

Holocaust Was Unprecedented—No

Holocaust Was Exceptional—No

Holocaust Was Special—No

(47 Books Reviewed by Jan Peczkis)

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Hitler Did Not Envision a Jewish-Free World

The Goebbels Diaries 1942-1943 Goebbels, Joseph 1948 **Hitler Was Ambivalent on the Extermination of the Jews on a Global Scale; Slav Genocide; Polish Guerilla Successes; Nazi anti-Christianity (1942-1943)**

It is commonly supposed, as through frequent retelling, that the Jews were the only people in history to be targeted for COMPLETE extermination. This is clearly not the case. Consider what none other than Goebbels wrote on December 14, 1942: "The Jewish race has prepared this war; it is the spiritual originator of the whole misfortune that has overtaken humanity. Jewry must pay for its crime just as our Fuehrer prophesied in his speech in the Reichstag: namely, by the wiping out of the Jewish race in Europe and POSSIBLY in the entire world." (pp. 243-244; Emphasis added). The fact that the extermination of Jews would not necessarily have continued beyond Europe—itself refutes the uniqueness of the Holocaust! MURDER OR DEPORTATION

As late as March 7, 1942, Goebbels had still been entertaining a Final Solution that would send all European Jews to Madagascar (p. 116). In other entries, he was completely candid about the physical extermination of Jews (e. g., p. 86, 92; 243-244).

JEWS WERE NOT THE ONLY SCAPEGOATS On April 17, 1943, Goebbels wrote: "... [Poles]...were the real instigators of this war...." (p. 332). After Mussolini's fall, Goebbels commented: "The plot hatched against us in Rome was backed by the monarchy, aristocracy, society, higher officers, Free Masons [Freemasons], Jews, industrialists, and clerics." (p. 445). Nor were Jews necessarily the only ones supposed to be overly powerful. On April 30, 1942, Goebbels entertained fantasies of Poles being behind the panic of the Germans of Rostock following the devastating RAF attack (p. 197). **THE IMPENDING POLOKAUST**

There are veiled references to the planned extermination of Poles and other Slavs. Hitler is quoted as forbidding all sexual activity between German soldiers and Polish women (p. 95). On February 15, 1942, Goebbels commented: "...Slavs, he [Heydrich] emphasized, cannot be educated as one educates a Germanic people. One must either break them or humble them constantly." (p. 88). The first step in genocide is the denial

of the humanity of those targeted. The well-known de-humanization of Jews--the classic prelude to genocide--extended to Slavs, as on January 27, 1942: "The incidents that Sepp Dietrich related to me about the Russian people in the occupied areas are simply hair-raising. They are not a people but a conglomeration of animals." (p. 52). Likewise, on March 20, 1942, Goebbels wrote: "But we, too, must realize that we shall have to fill with human beings such wide spaces in the East as we shall conquer. In geography, there can be no spaces without human beings..." (p. 139). The implication is obvious: Slavs are not human beings! RECOGNIZING THE EFFICACY OF POLISH GUERRILLA WARFARE Goebbels repeatedly (p. 388, 396, 399, 456) mentions the growing successes of Polish guerilla actions (e. g., May 27, 1943: "Conditions in the General Government appear to be more than catastrophic. Every day there are attempts at assassination and acts of terror, without our authorities being able to do anything about it. The German population and our administrative officialdom seem to yield, not to say capitulate, to these conditions.")(pp. 399-400). Goebbels even probably alludes to the successful Polish Underground action in the Zamosc area (May 25, 1943): "Suddenly, however, he [Zoerner] received order for resettlement that had a very bad effect on morale. Some 50,000 Poles were to be evacuated to begin with. Our police were able to grab only 25,000; the other 25,000 joined the Partisans. It is not hard to imagine what consequences that had for the whole area. Now he was to evacuate about 190,000 more Poles. This he refused to do, and in my opinion he was right." (p. 396).

GOEBBELS EXPLOITS THE KATYN MASSACRE Goebbels repeatedly discusses the Katyn massacre (p. 318, 328, 336, 346, 354, 487); triumphantly claiming personal responsibility for the ensuing Soviet-Polish split (p. 346). Didn't Goebbels realize that, had Katyn never come to light, Stalin would've broken with the Polish government-in-exile on some other pretext? Goebbels does smell the developing sellout of Poland: (e. g., April 29, 1943: "The Poles are given a brush-off by the English and the Americans as though they were enemies.") (p. 347). According to Lochner, the translator, Stalin had, already on February 23, 1942, claimed that the Soviets alone were doing all of the fighting (pp. 257-258). This became a mainstay of Communist propaganda and, more durably, an excuse for the west's sellout of Poland. However, the west's inability to restrain Stalin is refuted by the fact that, by this date, the US had already shipped 2,900,000

tons of material to the USSR (p. 258). CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT WERE NOT FORCED TO BOW TO STALIN Any threats of a separate peace went both ways. Ironically, Hitler himself had preferred a German-English separate peace over a German-Soviet one (p. 435). THE MILITARY RATIONALITY OF CARPET BOMBING Allied carpet bombing has often been second-guessed on moral and tactical grounds. In fact, the impracticality of selective targeting had been discovered early in the war. Hitler realized this (p. 190), and Goebbels added that the dislocations caused by area bombing reduce wartime productivity much more than the destruction of strategic targets (e. g, munitions plant) (p. 462). EVENTUAL NAZI ANTI-CHRISTIAN AMBITIONS The translator Lochner (p. ix), based on some of Goebbels's entries (p. 138, 142, 146, 375), contends that the Nazis intended to destroy Christianity after winning the war. Public crucifixes were removed (p. 141), and Hitler saw the Christian doctrine of redemption as insane (p. 375). Hitler also re-affirmed his support of vegetarianism (p. 188).

Hitler's Table Talk, 1941-1944 Hitler, Adolf. 1953 **Holocaust Exceptionalism Upended. Hitler Never Envisioned the Global Extermination of All Jews, Not Even in the Distant Future!** This book is revealing in a number of ways. I discuss some of these. HOLOCAUST EXCEPTIONAL--FALSE. NO NAZI PLANS FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF JEWS BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE THIRD REICH

Holocaust-uniqueness advocates have insisted that the Nazis intended to exterminate ALL Jews, first in Europe and then in the rest of the world. This is supposed to justify the preeminence of the Jews' Holocaust over all other genocides. Hitler's comments don't support their contentions. Just two weeks before the Wannsee Conference, the Fuhrer said that the English must "settle that between themselves", adding that: "It's not our mission to settle the Jewish question in other people's countries!" (p. 185). For further evidence against Nazi geopolitical ambitions encompassing the whole world, see HITLER'S EMPIRE, by Mark Mazower.

HOLOCAUST EXCEPTIONAL--FALSE. WHEREAS ALL JEWS HAD TO BE GONE FROM EUROPE, NOT ALL EUROPEAN JEWS NECESSARILY HAD TO BE DEAD The Final Solution originally had called for the expulsion of Europe's Jews. Then Nazism underwent

cumulative radicalization, and Jews were subject to genocide. However, even then, the option for mass expulsion remained viable. Within days of Wannsee, Hitler spoke of Jews either leaving Europe or being exterminated (p. 235), or perhaps moving to Russia. (p. 260). Evidently, Hitler was still open to a Final Solution that would include the mass emigration of Europe's remaining Jews. [Later, this became manifest in, for example, the proposed Jews for Trucks deal.]

