

RICHARD KORHERR AND HIS REPORTS

A Translation and Commentary

By

STEPHEN CHALLEN

CROMWELL PRESS
27 OLD GLOUCESTER STREET
LONDON, WC1N 3XX.

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**I dedicate this book to my old friends,
the Stulemeyer family from Holland.**

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INTRODUCTION

I was twelve years old, when the 1956 Budapest uprising took place. In my native country of England, the newspapers gave the event massive coverage. That event had a considerable impact on my attitude to politics. I certainly became aware that Communism was an abnormal and detested political viewpoint. In 1958, when I was fourteen years old, I read "I Chose Freedom", by Victor Kravchenko. This book was a horrific account of Communism in Russia until the book's author defected in 1944. In 1959 the Tibetan uprising took place, the repression of which by the Chinese Communists was a carbon copy of the Russian repression of the Hungarians.

I became convinced that Communism was the most brutal scourge to inflict mankind during the Twentieth Century and possibly since Creation. As an adolescent I was repelled by the butchery and evil that was Communism. I have of course matured since those teenage times and learned more about other developments affecting mankind. Nevertheless nothing that I have learned since my youth has caused me to change my opinions about Communism. I am aware that there have been startling new developments inside Russia and other formerly East bloc countries since 1985 or 1986. However they cannot serve to rehabilitate Communism from its earlier crimes.

I became a professional accountant and have worked in accounting in England, Germany, Holland and Canada and I can speak both German and Dutch. I have always maintained my interest in history and current affairs, which I had when I was young and I am very well informed about World War II history. I did of course learn during my adolescence about murders by National Socialists of Jews. Whilst I found that deplorable it did not change my opinion that the Communists were the worst of the lot. In the macabre Olympics of brutal regimes, the National Socialists could only have received Silver Medals at best. The Communists would have received the Gold Medals every time.

Shortly after my move to Holland, which took place in August 1970, I heard for the first time that there were doubts about the claim that the Germans had murdered up to six million Jews during the Second World War. At first I thought it ludicrous to challenge that representation, but I began to realize that such doubts were not in fact trivial and they did have

some merit. As a result I began to share such doubts and I started to study the statistical claims of Jewish sufferings until 1945. In 1979 I obtained from the U.S.National Archives in Washington copies of the Korherr reports. These reports were German statistical surveys made in 1943 of Jewish population movements. I translated these reports into English in 1983 and I took out a copyright to my English translation in May 1991.

I have over the years exhaustively analyzed the Korherr reports. I have come to the strongly held opinion that these reports prove that the National Socialists in fact did not have a policy to kill off the Jews of Europe. Furthermore the statistically significant figures of Jews whom the National Socialists evacuated have, in my opinion, been overstated by one million and the figures of Jews who emigrated from Europe have been understated by the same number. The Germans never had more than 4.3 million European Jews under their wartime control. Wartime Jewish deaths were in the order of 1.2 million, of which 450,000 occurred in those parts of European Russia, which the Germans never conquered and 750,000 took place, for which the Germans had direct or indirect responsibility. As these estimates show that Jewish mortalities were considerably less than most people have believed, they are additional proof that the National Socialists were not as bad as the Communists.

My notes and references support the bulk of my findings. However I have not shown notes and references for findings, which are common knowledge, as that would not be necessary.

In outlook, I am a Christian-minded conservative. I am not an admirer either of National Socialism or of Adolf Hitler. However my own criticisms of Adolf Hitler are beyond the scope of this book and may well be the theme of another written commentary.

I accept that the conclusions in this book may be controversial. I have no ulterior motives in writing this book. I believe that the book is relevant to any subject of public interest, the discussion of its topic is for the public benefit and I have reasonable grounds for believing that its conclusions are right.

October 1993

Stephen Challen
Vancouver, Canada

I. TWENTIETH CENTURY SUPERLATIVES

The Twentieth Century has been an era of superlatives, both good and bad. The Industrial Revolution, which commenced in the previous century, has continued at an accelerating pace and has resulted in an improved standard of living for many hundreds of millions of people. This century has also witnessed two massive global conflicts and mass murder by brutal regimes.

The Guinness Book of Records 1992, page 90 reports mass killings by the Communist regime of China from 1949 onwards at a maximum of 63.7 million as reported by the French magazine "Figaro" in 1978 and mass killings by the Communist regime of Russia between 1917 and 1959 at 66.7 million as estimated by the exiled Russian author, Alexander Solzhenitsyn. I do not know how these figures of mass killings were calculated, but if they are accurate, we are faced with the slaughter by the Communist regimes of these two countries of 130 million people.

There is some corroboration for the Russian losses in the way the Russian population changed between 1926 and 1939. Encyclopaedia Britannica Book of the Year 1939, pages 354 and 355 report the total Russian population counted at the 1926 census as 147 million and on page 677 reports the Russian population in 1937 as 180.7 million, resulting in a post-censal annual increase of 3 million. Based upon that projection the 1939 Russian census should have shown up to 187 million people. However that census, as reported by Encyclopaedia Britannica Book of the Year 1940, page 677 counted only 170 million, resulting in a deficiency of about 16 million people.

There is a general consensus now that millions of peasants perished in the famine, which the Moscow regime deliberately induced in 1932 and 1933 in the Russian Ukraine and other parts of Southern Russia. The great Purge of the Russian Communist party between 1936 and 1938 accounted for millions more dead. Victor Kravchenko has graphically described in "I Chose Freedom" mass starvation which he witnessed in 1933 in Ukrainian villages, and the purges of 1936 and 1937, which he survived.(1) A 1939 population deficiency of 16 million people in Russia, under those circumstances is clearly not far-fetched.

The categories of those to be killed would have comprised those in the wrong class, namely aristocrats, landowners and peasants, those in the

wrong race, namely Balts, Ukrainians and Tibetans, and those who merited death because of their religion, such as Christian, Mohammedan and Buddhist clergy, just to give some examples. Some unfortunate victims could concurrently have been in more than one category of such "enemies of the people". The practitioners of Communism, with their 130 million dead, really ran a Murder Incorporated on a massive multi-national scale.

The remarkable aspect of Communist crimes is the reaction to them of public opinion in the metropolitan countries of the Western World. Public opinion has on the whole been complaisant and untroubled by the enormity of the bloodshed. Communists have too frequently been given the benefit of the doubt.(2)

Victor Kravchenko has described how reluctant Americans were to come to terms with how evil Communism was.(3) Whittaker Chambers, the ex-Communist who had helped run a Russian espionage racket in 1937, refers in his book "Witness" to indifference and hostility on the part of many Americans in 1948 to his disclosures to a U.S. Congressional committee about Communist subversion and brutality.(4) In 1949 Kravchenko successfully sued in Paris some French Communists for libel and wrote about this trial in "I Chose Justice". He committed suicide in January 1966 in New York City and the *London Times* wrote a cold and uncomplimentary obituary. Chambers attempted to commit suicide in December 1948 and died in 1961.(5) Alger Hiss, the man whom Chambers exposed, spent less than four years in prison for perjury. U.S. Congressman Nixon, the one prominent American who believed Chambers and but for whom Hiss would have remained a free man, later became a U.S. Senator, a U.S. Vice-President and a U.S. President. Mr. Nixon made many enemies because of his exposure of Alger Hiss. These enemies were vengefully vociferous at the time of the Watergate disclosures, which ruined Richard Nixon's political career in 1974. They did not forgive him for trying to combat treason. In fact, the convicted perjurer and unpunished traitor Alger Hiss is uncritically regarded by many such people to be an expert on the infamy of Richard Nixon.

II. NATIONAL SOCIALISM

The indifference of many people to Communist brutality is equalled by their hostility to anti-Communists. The practitioners of German National Socialism were anti-Communist and anti-Jewish. Very many people in the metropolitan countries of the Western World accept as fact, some with the fervour of religious zealots, the representation that the German National Socialists had slaughtered six million Jews in Europe by 1945. That figure of dead is only barely comparable to the 130 million Communist tally of deaths, amounting to 4.6% of the Communist score. Curiously, many who become hysterical when discussing National Socialist atrocities are totally insensitive to or ignorant of the massively larger Communist exploits. There would appear to be a link between anger at National Socialist atrocities against Jews and emotional commitment to the extraordinary State of Israel, which Jews, who had immigrated from other continents, set up in 1948 on the littoral of South Western Asia.

Obviously the fact that National Socialists had one category of victims as opposed to the many categories of victims of the Communists does not serve as mitigation of motive. However Communists merit much more denunciation for their crimes than National Socialists, because they killed so many more people, and their campaigns of mass murder were not committed in time of overt war.

III. STATISTICS

The Guinness Book of Records 1992, page 91 reports that the German National Socialists killed 5,800,000 Jews between April 1941 and May 1945. Mr. Justice Robert Jackson, the U.S. prosecutor at the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg, stated on November 21, 1945 that 5,700,000 Jews were missing from the countries, in which they had formerly lived and over 4,500,000 could not be accounted for by the normal death rate or emigration.(6) Raul Hilberg in 1961 estimated that the Germans had killed 4,250,000 Jews and that an additional 850,000 Jews had died from general maltreatment and bad wartime conditions, thereby coming to a total of 5,100,000 dead Jews.(7) Gerald Reitlinger in 1966 estimated a Jewish death toll of between 4,200,000 and 4,600,000 of whom a minimum of about 2,800,000 died from direct physical violence. The other deaths were caused by overwork, hunger, disease and neglect.(8) Both Hilberg and Reitlinger are Jews and they do not agree with each other.

The only conclusion, which any reader can draw from these estimates is that there is no consensus of Jewish deaths. The National Socialists could have killed anywhere between 2.8 million and 5.8 million of them, based on the estimates, which I have reproduced above. These statistical discrepancies are very unsatisfactory. Statistical errors in compiling Communist atrocities would not be surprising, because of the long period over which they took place, the vast territories under Communist control and the fact that there is still little access to Russian and Chinese Government archives.(9) However there should not really be such scope for error in assessing National Socialist atrocities against Jews. These lesser atrocities happened over only a few years, the archives of the German Government fell into the hands of the World War 11 victors in 1945 and there have been countless "War Crimes Trials" ever since in which the accusers should have been able to determine exactly what had happened. There is clearly something very wrong in the way that we have documented National Socialist atrocities. I had undertaken to figure out what had happened and I found it very unsatisfactory. I shall now set out what I believe to be generally accepted by orthodox opinion in this area of historical research.

The National Socialists under their leader Adolf Hitler legally took power in Germany in early 1933. Under their government, Germany took over Austria in March 1938 and the Czech provinces of Bohemia and

Moravia by March 1939. They used every means in their power to induce Jews living there to emigrate. Large numbers of Jews did in fact emigrate until October 1941, when the German Government banned further emigration.(10) The regime then initiated a policy of compulsory evacuation of all Jews to German-occupied Poland, where they killed them. Jews from other European countries were similarly evacuated. Jews living in countries, which were allied to Germany, received on the whole better treatment than those living in countries inimical to Germany, which Germany had occupied. Jews were not evacuated into German custody from Finland, Bulgaria in its pre-August 1940 boundaries or Rumania in its post-September 1940 boundaries. A minority of Jews was evacuated from Italy after September 1943. Jews were evacuated from Hungary between May and December 1944 but most Jews in the Hungarian capital of Budapest were still there in May 1945 when the war ended. Most Jews from Croatia and Slovakia were evacuated.

Jews were not evacuated from North Africa. According to Encyclopaedia Britannica Book of the Year 1938, page 355 there were in 1937 70,000 Jews in Tunisia and 25,000 Jews in Libya. There were German troops in Tunisia between November 1942 and May 1943 and in Libya between February 1941 and January 1943. Jews were evacuated into German custody from neither country.

Of the countries occupied by the Germans, most Jews living in Denmark fled during the fall of 1943, many with the connivance of German National Socialist officials on the spot, to neutral Sweden. Nearly 75% of the Jews in France were still living there in 1945. The Jews evacuated in the main did not have French nationality and similarly favourable conditions existed in Belgium. German evacuation measures appear to have been more successful in Holland, Luxembourg, Norway, Serbia and Greece. Most Jews still living in Germany, Austria and Bohemia and Moravia in October 1941 were similarly evacuated. German evacuation measures appear to have been most successful in Poland and German-conquered Western Russia.

The Jews of Russia were shot en masse by death squads known in German as "Einsatzkommando". In Poland, whither Jews from other European countries were also shipped, they were killed in specifically designated execution centres, of which there were six in number. That in short is the generally accepted story of the fate of European Jewry at the hands of Germany's National Socialist Government. However nobody can

agree what the casualties were. The number of dead Polish Jews is 2,350,000 according to Reitlinger and 3,000,000 according to Hilberg, for example.(11)

Writers dealing with this topic do however make reference to the "Korherr reports", comprising German statistical surveys of European Jewry. We are led to believe that the Germans knew from these surveys how many Jews they had killed. However if that had been the case these writers would only have needed to reproduce these reports. After all if the Germans were telling each other how many Jews they had killed by such and such a date, their statistics must have been fairly reliable. There would then have been a consensus of the tally of Jewish deaths and there would have been no need for the divergent estimates of between 2.8 million and 5.8 million of them.

The National Socialists had other categories of victims besides Jews. Similarly Communists committed mass atrocities in other countries besides Russia and China. I am not including these additional statistics of either Communist or National Socialist victims in my commentary, because they do not in any significant way alter my conclusion that the Communist casualties were many times higher than those of the National Socialists.

IV. DOCTOR RICHARD KORHERR

Dr. Richard Korherr was born in 1903 in Regensburg in Southern Germany. He became a professional actuary and according to Gerald Reitlinger published an essay in 1927 in a Bavarian periodical about population shrinkages, which impressed Heinrich Himmler. At that time Heinrich Himmler was in farming. In July 1940, Heinrich Himmler, who by then was Reichsfuehrer (Chief) of the black-shirted SS and Chief of the German Police, decided that he needed the assistance of a professional actuary with experience in population returns. He thereupon in December 1940 made Dr. Korherr, who was working in local government in Wuerzburg, his "Inspector for Statistics to the Reichsfuehrer SS". Although Dr. Korherr himself never joined the SS, he was a member of Himmler's personal staff and made a number of statistical surveys on a wide range of topics for his employer. Apart from his reports on Jewish population movements in the spring of 1943, he inter alia critically reported upon the statistics kept by some of Himmler's SS agencies, commenting about poor manpower utilization. He thereby aroused the antagonism of several of Himmler's leading SS lieutenants.

In August 1943, Korherr was summoned to the office of SS Lieut. General Richard Hildebrandt of the Rasse und Siedlungshauptamt (Race and Settlement Office) and was severely manhandled. It was not until January 1944 that Korherr had another interview with Himmler, in which Himmler apologized for his manhandling and ordered his relocation to Regensburg. Dr. Korherr ceased being Himmler's Inspector for Statistics at this point and remained in Regensburg until the war ended, working as an academic at a "Statistical Scientific Institute", which Himmler created for him. He subsequently obtained employment with the Bonn Government's Finance Ministry.(12)

According to Hilberg, Korherr made statements to "War Crimes" prosecutors in Germany in 1951 and several times between 1962 and 1965.(13) He was living in Braunschweig in Northern Germany in 1986 and may still be alive; as recently as May 1977 he wrote a letter to the German periodical, "Der Spiegel".

By 1940, Heinrich Himmler may have become the second most powerful man in Germany. He probably had the services of "headhunters" in making important personal appointments. Many candidates must have

been considered for the post of Inspector of Statistics. Korherr could well have been included in the search because of his 1927 article and his subsequent professional career. He then made it to the top of the short list. This would demonstrate that Heinrich Himmler was looking for the best man for the job of Inspector of Statistics, regardless of party or SS affiliations. Dr. Korherr was therefore probably one of the best, if not the best statistician in Germany at the time. He must have had integrity or he would not have upset leading SS officials with his criticisms of their poor manpower utilization. Although Himmler did not specifically side with Korherr, when Hidebrandt quarreled with him, he must have had some regard for him. After all, he was loyal enough to "parachute" him out to do something else. Clearly he had lived up to what Himmler had expected of him as Germany's top statistician; if he had not, Himmler would have replaced him prior to 1943.

In the dictatorial National Socialist one-party regime of the Third Reich, Korherr had the courage to complain about his manhandling to Germany's dreaded police chief Heinrich Himmler and he obtained some redress. In the Bonn Republic, a regime which professes to uphold the Rule of Law, he was, in Hilberg's words, "a frightened man", since he was a potential witness or defendant in West German court proceedings.(14)

V. REVIEW OF KORHERR'S REPORTS

The relevant papers are listed below.

March 23, 1943 - Korherr submits to Himmler's office his first draft report of 16 pages on the "Final Solution" (NO-5194) and a covering letter (NO-5195).

April 9, 1943 - Himmler writes a letter to Ernst Kaltenbrunner (NO-5197), in which he describes Korherr's report as good for "camouflage purposes".

April 10, 1943 - Himmler's office instructs Korherr by letter (NO-5196) to change the phrase "special treatment" to "transport of Jews from the Eastern provinces to the Russian East".

April 19, 1943 - Korherr sends to Himmler's office his second report of 6 1/2 pages and a covering letter (NO-5193).

April 28, 1943 - Korherr returns to Himmler's office his first report after changing it (NO-5198).

All the above mentioned papers reportedly came from Himmler's office files and were later in the U.S. Document Centre in Berlin. Mr. Hans Fiskus of the War Crimes Counsel's Office accessed them on September 12, 1947 and gave them the document serial numbers NO-5193 through 5198. He did not translate them into English and solely prepared Staff Evidence Analyses.

The next chapters contain my English translations of these documents. It is noteworthy that neither of Korherr's reports, which he stamped as "Top Secret" refer explicitly or implicitly to a policy by Germany's then Government of "Judeocide" to use Arno Mayer's epithet.(15) Whenever "functionalist" or "intentionalist" writers comment about Korherr's writings, they almost invariably refer to "special treatment" or "camouflage purposes" as implicit proof of the German Government's wicked ways. These phrases, however do not appear in the reports, but only in the related letters.

VI. THE FIRST REPORT AND COVERING LETTER

NO-5195
Berlin, 23.3.1943
TOP SECRET

Inspector of Statistics

SS Lieut. Colonel Dr. Brandt
Personal Staff, Reichsfuehrer
Berlin

Dear Party Member Brandt,

In accordance with the secret order of the Reichsfuehrer dated 18.1.1943 and his corresponding order to the "Reichssicherheitshauptamt" (RSHA), I have sent to the RSHA a copy of my enclosed first provisional report about "The final solution of the European Jewish problem".

I beg to suggest that I would perhaps be better able to prepare a final extended report with reliable statistics and precise population figures about Jewish population changes as of July 1, October 1 or December 31, 1943. I would then have had time to carefully evaluate the statistical information, which appears to be very contradictory. I would be grateful, if you would make this proposal to the Reichsfuehrer and I would at the same time appreciate your finding out from him which topics in my report require more work and which topics he would like me to remove.

Heil Hitler.

Enclosure: 1 Report
(16 pages)

Signed,
Korherr

Initialed by Brandt 25.3.43

Initialed by Himmler

NO-5194

Inspector of Statistics
Reichsfuehrer SS

TOP SECRET
Initialed 27.3.43 Himmler

THE FINAL SOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN JEWISH PROBLEM

Statistical Report

Contents:

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- X. European Jewish population changes

THE FINAL SOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN JEWISH PROBLEM

Statistical Report

I FORWARD

The preparation of a report on the progress in carrying out the solution of the Jewish problem requires a numerical tally of the Jewish population and its changes. However the contradictions in Jewish population figures necessitate the reservation, that we should treat them with special caution and we may often draw wrong conclusions if we do not have the knowledge of their sources and how they arose. These wrong conclusions are attributable mainly to Jewry's character and its historical development, its tireless migrations over thousands of years, countless conversions and lapses, attempts by Jews to avoid being counted as such and finally incorrect or faked statistics.

Consequently statistical surveys have until now identified Jews, by religious belief and not by race, partly because most Jews by religion are Jews by race and vice versa, partly because of a lack of racial consciousness and partly because of shortcomings in contemporary religious thought.

