



Valérie Devon

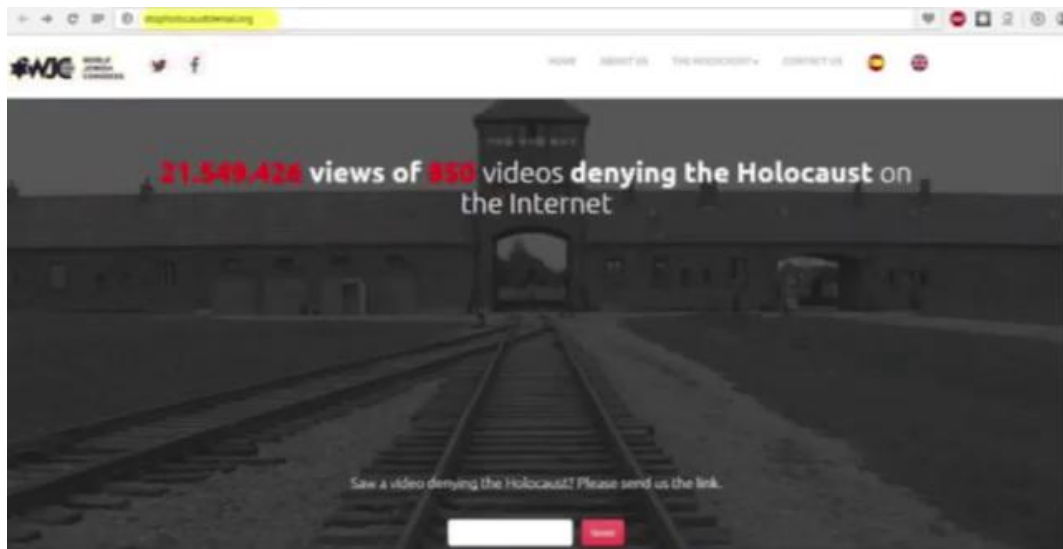
Presents

# Vincent Reynouard editorials

Plea for the Einsatzgruppen  
The Holocaust by the bullets - Babi Yar

Sans Concession tv  
Editorials tv

Given the proliferation of revisionist videos on the Internet, a website was created that has the support of the World Jewish Congress. *Stop Holocaust Denial*



It counts in real-time the number of views collected by 850 revisionist videos available on the Internet. Viewers are asked to report these kind of videos by sending their URL to the site facilitators. Today, I address the viewers likely to respond to this call. Holocaust denial offends you, and you want to participate in its denunciation. It is your right. Only one problem arises: what if the revisionists were right?

You will argue that it's impossible. That evidence on the Holocaust abound, and the story is perfectly known. Are you so sure? Oh, rest assured, I will not inflict you a denial lesson. I promise. I will not invoke any revisionist work. I will only study what the leaders of the site state, and the documents they invoke. For they have taken great care to publish a section devoted to the Holocaust. 3 subtopics will particularly interest us: The Holocaust; The Final Solution; and the Extermination Camps.

A definition, a picture and questions Let's beginning with the Holocaust. The authors of the site define it as the systematic persecution and the murder of 6 million Jews by National-Socialists. Knowing that no serious revisionist deny the Jewish persecution under Hitler, the problem is thus, not there. However, were several million Jews murdered during what would have been a systematic extermination operation?

Therein lies the question. A question that arises in these terms: Were there from National-socialists an attempt to systematically exterminate the European Jews? An attempt which would have caused several millions victims.

The author gave a positive answer, and state that this project would have been implemented on January 20, 1942 during the Wannsee Conference. This being said, let's look at the published documents. They are pictures. They prove the persecution. One can see Jewish deportees leaving with they small luggages. An old woman, who in a ghetto, lives on

armbands trade with the Star of David. Lean men lying on bunk-beds. Children behind bob-wires in a concentration camps.

All of this: deportation, ghettoization, confinement including children, no serious revisionist disputes it. So, once more, this is not the issue. ONE SINGLE picture shows a mass execution. Very well known. One can see a man kneeling before a pit filled with corpses.



A figure wearing a German military uniform, is about to kill him with a pistol shot in the head. Personally, I do not question the authenticity of this picture. Many others also show similar scenes. Historians agree to say that they were taken in the East during the German-Soviet war.

This fact is capital, as one knows that the Soviet methods, especially with the appearance of guerrillas, led to ferocious reprisals on the German side. Therefore, is this picture showing a reprisal scene, with civilian executions, or a Jewish massacre, solely because they were Jews?

And even the second hypothesis would be shown, these Jewish massacre in the East, were they the result of a total extermination decision, taken at European level, or rather the tragic consequence of local initiatives in newly acquired territories, in order to respond to particular situations?

The issue could be quickly resolved if there was a WRITTEN order given to the Einsatzgruppen to exterminate the Jews. But, nor allies investigators, nor historians discovered any extermination order.

## No extermination order for the Einsatzgruppen

During the Einsatzgruppen trial, the prosecution produced 6 files (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.119) regarding the mission which was given to these groups. One could find in them: 3 contemporary documents, and 3 affidavit signed in 1947, by former Einsatzgruppen members. None of the 3 documents of the time mentioned any extermination.

Allied investigators had therefore found nothing. In the following years, historians had no better luck. They, too were unlucky in their search of an extermination order. This is why, Raul Hilberg, who is still considered as the Holocaust expert No. 1, was compelled on the subject, to invoke postwar confessions.

The author quoted first those of the main accused in the trial of Einsatzgruppen (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.133): Otto Ohlendorf In April 1947, Ohlendorf stated that an order to exterminate all the Jews had been given by the head of the first office of the Central Office for Reich Security: Bruno Streckenbach.

Ohlendorf wasn't the only one to assert it. On June 29, 1947 the former head of the Sonderkommando 7a of the Einsatzgruppen B, Walter Blume (TMI, green series, vol.IV), also explained that Bruno Streckenbach transmitted an order from Hitler according to which, the Eastern Jewry had to be exterminated.

At the hearing (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.306), in turn Ohlendorf confirmed that the order came from Hitler himself.

However, it was surprising that an order so serious and so important, was not presented by the Führer in person, or at least by Himmler. The choice of a subordinate was not very credible. So, why did the accused tell that?

First of all, because in 1947 Bruno Streckenbach was supposed to be dead. Contradiction was not to be feared. In addition, this version allowed the defendants to expect leniency from the court. Indeed, the order had been submitted by a subordinate, Otto Ohlendorf could tell after having known the content, the men present had vigorously protested which would have been inconceivable, if the presentation of the order was made by Himmler or even more by Hitler. Yet, these complaints were useless, because the order was irrevocable.

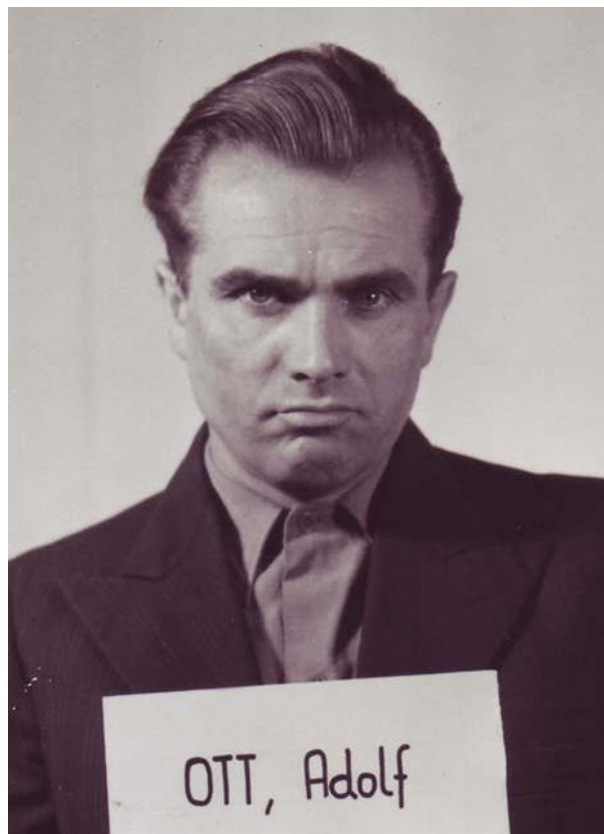
Thereafter, a lawyer explained to judges that under Hitler (TMI green series, vol.IV,p.87), anyone who refused to obey a superior was severely punished, a punishment that could even touch the family of the traitor.

