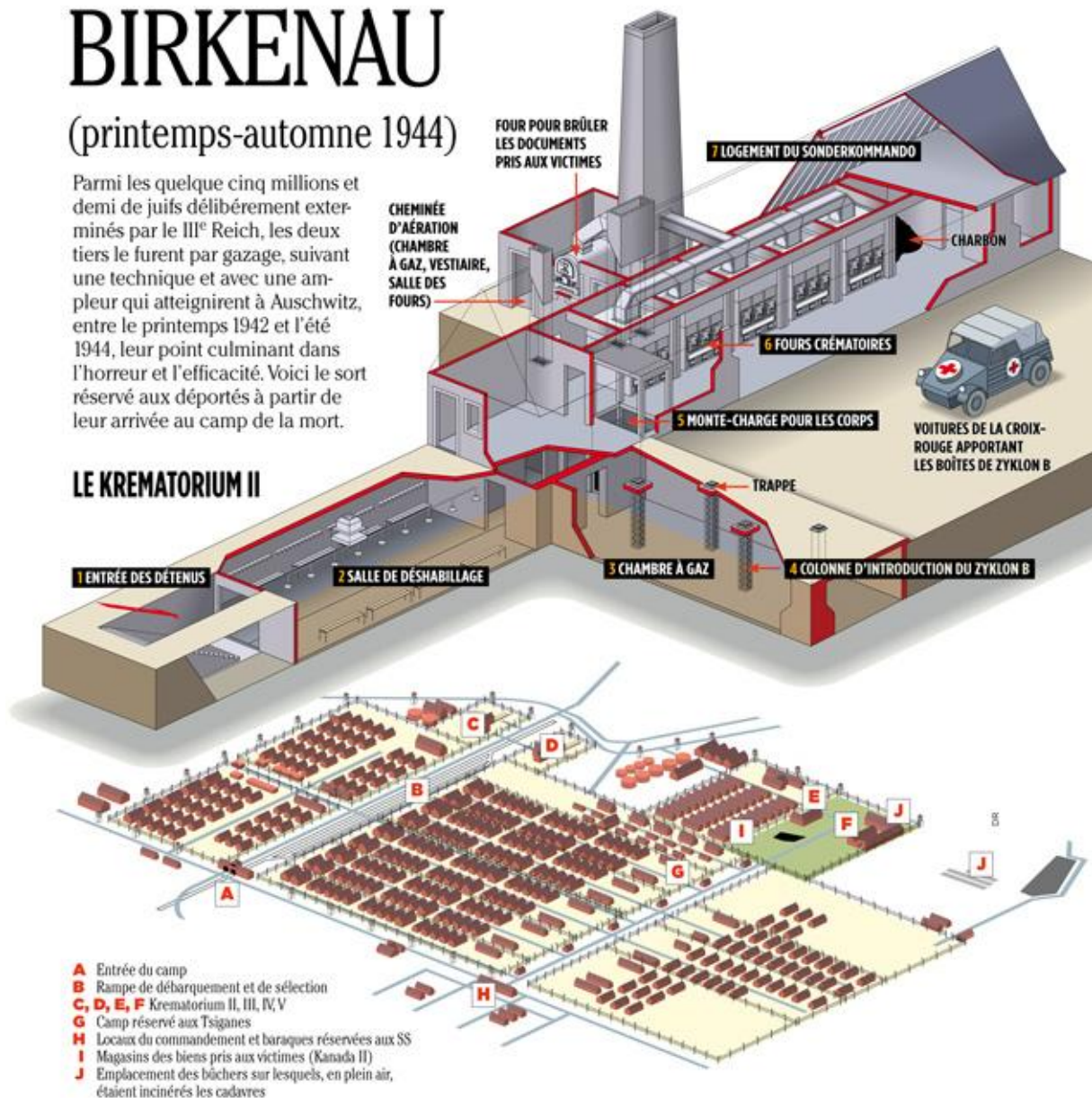
But let's go further, yes, let's admit that at all the stages, the SS were ignorant and that they haven't thought about those two solutions, so simple and so obvious. How did they proceed? Here is a general view of crematoriums 2 and 3.

LE CAMP D'AUSCHWITZ II - BIRKENAU

(printemps-automne 1944)

Parmi les quelque cinq millions et demi de juifs délibérément exterminés par le III^e Reich, les deux tiers le furent par gazage, suivant une technique et avec une ampleur qui atteignirent à Auschwitz, entre le printemps 1942 et l'été 1944, leur point culminant dans l'horreur et l'efficacité. Voici le sort réservé aux déportés à partir de leur arrivée au camp de la mort.

LE KREMATORIUM II

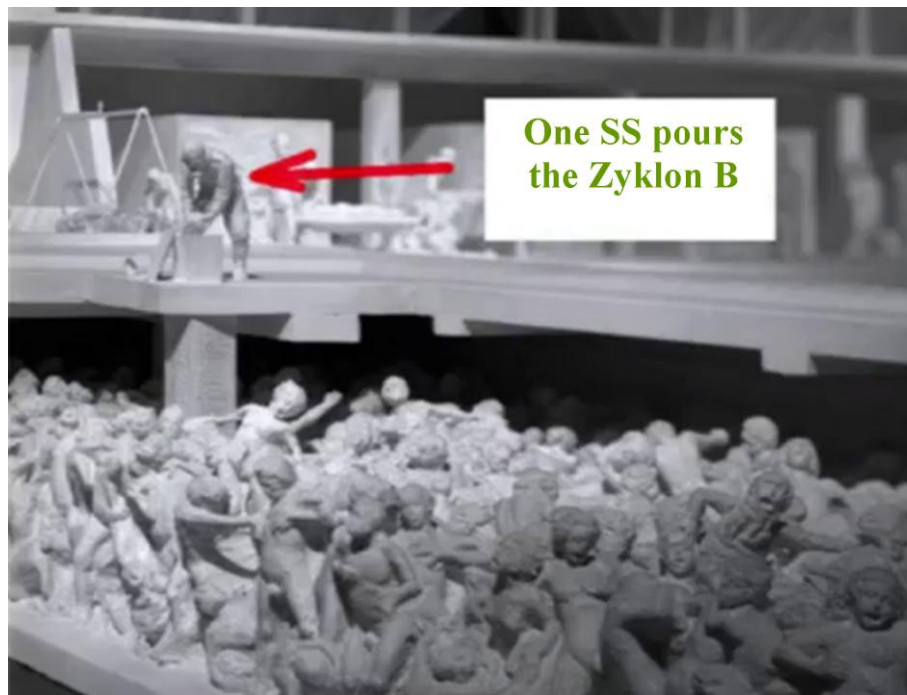


Let's get closer. From what we are told, the SS would have drilled four holes in the ceiling of the room. Below, they would have installed wire meshed columns that went down to the floor. From the roof, Zyklon B granules would have been introduced by these four holes and would have fallen to the bottom of the columns. This is what we are being told.

But this thesis is faced with three problems.

First problem: The room temperature would have been too low to be able to achieve the gassings between 3 and 20 minutes like it is claimed by almost all the testimonies. It would have taken much more time for a sufficient amount of hydrocyanic acid to evaporate. Now, let's suppose that miraculously the Zyklon B could quickly release the deadly gas.

A second problem, then, arises, unlike the clip of the film you just saw, with about 650 victims, the "*gas chamber*" was filled with 3 persons per m².



Now, look at this sketch that shows a gassing. One SS pours the Zyklon B. Underground, the victims panicked because the gas evaporated quickly, it was horrible, they felt death arriving. All of this is very credible, from the moment people feel death arriving, they panic. But panicked crowd can develop a colossal force. Like in Sheffield stadium where people suffocated to death.

With a hundred of people panicked in a "*gas chamber*", the iron wire mesh columns would have not held for long. Victims pressed against them in random movements would have exercised such forces, that this wireframe mechanism would have been crushed in a few tenths of seconds or possibly torn from its mount.

This insertion columns are therefore stupidity; No engineer had the idea of such a device. And even if he had, from the first gassing, he would have realized his mistake. Despite this evidence, you are told that, for months and months, the Germans would have gassed people in this way.

Nonexistent holes

But if this was true, even today we should see these insertion holes in the collapsed roof of the "*gas chamber*". Like holes in a concrete slab damaged by an explosion, it would show.

The example with crematorium 3 is interesting. It was also blasted. Although it was prohibited, I went up on the slab of the ovens room roof. Vent holes were made.



We see them here on a vintage photograph. The explosion brought down the slab on the ground, it broke into several pieces and on its entire length.



Despite this, the ventilation holes of the ovens room are, still today, clearly visible, including the one located close to the longitudinal break. We can still see perfectly its smooth contours.

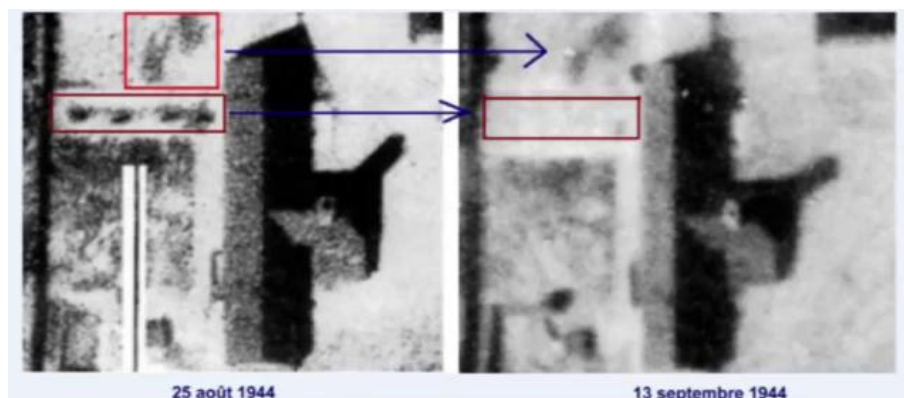
Well, when you are in Birkenau, carefully inspect the roof slab of the room that is presented to you as being a "gas chamber" in crematorium 2. You will not see a single hole. Only slits or cracks. I went under the collapsed roof to inspect. Where, you can still go. Note, that on the roof we can still see perfectly the plank marks which were used for the concrete formwork.



If, therefore, a hole had been recap, it would be seen necessarily. Thus, we see nothing. All that we distinguish are cracks due to the slab having fallen on the ground.

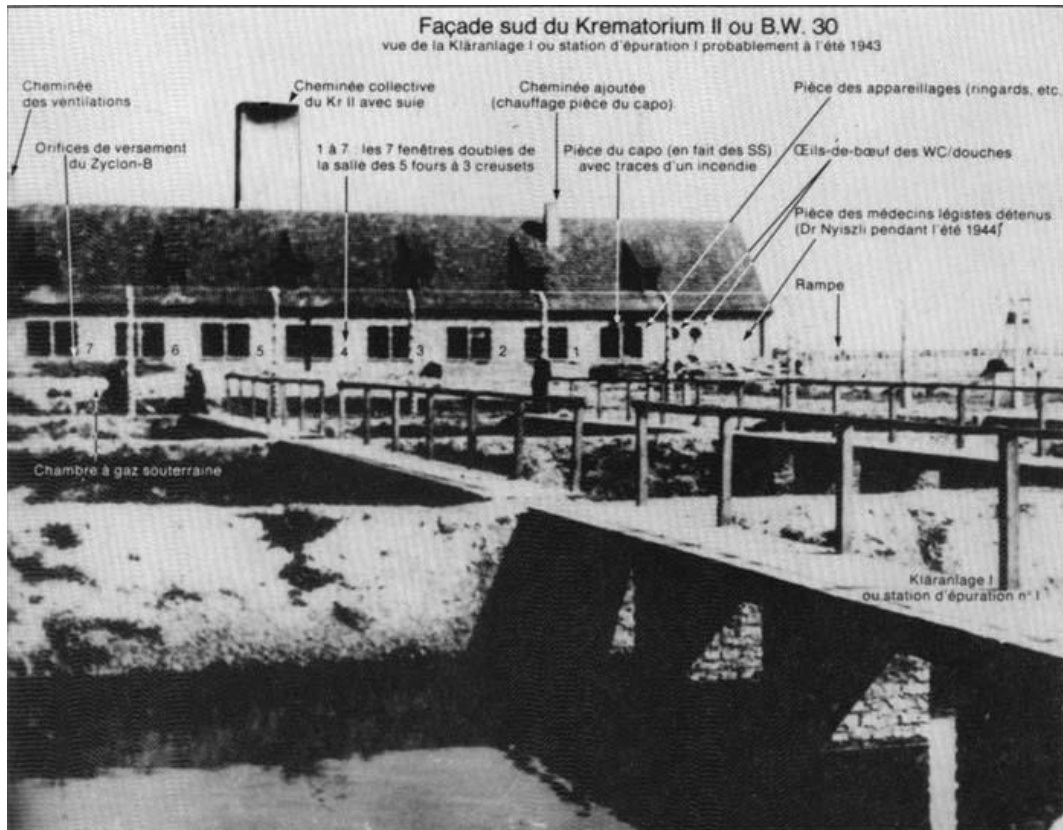
The conclusion is clear, the alleged insertion holes for the Zyklon B never existed. Therefore, the entire official story thus collapses.

But, I know that here you may say: *"But, then what are those objects that we can see on the roof of the crematorium 2 "gas chamber" ? And what are these black spots that we can see on the roof of the two "gas chamber" dated August 25, 1944?"* I will object, that these spots disappear on this picture taken three weeks later.



However, the mark on the ground - circled in red - is still visible. Therefore, we should be able to see the spots. But they are no longer there. I add, that if you take a good look on this

crematorium picture and despite what is said on the legend, We see no insertion chimney on the alleged "*gas chamber*" roof.



Then, what is it? Editing? Defects in the roof due to the poor quality of materials used? And there, are they mere objects put there during the crematorium construction?



Personally, I don't know. But, one thing is certain: When we inspect today the slab of the alleged "*gas chamber*" room of crematorium 2, either above or below, we see nothing, no trace of insertion holes for the Zyklon B.

It is this observation, purely material, that must prevail.

Part Six - The "*substitution evidence*"

Then, in order to make you believe that a mass massacre was perpetrated in the camp of Birkenau, "*substitution evidence*" will be presented to you. I call them so, because in the absence of actual evidences of the existence of the murder weapon, - because it did not exist - they will try to convince you otherwise.

The goal is to awaken in you the emotion with such items. Then, let you believe that a suitcase equal a murdered family.



Then, certainly the items visible in the museum attest that in all probability their owners died. But dead does not mean murdered! Let alone gassed! Even if it's regrettable, it is obvious that a massive deportation took place during the war, with restrictions, which were going to be fatal to weakened people. The picture that you will see shows Hungarian Jews deported in the spring and summer of 1944.

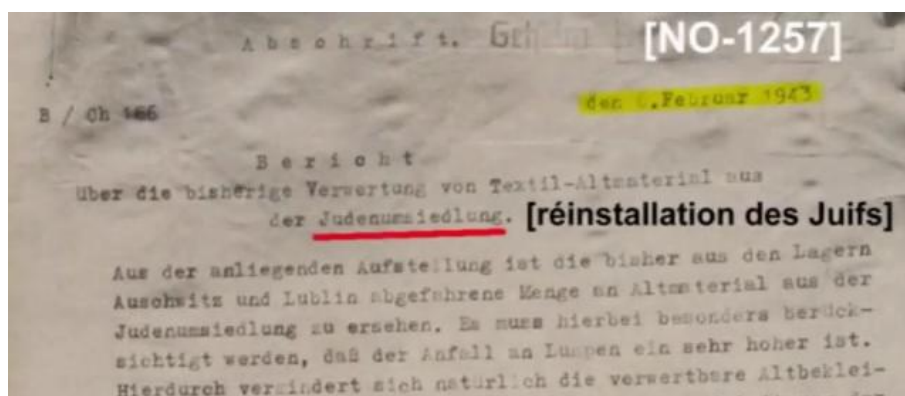


Everyone was deported, even the disabled, even the eldest most of which arrived very tired. For some, a deportation under these circumstances Could only be fatal. The presence of these additions does not surprise me. Rather, it is their absence that would surprise me. If they prove a gigantic deportation in harsh conditions, they do not prove a mass massacre.

Moreover, we must be on guard. In the Auschwitz Museum, you will see this heap of shoes,



Does each pair correspond to a dead or exterminated detainee? No. And here is why: At Madjanek, the Soviets said they found 820,000 pair of shoes. Thus, according to the last research, 78,000 people died in the camp. Therefore, where do all these shoes come from that can still be seen in the Madjanek museum today? Antique German paper answers this question. It was about the recovering of the textiles during the "*resettlement of the Jews*".



This is how the National Socialists called the Reinhardt action. The annex listed the items that had been delivered to various organizations, from Lublin camps - Madjanek - and Auschwitz. Among the items were pair of shoes per ten of thousands.

Strümpfe	10 000		Strümpfe	22 000	"
Schuhe	37 000	"	Schuhe	22 000	"
<u>Frauenbekleidung:</u>			<u>Tasche usw.:</u>		
Mäntel	155 000	Stck.	Bettbezüge	37 000	Stck.
Kleider	119 000	"	Bettlaken	46 000	"
Jacken	26 000	"	Kopfkissen-		
Röcke	30 000	"	bezüge	75 000	"
Hemden	125 000	"	Geschirrtücher	27 000	"
Blusen	30 000	"	Taschentücher	135 000	"
Pullover	60 000	"	Handtücher	100 000	"
Unterhosen	49 000	"	Tischdecken	11 000	"
Schlüpfer	60 000	"	Servietten	8 000	"
Pyjamas	27 000	"	Wolltücher	6 000	"
Schürzen	36 000	"	Krawatten	25 000	"
Büstenhalter	25 000	"	Gummschuhe		
Unterkleider	22 000	"	und Stiefel	24 000 Paar	
Kopftücher	85 000	"	Mützen	9 000 Stck.	
Schuhe	111 000	Paar	insgesamt:	211 Waggons	

The visible shoes in Madjanek are, therefore, not those of people killed in the camp, but those of Jews deported to the East as part of the Reinhardt action. Same with those visible in the Auschwitz Museum. Say that one pair equal to a gassed Jew is inexact.

The same can be concluded with all these items found by the Soviets during the camp liberation and that they have filmed extensively to suggest that Birkenau was an extermination camp. Then as now, the public is fooled because it ignores the link between Auschwitz and the Reinhardt action.

But the evidence of substitution which traumatizes most people has not yet been mentioned. It is the hair.



This cubic meters of hair that you will see in a room and that would be that of 144,000 persons, implied "gassed". Lauriane writes: *"I could not stand to see the hair of the deportees... This destabilized me. It was the first time I saw horrible things."* Nathalie adds: *"I could not realize the horror that lay before me... when I saw with my own eyes two tons of*

hair dulled by the years, crammed into a showcase. How many bodies did this hair belonged to?"

This repulsion felt by the students is understandable. They have this drawing in the head.



This gassed woman to which a member of the Sonderkommando cuts the hair. When you will look at this hair that are presented to you, you can therefore believe that you see the last frame of this scene. However, here is a snapshot from the Auschwitz album.



These Hungarian Jews were admitted to the camp. They have therefore, not been gassed. But they went all the same under the hairdresser's clippers.



Same observation with these other Jews. All are shaved.



These Jews that are coming out of disinfection as well.



And finally those which received uniforms sometimes too small.

Thus, I remind you that in Auschwitz 400,000 persons were admitted in the camp, including 131,000 women.

Auschwitz. Camp de concentration et d'extermination
(2007), p. 208

Les détenus enregistrés au KL Auschwitz

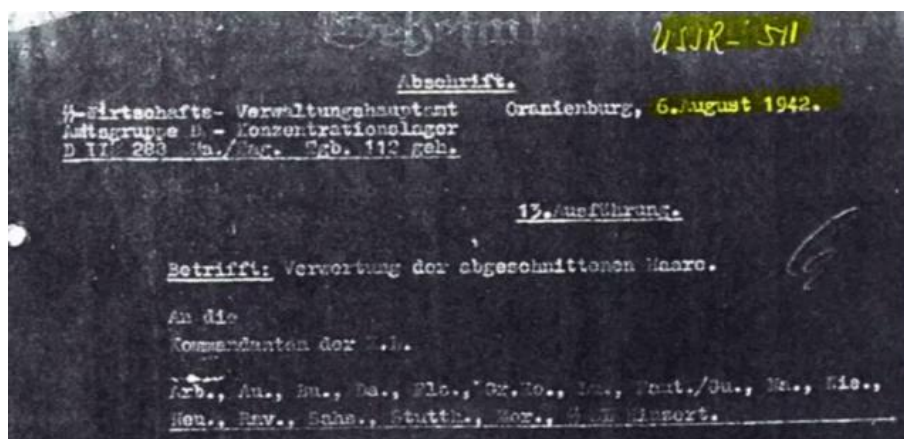
Numérotation	Hommes	Femmes	Total
simple/normale	202 499	89 325	291 824
Juifs série A	20 000	29 354	49 354
Juifs série B	14 897	—	14 897
EH (rééducatifs)	9 193	1 993	11 186
RKG (prisonniers de guerre)	11 964	—	11 964
Z (Tziganes)	10 094	10 888	20 982
TOTAL	268 647	131 560	400 207

Source : recensement effectué par l'auteur d'après les différents documents du camp.

Among these detainees many were shaved more than once. This is why this hair do not impress me much. They are not evidence of a premeditated and coldly organized mass killing.

Some point out that in this hair after the war the Soviets have found traces of hydrocyanic acid. I admit without difficulty. But do you know that during the war, in the time of drastic restrictions, they also recovered hair for use in the manufacture of slippers, carpets, mattresses...

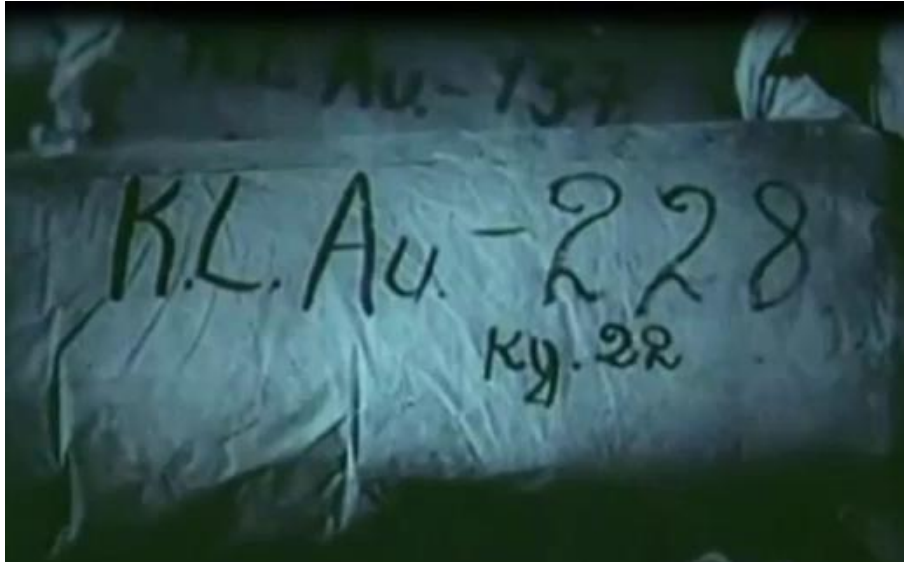
In April 1943, a member of the French workers in Germany published a photo report about weaving hair in France in a Lower Normandy factory. They were used in making slippers. Under Vichy, a decree imposing the collection of hair in the large cities, was published on March 27, 1942 in the *"Journal Officiel"*. Five month later, in the Reich, a circular was sent to all the concentration camps officers, so that women's hair were collected.



However, the author stated that the collection should be performed AFTER disinfection. Now, how at that time, were the hair disinfected, in order to kill lice and nits that could be there?

With hydrocyanic acid. Zyklon B. Therefore, the fact that after the war, the Soviets have found traces of it, is not surprising.

I add, that, logically, a part of this hair was found in bags ready to be sent.



On these bags were written the source and the recovered mass.

In short, all these substitution evidence that are shown to you, well they can prove anything you like but certainly not a mass massacre.

General conclusion

There! I have briefly summarized the main arguments, which I believe, must offset-debunk the official thesis.

Auschwitz was not an extermination camp. And as it was the center, therefore there was no extermination of the Jews.

You will notice that in all these developments, it is not about the Jews as such. The genocide could have been that of the German, Indian, Bantu and whatnot. It would not change the arguments developed here. So there is no question here of being or not being anti-Semitic. Antisemitism is irrelevant to the arguments.

Now, you are free to believe or not believe.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

In Auschwitz open your eyes
and don't listen to the guides 4

Holocaust a non credible story
The Reinhardt Action

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

For my last video, I had planned a small development on the "*Reinhardt Action*", ie the alleged extermination of hundred of thousands of Jews in the Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka camps. I suppressed this development at the last minute, because it was not directly linked to Auschwitz and I didn't want my video to be too long.

But below my video, an opponent accused me to manipulate short cuts, about and improvisations. Summoned to explain, after a first refusal dismissive, he finally consented but taking just one example, the Zyklon B question.



Let me answer you, dear opponent. You put forth the Zyklon B advantages, its efficiency, its easy production in Germany, its volatility while the combat gas were - you say - less easy to produce and made for battlefields.

I could easily discuss all these points. I could answer that, contrary to what you write, many combat gas are easy to produce, the chlorine is a common by-product chemistry, sarin, real name: methylphosphonofluoridate, is easy to synthesize. You add that these gases are made for battlefields, you seem to ignore, dear opponent, that there are very different gases, according to the nature of the battlefield. Some are volatile, so the soldiers can immediately enter in the attacked areas, others are heavy to infiltrate the trenches and in shelters, still others, are liquid and have vesicant properties, in order to be used during assaults. In short, state that the gases are made for battlefield means nothing. They are all kinds of them, and some can be used to gas people in a room.

As to say that the army remained a priority, Germany had at its disposal 70,000 tons of toxic agents, including some very devastating like sarin or tabin, Therefore, she could easily and safely provide a few tons to Auschwitz.

In your improvisations you said that Zyklon B was easy to produce even during the war, during war time restrictions. If that's the case, then why in 1942, the Finnish Army, who had ordered to Germany 15 tons of Zyklon, only received 7 tons? ie less than a half. I add that,

from 1943 (**Robert Lifton, The Nazi Doctors 2000,p.162**), the shortage accentuated because of the Allied raids, which destroyed factories and transportation routes. It's a quite an orthodox author that reminds it.

And what do you say to that letter of June 13, 1944, in which the company, that produced Zyklon B for Auschwitz spoke to convert the disinfection gas chambers, in rooms that would work now with Areginal.

Handwritten: 1944 dat ✓

Handwritten: 30 74/160

Tesch & Stabenow
 INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.
 HAMBURG 1 MESSBERGHOF RUF 32 42 55

Handwritten: 100 B. W. 160

Zentralbeleitung der Waffen-SS Dr. und Polizei Auschwitz O/S.					
Dienststelle		Eingang:		Anzahlvermerkt	
17.6.44		17. JUNI 1944		51791/44	
Techn. Abt.	Techn. Abt.	Techn.	Verkehr. Abt.	Techn. Abt.	
			ab. 19.6.44		
Karte. Abt.	Produkt.	Verkehr. Abt.			

34 HAMBURG, den 13. Juni 1944

An die
 Zentral-Bauleitung
 der Waffen-SS und Polizei
 (9a) Auschwitz /OS.

Simply because, in March 1944 (**Raul Hilberg, La destruction des juifs d'Europe,p.773**), the Dessau plant, which manufactured the Zyklon B had been bombed. So, Germany was sorely lacking Zyklon B.

You see, dear opponent, I could easily refute your allegations. But, I would not engage in such a discussion. Simply because you focus on one argument, while forgetting the rest. Thus, I remind you of the adage (**A.G. Heffter, Le Droit international de l'Europe, 1883,,p.290**), a clumsy argument does not destroy a thesis.

Even assuming that you were right about Zyklon B, this would leave intact all of my other arguments that establish the ineptitude of the official story. Therefore, your technique is very dishonest. It is to concentrate on a detail, to forget the basics. Sorry, but I do not go for it. It is all my argument that you need to deconstruct. Thus, you do not do it.

Now, I would go further, you write: *"Why use Zyklon B? Reynouard claims that this is evidence of a hoax because finally why not go for another gas? Thus, the reasons are simple: the gassing method experimented so far during operation Reinhardt (well, I let you look, because I will not chew to work neither) is made with carbon monoxide, it is complicated and unreliable."*

Yet, if I believe Raul Hilberg (**Raul Hilberg, La destruction des juifs d'Europe,p.1045**), - the pope of the official story - the three camps of Action Reinhardt would have made 1,5 million dead. And that is what you call killing with a complicated method and unreliable?

What impresses me in people of your kind, it's the ease in the contradiction. To justify the use of Zyklon B in Auschwitz, you say that the gassing with carbon monoxide were not reliable. However, I remain convinced that you believe the extravagant figures given for Treblinka, Belzec and Sobibor.

TABLEAU B-1 Raul Hilberg, *La destruction des Juifs d'Europe*, p. 1045
NOMBRE DE VICTIMES VENTILÉ SELON LA CAUSE DU DÉCÈS *

Constitution de ghettos et privations en général		plus de 800 000
Ghettos d'Europe de l'Est sous occupation allemande		plus de 600 000
Theresienstadt et privations à l'extérieur des ghettos		100 000
Colonies de Transnistrie (Juifs roumains et soviétiques)		100 000
Fusillades à ciel ouvert		plus de 1 300 000
Einsatzgruppen, chefs suprêmes des SS et de la Police, armées roumaines et allemandes dans des opérations mobiles; fusillades en Galicie pendant les déportations; exécutions des prisonniers de guerre et fusillades en Serbie et ailleurs		
Camps		jusqu'à 3 000 000
Allemagne		
Camps de la mort		2 700 000
Auschwitz	1 000 000	
Treblinka	750 000	
Belzec	550 000	
Sobibor	200 000	
Kulmhof	150 000	
		= 1,5 million

You believe that with a complicated and unreliable method, you say, in a few months Germans killed twice the population of Marseilles.

But it is true that with the official story we are going from one contradiction to another.

Let's open this book (**Les chambres à gaz secret d'État, p.133,136**), even today, renowned: The authors explain that end 1941, when German authorities decided the Reinhardt operation, ie extermination of nearly 2,3 million Jews living in the general Government, they sent in the district of Lublin, a dozen men who had organized the T4 operation. ie euthanasia of the mentally ill, to benefit from their experience in the construction and operation of the gassing facilities.

I remind you, in fact, that operation T4 would have enabled to kill tens of thousands of mentally ill, most of which, in the "Gas Chambers".

And you say, dear opponent, that it was complicated and unreliable?

So, all T4 operation, tens of thousands of deaths, a field of huge experiments, without success to develop a valid method? Where is the German expertise? So, first contradiction.

But the following is even more so. Because it's these people, these incompetents who were not able to develop an easy and reliable method, that the authorities chosen in the hope, this time to gas more than 2 millions people. Second contradiction, you will agree.

But, suddenly, these incompetents became elite killers. In a few months, they organized the extermination of 1,5 million people. So, they had to build the necessary camps. Huge, equipped with "*Gas Chambers*" with colossal capacities. But, no! And this is the third blatant contradiction.

Because, to exterminate these 2,3 millions people, do you know what those killing experts?

To build a small camp of about 300 meter squares (22 acres) equipped with three "*Gas Chambers*" of 344sq/ft each. This was in November 1941. It's there they hoped to exterminate all of those people and bury their remains. 2,3 millions people in this tiny pit. All of this is totally crazy!

And do not tell me that they would have thought to burn the corps on pyres. With which fuel please? Taken where? Belzec was an agricultural region. Then the fuel would have been brought from where? We have no trace of delivery. But, Raul Hilberg gives us the solution (**Raul Hilberg, *La destruction des juifs d'Europe*, p.762**): The corps were burned in mass graves.

So, here we go again with these mass graves, which are only a joke. That said, I continue.

4 months later, in 1942, the killing specialists build another camp. Sobibor, it is assumed that there, they will not commit the same blunder. They will build a large camp with large "*Gas Chambers*" and large crematoria, not inefficient mass graves. Well no, in Sobibor, they only build two "*Gas Chambers*" and even smaller ones, 172 sq/ft each. As for the camps, it was barely bigger. 29,65 acres compared to 22,23 acres in Belzec.

End of April or beginning of July 1942, our "*Pieds-Nickelés*" are going to build a third camp. Treblinka. This time we say that they understood. Well, not yet! Like in Sobibor, they only build three "*Gas Chambers*" of 172 sq/ft each. As for its size, it was approximately the same as Sobibor. Is this the German efficiency? But, where are we? In another "Z" serie?

Maybe, you may answer, that according to Raul Hilberg, from summer 1942, the camps were expanded, especially in term of "*Gas Chambers*", whose number was at least doubled. Therefore, meetings, decisions, orders and approvals were necessary. All these could not but leave traces. But, just at the time to give us details, Hilberg, admits, in a note - only in a note - that no document comes to prove these assertions. "*Statements relative to the number and sizes of the 'Gas Chambers'*", he wrote, "*existing in each camp, are not based on documents but on memories of witnesses.*" What do you mean? Not a single document. Not a single piece of paper? In a country where everything was quota, controlled and archived. This is ridiculous. It is so ridiculous that the reality must be another.

But yes, indeed, Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka were three transit camps, put up in the context of the expulsion of the Jews to the East. And do not say that the revisionists would be unable to demonstrate the reality of this deportation to the East, Before accusing them of incompetence, one must read them. I therefore send you to this book and especially to this chapter:

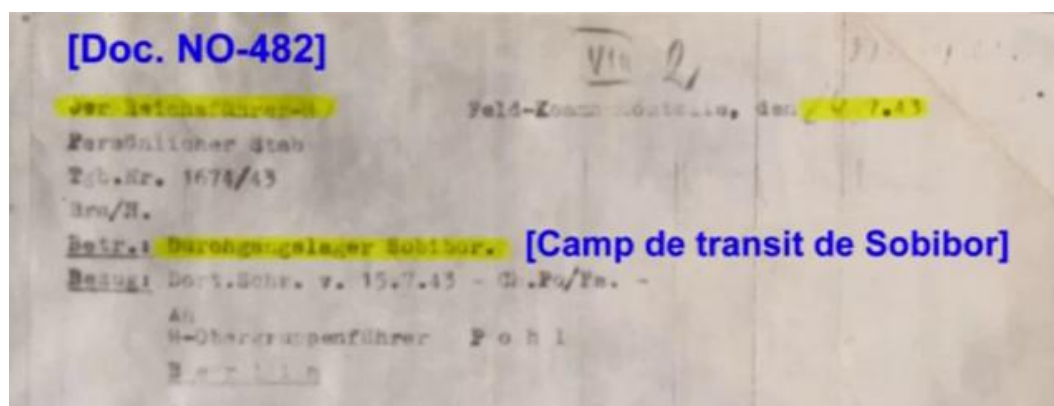
Chapter 7: Where They Went: The Reality of Resettlement

By Thomas Kues

7.1. Notes on some Additional "Conspiraloop" Claims

In our opponents' Chapter 4, dedicated to discrediting the resettlement hypothesis, Jason Myers starts out by discussing what he terms the "excruciatingly slow evolution of the revisionist 'resettlement' hypothesis." His entire "conspiraloop" implication, that the transit camp hypothesis arose not from a historiographical-scientific analytical process

The historical documents demonstrating this are not forgeries.



For example, this message of July 1943, emanating from the general staff of Himmler and clearly speaking of a transit camp at Sobibor, this letter was purely internal and not intended neither for publication nor propaganda, so there was no need to lie.

But never short of grotesque explanations, Raul Hilberg (p,334), tells us that even in their innermost documents German officials hid the reality to allow a psychological discharge.

In short, they sent hundreds of thousands to death, but as this idea was poorly supported, everyone spoke a coded language to allow a psychological discharge. "Uh... How many Jews did you reinstalled today?" "Well, in my transit camp, I have reinstalled two thousands."

Excuse me, but history is written by giving the words their true meaning. From the moment you change the meaning, one enters the anything. This transit camps had "*Gas Chambers*", but disinfection "*Gas Chambers*". Because the stolen Jews belongings were deloused, we know it, thanks to the statement sent to Himmler (**Doc.PS-4024**), and which outlined the progress of the Reinhardt Action. There spoke of disinfected textile, clothing, linen, feathers, mattress and rags. Especially those from patients suffering typhus.



I add that if the false witness Gerstein was able to enter at least in one of the Reinhardt Action camp, it is because, as an SS employed in the health teams, he was sent not to gas people, but to disinfect numerous clothing.

Naturally, the fact that many Jews have died in these deportations, no one disputes this. Some Jews were falling of exhaustion or illness, others who were simply to weak were killed. It is an undeniable reality.

Which explains the communal graves discovered after war. But, if they prove the hardness of deportations, they do not demonstrate that they would have been extermination camps, where hundreds of thousands of people were systematically massacred.

So, here is the reality on the alleged "*extermination camps*" of the Action Reinhardt. Here again, the falsity of the official story appears when examined with a minimum of critical thinking.

Thanks! Syl. Bou., for giving me the opportunity to expose it.

Good evening!



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

In front of historians,
a few revisionists could be right

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

An argument often comes up in the mouth of those who refuse to consider the revisionist thesis: *"You can't be right in the face of the entire world !"* They tell us.

Below my last video, an anti-revisionist answer me: *"Let's summarize: The set of all historians experts and academics worldwide lie since 60 years and a handful of "researchers (not one single historian among them + curiously almost all extreme right) are right."*

First of all, I would emphasize that the verb used is misleading. You did not sum up my argumentation, dear opponent. No, you have made a reasoning, hiding the major part. So let me explain this reasoning, in order to better analyze it and thus to show its total ineptitude.

Your reasoning is as follows: If the revisionists are right, then it means that the set of all historians experts and academics worldwide lie since 60 years and that a handful of "researchers" (not one single historian among them + curiously almost all extreme right) are right. Thus, a handful can't be right against the set of all experts. Therefore, this handful is necessarily wrong.

Exposed clearly, we see that your reasoning is entirely based on an assertion. "A handful can't be right against a set of all specialists." And why? I could oppose many historical counter-examples. But, I know you will answer: *"It's not the same."* So, I will not waste my time and I would ask you this question: Why a handful of revisionists could not be right against a set of all historians and academics? Because, you would say, the specialists, they, are studying the problem objectively. And, indeed, you are opposing the objectivity of the experts to the fact that we are almost all extreme right. Being a National Socialist, I will not seek a quarrel with you on this statement.

Ultimately, your reasoning is as follows: Knowing that this handful of revisionists is not politically neutral, then it can not be objective in this issue which has political implications. You oppose to them the objectivity of the specialists.

But, you are suggesting, since the specialists are objective, then it is that they are politically neutral. And yes, it's the logic of the contrapositive principle. If not being neutral implies not being objective, so being objective implies being neutral. For you, therefore, the experts are politically neutral.

Really? Do you frankly believe that the accredited historians, those who can speak and publish freely are politically neutral when it comes to National Socialism? Do you really believe, that in our modern societies one can say: *"Uh, regarding National Socialism, no, I don't have any judgment."* Your naivety touches me, unless it is bad faith.

So let me explain to you the problem: The Second World War was an ideological extermination war. From June 11, 1940, Winston Churchill disclosed it. In June 1943, the collaborator Martin Debré described the conflict as one of a totalitarian world revolution which opposes fundamental ideologies and conceptions of collective life, between which

there is no possible compromise. He was undoubtedly right. That is why this war was fought furiously on both sides. It was a religious war finally.

But, let's move on. From 1942, Germans began large deportation of Jews.



While rumors sprang in the ghettos (**Wladyslaw Szpilman, *Le Pianiste*,p.96**), which spoke of massacres, some, (**Pelagia Lewinska, *Vinght mois à Auschwitz*,p.24**) spoke more specifically of "gas chambers". Why those rumors? Because, as the author, who studied the question (**Véronique Campion-Vincent and Jean-Bruno Renard, *De source sure*,p20**) , explains: "*an urban myth symbolically express the fears and aspirations of a population segment.*" Thus, from 1942, facing large deportations for uncertain destinations, many Jews were scared. The ghettos were thus fertile ground for the birth and dissemination of rumors.

During the war, however, Allied leaders refused to believe it. This is why, they never bombed Auschwitz-Birkenau, whereas they repeatedly attacked a nearby camp: Monowitz, where many industries were.

However, the end of the war comes, at least in Europe. The victors have then two objectives: Divert attention from their own war crimes and especially eradicate Nazism spirits after defeating it militarily. For this, the victors are going to use what they have discovered in the camps and they are going to use the rumors born in the ghettos.

To the West, the Anglo-American will give us the blow of the Dachau "*Gas Chambers*", to the East, the Polish-Soviet will give us the blow of the Auschwitz "*Gas Chambers*". The

victims will therefore be the carriers of the rumor born around 1942 in the Jewish circles. But why is this rumor will take in?

For one reason: The author, which studied the rumors and that I have already mentioned, explains: (p,333) "People do not believe in rumors because they seem true, but they seem true because there is a prior belief." Thus, after the painful events that occurred during the occupation, these pictures published, in 1945, will make believe that the Nazis are absolute monsters. It is the prior belief.



