Illustrations

Fig. 1: Europe before World War I.
IN EUROPE, A.D. 1925
OF THE WESTERN WORLD
THE GREAT POWERS

Fig. 2: Europe between the two World Wars.
Fig. 3: Nazi-dominated Europe.
Fig. 4: Europe after World War II.
Fig. 5: Plan of the Auschwitz region.
Fig. 6: Interior of disinfection chamber at Dachau; left: DEGESCH Kreislaufanlage (circulation device); right: look through the chamber. (This photo was taken by the author in 1973.)
Fig. 7: Bodies being cremated in open pits, allegedly north of Krematorium V, Birkenau. Photos allegedly taken by the former Polish Auschwitz inmate David Szmulewski.
Fig. 8: Scenes from the trial of camp guards at Dachau.
Fig. 9: Yard at Belsen after British capture of the camp.
Fig. 10: Mass grave at Belsen; bottom: British liberators deliberately exposed SS women to contagious diseases.4
Fig. 11: British guard post at entrance to Belsen camp.⁵
Fig. 12: Women guards at Belsen, lined up after capture of the camp; bottom right: Irma Grese, who was supposedly the most hated of all guards.6
Fig. 13: Crematorium building at Dachau; top two pictures: after the liberation; bottom picture: in 1998. Editor’s note: Note the differences between those pictures:
   a) today, a ramp allows access for persons in wheelchairs;
   b) a shed (circle top two pictures) was removed; two openings (arrows lower picture) are now visible at this spot, allegedly used to fill Zyklon B into the shower room – the claimed gas chamber, which, according to the Dachau Museum, was never used.7
Fig. 14: Delousing Senator Wherry after tour of Dachau.
Fig. 15: Dead bodies found on train at Dachau.
Fig. 16: Shower baths at Dachau; top: Members of U.S. Congress inspecting it after the war. From left to right: Sen. Wherry (NE), Sen. Brooks (IL), Rep. Vorhys (OH), and Rep. Richards (SC); bottom: Dachau Museum 1998 with sign claiming that this room was never used as a gas chamber (see inset).
Fig. 17: Dachau crematorium with four muffles, three of which are visible here; top: U.S. Representative Vorhys inspects it after the war; bottom: Museum Dachau 1998.11
Fig. 18: Crematorium at Buchenwald with six muffles; top: U.S. Congressmen inspecting it after the war; bottom: Buchenwald museum 1998.¹²
Fig. 19: Entrance to Dachau shower bath which was baptized “gas chamber” after the war.
Fig. 20: Liberated Dachau inmates mistreat (top) and murdered (bottom) camp guards.¹⁴
Fig. 21: Liberation Day at Dachau; top: view from the main entrance tower; bottom left: cheering prisoners; bottom right: camp guards are summarily executed.\textsuperscript{15}
Fig. 22: Door of disinfection chamber at Dachau. The inscriptions on the door specify that the chamber was last used from 7:30 to 10 in the morning. The warning reads “Caution! Gas! Life danger! Do not open!” The U.S. Army caption for this photograph declares: “Gas chambers, conveniently located to the crematory, are examined by a soldier of the U.S. Seventh Army. These chambers were used by Nazi guards for killing prisoners of the infamous Dachau concentration camp.”
Fig. 23: Some of the principal German camps. Theresienstadt was not really a camp, but a ghetto or village, as you wish.
Fig. 24: Russian soap "evidence" at the IMT.
**DOCUMENT 022-L**

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

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

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

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

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

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<tr>
<td>Poland (transported by truck)</td>
<td>approximately</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;    &quot;    &quot; train)</td>
<td></td>
<td>600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td></td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>150,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia, Italy and Norway</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohemia, Moravia and Austria</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various camps for foreign Jews in Poland</td>
<td></td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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approximately 1,765,000

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*Fig. 25: A page from document 022-L, as reproduced in the 42nd volume record of the International Military Tribunal.*
Fig. 26: Said to be a photograph of the furnace room of crematorium I at Auschwitz.
Fig. 27: A can of Zyklon B. The label says “POISON GAS!”
Fig. 28: Several cans of Zyklon B: top: in the camp Lublin-Majdanek as found by the Red Army; bottom: from an advertisement of the DEGESCH firm.20
Fig. 29: Plan of Birkenau. The location of the “Red House” or “Bunker,” top left, is claimed by “eye witnesses,” but unconfirmed.
Brieftelegramm
(Offen)
Budapest, den 30. Juni 1944 -
Ankunft: 3. Juli 1944 - 11.05 Uhr

Nr. 1838 v. 30. VI. Im Anschluß an Drahtbericht - Nr. 1657 +

1.) Abtransport Juden aus Zone III.

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

Vossenmayer.

Fig. 30: Document NG-2263, reproduced from Braham,
The Destruction of Hungarian Jewry.
Fig. 31: The crematorium at Lublin-Majdanek camp.
This crematorium had five muffles, three of which are visible here.21
Fig. 32: A collection of medical specimens allegedly found at Buchenwald.22
Fig. 33: Plan of Auschwitz Crematorium II.

1. Leichenkeller 1. Below ground level morgue.
2. Leichenkeller 2. Below ground level morgue.
4. Furnace room. Ground level only. 15 cremation muffles.
5. Corpse elevator. Only the small central part of the building, where the furnace room joined Leichenkeller 1 and 2, had two levels.
6. Corpse chute.
7. Cellar entrance.
8. Cellar entrance.
10. Chimney and waste incinerator.
11. Supervisor’s office, worker rest room, toilet, shower, tools, urn storage, fuel (coke) storage.
Fig. 34: Arrangement of flues and ducts for Auschwitz crematorium II.23
Fig. 35: Gestapo telegram of 11 April 1944, reporting the escape of Walter Rosenberg and Alfred Wetzler from Auschwitz. Courtesy International Tracing Service, Arolsen
Sources of Illustrations

1. Panstwowe Muzeum Oświęcim, neg. 277, 278; Pressac 1989, 422.
3. Imperial War Museum, Horror 11 BU 3764.
5. Imperial War Museum, Horror 8 BU 4092.
17. National Archives, 238-NT-270.
19. Kalthoff & Werner, cover.
23. Panstwowe Muzeum Oświęcim, file BW 30/14, neg. 20946/1.