This version of the events thus allowed the accused to claim they had sharply protested against the order, but in the end they were forced to act because they were unable to do otherwise. Thus, they could expect leniency from the court. All this was well found. Only, was this story true?

Very quickly one could doubt it. Because during hearings discordant voices were heard. Questioned (**TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.318**), the former head of the Sonderkommando 4b of the Einsatzgruppe C, Walter Haensch stated that the Einsatzgruppen mission consisted to secure areas near the front.

The President asked what he was told about the communists, gypsies and Jews? The accused replied that no one had talk about it. Visibly surprised, the president repeated his question, the accused repeated his answer. The President then asked whether the word "*Jew*" had been mentioned? The accused confirmed that it never was.

I also cite the former head of the Sonderkommando 7b of the Einsatzgruppe b, Adolf Ott as for Walter Haensch (**TMI green series, vol.IV,p.403**), he declared that his mission was limited to providing security in areas of the front.



He had not hunted the Jews to shot them. He had used his men to fight the partisans and prevent acts of sabotage, but not for mass liquidations. These statements were in full compliance with a document (**Doc. NOKW-2080**) which was not produced during the trial of Einsatzgruppen but surfaced shortly after for the trial of members of the German High Command Headquarters. Dated April 28, 1941 while the USSR invasion was in preparation, he described the future tasks of the secret police. it would be for these detachments, to secure important buildings, to unmask emigrants, saboteurs and terrorists, then, later discover all hostile activities. Therefore, these missions were aimed exclusively to safety.

The document specified that the Army would collaborate in this task (TMI, green series, vol.X,p.1240) with the special commandos.

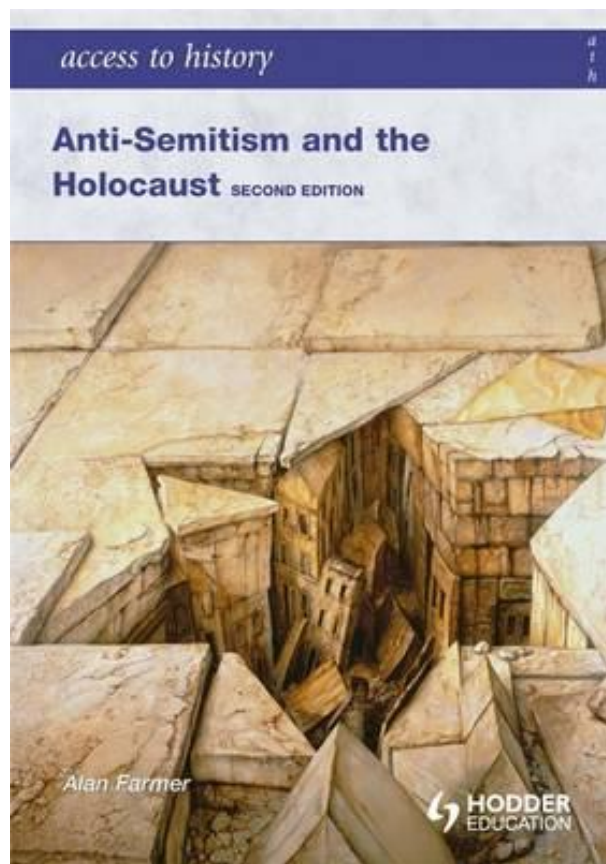
During the audiences, general Karl von Roques (TMI, green series, vol.X,p.1285), confirmed that the Einsatzgruppen received the order to ensure safety, and they had never had knowledge of the widespread cruelties for which they were currently accused. But, this general of infantry remained on the Eastern Front until December 1942, which allowed him to know. Consequently, this story about the order of the Jewish extermination given by Bruno Streckenbach was more than doubtful.

But, Hitler, Himmler, Heydrich and Streckenbach being dead no contradiction could occur. Except that, Bruno Streckenbach was not dead.



Taken prisoner by the Soviets, he was rotting in prison. Despite being sentenced to 25 years in prison, he was released in 1957. So, it's a real ghost who returned to Germany. But, a real ghost, who was going to be able to answer. And he formally denied. He never gave or transmitted an order to systematically exterminate the Jews. This denial of Bruno Streckenbach you hardly find it. In particular, Raul Hilberg, quoting the confession of Otto Olendorf, said nothing about it. Absolutely nothing.

However, the author of this book not suspected of revisionism speaks about it.

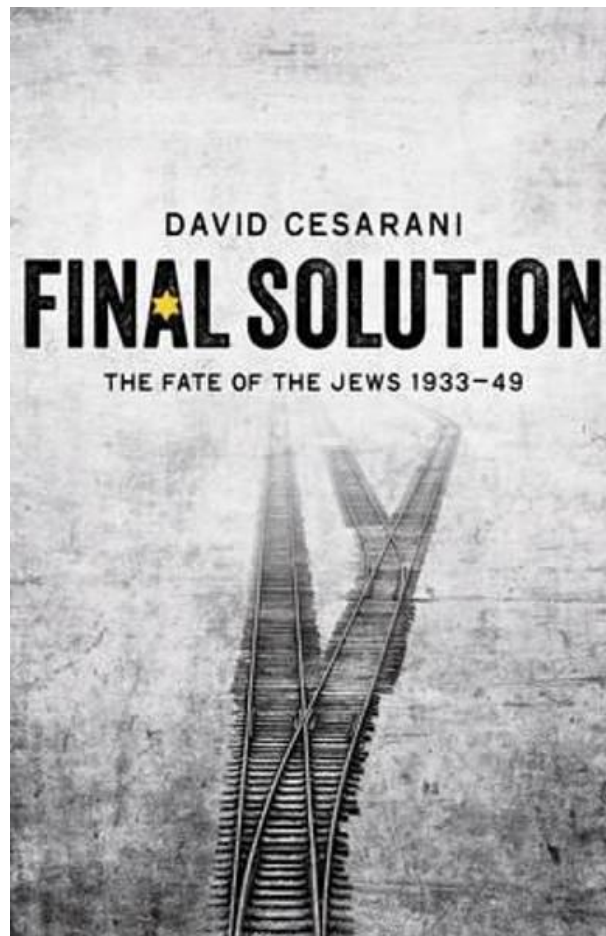


We can read (p.104): *"After 1945, surviving Einsatzgruppen leaders gave conflicting informations about the orders they had received. During the Nuremberg trials, Olhendorf and several Einsatzkommando leaders testified that, shortly before the start of the campaign, on Himmler's instructions, the Chief of Staff for the Central Office for the Reich Security (RSHA) Bruno Streckenbach, had given an order to kill all the Jews. Later yet, other Einsatzgruppen leaders testified that they had not received such an order until August or September 1941. Additionally, in the mid-50, Streckenbach, who was supposedly dead in 1945, came out of a Soviet prison camp and denied having given this order. Three of the Nuremberg defendants retracted their statements, saying that they made them in an attempt to save Olhendorf from the gallows. "*

When Alan Farmer stated that several leaders claimed not to have received such an order, before August or September 1941, he is wrong. Walter Haensch and Adolf Ott for example (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.318), stressed that they never received such an order either before or after August 1941.