HOLOCAUST EXCEPTIONAL--FALSE. NO NAZI VISION OF THE EVENTUAL EXTINCTION OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE Hitler did NOT envision a JUDENREIN (Jewish-free) world, not even in the distant future. Four days after Wannsee, he wrote: "A good three hundred or four hundred years will go by before the Jews set foot again in Europe. They'll return first of all as commercial travelers..." (p. 236). Obviously, a successful Final Solution meant the elimination of Jews from Europe, not the extermination of all Jews on Planet Earth. Moreover, whatever the apocalyptic Nazi view of Jews and the desirability of their disappearance, even Hitler recognized the fact that Jews would still be around at least 300 to 400 years from now.

DO NOT BLAME CHRISTIANITY FOR THE HOLOCAUST Much current thinking has attempted to blame Christianity for the Holocaust. Never mind the fact that Nazism had been a secularist ideology that had relied on secular arguments for the malevolence of the Jew. Hitler's endorsement of the Passion Play has been misrepresented as a blame-Jews-for-Crucifixion ploy. In actuality, Hitler's motives had clearly been racist in nature: "There one sees in Pontius Pilate a Roman racially and intellectually so superior, that he stands out like a firm, clean rock in the middle of the whole muck and mire of Jewry. The preservation of our racial purity can be assured...not only against Jewish, but also against any and every racial infection." (p. 563). In other words, the Fuhrer was concerned with racial purity, and was not concerned with traditional Christian teachings about Jews and Deicide. This fact is also corroborated by Hitler's pronouncement on Jesus Christ in his MEIN KAMPF as well as the mention of Jesus Christ in Julius Streicher's DER GIFTPIELZ. In both cases, Jesus Christ had been crucified by the Jews not because they had rejected Him as their Messiah, Savior, and God, but because He had exposed the Jews for their greed and love of money when He had cleansed the temple. **NOT ONLY JEWS WERE GERMANY'S RACIAL ENEMIES. POLES WERE TOO** Hitler opined that all successful Poles are of German descent (p. 405), yet

excessively-broad attempts to re-Germanize such Poles ran the risk of contaminating German blood with Slavic blood (p. 473). This, too, is corroborated in MEIN KAMPF. PRELUDE TO GENOCIDE: POLES AND OTHER SLAVS (AND NOT ONLY JEWS) WERE DELEGITIMIZED EVEN IN A BIOLOGICAL SENSE. Adolf Hitler did not see the Slavs themselves as having any more inherent right to live than the Jews: "Jodl is quite right when he says that notices in the Ukrainian language 'Beware of the Trains' are superfluous; what on earth does it matter if one or two more locals get run over by the trains?" (p. 589). TO THE LEFTISTS: DO NOT ENLIST HITLER AS AN OPPONENT OF WOMEN'S ADVANCEMENT

Some modern feminists have used Hitler's presumed views on women as a shaming weapon against those who disagree with the radical feminist agenda. Interestingly, although Hitler did oppose women in the rough-and-tumble worlds of combat and politics, he actually went far beyond KUCHEN KINDER KIRCHE: "It has therefore often been said that we are a party of misogynists, who regarded a women only as a machine for making children, or else as a plaything. That's far from being the case." (p. 252). Hitler praised creative women in non-traditional roles, notably interior-decorator Frau Troost and film-maker Leni Riefenstahl. Otherwise, the Fuhrer commented: "Of primary importance were the measures we took to ensure a living wage for working women...By insisting that they receive a regular wage in accordance with their qualifications--instead of the sort of pocket-money they formerly received--we have delivered them from the doleful necessity of being dependent on an AML for their existence." (pp. 494-495). HITLER'S CLOSET--AND NOT PUBLIC--ANTI-CHRISTIANITY

Perhaps surprisingly, Hitler's diatribes against Christianity are more common in this volume than those against Jews. [Some commentators have attributed the following comments to Martin Bormann.] In fact, his scurrilous attacks are reminiscent of those of prominent infidels such as Voltaire and Paine. "What is this God who takes pleasure only in seeing men grovel before Him?" (p. 143). "While we're on this subject, let's add that, even amongst those who claim to be good Catholics, very few really believe in this humbug. Only old women, who have given up everything because life has already withdrawn from them, go regularly to church." (p. 342). "The catastrophe, for us, is that of being tied to a religion that rebels against all the joys of the senses." (p. 142). "A negro baby who has the misfortune to die before a missionary gets his clutches on him, goes to

Hell!" (p. 69). "And what nonsense it is to aspire to a Heaven to which, according to the Church's own teaching, only those have entry who have made a complete failure of life on earth!" (p. 419). "What hasn't the Church discovered as a source of revenue, in the course of these fifteen hundred years?" (p. 90). "One cannot succeed in conceiving how much cruelty, ignominy and falsehood the intrusion of Christianity has spelt for this world of ours." (p. 288). "Christianity is the worst of the regressions that mankind can ever have undergone..." (p. 322). "Pure Christianity--the Christianity of the catacombs--is concerned with translating the Christian doctrine into facts. It leads quite simply to the annihilation of mankind. It is merely wholehearted Bolshevism, under a tinsel of metaphysics." (p. 146). "Our epoch will certainly see the end of the disease of Christianity." (p. 343). Hitler even said: "Here Christianity sets the example. What could be more fanatical, more exclusive and more intolerant than this religion which bases everything on the love of the one and only God whom it reveals?" (p. 397).

WAITING FOR THE APPROPRIATE TIME TO DESTROY
CHRISTIANITY Timing was everything. For now, Hitler had to pretend to be friendly towards Christianity. Open opposition to Christianity would have to await the end of the war. (e. g., p. 411, 555). HITLER THE
SECULARIST, NOT HITLER THE NEO-PAGAN The Fuhrer opposed the revival of Wotan (Odin, Woden) worship. (p. 61). It is easy to see that Hitler was a consummate rationalist: "Religion is in perpetual conflict with the spirit of free research..." (p. 83). "But there will never be any possibility of National Socialism's setting out to ape religion by establishing a form of worship. Its one ambition must be scientifically to construct a doctrine that is nothing more than a homage to reason." (p. 39). A POTENTIAL
CAUTION ABOUT THIS BOOK There are accusations of this book having mistranslations. Until we see a detailed, alternative translation that systematically shows which sentences of this present version are substantively (as opposed to trivially) incorrect, it behooves the reader to treat such claims with a grain of salt. In addition, everything that Hitler says in this work can be verified from other sources, a few of which I have already cited.