Consequently, the "Gas Chambers" rumor will be accepted, not because it seems true, but because people say: *"The Nazis being absolute monsters"* - prior belief - *"then, they were able to do this"* - acceptance of the rumor.

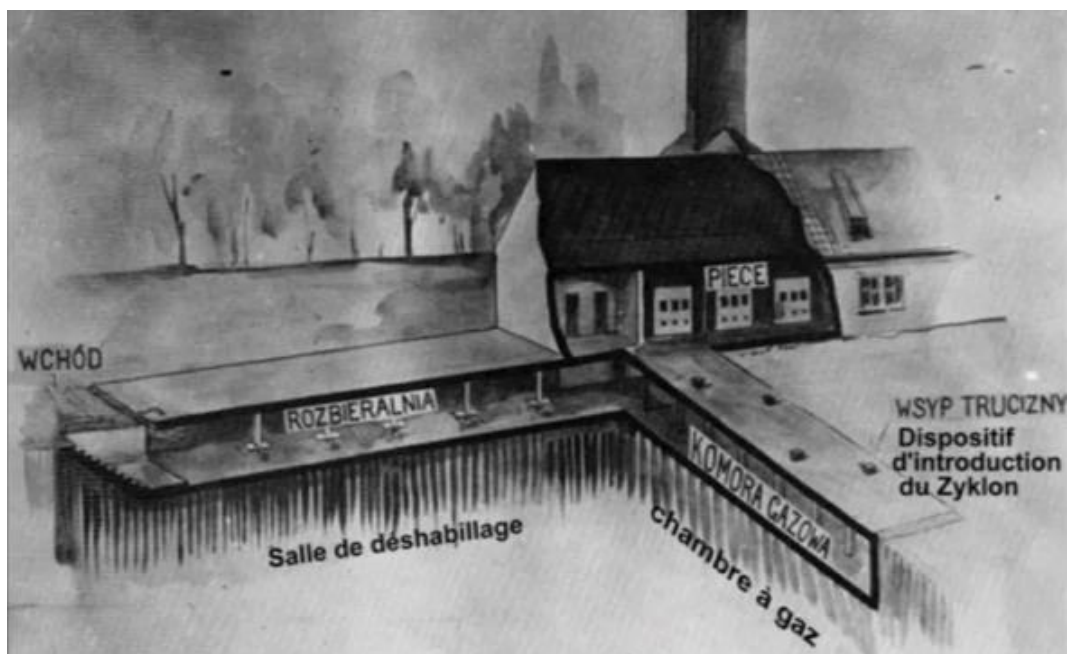
This is how the rumor will swell and spread, not only in space but, also in time. And this is where another mechanism comes in, stressed by another specialist of rumors (Jean-Noël Kapferer, *Rumeurs, le plus vieux media du monde*, p.123). *"Longer a rumor circulates, the more easily it persuades. Because, not everyone can't be wrong: If the rumor was false, it would not have exceeded the countless persons, who, like us, but prior to us, experienced it."* This is why, longer the rumor will spread, the more it will gain authority.

Your argument, dear opponent, comes directly from this second mechanism. When you say that a handful of revisionists can not be right against all historians, you are implying that if the "Gas Chambers" did not exist, historians would have discovered it long ago. But, it's false ! Because, you forget a reality: On July 26, 1946, the one who led the prosecution at Nuremberg trials, prosecutor Robert Jackson, said: (TMI,XIX,p.415) *"The Allied are still technically at war against Germany."* But, on that date, the weapons were silent since more than a year. So why this statement?

Because, the Second World War was an ideological war of eradication of National Socialism then it would continue as long as this ideological would remain. And knowing that for this war on the mind, the victors had chosen, since the beginning, the "*Gas Chamber*", as a weapon, then, it is normal that they had to continue with the same weapon.

In this case, what are the historians and academics trained in the Republic institutions? Nothing else than little disciplined soldiers enlisted under the Democratic banner. "*Discipline*" means they believe, without verifying, the rumors of war that the State spreads. Am I wrong? Then listen.

The Soviets claimed that 4 millions perished in Auschwitz, in which a large majority in the "*Gas Chambers*", Over the years, Auschwitz became the center of extermination of the Jews.



Then, historians should have, in priority, shown interest in these "*Gas Chambers*". But, it is a revisionist, Professor Faurisson, who, in 1979, was the first to publish the Auschwitz crematorium designs. Before him, no historians were interested in it. All had believed the rumor.

Do you realize? From 1946 to 1979, those who should have seriously studied the file, to enlightened humanity objectively had not even begun by the beginning: The study of the murder weapon.

Moreover, when the professor caused a scandal by talking about the Auschwitz "*rumor*", what did the historians answer? (*Le monde*, february 21, 1979 ,p.23)

***"Do not ask how technically such a mass murder was possible,
it was technically possible because it took place."***

Historians, therefore, did not do their job, and claimed it!

35 years later, things have changed? In essence, no. Read Tal Bruttman's book about Auschwitz, published this year, you will not find a study of the murder weapon, not even a picture of it. And in 2005, in his book about Auschwitz, the historian Annette Wieviorka, had the aplomb to write: (p.113) *"The idea that there has to prove anything, remains to me a strange idea. Until 1970, the materiality of the gassing and cremation could not be doubt, even if it was methodical."* So this historian claims the position that the historians had prior to 1979. No study of the murder weapon.

Therefore, you will understand, dear opponent, the people who review history are not historians from universities and are for the most of the extreme right. This is not surprising, since we are at war. On one side the anti-Nazis, on the other the new-Nazis. Does this mean that those are necessarily wrong because they are a minority in front of the accredited historians? Given that these historians are only small disciplined soldiers of an ideological question, the answer is: No.

I add, that in a war, the least powerful army is not necessarily the one who defends the wrong cause.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Islamic terrorism
message to Manuel Valls part 1

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Mr. Prime Minister, I would like to send you this kind of open letter. last June 13, a policeman couple was killed at his home in Magnanville.



The daily The Independent wrote: *"By murdering a French policeman and his wife, Larossi Abballa, a 25 years old man, already condemned for his participation in a djihadist network followed literally the instructions of the Islamic State group that places Western forces on top of its targets."* Let's say it right away, I have no reason to doubt the thesis of an attack committed by an isolated and self-proclaimed jdihadiste.

Besides, this is what makes the strength of the Islamic State. Indeed, in the digital age, networks dismantle quite easily. However, it is much more difficult to arrest a single individual, who alone decides, one day, to take action. In a file on terrorism, and on which I will talk about later, two authors wrote: *"Individual terrorists, too, tend to be both autonomous and creative, and the lack of a hierarchical command structure is part of what makes terrorism so hard to counter."*

This is why, I will not criticize here the action of the security forces. For having rubbed shoulders with them repeatedly, in spite of myself, I know they do their work perfectly, especially when they are given the means. I will not say either that terrorism serves us right. Slaughter innocents is never justifiable.

My aim here is to to draw your attention Sir, on deeper and less detectable reasons -in a materialistic Republic- of the current terrorism. For it is by analyzing causes that one can find cures. It is also necessary to have the courage to analyze them, all the way, and objectively. In this first part, I will make an historical parallel that you will surely dislike. In a second part, I will explain the importance of this parallel in the current development of terrorism.

June 1943: Arlanc June 2016: Magnanville

During the tribute to the two victims, Mr. President of the Republic said: *"Therefore, I will never accept that a police officer or a gendarme, be worried in the context of the mission he exercises."* Such are the words expected of a leader. But once again, the winks of Providence are surprising. Because at the turn of June, because, true France recalls a violent Gendarmerie attack.

It was June 10, 1943 in Arlanc, a little village in the Puy-de-Domes. ([Le petit Parisien, June 16, 1943,p.1](#)) Because they wanted to deliver several of theirs arrested the day before, guerrillas stormed the Gendarmerie, killing one Gendarm, and seriously injuring two others.



This attack is evoked by supporters of memory. In a listing dedicated to a deportee of Allier one reads: *"The six Maquisards are freed, (during the police station attack) but gunfire were exchanged. One dead on each side, including the head of the maquis."*

This way of telling the event is very dishonest. In truth ([Paris Soir, June 17, 1943,p.1](#)), the attackers entered the Gendarmerie, and immediately opened fire on the three men who were there. Seriously injuring them, without giving them time to respond. But, being not experienced fighters, they were refractory youth at the service of obligatory work, they accidentally killed their leader. The murdered gendarme was ended while he lay on the ground.

Some will say that it was an act of war. Soldiers of the shadow had been captured and had to be recovered. One will add ([Le Parisien, June 16, 1943,p.1](#)), that attackers as prisoners, were refractory to labor conscription, So these young people refused the possibility to go work in Germany, because they refused to help a little the enemy in its war effort. Good patriots, they rather wanted to fight for the liberation of the territory.

My answer will be twofold: I would recall first, that since June 22, 1940, an armistice existed between France and Germany. Consequently, the war was suspended, and in the facts, we

even knew it was over for France. That is why, the signed armistice forbade French citizens to take up arms in this fight, which continued to oppose the German Reich to other powers. Therefore no question of speaking of "*shadow soldiers*." These young people were arrested on the grounds that they violated the law. Specifically, the law on compulsory service. Which was passed by the French government (**Paris Soir, February 17, 1943,p.1**), and was legally published in the Official Journal on February 17, 1943. This law concerned all French from 20 years old.



In this photo, Yvon Petra, tennis champion, came to register in Paris.

I add that the text did nothing illegal (**AG Heffter, Le droit international de l'Europe,p.331**), because international law allowed during the armistice, trade relations between enemy subjects. The only condition was that these relations do not harm the future operations of the war. However, one should not give this restriction too broad a meaning.

I remind that in 1866, during the war between Prussia and Austria, Prussia had granted Nicolsburg, the right to supply the Bohemia fortresses. Although he favored the enemy, this trade was not perceived as a nuisance to the future operations of the war.

Besides, in Nuremberg (TMI, blue series,t.XIV,p.655), labor plenipotentiary, Fritz Sauckel explained that not only was he convinced of the conformity of its actions with international law, but also, that no government with which he had dealt with had opposed him the Hague Convention.



This was especially true for France. All that the French prosecution tried to blame him for, on the matter, (TMI,t.XV,p.92) was to have exerted pressure on the government of Vichy to get the laws on compulsory labor.

But even there, the prosecution made a fool of itself. Because the document (PS-556,p.13) that French Crown prosecutor opposed the accused had been mistranslated. One spoke of "pressure", while the German term used was not "druck", but "Nachdruck" which meant "insistence". The Führer asked Fritz Sauckel to be "insisting" if necessary in the negotiations.

Besides, the lawyer had no trouble correcting it (TMI,t.XV,p.96), a correction which was admitted by the court, as it was obvious. In the judgment rendered on October 1 (TMI, judgment.I,p.345), 1946 Fritz Sauckel was not found guilty to have violated international law.

To sentence him to death, the judges invoked the horrible living conditions reserved for foreign workers in Germany. All the facts recalled by the accused to prove the contrary were dismissed by the court (Le matin, February 17, 1944,p.1). Ther former labor plenipotentiary was to be hanged, and he was, leaving one wife and 10 children (Le Petit Parisien, March 30, 1944,p.1).



A camp for foreign workers



Shower after work



Arrival in the Reich



Working in the workshop



Congress for foreign workers (1943)



Quittung, dem Arbeiter auszuhändigen
Quittance à délivrer à l'ouvrier

Sammelkonto Wanderarbeiter aus Frankreich Betrag **RM** _____
Montant _____

Wir erhielten heute obigen Betrag von unserem Arbeiter Nous avons reçu aujourd'hui le montant ci-haut de notre ouvrier	Paßnummer/No. du passeport
zwecks Überweisung an pour être transmis à Herr/M. } Frau/Mme } Fräulein/Mlle }	

Stempel und Unterschrift der Firma bzw. des Betriebsführers

Ort **III** _____ Datum _____

Receipt issued for sending money to family



Edith Piaf touring the Reich



Foreign workers in excursion



The European worker's book

Nevertheless, these developments demonstrate that the law of February 16, 1943 was perfectly legal, therefore it was applying to all concerned French. Then certainly, one could

argue that Marshal Petain being a traitor in the pay of the enemy (**L'écho d'Alger, September 5, 1944,p.1**), his government was illegitimate.

Only, international law was very clear (**AG Heffter, op. cit.,p.444**). Even assuming that Petain was a usurper, knowing that in the facts, he has the authority, then his government should be held as de facto authority that is to say an authority that one must obey.

In short, the attack of the Gendarmerie of Arlanc was not justifiable. This was an abominable crime perpetrated by individuals who violated the law.

**1942-1944: Members of the resistance murder
"collaborators" and members of the security forces.**

No doubt, that you will object me that I am in no position to give lessons of obedience to the laws. It is true that in the name of the right to truth, I constantly violate the law Gayssot. But never mind my motives, allow me to highlight a crucial element.

In my struggle, not only I do not use violence against my ideological opponents, but furthermore, I do not call for the murder of policemen, or judges, or any State official which, on orders participates in repression of revisionism. But, not content to violate the laws, resistant killed their ideological opponents.

Nobody was safe. From the known speaker to the modest employee, from the chief to the modest member, Everyone was in danger of falling under the bullets of the killers. Here are some specific examples, Sir, taken among thousands.

On June 5, 1943, (**Le Petit Parisien, June 5-6, 1943,p.1**) a modest delegate of the friends of the Marshal was assassinated near Evreux, by a stranger who assaulted him in his home.

In the department of Doubs, (**Le Petit Parisien, July 5, 1943,p.1**) the secretary of the French section of the People's Party of Beaucourt died machine-gunned in the back as he was leaving his job. He left three orphans behind.

On September 2, (**Le Petit Parisien, September 3, 1943,p.1**) the Departmental Delegate of the PPF was killed by a bullet in the neck, he was 83 years old.

The 30th of the same month, (**Le Petit Parisien, September 30, 1943,p.1**) Dr. Jolicoeur, PPF General Secretary of the Marne, was killed by a bullet in the head by a fake patient. He left 4 orphans behind.

Near Gisors, (**Le Petit Parisien, June 17, 1943,p.1**) a simple shepherd, father of 8, was killed by three men while tending his flock. Our patriots had not forgiven him joining the Franciste Party.

In Chablis, (**Le Petit Parisien, October, 27 1943,p.1**) in Yonne department, the partisans even killed a blind with a shot gun. The man was a member of the County Council, that is to say, the structure set up by Vichy.

From time to time, terrorists were attacking wives. Thus, July 24, 1943, (**Le Petit Parisien, July 26, 1943,p.1**) the wife of a franciste militant fell under the bullets, fired by three unidentified person.

In Dijon, (**Le Petit Parisien, November 3, 1943,p.1**) a mother of six was murdered instead of her husband.

Sometimes, the whole family was killed. Resistance wanted to kill the colonial infantry commander Vergros, (**Le Petit Parisien, November 19, 1943,p.1**) the commando crept into his house at mealtime, and machine-gunned the victim, his wife, and his daughter who were eating together.

One of the most cowardly, and the most heinous crimes, happened on December 5, 1943. A few days before, (**Le Petit Parisien, December 6, 1943,p.1**) the nephew of Cardinal Verdier, then delegate to the propaganda of the Marshal, was the victim of an attempted murder. A burst of machine gun had wounded him grievously. While he was treated at the hospital, and that his wife and his sister-in law were beside him, two gendarmes were admitted in the room, on the pretext of investigation. But they were false gendarmes. The two assassins fired their weapons on the injured man, and killed at the same time the two women who were there. The Verdier left behind three young orphans.

On January 4, 1944, (**Gringoire, January 22, 1944,p.1**) Jean Phialy was fatally shot by a sniper. Law-ranking employee, he worked as a simple model maker for the Gringoire daily. But, Gringoire was a collaborator organ, it was enough to kill him. He left a spouse and little girl named Arlette. At least, they were not in turn victims of the killers.

For in the Clèlle-en-Trièves in the Isere department, (**Le Petit Parisien, February 14, 1944,p.1**) the resistance didn't content themselves to assassinate the propaganda chief of the canton, Joseph Barral, three days later, they came back to kill his spouse, Marie, and his son, Andre, killing in the doing a young woman who was there. Note that the priests were no more protected than women and children. Two of them were shot at the end of the mass. One of which, with a bullet in the head fired at close range.

In Jumilhac-le-Grand in Dordogne department, (**Le Petit Parisien, March 16, 1943,p.1**) the priest Dean of the town was the cantonal president of the Legion of Combatants. The resistance abducted him, and his body was found three days later riddled with bullets.

In Toulouse, (**Le Petit Parisien, December 21, 1943,p.1**) Father Sorel was murdered, two bullets in the head, he had been appointed National Council member.

Sometimes, terrorists attacked several people. Thereby, on September 10, 1943, (**Le Petit Parisien, September 11, 1943,p.3**) unidentified persons thrown a grenade in the crowd during a public meeting of the PPF. Many people were injured, one died immediately, a washerwoman aged 62.

Some weeks later, (**Le Petit Parisien, December 20, 1943,p.1**) a grenade was thrown in a restaurant in Toulouse, where PPF Secretary General for Tunisia was eating with family and friends. A bomb placed in front of the restaurant door, exploded shortly after. A second could be neutralized in time. The attack caused many injuries, and one death, a peacekeeper who had rushed after the explosion of the grenade.

On December 13, 1943, (**Le Petit Parisien, December 13, 1943,p.1**) Le Petit Parisien drew up the assessments of terrorist acts of the day. For the single day of the 12th, one had counted 14 victims, 2 injured persons, 10 arrested, and 10 attacks with no victim.

The number of political activists, murdered in cold blood during this period, amounted to several thousands. Unsurprisingly, representatives of the order were favored targets. Their fate is dear Mr. Prime Minister, I understand you. So let me take a few reminders from many others once more.

In March 1943, (**Le Petit Parisien, March 17, 1943,p.2**) in Vassy in Calvados department, two gendarmes who were on a tour were attacked by two gunmen. One of the gendarmes succumb.

Same scenario in Mont-sous-Vaudrey, (**Le Petit Parisien, October 7, 1943,p.1**) where two gendarmes were attacked by 10 bandits. The next day, it was the turn of a police sergeant to fall under the bullets.

Most of the time, it was premeditated attacks. Like here, (**Paris Soir, March 14, 1944,p.1**) in Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, where a gendarme commander was killed by bandits on bicycles.

In Thorens, (**Le Petit Parisien, October 4, 1943,p.1**) a Gendarmerie captain who was conducting a routine inspection tour fell into an ambush and found himself surrounded by a group who shout him down with a burst of machine guns.

In Vincennes, (**Paris Soir, June 30, 1943,p.1**) a Commissioner for General Information, which dealt with fighting terrorism, was also shot by a killer who awaited him.

In Limoges, (**Le Petit Parisien, October 23, 1943,p.1**) a car full of Mobile Guard was strafed. Two of the occupants succumbed, including the driver, father of two children.

The next day, (**Le Petit Parisien, October 25, 1943,p.1**) while returning home, the regional quartermaster of police in Toulouse, Roger Barthelet, died, riddled with 17 bullets fired by snipers.

In Thonon, (**Le Petit Parisien, October 14, 1943,p.1**) a police inspector, Pierre Fillon that wounded a terrorist, was the victim of a premeditated revenge, while family breakfasted in a inn. Terrorists harmed him with several bullets in the thigh, and his father, who had tried to pursue the attackers, was shot with machine guns and his father, who had tried to pursue the attackers, was shot with machine guns.

The next day, (**Le Petit Parisien, octobre 15, 1943,p.2**) in Avesnes, a police chief Brigadier returning home, father of 8, was shot in the back in front of his wife.

Sometimes, the killings were aggravated by cruelty. After announcing the killing of a Peace Officer in Lyon, (**Le Petit Parisien, February 10, 1944,p.1**) and of an officer in Montceau-les-Mines, This news item recounted the death of Constable Joseph Boissard, seriously wounded in his home by resistant. As the wounded tried to get up, malefactors finished him with a bullet to the head, after going sought his young son who was at the scene.

The attacks were sometimes so numerous, that the victims were announced in a row. (**Le Petit Parisien, November 13, 1943,p.1**) Senior Superintendent Gauthier of Juvisy-sur-Orge found riddled with bullets; sergeant Serret from Privas father of 2, killed while leaving his house; an inspector for general information of Quimper seriously injured.

On February 16, (**Le Petit Parisien, February 17, 1944,p.2**) 1944, took place the funeral of four Mobile Guards fell into an ambush. Captain Young, the guards Carrion, Couty and Lassalle.

Two months later, another pit containing the bodies of 8 gendarmes was discovered. On the occasion of these macabre finds, (**Le Petit Parisien, April 4, 1944,p.1**) Gringoire wrote: *"The men killed were doing their duty, they were obeying to their orders, to their chiefs. They risked the fate of fighters died by the bullet. Murder, ambush, bullet in the neck, the mass grave, it's the crime in all its brutality, in all its most cowardly and vile. Who by this blood, does one hope to persuade, encourage or discourage? In what way, those who shed it, did they made work of patriots and of French? Such murders are not from us."*

If this was not terrorism, so what was it then Sir?

The everlasting apologize of narrow-minded.

The answer usually given is this: *"Yes,"* does one sigh, *"such acts are regrettable. Besides we do not make it a glory today. But, what do you want, it was war for freedom against dictatorship, in such circumstances, the usual principles vanish to make room for ones that stay safeguarding civilization by the weapons in the face of barbarism. Therefore, the fight can be bloody, and regrettable misconducts can be reported."*

Such is the perpetual excuse of the democracies. An excuse that is to say: *"When we commits war crimes, it is not really our fault, it's despite us, it's because we have been pushed by the*

evil." But, when the evils, themselves, commit war crimes, then, there is no doubt, it is the necessary outcome of their ideology.

Examples of this rhetoric abound. At the Caen Memorial for Peace, under the title *"Nazism and violence"*, the visitor reads: *"Violence does not belong to a single field, but it is in the heart of Nazism. Between 1933 and 1945, in the territories under the control of Nazi Germany, the radicalization process never stopped. This resulted in a continued expansion of the sphere and categories of victims, by the savagery of the murder of practices, through standardization and planning mass killings by trivializing them among crime actors, by fanaticism taken to the extreme."*

With such an explanation, the implicit consequence is laid, facing this barbarity, this growing Nazi barbarity, democracies only reacted.

To be continued.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Islamic terrorism
message to Manuel Valls part 2

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

In the Caen Memorial for Peace, under the title *"Nazism and violence"*, the visitor reads: *"Violence does not belong to a single camp, but it is in the heart of Nazism. between 1933 and 1945, in the territories under the control of Nazi Germany, the radicalization process never stopped. This resulted in a continued expansion of the sphere and categories of victims, by the savagery of the murder of practices through standardization, and planning mass killings, by trivializing them among crime actors, by fanaticism taken to the extreme."*

This way of presenting the facts is extremely dangerous, because it implicitly justifies all violence committed by one side on the grounds that the other was the side of the evils. Therefore, it justifies everything, even terrorism.

In the file I already talked about (**Mind, May-June 2016,p.32-36**), anthropologist, Dounia Bouzar, emphasize this important element: *"The more [terrorists] worthwhile they believe the cause to be, the more they justify their acts as regrettable but necessary."*

So I know Mr. Prime Minister, you will object to me that the presentation of facts as one can find it in Caen Memorial is true. Allow me to correct you, this presentation is not conform to the truth. I know that say like this, without any proof, you will not believe me, because I have against me 70 years of victors propaganda. Since 1945, we are deluged with such pictures: Far from me to challenge its authenticity.



But does she proves Nazi barbarism?



In other words, was that kind of action the logical culmination of a doctrine or the fruit of circumstances?



First, I would say that if the violence was inherent to National-Socialism, then, the occupation would have begun violently. The situation worsening from month to month.



But, the objective study of facts shows that it was not the case.

Let's consider France, France, that Hitler would have abhor and at the expense of which he would have dreamed of taking a destructive revenge. In June 1940, this France was on its knees, if not to the ground before the German giant. Did he took the opportunity to engage in large-scale violence on civilians? No.



As soon as they could, after the war, the Germans sent in the hex the famous train of National-Socialist public assistance.



1.000.000 repas chauds gratuits sont distribués chaque semaine à Paris par les cuisines motorisées du train de secours hitlerien de Bavière qui déjà sauva de la famine les populations de Danemark et de la région. Chaque matin, devant le Sacré-Cœur, 4.200 portions de légumes, viande, pain sont distribués ; il en est ainsi dans quinze autres quartiers de la capitale. (Photo: F. G. P.)

With its infrastructure and its equipment, this train could distribute daily 40,000 hot meals. And it's what he did, to the benefit of French and Belgians refugees.

LES SECOURS AUX RÉFUGIÉS



Infirmières allemandes et françaises collaborent à Nemours sous la direction de la N. S. V. (Assistance publique nationale-socialiste). (Photo: EDE.)

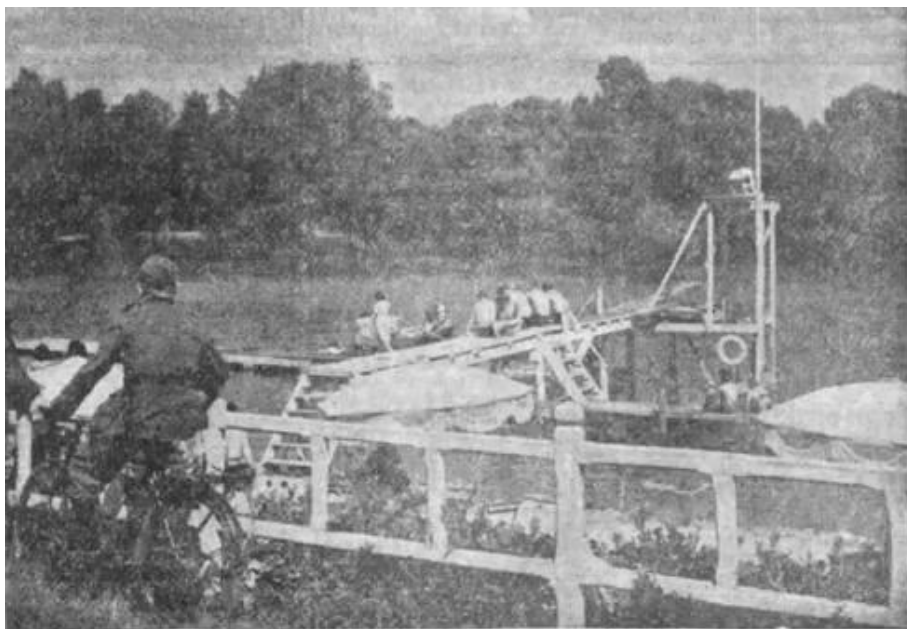
In this work of rescue of people, Germans worked with French staff, but also Belgian . It was a first peaceful collaboration embryo.



Pas si méchant qu'on l'a prétendu

(Photo Joublin)

Soon, one must admit it. These occupiers were not as evil as one claimed it. Quite the contrary.



Pleine eau internationale

(Photo Joublin)

On this picture taken on July 1940, French and Germans relaxed together on the banks of the Seine. So the picture was entitled: *"Full international water"*



In the occupied Paris, some French became guides for the Germans eager to admire the beauty of the capital.



It was an opportunity for fraternization and even first flirtations. A young German motorist who found a charming lady to show him Paris, the caption of this picture was maliciously saying: "*When you can choose your guide*".



On July 14, no military parade could be held. But, the tomb of the unknown soldier found itself quickly covered with flowers, brought by passers that sentinels allowed to do so.



Besides, a few weeks later, a delegation of the Hitler Youth came to pray at this tomb.



During that time, demobilized soldiers were sent back home. Here, Belgian soldiers. Soon, Montparnasse neighborhood saw returning its artists, and other onlookers Only Ferdinand Lop was missing. But, Guignol did reappear for to the delight of children.

As far from wanting to terrorize the population, the occupant would rather that life resumes quickly. In the fields, farmers had returned to work to ensure the 1940 harvest. A harvest to which German soldiers stationed on the territory took part. In Paris and its suburb, trains began to circulate regularly again. As early as July 14, the press announced the reopening of banks. The stock market also reopened. With its perpetual agitation around the basket. After several weeks off, buses reappeared.



Very soon the streets came alive. Like here in the Montparnasse neighborhood. Not having lost their habits, Parisian were coming out to take advantage of the sales. As for the "BAC", [High School Certificate] it could be organized during the summer for 2,500 candidates in Paris. The National Library quickly opened, and saw its readers returned who came to continue their research. In stadiums, young athletes resume their training, and the

Conservatory of Paris would soon release its first recipients. Qualified institutions of "pleasure" reopened their doors. The theater of the Ambassadors for example. Opera National Theater.



Mademoiselle Tambelli et Serge Lifar, au Foyer, pendant une répétition.
(Photo R. H. Girard)

On this picture, Serge Lifar, organizing a ultimate rehearsal. Germans also were involved in the artistic life of Paris.



Vue prise pendant le concert donné par une musique de l'armée de l'Air allemande au Jardin de Paris, avenue des Champs - Elysées.
Photo Safari.

Here a military band on the Champs Elysee. On the square of the Opera, before a very large crowd, the orchestra of Göring regiment gave a great concert.



In this 1940 summer, The luckiest could even enjoy the pleasures of the beach. Like here, in Deauville. Boulogne Wood saw his Sunday strollers returning, happy to find the trees, and the cool edges of the water. I conclude by emphasizing that the concept of "Paris Plage" was not invented in 2001 by Bertrand Delanoë, but during 1940 summer, by Parisian remained in the capital. In short, despite the atrocious wound of defeat, despite the dead and the prisoners, life had resumed.

Is this really how an occupant adept violence would act? Here, one will reproach me to paint a idyllic picture of the occupation. One will oppose me the hundreds of hostages shot. The atrocities committed by the occupier in the fort of Romainville. Far from me to deny these acts committed by the occupier. My heart aches facing these civilians shot at Portes-lès-Valence on July 8, 1944. But, my answer will be simple: If one don't want to see reprisals images, so one do not raise, and one do not organize attacks. Especially in occupation period as the war rages. For why did the Germans shot those poor people?

The Web site: *"Anonymous, fair and persecuted during the Nazi period"* gives the answer. "On July 6 and 7 1944," we read, Paul Bernard's group -a resistant group- destroyed 8 locomotives, and blew the administrative building of the warehouse. 12 Germans, and 3 French railway worker are killed. Wounded are many. Two days later, in reprisals, The Germans brought to Portes, 30 hostages imprisoned at Fort Montluc, in Lyon, and executed them against a wall of the warehouse."

But what did we expect from the Germans? That they look at the material being destroyed, and their soldiers being killed without reacting, while the war was raging? We are here in the heart of the problem, Mr. Minister.

It is true that as the months passed, occupation was increasingly heavy, more and more violent, but, what was the cause of it? A violence that would have been at the heart of

National-Socialism, or the blows that were given to the occupier? Question of prime importance! And to answer it, I did not even need to invoke German documents.

Consider Sir, these two documents presented by the French prosecution at Nuremberg (**TMI, blue series, t.XXXVII,p.260**) . It was a report written after the occupation, about the German repression in the North. It lists a number of cases of violence perpetrated on women. What do we see? Besides the fact that the cases were few, the year 40 was quiet: three cases. The year 1941 saw a substantial increase: 13 cases. Why? Because following the USSR invasion by Germany, Communist agitation experienced a first wave this year. Despite this, the year 1942 was very quiet. Only 1 case of violence. However, 1943 counts 14 cases, and 1944: 26 cases. How to explain this relative surge? The author himself give the explanation. (**TMI, blue series, t.XXXVII,p.264**) He talks about the Gestapo whose savagery asserted itself more cynical and impatient as antipathy strengthened against the occupier and that the resistance increased.

Despite the words and turn of phrase used, the message is clear: Germans did nothing but respond to the resistance that was strengthening.

Do you want a confirmation? Then (**TMI, blue series, t.XXXVII,p.116**), open the indictment wrote by France against the occupier and presented at Nuremberg under the number F-274. One can find a chart (**TMI, blue series, t.XXXVII,p.187**) showing the increasing number of deportation convoys over the years. Convoy of Jews? Not only. Adding that convoys of racial deportees reach their peak in 1942. In 1943 and 1944, they no longer form, by far, the majority. This chart therefore confirms that German repression increased over time, especially in the form of arrests, and deportations.

Well, about these arrests we read (**TMI, blue series, t.XXXVII,p.118**): *"Synchronism between the evolution of political events and the pace of arrests is clear: the removal of the demarcation line, the formation of resistance groups, training of maquis, result of the S.T.O. the landing in North Africa and Normandy, has immediate repercussions in the number of arrests whose maxima curve emerges from May to August 1944. Especially in the South zone and particularly in the region of Lyon."*

And it is known that the resistance was much more active in the South Zone, and that Lyon was its capital. This is also in this city that in 1943 (**Paris Soir, March 17 1943,p.1**), the police had dismantled a large terrorist network. A network that was spending huge sums of money to pay its killers and other bombers.

The French act of accusation therefore admitted that in France the Germans had only responded to the resistance growing actions. The truth is HERE. And who fired the first shots? Who instigated the first attacks? Is it not the resistance, when on August 21, 1941, she murdered German aspirant Mozer(?) in the metro Barbes Rochechouart? I will be told that it was to avenge the death of two militants shot tow days before. Excuse me but, in this case, the Germans had neither initiated nor acted arbitrarily. These two men had been arrested during the anti-German demonstration of August 13, 1941 downtown Paris. Demonstration which

degenerated and where Henry Gautherot was wounded. They were rightly sentenced to death by a court martial.

I add that, if the Germans had wanted to strike hard, they would have reserved the same fate to the 17 people arrested. Of which some were carrying anti-German leaflets, and caricatures of Hitler portrayed as a pig. However, a survey was conducted with interrogations, searches, confrontations, and nine of them were acquitted. But kept as hostages, what is not said here.

I conclude by emphasizing that if, for example, André Sigonney, was eventually sentenced to death, it's because the investigation that allowed the discovery of Communist leaflets, and brochures in his home the occupant concluded that he was an active militant. Same for Raymond Justice, who in addition, was imprudently wearing on him incriminating communist documents.

You may answer me Sir, that a death sentence for a single event was too costly. In ordinary times, that's obvious. But, here again, it must be put in context.

In the summer of 1941, Germany was then waging a war against two huge empires. The British Empire, and the Soviet Empire. France had committed in this struggle, but she had lost and had asked pardon. Germany granted it to her in the form of an armistice. Do you think it was going to accept in addition, that political disturbances disrupt the country? Do you think that it was going to look with friendliness anti-German demonstrations in central Paris? with distribution of leaflets that called for an uprising. Obviously, the occupation authorities chose to suppress the revolt in the bud. Hence, these death sentences. It was a clear warning. *"Don't do it again."*

Let's go further. In this case, a real avenger should have attack the members of the court martial which sentenced to death, or possibly the gendarmes authors of the arrests. But not an occupation soldier, who went quietly about his business.

Besides, since the beginning (**L'Oeuvre, August 23, 1941,p.1**), some were not fooled, and guessed the true strategy hidden behind these disorders, and violence. On August 23, columnist of the Oeuvre wrote: *"The given instructions are perfectly simple and totally odious: it's a matter of stirring up all the discontent, of arming the arm of a few fanatics, to provoke disorders at all costs, and render repression inevitable."*

German authorities perfectly understood it as well. This is why following the assassination of aspirant Mozer, they refrained to organize bloody reprisals, merely took hostages in case of recurrence. It was a gesture certainly interested, but nonetheless magnanimous. Hence, this comment of the Paris Soir daily (**Paris Soir, August 25, 1941,p.1**): *"Above all, it must be recognized the open-mindedness with which the occupation authorities have acted. They could, in the presence of a clearly characterized assassination accomplished in cold blood, in a public place, have taken strong measures, they had the means for it, they had the right to it, they denied it, they did not want a retaliatory gesture by which the population of Paris region*

would have been affected, they simply gave *EVERYONE* time to think. The warning is no less severe."

I add that, attacks against railroad had already been committed (**L'Oeuvre, August 18, 1941,p.1**) , and that, here also, German authorities had refrained from any collective reprisals. They were promising 1 million francs, to anyone that would help to arrest the perpetrators of the attacks. As we can see, having understood the strategy of bombers, the German authorities wanted to avoid the slippery slope of blind violence. They contented themselves with a stern warning.

Just as the Vichy authorities although (**Petit Parisien, August 25, 1941,p.1**), who promised a speedy trial for terrorists. But it was in vain.

On August 27 (**Petit Parisien, August 28, 1941,p.1**), the head of the French government, Pierre Laval, was grievously injured in an attack gun. Marcel Déat, and several others were also hit.

On September 3rd, anniversary of the French declaration of war to Germany, another member of the German Army was in turn assassinated. The symbol was clear: the sleeping partners wanted to signify that the war was going on.

48 hours later (**Petit Parisien, September 6, 1941,p.1**), former communist, rallied to the national revolution, Marcel Gitton was mortally wounded by a gunman who fled on bicycle.

On September 6 (**Petit Parisien, September 6, 1941,p.1**), the press announced that the Federation of Railway workers protested against sabotage on railways.

The same day, then September 10 and 11 (**Petit Parisien, September 17, 1941,p.1**), members of the German Army were assaulted. Although, a single person death is always a tragedy, The Avis shows that the Germans remained measured in the retaliations.



On September 16, 1941, a German Captain was victim of an attack, and fell under the bullets of the killers. This time, the occupation authorities shot 12 hostages (**Petit Parisien, September 22, 1941,p.1**), and threatened: *"I draw your attention to the fact that, in case of recurrence, a much larger number of hostages will be shot."* The warning was clear. The cup was full.

From the occupied zone (**Petit Parisien, September 22, 1941,p.1**), Marshal Petain issued a call to reason. After describing these attacks as *"criminals"*, he warned: *"If we let grow these criminal acts, repression, despite my efforts, may harm innocents."* With these words the Marshal thought of retaliation, which inevitably would aggravate in violence and in scope.

Yet (**Petit Parisien, September 19, 1941,p.1**), German authorities tried to prevent any worsening of collective reprisals by taking preventive measures to limit the attacks. In a call to the population, the military delegate in Paris wrote: *"On August 21, cowards murderers attacking from behind, opened fire on a German soldier, and killed him. I have, therefore, on August 23, ordered that the hostages be taken. I threatened to have a certain number of them shot in case such an attack happen again."*

New crimes have forced me to put this threat to execution.

Despite this, new attacks have occurred.

I recognize that in its majority, the population is aware that its duty is to help the occupation authorities in their constant effort to maintain calm and order in the country, even in the interest of this population.

But, among you are paid agents of Germany enemy powers. Criminals communist elements that have only one purpose: to sow discord between the occupying power and the French population.

These elements remain totally indifferent to the resulting consequences for the entire population of their activity.

I do not mean to threaten longer life of German soldiers by these murderers. I will not retreat to fulfill my duty, before any action, so rigorous it is. But, it is also my duty to make the population responsible that so far, we have not managed to get hold of the murderers cowards, and apply the sentences they deserve.

That's why I saw myself forced to take for Paris first, measures which, unfortunately, will disturb the entire population in its normal life. French people, it depends on yourselves I exacerbates these measures or I suspend them again.

I call all of you, your administration, and your police, to cooperate with your extreme vigilance and personal active intervention to arrest the culprits. We must, by preventing, and exposing criminal activities, prevent a critical situation be created, that would plunge the country into misfortune.

Whoever shoots from behind on the German soldiers who only do their duty here, and seeking to maintain a normal life is not a patriot it is a cowardly assassin, and the enemy of all respectable men.

French people, I trust you will understand these measures, I am taking likewise in your own interest."

A decree accompanied this call, which imposed a curfew for 4 days from 9pm to 5am. During several weeks, the actions and the threats were effective. The attacks against German soldiers ceased.

But, opinions published in the press, and announcing the sentence to death of individuals who were keeping in their house hidden weapons, was inauspicious. Because it showed that, lurking in the shadows, many people were still ready for action. And what should happen, happened.

On October 20th, in Nantes, the Feldkommandant of the city was in turn assassinated.

The next day (**Petit Parisien, October 27, 1941,p.1**), in Bordeaux, a Feldkommandantur war adviser fell under the bullets fired by unknown persons who fled. This time it was too much. 50 hostages were shot in retaliation (**Petit Parisien, October 22, 1941,p.1**), threatening to shoot 50 more, if the three murderers were not found before October 23 at midnight. A reward of 15 million francs was offered to anyone who would help to discover them.

The very next day (**Petit Parisien, October 23, 1941,p.1**), Marshal Petain took the floor in an attempt to stop the race to the bottom. In a new message he launched: *"French people, against officers of the occupation army, gunshots were fired: 2 death... 50 French people have, this morning, paid with their life these nameless crimes... 50 more will be shot tomorrow, if the guilty are not discovered. A stream of blood is flowing again in France. The ransom is awful, it does not reach the real culprits. French people, your duty is clear, we have to stop the killing. By the armistice we have disarmed. We do not have the right to take them back to hit the Germans in the back. The stranger, who orders these crimes, knows that he hurts France in full flesh. Your widows, his orphans, our prisoners does not matter to him. Stand up against these conspiracies. Help justice. One culprit found, and 100 French people are saved. I throw you this cry in a broken voice. Do not let France get hurt again!"*

For his part, the Secretary of State (**Petit Parisien, October 25, 1941,p.1**), Council Vice-Chairman, launched an indirect appeal for the murderers to denounce themselves to save threatened hostages.