So, it now appears that, no directive of a total extermination of the Jews was given to the Einsatzgruppen at the time of their departure to the East front. Their mission was a policing duty. It was to provide security in the areas of the front.

Beside, in this monumental study published a few weeks ago, the author wrote (p.355) that "*in March 1941, German anti-Jewish policy remained a diverse mix of immigration, segregation, imprisonment and exploitation.*"



*"The planing process for Operation Barbarossa did not produce any specific initiatives regarding the Jews."*

You will understand why, confessions whatsoever, obtained after the war, must always be considered with extreme caution. After 1945, many accused had every interest in blackening the dead or deemed such, in order to appear more gray. I address this particularly to my opponents, who constantly brandish confessions of such or such a person, as if it were genuine evidence.

### **A verbal order?**

Despite this, some will answer me that, since the beginning of the USSR invasion the Einsatzgruppen entered into action and massacred all the Jews, which proves the existence of a total extermination order at least, given verbally.

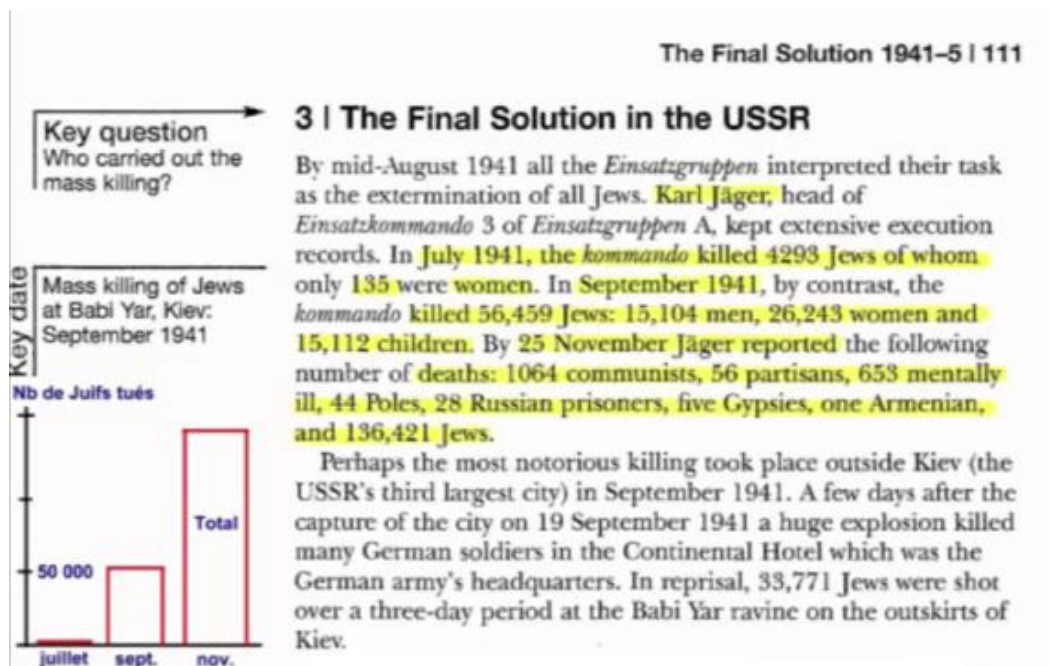
They are wrong. Certainly, since the beginning, the Einsatzgruppen killed Jews, but they didn't shot these Jews because of their Jewishness. They shot them in the context of the



securing of the conquered regions. Here again, let's have a look at the book of the author not suspected of revisionist sympathies. David Cesarani wrote (p.358) that "despite the lack of documentation, it is almost certain that the Einsatzgruppen officers were instructed to seize and execute Jewish men credibly associated with Soviet regime." And further(p.359), "The murder of the Jews was included in activities to purge the regions of communists to break the power of the Communist Party, and to eliminate the leadership of Soviet society."

It's clear, if some Jews were killed, it was men who were suspected to -rightly or wrongly- be politically linked to the Bolshevik power.

In this book, Alan Farmer adds two other elements in support of the ABSENCE of an order for a systematic extermination of the Jews. The author relies on the fact that in July 1941, Himmler wanted to plan a huge migration of peoples in the Eastern territories, migration which will take place over 30 years, and which would also concern the Jews. He also stresses the relatively low number of Jews killed during the first weeks of Operation Barbarossa. 50,000 Jews up until mid-August 1941, whereas, in December one would have counted 500,000. Then, Alan Farmer invokes the famous Jäger reports, head of the Einsatzkommando 3 according to these documents, this kommando would have killed 4,293 Jews in July, of whom 135 women.

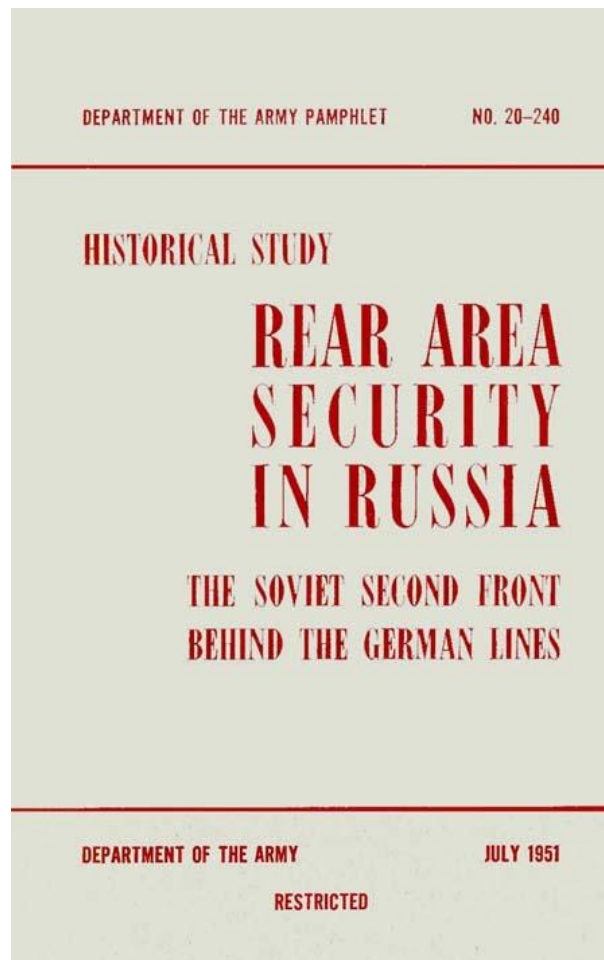


Whereas, in September he would have killed 56,459 Jews of whom more than 26,000 women and more than 15,000 children. The rate would then remained the same, since at the end of November, the total would have approached 140,000 victims.

One would have had to wait until mid-August for a policy of systematic extermination was implemented. I will soon return on these huge assessments. For now, I merely point out that

these documents confirm the absence of any order to exterminate the Jews which would have been given to the Einsatzgruppen before leaving for their mission.

It is moreover noted that sometimes, relationships of trust established between the local Jewish communities, and the new occupant. A study booklet released in 1951 by the US Army, points out for example (p.18), that in the Russian city of Mglin, the first occupying forces succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people Including the Jewish community numerous in the city and surrounding areas.

