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Presents

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Einsatzgruppen part 3
Einsatzgruppen and the jews

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What was it about?

2. THE TASK OF THE EINSATZGRUPPEN
Prosecution Documents

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

TMI, série verte, vol. IV, p. 119

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professional revolutionaries.

The official of the Comintern.

All influential party officials of the Communist Party.

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

All People's Commissars and their deputies.

All former Political Commissars in the Red Army.

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

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

All Jews.

All persons found to be agitators or fanatical Communists.

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

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

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

3. List of names of persons classed as—

Officials of the Comintern,

important party officials,

People's Commissars,

Political Commissars,

leading personalities,

giving a concise description of their positions.

4. Number of persons to be classed as unsuspected.

a. Prisoners of war.

b. Civilians.

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

In order to carry out successively the measures indicated in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

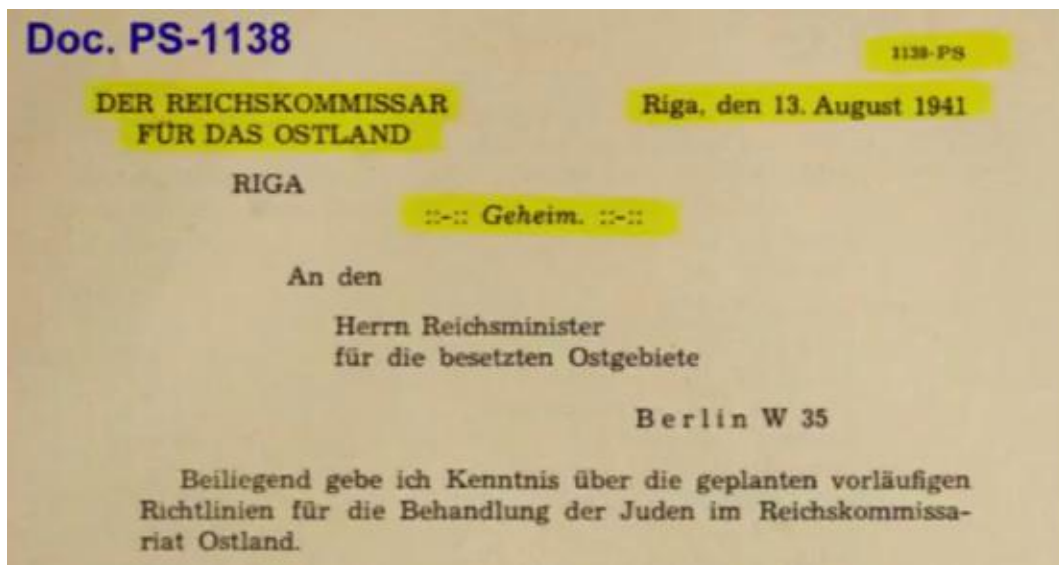
From his part, Christopher Browning declares that: This urban ghetto had been, "*Conceived at start, as temporaries halts, on the way of a complete expulsion*." An expulsion not an extermination.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This thesis is obviously absurd.

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

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

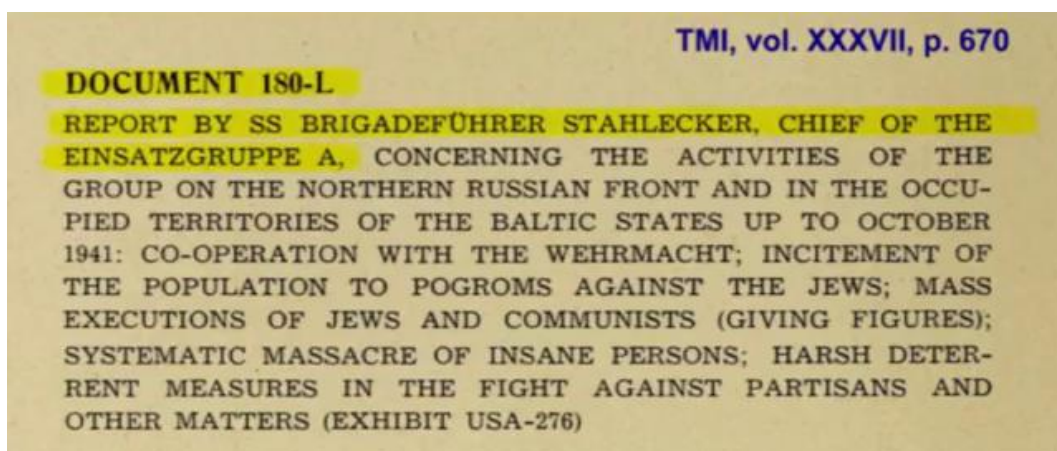
At Nuremberg, the prosecution produced a bundle of documents (**Doc 1104-PS**) concerning a massacre of Jews, committed on October 27, 1941, in the city of Sluzk, in Belarus, by a battalion of German police.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) The total annihilation of the false Bolshevik's doctrine of the Soviet State and its military forces;*
- 2) The ruthless extermination of the foreign's treason and cruelty, and in the same time, the protection of the life of German military forces members in Russia.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

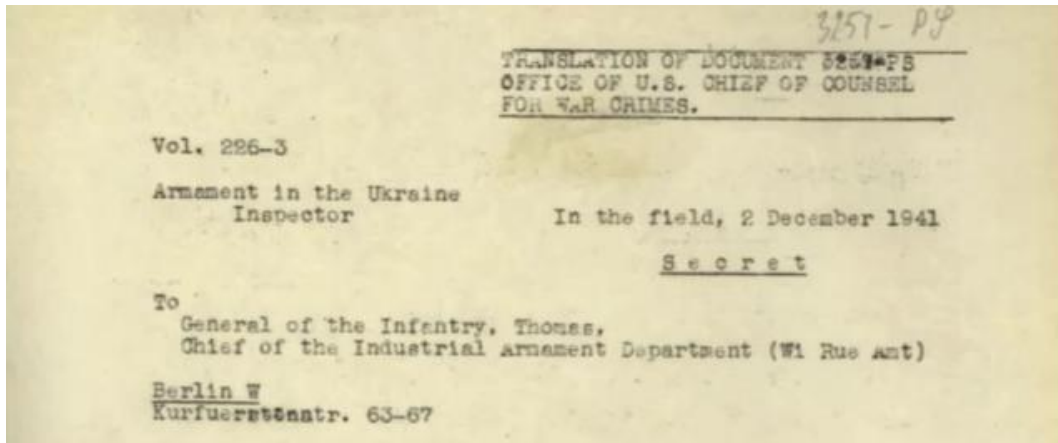
Answer: *"I never heard about such program."*

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

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

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

On that question, we possess an important document.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Good evening.

to be continued...