Hitler's Empire: How the Nazis Ruled Europe Mazower, Mark 2008
A Fallacy: Nazis Were to "Conquer the World" and Thereby Kill

ALL Jews. Polokaust Detailed, Including GENERALPLAN OST The author uses many scholarly sources. For example, he praises historian Marek Jan Chodakiewicz's BETWEEN NAZIS AND SOVIETS as a pioneering work. (p. 637). **THE POTENTIAL FOR A WWI-ERA**

JUDEOPOLONIA IN THE EVENT OF A GERMAN VICTORY Consider the WWI German incursion into Russian-ruled Poland. Although Mazower does not mention Judeopolonia, he illustrates the setting that could have led to a joint Jewish-German rule over eastern Poland. He writes, (quote) The German army also had a conscious policy of supporting the Jewish press in Poland and the governor, General Hans von Beseler, set up a Jewish self-government. In short, the Germans tried to present themselves as liberators from Russian tyranny, and Beseler urged the formation of a "Polish national state" "in the closest association with Germany"--basically a revival of the post-Napoleonic Congress of Poland but this time under German not Russian rule. (unquote)(p. 23). **NO EVIDENCE OF NAZI**

GERMAN INTENTIONS OF CONQUERING THE WORLD AND KILLING ALL JEWS The Hitler Youth song, "Today Germany is ours, and tomorrow the whole world" should not be taken literally. There is no agreement among historians as to how geographically distant Nazi German geopolitical ambitions actually went. (p. 2). Thus, the Holocaust uniqueness argument, that the Nazis intended to kill all the world's Jews, once having gotten into a position to do so, is a myth. **GERMAN-CONQUERED**

POLAND After conquering Poland, the Germans flouted the Geneva Convention by turning Polish POWs into civilian laborers--based on the rationalization that the Polish State had ceased to exist. (p. 160). [This was the exact same farcical excuse given by the Soviet Union for its aggressive impulses towards Poland throughout and after WWII.] **WHY**

NO POLISH QUISLING Mazower takes a middle view between that of Germans not wanting one, and the Poles refusing to provide one. He realizes, for example, that Poland's former long-term prime minister, Wincenty Witos, was repeatedly approached by the Germans as a prospective Quisling, but refused. (p. 447). **JEWS AND POLES**

During the Nazi German occupation of Poland, policies governing the Polish UNTERMENSCHEN were sometimes inconsistent. Thus, Poles were required to give the Hitler salute to German officials at some locations, while being forbidden to use this salute at other locations. (p. 93). Although Poles and Jews were "unequal victims" in terms of group

outcomes, Nazi German attitudes towards them overlapped considerably. For example, in the German-annexed regions of conquered Poland, Germans were forbidden from fraternizing with Poles, because "There are no decent Poles, just as there are no decent Jews." (p. 94).

NON-GENOCIDAL JEWISH DEATH RATES The author provides many numerical figures. Thus, the Jewish mortality rate in the Warsaw Ghetto was, per 1,000 inhabitants, 23.5 in 1940, 90 in 1941, and 140 in 1942. (p. 95). In the early part of the Nazi occupation of the USSR, at least, some 5% of Soviet guerrillas were Jews. (p. 173). In the spring of 1945, approximately 100,000 of the 600,000 freed inmates of various German camps were Jews. (p. 411).

POLISH ECONOMIC LOSSES DURING THE POLOKAUST As for Poles, they experienced a catastrophic 40% drop in national income following the 1939 war, and it never recovered. (p. 266). An amazing 7.4% of the ENTIRE population of the General Government was forced laborers inside the Reich. (p. 261). German grain-requisitions in rural occupied Poland were onerous in scale and draconian in conduct. (p. 277). Poles struggled to avoid starvation, and the ration for Polish children dropped below 500 daily calories. Sugar and salt were rarely available. (p. 281). The privations were severe enough to cause a marked drop in the population of Poland (along with that of Greece and Yugoslavia). (p. 289). [The Germans took advantage of all this by offering Poles food rewards (such as a bag of sugar) in exchange for a denounced fugitive Jew.]

THE UNFOLDING POLOKAUST AND THE EVENTUAL MASS EXTERMINATION OF POLES Mazower details the long-term GENERALPLAN OST. He assesses Erhard Wetzel's ideas as follows, (quote) But according to Wetzel's calculations, there would in fact be some 60-65 million people to deal with, and at least 46-51 million to deport. He singled out the Poles in particular as "numerically the strongest and therefore the most dangerous of all the alien ethnic groups which the Plan envisioned for resettlement". Reckoning their population at 20-24 million, Wetzel feared that resettling them in western Siberia would create "a source of continual unrest against German rule." Yet mass murder did not seem possible either. In his revealing words, "it should be obvious that one cannot solve the Polish problem by liquidating the Poles in the same way as the Jews' since the Germans would be burdened with guilt "for years to come" and would alienate their neighbors as well. [OBVIOUSLY, TACTICS DETERMINED THE DIFFERENCES IN THE WAYS THAT GERMANS

TREATED JEWS AND POLES!] On the other hand, Germanization, even if one avoided excessively strict criteria, would by no definition cover more than a small fraction of the population. Looking further ahead, Wetzel worried that a radical resettlement of the notoriously fast-breeding Russians would merely sow the seeds of another race war in twenty-five or thirty years' time. (unquote) (p. 209). Erhard Wetzel has been misquoted by those who think that the Nazis held Poles in significantly higher esteem than Jews. Clearly, the different treatment to be afforded Poles relative to Jews stemmed from consequences to Germany, and other practical matters. In addition, there is a slippery slope between resettlement and extermination. After all, the Nazis first thought in terms of the mass resettling of Jews, to such places as the Lublin area or Madagascar. (pp. 118-120; 38-39). As recently as the start of Operation Barbarossa, some German officials, local ones at least, believed that the flight of Soviet Jews beyond the Urals was an acceptable part of the "Final Solution" to the Jewish problem. (p. 177). Genocide is also latent in the thinking behind GENERALPLAN OST. The Slavs, like the Jews, stood in the way of fundamental German plans. They were both a problem requiring a solution. With some exceptions, Slavs could not become Aryans any more than Jews could. [No more than 3% of Poles were reckoned Germanizable--in actually, to be re-Germanized. (p. 188)] In addition, the proposed mass resettlement of Slavs, no less than that of Jews, would relocate and postpone the respective problems, not solve them. Mazower accepts possible Slav extermination as an outcome of a Nazi victory. (pp. 414-415). Meanwhile, GENERALPLAN OST was tried by the Germans, on a small scale, in the Zamosc region. Some Poles were gassed at places such as Maidanek. Fierce Polish resistance eventually ended the operation. (pp. 214-216).

THE DISTINCTIVENESS OF THE POLISH UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT Mazower characterizes the Polish Underground movement as follows (quote) From the summer of 1940, therefore, the Poles concentrated on building what became the most remarkable underground state on the continent--complete with its own educational, judicial, welfare and propaganda wings. Its purpose was to preserve Polish society from disintegrating under the pressure of Nazi occupation policies, while preparing for the moment when the Germans could be driven out. (unquote)(p. 473).