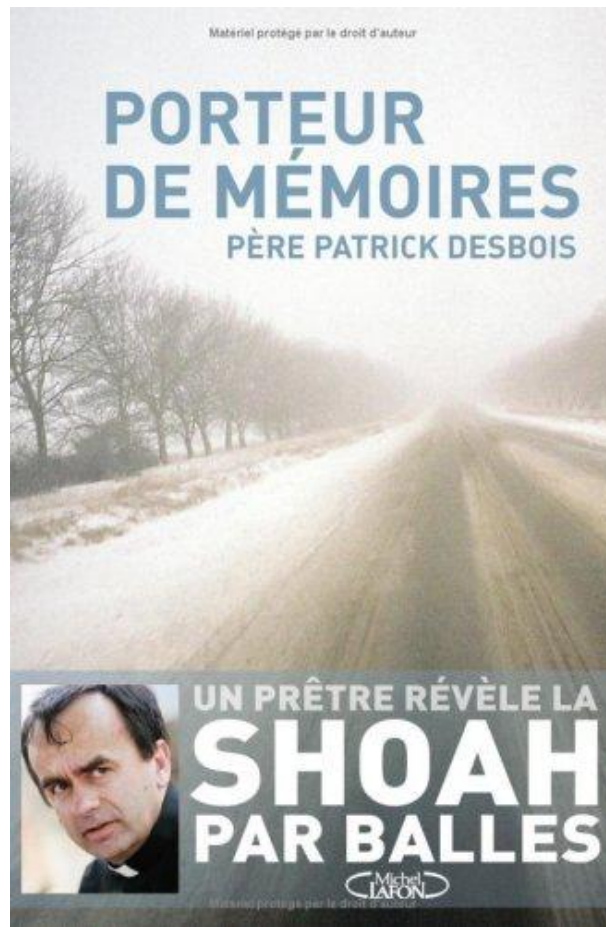


### **Why did the massacres intensify?**

However, historians rely on the growing number of Jewish victims from the end of August 1941, to claim that, a few weeks after the start of the operations in the USSR, a systematic extermination policy was implemented. A priori this reasoning is logical, even, unstoppable. Let us beware of certain misleading evidence.

Let's recall first, once more, that here again, no documentary evidence can be presented. In their book: "*Shoah par Balles*" [the Holocaust by the bullets], Father Desbois and his team claim (p.24) that this order of general massacre would have been suggested by Himmler on July 21, 1941 during his visit to Lvov in Ukraine.

But nothing comes to demonstrate this assertion.



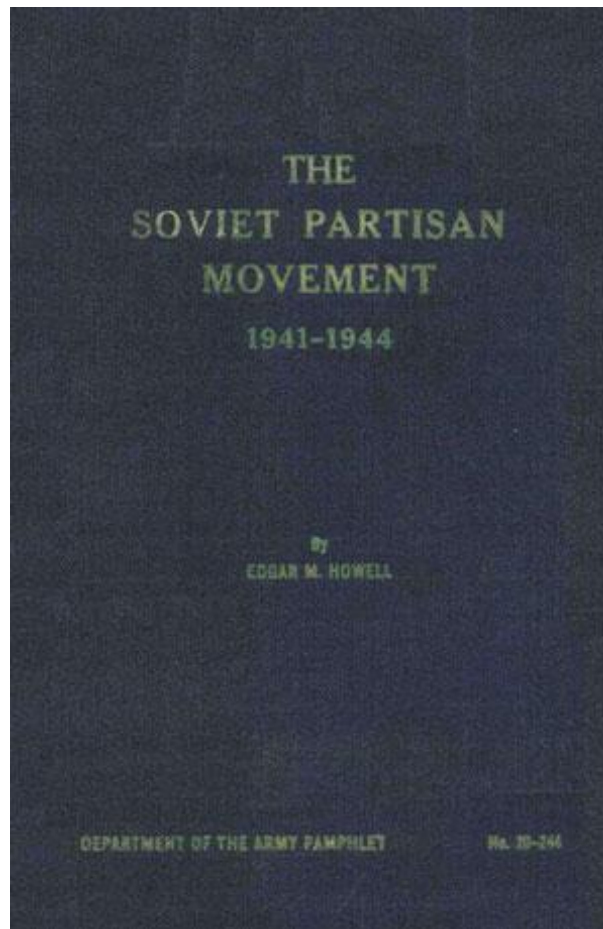
I add that one doesn't suggest an order, one gives it or not. Absence of specific documents, other historians simply say (Alan Farmer, *anti-semitism and the Holocaust*, p.106) that, during August 1941 during his Eastern trip, Himmler was able to confirm the Einsatzgruppen the existence of a new policy a policy of ethnic cleansing decided around mid-July by a confident Hitler who believed in a quick victory in the USSR. But, this is only an assumption based on nothing solid.

Besides, in his study on the origins of the Final Solution, Christopher Browning casts doubt on this version of events. He wrote (p.598): *"The claim that Himmler gave the order to kill including everyone by attending killings, is primarily based on self-interested statements made by his officers after the war and on the false assumption that the Berlin authorities were to be the decision-making centers regarding the implementation of mass murder in the East."*

Browning recalls that on the contrary Himmler had difficulties adjusting guidelines for field events, which was an *"inevitable consequence of the predisposition of the Nazi system to the initiatives coming from below and a decision process case by case. This is not Berlin, but local commanders who decided of the practical policy issues. The anti-Jewish measures adopted in the following months show how the model of interaction between central and local authorities consolidates until the end of 1941."*

We deduce that this increase in violence was the fact not of a central decision, but the conditions encountered on the field. And indeed, one must not forget the context in which the Germans were acting. This context was one of an ideological war to death. In very large spaces, with, in addition, the appearance of partisans.

Hitler believed in a quick victory that would have led to the collapse of Bolshevik power. But after a few weeks of euphoria, one had to face the facts. The Red Army, although strongly shaken, had not disintegrated and the resistance was organizing itself. This American study published in 1956, seems to me quite objective.



The author explains (p.63) that quickly partisans led bands of terror attacks against some Soviet rural communities. The aim was to prevent the supply of German troops and suppress any desire for collaboration to indigenous. As early as September 1941 (p.66), partisans organized themselves, even establishing direct links with the Red Army, and increased their activities.

In campaigns civilians were often caught between the new occupant, and armed bands. Insecurity prevailed. Christopher Browning wrote (p584): "*From the end of July, the German obsession with security was growing due to the inability to win a quick victory over the Red Army. As Hitler said, the Reich is obliged to govern areas that range from 300 to 500 km with*

*a handful of people. The Army command compensates for the lack of staff by an even more massive use of force."*

Yes, as written by Edgar Howell (p.68), facing the partisans who were intimidating villagers German command chose the escalation in terror. The occupant should be more feared than the partisan bands.

Add to this, the first war crimes committed against German soldiers. Some soldiers who had the misfortune to fall into enemy hands, were found horribly mutilated. Not all were dead. Such was the case of Hans Muth.



Stunned and whose eyes had been gouged out while he was unconscious. The poor man was found and rescued by comrades. Such cruelty was to be deplored everywhere.

On October 4, 1941 (Doc. NOKW-192), The Plenipotentiary Commanding General in Serbia announced reprisals following the discovery of 21 dead German soldiers (TMI, green series, vol.XI,p.976), after having brutally been tortured by individuals who had captured them in a surprise attack.

On October 10 (TMI, green series, vol.X,p.1212) 1941, General Walter von Reichenau issued an order on the conduct of the troops on the Eastern territories. One could especially read: *"the soldier must have full understanding of the necessity of a severe but just retribution upon the Jewish subhuman elements."* Some historians see it as a veiled reference to an alleged policy of annihilation of Jews by the Einsatzgruppen. A little higher, however, the general spoke about avenger of all the bestialities inflicted on the German and racially related nations. So, it was not a question of massacring all the Jews, without distinction but, to retaliate in order to avenge all the crimes committed under Bolshevism, that it was against German soldiers, or German minorities present in the East and related peoples. It should be noted, that this retaliation were mainly to reduce to impotence the Judeo-Bolshevik system.