The ability to determine people's racial origins requires several years' training and research into their ancestry. This is hampered, especially in Southern and Eastern Europe, because of the statistical difficulty, despite all attempts, in identifying a homogeneous Jewish race. The adherence to Mosaic or Israelite beliefs is again not complete proof, because of the not inconsiderable number of religious Jews, who are not of Jewish race. This is attributable to Jewish missionary movements in the past, which resulted in the admission of large numbers of heathens and Christians, and new believers in recent times due to mixed marriages and "conversions". Conversely, enforced conversion to Christianity and the increased number of Jews christened in last century together with the related loss of identity with the Jewish race has caused a decrease in the population of Jews by religion. Leroy-Beaulieu estimated in 1893 that the Jewish faith had lost between four and ten times its then number of believers, because of conversions to Christianity. According to Maurice Fishberg and Mathias Mises, three times the present number of Jews have been absorbed into the Aryan population of Europe. Even Hans Guenther estimates the number of Jews in Germany to be double the number of Jews of the Mosaic faith who have

German nationality. Finally the Lithuanian Jew Brutzkus goes so far as to claim that the Berlin Jews are purer Europeans by blood than the Berlin Germans.

In accordance with these viewpoints, it has been assumed that the number of Jews by race including those of partly Jewish origin is as much as three times the number of Jews by religion - in Eastern Europe twice, in Central Europe three times and in the rest of Europe even eight times the number - and it has been calculated that about 6% of the European population has at least some Jewish blood. In contrast, Burgdoerfer estimated that the total number of pure, half- and quarter-Jews in Germany in 1933 was 850 000 and 300-400 000 in Austria in 1934 as against 502 799 and 191 481 religious Jews respectively. The reporting of Jews by race in the German census in 1939 resulted in 307 614 religious Jews as opposed to the somewhat higher figure of 330 892 pure Jews, 72 738 half-Jews and 42 811 quarter-Jews, which cannot be regarded as reliable in any way especially when dealing with half- and quarter- Jews. The census figures can only be regarded as minimum figures. These figures were developed, because there were included with the 1939 census questionnaires sent to each household supplementary cards with the question "Was or is one of your grandparents a pure Jew?", which had to be answered with "Yes" or "No".

The supplementary cards had to be returned in sealed envelopes. They were badly completed because there was no on the spot supervision. In many cases, the answer boxes on the cards were stroked through instead of answered.

The first attempt to identify Jews by race was immediately sabotaged by them. This happened at the Austrian Census of March 7, 1923. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Frank (Pan-German People's Party) signed a decree shortly before the Census in accordance with which Question Number Seven dealing with language also required details of "Nationality" and "Race". As the Census forms had already been printed, red slips were attached with instructions and examples but without any explanations. The Austrian Jews sabotaged this question. The Jewish-Marxist press just before the Census called for its readers to answer the question about race with "white". This resulted in the "white race in Austria being as widely distributed as the sphere of influence of the Jewish-Marxist press and parties".

This special section of the Census was carried out with some doubtful success in Carinthia and Burgenland; it was abandoned in the other Federal

states and especially in Vienna because it had become pointless.

II JEWISH POPULATION IN GERMANY

The following details about changes in the Jewish population in Germany derive inter alia from official census figures, other surveys made by the Reich and scientific calculations and estimates. Their main source however is "The Reich Association of Jews in Germany" and the Jewish cultural councils in Vienna and Prague, who work with counts, registers for population movements, births and deaths and also calculations and estimates. These Jewish organizations are under the control of the RSHA and work on its behalf. Apart from the questionable opening figures for Jews in Germany, "The Reich Association of Jews in Germany" appears to be working reliably. The following summary of the changes in the Jewish population in Germany from the date of the National Socialist take-over (30.1.1933 in the Old Reich, March 1938 in Austria, March 1939 in the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia) until 1.1.1943 is based upon statistics which have been prepared by these Jewish organizations and checked by the RSHA.

1. Jewish population in the Old Reich with the Sudetenland and Danzig

Number of Jews in the Old Reich (excluding the Sudetenland and Danzig) on 30.1.1933	about	561 000
Decrease from 30.1.33 until 1.1.43 through		
Excess of deaths over births (in the Old Reich)	-61 193	
Emigration (net)	-352 534	
Deportation (evacuation)	-100 516	-514 243
Increase from 30.1.33 until 1.1.43 through		
incorporation of the Sudetenland	+2 649 *	
other changes (Danzig, conversions, lapses, official Aryanization, recognition as 1st degree hybrids, rectification of population registers)	+1 921	
		+ 4 570
Number of Jews in the Old Reich (with the Sudetenland and Danzig) on 1.1.1943		51 327

2. Jewish population in Austria

Number of Jews in Austria on 1.3.1938	about	220 000
Decrease from 1.1.38 until 1.1.43 through		
Excess of deaths over births	-14 509	
Emigration (net)	-149 124	
Deportation (evacuation)	-47 555	
Other changes	-710	-211 898
Number of Jews in Austria on 1.1.1943		8 102

3. Jewish population in the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia

Number of Jews in the Protectorate on 15.3.1939		118 310
Decrease from 15.3.39 until 1.1.43 through		
Excess of deaths over births	-7 074	
Emigration (net)	-26 009	
Deportation (evacuation)	-69 677	-102 760
Number of Jews in the Protectorate on 1.1.1943		15 550

* This total of 2 649 Jews in the Sudetenland was determined at the 1939 National Census. There had been 30 000 Jews in the Sudetenland prior to its incorporation into the Reich. The majority of them poured into the Protectorate very quickly without crossing state frontiers or losing their property.

Figures for the newly acquired Eastern Territories (except Danzig) are not included in the above-listed population summaries as they are not yet available. However various estimates give the impression that there were about 630 000 Jews in these territories at the time they became part of the Reich. In addition there are some 160 000 Jews in the Bialystok district and about 1.3 million Jews in the Government-General at the time of its establishment.* This would result in a total of about 2.5 million Jews in the total area under the control of the Reich at the end of 1939, of which much the greatest part were living in the former Polish territories.

On 1.1.1943 there were only 74 979 Jews left in the Reich, -excluding the

new Eastern Territories, the ghetto for the Elderly in Theresienstadt and Jews working for the Schmelt Organization -of whom 51 327 were living in the Old Reich, 8 102 in Austria and 15 550 in the Protectorate. The Jewish population of the Old Reich and the Sudetenland is now only 9.2% of its number when the National Socialists came to power. On 30.1.1943 their number was only 48 242 or 8.6% and on 28.2.1943 44 589 or 7.9%. Berlin, where in 1880 an eighth of the Jews in Germany lived, counted on 1.1.1943 no fewer than 32 999 or 64.3% of the total Jewish population of the Old Reich. There were still 30 121 Jews in Berlin on 30.1.1943 and 27 281 of them there on 28.2.1943. The only place in Austria where Jews still live is Vienna.

23 197 of the 51 327 Jews in the Old Reich are men and 28 130 of them are women. 16 760 Jews are living in mixed marriages, in Austria 4 803 (of 8 102) and in the Protectorate 6 211 (of 15 550).

*) Excluding the Lemberg district with about 700 000 Jews.

III JEWISH POPULATION DECREASES

The population statistics of German Jews reveal an extraordinarily high excess of deaths over births, which is attributable not only to the high death rate but still more to the markedly low birth rate. The population changes by race due to natural causes in the Old Reich and the Sudetenland from 1933 through 1942 are tabulated as follows (based on the estimates and records of the "The Reich Association of Jews in Germany", as the tallies for Jews by religion are much more complicated and unreliable):

Jewish births and deaths in the Old Reich

Year	(until 1939 estimated)		Excess of deaths over births
	Births	Deaths	
1933	3 425	8 925	-5 500
1934	2 300	8 200	-5 900
1935	2 500	8 100	-5 600
1936	2 300	8 000	-5 700
1937	2 100	8 000	-5 900
1938	1 000	7 448	-6 448
1939	610	8 136	-7 526
1940	396	6 199	-5 803

1941	351	6 249	-5 898
1942	239	7 657	-7 418
1933-1942	15 221	76 914	61 693

The Jews of the Old Reich and the Sudetenland had 61 693 more deaths than births from the date of the National Socialist take over (30.1.1933) until 1.1.1943; i.e. 14 921 births and 76 114 deaths. There is much scope for errors in these figures firstly because of emigration and secondly because the Reich Association of Jews lacked accurate figures in the earlier years of deaths especially deaths in the concentration camps. Nevertheless these figures reflect a continuing high level of deaths despite the decreasing number of Jews. The Jewish death rate for the year 1942 is about 80-85 per 1,000 in contrast to the European average of 10-15 per 1,000.

Furthermore the decline in the Jewish birth rate has greatly exceeded the overall population decrease. The Jewish birth rate in the Old Reich in 1942 is about 2 1/2 per 1,000. Similarly there were only 679 Jewish births in Austria from 1.3.1938 through 1.1.1943 in contrast to 15 188 deaths. In the Old Reich, in December 1942, January and February 1943 there were only 14, 7, and 8 Jewish births respectively. We should keep in mind that the Jewish communities in the civilized European states have not had large numbers of children for decades, and this is reflected in the statistics of births by religion. The Jew Felix Theilhaber commented as early as 1911 about the continuing "Decline of German Jewry", which the continuing stream of Eastern Jews had kept hidden. This phenomenon is only partly due to the aging of the urban European Jewish population; it is mainly attributable to genuine low life expectancy.

Nevertheless the extremely unfavourable age structure of the Jews must be regarded in conjunction with their present extraordinarily high mortality and low birth rate. The German Jews are mostly old people as most of the younger Jews have now left. Their age structure as presented graphically instead of resembling a "pyramid" now resembles a "club", as the Reich Association of Jews has described so accurately. There are not enough children and adults of child-bearing age anymore, while the older generations exceed them not only proportionately but also numerically. This partially accounts for the excessively high number of Jewish suicides. The vast majority of suicides are normally committed by old people.

IV JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY

The emigration of Jews from Eastern to Central and Western Europe and from Europe overseas, primarily to the United States of America has been a generally observed phenomenon for decades. Very many Jews emigrated from Germany especially between 1840 and 1870. Jewish emigration from the Reich ceased for all practical purposes after 1870 because of the new economic possibilities and in their place only Germans emigrated. The emigration of Jews from Germany after 1933, which was to some extent a resumption of that previous emigration which had ceased in 1870, aroused the special attention of the whole civilized world, especially the Jewish-controlled democracies. Various parties have tried to use various methods to analyse the number and type of emigrants without however coming to any unanimous conclusions. The official German emigration statistics, those from the Reich Association of Jews in Germany and the Jewish cultural councils in Vienna and Prague, the countless foreign surveys, calculations and estimates, the statistics of International Jewry and the numbers determined by scientific investigations differ very strongly from each other. For instance Prof. Zielenziger of Amsterdam calculated a total of 135 000 emigrants from the time of the National Socialist takeover until the end of 1937 whereas the Reich Association of Jews in Germany calculated for the same period a total of 203 000 emigrants. The emigration increased considerably after 1938 but the ban on Jewish emigration in the autumn of 1941 virtually brought it to a halt (except for a few exceptions each month). The Reich Association of Jews in Germany and the Jewish cultural councils of Vienna and Prague have come to the following high number of emigrants (incl. double counts) until 1.1.1943:

Emigrants from	Number	Period
The Old Reich and the Sudetenland	352 534	(30.1.33-1.1.43)
Austria	149 124	(1.3.38-1.1.43)
The Protectorate	26 009	(15.2.39-1.1.43)

The initial flood of emigrants made it impossible to tabulate exact details. Details of countries by destination may be similarly unreliable especially other countries in Europe as they may have been only temporary destinations. Of the migrants from the Reich, about 144 000 went to other European countries, 57 000 to the U.S.A., 54 000 to South America, 10 000

to Central America, 53 000 to Palestine, 15 000 to Africa (mainly South Africa), 16 000 to Asia (China), 4 000 to Australia. Of the 144 000 Jews who emigrated to other European countries, about 32 000 went to England, 39 000 to Poland i.e. the Government-General, 18 000 to France, 8 000 to Italy, 7 500 to the Netherlands and 6 000 to Belgium. I have assumed that the largest part of these emigrants moved overseas from these countries. The following destinations have been given for Jewish emigrants from Austria: 65 500 to other European countries, 50 000 to America, 20 000 to Asia, 9 000 to Palestine, 2 600 to Africa and 2 000 to Australia.

V EVACUATION OF THE JEWS

The emigration of Jews, at least in the territory controlled by the Reich was replaced by their evacuation. This evacuation had been prepared in a comprehensive way, after Jewish emigration had been forbidden in the autumn of 1941, and had been largely carried out during 1942 throughout the territory controlled by the Reich. This is shown as "deportations" in the Jewish population summary.

According to the RSHA records, the number of Jews evacuated until 1.1.1943 total:

from the Old Reich and the Sudetenland	100 516 Jews
from Austria	47 555 Jews
from the Protectorate	<u>69 677</u> Jews
Total	217 748 Jews

These figures include Jews sent to the Ghetto for the Elderly in Theresienstadt.

The results of the evacuations of Jews from the Reich including the Eastern Territories, and European countries in the German sphere of power and influence from October 1939 or later until 31.12.1942 are as follows:

1. Evacuation of Jews from Baden and the Palatinate to France 6 504 Jews
2. Evacuation of Jews from the Reich including the Protectorate and the Bialystok district to the East 170 642 Jews

3. Evacuation of Jews from the Reich and the Protectorate to Theresienstadt	87 193 Jews
4. Transport of Jews from the Eastern provinces to the Russian East:	1 449 692 Jews
Processed through	
the camps in the Government-General	1 274 166 Jews
the camps in the Warthegau	145 301 Jews
5. Evacuation of Jews from other countries:	
France (pre-10.11.1942 Occupied Zone)	41 911 Jews
Netherlands	38 571 Jews
Belgium	16 886 Jews
Norway	532 Jews
Slovakia	56 691 Jews
Croatia	4 927 Jews
Total evacuation (incl. Theresienstadt and special treatment)	1 873 549 Jews
excluding Theresienstadt	1 786 356 Jews
6. In addition, according to RSHA figures, the evacuation of	633 300 Jews
in Russia, including the former Baltic States since the commencement of the Russian campaign	

The above figures do not include inmates of ghettos and concentration camps.

The Slovak and Croat governments themselves initiated the evacuation of Jews from their countries.

VI JEWS IN GHETTOS

These comprise:

- The Ghetto for the Elderly in Theresienstadt, to which were sent:

	87 193 Jews
from the Reich	47 471 (Austria 14222)
from the Protectorate	39 922.

At the beginning of 1943, Jewish inmates totalled:

	<u>49 392</u>
German nationality	24 313
Protectorate nationality	25 079

The population decrease is mainly due to deaths. Apart from Theresienstadt there are a number of residences for elderly Jews and sanatoria with smaller numbers of inmates, which are not regarded as ghettos or evacuation camps.

- The Ghetto in Litzmannstadt had at the beginning of 1943 a population of 87 180 Jews, of whom 83 133 were of former Polish nationality.
- The vast majority of the Jews in the Government-General are housed in ghettos and their population as estimated or recorded at 31.12.1942 is:

District	No. of Jews
Cracow	37 000
Radom	29 400
Lublin	20 000 (estimated)
Warsaw	50 000
Lemberg	161 514
<u>Government-General Total</u>	<u>297 914</u>

VII JEWS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

The concentration camps from the National Socialist takeover through 31.12.1942 had 73 417 Jews admitted.

Released	36 943
Died	27 347

Inmates at 31.12.42 9 127 Jews

We should keep in mind that the number of admissions of Jews was greater than the actual number of Jews sent to concentration camps because the dispatch of Jews to camps more than once would be recorded more than once.

Jews sent to the concentration camps at Auschwitz and Lublin, while being evacuated are not reported in the above-listed figures.

The records of the concentration camps as analysed by admissions, releases, deaths and inmates at 31.12.1942 show the following figures:

Jews in concentration camps				Inmates at 31.12.1942
Concentration Camp	Admissions	Releases	Deaths	
Lublin/men	23 409	4 509	14 217	4 683
Lublin/women	2 849	59	131	2 659
Auschwitz/men	4 917	1	3 716	1 200
Auschwitz/women	932	-	720	212
Buchenwald	16 827	13 805	2 795	227
Mauthausen/Gusen	2 064	-	1 985	79
Sachsenhausen	7 960	6 570	1 344	46
Stutthof/men	28	-	13	15
Stutthof/women	3	-	-	3
Ravensbrueck/men	1 321	531	787	3
Ravensbrueck/women	273	44	229	-
Dachau	12 026	11 140	886	-
Gross-Rosen	231	-	231	-
Lichtenburg	195	195	-	-
Neuengamme	192	2	190	-
Flossenbuerg	80	2	78	-
Sachsenburg	52	52	-	-
Esterwegen	36	33	3	-
Niederhagen	12	-	12	-
Natzweiler	10	-	10	-
Total	73 417	36 943	27 347	9 127

VIII JEWS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

	Men	Women	Total
Serving sentences	350	78	428
In custody	29	-	29
Hard labour	-	1	1
Total	379	79	458

IX DEPLOYMENT OF JEWS FOR LABOUR

At the beginning of 1943, 185 776 Jews were working for the war effort in the Reich.

They were deployed as follows:

1) in the Security Police and SD District Inspectorates (excluding Posen and Russian Jews) 21 659, of whom 18 546 had German nationality, 107 had Protectorate nationality, 2 519 were stateless and 487 were foreigners. They were deployed by Security Police and SD District Inspectorate (excluding Posen) as follows:

Berlin	15 100	Koenigsberg 2)	96
Braunschweig	110	Munich	313
Breslau 1)	2 451	Nuernberg	89
Danzig	-	Salzburg	7
Dresden	485	Stettin	18
Duesseldorf	673	Stuttgart	178
Hamburg	497	Vienna	1 226
Kassel	259	Wiesbaden	139

1) excl. the Schmelt Organization. 2) excl. Russian Jews.

2) in the Inspectorate of Koenigsberg an additional 18 435 Foreign Jews, i.e. almost exclusively Russian Jews.

3) in the Inspectorate of Posen in ghettoes and labour camps 95 112 mainly Polish Jews.

4) under the auspices of the Schmelt Organization (Breslau) 50 570 Jews, of whom 42 382 were stateless and 8 188 were foreigners.

X EUROPEAN JEWISH POPULATION CHANGES

The collapse of European Jewry was initiated decades ago, firstly by the natural decline in the urban Jewish population and secondly by Jewish emigration. The Jewish statistician Lestschinsky emphasized European Jewry's decline in 1927 as follows, "At the beginning of the 19th century, 85% of all Jews lived in Europe and 80% of all Jews lived just in Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany; in America, there were only 2-3000 Jews at that time. In 1925 63% of all Jews lived in Europe. Only 57% of World Jewry lived inside the boundaries of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia, 30% on the other hand lived in America and 7% in the rest of the world." According to the calculations of the Statistisches Reichsamt (Reich Statistical Office), as much as 88.4% of World Jewry lived in Europe in 1880 but only 60.4% in 1937 and still about one-third in 1943.

The following summary lists the number of Jews living in some of the more important European countries for 1930 and subsequent years.

Country	Year of Census	No. of Jews	Subsequent Year	No. of Jews (thousands)	Estimated % of population of host country
Old Reich	1933/35	502 799	1943	51	0,07
Austria	1934	191 481	1943	8	0,1
Czechoslovakia	1930	356 830	-	-	-
Protectorate	-	-	1943	16	0,2
Danzig	1929	10 448	-	-	-
Memel	1925	2 402	1937	3	2,0
Belgium	-	-	1937	80	1,0
Bulgaria	1934	48 398	1937	50	0,8
Finland	-	-	1937	2	0,04
France	-	-	1937	280	0,7
Greece	1928	72 791	1937	90	1,1
Great Britain	1931/33	234 000	1937	345	0,7
Italy	1930	47 825	1937	52	0,1
Ireland	-	-	1936	4	0,1

Yugoslavia	1930	68 405	1937	75	0,3
Latvia	1935	93 479	1937	96	4,9
Lithuania	1923	155 125	1937	175	7,4
Netherlands	1930	111 917	1937	135	1,6
Poland	1930	3 113 933	1937	3 300	9,6
Rumania	1930	984 213	1941	302 1)	2,2
Slovakia	-	-	1940	89	3,4
Soviet Union	1926	2 570 330	1939	4 600 2)	2,4
Hungary	1930	444 567	1940	750 3)	5,8

1) New territory

2) New territory, with Eastern Poland; the number is estimated.

3) New territory, the number is calculated.

The total number of Jews in the world was estimated in 1937 to be about 17 million, of whom over 10 million were to be found in Europe. The bulk of them are or were to be found in the former Russian and Polish territories, which are now German-occupied, between the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland to the North and the Black Sea and Sea of Azov to the South; in addition they are numerous in trading centres in Central and Western Europe, in the Rhineland and on the Mediterranean coast.