SOME SHORTCOMINGS OF THIS BOOK The author repeats the German myth about BLUT SONNTAG (Bloody Sunday)

at Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) in 1939. For the truth, please see: *Dywersja niemiecka i zbrodnie hitlerowskie w Bydgoszczy na tle wydarzeń w dniu 3 IX 1939 (Polish and German Edition)*, and read the detailed English-language Peczkis review. Mazower uses the at-worst mendacious and at-best misleading phrase: "Polish death camps." (p. 174). This may be half-excusable for a sloppy journalist, but not a historian, regardless of any "innocent" motives.

The Nazi "Museum of an Extinct Race" is a Myth

"The Museum of An Extinct Race" Fact Vs. Legend Veselska, Magda
 2016 **"The Museum of An Extinct Race" Legend. No Evidence That the Nazis Ever Planned Any Such Museum! A Postwar Invention Commandeered to Promote the Presumed Exceptionality of the Jews' Holocaust**

Author Magda Veselska uses the exact words that I have copied for the first statement of the title of my review. (p. 68). By way of introduction, the meme of a planned Nazi commemoration of the eliminated Jews has become "truth" by retelling. The author elaborates, "According to one view, which is now the more widespread and, having been constantly repeated, perceived to be true, in August 1942 the Prague community received, from out of the blue, an order from the Nazi ZENTRALSTELLE FÜR JÜDISCHE AUSWANDERUNG to create a 'museum of an extinct race'. In this sense, the Prague community is perceived as a victim of the ZENTRALSTELLE and, at the same time, as its accomplice." (p. 41). [This "Museum of An Extinct Race" claim now serves to reinforce the notion that the Nazis were interested in killing every single Jew, and that this is supposed to make the Holocaust exceptional, and more worthy of attention and recognition than any other genocide.] Let us deconstruct this long-standing Holocaust myth. NO DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF ANY HIGH-LEVEL NAZI INTEREST IN THE PRAGUE JEWISH COLLECTION, LET ALONE A "MUSEUM OF AN EXTINCT RACE"

Veselska makes things very clear, as she writes, "It is also debatable whether the founding of such a museum would have been entrusted to the head of the Prague ZENTRALSTELLE, rather than to propaganda experts in the Reich; moreover, NO DOCUMENTS HAVE YET BEEN FOUND that show that

Guenther's superiors in Berlin even KNEW about the museum." (p. 69; Emphasis added). No archival evidence exists for any kind of Nazi plans for an extinct race museum (p. 75), or even for the postwar conjecture of the Prague collection becoming part of the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (INSTITUT ZUR ERFORSCHUNG DER JUDENFRAGE) in Frankfurt am Main, which professedly focused on GEGNERFORSCHUNG (studying the enemy). (pp. 74-75). NO EVIDENCE FOR ANY KIND OF EMERGING "MUSEUM OF AN EXTINCT RACE" The "Prague Museum" during WWII was no such thing. It was a centralized safe repository for the belongings of the deported Jews. (p. 68, 70). Moreover, the collections were large and varied, and, by their very nature, were inconsistent with any would-be Nazi propaganda attempt to portray Jews as some kind of evil people that had to be exterminated. (p. 69, 74). Nor were the collections available for any kind of public viewing. The head of the Prague ZENTRALSTELLE, Hans Gunther, showed the collections only to a small, private audience. (p. 69; See also Ref. 90, p. 69). In addition to all this, there is no hint of the Jewish staff unsuspectedly involved in the making of any kind of eventual "Museum of An Extinct Race": To the contrary. Veselska comments, "The claim put forward by post-war authors that the museum was to be used for propaganda purposes is unlikely for several reasons. The museum exhibitions were created by Prague community staff from their own perspective; the interventions by the ZENTRALSTELLE were insignificant." (p. 69). THE "EXTINCT RACE MUSEUM": A POST-WWII CZECH-JEWISH INVENTION PROJECTED BACKWARD IN TIME AND PUT IN THE MOUTHS OF THE NAZIS The author writes, "As a result, the 'museum of an extinct race' label can be seen more as A POST-WAR CONSTRUCT by which its authors and subsequent users tried to surmise the motivation of the Prague ZENTRALSTELLE for approving the existence and activity of the Prague museum, without knowing or taking into regard the events that had preceded its founding. This METAPHORICAL designation, however, characterizes more the result than the goal of what happened during the war. The designation cannot be regarded as authentic, as IT HAS NO BASIS IN THE RELEVANT DOCUMENTS that have been preserved. Even IF the ZENTRALSTELLE had a specific intention of what to do with the museum and its collections after the war, it is evident that no such goal was fulfilled during the war; the museum was everything else than a potential

tool for Nazi propaganda." (p. 69; Emphasis added). From time to time, the postwar staff of the museum spoke of the ZENTRALSTELLE as having some kind of goal in mind for the collections. However, these musings were of a vague and conjectural nature. (pp. 72-74, 78-80).

HOW THE POSTWAR-INVENTED "EXTINCT RACE MUSEUM" TALE GREW TALLER AND TALLER

The author comments, "If we place the above-mentioned texts on the Prague Jewish Museum during the Second World War in chronological order, it is possible to trace a chain of motives, from which the current narrative has gradually been developed. Through subsequent reiteration, the interpretations and assumptions became transformed into deep convictions and absolute claims: the result of what happened during the war became its goal, the museum that collected the objects from the liquidated Jewish communities of Bohemia and Moravia became a museum of all the murdered Jews, the image of the Jewish nation became a caricature of an 'extinct race', the memorial that was built unwittingly by the museum staff due to the quality of their work became a memorial to the victory of the Nazis, and the expectation or assumption of the propagandists use of the museum became a deep certainty." (pp. 80-81).

THE REAL PRAGUE JEWISH MUSEUM--BUILT ONLY AFTER WWII, AND BY CZECH JEWS

Veselska concludes that the collections of the deported Jews did not become a museum in the true sense of the word until after the war, and then when the full scale of the tragedy that had befallen the Jews of Bohemia and Moravia came to light. (p. 68).

The Wannsee Protocol and Final Solution Were Ambiguous

Final Solution Bloxham, Donald 2009 **A Much Larger Polokaust Thwarted Only by Events. This Genocide Scholar Concludes That the Holocaust Was Not "Special" in Any Objective Sense of the Word!**

Donald Bloxham is identified as Professor of Modern History at Edinburg University, and an expert on genocide. This work certainly shows it. **A BIGGER POLOKAUST WAS AVERTED BY MILITARY EVENTS, NOT SOME NAZI GERMAN ESTEEM OF SLAVS OVER JEWS** We are frequently reminded that, whereas some 90% (exaggerated) of ethnic Poles survived the Nazi German occupation, only

about 10% of Poland's Jews did. Such statements fuel the fires of victimhood competition, implying as they do a valid meritocracy of genocides. In addition, these percentages are multiply disingenuous, as now shown, and again in the rest of this review. Donald Bloxham discusses the implications of the USSR not collapsing militarily and politically in 1941, as had been expected, "Mercifully, one of the designs put into abeyance was the mooted starvation of many millions of urban Soviet civilians. By some estimates 30 million or even more people would die...Pragmatism militated against the enactment of the 'Hungerplan': logistics, the lack of available manpower for sealing off whole urban areas from their agricultural hinterlands, and the recognition that the policy might lead to mass rebellion anyway...Fear of arousing rebellion were also behind the postponement of various ideas floated in 1942-3 for the murder of Poles with tuberculosis, or of particular categories of elderly Poles and children." (p. 183).