Walter von Reichenau clearly wrote: *"The most important objective of the war against the Jewish-Bolshevist system is the complete destruction of its means of power and the elimination of the Asiatic influence within the sphere of European civilization."*

The Marshal also emphasized the danger posed by partisans. He wrote: *"The struggle against the enemy behind the front is still not being taken seriously enough."* He recalled the emergency of *"the total disarming of the population in the rear of the fighting troops in order to protect the long and vulnerable supply lines."*

Finally, he demanded the adoption of *"drastic measures"* not only against partisans took up arms in hand, but also against *"those persons of male population who were in a position to prevent or report sabotage operations."* And had failed to do so. He explained: *"The fear of the German countermeasures must be stronger than the threat from wandering Bolshevist remnants."* Walter von Reichenau ended by calling the soldiers to fulfill two missions:

1. *The total annihilation of the false Bolshevist doctrine of the Soviet state and its armed forces.*

2. *The pitiless extermination of foreign treachery and cruelty, and by the same token, the protection of the lives of the members of the German Armed Forces in Russia.*

*Only in this manner shall we fulfill our historical mission to free the German people from Asiatic-Jewish danger once and for all.*

Hitler having found this text excellent, the order was issued on the Eastern Front. This document is very important. Because it reveals the objectives of the war in the East. If the ideological crusade against Judeo-Bolshevism and the struggle against the partisans - especially for the safety of German troops- promised to be hard-fought it was no question of massacring entire peoples.

Only, do not be naive. When, in a security obsession, one chose the escalation in terror, such orders are likely to enable all excesses. For two reasons: first, some senior full of anti-Semitic hatred will justify all the killings in the pretext of securing regions; and even when the safety is not in question, they can always invoke other reasons.

Christopher Browning is certainly right when he explains (p.630): *"the economic utility of the Jews as forced laborers is largely supplanted by the fact that they are perceived as a security threat even in the absence of a movement of organized and efficient partisans. As 'useless mouths to feed' contributing to the depletion of scarce food resources; as a vestige of an 'impossible condition' that can no longer be tolerated; or as 'waste' that must be exterminated. The importance of these factors in the determination of practical politics varies depending on time and place. While each participating organization promotes its own logic Pacification is the most powerful justification for mass murder."*

## Why these massacres of women and children?

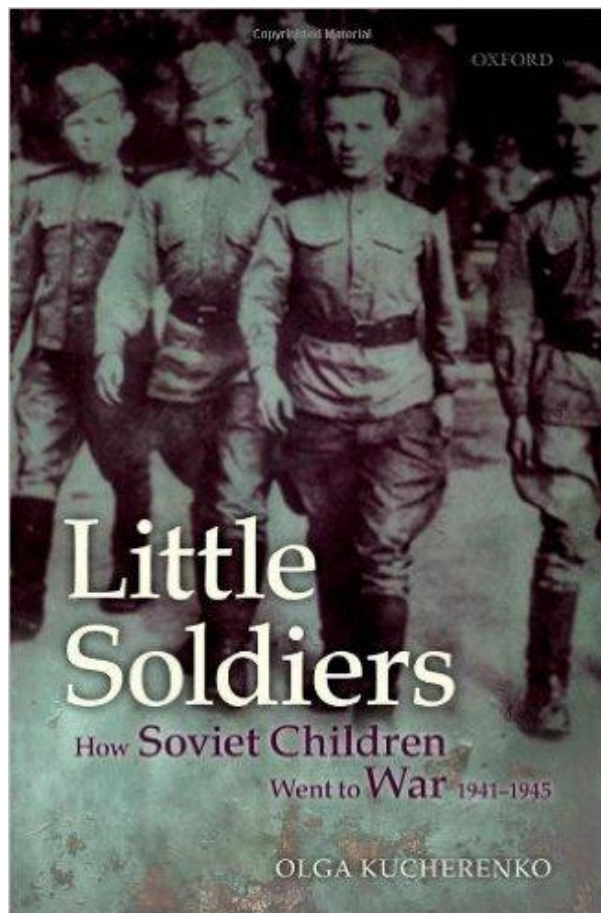
I add, and that is the second reason, that in this struggle in the East against partisans and for safety, women and children would necessarily pay a heavy price.

First, because the Soviets used them to support the guerillas. At his trial (**TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.248**), Otto Olendorf reminded that partisan warfare was made by men but also women and children, who did not hesitate to use methods of treachery.

The author of this report of June 2, 1943 (**TMI, green series, vol. XIII,p.518-519**) informed his superiors that in between two assignments partisans were dressed in civilian clothes and were doing agricultural work in some villages.

This other police report dated March 17, 1942 (**TMI, green series, vol. X,p.1261**) talked about women whose mission was to incite drivers into their rooms under the pretext to offer them sexual intercourse during that time accomplices plunder and damage the unguarded vehicles.

This other report from the headquarters in Serbia (**TMI, green series, vol. XI,p.1013**), warned that in all the partisan units women and girls were actively participating as nurses or as couriers. As for the use of children, this book of a Russian historian published in 2011 is very interesting.



The author explains that many children participated into the war including with the partisans. If they were not directly involved in combat, they were communications, nurses, reconnaissance, etc.

Of course, these women and children were not involve in the reign of terror against villages, nor bestial crimes committed on isolated soldiers, but they were involved in the guerilla structure. That's why very quickly in the East, German killed them as they did for men.

Beside, on December 16, 1942, (**Doc. NOKW-2961**) following numerous reports he received on partisans methods, Hitler ordered that (**TMI,green series, vol.X,p.1168**), faced with these fanatical fighters, who would not shrink from any act of violence, and violated the Geneva Conventions, the troops are using all methods, even the most brutal. Including against women and children, As long as they were successful. This order formalized a way of acting that was already used in very many places on the Eastern Front.

Some will speak of "*Nazi barbarity*". This is quickly said. When in a crisis situation, a part of a people rises to conduct an illegal war, it must expect to be treated very harshly.

When, in January 1794, the Convention sent the infernal columns to permanently reduce the Vendean uprising, It had little choice of method. I admit it without difficulty, despite my sympathy longer supported for the Vendee. And if the "*butcher of Nantes*", Jean-Baptiste Carrier was finally guillotined the one who commanded the infernal columns, General Turreau was decorated with the Legion of Honour before his name was engraved on the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Therefore, the Republic has no lesson to teach regarding ferocious repression of insurrectional movements. Repression, affecting women and children.

And if the French were able to kill other French in an atrocious civil war one can easily imagine how Germans could kill Russians to fight against an illegal guerrilla who terrorized and tortured.

Beside, on October 6, 1947 (**TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.86**) at the Einsatzgruppen trial Paul Blobel's lawyer reminded that the use of women and children in partisans' war made their reprehensible execution non condemnable in the point of view of international law. It is therefore understandable why members of the Einsatzgruppen could carry out their anti-guerrilla operations without any remorse of conscience. But there is more.

Even if the women and the children were not directly involved in the partisans' war, to leave them alive after killing the fathers or the spouses could lead to acts of revenge.