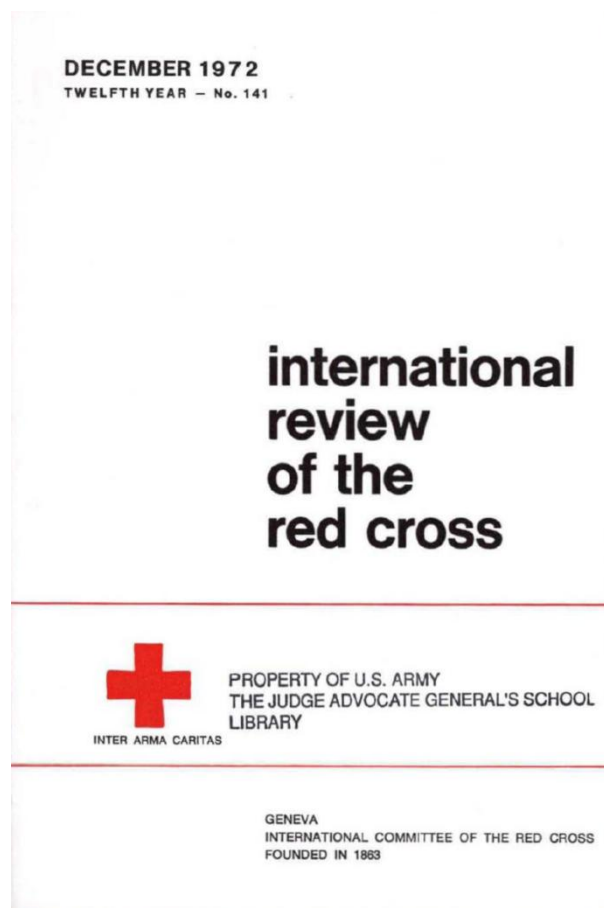
On October 24 (**Petit Parisien, October 24, 1941,p.1**), the press announced that Hitler granted a grace period before the additional 50 hostages are shot. He gave until October 27 to find the killers of Nantes, and till the 29 for those of Bordeaux. Finally, on October 28, with the efforts of the police to find the culprits, the occupant decided to postpone sine die the execution of additional hostages.

Mr. Prime Minister allow me to ask you, is it really the reaction the proponents of an ideology would have had to have whose heart was violence? Everyone bona fide will respond negatively. Germans reacted like any army of occupation would have reacted, even with less violence, and more humanity.

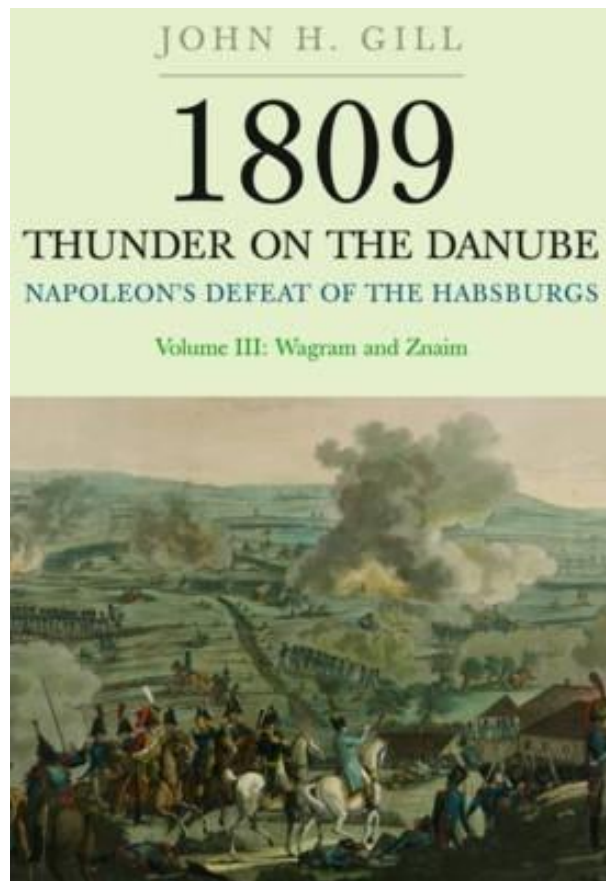
Should I remind you Mr. Prime Minister, the actions of the republican army during the occupation of the Swiss cantons in 1798?

On September 9, 1798, Nidwald canton having revolted, the French army of occupation under General Schauenberg organized a ferocious repression. Some talk about a "*Swiss Oradour*", as the occupier slaughtered between 300 and 400 persons, including women, children, and infants. The trauma is so great that, in his work on "*The Scars of the Past in Switzerland*", Irène Hermann invokes the events (p.29), and stresses that in 1995, the authorities of the canton refused to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Helvetic Republic, asking for a simple commemoration.

From Switzerland, let's go to the Tyrol, which in 1809 rebelled against the occupying power: Bavaria, behind which stood Napoleon.



In 1972, Red Cross Review issued the proclamation that, on behalf of the French Emperor, Duke of Danzig broadcasted on May 15, 1809 for the Tyrolean people. One could read (p.127): *"All Tyrolean carrying weapons will be arrested, shot, and hanged. If in a valley, a village, a district or a territory under jurisdiction a soldier is found dead the valley, the district, or the territory under jurisdiction will be completely burned within 24 hours. At the same time, people will be hanged from the nearest tree, and this, even if they were apprehended unarmed."* This threat was carried out.



In this book dedicated to the Tyrolean rebellion, the author quotes a lieutenant colonel of the Bavarian army, which noted (p.125): *"When, wherever it was, any resistance was encountered, everything was destroyed, and burned. This, in the name of France."*

On what grounds, ignoring all customs, Germany would have tolerated these rebellions in France it occupied? You may answer me that the French were right to resist because the cause of Germany was morally wrong. Excuse me, but the international law ignores this kind of distinction, As it is so obvious that each side declares its cause just, and that of the opponent bad. Even considering that the war waged by the Reich was unfair, therefore akin to a war of aggression, it didn't justify the resistance.

At Nuremberg (TMI, green series, t.XI,p.1179), the defendant reminded it without contradiction. *"There have always been aggressive wars, and a nation's right to defend itself has never been disputed. Only, it's just as certain that this right was always been bound to certain recognizable forms. Just as it's in the nature of man to defend himself, so it's a primordial rule of war that the civilian population must not take part in the struggle. If they do, then they should know that they must expect the most stringent countermeasures, and they ought to know that. This is a very harsh, but a very natural law."*

At the funeral of Feldkommandant of Nantes, General Neumann-Neurode had also warned (L'Oeuvre, October 25 1941,p.2): *"The command of the German Army does not tolerate one*

assassinates its soldiers." and addressing the wait and see partisan, who rejoiced in their corner, he launched: *"Those ones will know that the German hand knows to strike."*

The German authority reminded it once again on September 22, 1943. After giving the names of those shot in the Finistere department, it said: *"It is reminded again to the French civilian population, it's exposed itself to serious consequences taking part in acts of sabotage or terrorism, or by contacting the organizations led by German troops of occupation."*

I repeat, this is the resistance that brought the first blows, binding Germany to the slippery slope of ever wider violence. The truth is there. Invoking an alleged violence that would be in the heart of National-Socialism is an historical lie.

Maybe, Mr. Prime Minister will you call upon the German atrocities in the East. Here, I will not have any trouble answering you. For, in the East as in the West, terrorism was the work of the goods.

Take the example of Yugoslavia invaded on April 6, 1941.



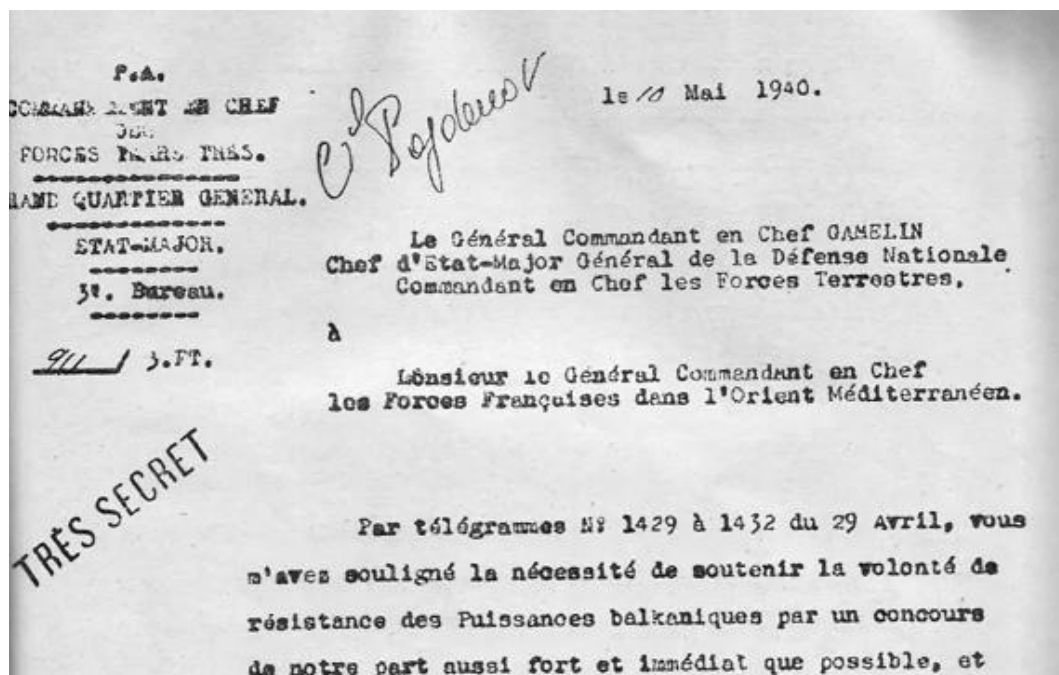
Oh, it was not a question for Hitler to acquire a vital space. In 1941, in Germany, these considerations were far. It was matter for the Reich to win a war of life and death. I recall that on July 19, 1940, ([Paris Soir, July 21, 1940,p.1](#)) Hitler, then undisputed winner, offered once again peace. At the tribune of the Reichstag he launched: *"It hurts me to be the tool of fate condemned to push into the abyss that other men have decided to rush it. Because my intention was not to make wars, but to build a new social state. Each year of this war is delaying the accession, and the reasons for the delay are ridiculous zeros that we can call at a pinch, articles of political bazaar."*

Then he offered one last time peace: *"In this hour, I consider as my duty to once again call upon common sense of England I think I can make this request, because I am not the*

vanquished seeking a favor, but, I speak as victor, and launch my call to the reason of the English people. I don't see any reason that may require me to continue the fight, I pity the victims of this struggle, victims I would also like to spare my people."

Unsurprisingly (**Paris Soir, July 25, 1940,p.1**), the British government rejected Hitler outstretched hand. It was the second time, and it was his right. But, the Führer couldn't doubt any longer that an extermination war was imposed on him. Therefore, the only priority became: take all the strategic steps necessary to win this war.

Thus, when in April 1941, the German armies entered Yugoslavia, it was for Hitler to avert a military threat by providing urgent assistance to Mussolini whose armies were in trouble in Greece. Why Greece? The answer is simple. Secret documents (**White German Book,n°6,p. 301 and 345**), seized after the defeat of France, had allowed the Germans to discover that -despite declared neutrality- Greece was in close contact with the Allies, to the point that in May 1940, France had planned to install platforms for aircraft. Another document dated May 10, 1940, and written by General Gamelin, even foresaw the possibility of a landing in the Greek city of Salonika.



This is why, when in October 1940 (**TMI, blue series, t.X,p.300**), German intelligence services learned that Greece had authorized England to install naval bases on its territory, Mussolini warned, chose to react, and ordered the attack. The objective was to occupy this territory, to avoid Allied landing that would open a second front.

But (**Le Journal, October 29, 1940,p.1**), his armies were met with fierce resistance from the brave Greeks. During a few months, Hitler let the situation develop. The Führer didn't especially not want to throw oil on the fire. But, worried about someday Greece could become

an ally base, he sought to maintain ever closer relations with Yugoslavia, which would allow a rapid response.

German diplomatic efforts seemed successful when (**Le Journal, March 25, 1941,p.1**), on March 25, 1941, the Yugoslav government joined the Tripartite Pact. For England it was a defeat. Because, even if landing in Greece, the Allies would face a compact block, of countries allied to Germany. Yougoslavie being the most important, since it was the corridor leading from Greece to Germany. But, two days later (**Le Journal, August 28, 1941,p.1**), a coup overthrew the Yugoslav government. The two ministers who signed the Tripartite Pact were removed, and the young King Pierre II took power. Despite the reassuring words of the young king (**Le Journal, August 29, 1941,p.1**), in Berlin it was consternation. Because, one knew that the coup had received support from England, who had thus reversed the situation.

At Nuremberg, former Hitler's Foreign Minister explained (**TMI, blue series, t.X,p.301**): *"Reports reached us from Belgrade, on a close collaboration with the British General Staff. And during the last months -I learned it as well from English sources- British elements played a role in this coup. It was quite normal, since we were at war. "* In his memoirs he confirmed in these terms: *"To prevent the formation of a new front in the Balkans -front which, during the last war, played a key role- the Führer decided to have German troops occupy Yugoslavia and Greece; on March 27, 1941, he ordered without delay to provide for military action."* A few days later (**Paris Soir, April 7,1941,p.1**), German armies crossed the border. So we were miles away from any claim of a vital space.

I say it again, in 1941 in Germany ideologies didn't count anymore, only mattered strategic considerations. What Hitler wanted was no longer to fulfill the dreams of Mein Kampf but winning this war which we knew was going to be merciless.

This being said, let's talk about the occupation of the Balkans. In 1947 (**TMI, green series,t.XI**), took place the trial of German officers, who had commanded in this region. Professor Rudolf Ibeken, who had worked on the documents related to this time of history (**TMI, green series,t.XI,p.1063**), testified that at the beginning, the occupation was peaceful, the Serbs looked expectantly. Then suddenly, while nothing foreshadowed, insurrection grows in many parts of the country. At the beginning Germans answered one by one, at the same time (**TMI, green series,t.XI,p.1074**), they tried to negotiate with various indigenous parties, to pacify the region without using violence. But, the results without being negative everywhere, were not those expected.

And just as in France came the first serious attack. On July 18, 1941 (**Doc. NO-2943**), a division German general was strafed while traveling by car. The general was not touched, but his aide was shot in the chest. In retaliation (**Doc. NO-2944**), the Germans shot 52 Jewish Communists, and bandit family members of the villages not far from where the attack was committed. Unsurprisingly, these reprisals were helpless to stop the actions of the insurgents.

A German report signaled a dramatic upsurge in attacks from the beginning of August, 1941 (**Defense Exhibit 45**): blasting bridges, telephone lines cut, road convoys and trains attacks, taking of hostages in the population. In the single week of September 1-8, 1941 (**Defense Exhibit 46**), Germans deplored 414 killed, wounded and missing in their ranks, that is to say, nearly 60 per day.

The situation becoming unmanageable (**Doc. NOKW-084**), in its report of September 5, 1941 German command declared that *"the cons-measures are inadequate"*. Therefore, decreeing ruthless measures to be taken against the insurgents, their accomplices, and their families. hangings, burning down of villages involved, seizure of more hostages, deportation of relatives, etc. into concentration camps.

Again, it is unfortunate, but like in France, it's clear that the occupant did but addressed the growing number of insurgent attacks.

In Nuremberg, the defense pointed it out. In a fantastic pleading (**TMI, green series, t.XI,p.1185**), Mr. Larntenser launched: *"Where is the order to the effect that Yugoslav or Greek citizens where to be executed without mention having been made that previous to it German soldiers had been murdered, and acts of sabotage perpetrated by the population? Where is the report which does not prove that the German countermeasures were merely the consequence of such surprise attacks against the occupation forces? Where is the order which directs the arrest of Yugoslavs, and Greeks, and which does not show, at the same time, that the arrest was to take place for reasons of security, sabotage acts, and murders of German soldiers having occurred because of partisan activity?"*

Add that these moves were helped by England (**TMI, green series, t.XI**), which provided them with money, weapons, and even officers, and men. Certainly, in such situations excesses are unfortunately unavoidable.

But one must put himself in the conditions of the time. In Yugoslavia and in Greece for example, the guerrillas set up constantly deadly pitfalls. They were installing cables across roads to achieve formidable traps to vehicles. Thus, the troops had to move slowly their eyes always fixed on the roadway. With dynamite they destroyed the bridges while the troops passed over, or they were blowing up rocks so that the rubble were falling on convoys passing below. The soldiers were totally desperate. They felt powerless faced with these enemies. Sentinels, small groups of ten men, even companies were living in constant fear of a threat of ambush. Their only request was: *"just give us anything se we can fight this menace."*

To this should be added the terrible cruelty of these peoples. Questioned in Nuremberg, Professor Rudolf Ibbeken spoke of these photos showing mutilated Germans, not only German soldiers, but also indigenous of different ethnic groups who were fighting each other. A division who stationed in Sarajevo in 1942, brought him pictures of women -probably feminine aids- who had been horribly killed with sticks driven into their genitals. Can one

understand the state of mind of these soldiers who lived in continual fear, and sometimes found their comrades horribly mutilated ?

In Nuremberg, the prosecution produced a report dated September 26, 1943 and relating to events that occurred in occupied Bosnia. It read: *"shortly after its arrival in Osokovo, this SS unit, was attacked by partisans. Under pressure from partisans in greater number, this unit has had to fall back towards the railway station, and succeeded. But it had four men seriously injured, and several slightly, including the head of the unit. she also lost a missing, and an armored car. The head of the unit then reported to Popovaka by phone. He said that when he withdraw, he killed all the persons he had found in the open, because there was no way to distinguish between sincere people and partisans. He says that himself killed 100 persons during this incident."*

It's tragic, I admit it without difficulty. But, before accusing the other of organized barbarism, we must rethink the context and circumstances.

Speaking of that kind of drama a former SS General, Paul Hauser said: *"These events are not the result of a particular instruction. These are individual failures, also perhaps nerve failure of people being in a difficult situation, very sunken in enemy countries. They should in no way constitute a general reproach."*

When one knows all this, one measures the cynicism of the propaganda organized since 70 years. One measures the lie of this kind of explanation on the alleged violence that would have been at the heart of Nazism. In the annals of cynicism that panel deserves to feature prominently.



If it was just history, Mr. Prime Minister, maybe we could care less. The trouble is that this justifying propaganda has a price: it in turn justifies ALL terrorism, including contemporary terrorism. I'll demonstrate it.



Val Kyrie

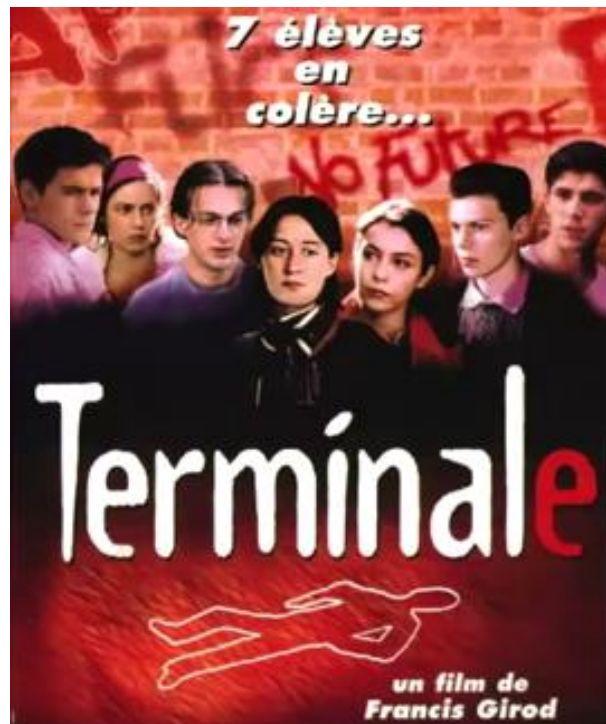
Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Islamic terrorism
message to Manuel Valls part 3

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

In my last video, I demonstrated Sir, that this version of the story is false. False but also very perverse. For what lesson the general public draws from it? It says that, against horrible evils with violence in the heart, all means are, if not good, at least excusable.



I remind you that movie aired in 1997, and which tells how students murdered with impunity one of their teachers, that they discovered the National-Socialist and revisionist sympathies. The moral of the story is displayed before the final credits. *"The worst thing about the bastards is that they make you want to kill."* When one kills a "Nazi" in an ambush, it's the Nazi's fault, since it's him who led us to kill him.

To the scale of a country, this moral becomes: *"When one drops tons of incendiary bombs on Dresden, or an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, it's the fault of the people on the other side, since it's they, who have led us to."*

The drama, Sir, is that this excuse has a price: that which justify all forms of terrorism. Let me explain.

Finally, this excuse separates the world into two. On one side: the camp of good, progress and freedom; On the other: the evil camp, of obscurantism and barbarism. In short, the bastards. Once this separation made, then the same acts are not judged in the same way. All depends on the camp who committed them.

A clear example can be found in the memoirs of Charles Lindbergh, the famous aviator who took part in the war in the Pacific. He told that in Biak (p.460), *"250 to 700 Japanese hide away in caves, had resisted for several weeks to forces of overwhelming superiority, and to the most violent bombardments."* Then he stresses: *"If we reversed the positions, if our troops*

were showing such resistance. This feat of arms would remain engraved in history as one of the most glorious examples of tenacity, bravery, and sacrifice that would have given the people of our country. But, I hear these American officers (...) treating these Japanese of "sons of yellow whores. Not a word of respect or compassion for this enemy. I do not blame our soldiers their willingness to kill, it's part of the war. But, what shocks me is our lack of respect for the admirable character traits of our opponent, their courage, their sufferings, their death, for the faith with which they are ready to offer their lives, for those companies, and battalions that rise one after another, against an army whose training, and equipment are far superior to their own. What is courage when it's about us, we name it about them fanaticism. And we do big fuss about their atrocities while ours are silenced and hold them for justified retaliation." In this writing, Lindbergh said it all.

Perhaps you will object me Sir, that this example is anecdotal. Then, let's expand the plan.



Consider this monthly for adolescents. End of May, its editor published an article on the atomization of Hiroshima. Under the title: "Why did the USA used the bomb?" we read: "According to the official thesis long discussed by historians, US President Harry Truman, decided to use this bomb to accelerate the end of the war, and save the lives of hundreds of thousands of American soldiers. Japanese soldiers seemed determined to resist to the death and US troops who were advancing from island to island towards Japan, suffered terrible losses. This explanation is partially true." We find here a usual explanation, The Americans massacred civilians to stop an unnecessary war.

Now, let's go back to the Oradour article published on June 9, in the same magazine. Under the title: "How such a massacre could take place?" the author wrote: "On their way, the Nazis had suffered attacks of the resistance. As a reprisal, they destroyed several villages, and attacked cities like Thules, where 99 hostages are hanged, but the resistant didn't give up. The division commander decided an exemplary action to definitely make an impression. It will be Oradour-sur-Glane." According to this version of events, which I dispute, but it doesn't matter here, Waffen SS would have massacred civilians to halt the guerrillas -otherwise called "little war"- waged by the resistance.

It is true that French resistance were illegal fighters. They violated at least paragraphs 2 and 3 of the first article of the Hague Convention regulating the customs, and laws of land warfare. Most of the time, they were violating them all. It was so obvious, that in Nuremberg, the French prosecutor Francois de Menthon admitted (TMI, vol.V,p.408): *"Certainly, members of the resistance rarely met the conditions set by the Hague Conventions to be considered as regular combatants."*

Therefore, Waffen SS, and Americans what difference? A priori, none. In both cases, we were in front of people who wanted to strike a major blow, on civilians, to hasten the end of a war. For the Americans, it was to save the lives of their soldiers, since victory was already acquired. For the Waffen SS, it was a matter to spare their time, and life of their soldiers, since this guerrilla was illegal.

But, it's to forget that the Americans belonged to the camp of good. And the Germans, the Nazis, to the camp of evil. Therefore, what should be judged in the same manner, no longer is. Hiroshima, it's a regrettable excess for which the American democracy could not be held responsible for. On the other hand, Oradour remains a necessary consequence of the criminal Hitlerism.

I do not exaggerate. A few days earlier, France commemorated the 72th anniversary of the tragedy. Here is how the report of the local television started: *"It was not a crime of delirium, but the logic of a system. All participants in the commemoration of horror of June 10, 1944, are well aware of it."* Oradour, therefore, allows to declare National-Socialism as being a criminal ideology on forever. But, Hiroshima permits CERTAINLY NOT to judge democracy. Because democracy is, in principle, THE civilization.

Unsurprisingly in 1945, the conquerors established a tribunal which began with separating the world in two. Civilization on one side, barbarism on the other. In his Introductory Submission, issued November 21, 1945, the one who directed the prosecution, Robert Jackson, launched (TMI, blue series, t.II,p.107): *"The crimes we seek to condemn, and punish were so premeditated, so harmful, and so devastating, that civilization can not tolerate them to be ignored because, they could not survive to their repetition."* You will notice that the defendants were already considered guilty. So the barbarians were really them.

However, not everyone was fooled. In France, Maurice Bardeche stressed rightly (Nuremberg ou la terre promises,p.15): *"The opinion, and the prosecutors of the victorious powers say they set themselves up as judges because they represent civilization. This is the official explanation. But this is also the official sophism. For it is taken for principle, and unalterable base which is precisely under discussion. it is after the open trial between Germany, and the Allies that we will be able to tell which camp represented civilization. But, it is not at the beginning that one can say it, and especially not one of the involved parties which can say it. USA, England, and the USSR moved their most knowledgeable lawyers to support this childish reasoning: 'Since four years our radio repeats that you are barbarians, you have been defeated, so you are barbarians.' As it is clear that Mr. Shawcross, Mr. Jackson, and*

Mr. Rudenko do not say anything else at the Nuremberg desk when they claim to be the unanimous indignation of the civilized world, indignation that their propaganda has caused, sustained, conducted, and that can be directed to their lickings, like a swarm of locusts on all forms of political life that will displease them."

The court having separated the world in two, judged the same acts in an opposite way. Depending on the camp who committed them. Maurice Bardeche explained (p.38): *"The same acts are not criminals by definition, and in themselves. They are or are not criminals depending on perspective. Deportations that ultimately serve the cause of democracy, are not perceived by the new court as criminal acts. While any deportation is criminal in the camp of democracy enemies. Thus, the court sees the acts with a refractive index, like sticks one looks in water: at an angle they are straight, on another tortuous."*

You will perhaps object me that Maurice Bardeche provided no evidence. So allow me to provide you some. During the war, Karl Hermann Frank was Secretary of State of the Protectorate of Bohemia, and Moravia.



As such, he organized the Lidice village massacre in retaliation for the assassination of Heydrich. On the grounds that the killers were among the people of Lidice, all the men in the villages were killed, and the village destroyed. In May 1946, Karl Hermann Frank, was condemned to death and executed. Having practiced the principle of collective responsibility, was retained as a crime against him.

But at the same time, in Nuremberg (TMI, blue series, t.I,p.29), the winners judged some defeated leaders and, in the name of collective responsibility, were preparing to declare criminal the groups to which they would belong.

This blatant contradiction was raised by the lawyer of the Gestapo. After recalling the case of Karl Hermann Frank and he added (TMI, blue series, t.XXI,p.527): *"Thus, it can not be right either, in our case, to punish collectively entire organizations as entity, for crimes committed by individual members."* This argument, however, was swept with a wave of the hand by the court. What was a crime on the vanquished side, was not among the winners.

Even more blatant, in 1947 (TMI, green series, t.XI), German generals who had commanded in South East Europe, were judged for their anti-guerrilla policy. They were accused in particular of having taken, and shot innocent hostages. Hence, the title given at the trial: *"The Hostage Case"* Yet, at the hearing (p.1045), the main accused, Marshal Wilhelm List, pointed out that "in 1945, the Soviets threatened Berliners to kill 50 hostages, 50 Nazis in retaliation of a single soldier of the Red Army."

For its part, the defense recalled that in Strasbourg freed but still populated by many German, General Leclerc threatened to shot 5 hostages for every killed soldier. In occupied Stuttgart, General De Lattre de Tassigny increased that number to 25. In Birkenfeld, French forces settled it at ten, ten hostages for a soldier killed. At Reutlingen, to 4. At Markdof, 30 hostages were to be executed. Although, at the time to act, French forces reduced it to four. As for the Americans, they threatened to kill 200 hostages for one single soldier killed.

President Roosevelt who said in 1941, that we should not punish someone to expiate the fault of another, in his final speech the General List implicitly made reference to terror bombing, saying (p.1229): *"Justice further demands that we be credited the same bona fide as those commanders of the Allied forces are, whose military measures [therefore the terror bombings] caused the heaviest losses of innocent people, the greatest misery, and irreparably destroyed irreplaceable cultural monuments belonging to the whole of mankind."* All this, however, was useless. The accused was sentenced to life imprisonment. His co-defendants would be inflicted sentences ranging from 7 years to a lifetime. Two were acquitted.

But, there is even more blatant. It concerns experiments on human subjects for military reasons. During WWI, while armament diversified, Anglo-Americans realized experiments on humans to study the effectiveness of poison gas.

Document Karl BRANDT No.: M.B.105

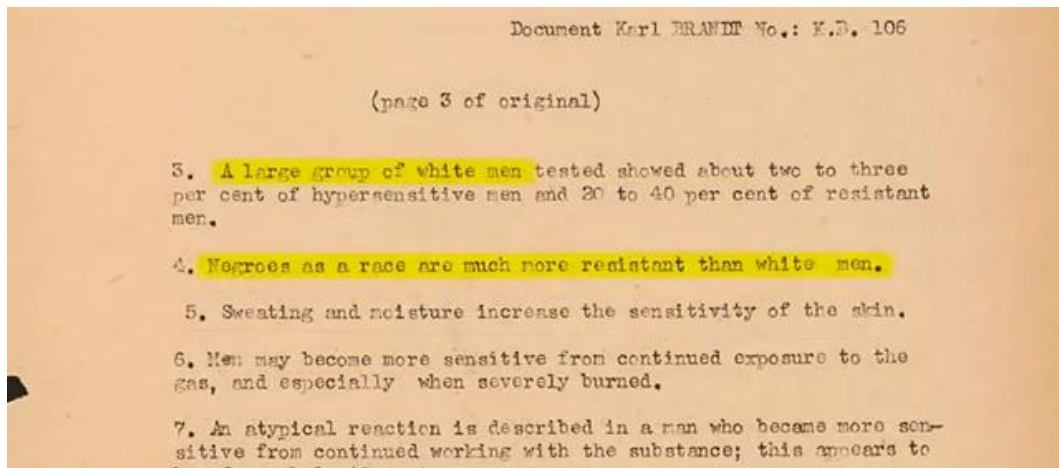
(page 2 of original)

Table 1

Time of exposure to vapor tests to produce a visible reaction.

Subject	Time	Subject	Time	Subject	Time
	seconds		minutes		minutes
P.C.J.	1	V.L.	1	- R.	4
J.A.	5	- F.	1	R.H.	4
E.P.	5	H.W.	1	- G.	4
L.D.S.	5	- R.	1	C.I.R.	4
W.V.C.	10	L.S.	1	- P.	4

Not only were they experiments on humans, but they were also conducted on racial grounds.



This being said, let's go back to the text published in the youth magazine. About Hiroshima, the author wrote: *"American government also wanted to 'experiment' its first nuclear bombs especially to issue a warning to his 'ally', the Soviet Union, actual USSR, who was about to become its main enemy."*

Therefore, it is now recognized that the Americans cast off their first two bombs one uranium, the other plutonium- to experiment them also on human beings. There is nothing surprising here. I advise spectators to read this document issued from the US Congress archives.

99th Congress
2d Session

COMMITTEE PRINT

COMMITTEE
Print 99-NN

AMERICAN NUCLEAR GUINEA PIGS: THREE
DECADES OF RADIATION EXPERIMENTS
ON U.S. CITIZENS

REPORT

PREPARED BY THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION
AND POWER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 1986

One discovers that from 1945 to 1947, as part of the Manhattan Project, so the atomic bomb project, experiments were conducted on American subjects. At the same time, other experiments of the same type were conducted in the University of Rochester. While Germany capitulated, in a Tennessee lab, other human subjects were exposed to Beta rays.

The victors were therefore, in no position to criticize the vanquished experiments on humans. But here again, it was to forget that under the separation of the world into two camps, the same acts are judged differently. US scientists were therefore left in peace, while in 1947,

Americans themselves brought to justice the Nazi doctors, which during the war, had conducted experiments on humans.



Among the defendants was former head of the German Red Cross, Karl Gebhardt. He was in particular accused of experiments with sulfamides antibacterial discovered in 1935. In his argument his lawyer recalled in court that human subjects were used around the industrialized countries. Human subjects which were not voluntary. Therefore one could not judge German doctors differently and those of other countries. And to counter the argument that the Germans would have performed these experiments on a larger scale, Karl Brandt's lawyer showed otherwise (**Plea for K.Brandt,p.25**). The prosecution accused the Germans doctors to have used 2,000 human subjects, whereas the defense had produced documentation involving 11,000 cases overseas. But all these arguments were rejected by the court.

Karl Brandt and Karl Gebhardt among others were condemned to death and hanged. If they were American, and they had acted for democracy they would not have been worried.

In his letter to François Mauriac, Maurice Bardeche was right to write (**p.55**): *"It was beautiful to think that once, the same crime worth everywhere the same punishment. Do you see, this rigid conception of law, we did not know, it was a reactionary design. The democratic right is clearly in progress on these barbaric practices. Your judges are now much wiser. because they postulate that you were right, and whoever was the champion of your cause, worker to your cause, has no accountability about acts audaciously qualified of crimes. Thus your General of Larminat was surprised with pain that one could accuse "resistant" a few small accidental killings. Those who served your truth are entitled to theft, looting, murder, because their actions are only apparently robberies, looting, murders, and the judge, better informed, quickly recognized under these spurious outside respectable military necessity, operational requirements in some ways, as are saying the military. But, on the other side, one must account for all: to have been sitting behind a desk, to have been giving a phone call, to have been wearing a uniform with three silver stripes, to have been*

arresting, to have been shooting in self-defense, A portion of the nation is allowed to wear, and to use a gun, of a machine gun, and a few other similar toys, the other party must receive the blows, and it's not even allowed to say: 'move on', because it is alleged to have said, 'move on'."

Do you know, Sir, that all this maneuver, is based on a shameful cheating? How about if, during a football match, for example, the coach of the two teams entered the field and said, *"Well, I proclaim myself Umpire! and I change the game's rules: from now on, the players are not allowed to run anymore, but, this rule applies only to the other team, my team is not affected."*

I think, Sir, that you will denounce this practice. Well, let's look at the American manual that outlined the laws of land warfare.

Article 345 stipulated that the belligerent, whose armed forces would be found guilty of violating the laws, could be subject to pay compensation. It was indeed the belligerent that is to say, the country considered in its government. It was no question to prosecute people or individuals. As for Article 347, treated the armed forces who would violate the laws of war. It reads: *"Individuals of the armed forces will not be punished for these offenses in case they are committed under the orders, or sanction of their government or commanders."*

This was what was called *"the excuse based on the existence of superior orders."* The army demanding absolute obedience, so one could not hold accountable individuals, who finally would have only been the performers, as mere tools. Only, in a trial after the war, these rules would be invoked by many Germans.

But, the future victors wanted to condemn National-Socialism through its leaders, its officers, but also the performers. Ordinary soldiers. Therefore, how to do? Very simple. It sufficed to change the rules unilaterally. What was done.

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

RULES OF LAND WARFARE

CHANGES }	WAR DEPARTMENT,
No. 1 }	WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 15 November 1944.

FM 27-10, 1 October 1940, is changed as follows:

345.1. Liability of offending individuals (Added).—Individuals and organizations who violate the accepted laws and customs of war may be punished therefor. However, the fact that the acts complained of were done pursuant to order of a superior or government sanction may be taken into consideration in determining culpability, either by way of defense or in mitigation of punishment. The person giving such orders may also be punished.

347. Offenses by armed forces.—The principal offenses
* * * inhabitants in occupied territory.

[AG 300.7 (1 Nov 44).]

On November 14, 1944, The US Department of war changed Article 345. Under the title: *"Liability of offending individuals"* it read: *"Individuals, and organizations who violate the accepted laws, and customs of war, may be punished therefor."* The excuse based on the existence of higher order would be taken into account when determining the degrees of guilt, and if necessary, mitigate the sentence.

So, the rules of the game changed completely. It was not the State that could be condemned to pay compensation, but individuals or group of persons to the smallest subordinate, who may be given sentences, left to the arbitrary dispensers of justice.

I will be told that Article 347 for its part wasn't changed. Probably, but the change was indeed affecting it. Do you want a proof?

Here it is: The US manual was reprinted in 1947. It was identical to the 1940s Modification of Article 345 was noted on the first page. Here is now page 87, with the portion of Article 347 invoking the excuse derived from higher orders.

RULES OF LAND WARFARE

347-351

~~ill-treatment of inhabitants in occupied territory. Individuals of the armed forces will not be punished for these offenses in case they are committed under the orders or sanction of their government or commanders. The commanders ordering the commission of such acts, or under whose authority they are committed by their troops, may be punished by the belligerent into whose hands they may fall. See change~~

348. Hostilities committed by individuals not of armed forces.—Persons who take up arms and commit hostilities without having complied with the conditions prescribed by the laws of war for recognition as belligerents are, when captured by the injured party, liable to punishment as war criminals.

It had been crossed out with the words: *"See Change"*. It was of course the amendment to Article 345. In short, a few months from the end of the war, future victors stated that the excuse derived from higher orders would not be accepted anymore.

Article 8.

Le fait que l'accusé a agi conformément aux instructions de son gouvernement ou d'un supérieur hiérarchique ne le dégagera pas de sa responsabilité, mais pourra être considéré comme un motif de diminution de la peine, si le Tribunal décide que la justice l'exige.

On the screen, Article 8 of the Statute of the Nuremberg Court (TMI, blue series,t.I,p.13). It was identical to the new Article 345. No more excuses derived from the existence of superior orders.

I will be told that it was the same for the Allies. Theoretically, yes. And the theory would have become practice if an international court had been established to judge all belligerents. But (TMI, blue series,t.I,p.8), the agreement of August 8, 1945 which established an International Military Tribunal, referred to *"the prosecution, and punishment of the major war criminals, of the European powers of the axis."* It was therefore not a matter of judging the Allies.

This fact emerged when Marshal List's lawyer launched (TMI, green series,t.XI,p.1227): *"Reasons of fairness, and justice demand that Field Marshal List be treated in this respect exactly as were, for instance, those Allied commanders who gave the orders to attack Dresden and Hiroshima. Both attacks were operations started when the Allies had already clearly won the war, the subordinates (...) could not doubt that they would bring a terrible death, among tens or hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians. But in spite of this, these orders were given - and carried out! May it please the Tribunal. I do not believe there is one man in the world today with powers of judgment and a love of truth who would dare to think that the large scale attacks on Dresden and Hiroshima with their hundreds of thousands of dead (...) If, in spite of this, the question has not yet been brought up about the criminal responsibility of the Allied commanders concerned, then obviously, this is only because they were credited with having acted with good faith, and it is assumed they considered that such an action was militarily necessary. But the right conceded to the Allied commanders in such cases, must certainly be granted Field Marshal List in the cases charged against him which involved far fewer losses."* This argument was unavoidable, but it was rejected by the court.

That's how arose the principle according to which democracies, and their executors can never be judged by a court meant to represent humanity. Future victors have unilaterally changed the rules, and they stated that this change didn't apply to them.

Since then, under our latitudes, this principle has entered the customs. Those who represents civilization, can never be judged, because their crimes are only crimes in appearance. In fact, their are not crimes.

Ah yes, but we will see that this dialectic traps us, traps you, Sir, facing the new terrorists.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Islamic terrorism
message to Manuel Valls part 4

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

The responsibility of the Victors of 1945

Since 1945, at least under our latitudes, the following principle entered the habits. The Allies representing THE civilization, they can never be judged because ultimately their crimes are excusable. The real culprits are the others, the barbarians, the dictators, the fascists, etc.

Well. But a question remains. *"Does the West represents THE civilization?"*

For many Westerners, no doubt about it. Civilization is theirs. It is that of democracy, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of secularism and liberalism. However, in his book *"Orient et Occident"* [East and West], Rene Guenon brought a different response (p.19). *"Modern Western civilization appears in history as an anomaly: Among those known to us more or less completely, this civilization is the only one that has developed in a purely material sense, and this monstrous development, whose beginning coincide with the so-called Renaissance, was accompanied, as it ought to be inevitably, by a corresponding intellectual regression; we do not say similar, because this is two orders of things between which there can be no common measure."*

Modern sociologists confirm, Gilles Lipovetsky notes (Le Bonheur paradoxal ,p.143): *"Mass consumption did not raise on a virgin soil. This is against a variety of uses of habits, and pre-modern mentality that it emerged and disseminated."*

For his part, in his book *"A sick society of its hyper consumption"*, Philippe Moati confirms (p.130): *"Consumer capitalism, was built on the destruction of traditions patriotism, morals, religious beliefs engaging for restraint or temperance face of earthly pleasures ... entering the opposite behavior that it was appropriate to induce the creation of consumers."*

So it is a real inversion of values that has occurred. Sure, this is not enough to condemn this modern Western lifestyle. But, we can, we must even question ourselves: What are the values of a consumer society?