It is estimated that the number of Jews in Europe has decreased between 1937 and the beginning of 1943 by about 4 million. This population decrease has been caused partly by emigration and partly by an excess of deaths over births of Jews in Central and Western Europe. The evacuation of Jews mainly from the more densely populated Eastern territories is also included, for the purposes of this report, in this population decrease figure. We should not ignore the fact that only a portion of the deaths of Russian Jews in the occupied Eastern territories are shown in these figures, whereas statistics for deaths in the rest of European Russia and deaths at the front are not shown at all. In addition there is the stream of Jews migrating from Europe into Asiatic Russia, of which we have no details, and the stream of Jews emigrating from European countries outside the German sphere of influence is virtually unknown. **In total European Jewry has been almost halved since 1933 i.e. in the first decade of German National Socialist power.**

VII. HIMMLER'S LETTER DATED APRIL 9, 1943

Reichsfuehrer SS
Diary no.1573/43
RF/V

NO-5197
Field Headquarters, 9.4.1943

Top Secret!
3 copies
3rd copy

The Chief of the Security Police and the SD
Berlin

I have received the statistical report by the Inspector of Statistics upon the final solution of the Jewish problem.

In my opinion, this report is material, which we can perhaps use in the future, and it is very good for camouflage purposes. At the moment the report should neither be published nor distributed further.

It is most important as before to deport as many Jews to the East as is humanly possible. The Security Police's short-term monthly reports should report solely how many Jews we have deported and how many are left at the end of each month.

Initialed by Himmler

VIII. BRANDT'S LETTER DATED APRIL 10, 1943

Reichsfuehrer SS
Personal Staff
Diary no V

NO-5196
Field Headquarters, 10.4.1943
Top Secret!
2 copies
2nd copy

Inspector of Statistics, Party Member Korherr.
Berlin

The Reichsfuehrer SS has received your report about "The Final Solution of the Jewish Problem". He does not want any reference to be made anywhere to "Special Treatment of the Jews". Page 9, Section 4 must read as follows:

"Transport of Jews from the Eastern provinces
to the Russian East:
Processed through
the camps in the Government-General
the camps in the Warthegau....."

Other descriptions may not be used.

I am returning the Reichsfuehrer's copy of your report, which he has already initialled and ask you to change Page 9 accordingly and send it back.

Original returned to Dr. Korherr on April 9
Initialed Meine 12/4

SS Lieutenant Colonel
Initialed Brandt

1 Enclosure

IX. THE SECOND REPORT AND COVERING LETTER

Inspector of Statistics
Diary no 48/43 top sec.

SS Lieut Colonel Dr R.Brandt
Personal Staff, Reichsfuehrer SS
Berlin

NO-5193
Berlin W 35, 19.4.1943
Potsdamer Strasse 61
Top Secret

Initialed R Brandt

Dear Party Member Brandt,

I had recently prepared my 16 page report on the Final Solution of the Jewish Problem for the Reichsfuehrer in accordance with his verbal orders to me. In accordance with the Reichsfuehrer's new order of 1.4.1943 to the Chief of the Security Police and SD to prepare a shortened version of my report with a precise population summary for submission to the Fuehrer, I sent a copy of the enclosed 6 1/2 page report to the RSHA for inclusion in its own comprehensive report. I beg to make the following comments in case the RF does not completely agree with what I have done. A precise population summary covering a specific period of time for the present-day Reich just cannot be prepared regardless of the sweated labour put into it. I have therefore shown various partial population summaries commencing at different times in addition to the total summary. The available different figures for Jews at the beginning and at the end of respective periods of time contain discrepancies of as many as several hundred thousand. Although it would be desirable, we cannot reconcile the present given number of Jews with the available documentation reporting which Jews are working for the war effort, which are in concentration camps, which are in the Ghetto for the Elderly and which are partners in privileged mixed marriages, so that the remainder are thereby available for immediate evacuation. The records which we presently have on Jews working for the war effort and Jews in concentration camps are not reliable enough to determine their country of origin (apart from nationality). I accordingly cannot present a precise population summary, although the statistics which I am showing are of some use.

Heil Hitler,

Signed R. Korherr

1 enclosure top sec.

Top Secret
NO-5193

THE FINAL SOLUTION OF THE
=====

EUROPEAN JEWISH PROBLEM

=====

Statistical Report

Necessary reservation. Jewish statistics cannot be regarded uncritically, as there is much scope for error in determining Jewish population figures. Erroneous statistics are attributable inter alia to Jewry's character and development and problems in identifying people as Jews. In addition there have been Jewry's tireless migrations over thousands of years, countless conversions and lapses, attempts at integration, assimilation into the host populations and above all attempts by Jews to avoid being identified as such.

Consequently statistical surveys have until now identified Jews by religious belief and not by race, partly out of necessity, partly because most Jews by religion are Jews by race and vice versa and partly because of shortcomings in religious thought over the last century. The determination of Jews by race - primarily due to Jewry's superficial population decrease, on account of lapses, conversions to Christianity, racial dilution in the distant past and deception - is very difficult. Examples of difficulties in determining Jews include the unsuccessful attempts at counting them at the 1923 Austrian Census and reporting full, half- and quarter-Jews at the 1939 German Census. We should always regard reported Jewish population figures as minimum figures. The scope for error increases in inverse ratio to the number of people having less and less Jewish blood.

Attempts to count the total Jewish populations of all the Eastern Territories, since the beginning of the Second World War have met almost overwhelming difficulties, because the war has resulted in massive Jewish population shifts, which we cannot quantify.

JEWISH POPULATION

'The World. Estimates in the last decade of the total number of Jews in the

world have varied between 15 and 18 million with some estimates at well above 20 million. The Statistisches Reichsamt reported a figure of 17 million in 1937.

Europe. In 1937 there lived about 10,3 million(60%) in Europe and 5.1 million(30%) in America. In 1880, 88% still lived in Europe and only 3% in America.

The bulk of the European Jews are or were to be found in the former Russian, Polish and Baltic territories, which are now German-occupied, between the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland to the North and the Black Sea and Sea of Azov to the South; in addition they are numerous in trading centres in Central and Western Europe, in the Rhineland and on the Mediterranean coast.

Germany. The Jewish population of the Reich is not a constant figure, because the various areas which joined the Reich at different times had divergent Jewish population figures at the time of annexation. The exodus of Jews from these territories did not really begin until after annexation. Some of these territories even had an increase in their Jewish populations prior to annexation because of migrants from territories which had previously joined the Reich.

The number of Jews at the time of the National Socialist take-over and at 31.12.1942 is as follows:

Territory	Date of National Socialist take-over	Number of Jews	
		before the take-over	on 31.12.1942
Old Reich	30.1.1933	561 000)	51 327
The Sudetenland	29.9.1938	30 000)	
Austria	13.3.1938	220 000	8 102
Bohemia and Moravia	16.3.1939	118 000	15 550
Eastern Territories	Sept 1939	790 000	233 210
(with Bialystok)	(June 1940)		
Government-General	Sept 1939	2 000 000	297 914
(with Lemberg)	(June 1940)		
Total		<u>3 719 000</u>	<u>606 103</u>

An additional fact to note is that the number of Jews in each territory prior to the National Socialist take-over sometimes overlap. For example, the majority of the 30,000 Jews in the Sudetenland (27,000 Jews by religion) poured very quickly into the Protectorate without crossing frontiers or losing their property. A part of that number would again be included in the 1939 figures for Bohemia and Moravia. There were only 2 649 Jews left in the Sudetenland on 17.5.1939.

We are able to report or estimate the total number of Jews living in the Government-General and the Reich including the Protectorate just before the Second World War broke out.

On 17.5.1939 they totalled:

		Comparative Figures at 31.12.1942
Old Reich	233 973)	51 327
The Sudetenland	2 649)	
Austria	94 270	8 102
Bohemia and Moravia	110 000	15 550
Eastern Territories app.	790 000	233 210
Government-General app.	2 000 000	297 914
Total	<u>3 120 892</u>	<u>606 103</u>

The Old Reich and Austria had lost well over half of their previous - effete and sterile - Jewish population mainly due to emigration. The collapse of the Jewish masses in the East, with their potentially dangerous fertility, did not really begin until after the war had started and it became especially apparent after the evacuation measures were introduced in 1942.

Jewry has lost about 3,1 million from the territory of the Greater Reich between 1933 and 1943 i.e. during the period of the National Socialist Regime. The numbers of Jews expressed as a fraction of the previous population fell in the Old Reich to just over 1/12, in Austria to as low as 1/27, in the Government-General and Bohemia and Moravia to about 1/7 and in the Eastern Territories to between 1/4 and 1/3.

Emigration, excess of deaths over births and evacuations. This decrease is the result of the combined effect of emigration, excess of deaths and

evacuations as well as some minor other changes (e.g. official Aryanization, recognition as 1st degree hybrids and rectification of population registers). These changes are tabulated as follows:

TERRITORY	PERIOD from until 31.12.1942	DECREASE (-) OR INCREASE IN JEWS				Total
		Emigration	Excess of deaths over births	Evacuation	Other Changes	
Old Reich (With the Sudetenland)	30.1.33 (29.9.38)	-382 534	-61 193	-100 516	+4 570	-539 673
Austria	13.3.38	-149 124	-14 509	-47 555	-710	-211 898
Bohemia and Moravia	16.3.39	-25 699	-7 074	-69 677	-	-102 450
Eastern Territories (with Bialystok)	Sept 39 (June 40)	-334 673		-222 117	-	-556 790
Gov't-General (with Lemberg)	Sept 39 (June 40)	-427 920		-1 274 166	-	-1 702 086
Total		-1 402 726	-1 714 031	+3 860		-3 112 897

The population summary for the Old Reich, Austria and Bohemia and Moravia is as follows:

No. of Jews at the times of National Socialist take-over	929 000
Changes:	
Emigration	-557 357
Excess of deaths over births	-82 776
Evacuation	-217 748
Other	+ 3 860

No. at 31.12.1942

-854 021
74 979

The extraordinary excess of Jewish deaths over births e.g. in the Old Reich is a consequence of the abnormal aging and low-life expectancy of the Jewish population and is as much attributable to a lack of births as it is to high mortality. There were 22 births and 1 113 deaths in the first quarter of 1943. The emigration and excess of deaths over births (effects of war!) statistics for the Eastern Territories and the Government-General are not verifiable. They are the mathematical differences between Jewish population figures at the time of annexation in the Reich less the corresponding figures at the end of 1942 and the number of Jews evacuated.

Between 1.1.1943 and 31.3.1943, another 113 015 Jews were evacuated to the East from the Reich including the Protectorate, the new Eastern Territories and the Bialystok district. An additional 8 025 Jews were relocated to the Ghetto for the Elderly in Theresienstadt. The number of Jews in Germany, has thereby taken another sharp decrease.

Mixed marriages. The Jewish population at 31.12.1942 of the Reich, as it was in 1939, includes a not inconsiderable number of Jews in mixed marriages:

	Jews on 31.12.42	In mixed Marriages	Other
Old Reich	51 327	16 760	34 567
Austria	8 102	4 803	3 299
Bohemia and Moravia	15 550	6 211	9 339
Total	74 979	27 774	47 205

The Jewish population of the Old Reich has meanwhile decreased further from 51 327 on 31.12.1942 to 31 910 on 1.4.1943. Over half of these Jews, i.e. 16 668 are living in mixed marriages, of whom 12 117 have 'privileged' status and 4 551 have "non-privileged" status. Furthermore the total would include a larger number of Jews, who must be recorded as untraceable as frequently happens with population registers. The presence of Jewry in the Old Reich (excluding the Eastern Territories) is coming to an end.

Deployment of labour. 21 659 of the Jews living in the Reich at the beginning of 1943 were working for the war effort.

There were working for the war effort an additional 18 435 Russian Jews in the District Inspectorate of Koenigsberg, 50 570 stateless and foreign Jews in Schmelt's labour camps (Breslau) and 95 112 formerly Polish Jews in ghettos and labour camps in the District Inspectorate of Posen.

Concentration camps. The concentration camps held 9 127 Jewish inmates on 31.12.1942, as follows:

		Mauthausen/Gusen	79
Lublin	7 342	Sachsenhausen	46
Auschwitz	1 412	Stutthof	18
Buchenwald	227	Ravensbrueck	3

Ghetto for the Elderly. The only Ghetto for the Elderly in Theresienstadt had a total of 49 392 Jews at the beginning of 1943. This number is no longer included in the Jewish population of the Reich.

Evacuations from other European countries. There were the following evacuations of Jews from countries within the German sphere of power and influence, but outside the boundaries of the Reich:

COUNTRIES	Until 31.12.42	1st Quarter 1943
France (pre-10.11.42 Occupied Zone)	41 911	7 995
Netherlands	38 571	13 832
Belgium	16 886	1 616
Norway	532	158
Greece	-	13 435
Slovakia	56 691	854
Croatia	4 927	-
Bulgaria	-	11 364
In addition, in Russia, including the following Baltic States since the commencement of the Russian campaign	633 300	-
Total	792 818	49 254

European Jewish population. The decrease in European Jewry already amounts to 4 million. The only European countries, which still have high Jewish populations, (besides Russia with about 4 mill.) are Hungary (750 000), Rumania (302 000) and perhaps France. If there is added to the above-mentioned decline, Jewish emigration and the excess of Jewish deaths over births in the non-German states of Central and Western Europe and the unavoidable double-counting because of Jewish population movements, the decrease in European Jewry between 1939 and the beginning of 1943 could be estimated at 4 1/2 million. In addition, only a portion of the deaths of Russian Jews in the occupied Eastern Territories are shown in these figures, whereas deaths in the rest of European Russia and at the front are not included at all. In addition there is the stream of Jews migrating from European into Asiatic Russia. Also the stream of Jews moving overseas from European countries outside the German sphere of influence is an unknown quantity.

In total European Jewry has been almost halved since 1933 i.e. in the first decade of National Socialist power. About half of these Jews or a quarter of the total European Jewish population of 1937 have flowed to other continents.

X. KORHERR'S LETTER DATED APRIL 28, 1943

NO-5198

Top Secret

THE REICHSFUEHRER SS
Inspector of Statistics
Diary no 51/43 to RSHA

Berlin W35 28.4.1943
Potsdamer Strasse 61
Phone 224602

Re: Correction to report about "The Final Solution of
the European Jewish Problem".
Your letter of 10.4.43 Diary no V

Personal Staff RF-SS
SS Lieut. Colonel Meine
Berlin SW11
Prinz Albrecht-Strasse 8

Dear Party Member Meine,

I enclose the report, which you had sent back to me with your above-
mentioned letter, and which I have now corrected.

Heil Hitler,
Signed,

Korherr

1 enclosure

XI. KORHERR'S COMMENTARY REVIEWED

Dr. Korherr painstakingly stresses the difficulties encountered in attempting to count Jews and he has given examples of the lack of success of such attempts to do so, e.g. the Austrian census of 1923. He stresses the inability to identify a homogeneous Jewish race and points out that defining Jews by religion is also unsatisfactory.

His representations in 1943 have been equally valid ever since. Only a minority of Jews living in Israel is religious. The non-religious Jews are sometimes described as "secular Jews". If Jews in Israel are to be classified solely by religion, then the larger number of "secular Jews" are not Jews, but neither are they are Palestinians. However they would be Jews if the definition was racial and not religious.

There are no reliable methods of ensuring that every country in the world knows the size of their Jewish population. Estimates of Jews living in Canada, for example, vary enormously from 300,000 to as many as 500,000. Argentina had 475,000 Jews in 1977 but only 300,000 Jews in 1978.(16) If the then military regime in that country which was allegedly "Anti-Semitic" had murdered 175,000 Jews in one year, the whole world would have known about it very quickly.

Korherr states that as many as 30 million people in Europe could have been of Jewish origin. However he produces no evidence that the Germans were going to round up 30 million Europeans for slaughter because they were Jews. It is in fact clear from his comments that the Germans had been reasonably successful in determining who was Jewish only in Germany, Austria and Bohemia-Moravia. Common sense would dictate that the Germans would have meticulously identified who was Jewish in their sphere of influence in Europe long before the spring of 1943, if their policy was to kill them all off. Korherr significantly quantifies Jews working for the war effort at nearly 200,000, which is a sizable number. Both Himmler and Hitler must have been keen on having Jews work for the German war effort and must have wanted Korherr to tabulate their number. Such a concern only makes sense if Himmler and Hitler did not have a policy of "Judeocide".

The reports indicate that a majority of German and Austrian Jews and a lesser number of Czech Jews had emigrated before the fall of 1941. The Germans would not have let them leave, if they had intended to kill them.

Korherr details the death rate of German Jewry between 1933 and 1942, deaths of Jews in concentration camps and wartime deaths of Jews in European Russia. However he does not specify how many Jews with evacuated status were dead except for elderly Jews in Theresienstadt and oblique references to deaths of Jews in the parts of Russia, which the Germans had conquered.

He lists the Jewish deaths at the camps at Auschwitz (Oswiecim) and Lublin (Maidanek). Although he states that he has not presented data on evacuated Jews at those two camps, he must have had those statistics. The Oswiecim and Maidanek camps were supposed to have been 2 of the 6 execution installations, which the Germans were operating for the purpose of slaughtering Jews. Heinrich Himmler would have wanted his talented statistician to report Jewish execution deaths there, if these two camps really had merited their subsequent notoriety. Obviously that was not the case. Korherr would have reported how many Jews the Germans had executed in total, if they had had a policy of "Judeocide".

These reports provide no explicit evidence of a policy by Germany's then Government of "Judeocide". As the above paragraphs make clear, there is no implicit evidence of "Judeocide" either. Korherr wrote these reports stamped "Top Secret" to the two most powerful men in Germany at that time. If Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler had had a policy of "Judeocide", Richard Korherr would have had to make reference to it in his reporting to them on Jewish population statistics. If Korherr had been writing for his country's leaders a status report on the progress of their policy of "Judeocide", his writings would have been totally different in character.

Korherr's statistical conclusions shall now be summarized:

- 1) In 1937, there were 17 million Jews in the world, of whom 10.3 million lived in Europe. In 1943, one third of World Jewry still lived in Europe.
- 2) Between 1933 and 1943, the European Jewish population had by implication decreased by 5,150,000 i.e. nearly one-half. Of this decrease, about one-half or 2,575,000 was due to emigration to other continents.
- 3) There were about 4 million Jews in European Russia at the beginning of 1943.

I have exhaustively and painstakingly analysed the statistics, which Dr. Korherr has used in his reports and I briefly summarize my conclusions. I shall elaborate upon my findings in subsequent chapters.

Firstly, the German Government was not executing en masse the Jews of Europe. Secondly, the figure of evacuated Jews was overstated by one million and the figure of Jews, who had emigrated, was correspondingly understated, which is of course very disturbing. There could be one of the following three reasons for this discrepancy.

Korherr could have made mistakes. However it is unlikely that he would have held his job if he had been incompetent. As is clear from Chapter IV, he was competent and held his job down for three years. So that reason is unlikely. The post-war "War Crimes" investigators may have tampered with his reports. While this is possible, there is no proof that it took place. The third reason, which is very likely is that Korherr falsified the data on evacuated Jews to save Himmler, who was his boss, from criticism by Adolf Hitler. That is discussed in more detail in a later chapter.

XII. ESTIMATE OF 1943 JEWISH POPULATION

Korherr does not provide a complete listing by country of the 1937 European Jewish population of 10.3 million or a specific total figure of the European and World Jewish population in 1943, although he must have had those specific statistics. These omissions make it very difficult for the critical reader to properly evaluate Korherr's findings. Both Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler would have found evaluating Korherr's reports hard work.

Despite these shortcomings, Korherr's reports appear to be the only wartime German documents, which deal with the population changes of European Jewry. Any individuals researching this field should take these reports into account when attempting to evaluate what happened to European Jewry between 1933 and 1945.

My own evaluation of these documents follows and it would of course be subject to revision, if the complete 1937 and 1943 estimates of the Statistisches Reichsamts were to become available and were to contain different figures. Such differences are unlikely to be materially significant.

(a) GERMAN JEWS

Korherr does not report how many Jews lived in Germany in 1937. He writes that between 1933 and 1937, about 200,000 Jews emigrated from Germany and there was an excess of deaths over births during those 4 years of about 30,000. He estimates that of the 353,000 Jewish emigrees from Germany between 1933 and 1943 144,000 went to other countries in Europe, or about 40%. If we then assume that 40% of the 200,000, who had emigrated until 1937 had stayed in Europe, then 60% or 120,000 would have emigrated to other continents.