NAZI GERMANY WINNING THE WAR WOULD HAVE MEANT THE DEATH OF MORE JEWS, BUT ALSO THE DEATH OF TENS OF MILLIONS OF SLAVS

Genocide-scholar Bloxham reminds us that, "Alternatively, had German victory transpired, the death of European Jewry would have been only part of a much larger program of direct and indirect genocide. The swift defeat of the USSR would have permitted the enactment of the GENERALPLAN OST with all of the horrors that it implied for tens of millions of Slavs...An ongoing supply of enemies was needed for the self-justification of Nazism as an ideology of constant struggle and ever-greater racial fitness." (p. 246).

STATING THE OBVIOUS: THE HOLOCAUST HAS GOTTEN FAR MORE ATTENTION, AND MYSTIFICATION, THAN ANY OTHER GENOCIDE

Donald Bloxham reminds us that, "The truth is that most other genocides have been of insufficient interest to Western intellectuals for them to ponder their metaphysical dimensions in the way the Holocaust has been pondered." (p. 318). Why not?

HOLOCAUST PREEMINENCE SERVES POLITICAL PURPOSES, INCLUDING THE HOLOCAUST INDUSTRY

The opined uniqueness of the Holocaust is no longer a matter of ongoing scholarly interest: It is now something tacitly assumed in matters of public policy. Bloxham writes, "Yet the idea of uniqueness, and thereby universal significance, is important to the establishment of various Holocaust memorial days and museum exhibitions across the Western world. If there is a 'Holocaust Industry', these ideas of didactics and commemoration are

its workshops and uniqueness one of its most important raw materials." (p. 319). HOLOCAUST UNIQUENESS IS A CONSTRUCT BASED ON MYSTICISM, NOT FACTS The issue is lucidly spelled out by Bloxham, "Ultimately, uniqueness is not susceptible to proof by agreed means of testing." (p. 317). That says it all! AMBIGUITIES IN THE WANNSEE PROTOCOL: TOTAL EXTERMINATION OF THE JEWS SHOULD NOT BE INFERRED The author makes it clear that it is dangerous to read-in too much into the Wannsee Protocol. This is especially the case with the notion that it was some kind of blueprint for the destruction of all Jews of continental Europe, and even that of the world. It was no such thing. To begin with, the fates of the 11 million Jews, including those of neutral and Allied countries, was predicated on an unconditional German victory. (p. 227). No wonder Bloxham calls Wannsee, "an aspiration, rather than a plan". (p. 227). The provisions of Jews for forced labor, in Wannsee, were real (p. 225), and not simply a disguise for extermination. Obviously, the sparing of some Jews for forced labor had been built-in, and not some kind of afterthought brought about after Germany was clearly losing WWII. THE PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF EUROPEAN JEWS FULFILLED NAZI GERMAN OBJECTIVES FOR THE JEWS The bulk of the world's observant Jewry lived in Eastern Europe. Heinrich Himmler concluded that the destruction of Eastern European Jewry meant that "Jewry as a whole would never recover from the blow." (p. 188). Obviously, the destruction of all the Jews of the world, or even those of continental Europe, was not necessary in order to achieve Nazi objectives. The destruction of the essence of Jewry, and not necessarily that of every single Jew, parallels the ideas of Raphael Lemkin, the Polish Jew who coined the term genocide, on the Nazi German genocide of Poles (Polokaust). That is, the liquidation of the Polish intelligentsia, Polish culture, etc., was sufficient for the destruction of the essence of Polishness. (pp. 188-189). The death of every single ethnic Pole was not necessary. WANNSEE PROTOCOL AMBIGUOUS The Wannsee Protocol, far from being a master blueprint, had always been subject to evolving interpretations as a result of actual events. For instance, both Himmler and Goebbels wrote of "the Jewish question being settled" by the end of 1943. (p. 244). This is despite the fact that Hungarian Jewry had yet to be exterminated, and the Jews of Britain were probably by now forever out of reach. Thus, Himmler and Goebbels were referring to that part of Europe then under direct German occupation.

Furthermore, had the later wartime contingencies not allowed for the 1944 destruction of Hungarian Jewry, the nowadays-popular perception of the Holocaust as a European-wide project would have been significantly weakened. (p. 246). Finally, and most important of all, Wannsee related to the politics involving Reinhard Heydrich, as concluded by Bloxham, "The extent of genuine possibility was of less concern to Heydrich than the claim to authority over continent-wide deportation IF it ever became a possibility." (p. 227; Emphasis in original). DESTROYING JEWS WAS NEVER AN ALL-CONSUMING NAZI GERMAN PRIORITY Bloxham takes issue with the presumed "unique irrationality" of the Holocaust, "This is also the popular understanding of the Holocaust, the view that the Nazis would have gone literally to the ends of the earth to track down each and every living Jew with no regard for the practical consequences. But the historical record shows that it is SIMPLY NOT TRUE." (p. 187, Emphasis added). He adds that, "We have also seen that the idea that Hitler (and Himmler) actively sought to murder every last Jew everywhere is open to question. It is far from clear that Hitler himself was overly concerned with the fate of Jews of Norway or Rhodes." (p. 316). EVEN A GERMAN VICTORY WOULD NOT NECESSARILY HAVE MEANT THE DEATH OF EVERY SINGLE EUROPEAN JEW Bloxham pokes more holes in Holocaust orthodoxy as he comments, "It has been contended that any European Jews exempted from genocide during the war would have been murdered had the Nazis won the war. Barring perhaps the small Jewish communities of the Iberian Peninsula and in other neutral countries this is sensible contention, though, depending on the absolute or conditional nature of victory British Jewry may also have escaped. THE ONLY PROBLEM WITH THE ARGUMENT IS THAT IT IS AN EXTRAPOLATION BASED ON A CONSTANT TRAJECTORY RATHER THAN THE CHANGING TRAJECTORY THAT ACTUALLY EXISTED. One might equally posit that, had the USSR been defeated as swiftly as Hitler intended, the policy of immediate killing of the majority of Jews would not have occurred, and the destruction of the Jews would have been a matter of more drawn-out attrition, as some of the unrealized Nazi deportation plans suggested." (pp. 245-246; Emphasis added).

***The Holocaust: A New History* Rees, Laurence 2017 De-Mystifies the Holocaust. Implicitly Challenges Holocaust Preeminence and the All-Jews-Must-Die Argument for Holocaust Supremacism**

At the end of his book, Laurence Rees repeats the standard line about Jews being in the core of Nazi thinking and the Holocaust being exclusively Jewish and not analogous to the Nazi genocides of any other peoples. (p. 425).

Ironically, he had just spent much of his book undermining both premises! Holocaust supremacy rests on the premise that the Nazis targeted every single Jew for death, and the premise they were willing to spare no effort to kill every possible Jew. To begin with, it does not follow that a total genocide is worthy of more recognition than "only" a partial genocide. Nor is a more-fanatically-conducted genocide worthy of more recognition than a less-fanatically-conducted one. All this is moot. Rees inadvertently shows the fallacy of both pillars of Holocaust supremacy.