Gilles Lipovetsky wrote (op.cit.,p.116): *"On his flags, the society of hyper-consumption can write in triumphant letters: 'to every man his objects, to each one its use, to each one his lifestyle."*

What Philippe Moati translated as (op.cit.,p.63): *"This society of hyper-consumption is a company that makes the autonomy and the freedom to choose cardinal values."* This is the famous *"freedom of choice"* that all the world plebiscite. And that was the UN rallying cry against fascism. *"We fight for freedom."*

But this freedom has terrible consequences that do not manifest immediately. Philippe Moati rightly stresses (op.cit.,p.138): *"The great holistic systems of thought had the merit of offering a coherent representation of the order of things that could offer individuals a coherent vision of the world and widely shared. The decline of their influence, concomitant to the advanced*

cultural relativism, left everyone the choose to build its own interpretation of the world system."

So today, everyone builds its little system of value from its own worldview. All of this can seems very nice, but this plurality of interpretations leads to the disappearance of the true universal and transcendent ideals. Only remains vague purely terrestrial aspirations called liberty, equality, tolerance.

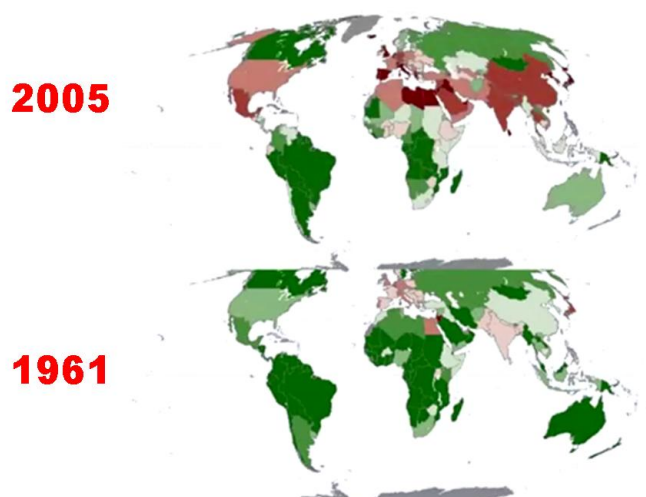
Freedom of conscience in its version promoted by our secular societies, leads therefore to the most radical materialism. In his book *"Le Bonheur Paradoxal"* [Paradoxical Happiness], Gilles Lipovetsky refutes the thesis evoking a return of the spiritual and concludes (p.63): *"Phase III of the capitalist epoch is only hyperconsommative as long as it is hyper-materialistic. The judgment is harsh, but realistic."*

Problem is that this materialism has a price. In his book already mentioned, under the title: *"Une dynamique nourrit par l'hyperconsommation"* Philippe Moati notes (p.159): *"Several studies showed the existence of a negative relation between the intensity of materialist orientations of individuals and their propensity to behave in civil manner, to care for others, and more generally, the running of the world."*

There is nothing surprising here. Tony Anatrella already underlined (Non à la société depressive,p.51): *"Without a spiritual conception of man, whose we inherited, it's hard to be sensible to another truth than that of its immediate interests."*

Materialism, lack of spirituality, generalized selfishness, no wonder that this society is also depressed. I recall that between 2000 and 2011, in the 23 OECD countries, the use of antidepressants, and other psychotropic jumped nearly 80% ! But there is even more serious.

Hit by hyperconsumption, this company plunders resources pollutes and runs to the abyss. I recall that in 2012, humanity over-exploited the planet at 156%. Here again, it was a worldwide phenomenon. The study of the atlas of ecological footprint is very interesting. Here it is in 1961.



The more a country is green, the less over-exploited the planet. The more a country is brown, the more over-exploited the planet. Compare with 2005. The deterioration is evident, particularly in Asia. But also in Africa and in North America. Besides, projections converge. If nothing changes, humanity will over-exploit more and more the planet. Before 2040, over-exploitation will exceed 200%.

Since 1947, the bulletin of the Atomic Scientists publishes the Clock of the Apocalypse, it sets the minutes that separate us from a world end, if humanity had appeared at hour zero, and had to disappear at midnight. In 1991, the clock was 17 minutes to midnight. This year, it shows 3 minutes to midnight. Only a change of economy will prevent the catastrophe. But without changes in consciousness, this change remains impossible.

Rightly, Philippe Moati emphasizes (op.cit.,p.177): *"Consumerism is a capitalism product. Wanting to change it, is inevitably transform the economy. Tackle a task of this magnitude entails having a conceptual framework (I dare not write an ideology) able to produce a promising project for a future conceived in a shared manner as desirable and giving a clear political course. Escape in consumerism, is also the consequence of the absence of transcendence. As Régis Debray says: 'We can not be together if we don't have something that is beyond us' and evoke 'desire to join in for something larger than ourselves.'"*

So we stumble on the eternal problem: The secular republic and democracy have failed to give to the man the transcendence he needs. For all the supposed modern transcendence, especially scientism, and the belief in unlimited progress have done their time.

Therefore, people are turning to the utopias of the past. Philippe Moati feels sorry about it. He wrote (op.cit.,p.178): *"We begin to glimpse the risk of resurgence of pre-modern utopias in particular religious or nationalist, throughout the world as that of Western nations."* However, he himself admits: *"Unfortunately, in the utopias store the ray of novelty appears to be much emptied, and is sorely lacking of attractive front display! No 'great stories', 'grandiose visions', as could be in their time the great monotheistic religions, Enlightenment philosophy or Marxism. but rather, more 'local' utopias, more specialized which is hard to imagine that they could have a potential of adhesion and a sufficient driving force to give new significant impetus to Western societies."*

The confession is clear, our societies of progress are breathless and they have nothing to offer.

Besides, what is Philippe Moati offering? A synthesis of three modern utopias. Degrowth, collaborative and transhumanism. No real transcendence there. Because even if we come to live 1,000 years, it would be nothing compared to eternity, and furthermore what for?

70 years later, the point is clear, the 1945 victors have failed to establish a viable world. This is why we can say it, they did not represent, they never did represent civilization. Instead, they represented a perverted form of freedom. Perverted, precisely because disconnected from God, the only true transcendence.

Yes, I invoke a creative God, and organizer of all things, since it appears to me impossible that life came about by chance, and has given all that we see today by the simple means of expression of random transformation. I already explained myself on the question, and I will not repeat it. I will just add one example: during my studies in chemical engineering, we studied the synthesis of Kevlar, an artificial fiber discovered in 1965, and which equips especially bulletproof vests.

The synthesis is performed at low temperature, in organic solvents, amides, in the presence of an inorganic salt. The shaping of fiber requires an acidic solvent: sulfuric acid, and high temperature: 80 degrees Celsius, followed by precipitation in water at 1 degree Celsius. In short, all this is very complicated and required the work of many designers.

Now, here is a spiderweb. It can stop a fly in full flight. To make a comparison, if instead it was measuring a few millimeters in diameter, the thread was measuring 1 cm in diameter and that he formed a large mesh of 4 cm, it could stop a jet in full flight. The spider manufactures its thread through glands that have different functions. Unlike Kevlar, all this is done at room temperature and in a solvent which could not be simpler: water. The synthesized fibers flow through a plurality of orifices, and joined immediately to form the thread.

Personally, I can not believe that all of this is the result of chance random transitions. Just as the Kevlar needed a designer to come to existence, the spider thread is the result of a higher plane. Which is just an example taken from among many others. I dare to say it, it's the study of science which base my belief in a higher order, thus in a God. And I am not the only one. Quite the contrary.

Nevertheless, the consequence is immediate. When we recognize the existence of a God creator, then freedom, the real one, is not to do what we want, it is to conform to the natural order, reflection of the divine order.

For over a century, Bishop of Montségur explained it in these terms (**La révolution expliquée aux jeunes gens, p.26**): *"Freedom is for each of us the power to do what he must do. That is to say what God wants, that is to say, good. On earth, with the power to do good, we have the ability to do evil; This possibility, make no mistake about it, is not a faculty, a power, it is a weakness, a lack of power. "* This false notion of freedom is the cause of deviations we are suffering from today. And this is where steps in the capital fact because it binds us to terrorism.

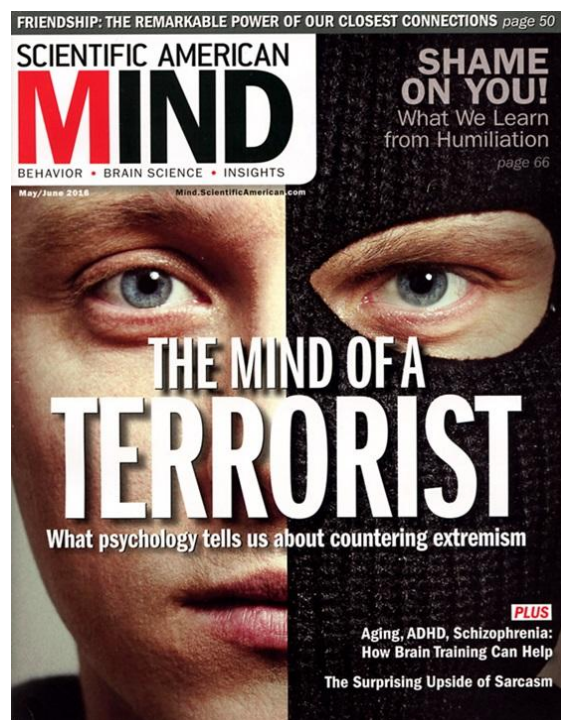
In his politico-spiritual testament, Imam Khomeini wrote (**p.398**): *"We must all know that freedom in its Western form, resulting in the perdition of the youth: boys and girls, is reprehensible from the standpoint of Islam and reason. Propaganda, articles, conferences, books and magazines contrary to Islam public decency and public interests are illegal and it is mandatory for all of us, and for all the Muslims to stand in its way. One must obstruct destructive freedoms, to what is illegal from the viewpoint of the revealed Law and contrary to the march of the people, and this Muslim country and contrary to the dignity of the Islamic*

Republic. Categorically, if we do not make obstacle, we are all responsible, and if the people of young Hezbollah meets one of the things mentioned above, they must refer to the relevant bodies, and if the latter are negligent, they are themselves obliged to stand in its way. May God, the Almighty, be the support of everyone."

Why did I mentioned Imam Khomeini? Simply because, its slogan gives meaning to the caution of Rene Guenon. It helps to understand that for some, the modern Western lifestyle, far from being a progress is more or less an abominable regression. And undeniably, beyond Shiite Iran, this view is shared by some of the Mohammedan world, overall tendency.

In most cases, this results in nothing more than a peaceful encounter, more or less competitive between civilization. But some see it much more radically. It is the case of the Islamic State. For its leaders, the world is divided into two camps clearly defined. In their Dabiq magazine, which addresses the whole world, we read (**Dabiq,n°1,p.6**): *"O Ummah of Islam, indeed the world today has been divided into two camps and two trenches, with no third camp present: The camp of Islam and faith, the camp of kufr (disbelief) and hypocrisy the camp of the Muslims and the mujahidin everywhere, and the camp of the jews, the crusaders, their allies, and with them the rest of the nations and religions of kufr, all being led by America and Russia, and being mobilized by the jews."*

And this is where the principles set up in 1945 turned against us. Indeed, for these Mohammedan civilization it is obviously the branch of Islam they claim to represent. A branch represented on earth by the Caliphate they created.



A few weeks ago I got the review published by the Scientific American and dedicated to the mind. The review included an important file on the psychology of terrorist. We learned that a

professor of journalism at the University of Arizona, Shahira Fahmy had studied the propaganda of the Islamic State. The result is clear. (p.37,col.B)"(...) about 5% depicts the kind of brutal violence typically seen on Western screens. The great majority features visions of an 'idealistic caliphate,' which would unify all Muslims harmoniously."

In an article published last February, Shahira Fahmy reveals the results obtained by the study of one of the key monthly propaganda of the Islamic State, Dabiq. The results are similar. *"More than half of the pictures portrayed the theme of war, military parades and gains; tanks and guns. About one-fourth showed utopianism of the Caliphate. teaching children the Quran; caring for orphans; healthcare; establishing Sharia court; implementing punishments, fighters relaxing; camaraderie and brotherhood. Slightly more than 10% of the images shows brutality link to terrorism. Death, killing and torture. "*

The message broadcast by the Islamic State is clear: Our caliphate, they say, is at war. A war for civilization. And in this war, we sometimes have recourse to barbaric means, but it is not our fault, we are forced to it, it is the answer to aggression. You want a proof that this speech is real? Here it is.

This issue of Dabiq (n°1,p.43) denounced supporting photographs the bombings against the Sirian town of Ar-Raqqah recently freed by the Islamic State. Here is the last delivery of Dabiq published in April 2016. Page 4, the editorial is illustrated by three pictures taken shortly after the Belgium attacks.



The columnist wrote (p.4): *"For nearly two years, Muslims in the lands of Caliphate have watched their beloved brothers, sisters, and children being relentlessly bombed by crusader warplanes. The scenes of carnage, of blood and limbs scattered in the streets, have become commonplace for the believers. The yearning for revenge has taken seed and has grown*

steadily in the hearts of the grieving widows distressed orphans, and solemn soldiers and the fruits are ready for harvest."

Such a speech can shock. But here we find the rhetoric of the victors of 1945, when it came to justify the terror bombings. We are at war, and anyway it's the Germans who started.

I invite you, Sir, to visit the Caen Memorial, and to read this sign on the bombing of cities. You will find a glaring example of this justifying dialectic, presenting the facts totally out of context, Allied terror bombings, perpetrated from 1942, are implicitly justified by the fact that the Germans would have started 2 years earlier. Therefore, do not be surprised to find this theoretical in your current enemies. Including when they hit France.



On the screen, Dabiq magazine published in November 2015, therefore, shortly after Paris attacks. The title was: *"Just Terror"* Which could even be translated by *"Justified Terror"*. Page 2, pictures of Paris after the attacks. One can also see you at the top, next to Mr. President of the Republic. And here is the justification: (p.12) *"The divided crusaders of the East and the West thought themselves safe in their jets as they cowardly bombarded the Muslims of the Caliphate. But Allah decreed that the punishment befall the warring crusaders where they had not expected."*

We thus find here the eternal justification: *"it is you who have begun."* Now, let's read the rest: *"Thus, the blessed attacks against the Russians and the French were successfully executed despite the international intelligence war against the Islamic State. Both crusader*

nations had undoubtedly destroyed their homes with their own hands through their hostilities towards Islam, the Muslims and the Muslim boby of the Caliphate."

In other words: *"we are striking you, but it's your fault because you are disbelievers. Ultimately it's you who are destroying your own homes, and who are killing your own citizens."*

This is very similar to the morality of the anti-revisionist and anti-Nazi movie by Francis Girod. A movie that merely repeated the rhetoric of the victors of 1945.

But the similarities do not end there. In the last magazine of Dabiq n°14, Page 8, an article calls to kill all imams guilty of apostasy that is to say, guilty of compromising themselves with unbelievers. On the top a list is published which gives the identity of the culprits to kill.



The murtadd Suhaib Webb

Pictures are also broadcasted that show the imams in full religious apostasy. Does this not remind you Mr. Prime Minister blacklists which circulated under occupation by resistance, and which commanded to kill French collaborationist?

Yesterday, in France, collaboration was wrongly called *"treason"*, and was punishable by death. Nowadays, in the Islamic State collaboration is wrongly called *"apostasy"* and is punishable by death. Certainly, this is not the same thing, but it's very parallel.

I add that Dabiq does not just to operate within its borders, all countries are affected. **(Dabiq,n°13,p.14)** In Bengal, terrorists, euh sorry, the shadow soldiers, attempted to assassinate the Italian Catholic missionary Piero Parolari, and engaged in attacks against non-Muslim places of prayer. In Tunisia they killed Muslims qualified as apostates because members of the guard of the president of the republic. Why these attacks abroad? Well, simply because there is no border.

Dabiq editor say it again (**Dabiq,n°14,p.4**): *"the Sharia calls for the invasion of all unbelievers lands, This is an obvious reality. Any disbeliever standing in the way of the Islamic State will be killed, without pity or remorse, until Muslim suffer no harm and governance is entirely for Allah."*

Again, such a speech can shock, however, if in the name of civilization all is permitted, including Dresden and Hiroshima, then why a Muslim convinced that Islam represents THE ONLY civilization, and that it is being attacked by unbelievers, why couldn't he too, defend it wherever he might be?

The Independent daily recalls that in an audio message in September 2014, by Al Furqan, the main media of the Islamic State, Abou Mohammed Al-Adnani launched: *"Get up monotheistic, and defend your State from your place of residence. Wherever they are (...) attack the soldiers of the tyrants, their police and security forces, their intelligence services, and their collaborators."*

Here again, Sir, this does not he remind you of the messages that some branches of the resistance were throwing to liberate France from the occupation, and to purify it from collaborators? At the time, many resistant responded to this call, even going so far as killing security forces, who were only doing their job. You might answer me that the Republic does not endorse these attacks, or these assassinations, hence the fact that it doesn't commemorate them. Certainly, it does not commemorate them. But, it is careful not to denounce them. Where are they condemned in the History textbooks?

In the Caen Memorial, in the space dedicated to the resistance, you will not find a single reference to the killings of collaborators, not a picture, not a news article, nothing. Even at the time of exposing the terrible events of 1944, the authors speak modestly of the violence of the Franco-French war, and the repressive actions of the militia. Always the bastards. Nothing about the Resistance killings. Furthermore, to talk about war in this situation is an intellectual fraud.

Is it war when one kill in the street a magistrate when he returns quietly home after his work?

Is it war when one shoot in the back of an unarmed political activist and kills him?

Is it war when one knocks at the door of lonely women' houses, and shots them once the door is opened, leaving them no chance?

Is it war when one enters a coffee shop armed with a machine gun, one injures the collabo boss before one finishes him off with a burst, and that one murdered at close range his wife and daughter, who had taken refuge in a room?

Is it war when one finishes off on his hospital bed a militia that was only wounded in a first assault?

Finally, is it war when, unable to attack the husband one kidnaps the wife of a departmental chief of the militia, and that one kills her before abandoning her body?

Certainly, Sir, such acts are not celebrated, one prefers throwing a veil over them. But the absence of explicit condemnation demonstrate that the Republic adopts the following rhetoric: *"What do you want, these were regrettable acts, but made necessary by the circumstances of the time. It was the war for freedom, of civilization against barbarism."*

The trouble is that this kind of apology feeds right in terrorism. Let's return to the psychology of terrorism file. Anthropologist Dounia Bouzar emphasizes this important element (p.36,col.C): *"The more worthwhile they believe the cause to be, the more they justify their acts as being regrettable but necessary."*

Yesterday, the Allies believed in the cause of freedom, in the name of this freedom, they have sowed despair and death with their terrorist bombings. (Le Petit Parisien, July 17, 1943,p.1)



Today, some people believe in the Islamic State cause. In the name of Allah they sow despair and death with terrorist attacks.

Each invoking its cause, but the rhetoric and its consequences remain the same. For sure, I am not saying that the Islamic State's terrorists attended history courses in Europe, and have said, *"Hey, we are going to take the same rhetoric."* But on the other hand, I believe democracies, westerns, badly placed to give lessons and condemn. Because in the end, they only reap what they have sown.

Besides, this is also never done without a wink of Providence. Indeed, on which territory the Islamic State was it born? On Syria and Iraq.

ÉDITION SPECIALE

Le Matin

5^e ANNÉE - N° 20.864

9 JUIN 1941

L'ANGLETERRE ATTAQUE LA SYRIE. DES TRAITRES EX-FRANÇAIS LA SECONDENT

Les Britanniques font une fois de plus couler le sang français

Etant sans reproche, la France sera sans peur devant cette nouvelle ignominie de son ex-alliée

Le maréchal Pétain adresse un message aux Français du Levant

À 3 h. 15, hier matin Anglais et Gaullistes ont violé la frontière De gros détachements motorisés tentent d'atteindre Damas

NOS TROUPES SE DÉFENDENT BRILLAMMENT

Une attaque inqualifiable est signée comme à Dakar, par des Français. Place sous le drapeau de la Résistance.

La ruse a précédé cette violence.

La souveraineté française au Levant est, pour la première fois, menacée.

Vous combattrez pour une cause juste. Les vœux de la France entière vous accompagnent.

Une attaque inqualifiable est signée comme à Dakar, par des Français. Place sous le drapeau de la Résistance.

La ruse a précédé cette violence.

La souveraineté française au Levant est, pour la première fois, menacée.

Vous combattrez pour une cause juste. Les vœux de la France entière vous accompagnent.

Une attaque inqualifiable est signée comme à Dakar, par des Français. Place sous le drapeau de la Résistance.

La ruse a précédé cette violence.

La souveraineté française au Levant est, pour la première fois, menacée.

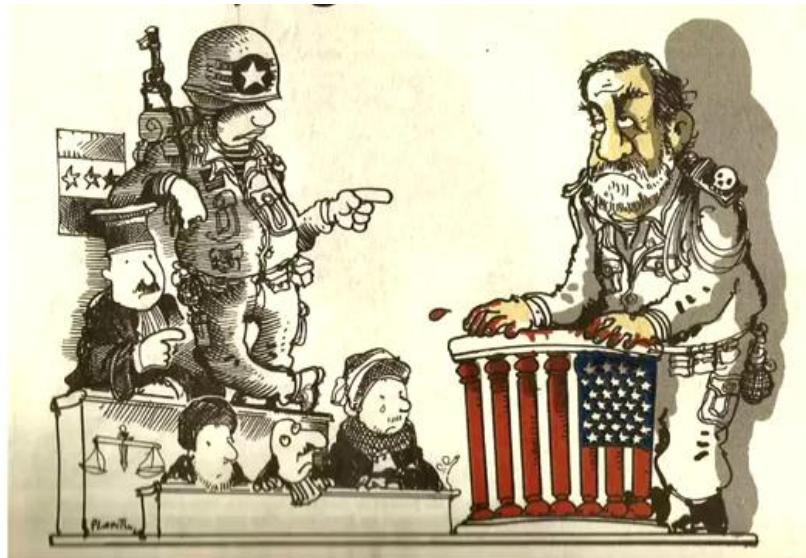
Vous combattrez pour une cause juste. Les vœux de la France entière vous accompagnent.

And I recall that Syria, then under French mandate, was subject of an aggression by the British and the Gaullists. It was on June 8, 1941. The future will show that the pretexts for the invasion of the territory were false (**Le Matin, June 5, 1941,p.1**). No German troops was there, and France was not ready to give up its colony to the Reich. I add that according to the armistice signed on July 15 with the British (**Paris Soir, July 16,1941,p.1**), the French military forces loyal to Vichy -who had fought the invasion- could not be pursued.

But, in 1945, the one who was High Commissioner of France in Syria, General Dentz, was accused of high treason. The Gaullists justified these lawsuits on the grounds that he didn't signed the armistice of July 15, 1941. It was the English General Wilson who signed it. Henry Dentz was sentenced to death. Charles de Gaulle pardoned him and his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. But, the health of the former General rapidly deteriorated and he died a few months later, in December 1945, aged 64.

As for Iraq, second area in which the Islamic State is born, I just come back on it, to remind the audience's attention on a crucial document. The report of the International Investigation Commission on war crimes committed by the US during the first war in the Gulf. It was presented in Brussels in June 1991. One could found there the original indictment issued against George Bush and his top aides for crime against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Crime against humanity notably with weapons with depleted uranium, whose horrific effects will be felt for generations to come, As if war would never end. Alas, no actual trial could not be held. And in 2003, the cynical liars justified a new aggression by presenting falsified evidence according to which Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction. And here again, no trial took place against those warmongers who had deceived the people. Not only no trial took place, but paroxysm of cynicism, as in Nuremberg in 1945, it is the aggressors who set up a puppet court in order to judge and condemned to death Saddam Hussein.



Oh, I'm not saying that Mr. Hussein was a Saint. However, to see him judged by a notorious criminal, doubled with a killer was a revolting spectacle. But one does not violate with impunity the principle of justice, or more accurately, nothing and no one can escape the universal principle of justice.

In his Epistle to the Galatians, St. Paul warns: *"Make no mistake, one does not make fun of God. Whatsoever a man would have sown, that shall he also reap."* This principle also applies to societies. Our democracies sowed terrorism they are reaping it today.

In saying this, I do not justify the State Islamic terrorism, I deplore it and condemn it on the contrary as anyone else. But I just explain why it happens to us today. Therefore, I will be told, there is nothing more to do. we are condemned to suffer the attacks on the grounds that we must reap what we sow.

My answer is clear, it stands to reason that if we persist in wanting to answer violence with violence, and if our governments continue to send planes and drones bomb parts of the world for this and that reason, then, they will be nothing to hope for. Besides, this is what the terrorists want. Violence creates fear, resentments and hatred, which when they are collective reinforce violence in a monstrous vicious circle.

The file on the psychology of terrorism that I have already cited, quotes an author David Rothkopf which states (p.38,col.A): *"overreaction is precisely the wrong response to terrorism. And it's exactly what terrorists want... It does the work of the terrorists FOR the terrorists."*

So, what can we do? And if the solution was not first in ourselves?

Mr. Prime Minister, Is not it time to make a change starting with looking at history in the face, to draw the true lessons? Is not it time to tear the veil that your Republic throws on some events that bothers it? Is not it time to admit that, about history, the Republic lied for many decades? In short, is it not time for the democracies to sincerely acknowledge their faults not

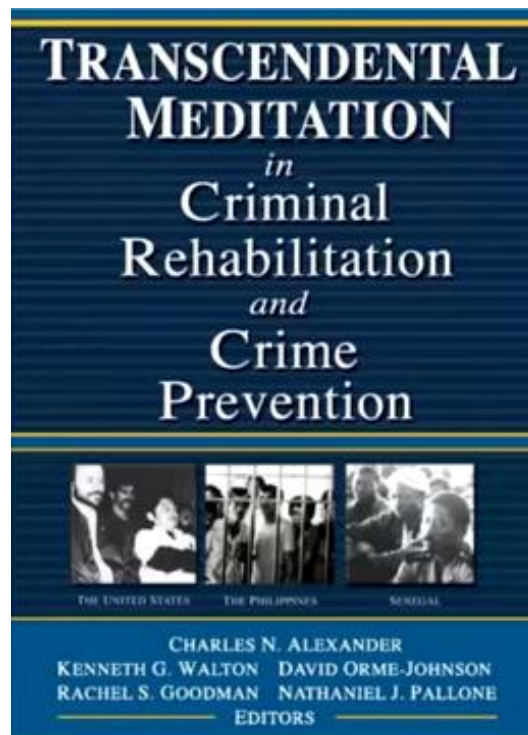
reluctantly and invoking right after every excuse, but sincerely, in order to draw from it useful lessons?

The first lesson is that of humility that is to say, stop believing that liberal Western democracy would be THE civilization because it would defend first THE freedom. In other words, cease to separate the world into two, with one side good and the other absolute evil.

From there, agree that an open debate is held with those self-proclaimed good call the axis of evil. Accept particularly that National-Socialists like me, and others be able to freely intervene in the public debate.

You will tell me that I should do the same and take a critical look at National-Socialism. But I did. This is why I am a National-Socialist which I qualify as being appeased, Devoid of racial hatred and anti-Semite, critical of all the theses of the Judeo-Masonic conspiracy, and advocate of non-violence. My National-Socialism has significant differences with Hitlerism *scripto sensu*. I invite you to do the same. And to revise your beliefs in history. This will be the beginning of a call into question much deeper so a reading grid change that will naturally induce a change of attitude.

I believe in particular that we must get out of this materialistic society to consider non violent solutions. I remind you that the experiments had permitted to reduce terrorist acts in the world. It is based on what is called "*Maharishi Effect*". This effect also work on crime in society. Cities submitted to it would have seen the decline in violence. A very interesting book exists on the subject, that synthesizes the question.



The first chapter gives an excellent summary to them who do not know about this. Authors compares this effect to the Meissner effect in the physical field of superconductivity. Simply put, while a magnetic field generated by any source permeates a conductive material in which electrons are disordered, ordered electrons of a superconductor prevent the magnetic field from penetrating inside.

Similarly, despite we are here on another plan, positive thoughts issued simultaneously by a group of people shall preserve a place from negative influences propitious to violence, to murder and terrorism.

More than 500 scientific studies were conducted on the Maharishi Effect, which can be found listed in this document, easily accessible on the Internet. This effect would also have positive consequences at personnel level already in the field of health. I advise the audience reading this book. [The Spiritual Recovery Manual] And more especially Chapter 6 which answer to the question: *"Does it really work?"*

It is not the gusts, the drones and the bombs that will save us. If the armament was the solution, given the trillions of dollars swallowed by America, in armaments field since the beginning of its history, the world would be in peace since long ago. the approach is elsewhere, it is imperative to change paradigm, and finally consider non violent solutions.

Why not starts conducting experiments on the Maharishi Effect? But it also requires a change of mentality, that is to say, the surpassing of the materialistic individualism, adept of consumerism . This requires the return of the concept of transcendence of divine order, source of a natural order to respect, therefore a common good to consider.

In short, this requires an acceptance of what constituted the foundation of ideology called fascists.

Here, some will burst out laughing calling me a naive Utopian. Certainly, they can continue on the path of consumerism at home and warrior stiffening abroad. But, I give them an appointment in a few years to a new assessment of the situation.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Message for X-mas
National socialist always

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

I wish you all a Merry Christmas.

I will spend tonight's Eve and Christmas Day alone, because during this year 2015, I have lost my job, I have been heavily condemned, I lost my family that I had rebuilt and I was forced into exile. I am, therefore alone, somewhere in the suburbs of London.

But, if I have virtually lost everything, my will to fight remains intact, for a mere reason: in his latest work «The ungovernable man», Roland Gori, who is a politic opponent, writes:

«I repeat it again and again: evil comes from the failure of successive liberalisms to conjugate plural and singular, tradition and modernity...

...Social dissent comes from the inability of a government to be above the selfish calculations of individuals and factions to promote the COMMON GOOD.»

He is undoubtedly right.

And, it is the merit of Hitler to have managed this harmonious marriage between plural and singular, between tradition and modernity. National Socialism, it's the family back into fashion, far away from all the gender mortifying theories.

It's a real ecological concern, with the recycling, long before our democracies.

It's true charity, which is only possible when people are united. It's this charity in action in all German cities under the auspice of the Fuhrer, naturally with the participation of youth, to which, love of the common good is taught.

It's the desire to give to the youth from childhood, non demeaning shows.

It's the working condition raised in order to weld the people of the community.

It's the popular layers who enjoy a genuine economic recovery in the shared benefits.

It's the holidays that the most humble received.

It's a happy youth, because it doesn't fear of the future.

Years later, this close person from Joseph Goebbels, was right to summarize National Socialism with this simple word: «Paradise». Yes, National Socialism has been heaven on Earth, for a moment. Too short a time, alas.

This is why my will to fight remains intact. In this end of 2015, I almost lost everything, except my National Socialist ideal, but it's this ideal that fills my life.

Merry Christmas to all.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Message to Jean-Marie Le Pen

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Yesterday, Professor Faurisson published the following message:

"In his August 21 video, Vincent Reynouard criticizes Jean-Marie Le Pen to have been to cautious between 1987 to 2015, during his several declarations about the "Nazi gas chambers" subject. The reproach seems justified to me and the demonstration convincing.

Le Pen, whose material resources were important, could boldly cross the Rubicon, instead of multiplying evasions. Since, in September 1987, he said he had for his part, never seen a gas chamber and not having studied the subject, he should have, thereafter, gone look, for example, near Strasbourg, the Struthof "gas chamber" or in Poland, the one in Auschwitz-1.

Then, inquiring on the status of this matter research, he would have learned that there was a controversy in one and the other case. Facing an orthodox version, according to which, these two rooms were authentic homicides slaughtered houses that would have functioned as such, there were accredited researchers to express doubts or even in a completely opposite direction to the official version and the general belief.

*In the Struthof case, on December 1, 1945, professor René Fabre, Dean of the University of Pharmacy in Paris instructed of the forensic examination of the crime scene and the murder weapon, as well as the analyses of the corpses of suppose gased, concluded negatively. Jean-Claude Pressac had honestly admitted it in his book published in New York, in English by the Beate Klarsfeld Foundation. Without naming, however, professor Fabre, he wrote three times that the results that it had achieved were negatives. **(The Struthof Album, 1985,p.12,41)***

*In the case of Auschwitz-1, the "gas chambers" that were visited and that millions of good people are visiting, is held to be a hoax by perfectly orthodox authors, like historian, Éric Conan, which wrote: "Everything there is false. At the end of the 70s, Robert Faurisson utilized these falsifications all the better, as museum officials balked to recognize them." **(l'express, January 19-25, 1995,p.54-69, p.69)***

While continuing his investigation or charging one of his collaborator for this job, he would have been from one surprise to another. He would have understood that Vincent Reynouard and his like, not simply content with just being brave, agreed to sacrifice everything in search of the ACCURACY regarding the history of the Second World War. He would have in turn crossed the Rubicon. He would have reached posterity to have endorsed and stimulated a necessary debate and given his name to a cause that sooner or later will prevail against the unjust power of the law, a cause which, far from being inspired by any hatred, is in the honor of man.

Instead of which, it is feared that the name of Jean-Marie Le Pen remains in history as that of a short-sighted politician, which existence ended with an incredible "mess operation".

Following the misadventure of professor René Fabre, it was no longer found in France or abroad no court to order a forensic investigation on any "gas chamber" or "ruins of gas chamber". The courts have then, in fact, observed two principals established from 1945 with

the articles 19 and 21 of the Statute of the Nuremberg International Military Court. Article 19 pronounced in the beginning: "The court will not be bound by technical rules regarding the evidence administration." In regard of Article 21, it also decreed, in its first sentence: "The court shall not require provided proof of facts of common knowledge but shall take them for granted." As to the most scholarly works about the Struthof, none of them mention the conclusions achieved by professor Fabre: the report of the professor himself disappeared from the police station archives and military justice (stored in Meaux), but its findings are known to us, thanks to the content of a signed piece by three doctors: Simonin, Piedelievre and Fourcade (carton 1, piece 96B).

Personally, I recommend to the French people to go visit the Struthof building, and more especially the crematorium building.

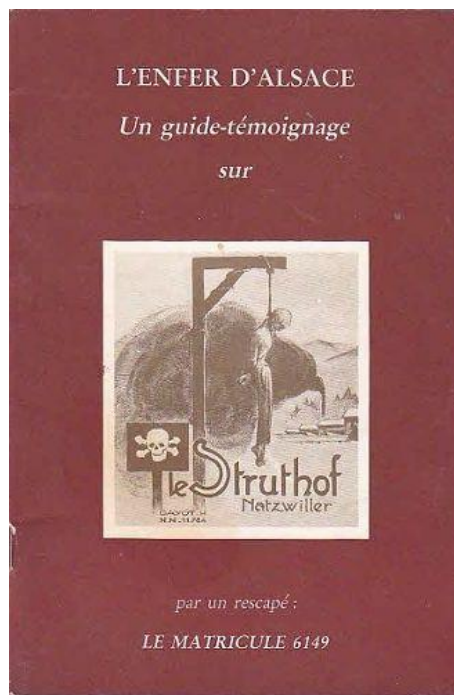


There, I recommend them not to follow the direction of the visit, indicated by the arrow to the left, but to go behind the furnace.



They will see a piping system which arrives from and goes to a big water tank. And looking through a small window, they will see a room with showers. A gas chamber? No. It was a real shower room for the detainees.

In his testimony a former deportee confirms it (**André Ragot, N.N. Nuit et Brouillard,p.15**): *"We are entering in the last barrack, the one at the bottom, topped by a huge chimney. It is the crematorium, the showers, the disinfection."*



In this other testimony about the camp (**L'Enfer d'Alsace,p.24**) the author specifies that the shower water was heated by the crematorium oven. At a time when everything was quota, Germans were recovering the heat from the furnace, in order to heat the water for washing deportees.

The Struthof reality explains why in Auschwitz-Birkenau, Germans installed or sometimes planned to install additional showers and disinfection rooms, especially in the crematorium 4 and 5. There is nothing there surprising. Seeing there *"gas chambers"* is mistake.



This naked women - picture taken by polish resistance in 1944 - near Krema 5, were not going to the "gas chamber" but to the shower.

But, back to the Struthof. According to the official Vulgate, a "*gas chamber*" was set up in an outside local of the camp. It would have been used to gas about 80 Jewish women to obtain a skeleton collection. Interviewed on April 26, 1945, the former Struthof commander, Kramer, claimed he gas his victims using Hydrocyanic salts that professor Hirt gave him. To these salts he added water to obtain a Hydrocyanic release.

Hydrocyanic being the substance which was also used in the alleged "*gas chambers*" in Auschwitz, the Struthof commander confessions would confirm the reality of the homicidal gasages.

But, beside the fact that Germans would have used Zyklon B, - which is unrelated to Hydrocyanic salts powder - Kramer's confessions are incredible for a simple reason: Here is the system that would have been used to gas.



Kramer would have first poured the Hydrocyanic salts powder in the funnel so that it falls in the small ball on the floor. Then he would have poured a certain quantity of water to obtain the liberation of the gas. In the book "*Gas Chambers, State Secret*" (p.260) we can find a text in which George Wellers points out that: in a chemistry current manual, one can be convince that the chemical reaction made by Kramer was possible. Water on Hydrocyanic salt gives Hydrocyanic.

The trouble is that, if the chemical reaction is technically possible, the formed Hydrocyanic is highly soluble in water. This means that far from being freed in the atmosphere to asphyxiate people, it will instead remain in the water and intoxicate no one.

On the screen, a fact sheet on the cyanide compounds. We are told that Hydrocyanic of HCN formula is highly soluble in water. This other sheet confirms: 2 pounds of gas can be dissolved in 1 liter of water.

Off course, a small quantity of gas will escape from the water to enter the atmosphere, but how much water should be poured to reach lethal doses?

Pierre Marais did the calculation. They would have had to pour 330 tons of water, ie 330,000 liters.

Sachant qu'il faut 1 l d'eau à 25°C pour produire 5,4 µg d'acide, la masse d'eau nécessaire à l'exécution sera :

$$\frac{1800}{5,4 \times 10^{-3}} = 0,33 \times 10^6 \text{ l, soit environ 330 t au minimum.}$$

La quantité de cyanure de calcium nécessaire sera de :

$$1,8 \times \frac{\text{masse molaire } (\text{CN})_2\text{Ca}}{2 \times \text{masse molaire HCN}} = \frac{1,8 \times 92}{54} = 3 \text{ g.}$$

Josef Kramer n'avait sans doute aucune difficulté à se procurer 3 g de cyanure de calcium pour gazer un groupe d'une trentaine de personnes à la fois et à verser lui-même par « un trou » cette « certaine quantité de sels cyanhydriques » dans la chambre à gaz du Struthof.

Quant à y introduire « en même temps » par ledit trou cette « certaine quantité d'eau » que représentent 330 t, cela devait lui prendre... un certain temps. De sorte que l'asphyxie, par ce procédé, de 30 personnes à la fois, devait exiger beaucoup plus d'une minute.

p. 10

Finally, the chemical engineer Germar Rudolf, declares that with such a method so much water should have been added that victims would be drowned before being asphyxiated by the gas.

Yes. From 1987 to the Fabius-Gayssot Act in 1990, Jean-Marie Le Pen would have had the possibility by a serious study of the file, then by a courageous stand, to induce this public debate that professor Faurisson demanded.

Now that he doesn't have anything to lose, will Mr. Le Pen cross the Rubicon? Or, will he lose his time trying to reinstate a party that is no longer his? And where an overwhelming majority of activists don't want him any longer. Nicolas Bay asked him to resign and to not engage in a legal guerrilla.

Now that Jean-Marie Le Pen is expelled, I address him the same call. Mr. Le Pen, don't waist your energy and your time in a vain legal fight. Now that your are a free man, totally free, go the bottom of it, cross the Rubicon.

Mr. Le Pen, say out loud what your thoughts always whisper. It is never too late to do well.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Motivated by hatred...
Let me laugh

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Following my last video, an opponent wrote: *"Vincent, if people come to such extremes against revisionist people like you, perhaps it's maybe because they feel hurt by your theses? Perhaps, it would be good also to ask yourself how to continue your research while hurting the least amount of people? I know that I am naive, but hey, I can't define you. Are you in a sincere fight for what you think is the historical truth or are you motivated only by hatred of the Jews?"*

Initially, sir, I will answer by quoting Plato who said (**Plato, La république, bookV,p.207**): *"It is not allowed to flare up against the truth."* I totally agree with this teaching.

This is why in my intellectual world, there is no offensive theses. They are only true or false theses. Truths, falsehoods, this is the only criterion to be taken into account. If, a false thesis is recognized then it must be rejected. If, instead it is recognized truthful then it is not permissible to take against it. By declaring it offensive, blasphemous or whatnot. This thesis must be accepted, period.

Once you start talking about intolerable theses, offensive, blasphemous Oh! I feel a person of bad faith that refuses to question. Hence, the legitimacy of a fair debate, face to face, argument against argument, in a climate of total free speech, to determine who's right and who's wrong.

The people in front, my opponents, refuse this debate arguing that we would be individuals devoid of historical methods, patented liars, perverts animated by bad feelings. Sorry, but this is precisely a fair debate that will demonstrate if it's appropriate. This is not prior to this debate that we can say it. And above all, it is not one of the concerned party who can say it.