(b) EUROPEAN JEWS

Projected decrease, 1933-1943	5,150,000
less decrease of German Jews, 1933-1937	
emigrants to other continents	(120,000)
excess of deaths over births	_(30,000)
Projected decrease, 1937-1943	5,000,000
	=====

European Jewry

Population-1937	10,300,000
Projected decrease, 1937-1943	_(5,000,000)
Population-1943	5,300,000
	=====

Korherr states, in his first report, that 1 in 3 Jews were still living in Europe at the beginning of 1943. In other words, there were 15,900,000 Jews in the whole world and there had been a population decrease since 1937 of 1,100,000. The evacuated Jews were deemed to be no longer living in Europe solely for the purposes of the report. In other words they were still alive. As there are no other statistics, it is assumed that population increases since 1937 of Jews living outside Europe have been nil apart from immigrants from Europe.

(c) ANALYSIS OF POPULATION CHANGES, 1933-1943

	TOTAL	EVAC- UATION	EMIG- RATION	EXCESS OF DEATHS OVER BIRTHS
(i) REICH				
Germany	545,000	101,000	383,000	61,000
Austria	210,000	47,000	149,000	14,000
Bohemia-Moravia	103,000	70,000	26,000	7,000
	858,000	218,000	558,000	82,000
Other changes	_(4,000)	-	-	_(4,000)
	854,000	218,000	558,000	78,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====

(ii) EVACUATIONS-OTHER

Polish territories	1,496,000	1,496,000	-	-
Russia	633,000	633,000	-	-
Elsewhere	160,000	160,000	-	-
	2,289,000	2,289,000	-	-

(iii) POPULATION CHANGES

-OTHER

Polish territories	763,000	-	613,000	150,000
Central and Western Europe	594,000	-	204,000	390,000
Russia and Europe outside of Germany's sphere of influence	<u>650,000</u>	-	<u>200,000</u>	<u>450,000</u>
	<u>2,007,000</u>	-	<u>1,017,000</u>	<u>990,000</u>

(iv) DEATHS IN

THERESIENSTADT - (37,000) - 37,000

(v) DEATHS IN RUSSIA - (25,000) - 25,000

TOTAL	<u>5,150,000</u>	<u>2,445,000</u>	<u>1,575,000</u>	<u>1,130,000</u>
1933-1937	(150,000)	-	(120,000)	(30,000)
1937-1943	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>2,445,000</u>	<u>1,455,000</u>	<u>1,100,000</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Korherr does not analyse the categories shown under (iii) above between emigration and excess of deaths over births. 763,000 of the 2,790,000 Polish Jews are not traced. The exclamation mark in Korherr's second report would indicate that there was no evidence that a large number, let alone a majority of these 763,000 Jews were dead. If that had been the case, the Germans would have known about it.

It is clear that wartime conditions in Poland were bad for Jews and the death rate was higher than it would have been in peacetime. To take a specific example, the Warsaw Ghetto, which came into being in late 1940 reported 80,000 deaths in 1941 and 1942. The Germans deported 310,000 Jews from Warsaw between July and October 1942 leaving 35,000 Jews in the Ghetto. That would result in 80,000 deaths from a population 425,000 or a death rate of 19%. The Germans to their astonishment ascertained in February 1943 that there were still 70,000 Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto or 35,000 more than there should have been.(17) It is very possible that the local council of Jews who ran the Ghetto overstated deaths in order to get more rations from the German authorities. In that case there were probably

no more than 45,000 deaths. If during those two years there had been 15,000 births there would have been a population decrease of 30,000 or 8% of 375,000. If those figures are applied to the German-administered Polish territories and there is taken into account the probability of better conditions and better nutrition in the smaller towns the excess of deaths over births would have been no more than 150,000 or 7% of 2,177,000. The balance of the population decrease of 613,000 would have been attributable to emigration.

It is assumed that 35% of the 594,000 decrease from Central and Western Europe or 204,000 is due to emigration. As is mentioned in Chapters XIII and XVIII, the total decrease may include a decrease from Rumania of 232,000 and emigration from France of 30,000, respectively.

If 50,000 Jews had emigrated from countries like England which the Germans of course did not control, another 150,000 Russian Jews could have moved over the Ural mountains into Siberia or other parts of Asiatic Russia. The Russian Jewish deaths would then have been 450,000, comprising 100,000 combat deaths until the end of 1942 and 250,000 deaths of Jewish civilians in the parts of European Russia, which the Germans did not conquer. Many civilians died from hunger during the siege of Leningrad, which had a large Jewish population and many died in other parts of Russia during 1941 and 1942 because of food shortages. There would then have been 100,000 Jewish deaths during 1941 and 1942 in those parts of Russia, which the Germans did control. If those 100,000 deaths are added to the 633,000 Jews, whom Korherr reported as having evacuated status, there would have been a maximum of 733,000 Russian Jews living in those parts of Russia, which the Germans had conquered by the end of 1942.

Korherr had stated that he had recorded only a portion of the deaths of Russian Jews. By implication that portion was less than half the total number of deaths of Jews under German control and was a part of the number of Russian Jews, which he had reported as having evacuated status. A figure of 25,000 seems reasonable and I show it in (v) above. In conclusion 125,000 Russian Jews or 17% of 733,000 under German control had died by the end of 1942.

Gerald Reitlinger claimed that only 17,000 Jews had died in Theresienstadt by the end of 1942 and he wrote to Korherr about this in 1955.(18) Even though Reitlinger could have had more authentic statistics, Korherr's higher figures are being used at this point.

(d) WORLD JEWISH POPULATION AT THE BEGINNING OF 1943

Europe	5,300,000	
Other continents		
1937	6,700,000	
Immigrants, 1937-1942	1,455,000	
	8,155,000	13,455,000
Evacuees		
Theresienstadt	50,000	
France	7,000	
Breslau area	51,000	
Koenigsberg area	19,000	
	127,000	127,000
		13,582,000
Other	2,318,000	2,318,000
Total evacuees	2,445,000	
	=====	
Total world population		15,900,000

Europe's 5.3 million Jews would have consisted of Jews from the United Kingdom, the unconquered parts of European Russia and the neutral countries besides the unevacuated Jews of European countries within Germany's sphere of influence. Korherr clearly concluded that the evacuees were still alive at the beginning of 1943, after adjusting for the deaths at Theresienstadt and an assumed number of 25,000 deaths of Russian Jews with evacuated status.

If evacuation had been a euphemism for execution and all evacuees were dead by the beginning of 1943, except the 127,000 specifically identified as going elsewhere, there would have been no more than 13,582,000 Jews alive in the world and the 5.3 million Jews of Europe would have been about 39% of that number instead of one-third of the estimated higher number of 15.9 million. Korherr with his expertise would not have knowingly inserted in his first report a percentage which was 6% lower than the correct figure, if those evacuated Jews were dead. These statistics when painstakingly analysed conclusively corroborate the conclusions, reached in Chapter XI, that the German Government was not killing off the Jews of Europe.

(e) EUROPEAN JEWISH POPULATION AT THE BEGINNING OF 1943

Russia (see Chapter XIII)	2,657,000	
The Reich (incl. Polish territories)	606,000	
Hungary	750,000	
Rumania	302,000	4,315,000
Finland	2,000	
Holland	135,000	
Belgium	80,000	
France	280,000	
Italy	52,000	
Yugoslavia	75,000	
Greece	90,000	
Bulgaria	50,000	
Slovakia	89,000	
	853,000	
Less evacuated	(160,000)	
	693,000	
United Kingdom	345,000	
Ireland	4,000	
	349,000	
Subtotal	1,042,000	
Other population decrease	(57,000)	985,000
Total		5,300,000

All these figures derive from Korherr's reports except the figures for Russia and the other population decrease, which is an adjustment to arrive at 5,300,000 and could form part of population decrease for Central and Western Europe of 594,000. As is stated in Chapter XIV, Korherr himself does not reproduce any of the estimates of the Statistisches Reichsamt as of the beginning of 1943.

(f) A SECOND METHOD OF COUNTING

Readers of Korherr's second report can compute World Jewry's 1943 population as follows:

1937 population outside Europe	6,700,000
Immigration from Europe- 1/2 of 5,150,000	2,575,000
	<u>9,275,000</u>
European countries	
Russia	4,000,000
Hungary	750,000
Rumania	302,000
The Reich	<u>606,000</u>
	5,658,000
Evacuees	
Theresienstadt	50,000
Breslau	51,000
Russian Jews in Koenigsberg area	<u>19,000</u>
	120,000
Total	<u>15,053,000</u>

Adolf Hitler himself could have come up with this figure for World Jewry's 1943 population, if he had reviewed Korherr's second report in this way. This second method of counting serves to reinforce the already solid conclusion that evacuation meant what it said and that there was no "Judeocide" policy. The following reconciliation brings this figure up to 15,900,000:

Total, as above	15,053,000
Add United Kingdom and other	
European countries	985,000
Evacuees in France	<u>7,000</u>
	16,045,000
Less Emigration 1933-1937	(120,000)
Rounding down of population of Russian Jews	<u>(25,000)</u>
Total	15,900,000

X111. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCIES

Korherr concludes his second report by stating that half the decrease of the European Jewish population being 2,575,000 was caused by emigration to other continents. The analysis in this book of his figures indicates that there were only 1,575,000 emigrants or only 30% of the decrease. There is accordingly a significant statistical discrepancy of 1,000,000, which requires evaluation.

(a) Russian population statistics-1

Korherr states in his first report that there were 2,570,000 Jews in European Russia according to a 1926 census. Encyclopaedia Britannica Book of the Year 1938, pages 354 and 355 corroborates this population figure, in addition to other figures, which Korherr reports, and also states that there were 110,000 Jews in Asiatic Russia in that same year. He then writes that there were 4,600,000 Jews in the whole of Russia at the end of 1939, comprising 2.4% of the total population i.e. 192 million.

Encyclopaedia Britannica Book of the Year 1940 page 677 reports the Russian population at 185,800,000 comprising 170,400,000 at the January 1939 census and 15,400,000 for Russian-occupied Poland. Lithuania together with the Vilna (Vilnius) district ceded from Poland on October 10, 1939, Latvia and Estonia had a combined population of about 6 million. Although Russia did not annex these three countries until June 1940, she had troops in them by the end of 1939 and the Germans may well have considered them to be de facto a part of Russia by that time. Based on those assumptions Korherr's estimate of Russia's 1939 population is probably fairly accurate. His estimate of 4,600,000 Jews could well include 150,000 Jews in Asiatic Russia, or a population increase since 1926 of 40,000, which seems reasonable.

(b) Rumanian population statistics

Rumania had 984,000 Jews in 1930 and 302,000 Jews in 1941. She had ceded in 1940 Northern Transylvania to Hungary, Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria and Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to Russia. There is a consensus that Southern Dobruja had very few Jews, Northern Transylvania had 150,000 Jews and Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina had about 300,000 of them.(19) The rest of Rumania would therefore have had 534,000 Jews. The resulting population discrepancy compared with the 1930 census of 232,000 could well have been caused by errors in that census, emigration

since 1930 and an excess of deaths over births. This discrepancy could well be a significant component of Korherr's computed population decrease of 594,000 Jews from Central and Western Europe.

The Rumanians recovered Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina in July 1941, but Korherr does not appear to have made a corresponding increase to Rumania's Jewish population in either of his reports. The 300,000 Jews from Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina must therefore be included in the Russian total.

(c) Czechoslovak population statistics

There were 357,000 Jews in that country in 1930, 118,000 of them in Bohemia-Moravia in 1939 and 89,000 of them in Slovakia in 1940. There would then have been 150,000 Jews living in those parts of Czechoslovakia ceded to Hungary during 1938 and 1939.

(d) Hungarian population statistics

There were 445,000 Jews living there in 1930. If we add to that number the 150,000 Jews of Northern Transylvania and the same number of Jews of the regions ceded from Czechoslovakia, the resulting total of 745,000 is only 5,000 less than Korherr's 1940 estimate of 750,000.

(e) Russian population statistics-2

There is a consensus that the parts of European Russia, which the Germans never conquered, had 1 million Jews in January 1939 and there were 150,000 Jews in Asiatic Russia. As is stated in Chapter XII, 150,000 Jews emigrated to Asiatic Russia and there were 450,000 wartime deaths until the end of 1942. These deaths include 100,000 Jews in German-occupied Russia, besides the 25,000 dead Jews, who had had evacuated status. These casualties would have resulted from inter alia ruthless German security measures and reprisals in vicious guerilla warfare behind the German lines in Russia, to which is made more reference in Chapter XIX. The following tabulation is made of Russian Jewry:

Total, at the end of 1939	4,600,000
Add Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina	300,000
	4,900,000
Less Asiatic Russia	(150,000)
Bialystok district	(160,000)
Lemberg district	(700,000)
Total, in European Russia, as of June 22, 1941	3,890,000

Total, in European Russia, as of June 22, 1941	3,890,000	
Less unconquered European Russia	(1,000,000)	
Total, in German-occupied Russia	2,890,000	100.0 %
Less Jews remaining under German control	(733,000)	(25.4)%
Total of Jews who fled		
ahead of the German Army	2,157,000	(74.6)%

Korherr does not explicitly state that about 3 in 4 Jews had fled ahead of the Germans, but his reports implicitly take that into account. This is not a surprise, because the Germans knew that the Russians had withdrawn a large part of the civilian population - especially from urban areas where most Jews lived - prior to the Russian retreats in 1941 and 1942. The tabulation continues:

Total, in European Russia, as of June 22, 1941	3,890,000
Less wartime deaths	(450,000)
emigrants to Asiatic Russia	(150,000)
evacuated Jews	(633,000)
	(1,233,000)
Total in unconquered European Russia	2,657,000
Add total evacuees-other	2,318,000
Total, as of January 1, 1943	4,975,000
 Rounding difference	 25,000
 Total rounded to	 5,000,000
	=====

The total in unconquered European Russia as of June 22, 1941 would have amounted to 3,007,000, comprising 2,657,000 and the subsequent deaths of 350,000.

The final total of 5 million is 1 million more than Korherr's projection of 4 million. If one more million Russian Jews had moved eastwards over the Ural mountains into Asiatic Russia, the total Jewish population of Russia-in-Europe would have dropped to 4 million and the total number of Jewish emigrants would have been 2,575,000 or half the total decrease as Korherr writes in his second report. However the total population decrease would have been 6,150,000 which would have represented a 60% decrease, instead of a claimed 50% decrease. Korherr could have had no valid reason to give an incorrect conclusion to his second report.

However there is still an apparent discrepancy as to the number of evacuees and the number of emigrants. If there had been only 496,000 Polish Jews evacuated, instead of 1,496,000 evacuated, there would have been a decrease due to emigration and an excess of deaths over births of 1,763,000 instead of only 763,000. The population decrease would have to be restated as follows:

	REPORTED	ADJUST- MENT	UNAD- JUSTED
Evacuation(net)	2,445,000	(1,000,000)	1,445,000
Emigration	1,575,000	1,000,000	2,575,000
Excess of deaths over births	1,130,000	-	1,130,000
Total	5,150,000	-	5,150,000

The number of evacuees in German-occupied Russia would have had to be reduced by 1 million from 2,318,000 to 1,318,000 and the total population instead of being about 5 million would have been about 4 million. Korherr's reports and final conclusions would then have been consistent and correct.

These statistical discrepancies are of course very serious and their implications are, to say the least, disturbing. After all these two reports could be fraudulent in part.

XIV. REPORTS AND LETTERS RE-EVALUATED

Dr. Korherr commences his first report by stating that defining "Jews" is very difficult. He also states that his work is incomplete. He offers admirable details on the population developments of German Jewry. He gives exact statistics on Jews in German concentration camps, Jews working for the German war effort and Jews in the Government-General of Poland. Finally he lists evacuated Jews and whence they came, the biggest caption being the 1,274,166 from the Government-General.

However his report loses its thrust, when he discusses European Jewry. He states that there were 17 million Jews in the world in 1937 of whom over 10 million lived in Europe and they comprised 60.4% of the total or 10,270,000. However he does not give all the 1937 particulars. The countries for which he gives the 1937 estimates of the Statistisches Reichsamt are as follows:

Poland	3,300,000
Latvia	96,000
Lithuania	175,000
Memel	3,000
Bulgaria	50,000
Yugoslavia	75,000
Greece	90,000
Italy	52,000
France	280,000
Belgium	80,000
Holland	135,000
United Kingdom	345,000
Finland	2,000
	<u>4,683,000</u>

(less than 46% of the total)

His refusal to list the population estimates of Jews of the other European countries makes it very difficult for the reader to fully comprehend him. Many of the comparisons, which he makes such as Russian Jewry between 1926 and 1939 are meaningless because of territorial changes. He then goes on to write that the Statistisches Reichsamt estimates the Jews of Europe to be one-third of the World Jewish population

as of the beginning of 1943 without giving any details whatsoever. The estimates in Chapter XII are based upon his reports.

Given that the evacuees had in fact been overstated by 1 million, the overstatement could only have been in the captions relating to Polish Jews. The numbers reported from the other countries are too small. Total evacuees from the Polish territories should have been reported at 496,000 instead of 1,496,000. There were 531,000 unevacuated Jews still in the Polish territories at the beginning of 1943, in which case Korherr should have reported that up to 1,763,000 Jews had emigrated instead of his reported figure of 763,000. That figure of 1,763,000 is 63.2% of the total estimated Jewish population in the Polish territories of 2,790,000 at the beginning of the war. It is necessary to take into account the situation in the war from the German perspective in order to understand what would have motivated Korherr to fraudulently change these statistics in such a major way.

There is a consensus that the Germans held the initiative in the war until October 1942. During November 1942 they lost the initiative in the ground war in both North Africa and in Russia. Korherr received his assignment to prepare his statistical report about Jewish population movements on January 18, 1943 at a time when the German situation in Southern Russia was desperate. 250,000 German troops had been encircled on the banks of the Volga river in the vicinity of the city of Stalingrad since November 23, 1942 and there was a huge gap in the German lines to their rear. Between January 18 and March 23, 1943, when Korherr sent his report to Himmler, there had been very severe fighting on the Russian front. On February 2, 1943 the last surviving German troops surrendered at Stalingrad. The Russians at that moment had the initiative and they captured Kharkov on February 15, 1943. At that date the Germans would have seemed unable to stop the Russians from reaching the Dnieper bend in the interior of the Ukraine, which the Germans had held since September 1941. During the last week of February 1943 the Germans began to regain the initiative. Field-Marshal von Manstein, the Commander-in-Chief of Army Group South initiated some clever manoeuvres which took the Russians by surprise and forced them to retreat. The Germans then launched a counter-attack, which culminated in the recapture of Kharkov on March 14, 1943.⁽²⁰⁾ By the end of March 1943 the Germans had firm positions again in Russia and the Russians would not in fact take the initiative for good until the latter part of July 1943.

The troops who actually recaptured Kharkov were of the 2 SS Panzer Corps, which consisted of 3 Waffen SS divisions. The Waffen SS were members of Himmler's SS, who fought as soldiers, although they were still under Himmler's command. The Kharkov battle was the first occasion, upon which the Waffen SS had fought as a separate Army Corps in its own right and it had fought well. Himmler would have reaped much of the credit for this in the eyes of Adolf Hitler, who thereafter had much confidence in the combat prowess of Himmler's SS troops. In hindsight neither Hitler nor Himmler were to know that this Kharkov battle was to be the last German victory on the Russian front, but in March 1943 the Fuehrer had a high regard for Himmler and his SS. However it was clear to them by then that Germany had lost the overall initiative in the war, even though at that time Germany's defeat was not necessarily inevitable.

Himmler would have realized the embarrassing implications of having been seen to have acquiesced in allowing over 1 1/2 million Polish Jews to slip through the German lines before June 22, 1941 into Russia. Such Jews would have been available to join the Russian army and fight the Germans. The fact that it might not have been Himmler's fault that these Jews had vanished would not have been a mitigating factor in his favour, because the SS had for a long time been responsible for custody over Jews. The fact that Himmler did not even know until Korherr had come up with his findings would have been no defence. Himmler would have had the justifiable fear that the Fuehrer, his colleagues in the National Socialist party elite and the Army would have blamed him and his SS for such an appalling security breach as permitting so many Polish Jews to have escaped to fight the Germans at a time when the war had turned against them.