In his affidavit on May 26, 1947 (**TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.138**) the former leader of the Einsatzkommando 5 Erwin Schulz, stated that "*if necessary, Jewish women and children were also killed to prevent acts of revenge.*"

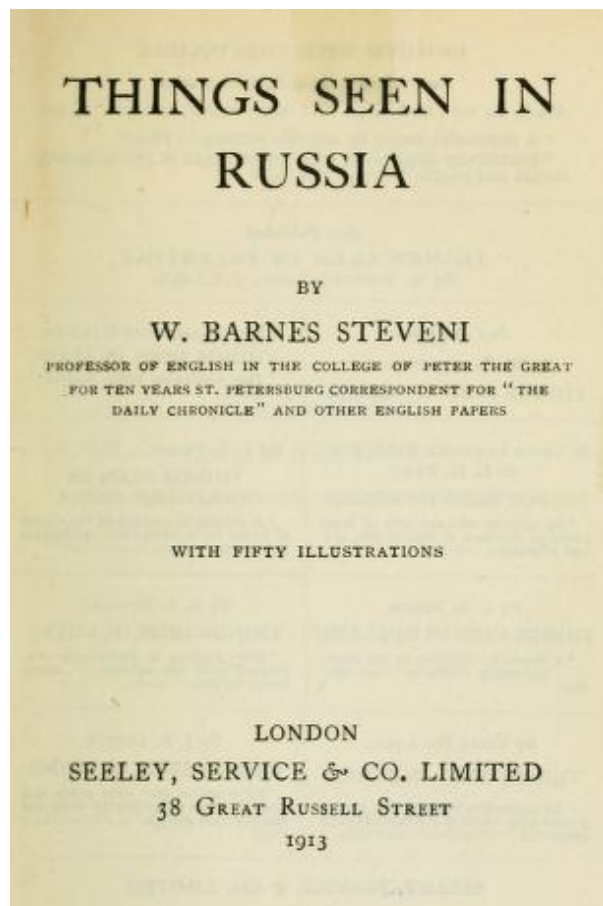


During the audiences, (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.356) Otto Olhendorf confirmed that the children executions were based on the fact that one wanted to ensure not only a temporary, but permanent safety. But, growing children who had their relatives killed could become a danger not less great than their parents were. Hence the heavy price paid by women and children in this terrible war. Again, such reasoning is not the prerogative of the National-Socialists.

It is found, alas, in many crisis situations. In particular, during the revolutions and social upheaval. In his book about Bolshevist Russia published in 1920, Stanislav Volsky reported the remarks of a Chekist who told him: (p.20) *"We have to exterminate not only our enemies but also those who MIGHT become so, later."*

### Why these Jewish growing victims?

I finally point that, in the USSR at that time, life did not matter much. A certain fatalism prevailed. Which, beside, dated way back before the Bolsheviks. In 1913, a British reporter who spend 10 years in Russia as a English teacher, published a book about life there.



The author said that women were used to agricultural work sometimes far from their homes. Left alone, children, considered as "urchins", sometimes set fire to the village, made of wood and straw they ablaze before the old and infirm and young could be saved. The author added:

*"When a village catch fire, the villagers will seldom attempt to extinguish the flames, since they regarded the accident as the will of God". In the absence of women, accidents frequently happened, which killed or mutilated children. Worse, "babies were devoured by the gaunt hairy pigs which run wild in the villages."* However, it was so. And nothing changed in these people who felt a certain fatalism. For them, life didn't matter much.

Well, this reality will end up in the fighting in the USSR. In his book, *"Lost Victories"*, General von Manstein told the following story: *"Soviet soldiers, but women and children alike, found refuge in a tunnel and in different various galleries provided with casemate, that overlooks a cliff. Politic Commissars were with them which prohibit any surrender. While the Germans were approaching to the first armored door to blow it up, Commissars blew up a casemate, causing a landslide of the cliff, landslide that buried everyone. Germans, Soviet soldiers and civilians still there."*

The reality is that very quickly, German reprisals turned into mass executions. On September 16, 1941 **(TMI, green series, vol.XI,p.972)** General Keitel issued a directive about the insurrectional uprising in the occupied Eastern territories. One could read: *"One must keep in mind that a human life frequently counts for naught in the affected countries a deterring effect can only be achieved by unusual severity. In such a case the death penalty for 50 to 100 Communists must in general be deemed appropriate as retaliation for the life of ONE German soldier."*

I will be told that here, it was only question of Communists. Certainly, but we've already seen it with the von Reichenau's order. For the Germans, Communist was assimilated to Judeo-Bolchevism.

This proclamation dated October 1941 **(TMI, green series, vol.XI,p.979)** to the Serbian people confirms it. The occupying authority accused the Jews having united with communist insurgents and plunderers.

On October 10 of this month, another directive **(Doc.NOW-557)** ordered to take as hostages: Communists and also all the Jewish men to prevent attacks.

As we see, the growing number of Jewish victims after a few weeks didn't result from a systematic order, which would have come from Berlin, but, a security obsession and a desire to respond -in a country where life didn't matter- to the partisans terror by an even greater terror. This strategic choice led to a spiral of violence -spiral which Jews were not the only victims of.

In this American study already mentioned **(The soviet partisan movement 1941-1944,p.72)**, the author evokes these civilians massacred by the Einsatzgruppen or by police units, despite evidence absence that they would have been affiliated to the Communist Party or that they would have had Jewish blood.

## **Are the assessments given in the reports of the Einsatzgruppen credible?**

But, I can already hear the response of my opponents. They will say: *"No order of systematic extermination of the Jews has been given until August 1941, we are willing to admit it.", "That circumstances on the ground caused an increase in casualties, we are willing to believe it.", "But how do you explain these Einsatzgruppen reports which mentioned executions sometimes of tens of thousands of victims? When the dead are so many, is that there is a systematic extermination order."*

My answer is simple: The reliability of quantitative assessments given in these reports is more than doubtful. Let me explain.

One know that the total force of Einsatzgruppen didn't exceed 3.000, divided into 4 groups, sub-divided into subgroups. During his trial, **(TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.253-253)** Otto Olhendorf reminded that a group of 500 operating in a region of 300 to 400 square kilometres couldn't terrorize such an area, even if they had wanted.

Paradoxically, it is the prosecution which, during this trial, destroyed beforehand the official thesis. **(TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.39)** Indeed, during the introductory submission, one of the prosecutors reminded that the Einsatzgruppen constituted small forces. He claimed that in two years, these groups killed one million people. Which was around 337 murders per day and by group of 500 to 800 persons. He added: *"All these thousands of men, women and children killed had first to be selected, brought together, held in restraint, and transported to a place of death. They had to be counted, stripped of possessions, shot, and buried. And burial did not end the job, for all the pitiful possessions taken from the dead had to be salvaged, crated, and shipped to the Reich."*

Let us assume that these groups of 500 to 800 people have managed to achieve this mission, day after day, during 2 years. It is difficult to believe. But above all, how could they simultaneously fight the partisans? Because, let's not forget, that the first task of the Einsatzgruppen was the anti-partisan struggle to pacify the conquered territories. This operation report of September 11, 1941 **(TMI,vol IV,p.142)** was very clear: *"Besides the thorough liquidation of the Communist Party organization by the Einsatzgruppe C, and to clear the country of Jews."* Which could also be done by ghettoization, *"It's first mission, one that prevailed, remained the struggle against partisans. This meant fighting both organized bands, as the propagators of false rumors, and the snipers."* This security task became so big that the Einsatzkommado could not ensure it alone, they had to organize local policies. In the cities they were composed of reliable Ukrainians, and East Germans. In the country, Kolchoses leaders were recruited.

Why so many people? Because, far from being reduced to mere armed combat, this struggle against partisans began by intelligence missions. In these instructions given in 1941, **(TMI, green series, vol.XI,p.957)** and dealing about anti-terrorist attack, the authors emphasized on the primary importance of the accuracy of the information collected. Nothing was to be left to

chance. For example, night attacks were to be decided after observing day and night the enemy position.