THE FINAL SOLUTION: RIDDING EUROPE OF JEWS BY ANY MEANS AVAILABLE

The term "Final Solution" is usually taken as synonymous with the Nazi genocide of the Jews. It was not: It meant different things at different times, and never necessarily required the death of all Jews. Before WWII (p. 136), and even as late as July 1941 (p. 230), it meant deportation. Moreover, even at the height of systematic Jew-killing (1942-1944), the Jewish "problem" was considered solved if the Jews left Europe, which some were allowed to do. All this is elaborated in the ensuing paragraphs.

HAS THE "ELIMINATE ALL JEWS" HITLER SPEECH OF 1939 BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD? Rees challenges the common notion that Hitler's speech of January 30, 1939, in which he threatened the "annihilation" of Europe's Jews if "international Jewry" provoked another war, implied a decision to exterminate the Jews. Hitler's terminology actually meant "banishment" (forced expulsion), being plainly made in the context of Hitler's mockery of the democratic world hypocritically professing a concern for Jews while refusing to take them in. (p. 147). The early proposed Nazi projects against Jews in wartime Europe utilized a combination of segregation, deportation, and death. These projects included the forced ghettoization of Jews, the Jews-to-Madagascar idea, the Jews-to-Siberia idea, etc. (pp. 200-201). Laurence Rees considers the functionalist interpretation to have triumphed over the intentionalist one. Furthermore, instead of speculating on a clear-cut date of Nazi decision to exterminate the Jews, Rees understands what has become known as the

Holocaust as a series of independent systematic murderous acts against Jews (EINSATZGRUPPEN-conducted shootings starting in mid-1941; experimental gassings of "surplus" Lodz-ghetto Jews at Chelmno (Kulm) in December 1941) that had subsequently escalated. **DEMYSTIFYING THE WANNSEE PROTOCOL** The Wannsee Conference (January 1942) was NOT a decisive event or milestone. It merely coordinated the independent murderous "projects" that were already taking place, and left the fate of the Jews of the General Government (the eventual victims of the Operation Reinhard/Reinhardt death camps) an open question. (pp. 251-253). Interestingly, the decision to exterminate the Jews--assuming that there was any such single decision--could have happened as early as July 1941 and as late as mid-1942 (p. 429), which is long after Wannsee!

EVEN AT THE HEIGHT OF JEW-KILLING, THE NAZIS STILL ALLOWED SOME JEWS TO LEAVE EUROPE The systematic murder of Jews in progress (1942-1944) did not obviate deportation as a viable part of the Final Solution. For instance, the Fuhrer, in December 1942, approved of Jews being ransomed for large sums of money. (p. 396). Clearly, then, even at this advanced state of Nazi radicalization against Jews, Hitler was NOT obsessed with the death of every single Jewish man, woman, and child. **DANISH JEWS WERE RELEASED RATHER THAN RESCUED** Nazi German Werner Best's connivance with the Danes enabled the famed evacuation of Danish Jews to Sweden to take place. (October 1943). Far from seeing this is a defeat of Hitlerite policies, Werner Best wrote to his Nazi superiors that the JUDENAKTION in Denmark had been successful, because, after all, the de-Judaization of Denmark had become a reality. (p. 341). Rees suggests that Werner Best had abandoned his earlier murderous harshness, against Jews as well as Poles, because he feared justice after Germany's increasingly-likely defeat. However, the very fact that Best could write the letter he did to top Nazi officials, seriously claiming success, underscores the fact that the extermination of Denmark's Jews had NOT been essential for the fulfillment of Nazi objectives. All that mattered was that Denmark was now JUDENREIN--which it was. **DEPORTATION REMAINED VIABLE RIGHT TO THE VERY END** In 1944, deportation continued to coexist with extermination as a viable part of the Final Solution. The best-known examples of the former are the Eichmann-Kasztner deal and the efforts of Joel Brand to ransom a large number of Jews for trucks. (pp. 393-394).

NAZI GERMANY MURDERED JEWS IN SOME PLACES BUT NOT OTHERS Rees stresses the fact that, in the case of recalcitrant nations that were allied with the Third Reich, Hitler decided to go after Jews in those places he considered worthwhile (Hungary; but not Finland and Bulgaria). Obviously, the Nazis did not target Jews everywhere.

WHY ZAKYNTHOS The Nazis chose not to pursue the Jews on the Greek island of Zakynthos, probably because they considered the number of Jews living there to be too low to justify the resources needed to find them. (p. 342). Far from being ruled by some kind of mystical sense of destiny in destroying Jews, the Nazis were governed by pragmatism. Rees quips, "What the history of the Greek and Danish Jews demonstrates once again is how the Germans could implement their Final Solution in radically different ways in different countries. And in deciding how much they wanted to find and deport Jews in each individual place--something that, as we have seen, was a crucial element in determining how many Jews subsequently died--the Germans would, of course, have to be influenced by a whole range of other factors. Such as how easy it was to deport the Jews in practical terms, the political consequences of deporting them, how 'racially' dangerous they considered the particular Jews to be, whether the Jews lived near the front line or not, and so on." (p. 343).

MASS GASSINGS WERE PRAGMATIC Laurence Rees corrects the popular misconception that the Germans added gassing to the shooting of Jews because more Jews could thereby be killed in a shorter time. It did not. At Babi Yar [Babyn Yar], the Germans proved capable of shooting 34,000 Jews in two days--a killing rate much greater than that of any death camp. (p. 223). The real reason was the sparing of the sensibilities of the killers--by making the killing less direct and personal. Now consider the logic of genocide. It was not based solely on Nazi racism against Jews. In an October 1943 speech to senior SS leaders and other leading Germans in Posen [Poznan], Heinrich Himmler stated that he could not justify killing only Jewish men, because then the children would grow up and take revenge on "our sons and grandsons." (p. 353).

THE TALE OF HITLER'S POPE The author does not go as far as calling Pope Pius IX Hitler's pope. Unfortunately, however, he repeats the standard accusatory Holocaust narrative against Pope Pius XII. However, he gets at least one thing right: While Pope Pius XII did not speak out against the murders of Jews, he also did not speak out against the Nazi German

murders of millions of Catholic Poles! (p. 286). **HITLER NO CHRISTIAN** Rees debunks the claim that Hitler was a Christian. Hitler did call himself one, but that was a confessedly cynical ploy to gain the support of both Protestants and Catholics in getting his movement off the ground. (p. 33). When Hitler used terms such as "God" and "Lord", this was in reference to a self-serving mystical force, not a Supreme Being, and this covered-up his scorning of Christianity in private. (p. 118). The Nazis learned anew the danger, of showing their true colors, when they ordered the removal of crucifixes from schools in Bavaria, causing a public-relations disaster. (pp. 213-214). **MOTIVES FOR LOCALS' COLLABORATION WITH THE NAZI GERMAN KILLERS. NO DOUBLE STANDARDS: LET'S ALSO APPLY IT TO JEWS** Author Laurence Rees cites eminent Lithuanian historian Alfonsas Eidintas, who had studied Lithuanian-Nazi collaboration in the killing of Jews. Eidintas (p. 219) had identified five motivational factors: 1) Revenge against those seen as helping the Soviets oppress the Lithuanians; 2) expiation for one's own earlier collaboration with the Soviets; 3) anti-Semitism; 4) opportunism (self-advancement); and 5) self-enrichment. However, Rees does not put two and two together. Exactly the same motives can be identified behind the heavy presence of Jews in Communism: 1) "Getting back" at the Russian people for real or imagined wrongs; 2) expiation for the "backwardness" of traditional Jewish ways (especially belief in God); and 3) anti-Christianity. The Jewish spirit of self-advancement (4) and self-enrichment (5), which are quite prominent regardless of which nation Jews find themselves in, needs no elaboration.