It would be impossible now to ascertain how many times Korherr met Himmler between January 18 and March 23, 1943 to discuss Korherr's findings but they must have met prior to Korherr's writing his first report. The simplest thing for Himmler to do was to just instruct Korherr to increase the total of evacuees from the Polish territories by one million to just under 1,500,000. Korherr therefore probably restated evacuees out of the Government-General, which had been 274,166 at 1,274,166. He would then have written his report in such a way that no one could have figured out his doctoring of the figures and he would have intentionally left out many salient statistics just to make it harder for other readers of his report to understand it. There may well have been some pressure on Himmler to

release Korherr's report to other leading figures in Germany's National Socialist regime. Korherr asks if he can delay finalizing his report until after the end of 1943. He would have assumed that the Germans could have evacuated another 2 million Jews during 1943 and he could then have rectified his adjustment to Polish evacuations without anyone other than Himmler being any the wiser. In any event Korherr would have protected his boss by overstating evacuations of Polish Jews by one million and correspondingly understating Polish Jewish emigration by that same number.

Himmler's letter to Ernst Kaltenbrunner of April 9, 1943 can now be regarded in a new light. The Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA) or Reich Security Main Office, which had command over various police and security agencies including the Secret State Police or Geheimestaatpolizei (Gestapo) and which was responsible for the evacuation of Jews, reported to Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the German Police and SS. The RSHA's first chief, Reinhard Heydrich had died in June 1942. Ernst Kaltenbrunner was the next RSHA chief and took the job in January 1943. Kaltenbrunner had also received a copy of Korherr's first report and Himmler's letter was a brief commentary on it. As there was no extermination policy the phrase "camouflage purposes" is not implied evidence of the existence of such a policy and means something else.

Kaltenbrunner would have fully shared Himmler's concern about the SS being the potential scapegoats for the high emigration of Polish Jewry and he would have known about Korherr's "adjustment" to the number of evacuated Jews. This would fully explain Himmler's reference to the report being very good for camouflage purposes. The reference to not making Korherr's report public presumably deals with other RSHA employees, who knew about the real low figure of Jewish evacuees. If Korherr's report was made public, there was the risk of such employees bringing the statistical discrepancies to the attention of the Fuehrer's staff, which Himmler and Kaltenbrunner would not have wanted at all.

If the evacuations were to be completed during 1943 and the war was to end in a stalemate and a negotiated peace within the next three years or so, the final disposition of Europe's Jews could well have been on the agenda of a peace conference. In that case a later publication of Korherr's reports would not have been an embarrassment to the SS. This would explain Himmler's stating that they could publish the reports at a later time.

Himmler's final instruction to be solely advised about monthly totals

of Jewish deportees can only mean that he was satisfied with Korherr's findings including his already noted adjustment and the reference to "humanly possible" can only mean that the Jewish evacuations were not necessarily a Number One priority. The RSHA in April 1943 had lots to do in other areas, namely dealing with underground activities in the occupied European countries, as it was. There is no evidence of subsequent reports from the RSHA on Jewish deportations.

The letter of April 10, 1943 from Brandt to Korherr may now be reviewed. "Exterminationist" writers of either the "functionalist" or the "intentionalist" school invariably insist that "Special Treatment" was the "buzz" word used by the SS and RSHA as a euphemism for the killing of Jews en masse.⁽²¹⁾ In other words Dr. Korherr was asked to replace one euphemism with another one in a top secret report! As is mentioned earlier there are sufficiently many other references to Jewish deaths in his report to make everybody wonder why Korherr should be less than candid in reporting executions to his boss, if Himmler had intended to have the Jews of Europe killed off. As the Germans did not have a policy of "Judeocide", "Special Treatment" must mean something else. The use of metaphors and euphemisms is common to many languages. "Sonderbehandlung" in German would have exactly the same meanings depending upon the contexts as its English equivalent "Special Treatment".

What Korherr originally wrote about evacuated Polish Jews is unknown. It would seem however that only Polish Jews were subject to "Special Treatment". The other Jews, of whom there were over one million, were always described by Korherr as having been evacuated. "Exterminationist" writers seem not to notice the significance of these other Jews as never having had "Special Treatment". If they continue to insist that "Special Treatment" meant mass execution, then to be consistent they would have to accept that non-Polish Jews were exempt from that. That amounts to the extraordinary finding that the Germans intended only to murder Polish Jews!

Nobody can rationally insist that the lack of evidence in these documents of a policy of executing en masse Europe's Jews is itself proof of that policy's existence. "Special Treatment" in this context only means what this letter stated, namely the processing of Polish Jews through camps to the Russian East. Dr. Korherr must have had a reason for initially writing "Special Treatment" and he only changed the phrase after Himmler took

exception to it.

The real number of Jews evacuated from the Government-General was only 274,166 and Korherr increased this number in his report to 1,274,166 upon Himmler's instructions. Korherr would have had the the fear that he would have become the scapegoat if the real truth about the low evacuation rate of Poland's Jews came out. He described the Polish Jews as receiving "Special Treatment" and Himmler reacts to it. By implication Brandt's letter serves as Himmler's agreement to Korherr's report, with the one change. There is no evidence that Himmler had reservations about Korherr's work in any other way and he did not want Korherr to do further research into Jewish population movements at specific dates in 1943, which Korherr had suggested in his covering letter with the report.

Korherr must have deliberately written that phrase, since he may have expected some reaction, which he indeed got. It handled the very sensitive matter about Polish Jews and after all the way he reported their evacuation was "Special Treatment". He thereby obtained in writing the backing of Himmler, which he would have needed to protect his own interests. To sum up, Korherr was protecting himself because he had lied to help out his boss. He used the phrase "Sonderbehandlung" solely to suit his own ends.

Korherr's second report and covering letter may now be viewed in proper context. His covering letter states that Himmler gave him oral instructions to issue a shortened and updated report. This supports my supposition that he had earlier meetings with Heinrich Himmler at which they discussed his findings. His covering letter is curiously outspoken. His talk about sweated labour is somewhat unorthodox for official correspondence and his inability to obtain more details about Jews in Polish cities is a little contrived. His letter makes sense, if we accept that he does not want to go on researching Jewish population movements. The Fuehrer will read this second report in conjunction with a report by the RSHA, to which there is now no access. Dr. Korherr may have had a guilty conscience about telling lies to Adolf Hitler, his Head of State and he may have conveyed that message to Heinrich Himmler.

The second report is more concise and readable than the first one. He makes a curious comment that the collapse of Eastern European Jewry did not become significant until after the war had started and the 1942 evacuations had commenced, the majority of Jews having already emigrated, an appropriate statement. There is more information about Polish Jews, there

are 4 million Jews in European Russia and the only large numbers of Jews left to evacuate are in Hungary and Rumania. He underlines his conclusion that Europe's Jewish population had dropped by nearly half since 1933 and then writes his crucial last sentence that half the total population decrease was due to emigration.

Korherr makes a couple of mistakes in his second report. Firstly, the Bialystok and Lemberg districts came under German rule in June 1941 and not as he stated in June 1940 and secondly, he incorrectly adds the Jewish population on May 17, 1939 to be 3,120,892, when it should be 3,230,892.

He then overstates evacuations from the Polish territories by one million. To compensate for that misrepresentation, he omits reference to one-third of World Jewry still living in Europe at the beginning of 1943. He does not give estimates of the Polish Jews who had died or those who had emigrated. They are grouped together. He does not analyse between emigration and deaths the over 1.2 million population decrease of Jews from Russia and the rest of Europe. His crucial last sentence was the truth, which he had to put in so that he had a clear conscience, when he dispatched his report to Adolf Hitler. The last sentence incorporated a statistical adjustment, which is the clue to the understanding of all the previous figures. His lack of analysis of the statistics, which he reported, is explicable by the need to limit to a minimum scrutiny of his report by Adolf Hitler's personal staff.

Briefly he states that the Jewish evacuation programme is under control. The only countries where there had been no evacuations were Rumania and Hungary, which were allies (albeit somewhat lukewarm ones by April 1943) of Germany. If they had not initiated evacuations, it was not the fault of Himmler's SS. I suspect that the Fuehrer may have spent no more than 15 minutes reading the report. He was very busy with military matters, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, and he probably just told his staff to file it away. There is no evidence of enquiry from Adolf Hitler's headquarters and Dr. Korherr did no further work. It simply was not a priority.

Heinrich Himmler must have been grateful for Korherr's covering for him. He helped him out later on during his dispute with Hildebrandt. Korherr was outspoken during the time of the Third Reich and frightened during the time of the Bonn Republic. For obvious reasons, he was never prosecuted for "War Crimes" and his report has been given little publicity.

XV. "WAR CRIMES TRIALS"

Although the conclusions in this book about the treatment by Germany's National Socialist Government of Jews derive from Korherr's reports, they are at variance with the opinions, which most people have on this topic and so some additional elaboration is necessary. The bulk of the evidence supporting charges of mass murder were produced at the post-war "War Crimes Trials". These trials were unique as they had never taken place at the end of previous European wars.

The German leaders, excluding those known to be dead, were tried by an International Military Tribunal (IMT) between November 1945 and October 1946 at Nuernberg in Southern Germany. Objectional features of the IMT proceedings were legion. There were Russian representatives on both the prosecution teams and the tribunal of judges. Russia's Communists had committed every crime, for which there were indictments against the German defendants.(22) They insisted on prosecuting the Germans for the Katyn massacres and the U.K., the U.S.A. and France meekly acquiesced, when they would have known that the Russians were lying. In April 1990, fifty years after the massacres had taken place, the Russians finally owned up. In other words they admitted that they had lied. The defence lawyers were subjected to coercion and harassment and last but not least the IMT dispensed with generally accepted rules of evidence.(23) Two examples are given, which the IMT accepted, of Hearsay Evidence, which is not normally admissible.

Firstly, Rudolf Hoess, who had been Camp Kommandant at Auschwitz between May 1940 and November 1943, testified in April 1946 that Heinrich Himmler had given him verbal orders in June 1941 to execute Jews as part of the Government's policy to murder all the Jews of Europe. He further stated that he was alone with Himmler when he received those orders and that he was not to mention them to his superiors in the German Concentration Camp Administration. Under normal judicial proceedings, that evidence would have been inadmissible, because Heinrich Himmler was already dead and the defence could not cross-examine him. The only conclusion any disinterested person can come to is that there is no legal evidence that Himmler gave orders to Rudolf Hoess to execute Jews en masse at Auschwitz concentration camp. In other words Himmler never gave such orders.(24)

Secondly, The IMT accepted as evidence in January 1946 statements made by a deceased SS officer. SS Lieut.-Colonel Kurt Gerstein prepared for French Military Intelligence on April 24, 1945 a written statement describing the execution by carbon monoxide gas, which he had witnessed on August 18, 1942, of about 5,000 Jews at Belzec, an execution installation in the Government-General. Gerstein reportedly died in a French prison on July 26, 1945. That written statement should have been inadmissible because Gerstein was already dead and the defence could not cross-examine him. His statement is not proper legal evidence that an execution of Jews via gassing took place at Belzec on August 18, 1942. In other words that event never took place.

Many people would say that excessive reliance upon rigid legal principles would have resulted in delayed justice, even though "War Crimes Trials" have gone on ever since. The opposing viewpoint would state that in order to properly punish those responsible for massive crimes, the legal principles should have been more exacting, not less exacting, than usual so that the Allies could have determined exactly what had happened. Only then could German defendants have been properly accountable.

The State of Israel has some extraordinary features. One of them, which is sadly no longer unique to that land is its "War Crimes" legislation. Individuals are accountable to the Zionist state for acts, which took place in other countries and prior to the country's establishment in 1948. In 1960 the Israelis kidnapped a German exile living in Argentina, brought him to Tel Aviv and pressured him to confess to having had Jews murdered. They "tried" him at a session, in which he could not bring witnesses to Israel to testify on his behalf and "convicted" him. This exile Adolf Eichmann was then killed in May 1962.

In 1987 a simple peasant from the Russian Ukraine was put on trial for mass murder at Treblinka, an execution installation in the Government-General. The evidence against John Demjanjuk, who was supposed to have been a Treblinka guard known as Ivan, consisted of a unique identity card procured from the Russian Communists, which placed him at Sobibor, another execution installation in the Government-General and fanciful accounts of his sadistic behaviour by former inmates not of Sobibor, but of Treblinka. One of them, Eliyahu Rosenberg, had already made a written statement in Vienna in 1947 that he had witnessed the killing in August 1943, at the time of a rebellion of prisoners at Treblinka, by another prisoner

of the hated guard Ivan. As Rosenberg insisted at trial in 1987 that Demjanjuk was Ivan despite his earlier statement, he may have been a contradictory witness. The Jewish writer, Reuben Ainsztein, refers to Chaim Rajgrodski, another Treblinka inmate, as having written, that the prisoners had killed all Ukrainian guards at the execution site during this same rebellion. However Rajgrodski improbably identified Demjanjuk as having been at Treblinka during the first trial in the United States in 1981.(25) By 1987 Rajgrodski was dead, which did not stop the court from admitting into evidence statements, which he had purportedly made to the Israeli police, a most improper procedure. Rajgrodski may have been another contradictory witness. It is not surprising that the Israeli court "convicted" Demjanjuk. It was almost a criminal offence to assist in Demjanjuk's defence. One lawyer "committed suicide" and another lawyer had acid thrown in his face.(26)

John Demjanjuk was a Russian soldier, whom the Germans took prisoner in 1942. He was captured in the Crimea presumably by von Manstein's German Eleventh Army. His real "War Crime" seems to have been his refusal in May 1945 to return to the Russian Workers Paradise, which the Communists had created. He settled instead in the U.S.A. He was prosecuted there in 1981 and flown to Israel for his second trial on the same charges. His refusal to accept Communist "liberation" and the fact that his massive physique cast him for the part of anti-Semitic sadist must have been his undoing, when the powers that be decided upon another "War Crimes Trial" to maintain sympathy for Israel. However sympathy for the sufferings of Gentiles under Communism does not appear to be an Israeli characteristic. Quite apart from that Demjanjuk lacked the characteristics typical of serial killers. He was an ordinary man, who had lived in his adopted country an ordinary law-abiding life, in which he did not demonstrate any of the organising talents, which he would have needed to kill off 870,000 Jews within 15 months, as the court in Jerusalem claimed. That man has suffered from an atrocious miscarriage of justice, for many years. September 1993 at long last witnessed John Demjanjuk's welcome acquittal by the Israeli Supreme Court, his release and his return to the United States.

The Americans, the British and the French held "War Crimes Trials" in their occupation zones of Germany until 1949. The Bonn Republic set up in that year had to carry on which it has done servilely ever since. Although murder is now the only crime, which they still investigate for "War

Crimes" purposes in Germany, all other categories having become statute-barred, they are still "convicting" about 4 or 5 people yearly for "War Crimes".(27)

In 1991, the U.K. passed "War Crimes" legislation covering murder and manslaughter committed for political reasons elsewhere by the country's enemies during a state of war. The Government rode roughshod over the many objections raised to its proposals by sage members of the country's Upper House in order to force this Act through. The legislation was initiated by the Governments of Margaret Thatcher and John Major, who are usually noted as admirers of Winston Churchill. However they cannot admire all of Sir Winston's qualities. They must be vengeful and think that he had been soft. Otherwise, Mr Churchill, when he was Leader of the Opposition would not have said in the Lower House on October 28, 1948 that he was critical of revenge. He then called for the drawing of the sponge across the crimes of the past.(28)

Canada passed "War Crimes" legislation in 1987. The category of crimes subject to such prosecution is more comprehensive than those targeted by the laws of the Bonn Republic and the United Kingdom. It covers everything from murder, attempted murder and manslaughter down to the theft of tricycles. However the Canadian Government got off to a bumpy start. The first Canadian citizen, prosecuted as a "War Criminal", Mr. Imre Finta, who in 1944 was a police officer in the Hungarian city of Szeged, was acquitted in May 1990. Interestingly enough, his trial was the first "War Crimes Trial" anywhere, at which a jury of laymen decided upon guilt or innocence. This occurred despite the Canadian Government having signed treaties with Israel and five erstwhile undiluted Communist regimes permitting the examination and videotaping thereof of witnesses in those countries. The Canadian Government must have made those arrangements solely to make it hard for defence lawyers to investigate and cross-examine prosecution witnesses. Charges laid against two other Canadian citizens were later dropped. A fourth Canadian citizen, Mr. Jacob Luitjens has had his citizenship revoked in a civil court action and was extradited in November 1992 to his native country of Holland. Australia has also enacted "War Crimes" legislation recently but I have no knowledge of its specific nature.

However the most objectionable procedures have taken place in the United States, a country where defendants in criminal trials have more

enshrined rights than anywhere else on this planet. U.S. immigration law denies citizenship to applicants who have committed acts of moral turpitude. If the U.S. authorities establish that U.S. citizens had committed such acts prior to their entry into the country and omitted recording such conduct on their citizenship application forms, they may ask Federal Court judges in civil actions to take away their citizenship. This legal process is similar to that suffered by Mr. Luitjens in Canada. These law suits are decided solely by judges presiding alone not according to the criminal tests of probity beyond a reasonable doubt but according to the less exacting civil tests of deciding upon the balance of probabilities. That means that judges have discretion to decide which representations they accept without requiring that they meet the reasonable doubt tests.

Intense political pressure was put upon the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in about 1975 to investigate whether immigrants to the United States before they had entered the country had committed "War Crimes" i.e. crimes while helping the Germans and their allies in wartime Europe. That definition excluded crimes while helping the Russians before, during and after that same period in time. The two most publicized cases taken by the INS to court are representative of the irregularities which have taken place in these "War Crimes" prosecutions.

Frank Walus, a Polish-American living in Chicago, lost his citizenship in 1978. Although he had worked on German farms as a teenager between 1940 and 1945, 11 Polish and Israeli witnesses came to Chicago and stated in court in predictably gruesome detail that he had been the brutal German police chief of a Polish town in 1942. Like Rosenberg these witnesses may have been contradictory. The Jewish judge, who heard the case did not accept Walus's defence and took away his citizenship. Walus later obtained from Germany documentary evidence of his alibi, which supported the testimony of wives of some of the farmers, for whom he had worked. That testimony the judge had refused to believe largely because these witnesses were Germans. Walus appealed and in 1980 the Appellate Court quashed the original decision and he recovered his citizenship.(29) Walus was ruined financially, physically assaulted on a number of occasions and viciously slandered by the media. His reputation remained besmirched because the media did not give any publicity to his successful appeal. Walus had to suffer this persecution because of a personal grudge. If he had been unable to back up his alibi, he would possibly have suffered from the same

treatment as John Demjanjuk..

Feodor Fedorenko, an Ukrainian-American was taken to court by the INS in Fort Lauderdale, Florida in 1978 for not stating that he had been a guard at Treblinka. In court, he said that he had been at Treblinka and stated that he had not committed any atrocities. 6 Israeli witnesses gave theatrically predictable accounts of his brutal behaviour. The Judge did not find these witnesses credible and expressed to the INS lawyers his displeasure that the defendant had no legal aid entitlements because it was superficially a civil suit. He then dismissed the action of the INS.

The U.S. Congress under the guidance of an ardent Zionist Jewess, Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzmann then amended U.S. immigration laws, with retroactive effect to deny U.S. citizenship to anyone, who in anyway participated in political persecutions by the German National Socialist regime between March 23,1933 and May 9,1945. At the same time the U.S. Congress authorized the creation of a new Federal Government agency called the Office of Special Investigations (OSI). The INS lost its powers in this area because Congress deemed it to have been incompetent.(30) The OSI took over the Fedorenko file and appealed the judgement under the new legislation. The Appellate Court sided with the OSI and Fedorenko appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. In November 1981, by majority decision that court stripped Fedorenko of his citizenship. The minority however stated in its dissenting opinion that the new law unfairly deemed to be "War Criminals" persons who had involuntarily worked for the Germans. This was relevant in the case of Fedorenko, a Russian soldier, who had become a German prisoner.

However such standards do not seem to apply to Jewish "survivors", who have given evidence of mass murder at "War Crimes Trials". Some of them appear to have had a measure of authority delegated to them in the German-run prisons and camps. Nevertheless they all seem to enjoy veneration as saints in the new "Holocaust" heaven. Fedorenko's story ended with his return to his native Crimea in 1984. He was tried a second time in 1987 and predictably convicted and shot.