Therefore, let's organize this fair debate, personally I demand for it and I am ready. We will see if we are liars, we will see if we are people devoid of historical methods, we will see if we are perverts who are animated by bad sentiments. I add, that in themselves the revisionist theses are not offensive.

On the contrary. In this ocean of evil that was the Second World War, they bring good news, the Germans did not want to systematically exterminate the Jews. That they have regarded them as a hostile people, yes. That, during the war they have deported them in terrible circumstances, yes again. That they have herded them into camps with crematoria, yes again. That many died in this general disaster, we all deplore it. Still, there were no mass extermination.

Certainly, this doesn't diminish the suffering and it doesn't bring the dead back. But you will admit that far from offending, on the contrary this is comforting. If some Jews feel offended by the historical theses, I can't help it.

But to claim that I would act out of hatred of the Jews, this is ludicrous. A Gypsy also replied to you: *"I am Gypsy and I am not offended by Vincent's theses. I even wish he could speak*

freely, without suffering financial ruin, assaults, prison and even death. I am personally not informed enough in this period to have a definite opinion, But I think the truth is never either white or black, but always gray. Moreover, I ask nothing better than one proves to me that my ancestors suffered less than I think. That absolute desire of suffering always seemed suspect to be honest. One doesn't sacrifice its entire life by "hatred of the Jews" or any other hatred. But because one truly believe that he holds the truth. That is just the idea that he detain the truth that drives a man to give so much of himself into his fight. Hate is a feeling far too low, too dry to accept such sacrifices."

It's obvious, hatred breeds violence, not the sacrifice made in nonviolence. Voluntary sacrifice is rooted in the love of mankind. And when we love, one feels the duty to propagate the truths useful to humanity.

Therefore, only the one who is firmly convinced of possessing a truth can sacrifice his life for his fight. Love of others, is a feeling that I experience dear sir. See this Gypsy who took my defense by answering you. The National Socialist that I am is going to be embarrassed? No. I see instead a wink of Providence, a kind of appreciation from the heaven. Let me explain.

When I was in Valencian, I became the writer of the Gypsy who were there. In the promenade in the yard they brought me letters from their wives and dictated me answer. I could then sit in very funny and touching scenes. A young Gypsy, for example, who was starting the letter by: "Sweetie" and who was interrupted by an older Gypsy shouting: "*Oh! You the young have no romanticism, we do not begin a letter by: "Sweetie" it's banal, but with: "My little rose forever blooming."*

The young mocking and the old Gypsy lamented. And me the good gadzo, as they used to call me, I was there, saying: "*Well then, what do I write finally?"* At the end, I have to say it, the Gypsy were trusting me so much that they gave me their wives' letters saying: "*Well, answer as usual hey.*" So I was answering alone in my cell, put a stamp on it and dropped it in the prison's box.

During those months spend together, these Gypsy told me lots of stories, their schemes to steal, to cheat people and the police, anecdotes of burglaries In a village, for example, they told me: "*We always observe the baker to see when he will bring his money to the bank, like that we rob him the day before. It is more juicy.*" They also told me: "*Oh! People always hide their money and jewelry in the bedroom. Therefore, this is where we go first. If you knew the amount of sexual objects found under the beds or in the dresser.*" They told me many other things that I will not repeat publicly.

While I was releasable, an old Gypsy, Paco, came to me saying: "Go to such, he has the key to my house, take it and go live in my house until my release. I completely trust you to properly maintain my house. Just to say that they really trusted me. Unfortunately, I couldn't do it because when I left, as I was put on probation and forced to go every week to sign on to the

police station located in the district where my mother lives. And yes, dear sir, in the prison of Valencian, it was the neo-Nazi who helped the Gypsies, But the Muslims as well and others.

When someone came to ask me for help: a stamp, some bread, coffee or sugar, I considered neither his race, nor religion, nor the reasons for his presence in prison. I did not have to judge, I helped. Period.

Revisionist and National Socialist, me? Yes. But without hatred against no one.

By simple love of truth. A truth against which it is not allowed to flare up.

Good evening.





Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Nagasaki and Oradour :
who personifies the real "barbarism"

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Today we commemorate Nagasaki. [August 9, 1945] A plutonium bomb dropped from the sky. Thousands of deaths in a fraction of second. Without counting the wounded, many of them will not survive. *"Yes..." they always say, "...but, finally it ended the war, but it spared many tragedies and many lives."*

Very well.

But according to the official thesis -which I will admit during this presentation- what happened in Oradour on June 10, 1944?

The Waffen SS destroyed a village and slaughtered its inhabitants to make an example. Their aim, so it is said, was to terrorize the populations, so that the Resistance would stop harassing German troops heading towards Normandy. Thus, in Oradour, the Waffen SS would have acted to end the *"little war"*, the one led by the Resistance, which would allowed to spare many tragedies and many lives, whom were French for the most part.

"Yes, but it's not the same!" some will say to me. Really? And on what basis: *"it is not the same"*?

Both camps tried to end a war. No?

Look closely and overtax yourself. The final justification will always be the same: the Allies fought for civilization, while the German fought for an evil cause, the cause of the criminal Nazism.



I'll answer through the voice of Hjalmar Schacht. Acquitted at the end of Nuremberg's great trial, during the audiences, he stated: *"The debates that took place so far, didn't convince me*

that the opinion of the Public Minister, about the program's criminal nature of the Party [National-Socialist] was unanimous. I didn't find in the Party program anything that was the sign of a criminal intention.

The union of all the Germans that played a large role in it, was never claimed on other basis than the right of peoples to self-determination. On the international policy plan, it was only asked, for German people, the equality of rights with other nations, and in that way, the discriminations imposed on the German people, by the Treaty of Versailles could be abolished, is absolutely obvious.

We asked for lands to feed our people and established our population surplus on them. I couldn't see any crime in it. Because we expressly add, parenthetically, before the word 'lands', the word: 'settlements'. I've always considered that, as a colonial claiming, that I defended myself long time ago before National-Socialism first appearance. What appeared to me far more disconcerting, and in my opinion, exceeded the limits, was the clauses withdrawing the Jews their citizens rights. But, what was reassuring on another side, was that we had to apply to Jews the foreigners status, meaning that they should be subjected to the same policy as foreign residents leaving in Germany. I hoped, and I always asked, that this legal protection would be, in all circumstances, granted to the Jews. Unfortunately, this has not been done. Furthermore, we insisted on the fact that every citizens should have the same rights and the same duties.

The public education developing process was reported as necessary, sports and athleticism were claimed as public health improving process. One claimed for the struggle against deliberated politic lie, struggle that was, thereafter, vigorously leaded by Dr. Goebbels. And first of all, we asked for the freedom of all religious affiliations, and the principle of a positive Christianity.

Such was the essential content of National-Socialist program. I don't find anything of criminal nature in it, and it would be also quite curious, that the world would have maintained political, and cultural relationships with Germany during 20 years, and with National-Socialists during 10 years, if the program of this Party was criminal."

I remind that in his report of September 20, 1939, the Britannic ambassador in Germany, Sir Neville Henderson, that nobody can blame of "Nazi" sympathy, was forced to admit: *"Many social reforms of Herr Hitler, despite their absolute negation of individual freedom of speech, think, or act, were democratic measures extremely progressives. The movement "Strength Through Joy", the care took to the nation physical education and, above all, the labor camps organization, an idea that Herr Hitler told me, he had himself borrowed to Bulgaria, are typical examples of benevolent dictatorship. The most part of his legislation under this report, will survive in a new and better world."*

It's also interesting to note that, in an attempt to persuade the German people, of the criminal nature of National-Socialist ideology, the Victorious showed them the horrific scenes, taken during the liberation of the concentration camps, saying: *"This is where leaded Nazism"* Very quickly however, this propaganda was refuted.

On March 11, 1946, filing at Nuremberg's great trial, the former inspector of concentration camps, Rudolf Hoess, explained: *"The catastrophic situation at the end of the war, was the result of the railroads destruction, and the daily bombings of factories. We could no longer ensured the regular supplying of such large number of detainees. -In Auschwitz they were 140.000- even when the chief of the camp tried, with improvised measures, to improve matters, in particular with the establishment of supplying truck columns, or other similar measures. It wasn't possible anymore. The number of the diseased increased in enormous proportions, and there was almost no medicines anymore. Which favored epidemics. Inmates able to work were used increasingly. The Reichführer even gave the order to use, where they were able to work, the sick persons. So that, in the concentration camps, which were crowded with sick and dying, we didn't have enough locals. "*

To demonstrate the allegedly criminal nature of National-Socialism, the Allies leaned on a situation they widely contributed to create themselves. In cynicism matters, you can't really do much better.

As soon as 1948, Maurice Bardèche clearly showed the problematic: *"What proves us that National-Socialism wasn't also the truth? What proves us that we didn't took for the essential part of contingencies, inevitable accidents of the struggle? And if National-Socialism was in reality, truth and progress, or at least a shape of truth and of progress?"*

Today however, a beam of repressive laws and a disproportionate social pressure, prohibit all free debate surrounding this issue.

Because I infringed social taboo, because I defend National-Socialism, I've lost my job and was sentenced to 27 months in jail. What leaded me to flee abroad, and made me loose, 80% of my archives as well as my family.

*"And if National-Socialism was in reality, truth and progress,
or at least a shape of truth, and of progress?"*

Authorities don't want us to find out, because only the negative answer is allowed. But, what hides this desire to prevent every free debate?

The answer is among other things in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Thousands of deaths in a fraction of seconds; people horribly mutilated; barbarism : the only one, the real one, it's the Victorious camp which incarnates it.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Oradour, 72 years of lies

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Hello Tistou. On June 9th, you published in a teenager magazine an article consecrated to the tragedy, which occurred in the little village of Oradour-sur-Glane, on June 10th, 1944.



The screenshot shows a webpage from 'MILAN' magazine. At the top, there's a red header with the 'MILAN' logo. Below it, a profile section for 'Frédéric Fontaine | 323 publications' is displayed, including his title 'Rédacteur en chef de Géo Ado et de geoado.com' and a 'Google+' link. A green banner below the profile reads 'DERNIERS ARTICLES PUBLIÉS'. The featured article is titled 'EN FRANCE Il y a 72 ans, le massacre d'Oradour-Sur-Glane'. It includes a small photo of three people in a church, the date 'jeudi 9 juin 2016 à 16h49', and a comment count of '2'. The article text states: 'Le 10 juin 1944, à la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, un groupe de soldats nazis tue 642 personnes dans le petit village limousin...'. A link 'Lire la suite »' is at the bottom.

Under the title: "*642 deaths in one single day*", you explained that the Waffen SS shot the men, then slaughtered the women and the children, whom they firstly have locked into the church. The horror.

A bit further, you specified: "*The persons in charge of this massacre, have mostly been judged after the war, (Some of them were dead in Normandy, as for the commandant), and sentenced to prison terms up to 8 years, and to death penalty. The village of Oradour-sur-Glane protested, requiring death penalty for all the soldiers present on June 10, 1944.*"

In reality, only 20 men out of 120, were judged in a military court in Bordeaux, it was in 1953. If all the absents were sentenced to death, only two of the present ones were sentenced to death penalty. The others were sentenced of 5 to 12 years prison terms.

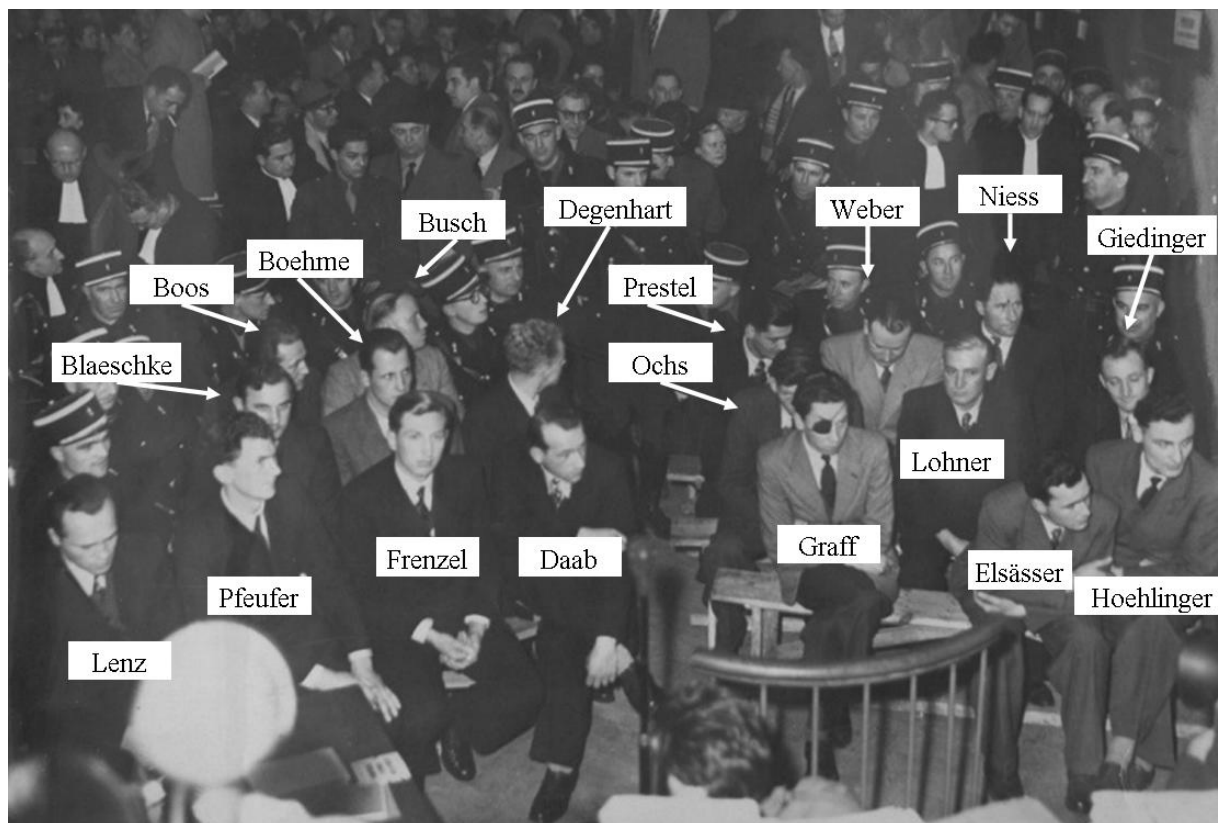
The Germans:

Lenz	death
Wilhelm Blaeschke	12 years hard labor
Herbert Daab	12 years hard labor
Wilhelm Boehme	10 years hard labor
Fritz Pfeufer	10 years hard labor
Hermann Frenzel	10 years hard labor
Erwin Degenhart	Acquitted

The French:

Georges René Boos	death
-------------------	-------

Joseph Busch	8 years hard labor
Fernand Giedinger	8 years hard labor
Camille Grienenger	8 years hard labor
Albert Daul	8 years hard labor
Paul Graff	8 years in prison
Jean-Pierre Elsässer	8 years in prison
Antoine Lohner	7 years hard labor
Louis Prestel	6 years hard labor
Henri Weber	6 years in prison
Jean Niess	5 years hard labor
Albert Ochs	5 years hard labor
Alfred Spaeth	5 years hard labor
Louis Hoehlinger	5 years in prison



But all this was only a masquerade. Few days later effectively, the Alsatians condemned to prison, except 12 of them, received a pardon and were discretely released. The six Germans sentenced to prison, benefited of many sentence's remissions, and were released few months later. As for the two condemned to death, their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment, and regained their freedom in 1959, 6 years later.

How do you explain this? How do you explain that these Waffen SS, who would have massacred in cold blood an entire village; burning alive up to hundreds of women and children in a church; should benefit such a clemency?

To understand it, I come back to your writing.

Under the title: *"642 deaths in one single day"* and after explaining that the Waffen SS shot the men, you wrote: *"Women and children for their part are locked into the church, with explosive crates, and straw which was ignited. In few minutes, all the church burned. Only seven persons succeed to escape. Their testimonies were really important to try to understand the reasons of that massacre."*

Allow me to pick up one mistake. According to the testimony of the single survivor of the church: Marguerite Rouffanche, the Waffen SS only brought one single crate in the holy place. Moreover: *"it didn't explode."* Thus, it wasn't explosives but rather a smoke engine at most.

It's true that seven months later in what would become her official testimony, Mrs. Rouffanche made a 180° turn; the crate she said: *"strongly exploded"*.

A witness saying black, then white, on a central point of her testimony. Which is really suspicious. Why such a turning back in few weeks?

For a really simple reason: It must be explained that those terrible destruction which occurred in the church, shaken to the point where the vault collapsed. It must be explained also, the states of these corpses, who were shred apart, during the tragedy.

How to believe that a single incendiary crate could have made such corporal damages? It was so incredible that Mrs. Rouffanche modified her testimony. Thus, she spoke about *"a strong explosion"*.

But then, a question emerge. Why such a lie in a first place, to hide this explosion? The reason is pretty simple. The Waffen SS didn't dispose of the needed explosives to destroy the church.

If they came to Oradour on that tragic 10th of June, It was because they were trying to released one of their own. A high ranked soldier, Helmut Kempfe, which was abducted the day before by the Resistance. A quick inquiry, and a denunciation by two French convinced the Germans that Kempfe was in Oradour and, in danger of death. That's why on the morning of Saturday, June 10th, they organized an urgent safety mission. For that mission they only brought their weapons and no explosives.

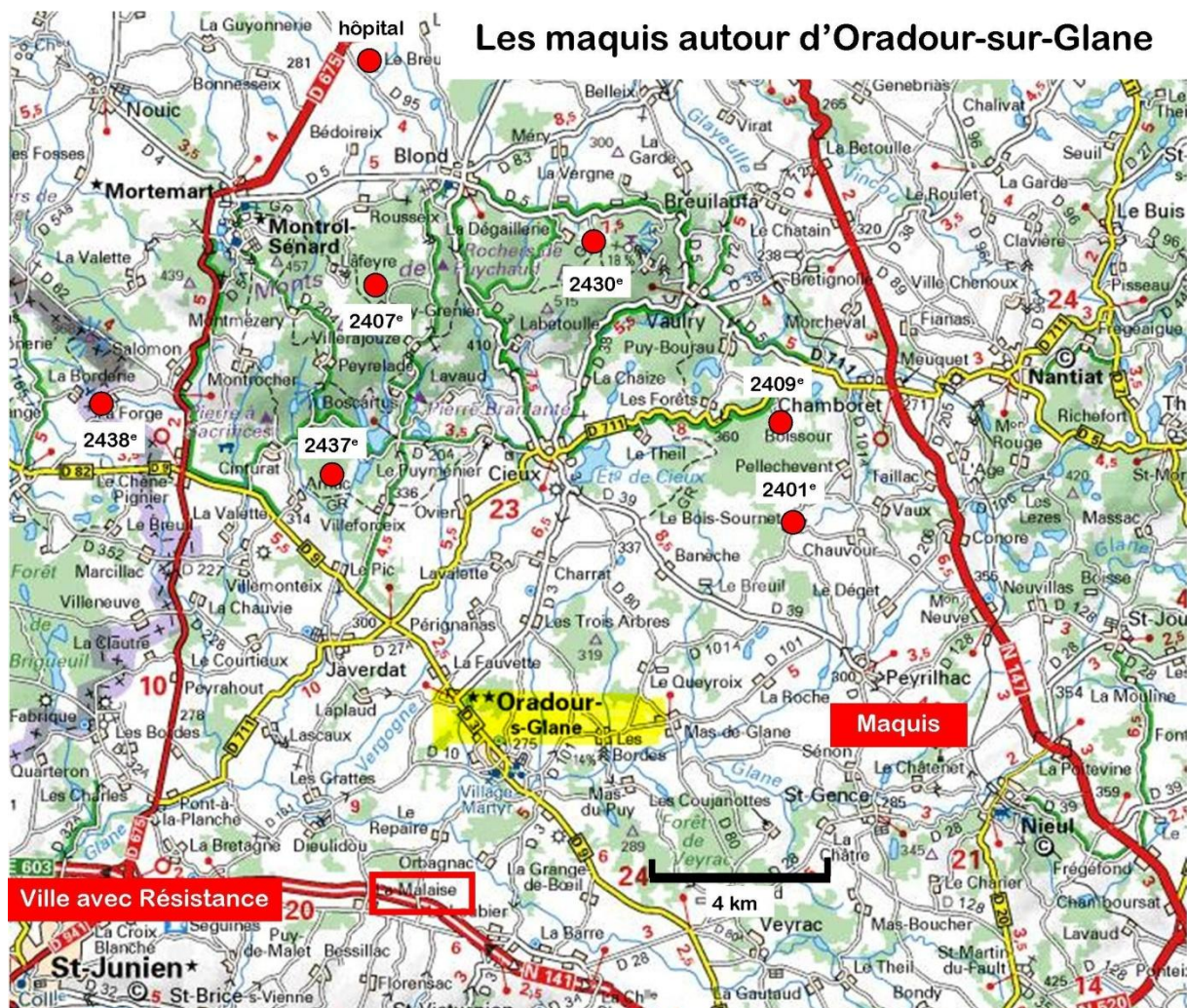
Yet, these explosives were needed to generate such destructions, and you know it very well, because you wrote that the *"Nazis"* would have brought explosive crates with them. The trouble is that despite a 7 years inquiry, and a long Trial, the French Justice could never explain, how the former Waffen SS succeeded to make that church explode.

Simply because, -I repeat it again- they didn't have the necessary material, and couldn't borrow it to anyone when they came in Oradour.

Thus, it implies, that these explosive materials, was in the church before that tragic 10th of June. How to explain it?

By the fact that Oradour was a rear base of the Resistance; a rear base, where explosives were hidden in some houses, but also under the attic of the church. Nonsense?

Not at all. Here is a map of Oradour's region with all the Resistance implementations in 1944.

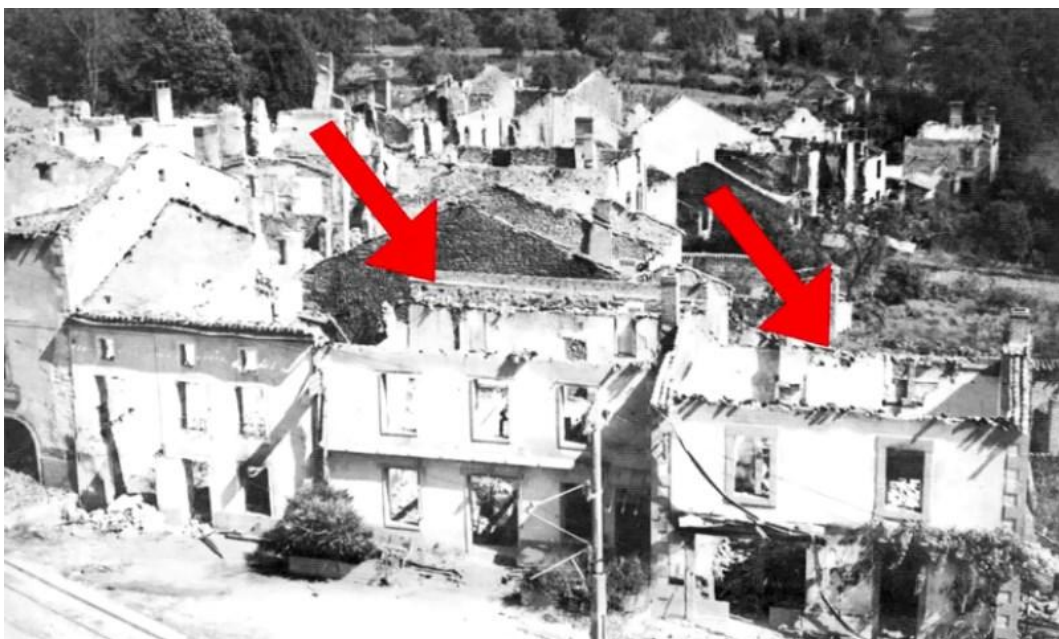


In the South, the village was near two small cities, with strong Resistants presence. Peyrillhac, and mainly St Junien. In the North was six companies of French's Free-Shooters and Partisans. [FTP] These information can be found in the newsletter published by the Friends of the Resistance Museum, in the third semester of 2001. Briefly, Oradour was in the middle of a region, with a strong Resistants activity. It was a rear base receiving numerous ammunition depots.

In this report of a German Inquiry Judge, who investigated the case end 1944. It's well specified that in Oradour, clandestine ammunition depots were found in numerous houses. Nazi lies? No! Because the material observations made on site confirms that fact.



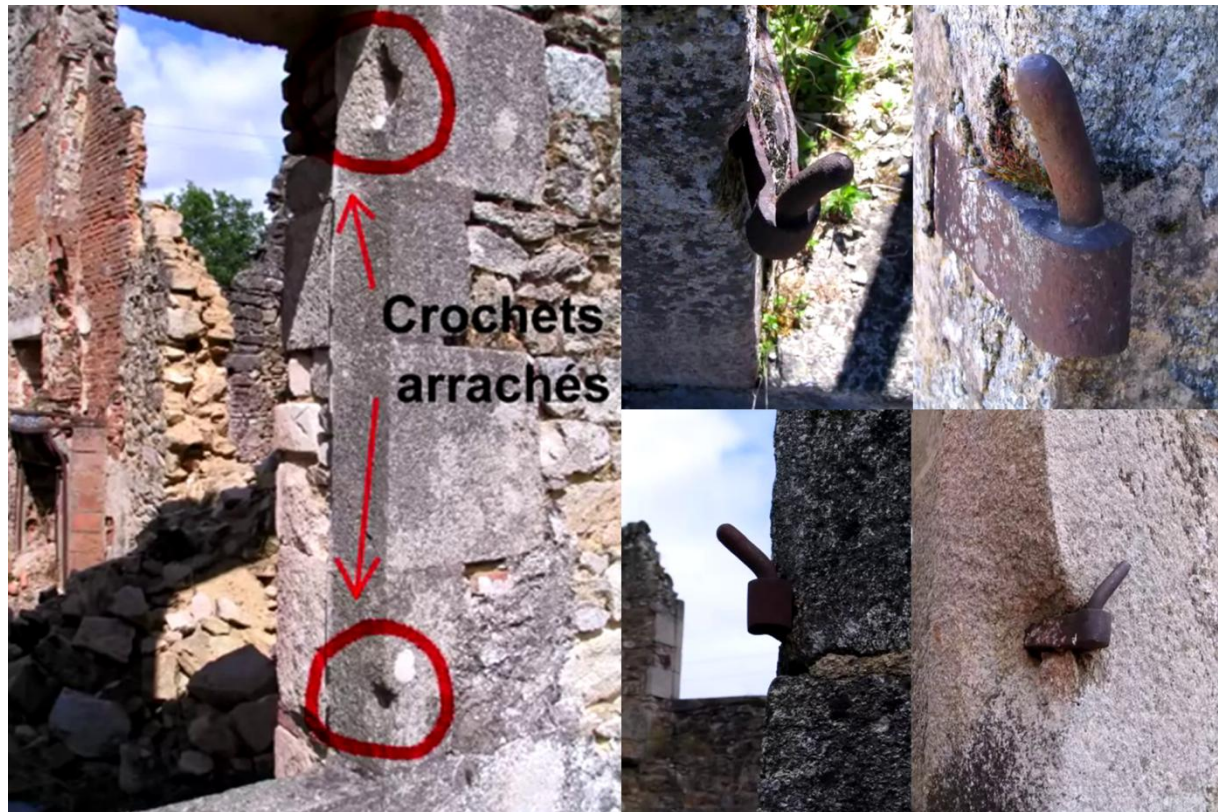
Have a closer look to Martial Machefer's house, -a Resistant of Oradour- No stains of soot are visible, thus, It has not been burned, but, blown apart by an explosion, which tore off the shutters and destroyed a wall.



Look closer the two houses next door. Same observation. Some strong explosions blown away the roofs, the windows, and the shutters, but preserving the vegetation which was in front the buildings.

I recommend you to visit the ruins today, you'll still see, numerous windows whose shutters' hooks have been torn off; or partly torn off; and more or less twisted. These very solid

hooks have been twisted toward the exterior. Meaning: when the shutters were suddenly torn off, by violent explosions which occurred on the inside of the houses.



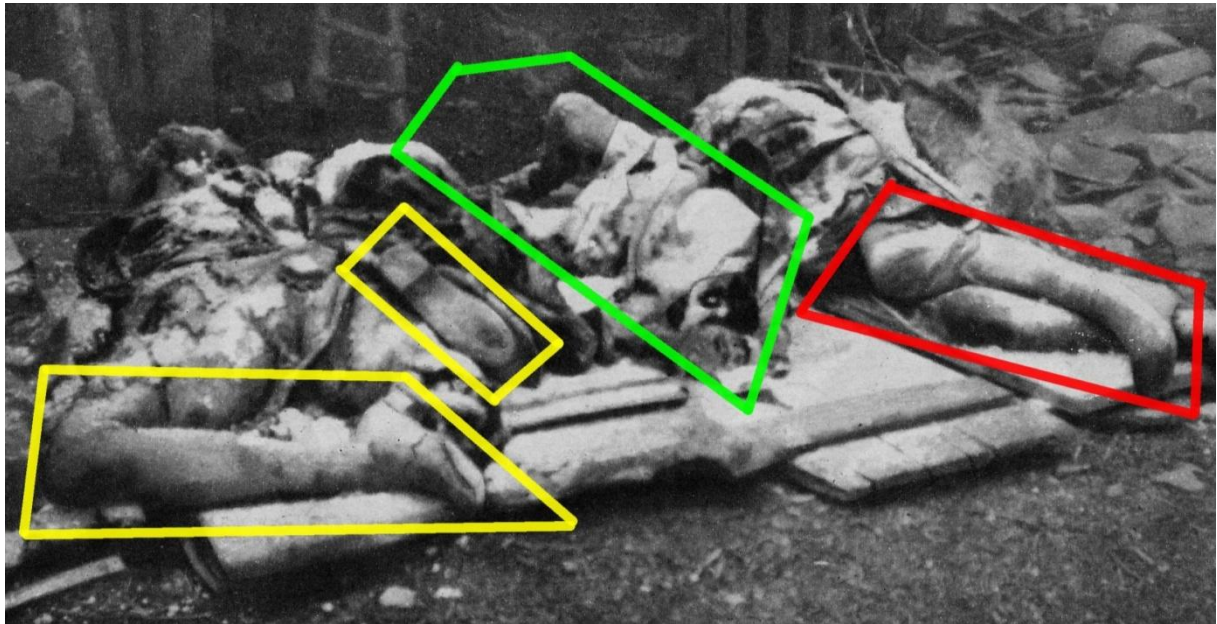
In the church, ammunitions were hidden under the attic, where the Germans would never stick their noses into.

For a reason still unknown today, that clandestine depot suddenly exploded: while the men were closely guarded in barns and garage; that women and children were locked into the church, because this case didn't concern them; and that the Waffen SS were searching houses to find Kempfe.

Shortly after the tragedy indeed, a woman of Oradour that was hidden in her garden, certified to have heard, coming from the church: "*A frightful sound.*" then detonations which succeeded to it; then a clamor, scary screams, and machine guns which were cracklings.

Thus, the explosions and what followed, blown away the roofs which disappeared, offering visitors this popular scene. But, it's at the steeple level that the explosion caused this human tragedy. Here's the Oradour church seen in cutting view. Vertically toward the top, the gases blown off the arrow shaped roof which disappeared; but also ejected toward the bottom, these overheated gases, went through the oculus, -partially destroying the steeple's vault- and penetrated in a fraction of second, in the nave, where were locked the women and the children. Hence, those corpses shredded apart by the debris thrown at high speed.

Assuming that a fire would have ravaged the church during hours, these corpses would have been carbonized as well as their clothes.



But have a look at these bodies extracted from the church: their inferior parts are still intact and the shoes and even the stockings remain.



Have a look at this poor boy: his legs are carbonized, but his shoes and his shorts are intact, his head was partially shredded off.

Let's go back to this crucial testimony: All is calm, Men are under guard; women and children are locked into the church; the SS are searching into the houses; suddenly the church is the siege of a strong explosion; followed by many others; these are the explosive crates exploding one after another; the women and the children start to panic and scream, but it is too late, the vault of the church collapse, and the nave became an inferno of flames and projected debris; the screams are terrorizing; at this time, staccato shootings resound in the village; bullets burst; In the confusion, the Waffen SS shoot the men; Resistants suddenly attack; All these events mixed together? It's possible.

Do you want to know the truth on Oradour? [Then you can watch my DVD on the issue](#). You will discover my conclusion, but also all what the Memory's keepers made me endure, in trying to prevent me to diffuse them.

In 1997, my book was forbidden, by ministerial decree.

In 2001, my videotape was also forbidden by prefectoral decree, under the cover of child abuse protection, and sexual offense protection.

I was sentenced to prison with no remission, in 2003, then in 2005.

In short: the keepers of the official thesis stopped at nothing, to prevent me to speak publicly. Why? [The answer is in this DVD](#), revealing what, since 1944, the keepers of the official thesis, tried to hide by all means.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Oradour, the big Tartuferie
of September 4, 2013

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Tomorrow afternoon, September 4, 2013, German President, Joachim Gauck, will visit the preserved ruins of Oradour-sur-Glane's village, with François Hollande.

Without any surprise the press talks about: *"reconciliation"*, *"an historical symbol of reconciliation."* Wrote the periodic 20 minutes on his website.

What Tartuferie! [huge hypocrisy]

For a first and very simple reason: a reconciliation is always done between two parties directly involved, or their legitimate heir. So, if Mr. Hollande, effectively represents the Republican France, Joachim Gauck represents the Federal Republic of Germany, that is to say an entity created and imposed by the Victorious Allies after 1945. This Republic, spits on the Third Reich and espouses the New World Order's cause, issued from the defeat of Axis Forces.



François Hollande, Robert Hébras and Joachim Gauck.

The survivor Robert Hébras explained it also very well, when he stated: *"I don't ask for excuses or forgiveness, I perfectly know that nowadays Germans, have nothing to do with the Nazis that perpetrated the massacre. In this respect, I make all the difference. It's not question of forgiveness, forgiveness precisely, was to be asked by the adversaries of June 10 [1944]."*

The President Gauck, doesn't bear any responsibilities, and because he is not from those who committed the unspeakable, it would be ridiculous to require such things."

One can't be clearer. If nowadays Germans, including whom who represents them, are innocents, and don't represent at all the Third Reich, therefore, it can't be question of reconciliation, since the concerned party is not there.

But there is a second reason even more important.

A reconciliation, to be real, requires that each part in question frankly recognizes its faults. Because, I repeat it since 16 years, if there were no Resistance to lead a guerrilla, while recognized illegal under international laws, to hit the Germans in the back and abduct an Helmut Kempfe*, [Waffen SS Major] there would have been no Waffen SS coming in Oradour, or clandestine depot of ammunition under the attic of the church.

In other words, a reconciliation is based on the truth, and in first place on historical truth. Therefore, how would that be possible in Oradour, high place in France of historical lie?

Isn't it Mr. Hébras? Patented liar that I've unmasked and who kept a relevant silence.

But, it's really funny. Let's continue the reading of the above mentioned article: *"What inflames the most Robert Hébras in this official tour is really different however. The survivor is convinced that this recognition of a war crime by the German president, would end the polemics engaged by revisionists, who tried to minimized the role of the Das Reich in that massacre, and tried to put the blame on the Resistants.*

Joachim Gauck presence, in Oradour, -stated Hébras- will certainly allow to put an end to those sterile polemics, which, instead of moving history forward, bring an intolerable stain on it. Tomorrow, Joachim Gauck will be there, and will act as the guarantor of the historical truth. "

The guarantor of historical truth? On what ground? Joachim Gauck is only there, as the President of the Federal Republic of Germany... What's the connection with the tragic events of June 10, 1944?

But, I perfectly know your methods Mr. Hébras!

When I published my book, you and your friends, the Memory's Keepers, rejected the debate which I offered you. Instead, you obtained from the Minister of the Interior the prohibition of my book. And when I published my videotape, you did the same, hiding yourself, in addition, behind the justice skirts, and to try to imprison me, which almost happened. And today, you call for German President to condemn revisionists to silence.

So, to protect the official version of the tragedy, you do not cease to call for a superior authority.



Yesterday, the Minister of the Interior, the justice, and today the German President, You and you're friends, benefit of a Memorial that coast millions; of opened archives; of all the facilities to write and publish; but against a bunch of broken revisionists, you got no other choice than calling for the minister, the judges and now, the German President!

What a powerlessness confession Mr Hébras! Because when one got the truth with oneself, this truth suffice, and remains its only weapon, there's no need to take refuge into authority skirts, in whimpering: *"Waaa! Make them shut their mouth! Make this polemic stop!"*

Yes, Mr. Hébras, with your actions, you and you're friends unmasked yourselves, when future generations will confront your acts of, worried liars, to the quiet strength of revisionists, they wouldn't have any difficulties to conclude.

And that's what makes me sleep well, despite all the troubles made against me, and despite the jail still pending. Defend the truth is finally restful.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

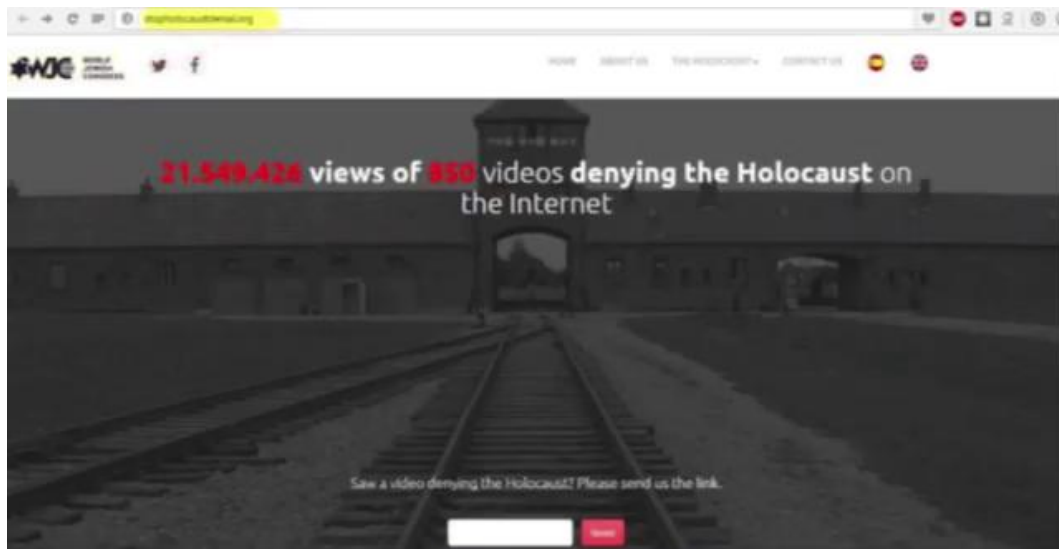
Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Plea for the Einsatzgruppen
The Holocaust by the bullets - Babi Yar

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Given the proliferation of revisionist videos on the Internet, a website was created that has the support of the World Jewish Congress. *Stop Holocaust Denial*



It counts in real-time the number of views collected by 850 revisionist videos available on the Internet. Viewers are asked to report these kind of videos by sending their URL to the site facilitators. Today, I address the viewers likely to respond to this call. Holocaust denial offends you, and you want to participate in its denunciation. It is your right. Only one problem arises: what if the revisionists were right?

You will argue that it's impossible. That evidence on the Holocaust abound, and the story is perfectly known. Are you so sure? Oh, rest assured, I will not inflict you a denial lesson. I promise. I will not invoke any revisionist work. I will only study what the leaders of the site state, and the documents they invoke. For they have taken great care to publish a section devoted to the Holocaust. 3 subtopics will particularly interest us: The Holocaust; The Final Solution; and the Extermination Camps.

A definition, a picture and questions Let's beginning with the Holocaust. The authors of the site define it as the systematic persecution and the murder of 6 million Jews by National-Socialists. Knowing that no serious revisionist deny the Jewish persecution under Hitler, the problem is thus, not there. However, were several million Jews murdered during what would have been a systematic extermination operation?

Therein lies the question. A question that arises in these terms: Were there from National-socialists an attempt to systematically exterminate the European Jews? An attempt which would have caused several millions victims.

The author gave a positive answer, and state that this project would have been implemented on January 20, 1942 during the Wannsee Conference. This being said, let's look at the published documents. They are pictures. They prove the persecution. One can see Jewish deportees leaving with they small luggages. An old woman, who in a ghetto, lives on

armbands trade with the Star of David. Lean men lying on bunk-beds. Children behind barbed-wires in a concentration camps.

All of this: deportation, ghettoization, confinement including children, no serious revisionist disputes it. So, once more, this is not the issue. ONE SINGLE picture shows a mass execution. Very well known. One can see a man kneeling before a pit filled with corpses.



A figure wearing a German military uniform, is about to kill him with a pistol shot in the head. Personally, I do not question the authenticity of this picture. Many others also show similar scenes. Historians agree to say that they were taken in the East during the German-Soviet war.

This fact is capital, as one knows that the Soviet methods, especially with the appearance of guerrillas, led to ferocious reprisals on the German side. Therefore, is this picture showing a reprisal scene, with civilian executions, or a Jewish massacre, solely because they were Jews?