Questioned at his trial, (TMI, green series, vol.IX,p.113-114)the former chief of Kommando 12 of the Einsatzgruppe D, Gustav Nosske, stated that his task concerned: partisan reconnaissance, activity, and counter-measures. To evaluate these reports, and to compile them clearly and concisely. The goal was to recognize the partisan groups organizational structure, to discover their tactics, their means of action, etc. in order to inform the field agencies organizing reconnaissance missions.

This is why, far from being composed entirely of fighters the Einsatzgruppen consisted HALF of police officers and administrative staff. In his reference book, Raul Hilberg gives the composition of the most important Einsatzgruppe, the A.

Raul Hilberg, *La destruction des...* LES OPÉRATIONS MOBILES DE TUERIE 251

d'ordre<sup>21</sup>. Il arriva aussi des Waffen-SS<sup>22</sup>. Enfin, on recruta sur place des unités de police auxiliaire locales parmi les Litvaniens, les Estoniens, les Lettons et les Ukrainiens. Le personnel de l'Einsatzgruppe A, par exemple, était composé comme suit<sup>23</sup> :

Waffen-SS	340	52 %
Motocyclistes	172	
Administration	18	42 %
Service de sécurité (SD)	35	
Police criminelle (Kripo)	41	
Police d'État (Stapo)	89	
Police auxiliaire	87	
Police d'ordre	133	
Personnel féminin	13	6 %
Interprètes	51	
Opérateurs de téléscripateur	3	
Opérateurs radio	8	
Total	990	

L'Einsatzgruppe A était d'ailleurs le plus important numériquement ; le plus petit, l'Einsatzgruppe D, ne compta que de 400 à 500 hommes<sup>24</sup>.

If one considers the motorcyclists as field agents, one notices that over 990 there were only 512 fighters, which is 52%. 42% of the workforce included: policemen, (persons dealing with investigations and intelligence), the rest, 6%, was composed of interpreters and communication operators. This is the typical profile of anti-partisan struggle group.

Of course, if there were no partisan in the USSR one might wonder, but it's the opposite which is true. At the great Nuremberg trial, (TMI, blue series, vol. XV,p.349) Jodl's lawyer asked the following question: "The Crown says that the fight against partisans would have been an excuse to annihilate Jews and Slaves. Is it true?" General Jodl answered: "The struggle against the partisans was a terrible reality. To quote figures, in July 1943, there was in Russia: 1,560 sabotage of the railways; 2,600 in September; that is to say: 90 per day. The

*book of Ponomarenko, quoted by an American newspaper, indicated that 500,000 Germans were killed by partisans. Even if one removes a zero to that figure, it nevertheless remains an impressive result of the work accomplished by a peaceful Soviet population. But the book also indicates that the population became increasingly hostile. That murder and terror increased. That peaceful mayors "Quisling" were assassinated (understand the collaborators mayors). In short, it was a monstrous struggle which took place in the East."*

But, despite the historical evidence, at the Einsatzgruppen trial, the prosecution got rid of this reality. On September 29, 1947 (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.30-31) in his introductory submission, the prosecutor launched: "In spring 1941, in contemplation of the coming assault upon the Soviet Union, the Einsatzgruppen were created as military units, but not to fight as soldiers. They were organized for murder. In advance of the attack on Russia, the Einsatzgruppen were ordered to destroy life behind the lines of combat. Not all life of course. They were to destroy all those denominated Jew, political official, and gypsy, but also those thousands called "associal" by the self-styled Nazi superman. This was the new German 'Kultur' ".

Since then, without being so radical, historians minimize the anti-partisan assignment of the Einsatzgruppen. They focus on Jewish killings. So, can they present without flinching, the assessments given in the reports of that period. Everyone imagining the Einsatzgruppen as squads composed of murderers responsible for massacring Jews, these assessments can seem credible. Only, when we know that the main mission of the Einsatzgruppen was to fight against illegal fighters, implying intelligence missions, investigations and observations. The numbers of dead Jews are implausible.

23.8.41	Ranevskys	1312 Juden, 4602 Jüdinnen, 1609 Judenkinder	7 523
18. bis 22.8.41	Kr. Rasiniai	466 Juden, 440 Jüdinnen, 1020 Judenkinder	1 926
25.8.41	Obeliai	112 Juden, 627 Jüdinnen, 421 Judenkinder	1 160
25. und 26.8.41	Sočava	230 Juden, 275 Jüdinnen, 159 Judenkinder	664
26.8.41	Larniai	767 Juden, 1115 Jüdinnen, 1 lit. Kom. 687 Judenkinder, 1 russ. Kommunistin	2 569
26.8.41	Paevalye	402 Juden, 738 Jüdinnen, 209 Judenkinder	1 349
26.8.41	Kainiadorys	alle Juden, Jüdinnen u. J.-Kinder	1 911
27.8.41	Priemai	" " " " " "	1 078
27.8.41	Dagda und Kruslawa	212 Juden, 4 russ. Ir.-Gefangene	216

**Rapport Jäger, 1er décembre 1941, p. 3**

Here is for example the third page of the Jäger report of December 1, 1941. The author talks about 7,500 persons shot in one single day, and claim that 72 hours later, the commando separated into 4 groups to kill more than 6,000 persons in 4 different areas. All this, on top of the investigations, reconnaissance, operations against armed bands, against spies, propagators of false news, and snipers? This is incredible!

Beside, at his trial (**TMI, green series, vol. IV,p.115**) former leader of the Kommando 12 of the Einsatzgruppe D Gustav Nosske specified that the way the reports were written in Berlin by overworked officials removed all reliably. For its part, (**TMI, green series, vol. IV,p.270**) the accused number 1 in the Einsatzgruppen record, Otto Olhendorf, stressed that the given assessments were overstated by at least one-half.

A sample of that kind of overstatement stressed that the given assessments (**Doc. NO-3155**) were overstated by at least one-half. A sample of that kind of overstatement can be find in a report dated October 12, 1941 and wherein the Sonderkommando 4a already killed 51,000 persons.

However, on June 6, 1947 (**Doc. NO-3824**) the one that had been placed at the head of this commando from June 1941 to January 1942, Paul Blobel, stated that throughout the period of his command his men executed from 10,000 to 15,000 persons. The figure on October 12, 1941 was therefore multiplied by at least three.

I will be told that Paul Blobel lied to save himself. Then I will quote an even more blatant case. In an activity report of the Einsatzgruppen dated February 18, 1942 and written in Berlin, (**TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.194**) it was stated that in Simferopol 10,000 Jews had been executed, corresponding almost to the entire Jewish population of the city.

Beside, a month earlier, another report (**Doc. NO-2834**) stated that Simferopol had been cleared of all its Jews. At his trial, however, (**TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.327**) the one who had been in charge of the task, Werner Braune, reminded that on the 10,000 Jews living in Simferopol before the war half of them had fled. Which left from 4,000 to 5,000 of them at most in the Germans' hands. Of that number, he said he was certain that more than 1,000 had been killed. We were far from the totality.

In addition, on February 24, 1947 (**TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.207**) in an affidavit the subordinate who was responsible for supervising and controlling the execution, talked about 700 to 800 victims. So, the figure dropped from 10,000 to a few hundred. But it's not all.

Later, the lawyer of General von Manstein, the British Reginald Paget, could investigate. With his team, they established that in Simferopol only one mass execution had been perpetrated on November 16, 1941. number of victims: 300, Jews, certainly, but probably other persons who were being held on suspicion of resistance activity. The lawyer had managed to call witnesses who, at the time, had been staying with the Jews of Simferopol saw not only run of the synagogue, but also the Jewish market where they were able to buy some bric-a-brac. Proof that the Simferopol Jewish community had not been eradicated. No. It was leaving almost normally. The British lawyer finally asserted that in declaring Simferopol rid of his Jewish, Otto Olhendorf said anything to please his employers.