The OSI started work during the latter part of 1979. Its director, Alan Ryan, visited Moscow in February 1980, just after the invasion of Afghanistan, which Ryan's own President had vigorously condemned, to talk to two KGB thugs, Generals Rudenko and Rekunkov. The OSI was upset that Walus had successfully procured documents from Germany

backing up his alibi. Ryan obtained from the KGB its agreement to provide evidence to help the OSI in its prosecutions.(31) The OSI, fellow agencies in other countries and the Jewish pressure groups in the metropolitan countries of the Western World seem to have been the only people who have had faith in the honesty and integrity of the KGB. After September 1991, it is doubtful if anyone in the erstwhile Soviet Union is a defender of the KGB. KGB evidence was needed because it would have been very difficult to rebut before 1991.

In 1981 the OSI brought John Demjanjuk to trial in Cleveland, Ohio. As was the case in Jerusalem six years later, the evidence against him consisted of the unique identity card supplied by the KGB and "survivor" testimony. Some of the "survivors" had testified against Fedorenko, but no one has attempted to prove if Demjanjuk and Fedorenko had ever known each other.(32) Demjanjuk was deprived of his citizenship and flown to Israel in 1986.

Even though the denaturalization actions are civil law suits, the OSI makes it very clear that it regards them as "War Crimes" prosecutions. If the defendants lose, the OSI considers them to be convicted "War Criminals". If the luckless defendants have to leave the United States they may face the ordeal of second trials on the same charges like Fedorenko and Demjanjuk. There have to be some very strong reasons for the continuance of this legalized vindictiveness.

The history of the German extermination of Jews in Europe was created by the post-war trials and its authenticity requires to be buttressed by "War Crimes Trials" into infinity. They result in public opinion in North America and Western Europe being pro-Israel. Israel needs that support, which she can and does convert into cold cash in order to maintain her adversarial policies at the expense in South Western Asia of her neighbours and former residents, whom she expelled. If Israel were to forfeit the goodwill, which she presently enjoys in the metropolitan countries of the Western World, she would have to give up her antagonistic stance and redress the wrongs, which she has inflicted upon the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular. The signing of the September 1993 accord with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation is positive, but little more than a small beginning, under current circumstances. It is understandable, although not justifiable, that the pro-Zionist Jewish pressure groups have vested interests in endless "War Crimes Trials".

The political establishments of the metropolitan countries of the Western World have vested interests in endless "War Crimes Trials" for different reasons. In order to beat Germany in the Second World War, the U.K. and the U.S.A. gave Russia massive military and economic assistance and thereby turned Russia into a Superpower. The result was the Cold War, which started in 1948 and did not really end until recently. Clearly the Western Establishments have a vested interest in hiding their acquiescence in the spreading of the scourge of Communism. Continual emphasis on German atrocities is a convenient diversion of interest and makes "War Crimes Trials" very appropriate. The fact that the Communist system has collapsed in Eastern Europe does not mean that the Western Establishments could now admit their mistakes. Such confessions would demonstrate their lack of credibility, so the cover-up must continue indefinitely.

Italy surrendered in 1943 and the Allies did not hold "War Crimes Trials" of Italian wrongdoers. Italy had been a weak adversary and Benito Mussolini's Fascist regime had not been particularly anti-Jewish, so there was no reason for vengeance. There had been Japanese "War Crimes Trials", but they were over by 1951 and the last imprisoned defendants regained their freedom in 1958. Japan had been a formidable adversary. However, even if the United States had not used nuclear weapons in August 1945, she would have had to sue for peace by the end of 1946 at the latest, even if Russia had not declared war on her. Japan had also not been anti-Jewish. For these reasons the Japanese and the Italians received milder treatment from their victors than their German allies.

The political establishments of the metropolitan countries of the Western World do not show much tolerance for any point of view, which does not portray them in anything but a most favourable light as far as the Second World War is concerned. They normally pay much lip service to their high level of respect for human rights in their societies. That stance disappears when Jewish suffering during the Second World War is the subject of discussion. Anybody, who has the audacity to critically query it, soon finds out just how few human rights citizens of these countries really have. For example Canada has "anti-hate" and had "false news" laws and Canadian authorities are not averse to using these laws, to persecute those, who do not conform.(33) Those who fall foul of these laws can well go to prison. France and Germany have similarly oppressive laws. The United States does not have such laws, because the First Amendment to its

Constitution has until today been a safeguard against such attempts to stifle free speech. On the other hand, the Canadian Charter of Rights allows the Canadian authorities to disregard civil liberties of Canadians, if they can deem their actions to be reasonable. In any event the mass media in the Western World will howl like a pack of jackals at anybody, who dissents from the standard story about the Jews, and will hurl at such foolhardy citizens the most obscene libel and slander. Epithets favoured by the media include "bigot", "hate-monger", "racist", "anti-semitic" and of course "neo-nazi". However they cannot fool everybody the whole time and the truth will come out at long last.

XVI. AUSCHWITZ

The IMT testimony of Rudolf Hoess contained other sensational disclosures besides his verbal execution orders from Heinrich Himmler. He stated that the killing of Jews started in June 1941 and carried on until the fall of 1944. Before he started the execution process, he visited the installation at Treblinka, at which they had been executing Jews since December 1940 with carbon monoxide(CO) gas. Hoess did not think that using CO gas was very efficient and he decided instead to use Zyklon B, which comprised prussic acid crystals and was a fast-working toxin. At the Auschwitz camp there were, in his estimation, a total of 3 million deaths, including 2 1/2 million gasees, most of whom were Jews.(34)

As he did not receive any orders from Himmler to execute Jews, there is no reason to believe anything else, that Rudolf Hoess said to the IMT. The IMT wanted to establish in the public mind the belief that the Germans killed most of their Jewish victims at Auschwitz. The IMT logically assumed that the public would not necessarily accept this belief, if the only witnesses to such gruesome mass murder were former Auschwitz prisoners. Naturally the whole story would be credible if a former camp commander were to testify to such horrors.

Quite apart from the deviation of this evidence from proper judicial standards, it has two serious flaws. Firstly the Treblinka camp did not open until July 1942 and Hoess could not have visited it in June 1941. If he had visited the Treblinka camp six months after it had opened, the Auschwitz gassings could not have commenced before January 1943. The Treblinka site was very near the pre-June 22,1941 Russo-German border. The Germans would not have set up an execution installation so near that border in December 1940, when their friendship with the Russians was already turning sour.

I have already stated that I heard for the first time during my stay in Holland reservations about the extent of Jewish suffering at the hands of the Germans. I had first read Bullock's biography of Adolf Hitler in 1968 and at that time accepted the standard story of the killing of Jews. On Thursday February 24, 1972 I read again Bullock's extract from the IMT testimony of Rudolf Hoess, in which he stated that he had commenced his gassing operations in June 1941 six months after they had started at Treblinka. As I had the day before read that Treblinka did not open until July 1942, I

realised that something was wrong.(35) I could see for the first time, that there were very serious grounds for scepticism. My researches continued from that time onwards.

Secondly, however despicable Hoess might have been as a human being, he would have been a very good organizer to have had killed off 2 1/2 million inmates within 3 1/2 years. Hoess would not have intended to say that 1941 was the year, in which he received his killing orders, when he had received them in 1942 or 1943, because the time period for these killings would have been so much shorter. In April 1946 he would not necessarily have remembered the exact date, upon which Himmler briefed him, but he would have remembered the event to the nearest month because of its importance.

For whatever reason, Rudolf Hoess committed perjury. Shortly after his IMT testimony the Americans put him on a plane for Poland. At his own trial there in March 1947, he decreased his estimate of Jews gassed at Auschwitz to 1,135,000. Hoess was executed in Poland in April 1947.

Raul Hilberg reproduces edited portions of the Hoess testimony. He writes that Hoess received his execution orders in 1941. He does not say, in which year Hoess visited Treblinka. Hilberg then states that the Auschwitz gassings began in 1942. He writes further that there were 1 million Jewish deaths at Auschwitz, probably because he realizes that the Hoess estimate is an exaggeration but he does not mention the Hoess estimate at all.(36)

Gerald Reitlinger shows that he is more aware than Hilberg of the contradictory aspects of the Hoess testimony. He explicitly doubts that Hoess was correct in stating that he received his execution orders in 1941. Reitlinger assumes that Hoess must have meant to say 1942. Reitlinger produces statistics from Polish sources that the Germans recorded the admission of about 400,000 prisoners to the Auschwitz camp, of whom 300,000 were Jews. He then claims that the Germans sent a total of 850,000 Jews to Auschwitz, of whom they gassed 550,000 upon arrival. He concludes that the Germans gassed in total at Auschwitz 750,000 victims, which is 30% of the Hoess estimate.(37) Like Hilberg he does not refer to the Hoess estimate of 2 1/2 million gassing deaths at all. .

Rudolf Hoess states in his testimony that his staff screened Jews upon their arrival at his camp to find out who could work or not. Those chosen for work were registered as camp inmates. Those Jews who could not work were not recorded as having been admitted. They were taken to the

execution installations at Birkenau, one of the camps in the Auschwitz complex, and summarily executed with Zyklon B gas and there cremated. Their deaths were not recorded in German records in the same way that their admissions to the camp complex had not been recorded either. The result has been some very imaginative estimates of the Auschwitz death toll. For instance the Russians claimed in 1945 4 million dead there. The estimates vary from Reitlinger's claim of 750,000 gasees to the Russian claims.

For decades the media uncritically trotted out the Russian claim of 4 million dead at Auschwitz. In 1990 the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem stated that there were 1.6 million Auschwitz deaths in total, including 1.35 million Jews. The figure of 4 million has now been dropped. In announcing Yad Vashem's new estimate the media reporting blandly stated that it was lower than the estimate of 4 million, upon which the experts had previously agreed.(38) That retraction should make everybody wonder how expert the experts had been. Yad Vashem's new estimate is still higher than those of either Reitlinger or Hilberg and is 4 times the number of registered inmates, so there is no reason why it should be any more credible than the Russian claim. However the Yad Vashem Institute is implicitly admitting that Rudolf Hoess was a perjurer.

The Polish Government set up a museum at the sight of the former Auschwitz camp in Oswiecim in Southern Poland. The museum has published in the German language a series of "Auschwitz note books", some of which list details of prisoner admissions. The camp was quite small, when Hoess set it up in May 1940 until about March 1942, when the camp complex started on a massive expansion. The first Jewish prisoners were admitted at Auschwitz on March 26, 1942 by which time 39,000 prisoners had been admitted there including 12,000 Russian POW's. By the end of that year, Auschwitz had received another 86,000 inmates. During 1943 the camp had received 153,000 new inmates and from January 1944 until January 1945 over 120,000 inmates. In the middle of January 1945, the camp complex still held about 64,000 prisoners, of whom the Germans had sent to other concentration camps in the interior of Germany all but about 8,000 by January 28, 1945, when the Russian army captured Auschwitz.

The note books record the admission at Auschwitz of 53,000 Jews between March 26 and December 31, 1942, of whom 31,000 came in total from France, Belgium and Holland.(39) These figures contradict Korherr's

own reports of 6,000 Jews admitted there but he makes the disclaimer that admissions to the camps at Auschwitz and also Lublin do not include Jews with evacuated status.

The Dutch Red Cross has compared the number of Jews, who entrained from Holland with those who came into Auschwitz. Where the former exceeded the latter, the Dutch Red Cross concluded that the Germans had immediately gassed upon arrival at Auschwitz those Jews, who were not accounted for, in the absence of facts to the contrary. However the Dutch Red Cross established that during 1942 the Germans took off these trains at Cosel in Upper Silesia about 3,500 Jews. These Jews were assigned to work in factories in the industrial towns in that part of Germany, presumably under the auspices of the Organization Schmelt. As most evacuees from France and Belgium were not nationals of those countries and Korherr reports that 43,000 Jews working for Schmelt were stateless, the 51,000 Jews working for Schmelt at the end of 1942 must have come from either France, Belgium or Holland, in the absence of facts to the contrary.

Of the 97,000 Jews evacuated from France, Belgium or Holland by the end of 1942, 31,000 would have entered Auschwitz, 51,000 would have been working for Schmelt and 15,000, or less than 16% of the evacuees, would have been unaccounted for. This would demonstrate that the Germans did not intend to kill off these Jews evacuated from Western Europe. Korherr's reports demonstrate that evacuation was not an euphemism for execution and Rudolf Hoess had no orders to have evacuated Jews executed. There is accordingly no evidence, that the Germans were either summarily executing Jews upon their arrival at the Auschwitz camp complex or receiving Jews there without recording their admission in the camp records. In other words those other 15,000 Jews from Western Europe were not dead. When they detrained at Auschwitz, the Germans would have sent them onto other destinations.

Korherr's reference to Polish Jews being transported to the Russian East includes 30,225, who were neither from the Government-General nor from the Warthegau. They would have been from the former Polish Corridor, which had become the new German province of Danzig-West Prussia and former Polish Upper Silesia, including the town of Auschwitz, which had become part of the existing German province of Upper Silesia.(40) If Korherr's description of those Polish Jews, despite its improbability, had been a euphemism for their execution, the maximum

number of Polish Jews executed at Auschwitz could not have exceeded 30,225 to have been consistent with the euphemism. As the Germans were not executing Jews, those who were unaccounted for went to other destinations.

The Auschwitz note books list about 23,000 recorded deaths of inmates, including over 2,000 Russian POW's, from January 1 through August 19, 1942, which could well be accurate because a typhus epidemic had broken out at Birkenau during that period. Data on deaths of inmates during the rest of 1942 was not available but a reasonable estimate of the death toll in 1942 would have been a total of about 35,000 inmates, of whom about 15,000 would have been Jews. Korherr reports the lower figure of 5,000 deaths at Auschwitz and then 14,000 Jewish deaths at the smaller camp at Lublin. On the other hand he overstates Theresienstadt deaths by about 20,000. As this Theresienstadt discrepancy is offset by the additional Auschwitz deaths of 10,000 Jews and possibly some additional Jewish deaths at Lublin, I have not adjusted for them in my overall population projections.

The Auschwitz note books report that there were over 30,000 inmates in the camp complex as of December 1, 1942. The Auschwitz camp complex had 74,000 inmates at the end of August 1943. The total concentration camp prisoner population at those two dates was 84,000 and 224,000 respectively. Living conditions for camp inmates had improved during 1943 and there were 2,340 deaths at Auschwitz in August 1943, which demonstrates a lower death rate than one year before.(41) As the monthly death rate between January 1943 and January 1945 may have been from 2,000 to 2,500 and if we take into account the deaths of a few thousand inmates in 1940 and 1941, the deaths of 10,000 Russian POW's in 1941 and the 1942 estimates of deaths, the total of deaths of Auschwitz inmates would have been between 100,000 and 120,000. Those prisoners, who had not died and were not there at the time that the Germans abandoned the camp to the Russians would have gone to other camps earlier. The total of deaths would have included about 50,000 Jewish victims. In December 1989 the Russians made available to the International Red Cross 46 out of 49 Auschwitz Death Books, which they had taken from the Auschwitz camp site in 1945 to Moscow. In these 46 Death Books the Germans had recorded a total of 74,000 inmate deaths and they corroborate my total death estimate.(42)

Obviously Auschwitz and Birkenau had not been the assembly line

slaughter houses, which most people have believed. However conditions were certainly bad for inmates and Rudolf Hoess may well have been a brutal and hated Camp Kommandant, but it was not mass murder but mass maltreatment, which is not quite the same thing. In this century mass maltreatment has not been unique either to Germans or National Socialists.

VII. "EXECUTION GASSES" AND "EXECUTION ORDERS"

The gasses used by the Germans are claimed by Raul Hilberg to have been Zyklon B at the execution installation of Auschwitz-Birkenau and CO gas at the five other execution installations in Poland. They were Chelmno in the Warthegau and Treblinka, Sobibor, Belzec and Lublin-Maidanek in the Government-General.(43) Hilberg devotes five pages of the first 1961 edition of his opus to the role Of Zyklon B. Sales in 1943 and 1944 of Zyklon B by its manufacturer, Degesch A.G. of Dessau in Central Germany, are summarized as follows:

	1943 (Tons)	1944 (Tons)
Private firms	120	150
Foreign customers	120	-
German Armed Forces	20	15
SS	50	75
Total	310	240
	===	===

The Auschwitz Camp Administration received 7 1/2 tons in 1942 and 12 tons in 1943, presumably from the SS. Hilberg specifically states that the Germans used Zyklon B for mass executions solely at Auschwitz. In other words Zyklon B was used in its normal function as an insecticide everywhere else and that 298 tons out of 310 tons sold in 1943 or 96% was used as an insecticide at a minimum.

Hilberg does not state how much Zyklon B went to Auschwitz in 1944. Total output in that year was down from 310 to 240 tons. The Degesch plant at Dessau had been badly bombed at the end of March 1944 and full production was not resumed until July 1944. If Auschwitz had received 10 1/2 tons in 1944, the camp would have received a total of 30 tons of Zyklon B from 1942 through 1944. During that period of time, Hilberg claims that the Germans executed at Auschwitz one million Jews.

Zyklon B was apparently sufficiently lethal, that 1 milligram was enough poison for one kilo of body weight.(44) If we allow for approximations by rounding up, 100 milligrams of Zyklon B could have poisoned someone weighing 100 kilos or 220 pounds; most victims would have weighed less than that. Accordingly one kilo could have killed 10,000 people and 100 kilos would have been enough to have killed the one million

gaseous Jews as estimated by Hilberg. That weight amounts to 0.33% of the Zyklon B received at Auschwitz. In other words, the Auschwitz camp would have used out of every 300 kilos it had of Zyklon B 299 kilos for its regular insecticide use and only 1 kilo for executing Jews. This makes it doubtful that the Germans at the Auschwitz camp used Zyklon B as an execution device. Hilberg has not corroborated the claimed use of Zyklon B as an execution device with either any documentary or any forensic evidence. He has apparently taken at face value all the fanciful tales told about Zyklon B and assumed that they were true. The Korherr reports show that there was no German plan to kill off the Jews of Europe. Therefore it remains doubtful that the Germans would have used Zyklon B as an execution device.

In the second 1985 edition of his opus, Hilberg makes some changes to his Zyklon B commentary. Most of what he had written in 1961 remains the same, but he refers to it solely as Zyklon. He then states it included Zyklons C,D,E and F, which were specifically for killing insects.(45) I submit that nobody had ever heard of these Zyklon categories before and he does not explain, why he did not mention them in his first book. Hilberg may have realized that the Zyklon B story could have been a little weak and then made these changes to bolster his case, in the same way that he had edited the testimony of Rudolf Hoess.

Hilberg stated on oath in Toronto, Canada in January 1985 that there was no anatomical evidence that even one Jew had been a victim of Zyklon B poisoning.(46) In the film "Shoah" he stated that the Germans had not even budgeted for the costs of the "Crime of the Century"!(47) He may therefore not be fully sure anymore that the generally accepted version of what happened to the Jews is still correct.

The other 5 execution installations in German-occupied Poland apparently used diesel engine exhaust fumes, which supposedly contained CO gas, to poison Jews. The gassing was supposed to take anywhere up to 40 minutes, which is at variance with the chemical properties of diesel fuel. A major component of diesel fuel exhaust is not carbon monoxide (CO) gas, but carbon dioxide (CO₂) gas, which is not toxic. The minute CO gas component in diesel fuel exhaust is very small and is not enough to poison anybody at all, let alone within 40 minutes. However the exhaust fumes of gasoline engines have a high CO content and so cause death quite quickly, but nobody has ever claimed, that the Germans had used gasoline engines to do the dirty deeds. In other words the evidence for gassing Jews with diesel

fumes is as doubtful as the evidence for gassing them with Zyklon B. There seems to be no documentary evidence of mass executions at these five locations in Poland.

There is a general consensus that Adolf Hitler never gave written orders to extirpate European Jewry. As a result there is now a curious debate among the historians, who support the generally accepted version of European Jewry's fate at the hands of the Germans. "Intentionalists" assert that Adolf Hitler gave verbal orders to do the dirty deed. "Functionalists" accept that there is no proof that Adolf Hitler gave even verbal orders but his subordinates just decided to kill the Jews off anyway, possibly without the Fuehrer's knowledge. Korherr's reports make such logic of both schools of thought futile. We know that Korherr had a conscience and did not like telling lies. If he had realized that Himmler had taken upon himself the task of killing off Europe's Jews without telling the Fuehrer and Korherr would have discovered that during the course of his assignment, he would probably find some way of bringing that to Adolf Hitler's attention and we would have now known about it a long time ago. However there is no evidence of that.