And even the second hypothesis would be shown, these Jewish massacre in the East, were they the result of a total extermination decision, taken at European level, or rather the tragic consequence of local initiatives in newly acquired territories, in order to respond to particular situations?

The issue could be quickly resolved if there was a WRITTEN order given to the Einsatzgruppen to exterminate the Jews. But, nor allies investigators, nor historians discovered any extermination order.

No extermination order for the Einsatzgruppen

During the Einsatzgruppen trial, the prosecution produced 6 files (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.119) regarding the mission which was given to these groups. One could find in them: 3 contemporary documents, and 3 affidavit signed in 1947, by former Einsatzgruppen members. None of the 3 documents of the time mentioned any extermination.

Allied investigators had therefore found nothing. In the following years, historians had no better luck. They, too were unlucky in their search of an extermination order. This is why, Raul Hilberg, who is still considered as the Holocaust expert No. 1, was compelled on the subject, to invoke postwar confessions.

The author quoted first those of the main accused in the trial of Einsatzgruppen (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.133): Otto Ohlendorf. In April 1947, Ohlendorf stated that an order to exterminate all the Jews had been given by the head of the first office of the Central Office for Reich Security: Bruno Streckenbach.

Ohlendorf wasn't the only one to assert it. On June 29, 1947 the former head of the Sonderkommando 7a of the Einsatzgruppen B, Walter Blume (TMI, green series, vol.IV), also explained that Bruno Streckenbach transmitted an order from Hitler according to which, the Eastern Jewry had to be exterminated.

At the hearing (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.306), in turn Ohlendorf confirmed that the order came from Hitler himself.

However, it was surprising that an order so serious and so important, was not presented by the Führer in person, or at least by Himmler. The choice of a subordinate was not very credible. So, why did the accused tell that?

First of all, because in 1947 Bruno Streckenbach was supposed to be dead. Contradiction was not to be feared. In addition, this version allowed the defendants to expect leniency from the court. Indeed, the order had been submitted by a subordinate, Otto Ohlendorf could tell after having known the content, the men present had vigorously protested which would have been inconceivable, if the presentation of the order was made by Himmler or even more by Hitler. Yet, these complaints were useless, because the order was irrevocable.

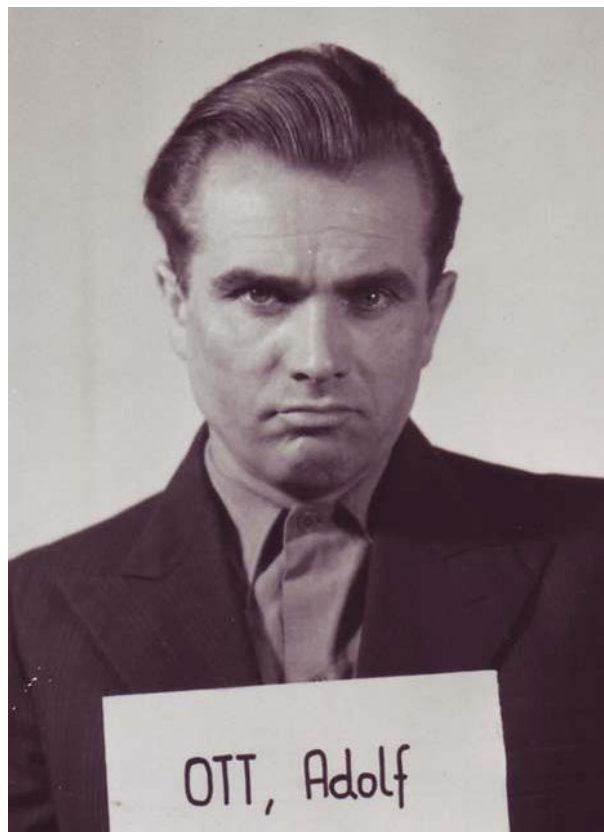
Thereafter, a lawyer explained to judges that under Hitler (TMI green series, vol.IV,p.87), anyone who refused to obey a superior was severely punished, a punishment that could even touch the family of the traitor.

This version of the events thus allowed the accused to claim they had sharply protested against the order, but in the end they were forced to act because they were unable to do otherwise. Thus, they could expect leniency from the court. All this was well found. Only, was this story true?

Very quickly one could doubt it. Because during hearings discordant voices were heard. Questioned (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.318), the former head of the Sonderkommando 4b of the Einsatzgruppe C, Walter Haensch stated that the Einsatzgruppen mission consisted to secure areas near the front.

The President asked what he was told about the communists, gypsies and Jews? The accused replied that no one had talk about it. Visibly surprised, the president repeated his question, the accused repeated his answer. The President then asked whether the word "*Jew*" had been mentioned? The accused confirmed that it never was.

I also cite the former head of the Sonderkommando 7b of the Einsatzgruppe b, Adolf Ott as for Walter Haensch (TMI green series, vol.IV,p.403), he declared that his mission was limited to providing security in areas of the front.



He had not hunted the Jews to shot them. He had used his men to fight the partisans and prevent acts of sabotage, but not for mass liquidations. These statements were in full compliance with a document (Doc. NOKW-2080) which was not produced during the trial of Einsatzgruppen but surfaced shortly after for the trial of members of the German High Command Headquarters. Dated April 28, 1941 while the USSR invasion was in preparation, he described the future tasks of the secret police. it would be for these detachments, to secure important buildings, to unmask emigrants, saboteurs and terrorists, then, later discover all hostile activities. Therefore, these missions were aimed exclusively to safety.

The document specified that the Army would collaborate in this task (TMI, green series, vol.X,p.1240) with the special commandos.

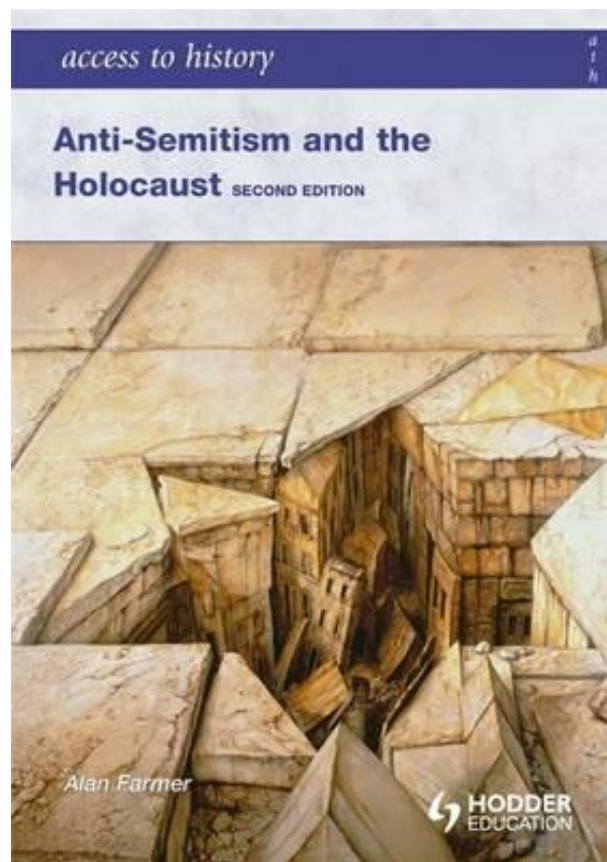
During the audiences, general Karl von Roques (TMI, green series, vol.X,p.1285), confirmed that the Einsatzgruppen received the order to ensure safety, and they had never had knowledge of the widespread cruelties for which they were currently accused. But, this general of infantry remained on the Eastern Front until December 1942, which allowed him to know. Consequently, this story about the order of the Jewish extermination given by Bruno Streckenbach was more than doubtful.

But, Hitler, Himmler, Heydrich and Streckenbach being dead no contradiction could occur. Except that, Bruno Streckenbach was not dead.



Taken prisoner by the Soviets, he was rotting in prison. Despite being sentenced to 25 years in prison, he was released in 1957. So, it's a real ghost who returned to Germany. But, a real ghost, who was going to be able to answer. And he formally denied. He never gave or transmitted an order to systematically exterminate the Jews. This denial of Bruno Streckenbach you hardly find it. In particular, Raul Hilberg, quoting the confession of Otto Olendorf, said nothing about it. Absolutely nothing.

However, the author of this book not suspected of revisionism speaks about it.

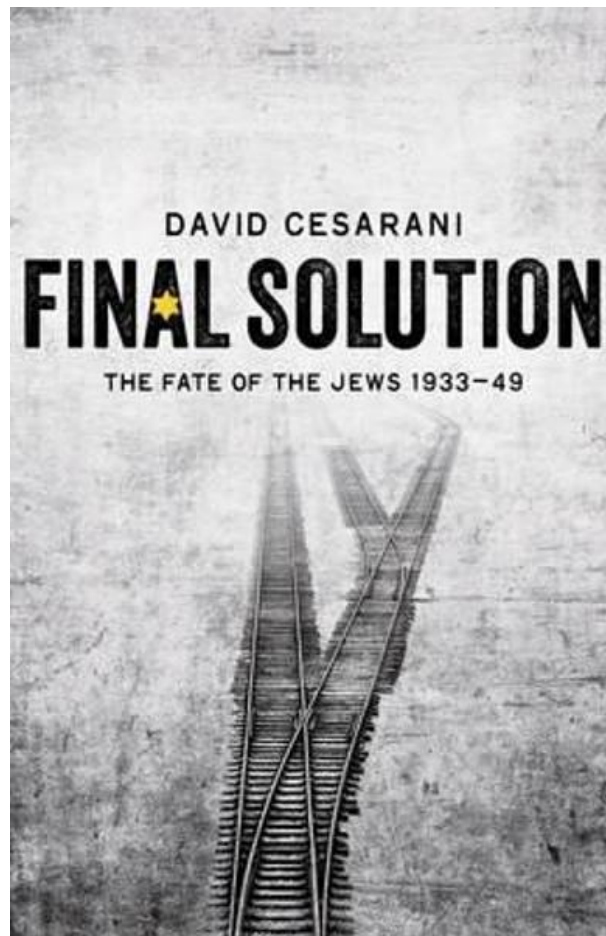


We can read (p.104): *"After 1945, surviving Einsatzgruppen leaders gave conflicting informations about the orders they had received. During the Nuremberg trials, Olhendorf and several Einsatzkommando leaders testified that, shortly before the start of the campaign, on Himmler's instructions, the Chief of Staff for the Central Office for the Reich Security (RSHA) Bruno Streckenbach, had given an order to kill all the Jews. Later yet, other Einsatzgruppen leaders testified that they had not received such an order until August or September 1941. Additionally, in the mid-50, Streckenbach, who was supposedly dead in 1945, came out of a Soviet prison camp and denied having given this order. Three of the Nuremberg defendants retracted their statements, saying that they made them in an attempt to save Olhendorf from the gallows. "*

When Alan Farmer stated that several leaders claimed not to have received such an order, before August or September 1941, he is wrong. Walter Haensch and Adolf Ott for example (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.318), stressed that they never received such an order either before or after August 1941.

So, it now appears that, no directive of a total extermination of the Jews was given to the Einsatzgruppen at the time of their departure to the East front. Their mission was a policing duty. It was to provide security in the areas of the front.

Beside, in this monumental study published a few weeks ago, the author wrote (p.355) that *"in March 1941, German anti-Jewish policy remained a diverse mix of immigration, segregation, imprisonment and exploitation."*



"The planing process for Operation Barbarossa did not produce any specific initiatives regarding the Jews."

You will understand why, confessions whatsoever, obtained after the war, must always be considered with extreme caution. After 1945, many accused had every interest in blackening the dead or deemed such, in order to appear more gray. I address this particularly to my opponents, who constantly brandish confessions of such or such a person, as if it were genuine evidence.

A verbal order?

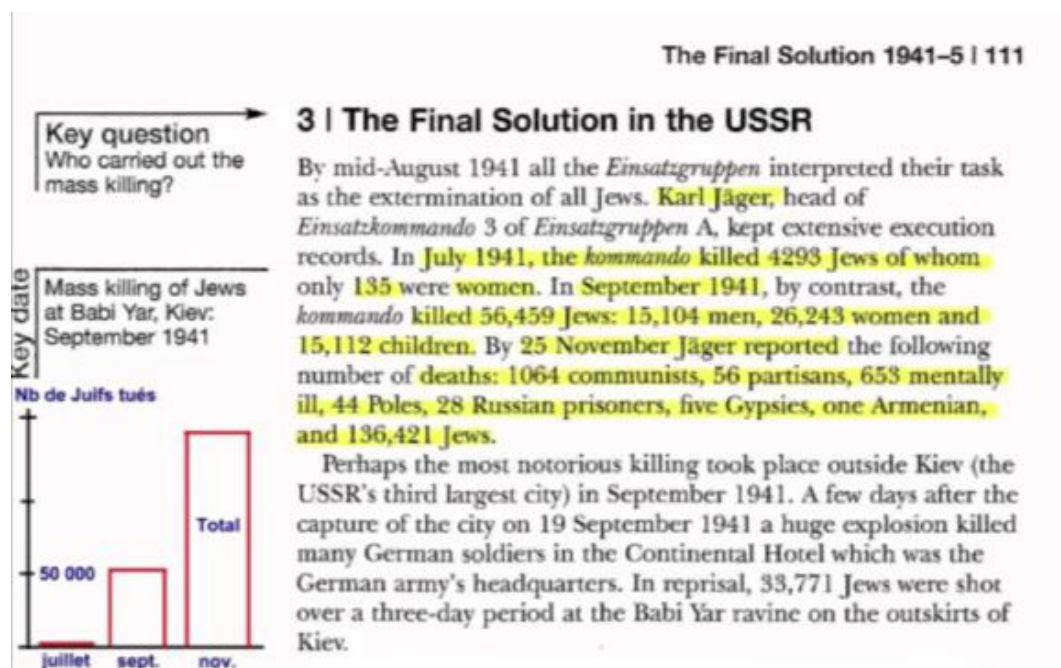
Despite this, some will answer me that, since the beginning of the USSR invasion the Einsatzgruppen entered into action and massacred all the Jews, which proves the existence of a total extermination order at least, given verbally.

They are wrong. Certainly, since the beginning, the Einsatzgruppen killed Jews, but they didn't shot these Jews because of their Jewishness. They shot them in the context of the

securing of the conquered regions. Here again, let's have a look at the book of the author not suspected of revisionist sympathies. David Cesarani wrote (p.358) that *"despite the lack of documentation, it is almost certain that the Einsatzgruppen officers were instructed to seize and execute Jewish men credibly associated with Soviet regime."* And further (p.359), *"The murder of the Jews was included in activities to purge the regions of communists to break the power of the Communist Party, and to eliminate the leadership of Soviet society."*

It's clear, if some Jews were killed, it was men who were suspected to -rightly or wrongly- be politically linked to the Bolshevik power.

In this book, Alan Farmer adds two other elements in support of the ABSENCE of an order for a systematic extermination of the Jews. The author relies on the fact that in July 1941, Himmler wanted to plan a huge migration of peoples in the Eastern territories, migration which will take place over 30 years, and which would also concern the Jews. He also stresses the relatively low number of Jews killed during the first weeks of Operation Barbarossa. 50,000 Jews up until mid-August 1941, whereas, in December one would have counted 500,000. Then, Alan Farmer invokes the famous Jäger reports, head of the Einsatzkommando 3 according to these documents, this kommando would have killed 4,293 Jews in July, of whom 135 women.

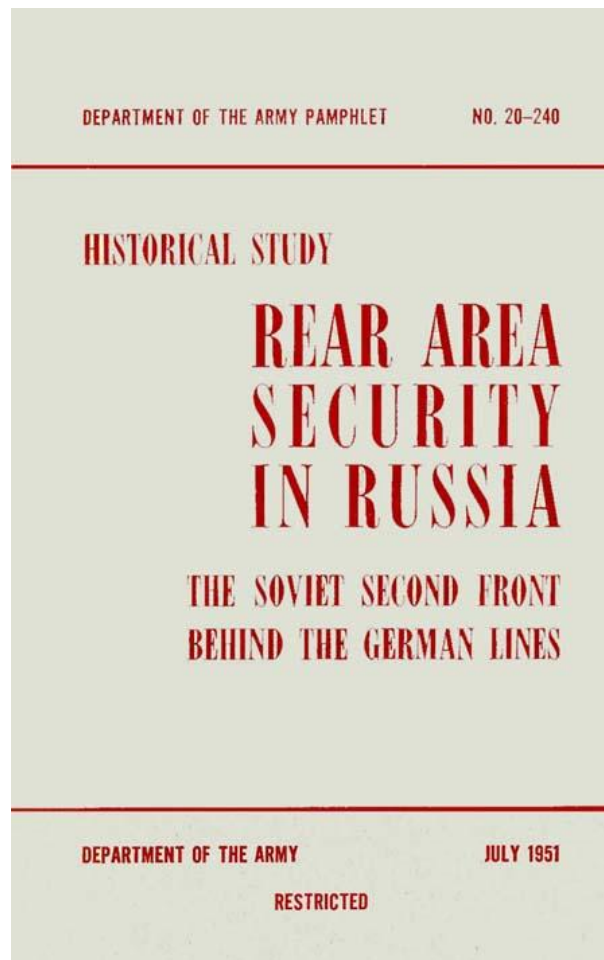


Whereas, in September he would have killed 56,459 Jews of whom more than 26,000 women and more than 15,000 children. The rate would then remained the same, since at the end of November, the total would have approached 140,000 victims.

One would have had to wait until mid-August for a policy of systematic extermination was implemented. I will soon return on these huge assessments. For now, I merely point out that

these documents confirm the absence of any order to exterminate the Jews which would have been given to the Einsatzgruppen before leaving for their mission.

It is moreover noted that sometimes, relationships of trust established between the local Jewish communities, and the new occupant. A study booklet released in 1951 by the US Army, points out for example (p.18), that in the Russian city of Mglin, the first occupying forces succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people Including the Jewish community numerous in the city and surrounding areas.

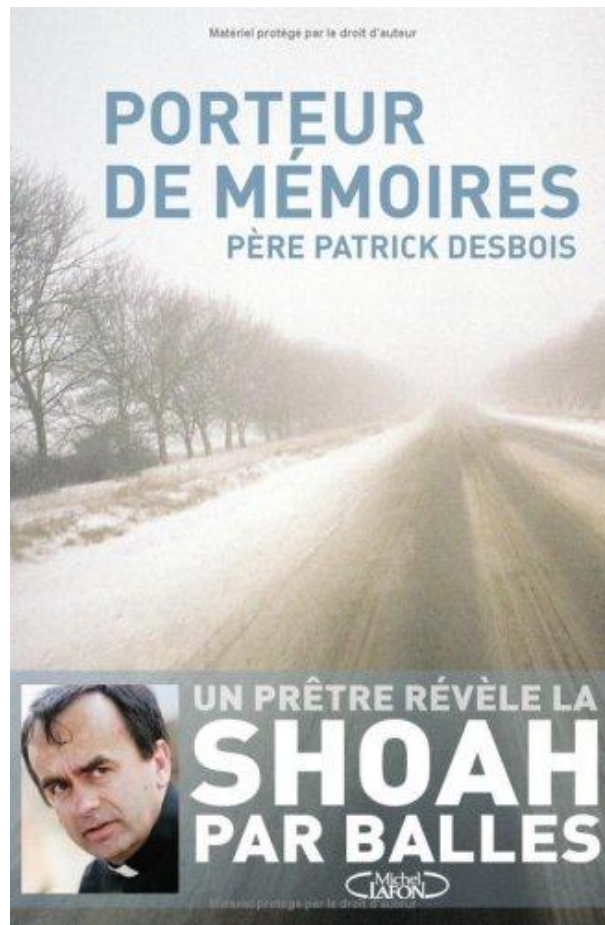


Why did the massacres intensified?

However, historians rely on the growing number of Jewish victims from the end of August 1941, to claim that, a few weeks after the start of the operations in the USSR, a systematic extermination policy was implemented. A priori this reasoning is logical, even, unstoppable. Let us beware of certain misleading evidence.

Let's recall first, once more, that here again, no documentary evidence can be presented. In their book: *"Shoah par Balles"* [the Holocaust by the bullets], Father Desbois and his team claim (p.24) that this order of general massacre would have been suggested by Himmler on July 21, 1941 during his visit to Lvov in Ukraine.

But nothing comes to demonstrate this assertion.



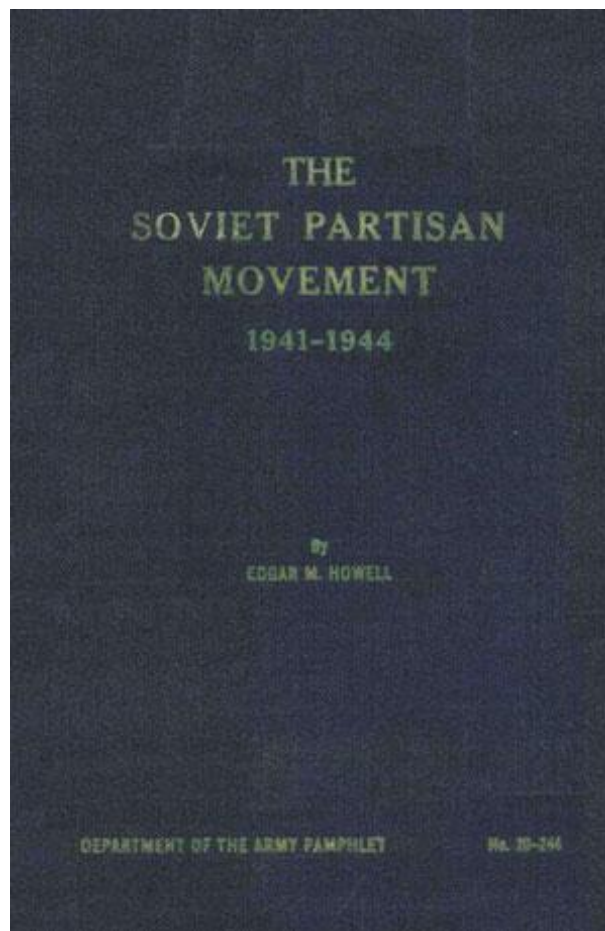
I add that one don't suggests an order, one gives it or not. Absence of specific documents, other historians simply say (Alan Farmer, anti-semitism and the Holocaust,p.106) that, during August 1941 during his Eastern trip, Himmler was able to confirm the Einsatzgruppen the existence of a new policy a policy of ethnic cleansing decided around mid-July by a confident Hitler who believed in a quick victory in the USSR. But, this is only an assumption based on nothing solid.

Besides, in his study on the origins of the Final Solution, Christopher Browning casts doubt on this version of events. He wrote (p.598): *"The claim that Himmler gave the order to kill including everyone by attending killings, is primarily based on self-interested statements made by his officers after the war and on the false assumption that the Berlin authorities were to be the decision-making centers regarding the implementation of mass murder in the East."*

Browning recalls that on the contrary Himmler had difficulties adjusting guidelines for field events, which was an *"inevitable consequence of the predisposition of the Nazi system to the initiatives coming from below and a decision process case by case. This is not Berlin, but local commanders who decided of the practical policy issues. The anti-Jewish measures adopted in the following months show how the model of interaction between central and local authorities consolidates until the end of 1941."*

We deduce that this increase in violence was the fact not of a central decision, but the conditions encountered on the field. And indeed, one must not forget the context in which the Germans were acting. This context was one of an ideological war to death. In very large spaces, with, in addition, the appearance of partisans.

Hitler believed in a quick victory that would have led to the collapse of Bolshevik power. But after a few weeks of euphoria, one had to face the facts. The Red Army, although strongly shaken, had not disintegrated and the resistance was organizing itself. This American study published in 1956, seems to me quite objective.



The author explains (p.63) that quickly partisans led bands of terror attacks against some Soviet rural communities. The aim was to prevent the supply of German troops and suppress any desire for collaboration to indigenous. As early as September 1941 (p.66), partisans organized themselves, even establishing direct links with the Red Army, and increased their activities.

In campaigns civilians were often caught between the new occupant, and armed bands. Insecurity prevailed. Christopher Browning wrote (p584): *"From the end of July, the German obsession with security was growing due to the inability to win a quick victory over the Red Army. As Hitler said, the Reich is obliged to govern areas that range from 300 to 500 km with*

a handful of people. The Army command compensates for the lack of staff by an even more massive use of force."

Yes, as written by Edgar Howell (p.68), facing the partisans who were intimidating villagers German command chose the escalation in terror. The occupant should be more feared than the partisan bands.

Add to this, the first war crimes committed against German soldiers. Some soldiers who had the misfortune to fall into enemy hands, were found horribly mutilated. Not all were dead. Such was the case of Hans Muth.



Stunned and whose eyes had been gouged out while he was unconscious. The poor man was found and rescued by comrades. Such cruelty was to be deplored everywhere.

On October 4, 1941 (Doc. NOKW-192), The Plenipotentiary Commanding General in Serbia announced reprisals following the discovery of 21 dead German soldiers (TMI, green series, vol.XI,p.976), after having brutally been tortured by individuals who had captured them in a surprise attack.

On October 10 (TMI, green series, vol.X,p.1212) 1941, General Walter von Reichenau issued an order on the conduct of the troops on the Eastern territories. One could especially read: *"the soldier must have full understanding of the necessity of a severe but just retribution upon the Jewish subhuman elements."* Some historians see it as a veiled reference to an alleged policy of annihilation of Jews by the Einsatzgruppen. A little higher, however, the general spoke about avenger of all the bestialities inflicted on the German and racially related nations. So, it was not a question of massacring all the Jews, without distinction but, to retaliate in order to avenge all the crimes committed under Bolshevism, that it was against German soldiers, or German minorities present in the East and related peoples. It should be noted, that this retaliation were mainly to reduce to impotence the Judeo-Bolshevik system.

Walter von Reichenau clearly wrote: *"The most important objective of the war against the Jewish-Bolshevist system is the complete destruction of its means of power and the elimination of the Asiatic influence within the sphere of European civilization."*

The Marshal also emphasized the danger posed by partisans. He wrote: *"The struggle against the enemy behind the front is still not being taken seriously enough."* He recalled the emergency of *"the total disarming of the population in the rear of the fighting troops in order to protect the long and vulnerable supply lines."*

Finally, he demanded the adoption of *"drastic measures"* not only against partisans took up arms in hand, but also against *"those persons of male population who were in a position to prevent or report sabotage operations."* And had failed to do so. He explained: *"The fear of the German countermeasures must be stronger than the threat from wandering Bolshevik remnants."* Walter von Reichenau ended by calling the soldiers to fulfill two missions:

1. *The total annihilation of the false Bolshevik doctrine of the Soviet state and its armed forces.*

2. *The pitiless extermination of foreign treachery and cruelty, and by the same token, the protection of the lives of the members of the German Armed Forces in Russia.*

Only in this manner shall we fulfill our historical mission to free the German people from Asiatic-Jewish danger once and for all.

Hitler having found this text excellent, the order was issued on the Eastern Front. This document is very important. Because it reveals the objectives of the war in the East. If the ideological crusade against Judeo-Bolshevism and the struggle against the partisans - especially for the safety of German troops- promised to be hard-fought it was no question of massacring entire peoples.

Only, do not be naive. When, in a security obsession, one chose the escalation in terror, such orders are likely to enable all excesses. For two reasons: first, some senior full of anti-Semitic hatred will justify all the killings in the pretext of securing regions; and even when the safety is not in question, they can always invoke other reasons.

Christopher Browning is certainly right when he explains (p.630): *"the economic utility of the Jews as forced laborers is largely supplanted by the fact that they are perceived as a security threat even in the absence of a movement of organized and efficient partisans. As 'useless mouths to feed' contributing to the depletion of scarce food resources; as a vestige of an 'impossible condition' that can no longer be tolerated; or as 'waste' that must be exterminated. The importance of these factors in the determination of practical politics varies depending on time and place. While each participating organization promotes its own logic Pacification is the most powerful justification for mass murder."*

Why these massacres of women and children?

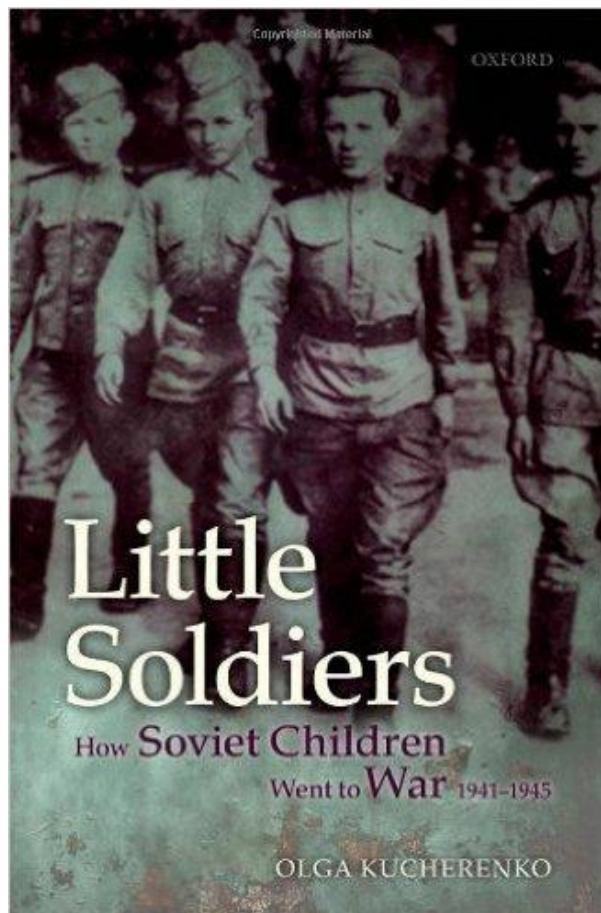
I add, and that is the second reason, that in this struggle in the East against partisans and for safety, women and children would necessarily pay a heavy price.

First, because the Soviets used them to support the guerillas. At his trial (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.248), Otto Olhendorf reminded that partisan warfare was made by men but also women and children, who did not hesitate to use methods of treachery.

The author of this report of June 2, 1943 (TMI, green series, vol. XIII,p.518-519 informed his superiors that in between two assignments partisans were dressed in civilian clothes and were doing agricultural work in some villages.

This other police report dated March 17, 1942 (TMI, green series, vol. X,p.1261) talked about women whose mission was to incite drivers into their rooms under the pretext to offer them sexual intercourse during that time accomplices plunder and damage the unguarded vehicles.

This other report from the headquarters in Serbia (TMI, green series, vol. XI,p.1013), warned that in all the partisan units women and girls were actively participating as nurses or as couriers. As for the use of children, this book of a Russian historian published in 2011 is very interesting.



The author explains that many children participated into the war including with the partisans. If they were not directly involved in combat, they were communications, nurses, reconnaissance, etc.

Of course, these women and children were not involve in the reign of terror against villages, nor bestial crimes committed on isolated soldiers, but they were involved in the guerilla structure. That's why very quickly in the East, German killed them as they did for men.

Beside, on December 16, 1942, (**Doc. NOKW-2961**) following numerous reports he received on partisans methods, Hitler ordered that (**TMI,green series, vol.X,p.1168**), faced with these fanatical fighters, who would not shrink from any act of violence, and violated the Geneva Conventions, the troops are using all methods, even the most brutal. Including against women and children, As long as they were successful. This order formalized a way of acting that was already used in very many places on the Eastern Front.

Some will speak of "*Nazi barbarity*". This is quickly said. When in a crisis situation, a part of a people rises to conduct an illegal war, it must expect to be treated very harshly.

When, in January 1794, the Convention sent the infernal columns to permanently reduce the Vendean uprising, It had little choice of method. I admit it without difficulty, despite my sympathy longer supported for the Vendee. And if the "*butcher of Nantes*", Jean-Baptiste Carrier was finally guillotined the one who commanded the infernal columns, General Turreau was decorated with the Legion of Honour before his name was engraved on the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Therefore, the Republic has no lesson to teach regarding ferocious repression of insurrectional movements. Repression, affecting women and children.

And if the French were able to kill other French in an atrocious civil war one can easily imagine how Germans could kill Russians to fight against an illegal guerrilla who terrorized and tortured.

Beside, on October 6, 1947 (**TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.86**) at the Einsatzgruppen trial Paul Blobel's lawyer reminded that the use of women and children in partisans' war made their reprehensible execution non condemnable in the point of view of international law. It is therefore understandable why members of the Einsatzgruppen could carry out their anti-guerrilla operations without any remorse of conscience. But there is more.

Even if the women and the children were not directly involved in the partisans' war, to leave them alive after killing the fathers or the spouses could lead to acts of revenge.

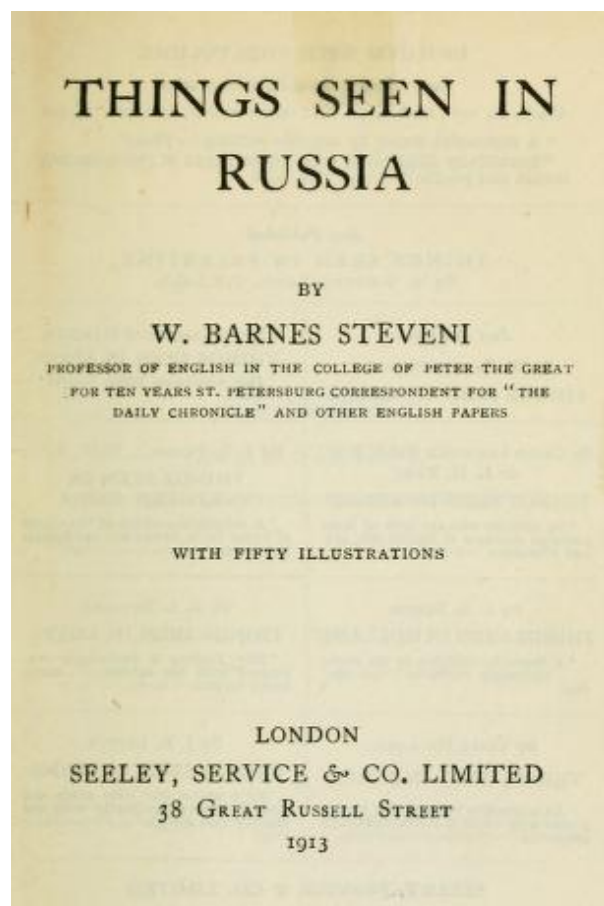
In his affidavit on May 26, 1947 (**TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.138**) the former leader of the Einsatzkommando 5 Erwin Schulz, stated that "*if necessary, Jewish women and children were also killed to prevent acts of revenge.*"

During the audiences, (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.356) Otto Olhendorf confirmed that the children executions were based on the fact that one wanted to ensure not only a temporary, but permanent safety. But, growing children who had their relatives killed could become a danger not less great than their parents were. Hence the heavy price paid by women and children in this terrible war. Again, such reasoning is not the prerogative of the National-Socialists.

It is found, alas, in many crisis situations. In particular, during the revolutions and social upheaval. In his book about Bolshevist Russia published in 1920, Stanislav Volsky reported the remarks of a Chekist who told him: (p.20) *"We have to exterminate not only our enemies but also those who MIGHT become so, later."*

Why these Jewish growing victims?

I finally point that, in the USSR at that time, life did not matter much. A certain fatalism prevailed. Which, beside, dated way back before the Bolsheviks. In 1913, a British reporter who spend 10 years in Russia as a English teacher, published a book about life there.



The author said that women were used to agricultural work sometimes far from their homes. Left alone, children, considered as *"urchins"*, sometimes set fire to the village, made of wood and straw they ablaze before the old and infirm and young could be saved. The author added:

"When a village catch fire, the villagers will seldom attempt to extinguish the flames, since they regarded the accident as the will of God". In the absence of women, accidents frequently happened, which killed or mutilated children. Worse, "babies were devoured by the gaunt hairy pigs which run wild in the villages." However, it was so. And nothing changed in these people who felt a certain fatalism. For them, life didn't matter much.

Well, this reality will end up in the fighting in the USSR. In his book, *"Lost Victories"*, General von Manstein told the following story: *"Soviet soldiers, but women and children alike, found refuge in a tunnel and in different various galleries provided with casemate, that overlooks a cliff. Politic Commissars were with them which prohibit any surrender. While the Germans were approaching to the first armored door to blow it up, Commissars blew up a casemate, causing a landslide of the cliff, landslide that buried everyone. Germans, Soviet soldiers and civilians still there."*

The reality is that very quickly, German reprisals turned into mass executions. On September 16, 1941 (TMI, green series, vol.XI,p.972) General Keitel issued a directive about the insurrectional uprising in the occupied Eastern territories. One could read: *"One must keep in mind that a human life frequently counts for naught in the affected countries a deterring effect can only be achieved by unusual severity. In such a case the death penalty for 50 to 100 Communists must in general be deemed appropriate as retaliation for the life of ONE German soldier."*

I will be told that here, it was only question of Communists. Certainly, but we've already seen it with the von Reichenau's order. For the Germans, Communist was assimilated to Judeo-Bolchevism.

This proclamation dated October 1941 (TMI, green series, vol.XI,p.979) to the Serbian people confirms it. The occupying authority accused the Jews having united with communist insurgents and plunderers.

On October 10 of this month, another directive (Doc.NOW-557) ordered to take as hostages: Communists and also all the Jewish men to prevent attacks.

As we see, the growing number of Jewish victims after a few weeks didn't result from a systematic order, which would have come from Berlin, but, a security obsession and a desire to respond -in a country where life didn't matter- to the partisans terror by an even greater terror. This strategic choice led to a spiral of violence -spiral which Jews were not the only victims of.

In this American study already mentioned (The soviet partisan movement 1941-1944,p.72), the author evokes these civilians massacred by the Einsatzgruppen or by police units, despite evidence absence that they would have been affiliated to the Communist Party or that they would have had Jewish blood.

Are the assessments given in the reports of the Einsatzgruppen credible?

But, I can already hear the response of my opponents. They will say: *"No order of systematic extermination of the Jews has been given until August 1941, we are willing to admit it.", "That circumstances on the ground caused an increase in casualties, we are willing to believe it.", "But how do you explain these Einsatzgruppen reports which mentioned executions sometimes of tens of thousands of victims? When the dead are so many, is that there is a systematic extermination order."*

My answer is simple: The reliability of quantitative assessments given in these reports is more than doubtful. Let me explain.

One knows that the total force of Einsatzgruppen didn't exceed 3.000, divided into 4 groups, sub-divided into subgroups. During his trial, (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.253-253) Otto Olendorf reminded that a group of 500 operating in a region of 300 to 400 square kilometres couldn't terrorize such an area, even if they had wanted.

Paradoxically, it is the prosecution which, during this trial, destroyed beforehand the official thesis. (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.39) Indeed, during the introductory submission, one of the prosecutors reminded that the Einsatzgruppen constituted small forces. He claimed that in two years, these groups killed one million people. Which was around 337 murders per day and by group of 500 to 800 persons. He added: *"All these thousands of men, women and children killed had first to be selected, brought together, held in restraint, and transported to a place of death. They had to be counted, stripped of possessions, shot, and buried. And burial did not end the job, for all the pitiful possessions taken from the dead had to be salvaged, crated, and shipped to the Reich."*

Let us assume that these groups of 500 to 800 people have managed to achieve this mission, day after day, during 2 years. It is difficult to believe. But above all, how could they simultaneously fight the partisans? Because, let's not forget, that the first task of the Einsatzgruppen was the anti-partisan struggle to pacify the conquered territories. This operation report of September 11, 1941 (TMI,vol IV,p.142) was very clear: *"Besides the thorough liquidation of the Communist Party organization by the Einsatzgruppe C, and to clear the country of Jews."* Which could also be done by ghettoization, *"It's first mission, one that prevailed, remained the struggle against partisans. This meant fighting both organized bands, as the propagators of false rumors, and the snipers."* This security task became so big that the Einsatzkommado could not ensure it alone, they had to organize local policies. In the cities they were composed of reliable Ukrainians, and East Germans. In the country, Kolchoses leaders were recruited.

Why so many people? Because, far from being reduced to mere armed combat, this struggle against partisans began by intelligence missions. In these instructions given in 1941, (TMI, green series, vol.XI,p.957) and dealing about anti-terrorist attack, the authors emphasized on the primary importance of the accuracy of the information collected. Nothing was to be left to

chance. For example, night attacks were to be decided after observing day and night the enemy position.

Questioned at his trial, (TMI, green series, vol.IX,p.113-114) the former chief of Kommando 12 of the Einsatzgruppe D, Gustav Nosske, stated that his task concerned: partisan reconnaissance, activity, and counter-measures. To evaluate these reports, and to compile them clearly and concisely. The goal was to recognize the partisan groups organizational structure, to discover their tactics, their means of action, etc. in order to inform the field agencies organizing reconnaissance missions.

This is why, far from being composed entirely of fighters the Einsatzgruppen consisted HALF of police officers and administrative staff. In his reference book, Raul Hilberg gives the composition of the most important Einsatzgruppe, the A.

Raul Hilberg, *La destruction des...* LES OPÉRATIONS MOBILES DE TUERIE 251

d'ordre²¹. Il arriva aussi des Waffen-SS²². Enfin, on recruta sur place des unités de police auxiliaire locales parmi les Lituanais, les Estoniens, les Lettons et les Ukrainiens. Le personnel de l'Einsatzgruppe A, par exemple, était composé comme suit²³ :

Waffen-SS	340	52 %
Motocyclistes	172	
Administration	18	42 %
Service de sécurité (SD)	35	
Police criminelle (Kripo)	41	
Police d'État (Stapo)	89	
Police auxiliaire	87	
Police d'ordre	133	6 %
Personnel féminin	13	
Interprètes	51	
Opérateurs de téléscripneur	3	
Opérateurs radio	8	
Total	990	

L'Einsatzgruppe A était d'ailleurs le plus important numériquement ; le plus petit, l'Einsatzgruppe D, ne comptait que de 400 à 500 hommes²⁴.