Personally, it does not surprise me. In 1941-1942, when war seemed to be won, the Einsatzgruppen members had every interest to inflate the estimates expecting a nice

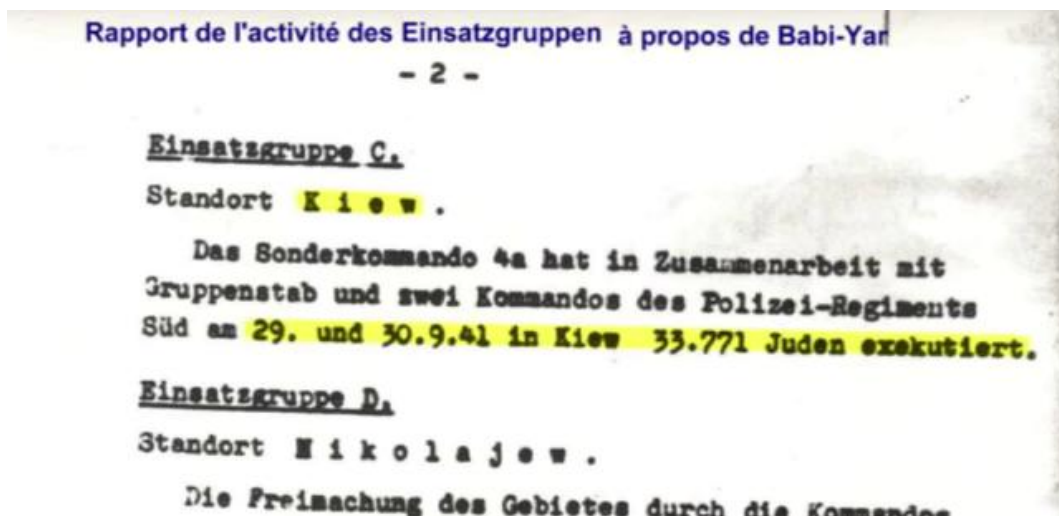
promotion once peace returned. But maybe that in Berlin, the seniors were also exaggerating to please the Führer.

At his trial, (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.256) Otto Olendorf stated: if we add all the assessments presented by the Einsatzgruppen, one could not get one million dead, as the prosecution claimed, but 460,000. Then he added: "I must now state solemnly, that in the Reich Security Main Office, Heydrich, Mueller, and Streckenbach and all the others who knew about these matters, intentionally exaggerated and invented the numbers of Einsatzgruppen A, B, and C. In the case of B, I mean the period of Nebe especially." The defendant concluded that "the number of 460,000 killed was exaggerated by about twice as much." So the amount was about 250,000 killed.

As for the British lawyer of General von Manstein he stated that the "reports provided by the German police about the killings in the East should be divided by 10, or knocked off the total claim of at least one "0".

### The Babi Yar case

This is why I do not really trust the assessments given in these reports.



As here, in the case of executions carried out in the Babi Yar ravine, on September 29 and 30, 1941. One talk about 33,771 Jews executed there which is absolutely crazy!

Beside, in his affidavit dated June 6, 1947 (Doc. NO-3824) Paul Blobel estimated that this figure should be divided by at least 2.

By 2? But, why not by 3? 4, 5 or even 30 as was the case in Simferopol? Of course, the reality of executions in Kiev seems to me incontestable. However, (Doc. NO3140) honesty commands to recall that after the occupation of the city by German troops, a series of attacks took place. These attacks not only provoked the death of soldiers, including a general, but also a strong fire, which for lack of water, ravaged part of the city. Anxious to prevent its spread to

surrounding neighborhoods the Wehrmacht members was forced to blow up more buildings to prevent the fire from spreading. As a result 25,000 persons were deprived of shelter and had to spend the first few days outdoors. In retaliation, the Germans executed Jews and expelled others allowing to rehouse the homeless.

How many were executed in the Babi Yar ravine near the city? Around 15,000, according to Paul Blobel in 1947? 33,771 according to the Einsatzgruppen reports in 1941? Skeletons by the thousands one could find them, right?

If one didn't find anything it's because, according to the official thesis (**Encyclopedia of the holocaust Volume I, p.13 "Aktion 1005"**), From mid-August to mid-September 1943, Germans would have used 327 POWs, including 100 Jews to exhume and burn all the corpses.

With what fuel? Brought from where? This is a mystery.

The inconvenient for this thesis is that on September 26, 1943, a reconnaissance aircraft photographed the ravine of Babi Yar. The Canadian, John Ball is right to stress that one can't see no sign that should have left the activity of several hundred men, occupied since one month to unearth and burn thousands of bodies...

The conclusion is obvious: If the execution of several hundreds, even thousands of Jews in Kiev, after the serious attacks in the city is a reality, the assessment which mention 33,771 victims is absolutely not credible. And even if we accept this delirious estimation, this massacre was not part of a systematic extermination. It was the fruit of necessities due to a war without rule, attacks in a conquered city, and an emergency situation. Rehousing the homeless.

In Nuremberg, (**TMI blue series, vol.XV, p.314**) the General Jodl stressed that the time, it was no longer question of National-Socialists or Democracy, but "*to be or not to be*" for the German people. In other words, ideologies were sidelined. Only imported to win this war to life, to death.

This is why extreme caution is required. When it comes to judging the killings which occurred in the East. Although, they have been growing over the months, they are not necessarily evidence of a systematic massacre that would have been decided in high places.

We can not stress it enough, when Operation Barbarossa was launched, no genocidal plan existed. This author not suspected of revisionism acknowledges it. And it is not the growing scale of the killings that would demonstrate that, subsequently a systematic extermination order would have been given. not only because this increase in violence may have simply resulted from war conditions becoming more and more harsh, but also because in all likelihood, advanced assessments in the reports of the Einsatzgruppen were outrageously inflated.



## Conclusion

The conclusion of all this is obvious. In the East, the war was a catastrophe for the Jews. Several hundreds of thousands were massacred, many of which were totally innocents. I believe that their memory must be honored as for the other victims. However, was it an ordered genocide?

I affirm that it was not. Although, the killings were due to the anti-Semitism of some local chiefs, no decision in high places was made. The killings worsened following the circumstances of an horrible war. A war to the death. A war with no rules. This is why the Einsatzgruppen are innocent of a systematic killing of the Jews. Yes, they did massacre Jews. Yes, they did massacre some that were totally innocents. But that was due to the circumstances of a struggle for life and death.

National-Socialism this is not the Einsatzgruppen. One can be National-Socialist, without dreaming of squads that would massacre entire populations. Again, one should not confuse National-Socialism as an ideological corpus and National-Socialism when it embodied in Germany and was forced into a war to the death.

And that is precisely what the anti-Nazis do not want to hear. This is the message that they do not stand. As, in order to be able to condemn National-Socialism forever they need to designate it as responsible for all the crimes. This is why in the Einsatzgruppen case they claim that a systematic slaughter order would have been given.

They minimize the primary mission of these groups, and they exhibit without any criticism activity reports with their delirious assessments. When they accuse the revisionists of ignoring the context and to ignore all historical critics, they had better clean up their own house.

Here, some will answer me that if in the East, no plan of systematic killing of the Jews was found, This plan exists. It is the protocol of the Wannsee Conference.

My response to this objection in the next video.

I conclude by recalling that on February 3, Justice confirmed my sentence to two months in prison for revisionism. Now that the Constitutional Council validated the Gayssot Act, I bet that every time, despite my appeals and my quashing, justice will condemn me, and then will confirm.

But this excessive repression reflecting a rage to shut me up, confirms that the revisionists are right.

Good evening.