It should be remembered that Adolf Hitler, in his capacity as Fuehrer and Chancellor of the German Reich, was the legal Head of State after the death of President von Hindenburg in August 1934. Accordingly any killing not sanctioned by him would have been murder. He issued a decree in October 1939 authorizing medical doctors to screen incurably ill patients of German mental hospitals and if there was no other choice to put them humanely to death. If these doctors had just taken the law into their own hands, they would have committed acts of murder. By this decree Adolf Hitler was exercising the prerogative of mercy in his legal capacity as Head of State and he thereby indemnified the doctors. Gerald Reitlinger estimated that this Euthanasia decree resulted in the deaths of 50,000 inmates of German mental hospitals before its repeal in August 1941.(48) It is not necessary to discuss the pros and cons of Euthanasia as a concept either as practised at the present time or in Germany at that time. It is an example of Adolf Hitler sometimes having to give written orders in order to have certain goals achieved.

Adolf Hitler would have had to reduce to writing orders to carry out a plan to extirpate European Jewry, because its scope would have been hundreds of times more massive than the Euthanasia decree. Obviously the

killing of Jews in fighting or as reprisals during guerilla warfare would have been exempt from such specific instruction but written orders would have had to be in place prior to gassing Jewish civilians at locations such as Auschwitz-Birkenau.

A different turn of events during the Second World War should now be conjectured. Adolf Hitler gives verbal orders to Heinrich Himmler to kill Jews. The Second World War ends in a negotiated peace in 1947, Adolf Hitler remains in power in Germany, he dies in 1954 and Hermann Goering is the country's next Fuehrer. It is generally accepted that Goering was less anti-Jewish than Hitler. Goering decides to liberalize certain aspects of the National Socialist regime and possibly has to purge Heinrich Himmler, in the same way that Joseph Stalin's successors had eliminated the dreaded Secret Police Chief Lavrenti Beria, by killing him. Only then does Goering find out about the massacres of Jews and he decides to punish the SS men who had carried out the dirty work. Their defence against charges of murder would have been that of obedience to Hitler's orders. However such a defence would have been of no avail, if there had been no written orders.

Heinrich Himmler would have had to obtain written orders for killing Jews from the Fuehrer in order to protect his own interests and those of his subordinates. He would in turn have transmitted written orders to such subordinates as Rudolf Hoess and the Auschwitz camp administration would have had lists of executed Jews, reporting whence they came and their dates of death. Korherr would have reported it differently too. He would have been able to tabulate lists of executed Jews and there would have been no ambiguity. The absence of written orders to execute Jews proves that there had never been such orders at all. Korherr's reports refer solely to a policy of evacuation. Adolf Hitler apparently did not issue written orders to evacuate Jews either. However that would not have been necessary because there would not have been the same legal ramifications.

Ironically, IMT defendants were unable to defend themselves against charges of mass murder, because there had been no written orders, and they were not permitted to tender evidence, which might have served as rebuttal. The IMT implied that Hitler's orders were verbal and IMT defendants could not defend themselves by saying that they were following orders, because the IMT Charter excluded as a defence obedience to orders. They invariably took the position that they individually had no part of it, but they knew what Hitler had commanded. They were not concerned about the accuracy of

history, because they were literally trying to save their own necks from the gallows.

However it was possible for the IMT to take lenient attitudes to some of the defendants and spare their lives, if they did not challenge the IMT unnecessarily. This did happen in some cases. For example, Hitler's trusted, powerful and able Munitions Minister Albert Speer avoided the gallows. He took the implausible defence, that he hated his colleagues and that Hitler disgusted him. He certainly did not challenge the IMT charge about Jewish massacres. He spent 20 years in prison and after his release published best-selling memoirs, in which he repeated his IMT defence. If anything Hitler had been his mentor and was a father-figure to him, but further discussion about Albert Speer would be an unnecessary digression. In conclusion there were no written orders because there were no orders period.

XVIII. SERGE AND BEATE KLARSFELD

Serge Klarsfeld is a French Jew. His wife Beate was born a Gentile Germanwoman. The Klarsfelds are very adept at obtaining publicity and are vociferously vocal "Nazi hunters". Among other exploits they set up The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, which is presumably active in causes, which they deem to be worthy and Klarsfeld published a book in 1978 or 1979, in which he has listed the names of every Jew, whom the Germans evacuated from France. A total of 75,721 French Jews were evacuated according to Klarsfeld's information.(49) Korherr reported about 50,000 evacuations of Jews from France until the end of March 1943. An additional 25-6,000 evacuees until August 1944, when the Allies as good as drove the Germans out of France, does not seem unreasonable, so Klarsfeld is probably right in his figures.

However we cannot overlook the number of Jews in France, when the Germans took over. The 1937 estimate reported by Korherr of French Jews is 280,000. So the evacuees of 75,721 are 27% of that figure. Even if there is a French component to Korherr's computed decrease of 594,000 from the Jewish population of Central and Western Europe, and it amounts to 30,000, Klarsfeld's statistics still represent only 30% of the lower population figure of 250,000. In other words at least 70% of France's Jews remained in France during the German occupation.

Gerald Reitlinger states that only about 3,000 Jews came back to France. However the bulk of the Jews evacuated from France were not French citizens. There would have been no nostalgic reasons for them to come back to a land, where they had been strangers. They would have gone to other destinations after the end of the war, such as Palestine or the U.S.A. In other words their failure to return to France is not implied proof of German wicked ways.

The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation published in 1978 a book entitled "The Holocaust and the Neo-Nazi Mythomania". The book consists of two essays, one by Dr. Joseph Billig and one by Georges Wellers and an English translation of Korherr's reports. There is also a photograph of Doctor Korherr taken in July 1978.(50) Messrs Billig and Wellers are by birth Russian Jews, who came to live in France. Billig may still be alive but Wellers is dead. Billig chronicles developments in the SS bureaucracy, which are not specifically relevant to this book.

Wellers illogically insists that Korherr was documenting mass executions period. Wellers comments about Russian developments before 1939 without mentioning any of Stalin's atrocities; he insists rather that there had been no population losses at all. In other words, he is one of those people, who does not believe that Communists can ever do any wrong. He claims that Korherr's references to wartime deaths of Jews in Russia mean deaths at the hands of the Einsatzkommando, without querying why Korherr would have to mention them so obliquely in a top secret document. He excels himself when he computes wartime deaths of Russian Jews at the hands of the Germans. He computed the population of the Jews of Russia and the Baltic States in 1945 at 3,792,541 on the assumption that there had been no war. Wellers then takes the Russian Jewish population of 2,268,000 as of the 1959 census and projects it back to 1945 based upon a 16% increase between 1945 and 1959. The result is a 1945 population of 1,950,480 and a deficit of 1,842,061. In other words the Germans killed 1,842,061 Russian Jews.(51) These calculations are faulty. The 1970 census reported 2,151,000 Jews and it is important to note that emigration to Israel only started in earnest in 1971, so there must have been an excess of deaths over births between 1959 and 1970 of 117,000 Jews or 5.5% of the 1959 figure within 11 years or 0.5% annually.

If there had been the same natural population decrease of Russian Jewry at 0.5% annually between 1945 and 1959, the 1959 population of 2,268,000 would have been 7% less than the projected 1945 figure, which would then have been 170,000 higher or about 2,438,000. Using that method there would have been 488,000 more Jews in Russia in 1945 than Wellers had estimated and the resulting deficit would have been 488,000 less and would have been 1,354,000. The methodology used by Wellers is plainly faulty and is not credible.

I have reviewed the translation of Korherr's reports in the book. For the most part it is similar to mine, but with one disturbing exception. The last page of the first report contains the following sentence in German.

"Von 1937 bis Anfang 1943 duerfte die Zahl der Juden in Europa teils durch Auswanderung, teils durch den Sterbeueberschuss der Juden in Mittel und Westeuropa, teils durch die Evakuierungen vor allem in den voelkisch staerkeren Ostgebieten, die hier als Abgang gerechnet werden, um Schaetzungsweise 4 millionen zurueckgegangen seien."

My translation is repeated here.

“It is estimated that the number of Jews in Europe has decreased between 1937 and the beginning of 1943 by about 4 million. This population decrease has been caused partly by emigration and partly by an excess of deaths over births of Jews in Central and Western Europe. The evacuation of Jews mainly from the more densely populated Eastern territories is also included, for the purposes of this report, in this population decrease figure”

My translation is in more comprehensive form than the one in the Klarsfeld book. The disturbing exception in the Klarsfeld translation is the omission of emigration, for which the German word is “Auswanderung” as a part of the European Jewish population decrease.(52) As Mme. Klarsfeld is German, she could hardly fail to understand the meaning of that sentence of Korherr’s and there is no explanation given for its omission.

I did not know about the Klarsfeld book when I made my translation in 1983 and I did not get access to it until 1991. There is no evidence of any other translation into English of the Korherr reports.

XIX. POPULATION CHANGES ESTIMATED

It is not enough to analyse the Korherr reports and come to the two necessary conclusions. A determination may now be made of what did happen to those evacuated Jews. Prior to making these additional statistical projections, there should be reviewed the evidence from Jewish sources corroborating the statements made by Korherr that they went either to the East or to the Russian East.

Jeanette Wolff, a Jewess from Dortmund in Western Germany and formerly a prominent German Socialist, was evacuated from Dortmund on January 25, 1942. After a five day train journey she arrived in Riga, Latvia, which the Germans had captured in July 1941. She had to live in a ghetto, which the Germans had set up in Riga for Jews. She wrote that there were different sectors in the Riga ghetto for Jews from the German cities of Hanover, Bielefeld, Cologne, Kassel, Berlin, Dortmund and from cities in Saxony. There were camps at Kaiserwald, Salaspils and on the Red Duena river. There were also settlements for Jews at Muehlgraben, Straszdenhof, Lenta, Jungfernhof and Duenamuende. Frau Wolff commented that there many deaths but she had no eye-witness testimony of mass executions. She wrote further that Jews came to Kaiserwald from the Lithuanian cities of Kovno(Kaunas), Schaulen(Siauliai) and Vilna(Vilnius).(53)

Identifying all these locations on maps today is difficult because of language changes. For example the Duena is the German name of the river flowing through Riga. The names for that river in Russian and Latvian are Dvina and Daugava respectively. There is a German atlas published in 1899 and it is of some assistance. At that time Riga was the capital of the Russian province of Livonia or Livland in German. Muehlgraben and Duenamuende are shown on this atlas and are suburbs of Riga. Groszjungfernhof is further up the Duena river.(54) I have not yet been able to locate Kaiserwald, Salaspils, the Red Duena river, Straszdenhof or Lenta.

Frau Wolff lived in Riga until November 1943. The Germans then sent her to Kaiserwald, where she stayed until June 1944. She was then sent by ship to the concentration camp at Stutthof on the estuary of the Vistula near Danzig. Stutthof inmates included thousands of Hungarian Jewesses, who had previously been at Auschwitz. She was in a contingent of 1,700 women sent to a labour camp near Marienburg in East Prussia. They were Jewesses mainly from Hungary, but also from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and

Lithuania. She was freed by the Russians in early 1945.

Ainsztein's book contains some very pertinent facts, which are summarized as follows:(55)

Jewish inmates of ghettos and camps, by country of origin.

Minsk ghetto	Kovno ghetto	Ponary, near Vilna	Janow camp, near Lvov
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
Germany	Germany	Holland	Germany
Austria	Holland	France	Holland
	Belgium		Belgium
	France		Yugoslavia
			Hungary
			Poland

Chapter XVI mentions that 15,000 evacuated Jews from Western Europe were unaccounted for. It is now clear, where they went. They assuredly did not enter any execution installations at Birkenau. That is totally without foundation. With the exception of Lvov (Lemberg), which was in the Government-General, all of these locations were in the Russian East. The Germans created in 1941 the "Reichskommissariat Ostland" with its capital at Minsk, comprising the former Baltic States and formerly Russian- and Polish- ruled White Russia. Riga, Kovno, Minsk and Vilna were in the "Ostland", namely in the East.(56)

(a) Maximum number of European Jews under German control

It should now be possible to tabulate from Korherr's reports that number. Jews from North Africa are excluded and there are two adjustments to his Polish statistics, firstly for the overstated evacuations of one million and secondly for the undercounted 35,000 Jews in Warsaw.

The estimate is as follows:

Reich - May 1939	441,000
Slovakia - 1940	89,000
Hungary - 1940	750,000
Rumania - 1941	302,000

Bulgaria - 1937	50,000	
Yugoslavia - 1937	75,000	
Greece - 1937	90,000	
Italy - 1937	52,000	
France - 1937	280,000	
Belgium - 1937	80,000	
Holland - 1937	135,000	
Finland 1937	2,000	
Russia -		
Evacuated to the end of 1942	633,000	
Estimated deaths to the end of 1942	<u>100,000</u>	733,000
Polish territories -		
Evacuated to the end of 1942	496,000	
Estimated deaths to the end of 1942	<u>150,000</u>	
	646,000	
Unevacuated at the end of 1942		
Reported	531,000	
Warsaw undercount	<u>35,000</u>	
	566,000	
		1,212,000
Total		<u>4,291,000</u>
		=====

The Papal Nuncio in Berlin wrote in a dispatch to the Vatican in December 1942 that over four million Jews were living under German occupation.(57) Representatives of the World Jewish Congress in Switzerland were writing in July 1942 to London and Washington that there were up to 4 million Jews in countries either occupied or controlled by Germany.(58) The above-summarized computation based upon Korherr of about 4.3 million Jews in countries either occupied by or allied to Germany is therefore not necessarily an under-estimate.

The Polish territories did not cover quite the same area as pre-war Poland. The Germans administered about one-third of pre-war Poland as part of the Russian East. The formerly predominantly White Russian areas of Poland formed part of Ostland and the formerly predominantly Ukrainian areas of Poland formed part of the "Reichskommissariat Ukraine".(59) If

pre-war Poland had 3,300,000 Jews as Korherr had estimated for the year 1937 and the Polish territories had 2,790,000 Jews, those parts of pre-war Poland forming part of the Russian East would have had no more than 510,000 Jews.

If only 25.4% of these Jews, as has been calculated in Chapter XIII, had remained behind for the Germans they would have numbered 130,000. The maximum number of Jews from pre-war Poland under German rule could therefore not have exceeded 1,342,000 or only 40.67%. The other 59.33% would have emigrated. The dispatch to the Vatican of the Papal Nuncio in Berlin dated December 1942 is obviously accurate in its reference to many Jews fleeing before the arrival of the German troops from the Polish territories occupied by the Russians and from territories properly Russian. The number of Jews from Russia, Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina and the former Baltic States, who came under German rule, would therefore have been no more than 603,000.

If only 25.4% of the 860,000 Jews of the Lemberg and Bialystok districts had remained behind for the Germans they would have numbered 218,000. If the 218,000 Jews from the Lemberg and Bialystok districts are subtracted from the 1,212,000 Jews estimated as living in the Polish territories as reported by Korherr, no more than 994,000 Jews or only 51.5% of the estimated number of 1,930,000 Jews in the Western Polish territories, which the Germans had conquered in 1939, would have ever been under German control. Nobody can be sure how many of all these missing Jews had in fact left Poland before 1939 and gone overseas or how many had fled into Russia ahead of the German armies. Korherr cleverly assumes that they had all gone to other continents. He does not needlessly assume in his report for the Fuehrer that they were in Russia for patently very obvious reasons.

(b) Concentration camps

It is necessary to estimate how many Jews died in German concentration camps. Korherr lists in his first report all the concentration camps. The camps at Lichtenburg, Sachsenburg and Esterwegen had all been closed down before 1939. Before 1938 there were very few Jews held in them. The concentration camp system had arisen in 1933 when the National Socialists shortly after taking power arrested many political opponents, the majority of whom were Communists and held them without trial. Hitler's regime resorted to "Protective Custody Orders" to arrest such

opponents. By August 1933 the concentration camps held up to 30,000 inmates. Once the regime was firmly in control, camp inmates dropped in number to between 5,000 and 10,000, of whom about half were in fact convicted criminals. In 1938 the number of inmates began to rise again. Many Jews were detained in concentration camps for some months in the aftermath of the November 1938 "Kristall Nacht" affair. As of September 1939 the camps were holding over 20,000 prisoners.

The concentration camp system was still fairly small until 1942. The prisoner population had increased to 90,000 in July 1942, was 88,000 in December 1942, 224,000 in August 1943, 524,000 in August 1944 and 714,000 in January 1945.(60) Reitlinger estimated that there were 700,000 prisoners in the camps at the end of January 1945, of whom 200,000 were Jews.(61)

Exact figures are not available but there were apparently very few deaths in the pre-war concentration camps. The Ravensbrueck camp for women had only 47 deaths in 1940, but the death rate presumably rose between 1939 and 1942.(62) 57,000 camp inmates died in the latter half of 1942. It was during that time that a typhus epidemic ravaged Auschwitz and Birkenau. There were 63,000 inmate deaths during the first eight months of 1943, which in fact represents a lower death rate. Himmler is on record as having given orders to the concentration camp staff, who reported to him, to do whatever was necessary to reduce the death rate of prisoners.

Martin Broszat estimated that about 250,000 inmates died between January and May 1945 and that total deaths of inmates in the concentration camp system from 1933 to 1945 were over half a million. Reitlinger estimated that the lesser number of 80,000 inmates had died between the beginning of February and the end of April 1945.(63) My own estimate is that about 330,000 concentration camp prisoners had died by January 1945. If we use Reitlinger's estimate and allow for those former inmates, who had died in the first few weeks after the end of the war, there would have been 120,000 deaths of concentration camp prisoners in 1945 or a grand total of 450,000 inmate deaths. The International Tracing Service of the Red Cross had identified by 1978 364,000 individuals, who had died in German concentration camps.(64) It is unlikely that every single individual death is now capable of identification, so an additional 86,000 unidentified deaths does not seem to be out of line. Chapter XVI contains the estimate that between 100,000 and 120,000 of the 450,000 total deaths took place at

Auschwitz.

If 50,000 Jewish inmates of the camps had died between February 1945 and the end of the war, 150,000 Jews and 450,000 Gentiles would have been alive in the camps, when the Allies captured them. There would have been 200,000 Jewish and 250,000 Gentile deaths in the concentration camps. Therefore there would have been a total of 350,000 Jews and 700,000 Gentiles in the concentration camps excluding those whom the Germans had earlier released.

Korherr wrote that there had been 27,000 Jewish deaths in the camps by the end of 1942 and Jewish deaths at Auschwitz and Lublin were understated by 20,000, who had had evacuated status. There were about 10,000 Jews in the camps at the end of 1942. In other words there had been about 60,000 Jews in German concentration camps by then, excluding those whom the Germans had released. It is assumed, that the additional 290,000 Jews, whom the Germans sent to the concentration camps after 1942, had evacuated status.

The deaths attributable to these camps are in the hundreds of thousands and not in the millions as most people still believe. There was of course very much maltreatment but that is not the quite the same thing as mass murder. Margarete Buber-Neumann had the unenviable distinction of having enjoyed the hospitality of the state in both Joseph Stalin's Russia and Adolf Hitler's Germany. She was a German Communist, who fled to Russia after Hitler took over. In 1937 she became a victim of Stalin's Great Purge. She spent two years at a labour camp in Karaganda in Asiatic Russia. She described the conditions there as having been abominable. In 1940 the Russians sent her back to Germany. She was sent to Ravensbrueck in August 1940 and stayed there until the end of the war. Frau Neumann wrote that at first conditions were much better in Ravensbrueck with much better food and accomodation than in Karaganda. However conditions worsened as the war went on and by the end of 1944 there was not a great deal of difference between either camp. She also wrote that she was unsure if Ravensbrueck had ever had a gas chamber.(65) She subsequently testified on behalf of Kravchenko at his 1949 trial in Paris.(66)

It is obvious that the atrocious conditions in the camps such as Bergen-Belsen in 1945 were due to the collapse of the German infrastructure as the war came nearer into Germany and everything on the German side began to break down. Ironically the camp at Bergen-Belsen,

where a typhus epidemic had broken out early in 1945, which many people still accept as evidence of mass murder, came into being in 1943, as a location where the Germans were holding Jews for exchange purposes. Laqueur described in great detail an exchange of Jews in November 1942 for Germans, whom the British had interned in Palestine in 1939 and he does not seem to understand the obvious.(67) At that time, the Germans would not have been releasing Jews, if they had been planning to kill them all off!