Masters of Death: The SS-Einsatzgruppen and the Invention of the Holocaust Rhodes, Richard 2002 **The Polokaust and the Holocaust Were Intertwined in Nazi Ideology and Practice. Wannsee Ambiguity. Most Jews Did Not Die in Gas Chambers** This book covers the development of Nazi ideology, details about the Einsatzgruppen operations in the wake of Operation Barbarossa, the unfolding Polokaust and Holocaust, biographical details of top Nazis, etc. It contains many photos. **THE DEEP, PRE-NAZI ROOTS OF THE POLOKAUST** Long before the Nazis came to power in Germany,

various Germans thought of dispossessing the Slavic peoples for purposes of German LEBENSRAUM. (pp. 82-87). Shortly after the conquest of Poland in 1939, the Germans murdered over 16,000 Polish citizens, mostly ethnic Poles. (p. 6). **ALTHOUGH THE JEWS' HOLOCAUST GETS NEARLY ALL THE ATTENTION, THE NAZIS MURDERED MORE SLAVS THAN JEWS!** In fact, Jews constituted one-third of the victims of the Nazis. The Slavic *unttermenschen* were the main victims--3 million Poles, 7 million Soviet citizens, and 3.3 million Soviet POWs. (pp. 156-157). Himmler's initial plans for the conquered USSR included death by starvation of 20-30 million Jews and Slavs. (pp. 17-18; see also GENERALPLAN OST, pp. 239-243). However, the German defeat at Stalingrad forced the discontinuation of systematic genocidal plans against the Slavs. (p. 264). **THE HOLOCAUST AND THE POLOKAUST WERE INTERTWINED IN NAZI IDEOLOGY AND PRACTICE** Although most of the victims of the Einsatzgruppen were Jews, the author does not fixate himself in a Judeocentric mindset. He realizes that the Nazi policies towards Jews went beyond anti-Semitism. They followed from a mentality that divided peoples into "worthy" and "unworthy", with the latter including not only Jews but also the handicapped, etc. (p. 95). **JEWISH GERMANOPHILIA HELPED KEEP JEWS IN DENIAL ABOUT THE UNFOLDING HOLOCAUST** Many Jews in the USSR were unafraid of the Nazi invaders because they had remembered the WWI-era Germans as benevolent towards the Jews (pp. 149-150), because the Soviet press had avoided any negative publicity of the Nazis during the time of the 1939-1941 German-Soviet pact (p. 173), and because news of the Jew-killings travelled slowly. **THE HOLOCAUST CRYSTALLIZED GRADUALLY** The Nazi priority of killing Jews stemmed in part from Hitler's belief that Jews were "the mightiest counterpart to the Aryan". (p. 95). [The informed reader may realize that, among Europeans, Jews and Germans were rivals for first and second place in many economic, industrial, and scientific endeavors.] However, it is untrue that the Nazis had some kind of an always-present, singular obsession with destroying Jews. In fact, for the first six weeks after the start of Operation Barbarossa, the Einsatzgruppen units mainly killed Communists and Jewish men. The order to expand the shootings to include Jewish women and children did not come until late July 1941 (p. 164), which was more than a month after the Nazi German invasion of its erstwhile Soviet Communist ally. The large-scale dispatching of Jews to

gas chambers began much later. THE WANNSEE PROTOCOL The author believes that the "11 million Jews' figure in the Wannsee Accords was probably a Nazi fantasy. (p. 237). MOST NAZI-KILLED JEWS WERE NOT GASSED Against the common misconception (mystification of the Holocaust) that most of the eventual 6 million murdered Jews died in gas chambers, Rhodes showed that most of them died from privation and shooting. (p. 156).

Gypsies and Poles, Like the Jews, Were a Problem to Be Solved

Documents on Nazism Noakes, Jeremy 1975 **Contrary to Holocaust Supremacist Mythology, Nazi Germany DID Speak of a "Final Solution" To the Gypsies and Slavs, and Not Only of Jews. Ironical Nazi German Credit to Today's Leftist-Maligned Polish "Heroic Narrative"** There are many documents, representing many different subjects, in this volume. Owing to space limitations, this review discusses only a few of them. NAZI ATHEISM: GOD IS NOT OPENLY REPUDIATED AS IN COMMUNISM. INSTEAD, "GOD" IS REDEFINED In his TABLE TALK, Hitler made numerous derogatory comments about Christianity. In this volume, in a June 1941 document, Martin Bormann spoke thus against Christianity: "The concepts of National Socialism and Christianity are irreconcilable. The Christian churches build on people's ignorance and attempt to preserve the ignorance of as wide a section of the population as possible. National Socialism, on the other hand, is based on scientific foundations...If we National Socialists speak of belief in God, we do not understand by God, as the naive Christians and their spiritual camp followers do, a human-type being sitting around somewhere in space...The natural force by which all these innumerable planets move in the universe we call 'the Almighty' or 'God'". (p. 373). It is obvious that the Nazis were atheists. They had rejected the existence of a transcendental, personal God, and had merely retained the word "God" as a term of reference to natural forces. NAZI GERMAN GENOCIDAL TERROR AGAINST POLES (THE POLOKAUST) BEGAN IN 1939 Ulrich von Hassel, the German diplomat to Italy until 1937, is described as a conservative opponent of Nazism (p. 302). This helps refute the claim that Nazism was