If one considers the motorcyclists as field agents, one notices that over 990 there were only 512 fighters, which is 52%. 42% of the workforce included: policemen, (persons dealing with investigations and intelligence), the rest, 6%, was composed of interpreters and communication operators. This is the typical profile of anti-partisan struggle group.

Of course, if there were no partisan in the USSR one might wonder, but it's the opposite which is true. At the great Nuremberg trial, (TMI, blue series, vol. XV,p.349) Jodl's lawyer asked the following question: *"The Crown says that the fight against partisans would have been an excuse to annihilate Jews and Slaves. Is it true?"* General Jodl answered: *"The struggle against the partisans was a terrible reality. To quote figures, in July 1943, there was in Russia: 1,560 sabotage of the railways; 2,600 in September; that is to say: 90 per day. The*

book of Ponomarenko, quoted by an American newspaper, indicated that 500,000 Germans were killed by partisans. Even if one removes a zero to that figure, it nevertheless remains an impressive result of the work accomplished by a peaceful Soviet population. But the book also indicates that the population became increasingly hostile. That murder and terror increased. That peaceful mayors "Quisling" were assassinated (understand the collaborators mayors). In short, it was a monstrous struggle which took place in the East."

But, despite the historical evidence, at the Einsatzgruppen trial, the prosecution got rid of this reality. On September 29, 1947 (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.30-31) in his introductory submission, the prosecutor launched: "In spring 1941, in contemplation of the coming assault upon the Soviet Union, the Einsatzgruppen were created as military units, but not to fight as soldiers. They were organized for murder. In advance of the attack on Russia, the Einsatzgruppen were ordered to destroy life behind the lines of combat. Not all life of course. They were to destroy all those denominated Jew, political official, and gypsy, but also those thousands called "associal" by the self-styled Nazi superman. This was the new German 'Kultur' ".

Since then, without being so radical, historians minimize the anti-partisan assignment of the Einsatzgruppen. They focus on Jewish killings. So, can they present without flinching, the assessments given in the reports of that period. Everyone imagining the Einsatzgruppen as squads composed of murderers responsible for massacring Jews, these assessments can seem credible. Only, when we know that the main mission of the Einsatzgruppen was to fight against illegal fighters, implying intelligence missions, investigations and observations. The numbers of dead Jews are implausible.

23.8.41	Panevezys	1312 Juden, 4602 Jüdinnen, 1609 Judenkinder	7 523
18. bis 22.8.41	Kr. Raseiniai	466 Juden, 440 Jüdinnen, 1020 Judenkinder	1 926
25.8.41	Obeliai	112 Juden, 627 Jüdinnen, 421 Judenkinder	1 160
25. und 26.8.41	Sedava	230 Juden, 275 Jüdinnen, 159 Judenkinder	664
26.8.41	Karnauai	767 Juden, 1115 Jüdinnen, 1 lit. Kom. 687 Judenkinder, 1 russ. Kommunistin	2 569
26.8.41	Rasevalys	402 Juden, 738 Jüdinnen, 209 Judenkinder	1 349
26.8.41	Kaisiadorys	alle Juden, Jüdinnen u. J.-Kinder	1 911
27.8.41	Prienai	" " " " "	1 078
27.8.41	Dagda und Kruslawa	212 Juden, 4 russ. Kr.-Gefangene	216

Rapport Jäger, 1er décembre 1941, p. 3

Here is for example the third page of the Jäger report of December 1, 1941. The author talks about 7,500 persons shot in one single day, and claim that 72 hours later, the commando separated into 4 groups to kill more than 6,000 persons in 4 different areas. All this, on top of the investigations, reconnaissance, operations against armed bands, against spies, propagators of false news, and snipers? This is incredible!

Beside, at his trial (TMI, green series, vol. IV,p.115) former leader of the Kommando 12 of the Einsatzgruppe D Gustav Nosske specified that the way the reports were written in Berlin by overworked officials removed all reliably. For its part, (TMI, green series, vol. IV,p.270) the accused number 1 in the Einsatzgruppen record, Otto Olhendorf, stressed that the given assessments were overstated by at least one-half.

A sample of that kind of overstatement stressed that the given assessments (Doc. NO-3155) were overstated by at least one-half. A sample of that kind of overstatement can be find in a report dated October 12, 1941 and wherein the Sonderkommando 4a already killed 51,000 persons.

However, on June 6, 1947 (Doc. NO-3824) the one that had been placed at the head of this commando from June 1941 to January 1942, Paul Blobel, stated that throughout the period of his command his men executed from 10,000 to 15,000 persons. The figure on October 12, 1941 was therefore multiplied by at least three.

I will be told that Paul Blobel lied to save himself. Then I will quote an even more blatant case. In an activity report of the Einsatzgruppen dated February 18, 1942 and written in Berlin, (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.194) it was stated that in Simferopol 10,000 Jews had been executed, corresponding almost to the entire Jewish population of the city.

Beside, a month earlier, another report (Doc. NO-2834) stated that Simferopol had been cleared of all its Jews. At his trial, however, (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.327) the one who had been in charge of the task, Werner Braune, reminded that on the 10,000 Jews living in Simferopol before the war half of them had fled. Which left from 4,000 to 5,000 of them at most in the Germans' hands. Of that number, he said he was certain that more than 1,000 had been killed. We were far from the totality.

In addition, on February 24, 1947 (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.207) in an affidavit the subordinate who was responsible for supervising and controlling the execution, talked about 700 to 800 victims. So, the figure dropped from 10,000 to a few hundred. But it's not all.

Later, the lawyer of General von Manstein, the British Reginald Paget, could investigate. With his team, they established that in Simferopol only one mass execution had been perpetrated on November 16, 1941. number of victims: 300, Jews, certainly, but probably other persons who were being held on suspicion of resistance activity. The lawyer had managed to call witnesses who, at the time, had been staying with the Jews of Simferopol saw not only run of the synagogue, but also the Jewish market where they were able to buy some bric-a-brac. Proof that the Simferopol Jewish community had not been eradicated. No. It was leaving almost normally. The British lawyer finally asserted that in declaring Simferopol rid of his Jewish, Otto Olhendorf said anything to please his employers.

Personally, it does not surprise me. In 1941-1942, when war seemed to be won, the Einsatzgruppen members had every interest to inflate the estimates expecting a nice

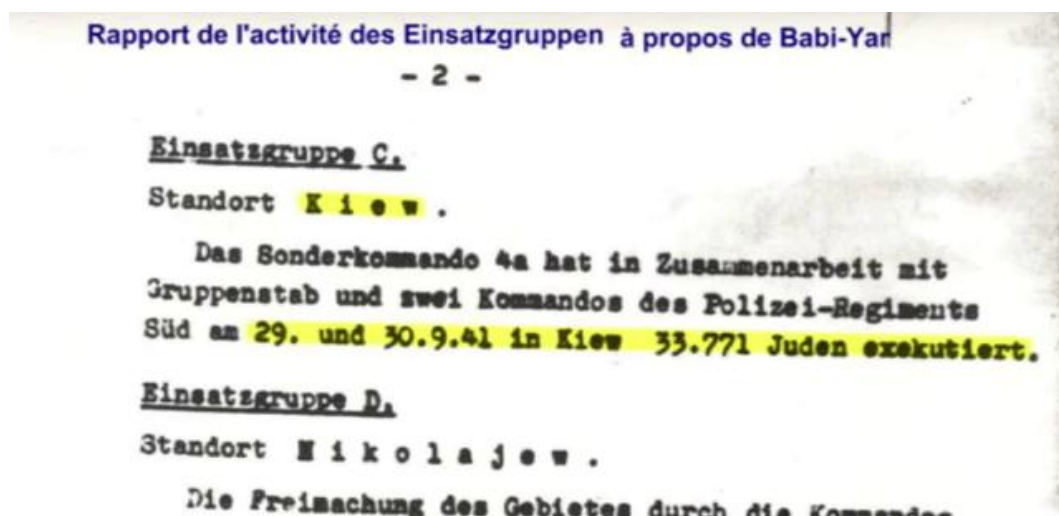
promotion once peace returned. But maybe that in Berlin, the seniors were also exaggerating to please the Führer.

At his trial, (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.256) Otto Olendorf stated: if we add all the assessments presented by the Einsatzgruppen, one could not get one million dead, as the prosecution claimed, but 460,000. Then he added: *"I must now state solemnly, that in the Reich Security Main Office, Heydrich, Mueller, and Streckenbach and all the others who knew about these matters, intentionally exaggerated and invented the numbers of Einsatzgruppen A, B, and C. In the case of B, I mean the period of Nebe especially."* The defendant concluded that "the number of 460,000 killed was exaggerated by about twice as much." So the amount was about 250,000 killed.

As for the British lawyer of General von Manstein he stated that the "reports provided by the German police about the killings in the East should be divided by 10, or knocked off the total claim of at least one "0".

The Babi Yar case

This is why I do not really trust the assessments given in these reports.



As here, in the case of executions carried out in the Babi Yar ravine, on September 29 and 30, 1941. One talk about 33,771 Jews executed there which is absolutely crazy!

Beside, in his affidavit dated June 6, 1947 (Doc. NO-3824) Paul Blobel estimated that this figure should be divided by at least 2.

By 2? But, why not by 3? 4, 5 or even 30 as was the case in Simferopol? Of course, the reality of executions in Kiev seems to me incontestable. However, (Doc. NO3140) honesty commands to recall that after the occupation of the city by German troops, a series of attacks took place. These attacks not only provoked the death of soldiers, including a general, but also a strong fire, which for lack of water, ravaged part of the city. Anxious to prevent its spread to

surrounding neighborhoods the Wehrmacht members was forced to blow up more buildings to prevent the fire from spreading. As a result 25,000 persons were deprived of shelter and had to spend the first few days outdoors. In retaliation, the Germans executed Jews and expelled others allowing to rehouse the homeless.

How many were executed in the Babi Yar ravine near the city? Around 15,000, according to Paul Blobel in 1947? 33,771 according to the Einsatzgruppen reports in 1941? Skeletons by the thousands one could find them, right?

If one didn't find anything it's because, according to the official thesis (**Encyclopedia of the holocaust Volume I, p.13 "Aktion 1005"**), From mid-August to mid-September 1943, Germans would have used 327 POWs, including 100 Jews to exhume and burn all the corpses.

With what fuel? Brought from where? This is a mystery.

The inconvenient for this thesis is that on September 26, 1943, a reconnaissance aircraft photographed the ravine of Babi Yar. The Canadian, John Ball is right to stress that one can't see no sign that should have left the activity of several hundred men, occupied since one month to unearth and burn thousands of bodies...

The conclusion is obvious: If the execution of several hundreds, even thousands of Jews in Kiev, after the serious attacks in the city is a reality, the assessment which mentions 33,771 victims is absolutely not credible. And even if we accept this delirious estimation, this massacre was not part of a systematic extermination. It was the fruit of necessities due to a war without rule, attacks in a conquered city, and an emergency situation. Rehousing the homeless.

In Nuremberg, (**TMI blue series, vol.XV, p.314**) the General Jodl stressed that the time, it was no longer a question of National-Socialists or Democracy, but *"to be or not to be"* for the German people. In other words, ideologies were sidelined. Only imported to win this war to life, to death.

This is why extreme caution is required. When it comes to judging the killings which occurred in the East. Although, they have been growing over the months, they are not necessarily evidence of a systematic massacre that would have been decided in high places.

We can not stress it enough, when Operation Barbarossa was launched, no genocidal plan existed. This author not suspected of revisionism acknowledges it. And it is not the growing scale of the killings that would demonstrate that, subsequently a systematic extermination order would have been given. Not only because this increase in violence may have simply resulted from war conditions becoming more and more harsh, but also because in all likelihood, advanced assessments in the reports of the Einsatzgruppen were outrageously inflated.

Conclusion

The conclusion of all this is obvious. In the East, the war was a catastrophe for the Jews. Several hundreds of thousands were massacred, many of which were totally innocents. I believe that their memory must be honored as for the other victims. However, was it an ordered genocide?

I affirm that it was not. Although, the killings were due to the anti-Semitism of some local chiefs, no decision in high places was made. The killings worsened following the circumstances of an horrible war. A war to the death. A war with no rules. This is why the Einsatzgruppen are innocent of a systematic killing of the Jews. Yes, they did massacre Jews. Yes, they did massacre some that were totally innocents. But that was due to the circumstances of a struggle for life and death.

National-Socialism this is not the Einsatzgruppen. One can be National-Socialist, without dreaming of squads that would massacre entire populations. Again, one should not confuse National-Socialism as an ideological corpus and National-Socialism when it embodied in Germany and was forced into a war to the death.

And that is precisely what the anti-Nazis do not want to hear. This is the message that they do not stand. As, in order to be able to condemn National-Socialism forever they need to designate it as responsible for all the crimes. This is why in the Einsatzgruppen case they claim that a systematic slaughter order would have been given.

They minimize the primary mission of these groups, and they exhibit without any criticism activity reports with their delirious assessments. When they accuse the revisionists of ignoring the context and to ignore all historical critics, they had better clean up their own house.

Here, some will answer me that if in the East, no plan of systematic killing of the Jews was found, This plan exists. It is the protocol of the Wannsee Conference.

My response to this objection in the next video.

I conclude by recalling that on February 3, Justice confirmed my sentence to two months in prison for revisionism. Now that the Constitutional Council validated the Gayssot Act, I bet that every time, despite my appeals and my quashing, justice will condemn me, and then will confirm.

But this excessive repression reflecting a rage to shut me up, confirms that the revisionists are right.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Revisionism,
the reasons for Germany silence

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

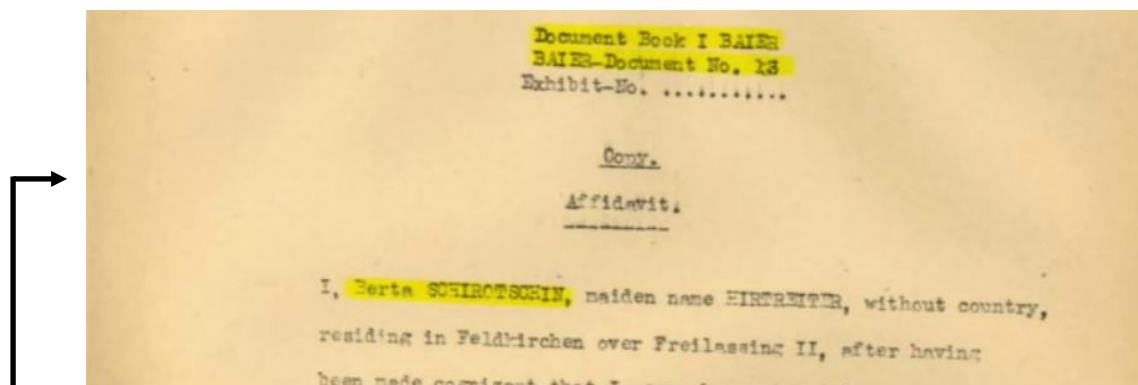
A subscriber asked me: *"Why since 1945 German people and their leaders -first concerned by the official lies- keep silence and are not the first to defend the historical reality and thus some lost honor?"*

This question is important because one of the invoked arguments to reject -without examination- revisionist theses says that if revisionists were right many Germans would rise in numbers in support. So why this silence in Germany? Silence that has been going on since 1945. Several reasons.

Propagande and denazification

In 1945, Germany surrendered without condition and the defeated regime was immediately swept with the arrest of its leaders. Now in possession of the country, the victors had in hand all the means of action which allowed them to organize a broad operation of propaganda and denazification to blow arrests, trials and sentences.

In such an atmosphere those who wanted to publicly defend the country's honor, not only couldn't, but didn't dare to, fearing imprisonment waiting for the worst. Paradoxically the only ones who dared to speak were those who were interviewed in order to investigate the so-called trial of war criminals. But they were statements made in the secret of a magistrate's office. To discover them one has to dig into the archives.



You can discover for example this woman's statement who, during the war, worked as a housekeeper at a high grade officer's home next to Dachau camp. She assured that even in 1944, whereas restrictions worsened, the camp's prisoners who worked outside received a second breakfast at 10 a.m. consisting of 200gr of bread and 100 to 150gr of sausage. She added that during winter the prisoners were not poorly clothed... they didn't have to froze... and that she never noticed ill-treatments. She also said that some prisoners were employed to clean her employer's garden. They were considered as part of the household, ate with the family, talked and played with the children. One of the prisoner was even called "Uncle" by the children.

DOCUMENT BOOK IV MUMMENTHEY
MUMMENTHEY Document No. 50

AFFIDAVIT.

I, **Rudolf Diers**, born 16 May 1906 at Unterköeditz/Thuringia
Profession: merchant and porcelain specialist; at present in the
witnesses' prison at Muerenberg, make the following
Affidavit

Yet in Dachau: This head of the Allach Commando specified that prisoners were treated as civilian workers and they received food supplement in form of bread, sausage, lard, cheese, milk, fruits, spices, tea and mineral water.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1684
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

A F F I D A V I T

I, **ERWIN OSKAR RUDOLF TSCHENTSCHER**, swear and declare as
follows:
I was born in Berlin on February 11, 1903. In Berlin
I attended the public school and the Real and the Higher

On January 14th 1947 during the POHL's team investigation trial, this German told how -once informed of the terrible conditions at Dora camp under construction at the time- the Camp Administration had immediately responded by sending trucks of food, drugs and hygiene materials.

Document Book I MUMMENTHEY
Document Mumenthey No. 8

C o p y .

A F F I D A V I T .

I, **Otto GEORGES**, born on 30.6.16, in Tangermünde,
profession: merchant at present residing at Hamburg-
Wandsbeck, Jenfeld 7, Heeskoppel make the following

On his side, a company manager which employed deportees, emphasized that they not only received coupons that allowed them to buy things at the canteen, but also work clothes, shoes and coats, food supplements, vegetables and potatoes, tobacco, cigarettes and chewing tobacco.

DOCUMENT BOOK 1a URUGOWSKY
 Documents Joachim URUGOWSKY No. 25
 Copy.
Affidavit.
 I, Ernst Karl Heinrich WEHLE, druggist, born on 10 October 1906 in Zittau,
 at present an internee of the 6th C.J.C. at Neuengamme, Internee's
 No. 600 195, was first of all warned that I would be liable to punish-
 ment if I would make a false statement, par. I declare on oath that my

During the so-called "*Nazi Doctors*" investigation trial, a colleague heard as a witness stressed that in the last period of war camps had received twice as vaccines against typhoid than the Waffen SS.

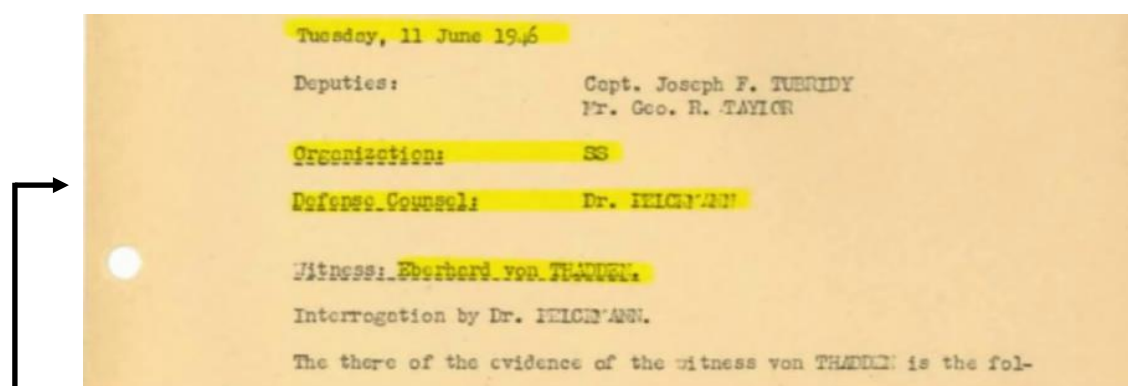
G.Learner-Doc.No.6, L.-Exh.
 Copy.
AFFIDAVIT.
 I, Franz WASCHKAU, born at Bischofsburg on 30 June, 1892, have been
 cautioned that I am liable to punishment if I make a false affidavit.
 I hereby declare on oath that my statement is true and that it was
 made in order to be presented as evidence before Military Tribunal
 II, (Case 4) in Nuremberg.

On May 14th 1947, this German citizen who worked at the office to provide clothing revealed that once the supply shortage occurred, clothing were stolen in the Waffen SS to be given to camp prisoners which was a blatant violation of the regulation. These actions had also caused incidents. A camp prisoner who had found -in one of the pocket of the clothing pocket he had been given- a letter from the donor, had written a card to the donor to thank her. But the woman had complained to the authorities claiming that she gave these clothes so that they benefit a soldier not a prisoner. The case had fortunately not followed.

Nuremberg archives contain many documents relating to such anecdotes. But they were never published. And in the post-war atmosphere, the authors of these stories never repeated them publicly. As those who were lucky enough to escape the allies judicial machine had only one thought: to be forgotten.

This is why a man like Adolf Eichmann who was perfectly informed on the true story about the "*final solution*" never stood up to proclaim the truth to the world. He managed to flee and knowing that he was hunted, he was hiding and was silent. Once he was arrested and send to Israel for his trial he adopted a so-called collusion defense hopping to save his life. One could tell me that he knew he was condemned and for that reason he could have told the truth. Typical response of the person who doesn't know what it's like to be caught up in the judicial

machine. We then cling to any hope however small it might be as illusory it might be Besides if he had been telling the truth the hearing would have been interrupted and in the following days he would have been reportedly found suicide in his cell.



About Eichmann, I have discovered in Nuremberg archives some very interesting documents. This is the transcript interview which took place on June 11th 1946 under the victor's eyes. Between the SS lawyer and Eberhard von Thadden During the war he was working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a division which dealt with the Jewish Question. As such, he had often met Eichmann.

During interrogation he said that Eichmann had rejected all the propaganda rumors on an alleged extermination of the Jews. He explained that Germany was in such need of workforce that it would have been senseless to exterminate the Jews. On the contrary those who were worked received proper food. Then von Thadden asked him why children and elderly were also deported since they couldn't work. Eichmann answered that the Reich Führer had ordered that no family should be separated. For separation brought a decline in the efficiency of the one who was able to work. For that reason, all the Jewish work camps in the East were established as family camps.

Some will shout that it is a lie. But it is consistent with what the Soviet accusation declared on February 8th 1946 in Nuremberg (TMI,vol.VII,p.180). Russian prosecutor said: *"The special investigation led by the Special Committee of the State of the Soviet Union established that at the front beside their first line of defense the Germans systematically created special concentration camps in which were interned ten of thousand of children women and elderly not able to work. The outskirts of those camps were mined."*

Were they not those Jews that Germans had deported to the East with all their families to park them in the work camps and that they had to abandoned at the time they had to retreat?

Why later on, von Thadden did not reveal to the world all what he knew about the Jewish Question, and notably about what had Eichmann constantly told him? Simply because he feared the justice of his county. In 1950, von Thadden narrowly escaped from its clutches when the charges against him had been dropped. But a few years later, problems resumed

again. His fatal car accident in 1958 switched off the prosecution. But that is what prevented him to stand trial.



Von Thadden is the perfect example of the man who knew a lot. But whom, for fear of justice, kept his mouth shut.

I would mention also Walter Dejako and Fritz Hertl two architect engineers who were responsible for the construction of the Birkenau crematorium. After the war, they were careful not to shout loudly the truth. Caught all the same by the judicature, in 1972 they were brought to trial. **A trial that ended in acquittal.**

But even after that, they chose to be forgotten.

Walter Dejako died in 1978 and in July of the same year Professor Faurisson went to see Fritz Hertl. He wanted to obtain information about the crematorium designs that he had discovered earlier in the archives of Auschwitz's Museum. 12 years later Professor Faurisson wrote (*Revue D'histoire révisionniste*, n°3,p.105): *"I met an old man distraught at the prospect of his troubles again. He obstinately refused to give me any information, but he said all the same that he had, for his part, never noticed any gas chambers in Auschwitz or in Birkenau."*

As we can see, even decades later, fear suffice to close many mouths.

Germans "First concerned"?

But fear of justice -or more generally fear of problems- is not the only reason. You are surprised dear subscriber, that the first concerned by the official lies do not react. Your surprise is understandable but did it not occurred to you that most of the Germans would not be the first concerned?

One day, a student to whom I gave private lessons told me that during renovations around his house in Normandy the workers had recovered Nazi bullets. In fact, they were German bullets from the Second World War. But my young student's words made me meditate at length. And I understood.

Since 1945, National Socialism is seen as a dark block of suffering, violence and death. National Socialism is like in the movie Hellriser the eruption of hell on Earth. Hell with its share of agony. We deduce that National Socialism is not human. It is evil.



Therefore, the Third Reich is a Germany possessed by the hitlerien demon. Except it is well known that the possessed is not himself anymore. While it retains the same human appearance but he is only the tool of the demon.

From that moment, National Socialist Germany could still have the appearance of Germany with its inhabitants and its landscapes but it was not Germany anymore it was the Reich haunted by the dictator Hitler. In 1945, denazification was just an exorcism on a national scale. They had to take the Nazi demon out of Germany's body. And the Allies did it.

For many Germans so it is not Germany that lost its honor it is the National Socialist Reich. Nuance is crucial. For these Democrats Germans honor is to have been reinstated in the so-called civilized nations. So don't go talk to them about revisionism. This is not of their concern. Because they feel as far as the Third Reich than the parents feel as far of their daughter who became possessed by the demon.

And the other Germans?

Although, all Germans are not like that, some know that National Socialism is far from this propaganda caricature. But paradoxically, related speech they hold is the same. *"Oh, after several years of purgatory" they say "and a good anti-national socialist cure we have been reintegrated in the community of nations. It was unexpected therefore we must not squander this chance."* And if you insist, they will answer: *"of course not everything was negative in National Socialism, of course the victors' propaganda exaggerated, but what do you want, the fate of arms was against us. And to reintegrate the community of nations we had to accept those lies, National Socialism is dead in 1945 nothing will revive it, therefore let's look ahead and not behind. It will avoid us many problems."*

We finally find out that moral utility which consists to favor was is advantageous regardless nor truth nor justice. *"It leaves the field open to liars? Maybe. It is unfair? Yes maybe. But at least we can enjoy life without fearing problems."*

Fear of problems and desire to live in peace. These are the two pillars that support the lie. No need to go see further, all is here. Yes, you would say, but this fear is aroused by the repressive law. And in France the revisionist law was imposed by the action of the Jews led by Laurent Fabius. This is not the Gayssot law, this is the Fabius-Gayssot law! Maybe. So what can we do? Yell *"Death to the Jews"* ? Accused them all day long? I suggest you something better.

As Lanza del Vasto wrote (**Les 4 fléaux, p.311**): *"It is by all means allowed to every honest man to have us beaten or throw to jail as much as possible in large numbers and all together. Criminal law is based on fear of punishment. It is equipped for prosecution of people hiding and fleeing. Against those who rush to the front of thugs, jailers and executioners she is taken aback and confused. Full prisons will have to be opened..."*

I have showed the way, but I remain alone, desperately alone. Much like Horst Mahler in Germany and others elsewhere.

However, if tomorrow we were 300, 600 even 1,000 to openly defy each on our side the Gayssot law. If we were going to each other trials in a compact group, not to play the justice game and defend ourselves. But to be there and take this opportunity to calmly expose with revisionist arguments fliers. Do you believe that the case would go unnoticed?

I am told that I am wrong. That people are not responsible for their misfortune, but that they are asleep and fooled by television. OK. Well then let's wake them up, undeceive them by a manly and courageous action. Let's plan something with the help of social networks. Are you ready to attempt the adventure?

Then send me an email. vincentreynouard@hotmail.fr

When I would get 300, we will plan something. Some will probably say that it is foolish. I will oppose them the antisemitic Edouard Drumont which in a book (**La fin d'un monde, p.328-329**) reminded that *"the characteristic of the insurgent is to embark on the unknown to violently force the hand of destiny, and by the mere fact of his will, by the extraordinary power given to him by the sacrifice he made in advance of his life, to compel Destiny to give birth...The insurgent basically never knows what will happen as a result of what he does, but he knows is that something will happen. He has produced action and this action creates movements, currents, operates displacement of circumstances and beings disorders which would have remained dormant without this shake."*

Are you ready to attempt this adventure with me?

I am waiting for you.

Good night.



Val Kyrie

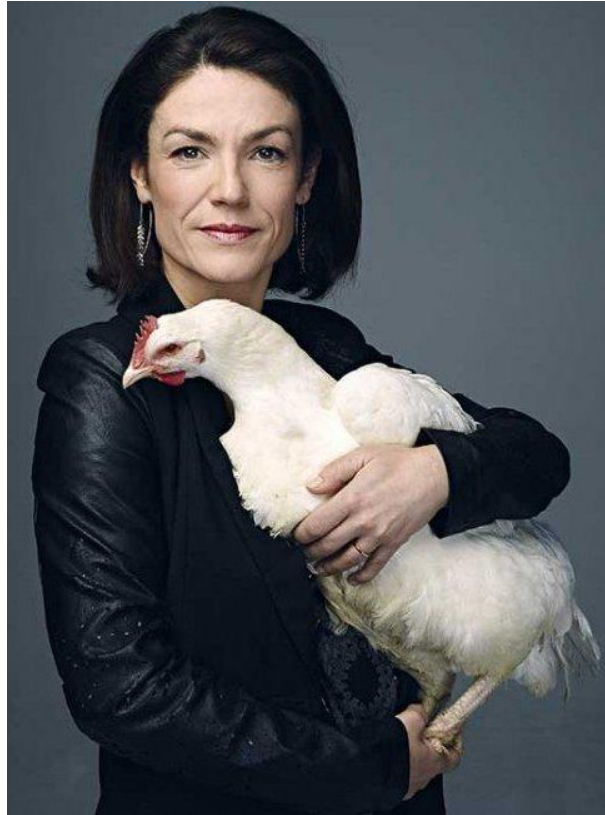
Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Some French more French than others
Confession of Chantale Jouanno

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Member of the UDI (Union of Democrats and Independents), Chantale Jouanno is a collaborator of Nicolas Sarkozy. Therefore, a Republican.



Reacting to Nadine Morano words, she said: *"It is surreal, these are words that are from another time. France is also Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guyana. The people.... I have also defended the Harkis, but the Harkis are more French than many French. They are more French, they have defended all the values of France, they have risked there lives for France."*

Mrs Jouanno reminds, therefore, that all citizens are not equal. There are some Frenches who are more French than others. And why? Because, they have served the values of France better than others. Understand, the French Republic values, because for these people, France is the Republic. For Mrs Jouanno defending Republican values is a prerequisite for full access to French citizenship.

One can easily imagine the scandal if Marine Le Pen was saying: *"the immigrants who arrived after 1945 are less French than all these strain families whose names are on the memorials."* I am convinced that Mrs Jouanno would be the first one to go into a trance, because these individuals are hardly sensitive to logic. But never mind that, because there is something more important.

Chantale Jouanno reminds us of it: the French citizenship is not a block. It's not: you are either a citizen or you are not. No. The French citizenship is proportional to an ideological

adherence. The more you defend the Republic's values, the more French you are, with all the rights that entails.

For that matter, the National Socialist that I am is no longer French. Yes! And this is what is happening. Although, I am neither a criminal, nor a terrorist, for people like me, there is no free speech, no right to work, no right to live in peace. All these rights reserved to the French citizens. It was confirmed in 2015: within a few months, I had lost two jobs and have been jailed twice. Let's say it right now: because of my claimed ideological convictions, I am no longer French, which has lead me also to go into exile, to speak another language and to live in a different culture. But, there is something even more serious.

During the large anti-Le Pen demonstrations, after April 21, 2002, I was surprised to see these kinds of slogans... *"Sore France"*; *"A clean France, without fascists"*. Same slogans were found on the front page of the newspaper l'Humanité, which, following April 21, had headlined: *"France doesn't deserve this!"*

However, the Front National President had access democratically to the second round of the presidential elections, but, in a democratic election, it is the people and in this case the French people, who decides. If, therefore, one estimated that France *"didn't deserve this"*, one must come to the conclusion that the voters of JM Le Pen were not French, but foreigners who had forced upon on France an undeserved candidate. *"The fascists are not French"*.

A few days ago, Mrs Jouanno implicitly reminded it: to be French, one must defend the Republic values. But, then, what will happen if one day, a fascist had a chance to come to power through the ballot box? Knowing that, democracy means when the French people vote, the arrival to power of this fascist would be declared as non democratic, since he would not be elected by the French people.

Let's bet then, that our good Republicans would declare a state of emergency to save the democracy. And if necessary, they will call the UN to their rescue in order to avoid the return of the horror, a civil war and yada, yada. Hence, the perfect uselessness of the democratic struggle, because our Republicans have secured everything. So we are left with waiting for a providential crises which will cause the fall of this Republic.

But, imagine that tomorrow, another regime is established in France, a fascist regime or a monarchy of Divine right or any theocracy which promotes any other values than those of the Republic. This regime will be able to rely on your words Mrs Jouanno, to deprive all the Republicans of their French nationality. If this day comes, do not shout to intolerance, injustice or dictatorship! Because, your Republic did the same.

Meanwhile, Madame, stop giving lessons of equality, because your Republic can not give it to anyone.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Soon my extradition to France

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

New legal defeat, after the rejection of my QPC by the Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence to which I had been sentenced last year: 1 year imprisonment for denying crimes against humanity.

Not surprisingly, the man behind the prosecution is satisfied, he welcomed the court decision.

I remind you that, at the end of trial at first hearing, this partisan of liberty stated: *"We must absolutely not let our opponents, the opponents of this democracy, the opponents of this freedom speak freely. There is a time when we must say 'stop'. I think it was the right time for us to say 'stop". It was... it was really something very important. "*



19/20 Basse-Normandie

I could easily reply to you Mr. Collet. Invoke many facts that prove not only that I am a free spirit but also a supporter of freedom for others. However, why bother? People of good faith already know or can easily notice it, As for the others...

You blamed me for talking about the "freed-killers".

You don't seem to have noticed that in 1945, the verb *"free"* took on new meaning: American soldiers didn't plunder, they *"freed"*. They didn't rape women, they *"freed them"*. Are you going to file a complaint against me again for these words?

You would be wrong because they are not of me, but those of an American, a great American even, who participated in the war in the Pacific before visiting Germany just before the crash of the Reich. This was the great aviator Charles Lindbergh. I invite you to read his "Wartime newspaper", we read: *"The word "free" has took on new meaning. In the United States, our newspapers are full of articles on how we "free" countries and oppressed peoples. Here, our soldiers apply the term "free" to their plundering methods. A soldier who rapes a German woman says that he "freed" her. "*

You may say that Charles Lindbergh had but "Nazi" sympathies.

It is true that in 1941, a pamphlet published in the US, which was questioning: *"Is Lindbergh a Nazi?"*



One could see the great aviator talking with Hermann Göring, Rudolf Hess One could also contemplate the highest decoration that had awarded him the Third Reich. Other documents were provided which showed Charles Lindbergh's sympathies. All of this shows that one can be a great man courageous, making its contribution to progress without a drop of blood on hands and have National-socialist sympathies. But, let's move on as there is more important.

Whatever may have been Charles Lindbergh's sympathies only one question arises: was he saying the truth when he told his experience of Germany after the defeat?

About this, I refer you to Thomas Goodrich's book which is FINALLY published in French! This is in my opinion one of the best syntheses which tells the atrocious martyrdom of the German people between 1944 and 1947. What the author wrote confirms 100% Charles Lindbergh's findings.

It elaborates on multiple subjects: the terror bombings; the Soviets atrocities; the horrible fate of the East Germans; summary executions; the plight of the prisoners; hell experienced by civilians; the violent denazification; the organized plundering.

I challenge anyone to read these 400 pages without trembling and without being appalled by the omissions of memory.

The article announcing my final sentence ends this way: *"Now the question is whether Vincent Reynouard will serve his sentence. The revisionist allegedly left the French territory between the first trial and appeal. After having stayed in Belgium he might be in London today."*

In truth, the French authorities know exactly where I am because they write to me at my English address. I never hid, because in the digital age, pretend to hide while continuing to speak on the Internet would be a touching naivety.

I know one thing, when the French authorities will succeed in apprehending me then they will multiply the complaints and lawsuits against me for all the videos I posted. Therefore, I will stay in jail for years.

But, I don't care. I dedicated my life to revisionism and the National-Socialist cause. One has made me pay a high price. Very high price! I lost everything! My works; My two families and my country! At the age of 47, I live like a semi-vagabond and all I have left is my struggle.

Therefore, I will deliver it to the end, until my last second of freedom talking even more openly because I know that I am lost, that is to say, unable to escape those who want to silence me. I will publish soon a video in several parts which will be a message to Mr. Manuel Valls regarding terrorism. I thoroughly analyses the real reasons of the evil that strikes our societies.

Maybe that will be my last message. But who cares, I repeat, even when I will be reduced to silence in prison my voice will continue to echo on the Net.

I take this opportunity to thank from the bottom of my heart all those who have supported me all these years. Thank you all dear friends; As for my opponents, I forgive them. We'll meet up there, away from human passions, all reconciled in the truth and love of God.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

The ordeal of the revisionist activists
(and their families)

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Recently, a viewer asked me to respond to opponents and other agitators, who, under the video about Elie Wiesel death, keep posting comments. I am sorry dear viewer, but I will not answer them. Why? Because my time is more likely limited.

Last June, I was finally sentenced to one year in jail. Next September, I will once again be trialed, which will lead, no doubt to a new sentence. Therefore, that means in total: 2 years and two months in prison. But, that will not be it. Because, in groups of 3 or 4, my opponents sue my videos. Therefore, they could have me sentenced maybe 10 to 15 times.

Some will say that I found refuge in England. It's true. But, let's have a look at the articles which announced my last sentence. Monde Actu Website declares: *"The last remaining question is: will the holocaust denier serve his sentence? Since he left the French territory before appealing."* Same speech on the regional channel Normandy site: *"Now the question is whether Vincent Reynouard will serve his sentence. The Holocaust denier would have left the French territory between the first judgment and the appeal. After some times spent in Belgium he might be in London today."* These articles show that in the shadows, my opponents become agitated to get my extradition. Because they can not stand the impunity I benefit.

The *"Anti-Racist Info"* blog calls, for that matter, to make noise about this impunity to put it to a halt. Empty words? No. Because, it's they, who last year, acted with my bank to close my account. They falsely accused me to use it to collect funds to pay my fine. Like if I was going to pay my fines to the Republic! Their action led me to be summoned by the police under suspicion of *"public subscription, seeking compensation of pecuniary criminal conviction."* So, I am fully aware that this blog leaders will take action to get me arrested.

Besides, some police inspectors have already stormed to the new address of my ex-girlfriend, Mary. Unable to find her, they left, taking a computer with them. In short, even if I am not the Public Enemy #1 I know that they are looking for me.

But precisely, let's talk about Marie. Last year, I announced that my long time collaborator, Marie Perrerou, had been assaulted by two men who extracted my phone number from her. In fact, the victim was not Marie Perrerou. The victim was in fact Marie my ex-girlfriend. But she was so terrified that she refused to complain, and indeed she never did, or that I spook of this attack by revealing that it was her. This is why I mentioned Marie Perrerou, who, has never been attacked.

The assault happened like this: In the morning, two men followed Marie when she was taking our daughter to the day care. They did it conspicuously. Following her closely, parking not far from her, and living when she was living. Then they stationed on the building parking lot in front of our windows. They were coming out of the car to smoke without hiding. Thinking they were policemen, Marie didn't call the police. In the afternoon she went to an appointment. The unknown men didn't follow her. But when she came back, the two men were inside the building lobby. Living on the main floor, Marie opened the apartment door. They then hurried and pushed her inside. There, they took her purse and forced her to sit.

They took her phone from the purse, asking for my phone number. Once they got it, they demanded that she calls me to ensure she was not lying. Then they showed her a paper on which her parents address was written. "*We have your parents address,*" they told her, "*therefore, beware!*" and saying that, they made throat-cutting gesture. Then they left, without hurting her. Poor Marie. She couldn't stand it anymore.

Four years earlier, she joined me with stars in her eyes assuring me that she will help me in my revisionist struggle, that she will always be on my side during my appearance in conferences, that she will even bear my name. It's her who went to represent me at the conference on Hollywoodism in Iran. Her courage amazed us all.

But came the dark reality of the revisionist activist daily life. Constant work. A precarious social status. Some loneliness. Then one day, repression struck. Search, seizure, interrogation, fear of indictment.

One day, while going to report to the police station of my area Marie didn't see me come out. I had been detained following an arrest warrant launched against me in the case that opposed me to Charlie Hebdo. I was going to spend several days in jail. But, I could have stayed there for months, until my trial. Marie then discovered that a revisionist is never sure of tomorrow. He lives in the uncertainty of this tomorrow. Not to mention social consequences: the loss of my job, articles in the medias, anonymous letters, insults launched in the street, and finally it was my trial in Coutances. My conviction and my escape, when some inspectors came to get me at my Saint-Lô address. Poor Marie. Arrived, I say it again, with stars in the eyes. She discovered the HELL undergone by the activist revisionist. She then decided to leave the boat.