In this context I wish to point out, that I am not in favour of the practice of detaining people without trial by the application of "Protective Custody Orders" or any such similar procedures by any regime. This book solely summarizes, what the Germans did during the Second World War. The Germans and the National Socialists have not had any monopoly on the abuse of power during this century.

(c) Total number of Jews evacuated

The total number of Jews, whom the Germans evacuated during the war, can now be estimated. Germany, Austria and Bohemia-Moravia are addressed first. According to Korherr's second report, the existing population figures as of March 31,1943 were by implication overstated by about 20,000. That would have consisted of Jews in hiding or Jews, who had fled. As about 20,000 Jews were evacuated during the first three months of 1943 and a total of some 30,000 Jews married to Gentiles never were evacuated the total figure of evacuations after 1942 is computed at 25,000.

Klarsfeld's statistics for Jews evacuated from France are used as they are probably accurate. There would therefore have been evacuations after 1942 of 34,000 Jews. The International Red Cross has implied, that the Germans evacuated about 100,000 Jews from Hungary during 1944.(68) The Polish territories had 531,000 Jews at the end of 1942, to which we must add the Warsaw undercount of 35,000. Some 20,000 more Jews would have died in Poland during 1943, for instance during the Warsaw Ghetto uprising of April 1943. If we accept that 50,000 Jews remained unevacuated from the Polish territories, evacuations after 1942 should total 496,000 Jews. It is a pure coincidence that the Germans had evacuated the same number of Jews up to the end of 1942. The evacuations from Bulgaria during the first quarter of 1943 came solely from the lands, which Bugaria had gained from Greece and Yugoslavia. There were no further evacuations from Bulgaria.

All the other statistics derive from Gerald Reitlinger's book about the Final Solution. Total evacuations are summarized as follows:

Country	Until the end of 1942	After the end of 1942	Total
Reich	217,000	25,000	242,000
Polish territories	496,000	496,000	992,000
France	42,000	34,000	76,000
Holland	39,000	65,000	104,000
Belgium	17,000	8,000	25,000
Norway	1,000	-	1,000
Greece	-	55,000	55,000
Slovakia	57,000	13,000	70,000
Croatia	5,000	5,000	10,000
Bulgaria	-	11,000	11,000
Italy	-	10,000	10,000
Hungary	-	100,000	100,000
Denmark	-	1,000	1,000
	874,000	823,000	1,697,000
Russian territories	633,000	-	633,000
Total	1,507,000	823,000	2,330,000

Most of these Jews were resettled in Ostland in the locations mentioned by Frau Wolff and Ainsztein and no doubt other ones too. There is no evidence of any German records in existence covering the resettlement of these evacuated Jews. That should not really be a surprise to anybody. Ostland was the last major area captured during the 1941 advance, over which the Germans still had firm control by June 1944.(69) With the fall of Riga to the Russians in October 1944, the Germans had lost the whole of Ostland except for units of the German Army cut off in the Courland peninsula in Western Latvia, which they still held until May 1945.(70)

As there were no execution installations at Treblinka, Sobibor, Belzec, Lublin or Chelmno, they would instead have been resettlement camps and they would have been very busy during 1942 dealing with the 496,000 evacuated Polish Jews. It is assumed that the 95,000 Jews working in the Posen area came from the resettlement camps. Those camps would then

have received nearly 600,000 Jews from Polish cities and sent about 15% of them to the work camps near Posen. The 310,000 Jews moved out of Warsaw during 1942 would therefore have accounted for about half the Polish Jews resettled during that year. Incidentally Korherr's first report makes a reference in the plural to camps in the Warthegau. Only one of them, namely Chelmno, has ever been mentioned. There must have been others, but their names are not known.

(d) Total number of Jewish deaths

It is now possible to project total Jewish deaths in Europe during the Second World War, starting with Polish Jews. The excess of deaths over births had been estimated at 150,000. As there is the lower population figure of 1,212,000, it is assumed that there were in fact no births at all, between September 1939 and the end of 1942. In that case there would have been 150,000 deaths, of whom 20,000 died at Auschwitz and Lublin. The resulting figure of 130,000 deaths represents about 10.5% of the population of 1,212,000 Polish Jews or an annual death rate between September 1939 and December 1942 of nearly 3.5% or about 250% of the estimated peacetime death rate of Polish Jewry, which does not seem to be at all inaccurate. Another 20,000 Jews died in 1943, bringing deaths up to 150,000.

The Einsatzgruppen of Einsatzkommando reported to Himmler. IMT documents tabulate their executing nearly one million Jews by the end of 1942 in German-occupied Russia.(71) Korherr's reports do not have reference to any such reports whatsoever. Possibly these IMT documents are tainted, which would not be surprising.

Howard K. Smith, an American journalist, who lived in Berlin until he left Germany on December 6, 1941, wrote a very anti-German and pro-Communist book after he returned home, which would have been predictable as it came out in 1942. However he did appear to be quite well informed about conditions inside Russia. He does not mention mass executions of Jews by the Germans during 1941 at all. The Einsatzgruppen are supposed to have shot about 300,000 Jews by the end of November 1941. With Smith's bias he would have mentioned such shootings in his book, if he had heard about them. If they had taken place on the claimed scale, he would have found out about them before he left Germany.

Field-Marshal von Manstein may now be discussed. He was born in

1887 into the Prussian nobility He had a distinguished military career and may have been one of the best generals in the German Army. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Eleventh Army between September 1941 and November 1942. In that position he conquered the Crimean peninsula, which he completed with the capture of Sebastopol in July 1942. He was then promoted from Colonel-General to Field-Marshal. As has already been mentioned, he became Commander-in-Chief of Army Group South and won the battle of Kharkov in March 1943. He held that command during the German Army's retreat out of Southern Russia starting at the end of July 1943. The course of the ground war in Russia caused him to have differences of opinion with Adolf Hitler. On March 31, 1944 the Fuehrer relieved von Manstein of his command and replaced him with Field-Marshal Walther Model. Field-Marshal von Manstein had no further active service during the war.(72) He was court-martialled by a British Military Tribunal for "War Crimes" in Hamburg in 1949 in the last "War Crimes Trial" the British ever staged until the new "trials" starting after 1991.

The defence counsel at von Manstein's court-martial included two British Labour MP's, Reginald Paget and Sam Silkin, who was Jewish. Von Manstein was supposedly accountable for massacres by the Einsatzgruppen in the Crimea, who had reportedly shot 10,000 Jews in the Crimean city of Simferopol during the last two months of 1941. Paget was able to obtain evidence that there had been only one execution in Simferopol during those two months. The Einsatzgruppen shot on November 12, 1941 300 people in Simferopol and some of them were not Jews. Paget further tendered evidence that there were many Jews still living in the Crimea after von Manstein had left the peninsula towards the end of July 1942.(73) They may well have been there, when the Russians finally recaptured the whole of the Crimea in May 1944. Paget thought that the Einsatzgruppen had executed in the Crimea only 10% of the number attributed to it by the IMT. The British Military Tribunal cleared von Manstein of the charge relating to the Einsatzgruppen but "convicted" him on other counts and sentenced him to 18 years in prison; he was released in 1954 and died in 1973.

The von Manstein evidence is relevant, because it corroborates the findings of Korherr, that Jewish deaths in German-occupied Russia until the end of 1942, excluding those with evacuated status, were in the order of 100,000. In other words shootings by the Einsatzgruppen not only in the Crimea but in the whole of German-occupied Russia would have been no

more than 10% of the deaths claimed by the IMT.

The deaths of evacuated Jews can now be calculated. The known statistics until the end of 1942 are tabulated. Their deaths from then until the end of April 1945 are estimated at the rate of 3.5% annually, being the same rate suffered by Polish Jews prior to evacuation, excluding those sent to the concentration camps. This death rate is 8.17%.

Interestingly enough Smith reports upon deportations from Berlin in the fall of 1941. He stated that Jews were going direct to cities in Russia. He feared that many would not survive the hardships there, but he did not mention any gassings or concentration camps in Poland.(74) In other words he wrote, what he believed to be the truth, although he believed the worst. A death rate similar to the Polish one seems reasonable in the circumstances and it indicates that evacuations were not particularly pleasant experiences for the Jews.

Evacuations to the end of 1942	1,507,000
Less deaths-	
Theresienstadt (Reitlinger)	17,000
Auschwitz and Lublin, additional	20,000
Russia	25,000
	<u>(62,000)</u>
	1,445,000
Add evacuations after the end of 1942	<u>823,000</u>
	2,268,000
Less sent to concentration camps	<u>(290,000)</u>
	1,978,000
Less deaths at 8.17% app.	<u>(158,000)</u>
Evacuated Jews alive at the end of the war	1,820,000
 Total deaths of evacuated Jews	 <u>200,000</u>

The Auschwitz and Lublin additional deaths of 20,000 are included in concentration camp deaths. Korherr had estimated that the natural population decrease of Jews of the Reich from 1933 until the end of 1942 was 83,000. From May 1939 the decrease would have been about 40,000. Combat deaths of Jews in the Russian Army from the end of 1942 until the end of the war would have been about 100,000. Further civilian deaths seem to have been unlikely because of food shipments from the United States.

The total Jewish death toll in Europe until May 1945 is therefore as follows:

<u>German-occupied Europe</u>	
Polish territories	150,000
Concentration camps	200,000
Russia	100,000
Evacuees	200,000
Reich	<u>40,000</u>
	690,000
Rounding including other countries	<u>60,000</u>
	750,000
<u>Unconquered European Russia</u>	
Deaths to the end of 1942	350,000
Deaths after 1942	<u>100,000</u>
	450,000
TOTAL	<u>1,200,000</u> =====

Such an estimate makes sense. It is in total 20% of what people usually believe. The 750,000 deaths in German-occupied Europe amounts to 17.3% of the 4,291,000 Jews, under German control. The additional deaths of 450,000 Russian Jews amounts to 15% of the 3,007,000 Jews left in unconquered European Russia, as calculated in Chapter XIII. The total death toll of 1,200,000 amounts to about 16.5% of the total of about 7,300,000 Jews of those parts of Europe. In other words the Jews of Europe suffered very heavy loss of life in Europe between 1939 and 1945. However it was not as a result of "Judeocide". It would well be comparable to the loss of life suffered by both the Russian and German populations affected by the Russo-German War.

It would appear that of the 2,330,000 evacuated Jews, including about 160,000, who died in concentration camps, 360,000 died or 15.5% of the evacuees. As a result over 500,000 Russian Jews survived the German occupation and were still living in Russia at the end of the war. Therefore up to 1,300,000 Jews, whom the Germans had brought into Russia, were still there at the end of the war, too. It is not proposed to ascertain at this stage, what later happened to these Jews. That is subject to additional study.

What exactly happened to European Jewry during the Second World War has demanded intensive research and more access in the future to Russian archives may well corroborate the estimates in this book.

If total wartime Jewish deaths are analysed over individual countries within their pre-war boundaries, Russian and Baltic Jewry would have lost about 600,000 dead, Polish Jewry would have lost about 350,000 dead and the remaining 250,000 deaths would have come from the rest of Europe. Further analysis is not really necessary.

AFTERWORD

Heinrich Himmler, Ernst Kalterbrunner, Rudolf Hoess and Richard Korherr, albeit with a guilty conscience, were responsible for untruths. There are other examples of untruths.

During the First World War, the British disseminated the story of the German "Corpse Factory". Finally on December 2, 1925, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate for that year, The Right Honourable Sir Austen Chamberlain did the honourable thing. He announced in the Lower House of Parliament, that His Majesty's Government accepted the representation of the German Reich Chancellor that the German "Corpse Factory" never had existed.(75)

The recent Gulf War generated the atrocity story about Iraqi soldiers killing over 300 babies in a Kuwaiti hospital and taking their incubators back to Baghdad. That story has now turned out to be a lie told by Kuwaiti representatives in the United States. It could eventually happen that public opinion will accept that the level of German atrocities against Jews between 1939 and 1945 has been overstated several times over.

A brief review of other facts germane to this topic is now appropriate. In a little known incident, the Dutch colonial authorities in the Dutch East Indies instigated a witch hunt in May 1940. I have first hand knowledge of these grim events, because my Dutch friends, the Stulemeyer family were innocent victims of this witch hunt. They were imprisoned without trial until 1946 because of personal grudges.(76) When I first heard about this in 1971, I was deeply shocked. Nobody outside Holland could have known about this Dutch witch hunt, because there are no English-language publications describing it. Until then, I would never have accepted that any of the Western Allies in the Second World War could have been capable of such conduct. I had, naively, taken many things of a historical nature for granted. The result was that I began to regard such events, including Jewish sufferings at that same time, in a more critical light.

The British and American bomber crews did not cover themselves with glory. The "strategic" or terror bombing of German and Japanese cities was directed at their civilian populations. Their major exploits were the conversions into fiery holocausts of the German cities of Hamburg in July 1943 and Dresden in February 1945 and the Japanese cities of Tokyo in March 1945 and finally Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. By 1945

these airmen had sadly become little more than serial arsonists and serial killers. The German air crews did not wage war in the air with clean hands either. Their worst exploit had been the terror bombing of Belgrade in April 1941. As the German Air Force had perceived its role to act as aerial artillery to the German Army, it never had developed en masse the four engine bombers, which would have been necessary for large-scale terror bombing. As a result the German airmen were serial arsonists and serial killers to a lesser extent. Whilst Hermann Goering, who as Reich-Marshal was Commander-in-Chief of the German Air Force, and his Second-in-Command, Field-Marshal Erhard Milch, were indicted and convicted on several "War Crime" counts, they were never indicted for crimes whilst waging war in the air, for perfectly obvious reasons. To the best of my knowledge, no other German airman was indicted for such a category of offences either.

A disturbing allegation was made public in 1989. Up to 800,000 German prisoners of war may have died whilst in the custody of the U.S. Army in 1945 and 1946 as a result of a decision by General Eisenhower, a later U.S. President, not to honour the Geneva Conventions. If this allegation is authentic, General Eisenhower would have been a genuine War Criminal.(77)

The Russian Army committed acts of abominable barbarity during its advance into Eastern and Central Europe during 1944 and 1945. During October 1944, the Russian Army in its first foray onto German soil, had occupied for about a week some localities in East Prussia, prior to a successful German counter-attack. The German troops, who had retaken the small town of Nemmersdorf, which was between Insterburg and Gumbinnen, discovered the bodies of many German women, whom Russian soldiers had raped before killing. Nemmersdorf was a dress rehearsal for countless similar acts, when the Russian Army's advance into Germany resumed in January 1945.(78) By the end of the war in Europe, the Russian Army had become little more than a horde of serial rapists, in possibly the biggest historically recorded episode of violence against women. Rapists in both the German and U.S. Armies were at that time frequently punished by being sent to the firing squad.(79)

The time is now appropriate to call a permanent halt to these loathsome "War Crimes Trials". The unfortunate defendants languishing in prison as a result of this vindictiveness should now be pardoned. World War Two

should finally come to a spiritual end.

My book began with Communism and with Communism and its 130 million dead it shall end. The Soviet Union has been replaced by a new order, which includes Boris Yeltsin's Russian Republic. Boris Yeltsin and his colleagues are former Communists. Despite the now professed anti-Communist attitude of Boris Yeltsin, I do not know, if they are Ex-Communists or "Neo-Communists". The political establishments of the Western World have continued to give them the benefit of the doubt and deem them on no very solid evidence to be instant democrats. The Russians owned up to the Katyn massacre, which is a good start, but they must make a clean breast of all the previous crimes. Requests from Boris Yeltsin and his ilk for economic assistance should be linked to a documented accounting for all Communist atrocities in the erstwhile Soviet Union.

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NOTES AND REFERENCES

- (1) Kravchenko-1, 91-132 & 206-277.
- (2) The Budapest uprising was an exception although the media later downplayed it.
- (3) Kravchenko-1, 460-472.
- (4) Chambers, 546, 574-576, 616-618, 628, 705 & 710-713.
- (5) Chambers, 773-776.
- (6) Final Solution, 533.
- (7) Hilberg-2, 1218-1220. His estimate remained unchanged from Hilberg-1.
- (8) Final Solution, 545-546.
- (9) Russia and Russian are interchangeable with Soviet and Soviet Union. The newly created Russian Republic is later described as such.
- (10) Broszat, 85.
- (11) See (6) & (7) above.
- (12) SS, 221-223.
- (13) Hilberg-2, 1204-1206.
- (14) Hilberg-2, 1206.
- (15) Mayer, 3.
- (16) WA 1978, 200 & WA 1979, 218.
- (17) Broszat, 80, 120-121 & 129-131.
- (18) See (12) above.
- (19) Hilberg-2, 201.
- (20) Seaton, 317-350.
- (21) Laqueur, 15 & 18-19.
- (22) Kravchenko-1, 476.
- (23) Veale, 227, 240 & 249.
- (24) Bullock, 631.
- (25) Ainsztein, 736-737. Ryan, 106. He is also known as S.Raigrodski. [funeral]
- (26) Dov Eitan was the lawyer who died in 1988. Yoram Sheftel was the lawyer assaulted at Eitan's funeral.
- (27) Donat, 295 reports 6,440 convictions in West Germany until mid 1979. Ashman, 269 updates this to 6,482 by 1988.
- (28) Paget, xiv.
- (29) Ryan, 191-217. 1978 press reports mentioned Judge Julius Hoffman, stating that he was Jewish. Even Ryan thought that Hoffman had been unfair about the German defence witnesses.
- (30) Ryan, 58-61, Ashman 197-198.
- (31) Ryan, 65-93.
- (32) Ryan, 94-141.
- (33) A prosecution, which is still incomplete, started against J.Keegstra in 1984 under the "anti-hate" section of the Canadian Criminal Code. The Canadian Supreme Court declared on August 27, 1992, that the "false news" section of the Canadian Criminal Code was unconstitutional. The second "false news" conviction in 1988 of E.Zundel in a prosecution initiated in 1983 has thereby been quashed. His first 1985 conviction was quashed in 1987 because of judicial irregularities; see (49) below.

- (34) See (24) above.
- (35) Broszat, 116.
- (36) Hilberg-2, 881-884.
- (37) Final Solution, 123 & 500.
- (38) Globe and Mail, June 7,1990 and Vancouver Sun, July 25,1990 and Vancouver Province, March 26,1992 reports a revised official Polish estimate of the total Auschwitz death toll at 1,500,000.
- (39) Hefte
- (40) Westermann, 155.
- (41) Broszat, 247.
- (42) Vancouver Province, December 13,1989.
- (43) Westermann, 155.
- (44) Hilberg-1, 567-571.
- (45) Hilberg-2, 886-892.
- (46) The Sault Star, January 18,1985.
- (47) Shoah, 138-145.
- (48) Final Solution, 134-136.
- (49) Klarsfeld's statistics of evacuated French Jews are quoted on page 70 of the January 23,1987 judgement by the Ontario Court of Appeal quashing the conviction of E.Zundel on the charge of wilfully publishing false news.
- (50) Klarsfeld, 176-211.
- (51) Klarsfeld, 148, 152 & 154.
- (52) Klarsfeld, 188.
- (53) Boehm, 254-279.
- (54) Andrees,117-118.
- (55) Ainsztein, 465, 697, 704 & 708.
- (56) Westermann, 155.
- (57) Vatican, vol.8,738-742.
- (58) Laqueur, 77.
- (59) Westermann, 155.
- (60) Broszat, 141-249.
- (61) Final Solution, 501.
- (62) Neumann, 211.
- (63) See (61).
- (64) Their letter dated May 11,1979.
- (65) Neumann, 298 & 304.
- (66) Kravchenko-2, 386-387.
- (67) Laqueur, 190-191.
- (68) ICRC, vol.1, 641-657.
- (69) In June 1944, the front line south of the Pripet Marshes went from Kovel to Brody, Kolomea and south of Cernauti (Czernowitz). The Rumanians still held about half of Bessarabia including its capital Chisinau (Kishinev).
- (70) Seaton, 525-526.
- (71) Broszat, 81-82.

- (72) Paget fully describes the Field-Marshal's career.
- (73) Paget, 170-172.
- (74) Smith, 175-205.
- (75) Laqueur, 9, editorial in Times-Dispatch of Richmond, Va. dated December 6,1925.
- (76) Kampen, 178-343, Stulemeyer, 7-57.
- (77) James Bacque has been the target of abuse by the media and some historians.
- (78) Andrees, 34, Tolstoy, 265-272 and Seaton, 542-546.
- (79) Irving, 204-209.