When I asked her to come see me a few days this summer, in England, so I could see my daughter again, our daughter, born in 2013, she refused, stressing that she was just only recovering from what she had experienced in recent months when repression had destroyed our home. I do not blame Marie. She didn't betray me. She abandoned me. Abandoned me because, as Napoleon was saying about some of his General, "*Circumstances were 100 times stronger than them.*" Yes, circumstances were 100 times stronger than Marie. Far from condemning her, I thank her instead for the help and happiness she brought to me during these 4 years.

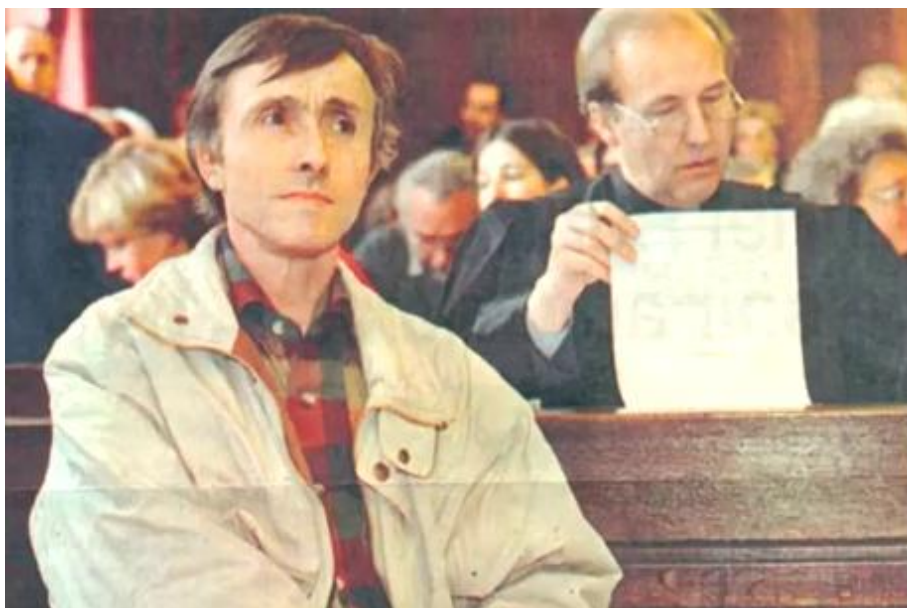
Why did I say all this? First of all to stress that, even if I am not yet in jail, the anti-revisionist repression led to the ruin of my life. Not only did I lost my jobs, but I've lost my home too. My family, my daughter. And my country. And I am not the only one.

In France, Professor Faurisson went through terrible times. which he never described publicly, but, one day, they will be uncovered. The most dramatic case is Jean-Louis Berger. The French teacher, that you can see here in the dock. Behind him, his lawyer, Mr. Delcroix. In 1999, in a course on the information decryption, he had the misfortune to denounce an article published in the Express Magazine on December 31, 1998 and who claimed to demonstrate the horror of the German concentration camps relying on that famous photo taken in 1945 in

Nordhausen. Intituled: Atrocities meaning: German atrocities. this pictures showed, they said, *"American soldiers discovering hundreds of deportees corps killed by the Nazis"*.



Since 1945, this picture featured prominently in the arsenal of the anti-Nazi propaganda. But, since 1945, we knew that the deportees had not been killed by the Germans, but they had been killed during a US bombing that targeted a SS transmission station located not far away for there. This document, I discovered it in the Belgium archives it came from a government department established in 1945 to help families find missing deportees. In his 1945 testimony (*Vivre c'est vaincre*, p.45), former deportee, André Rogerie, also spoke of the bombardment of the camp in this 1945 Easter. In short, since the beginning everyone could have known. In spite of that, this picture went around the world, and is still used as evidence of *"Nazi barbarism"*.



Jean-Louis Berger, therefore, thought that he could explain himself, and justify himself in front of the Court.

Simplicity of a too good a man. Seven plaintiffs showed themselves at the trial. Arriving by the busload.



Former deportees, so-called anti-racist activists, and memory supporters flocked to the point that the Court room -however large- proves too small. I was there, and I can say that the atmosphere was more than highly-charged, it was really the kill.

The trial gave all its meaning to this sentence, written one century earlier by Edouard Drumont: *"Nothing hurts like the contrast of that court which thinks absolutely about something else and the sort of quivering of these poor creatures who still believe in justice, who imagine that a debate will settle who prepared in the corridors what they would say."*

In the present situation, the Court only thought of one thing: to condemn Jean-Louis Berger for forgery. The prosecutor accused him indeed of having amended the Express article moving pictures from their original place, to mislead the children. The accused replied that it was not the case. That he possessed the article appeared in the printed journal, and that it was his accusers who, having printed the article from the Internet, had a different layout. Checking it would have been very easy. But no, the judges wanted to do nothing with this. HE was the forger. Jean-Louis Berger recalled that the deportees died due to the US bombings. But it was a wasted effort again. Because, not being able to still deny this evidence, a local historian, called as a witness by the opponent party, said that the deportees were in such poor health that they would have died shortly after anyway.

The bombing only rushed things. In short, even if these deportees were well and truly dead killed by US bombs their death should be blamed on the "Nazis".

Sentenced to ten months suspended jail sentence, and to pay huge amounts of money, Jean-Louis Berger appealed. In a statement, he explained: *"I only stated officially recognized truths although often ignored by the public, but confirmed in a striking manner to the judges by my*

best lawyers, LICRA witnesses, Mr. Aycoberry and Mr Bihr, who said like I did, that the dead in Nordhausen was due to the US bombing, and that the Jewish death toll was controversial." Not only, this press release was not published, but since the beginning, Jean-Louis Berger was the subject of a hate press campaign.

While he was not even convicted, -therefore, he was presumed innocent- Emmanuelle Anizon wrote in the monthly *"La Vie"* *"Today, thanks to the Gayssot Law, which condemned racist, anti-Semitic or Holocaust denial sayings, the teacher, (judgment pronounced May 15) theoretically faces a maximum sentence of one year in jail and a 300,000 FF fine."* And Jean-Louis Berger, already suspended by the National Education since May 1999, is above all, threatened of a permanent ban. With a little luck, college students will therefore no longer see enthroned on the French teacher's desk the key holder with the colors of the National Front. And they will not be brought, in the words of the plaintiff Mr. Raphael Nisand, to undergo 'the Nazism without boots of this fundamentalist'. *It's about time.*" The key holder case was only a malicious gossip picked up by the journalist without further verification.

But in front of people such as Jean-Louis Berger no holds barred. The daily's La Voix du Nord went so far as to present his article in the section: 'pedophilia'. Oddly enough.

Jean-Louis Berger hoped that the Court of appeal judges would listen to him. Deception here again. The trial took place in the same atmosphere, and far from being relaxed, he saw on the contrary his sentence aggravated, with always huge amounts of money to pay. In the following months, the accused was revoked from National Education. Thus he found himself completely helpless with a wife and yet a dependent daughter. Worried about ending up on the street, not to lose his house, Jean-Louis Berger tried to get his mother's help. for her to sell a property to make him an advance on his inheritance. In vain. On their part, opponents acted. And so as part of their efforts the house was mortgaged.

However many months later, the judgment which ruined him and thrown him to the street was broken on procedural. But Jean-Louis Berger was not reinstated in National Education, worse, having attempted in vain to find a job in a social structure the social worker who was taking care of him said: *"Change branch or then change your opinion."* For this fundamentally good man, ardent advocate of simple and peaceful life, in love as did his family, of Nature, loving children, and anxious to show them that nature, he founded, in his college, a beekeeping club. But this event was too heavy to carry for him and, in 2007, Jean-Louis Berger died of cancer. He rests today not far from home. As a public testament, he left the story of his ordeal under the title: *"An honest man lost in Education [Manipulation]] National"*

Hello to you Jean-Louis.

But in these cases, the man is not the only one who is touched. Repression also affects the family, and in the first place, the revisionist's wife. Professor Faurisson's wife was expelled from a Gregorian choir, and from a charitable institution. His eldest son, and his daughter experienced professional troubles.

A few days ago, I questioned Jacqueline Berger, the courageous wife of Jean-Louis who supported him to the end, sharing with him his hopes and especially his anxieties. Here is what she states: *"I think that I must add something that is not well known, is that, the relatives of those convicted, suffer nonetheless terrible repercussions, like myself, wife of Jean-Louis. When Jean-Louis was still alive, and he was out of job we were summoned to go to the social worker to set things straight each time, and I pointed out to her that, given my condition I had sent at least one hundred letters to Alsace and Moselle, the two nearest departments, to offer myself as a volunteer to which I had received no answer. The social worker literally told me that: I will get no answer, it was normal, because I had no right to enter any social services, considering my opinions. I only had to change opinion, and than maybe it would work. So I was totally excluded socially, just when I could normally give the best of myself socially: since my children had left home, to whom I had taught I was alone, and I did not ask better than to help others. And I am still in this situation. Lately, I still tried again to contact organizations such as: Assistance to the blind, or the Little Brothers of the Poor. I therefore sent emails and letters this time and I received no answer. I wanted to be part of a choir. Impossible. They did not let me in. And that's how it is. And that, I think we should know it, because they try to get us through the moral, because it's very very hard to be isolated and marginal. And especially when one did not deserve that, and one would like nothing better than to help his fellow man."*

One will understand why, after suffering repression, and experienced an assault, Marie chose to leave the ship. Finally the mother of a child she wanted so much, she wanted to live, and raise her quietly, not in the anxiety of tomorrow, not in the fear of being assaulted, not in a permanent struggle.

Hello to you Marie, and good luck.

Yes indeed, the life of a revisionist activist truly becomes a nightmare. It is good that the public be aware of this, but for my opponents it's not enough! Because the worried liar can't stand the Truth, even when it is only whispered! Consequently, my opponents want to silence me, and definitely! And when one is capable of assaulting a young woman in her home, in order to extract a phone number from her, then one is capable to come beat up the one who persists despite repression.

I recall that during his life Professor Faurisson has been the victim of 10 physical assaults: 2 in Lyon, 2 in Vichy, 4 in Paris, 2 in Stockholm. If he was able several times to escape the blows, this was not always the case. In the Sorbonne, the Professor had his glasses broken and his coat torn. In Paris Courthouse, an assault necessitated an surgery on his right leg. During an exhibition on censorship at the Centre Pompidou, an individual who recognized him, held out his hand, but grabbed his finger and flipped it. In the Vichy Sporting Club, three people gave him violent blows to the torso. After several days, feeling a sharp pain in the chest the professor went to the hospital. The doctor, a Congolese, exclaimed: *"Your guy was a bomber!"* The assailant struck again by organizing a new attack. It was on September 16, 1989. One of his friend tend an ambush to the professor in a Vichy park. He beat him up and

then on the ground with such a violence that the surgery lasted 4:30 hours at the Hotel Dieu in Clermont Ferrand. Even today, Robert Faurisson intensely suffers from his jaw.



The trigeminal nerve has been affected, he is treated with TEGRETOL, whose side effects are very trying. The judge never convoked or heard him, other than to let him know, dryly, that she was going to close the case. Obviously, the revisionists opponents benefit from impunity.

This is why I do not delude myself. In a more or less near future, I may well either be extradited or severely molested. In a case, as in the other, my time is limited, but I accept it. I make mine the ultimate statement of Rudolf Hess at Nuremberg (TMI, XXII,p.400): *"I have no regrets, if I had to start again I would act the same way, even though I knew that awaits me at the end a pyre for my death. Whatever men can do I appear before the Almighty. It is to him that I will be accountable to, and I know He will acquit me."*

I accept to live with these two swords of Damocles hanging over me: Extradition and assault. But, I will not waste my time with those, which on my channel, contradict or insult me. As a strong supporter of freedom of expression, I let them express themselves, and develop their arguments. The viewers are big enough AND smart enough to compare, read, and form an opinion.

For my part, like a desperado, I hasten to say what I still have to say. I hasten to open my files and to offer the public other analyzes based on hidden documents I have discovered in 20 years of research.

One say for example, that the National-Socialists vowed a boundless hatred to Christianity, and they kept persecuting Christians. Really? Then how to explain that in December 1940, 5 Canadian POWs were able to get out of their prison camp to be ordained priest in the Cathedral of St. Denis in Paris?

How is it that the priestly objects have been sent to prison camps in the destination of French priests?

Here, Muslims prisoners pray facing Mecca.

Many other small true facts questioned the official Manichean story as presented to the public. German efforts to ensure supplies in France. All these POWs released on Hitler's order because they had performed an act of courage or because French authorities could get it from the victor. All this life in the prison camps. These vegetable gardens created, these choirs, these orchestras with auditoriums. These festivals organized in agreement, and with the support of the German authorities. These major French artists of the time, here Edith Piaf and the Fred Adison orchestra, who went to Germany to play in front of prisoners and workers. The real communitarian socialism, discovered by those working in the Reich.

The first imitations in France, with the start of major works, which would provide work for some unemployed. With the wedding loan instituted in the city of Avignon. With holiday homes for the POWs' wife, and mothers of large families. With the retirement of old finally established after years of prevarication. With winter-help, that would mobilize youth.

Not to mention the role of Islam in the new Europe.

Did you know that Jews were working for the French Gestapo? Actually, they were auxiliaries of the German police in France. Yes, consulting the archives confirmed it. The accused number 1 in the so-called "*Odicharia*" band trial was a Jew. Henri Oberchmuckler. While the father was deported somewhere in Upper Silesia, the son, for his part, was collaborating with the German police in France. During his trial, the Attorney General informed him that another Jew guilty of having worked for the German police had already been sentenced to 20 years in forced labor. For his part, the President of the Court assured that the German Gestapo agents were perfectly correct. And when another defendant explained that he had written a false statement which incriminated him to avoid being beaten, the President was not surprised. "*Very well,*" he said.

One perfectly knew at the time, how could unfold collaborationists interrogations.

All of this I wish to talk about it, as soon as possible, before being jailed or silenced by brutal means.

Sorry, if I don't answer to all messages.

Sorry, if I don't answer to all mails. But life is pressing me.

Thanks to all of you for your support.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

The Truth about Hitler

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

"How would you define National-Socialism?" and the guy reflects, and he said one thing: "If I only had one word, I would say *"Paradise"*."

Well, I think that Hitler was a man too kind for the 20th Century. He was too honest, too fair play. And frankly, for me he was a genius of good.

Let me give you a small example, which we rarely think about: from 1943, began the bombing of his cities: Hamburg, Berlin, etc.

You know, if I had been Hitler, as a good French, ("good" in quotes) what I would have done? I would have placed people from occupied territories and I would have dispatched them in the cities, having them placed on top of the buildings and I would have said to the Allies: *"There, now when you are going to destroy the cities now you are going to kill French people, or English POWs, etc. "*

That would have been easy to do you know, they were feed every day, in 1943 it was still not so bad in Germany but the Germans didn't do it. Hitler didn't do it. And that wouldn't have been so difficult to do. So, he had great respect for the laws of war.

And, you know, Germany had developed gas, including highly powerful nerve gas at the end, when the Allies arrived Hitler could have ordered these to be sent when all was lost, - well, it's true that till the end he believed in a possible victory- but, no, at the time to end his own life, he didn't say: *"Realise all of these gas!"* No, no, no, he respected these laws. So, for me, he was too good a man, too good in regard to what has been done to him.

In our next edition, we will publish a testimony which was in the Nuremberg trials archives and which was never used, but, I managed to get it, it was the testimony of the woman who was basically his General staff in his Munich apartment on Prinzregentenplatz, her name was Anni Winter.

She was questioned by prosecutors, by the Allies as former Hitler's General staff, about Hitler and in her testimony we see a perfectly good man and she even said at one point: *"Hitler was amazingly exploited."* She shared anecdotes, for example: a general divorce his wife and did not give him alimony, Hitler helped her and gave her financial support from his own cash box so HE gave her an alimony.

We are discovering things... he was fundamentally a good man. I mean, it is a man who didn't take advantage of his position. Naturally he lived well, but, he deserved it! It is a man who always wanted to respect I mean... he always wanted to respect the laws of war It really took an accumulation of dirty tricks for he began to get upset and say: *"But that's not possible!"*

When the English, for example, sent paratroopers which blasted factories and who were dressed either in German uniforms... At the beginning he said nothing it was only after a while he said: *"But this is not possible one cannot do war like that!"* And he requested that these paratroopers commandos to be executed immediately. But he has been extremely patient!

He made a revolution that was the least bloody, compared to the French revolution, compared to the Bolshevik revolution I mean a revolution that was not bloody at all! There are lots of examples that show what a good man he was.

Look at the Anglo-Canadian landing in Dieppe, and that the City of Dieppe behaved well in the weeks that followed, he did release all the prisoners in the region. All the French POWs were released, returned to their families in gratitude.

I published a small paper called *"The good behaviour of the Germans during the occupation."* It's amazing how kind they were and how HE was kind.

For example, he decided that when a French couple went to work in Germany, the husband and wife could be together and placed in the same factory, when at the time you know... people were sent where it was necessary and one didn't care too much of the people. There, no. If you come as a couple it was nice. They were placed in the same bedroom and worked not far from one another, etc. [Hitler] was very kind man.

Each time I discover new things, I say to myself: "But good grief, good grief, what a man!"

I mean, he was THE hero of the 20th Century.

Facing him, however, people without scruple people who bombed... people who... listen... frankly... frankly! I mean, the atomic bomb on Hiroshima: 60,000 dead in 1 second! Who has the genius of evil?

Do you realise that the Allies entered the intimacy of the matter, of the atom to be able to make bombs! 60,000 dead in 1 second! But, who is the criminal? This is often what I hear...

When people tell me: *"You are the advocate of criminal ideology."*

I say: "But, who made the atomic bomb?"

Who did the Allied bombing?

and who uses depleted uranium today?

Who is? It's you, not us. Not at all.

We are much more respectful people Not to mention what was already known under Hitler which is called today: ecology.

The recovery of materials, the recycling, it was already in practice under Hitler, for example, housewives had small cardboard boxes in which they put vegetable peelings, etc. all this was

brought for the pigs so that nothing was spoiled, etc. This is something quite fantastic, something never seen before.

A BBC reporter has done a study about Auschwitz. and for that he had to questioned many former Germans and he particularly questioned Goebbels ancient rights arms. I can't remember his name, (Herr von Oven) but he did questioned him. and at one point he said, *"How would you define National Socialism?"* And the guy thought about it and said to him:

*"If I had only one word, I would say **Paradise**".*

Then, naturally the BBC reporter, Lawrence Rees was horrified saying it's not possible... But there you have it, you have this guy who summarized it in one word: Paradise.

And one see what he did for the families the large families, when one see what Hitler did for the young married couples when they bought a house they had to pay it, but when the first child was born a quarter of the house was paid to the second child half of the house was considered paid and after four children they did not have to pay for the house.

Which State makes as good social policy today?

No one. The modern and democratic States do not hold a candle of National-Socialism.

And I think the National-Socialism government was good, because it was headed by an extremely good man.





Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Tracking down old nazi
the fundamental reason

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Tracking down old nonagenarians continues.

This time it's about Hubert Zafke a 95 years old German, who worked in the Auschwitz's infirmary in the summer 1944. He is accused of complicity in the murder of 3 681 Jews.

L'infirmier de 95 ans qui a « travaillé » dans le camps de Anne Franck sera jugé pour complicité de meurtres pour 3.681 juifs.

18 janvier 2016 | Classé dans: Antisemitisme et Antisionisme, L'Actualité dans le Monde | Publié par: Alysexpress-News



The fact that this is an old man mentally and physically diminished does not alter the case. He will be judged from February 29 on. Some might be surprised at the new trial against a man who has ALREADY been judged after the war, and which, moreover, already served his sentence.

In 1992, in a brochure on crime control, an author wrote that after 15 years, for example, society has nothing to say about a man who, having served his sentence, do not deserve new one. Socially, the old man no longer exists, only the new one matters to the generation with which he maintains correct relationships.

In this, however, fanatics of memory will respond that in 1948, Hubert Zafke was sentenced by a Polish court who was not interested in the extermination of Jews. The old Auschwitz commemoration slabs, installed by the communist authorities, attest it : it was about 4 million people without further detail, who suffered and who died in the hands of "Nazis". Nowhere, they spoke of Jews. Hence, a possible new trial, because organized on different foundations, with the Holocaust in perspective.

Yet this eternal hunt makes some uncomfortable.

Witness this comment read on a very politically correct daily:

“Frankly, why all this, apart from attempting a catharsis? In what the punishment of a pre-centennial little subordinate will offer some relief to the latest victims alive? We will never forget. That all. NEVER!

Currently there is to judge (and punish) so many authors of more or less contemporary genocides. Whose most recent is the annihilation of the Libyan, Kurds, Africans people massacred by Daesh ... and so many others. There is no time to whine about the past. NOW, we just need try to prevent it from happening again."

Your position, dear user, is that of numerous people, people who believe like you the Holocaust, but refuse to accept logical consequences. Let me explain.

You condemn from the tip of the lips the stalking of "Nazis" nonagenarians, but those who organize this hunt will remind you that there is the law. Crimes against humanity are imprescriptible and consequently they can be prosecuted without limit in time. Therefore, you have to admit that the proceedings against Hubert Zafke are legitimate.

You point out that there are other genocide perpetrators more or less contemporary to judge and punish.

True. But the survivors, relatives of victims, and qualified associations need only to take care of it. In Libya, in Syria, in Africa or elsewhere they only have to approach the competent authorities.



Meanwhile, nothing prevents the German judiciary to prosecute this former SS who worked in the Birkenau camp. One does not preclude the other.

I know. You will say that even if, according to the letter of the law, crimes against humanity are imprescriptible, in the case of a senile old man that requirement should be granted.

To this, the memory fanatics will reply in the negative. Because, what is the basis of the prescription?

Let's open this university thesis published in 1962, and which precisely studied this aspect of the law. I deliberately took an ancient text so that it is not contaminated by the after war ideology. According to the author, the main reason for the prescription was based on the fact that *"at the expiration of a certain time, the memory of the offense committed, faded, that society is no longer interested in punishing the convicted, and then, the social utility, one of the bases of the right to punish, is lacking."*

Do you really believe, dear user, that today the offense committed faded? Of course not. Besides, you write it yourself: *"WE will never forget. That all. Never!"* Pounding this, you annihilate yourself the main reason on which the prescription is based on.

You see, dear user, when one believe in the Holocaust, An infernal logic is taking place, against which we can do nothing.

You also invoke the fact that it is about a little subordinate. It is undeniable, and everyone will agree with you, only you add that : *"we must try to prevent a recurrence of the horrors of the past."* Thus, here again, you refute your own argument.

For how to avoid this recurrence? The answer is obvious. By pursuing all accomplices to the smaller subordinate. Indeed, if at the top of the State, there will always be people wanting to do the unthinkable, these individuals will be powerless when they will no longer find no one at the bottom of the ladder, to obey their criminal orders. Therefore, It is by pursuing all accomplices until the end of time, and to the smallest subordinate, that one will manage to educate the masses.

Yes, dear user, invoking the memory forever, you endorse the infernal machine.

Yet, you sense it yourself, tracking down these sickly nonagenarians has very little to do with real justice. It's a perverted justice. But perverted for what purpose? Personally, I see two of them:

The first is the revenge that some Jews may want to take on the Christians.

This fact, I discovered it completely by chance, during a search I led about Freemason I was reading a book by Charles Détré, a french occultist who died in 1918, and Great spirit. The author castigates Christians in these terms: *"Had there been restriction for the crime attributed to Jews in Jesus' death? Even today, do you not condemn them all to execration, because their forefathers crucified him? How many Jews' ears and noses did you cut from generation to generation, to avenge the founder of a merciful religion you flatter to follow and you do not even know!"*

This argument, I admit never having thought about it, until reading this book. But it seems very powerful to me. Personally, I would understand a Jew who would say: *"Okay, for centuries Christians have persecuted us, on charges of having killed one of us, they*

recognized as their own. Well, now that a Christian nation exterminated 6 million of us, we will give them back what they deserve, and without no restriction."

Naturally, I do not accuse all Jews to think that, but having read *"The Avengers"* by Michel Bar Zohar, I know some believe it and act accordingly. Certainly, some Christians could say that Jesus was the incarnation of God himself, therefore, that his murder was a deicide therefore, it is not comparable to the killing of human beings, even if they were 6 million.

However, I would recommend them to not enter this kind of religious controversy. As Jews will answer that since Abraham, they are the chosen people of God, and since Christ was condemned as blasphemous by the Sanhedrin, he was just an ordinary heretic, and an agitator, which makes utterly null Christian's claims. Jews, will they say, are the chosen people of God Therefore, there is no worse crime than to attack this People, and it's this massacre which must become the reference of humanity. Some Jews asserts it forthright.

In this pamphlet written by a Jew who became a Christian entitled : *"Why did God permitted that 6 million Jews died during the Holocaust?"* the author compares the Holocaust to the crucifixion of Christ who sacrificed himself to redeem the sins of mankind. He wrote that: *"Auschwitz is the renaissance on the scale of a people of the Crucifixion of one Jew, " "in Auschwitz, the Jews expiated the sins of mankind." "Auschwitz is the Golgotha of modern humanity. The cross has been replaced by the gas chambers."*

In such an atmosphere it is not surprising that the Holocaust becomes a religion, with its rites, and its multiple symbols and endless hunt of the alleged assassins before Yahweh. For, all these alleged murderers are new Cains, which bear the mark of infamy.

That's why a controversy in terms of religion is totally unnecessary, the memory fanatics will always come out of it as the winner.

However, let's leave this field and let's go back to our very secular question. Why this hunt of sickly nonagenarians? The reason lies, among other things, in this reference book written by Raul Hilberg. An author who is still today regarded as the number one expert of the Holocaust. Refer to the chapter concerning the killing centers, and more particularly on pages that evoke the gas chambers. You will notice this: as long as the author speaks about something other than these "gas chambers", he produces documents of the time, i.e. German originals. But when he talks about the homicidal gas chambers, he relies upon post-war records, that is to say mainly: testimonies, interrogatories, confessions or judgments.

Having already produced a study that proves it, I will not go back to it again.

I would simply show this summary table prepared by myself. When Raul Hilberg speaks of homicidal gas chambers and extermination, he can only quote postwar documents.

It's obvious. This way of describing the Holocaust story was initiated in Nuremberg. For the judges, witnesses and especially the confessions, were considered as evidence that were sufficient to themselves.

In the late 80s and early 90s, under pressure from the revisionists, an attempt was organized to find documentary evidence with the pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac, but its failure was obvious. This failure is measured when studying the last fat book on the Holocaust. His author, David Cesarani, died last October.



Historian, researcher and teacher, having already written a biography about Eichmann, he was considered one of the world specialists in the history of the Final Solution. This posthumous work of more than thousand pages, and whose bibliography includes over 50 pages, presents what could be called "the accredited thesis" in its current state.

Despite 900 pages of development, David Cesarani totally abandoned the question technical aspect. He only briefly describe the gas chambers. Without ever questioning their operating possibilities. The author takes the thesis of Jean-Claude Pressac, according to which *"initially designed for simple health reasons, crematoria in Birkenau were subsequently converted into criminal Installation"*, with changing rooms and homicidal gas chambers.

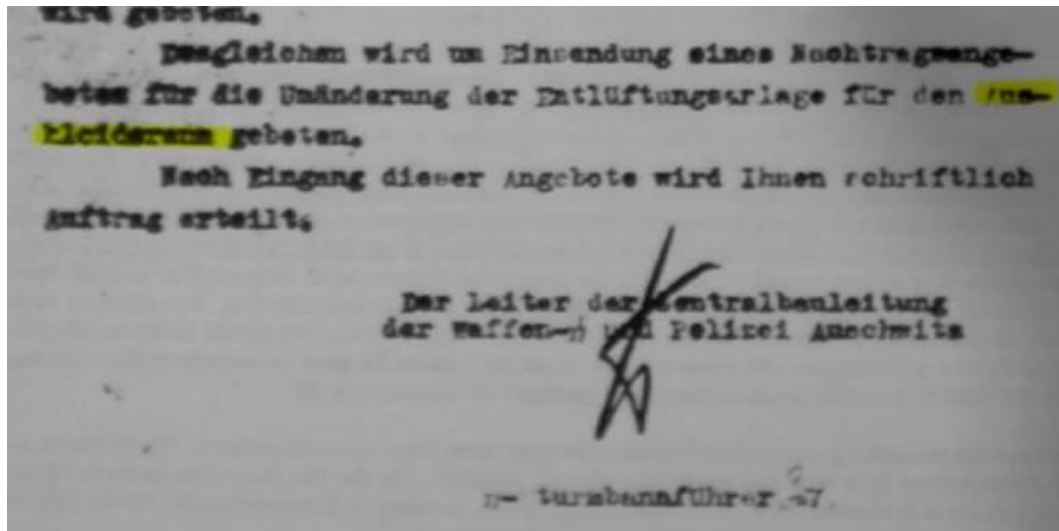
To demonstrate this, he first invokes *"the creation of a staircase that would have allowed future gassed to go down in the big morgue"* converted into changing rooms. This is where the victims would undress before entering the gas chamber. David Cesarani adds that *"in March 1943"*, So before the commissioning of the crematorium, *"this big morgue was called "undressing room"*", evidence that the purpose of its use has changed. It stresses that the other morgue was *"artificially ventilated which would allow it to be used as "gas chamber"*".

This demonstration is not worth anything and here's why.

In my answer to "aboudner", I recalled that a morgue must always be ventilated, the blower should allow 5 or even 10 air changes per hour. Therefore, the presence of a mechanical

ventilation in the basement of crematorium 2 and 3 is not surprising. This being said, I come to the designation of the large morgue as "*undressing room*".

Here is the original document of 6 March 1943, on which David Cesarani relies upon, but which he does not reproduce. It is question of a mortuary designated as "*undressing room*".



Only, it is very dishonest to present this piece out of context.

This context has been highlighted by Carlo Mattogno in his monumental study on hygiene in Auschwitz. Relying on a contemporary document, Carlo Mattogno shows that in January 1943, the doctor's camp had requested the development "*in the basements of the new crematorium of two rooms of equal surface, one being used for autopsy room and the other as resource room with possibility of preparation and preservation of colored tissue sections.*"

In the process - and it was quite logical too - the doctor requested an "*undressing room*" that is to say, a room that would receive the new bodies and to undress them before processing them in one way or another.

So, that was unrelated to a mass extermination project. It is in this context that the famous document of 6 March 1943 was written. In which the large morgue was described as "*undressing room*".

David Cesarani is therefore wrong to see any evidence of mass extermination in Birkenau.

As for the stairs that should provide direct access from the outside to the large mortuary, Carlo Mattogno recalls that in February 1943, mortality was still very strong at the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp. Nearly 6 000 deaths. Therefore, the Germans could have decided to develop this staircase to facilitate the transport of corpses in the basement. The bodies were registered and then stripped prior being transported to the proper morgue: morgue #1.

Carlo Mattogno adds, that the construction of this staircase could also be decided at a time when the Germans “*nourished the project to organize in the basement of the large crematoriums, delousing facilities for inmates, facilities to be used in case of emergency.*” The deportees would come in the “dirty” side, through the large morgue. However, these projects had been abandoned shortly after the beginning of the construction work of the future central sauna on April 30, 1943.

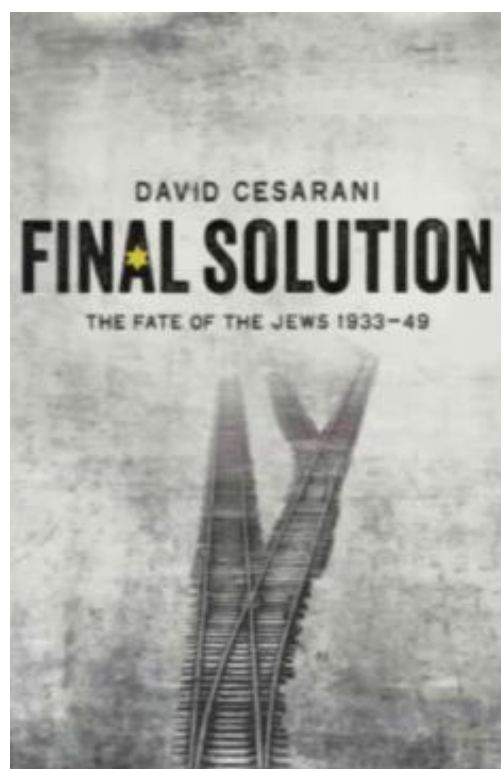
In his work, besides, David Cesarani talks effectively of the “*construction of a central facility for bath and delousing, from March 1943*”. But he didn't draw the necessary conclusions. Anyway, the author mistakenly see in the construction of stairs as a crucial fact that would prove the modification of the crematoriums into extermination facility.

When we are reduced to invoke such poor arguments, is that we faced an impressive lack of documentary. One fact moreover demonstrates it.

The work of David Cesarani counts 48 illustrations. Well, one can't find either German's original documentations, or photo, or pattern, or even a simple explanatory sketches of the murder weapon: the gas chamber.

No physical representation, even in summary is given. This page also shows that the propaganda has hardly changed. One shows the camp of Bergen-Belsen when it was liberated, where all historians admit that there has never been a gas chamber, and below, the symbolic memorial of the Treblinka camp.

So one makes us believe that these dead where murdered by gassing.



This work demonstrates the complete bankruptcy of the official story 70 years later.

This failure is particularly visible in the case of Auschwitz.

I recall that the official thesis of the mass extermination by gassing in this camp was born in 1946 in Nuremberg, with the confessions of the first camp commander Rudolf Höss. In the years that followed, those who wrote on the subject contented themselves most of the time, to invoke the confession signed by Rudolf Höss in March 1946. In the mid-80s again the one who was considered as the expert No. 1 about the Holocaust was largely based on the confessions of the first commandant of Auschwitz.

The argument was that none of the final solution main culprits had thought of denying as it had been unnecessary and ridiculous.

However, in 2015 on a total of more than 900 pages exposing the final solution, David Cesarani did not devote a single line to Rudolf Höss' confessions and in the impressive bibliography, the memories of the first commandant of Auschwitz does not even appear.

So exit Rudolf Höss, on which everything depended.

Facing this gaping of documentary and material void, the Holocaust's propagandists no longer have a choice, they have to organize trials, more and more trials.

The aim is to persuade the public that even the smallest accomplices do not think of denying the facts. Barely do they try to clear their personal responsibilities alleging that they have not themselves participated in the mass slaughter or that they ignored all about it.

This strategy, by the way, can easily be understandable. For, today as yesterday, the accused who will stand up to challenge the existence of the gas chambers would invariably be condemned as an unrecoverable criminal. However, the accused who cooperates with the prosecution can hope for a mitigated punishment or symbolic, of a few years only in prison.

One will therefore not be surprised that the accused adopt this strategy.

But proponents of the official version, that's all good. Because, these sentences, even mitigated, allow saying: *"you see, even the smallest accomplices do not even think of denying the facts, as these facts are obvious. So, how to believe a handful of Holocaust deniers, which claim that this did not happen like that."*

Finally, those penalties of minions covers the lack of physical and documentary evidence. The conviction of former Auschwitz Accountant, last July, were further proof that Auschwitz would have been used as an extermination camp as part of the final solution.

And you, dear user, you believe this story primarily based on testimonials and other confessions collected after the war. You believe it and you solemnly promise to never forget.

Since then, don't be surprise that this kind of trials are brought 70 years after against little subordinates.

After the conviction of the accounting of Auschwitz, Paris Match had wondered: "*Last Nazi trial?*" No, because the Holocaust will never be demonstrated enough. But in the absence of physical and documentary evidence, only remains the evidence by means of sentencing.

Consequently, the lawsuits will continue, as long as there are nonagenarians, centenarians to hunt. How to close this new Pandora's box?

It's simple, according to the prosecution, Hubert Zafke would be accomplice of gassing more than 3 000 Jews during summer 1944, he would have known he was working in an extermination camp, and would have voluntarily participated in its operation. In his defense the accused stated that in Auschwitz "*he saw nothing, heard nothing or killed anyone.*"

Well, knowing that it is for the prosecution to provide evidence, One must demand proof that homicidal gas chambers really existed at Birkenau at least during the summer of 1944.

Yes, dear user, you do not have a choice, if you want this kind of trial ceases, then one must stop believing and seriously question the history of the Birkenau camp.

Are there any material or documentary evidence, that the Germans developed homicidal gas chambers?

The whole question is there.

Will you dare to ask it dear user?

And at first, will you dare ask it to yourself?

In any case I invite you to do it. Justice has everything to gain from it.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Why is it a crime
to have an opinion in France

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Good morning everyone.

The picture on the screen was taken upon my arrival to the Fleury-Merogis's prison, given the prisoner number 353 296.



Had I killed, raped or seriously injured anyone?

No. I had said publicly that the "gas chambers" in which the Germans would have killed hundreds of thousands of Jews, did not exist. In France, saying this is associated with anti-Semitism, it is punishable with imprisonment.

However, I do not say it because of anti-Semitism It is because I am deeply convinced. For purely historical reasons.

The center of the alleged extermination of the Jews is Auschwitz.

The commander was Rudolf Höss. Captured and beaten after the war, in April 1946, in the Nuremberg trials, he did "confess" the gassing of millions of people. However, his testimony contains so many errors and impossibilities, that a camp historian did declare that *"he (Höss) was present without seeing."* For someone who is considered the number one witness, that's very disturbing.

One of the most grotesque moments of his testimony occurs when he claims that in order to kill millions of people, he would have proposed to Himmler, to tinker and old Polish farmhouse, and to bury people in the nearby field. And, Himmler would have agreed.

But, that's not all. When one takes the time to study the two crematoriums in Auschwitz, what one discovers is staggering.

According to the official story, the "gas chamber" was underground, the Germans would have poured the deadly product through four small chimneys in the roof. I went to see by myself.

The conclusion is clear. On the collapsed roof, but always there and perfectly visible of the alleged "gas chambers", we do not detect any traces of any chimney hole, nothing like it.

Always according to the official story, four columns would have been installed under the chimneys, which would have allowed the deadly crystals' containers to slide down. Here again, taking a chance during the absence of the guards, I went to see under the collapsed roof. Not only did I not see any remains of a chimney hole, but even if I tried hard, I have not seen any remains of any column fixation, nothing, not even the beginning of a material proof of the existence of any column. Therefore, it is the entire official story that collapses all at once.



Another element comes to reinforce this conclusion: in the Auschwitz's disinfection gas chambers, on the left, which no one denies the existence, the gas used has formed lots of blue spots on the walls, but, in the alleged homicidal "*gas chambers*" in Auschwitz, on the right, where the same gas would have been used, we can not see any blue traces. These are insurmountable contradictions to the official story.

Let's see the crematoriums. Could they have handled hundreds of thousands of victims?

To answer this I went to a modern crematorium. There, I have observed cremations to experience how the process takes place and I have asked questions to the oven's operator. He said that the Auschwitz ovens in the way they were build, could never have cremated so many corpses, far from it!

Could the Germans have burned the rest of the corpses in cremation pits as some witnesses say, by recovering the fat of the victims to carry on the fire? I conducted an experiment with two rabbits which I have placed in a pit that I had dug, the attempt ended in a fiasco, it is impossible to burn a body this way, overcrowding prevents efficient combustion.

But, then if there were no "gas chambers", why were the crematoriums build?

I recall that a room build underground stays cooler. A morgue would then be build underground and sure enough the original plans mention a "*Leichenkeller*" i.e.: "*cellar for corpses*", which is normal for a crematorium. Finally, what is presented today as "*gas chambers*" were only simple mortuaries.

As for the crematoria, they had been built to burn the inevitable dead: accidents, suicides, diseases and also to respond to an event of an epidemic. Such as the one in August 1942, which had caused over a hundred deaths daily, that's all.

Now, about the Allies' leaders. Since the second half of 1942, persistent rumors that appeared in the Allied press which were speaking about an industrial slaughter of the Jews.

In August 1943, therefore, the Allies' leaders refused to talk about the "*gas chambers*", because there were no sufficient evidence they themselves said.

From 1944, the Allies had multiplied their reconnaissance missions over Auschwitz, they were taking pictures of everything, including Birkenau and its crematoria. So, they had all they needed to verify the accuracy or inaccuracy of the ongoing rumors but, until the end they had refused to bomb Birkenau, when they had bombed several times a nearby camp, the one in Monowitz. I see here the proof that, the pictures' analysts had not detected any mass killing. Simply because there was none.

One more thing: According to a statistician, who has examined the matter very carefully the figure of six million is false.

Two million Jews would have died during this war and dead doesn't mean assassinated much less gassed. In Europe, the Second World War with its bombings, its restrictions and blockades caused the death of many of the innocents. That's it.

I summarized some of the key arguments developed by the revisionists. And now, I will ask four questions:

Do these arguments constitute anti-Semitism?

Are they ludicrous arguments and unrelated to history?

Why, do accredited historians refuse any debate with the revisionists?

And most of all, why do they send to prison those who publicly expose their opinions on this subject?

Does not such an attitude seem to you, not only unfair, but also suspect? Why, do they want imperatively to silence dissonant voices?

Good evening.