just extreme conservatism. In his diary, von Hassel acknowledges the fact that the German air war against Poland in 1939 had gone far beyond the hitting of military targets: "...the disgrace that has sullied the German name through the conduct of war in Poland, namely, the brutal use of air power and the shocking bestialities of the SS, especially towards the Jews. The cruelties of the Poles against the German minority are also a fact, but somehow psychologically excusable...Those who saw Warsaw, with its devastation and the many thousands of dead bodies around, came away appalled." (p. 303). (And to think that, at this time, the western media was getting all excited about the few dozen Spanish civilians killed by the German bombing of Guernica and the several hundred Dutch civilians killed by the German bombing of Rotterdam!). FAR FROM DELIGHTING IN JEWISH SUFFERING, POLES WERE AGHAST AT IT In another document, Colonel-General Blazkowitz, himself accused of atrocities against Poles, complained against the same, and pointed to the indomitable spirit of the Poles: "It is misguided to slaughter tens of thousands of Poles and Jews as is happening at present...The acts of violence against the Jews which occur in full view of the public inspire among the religious Poles not only deep disgust but also great pity for the Jewish population, to which up to now the Poles were more or less hostile..." (pp. 611-613). IRONICALLY, A NAZI GERMAN GENERAL GIVES MORE CREDIT TO POLAND'S SO-DERIDED "HEROIC NARRATIVE" THAN DO SOME JEWS AND LEWAKS TODAY Nazi enemy General Blazkowitz continues, "There is no doubt that the defenseless Polish population, who have to look on at these crimes and are driven to despair by them, will give fanatical support to any revolt or movement of vengeance...The idea that one can intimidate the Polish population by terrorism and rub their noses in the dirt will certainly prove to be false. This people's capacity for enduring suffering is too great for that..." (p. 613). NEITHER JEWS NOR POLES COULD REDEEM THEMSELVES IN THE EYES OF THE NAZIS Not only was Nazism a radically new anti-Semitic movement, it was also a radically new anti-Slavic one! In a speech given May 17, 1933, Hitler said: "We therefore have no use for the idea of Germanization. The mentality of the past century which made people believe that they could make Germans out of Poles or Frenchmen is completely foreign to us..." (pp. 509-510). (Later, some "Poles" were indeed Germanized. But these "Poles" were actually prewar

Polish citizens of German descent. They were, in effect, re-Germanized).

NAZIS SAW JEWS AND POLES SIMILARLY It is interesting to note the parallels between Nazi racism against Jews and that against Slavs. The Nuremberg Laws forbade intercourse between German gentiles and Jews (p. 464). In like manner, a document speaks of Polish forced laborers being compelled, on threat of punishment by death, to avoid intercourse with Germans (p. 649). Later Nazi laws forbade Jews from socializing with German gentiles (p. 477, 484). In like manner, Polish forced laborers were forbidden to socialize with Germans (p. 649). Both Jews (p. 478) and Polish forced laborers (p. 649) were forced to wear identification badges in Germany (the Star and the letter "P", respectively). [Since there were tens of millions of Poles in German-occupied Poland, it was, of course, impractical to make them also wear the letter "P". Nor were all Jews, living on territories ruled by the Third Reich, forced to wear the Star.] Hitler made the equation of Poles and Jews even more explicit. He spoke of cleansing the territories annexed to the Reich, treating Jews and Poles in the same vein, "The fact that we are governing the territory should enable us to purify the Reich territory of both Jews and Polacks." (p. 611).

YES VIRGINIA, THE NAZIS DID PLAN A "FINAL SOLUTION" FOR SLAVS AND GYPSIES, AND NOT ONLY JEWS! One of the canned arguments to justify Holocaust supremacism posits that, unlike the case of the Jews, the Nazis never spoke of a "Final Solution" in reference to either Gypsies (Sinti and Roma) or Poles. Even if that was true, it would not diminish the fact or the gravity of the Porajmos or the Polokaust by one iota. As it turns out, Nazi German policy DID speak of the Gypsies and Slavs as problems that needed to be solved! The Nazis did not deem either Slavs or Jews to have any inherent rights. A discussion between Otto Thierack and Heinrich Himmler focused on the treatment of prisoners and their consignment to the dreaded SS: "It is agreed that, **IN VIEW OF THE PLANS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR SETTLING THE EASTERN PROBLEMS**, in future Jews, Poles, Gypsies, Russians and Ukrainians are no longer to be judged by the ordinary courts, so far as punishable offenses are concerned, but are to be dealt with by the Reichsfuhrer SS." (p. 295; Emphasis added).

GERMAN EXPELLEES FROM THE RECOVERED TERRITORIES OF POST-WWII POLAND, PAINT THEMSELVES AS VICTIMS OF NAZISM. THEY WERE NOT There is a section in the book that deals with the Nazis' electoral successes. Germany had been divided into 35

voting districts. In the Reichstag elections of July 31, 1932, the German popular vote in favor of the Nazi Party (the NSDAP) was higher in northern than in southern Germany (p. 115). Interestingly, four of the five highest voting districts in which the Nazis had gotten the highest percentage of the popular vote, were situated east of the eventual-postwar Oder-Neisse (Odra-Nyssa) Polish-German boundary (p. 116). All of this refutes the claims of Alfred Maurice de Zayas, who had contended that the German expellees were among the least likely to have supported the Nazis. The exact opposite is true.

The Architect of Genocide: Himmler and the Final Solution Breitman, Richard 1991 **Victimhood Competition: Holocaust Vs. Polokaust. Nazis Saw Jews and Poles Similarly.** Unfortunately, Breitman repeats the Nazi-propaganda canard of Poles killing several thousand Germans, at Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) as fact (p. 70). Otherwise, this book seems to be free of obvious errors. The author traces Nazi German policies against various groups, with especial attention paid to the Jews. JEDWABNE: A GERMAN CRIME DISGUISED AS A POLISH CRIME The author provides information relevant to the Jedwabne massacre without mentioning it. He shows that the Germans tried to disguise their first wave of murders of Jews, at the start of Operation Barbarossa, as the work of locals acting alone (p. 172, 207). IS THE TERM HOLOCAUST FOR JEWS ONLY? Breitman (pp. 19-21) addresses the debate as to whether the term Holocaust should refer only to the Jewish or to all the victims of the Nazis. He believes that the extermination of the Jews is sui generis in many ways (p. 21), for example, because: "The Nazis are not known to have spoken of the Final Solution of the Polish problem or of the gypsy problem." (p. 20). Yet he demolishes his own argument in several ways. To begin with, he elsewhere tacitly acknowledges that his is an argument from silence: "Other cases of genocide in history have not left much evidence of advance plans either." (p. 27). WHEN IS A GENOCIDAL DECISION A DECISION? There is also the problem of semantics: "Could one really say that Hitler had already decided upon genocide? A lot depends on what constitutes a decision. Is it a decision if a person keeps an idea firmly in his mind but tells no one about it and does nothing about it? Or is the decision made only when the individual begins to commit himself--not necessarily to

start the executions, but at least to commit time and resources to the preparations?" (p. 27). Finally, there is the question of earnestness: "With mass murder or even genocide, however, there is a huge gulf between talk and action." (p. 63). Considering the many European Jews still left alive at the end of the war, can it definitely be said that the Germans were really serious about exterminating ALL known and accessible European Jews?

GENOCIDES DEVELOP GRADUALLY Author Richard

Breitman shows that exterminatory plans against Jews developed gradually (p. 206) and, by implication, so did parallel exterminatory plans against Poles: "Anyone planning a campaign of mass murder had to start thinking on a smaller scale than the continent." (p. 65). Also: "If the Polish intelligentsia was now being killed off, could large number of Jews be far behind?" (p. 104). One could just as easily reword this: "If the Polish intelligentsia was now being killed off, could large numbers of other Poles be far behind?" WANNSEE IRRELEVANT: POLES WERE ALSO SEEN AS A PROBLEM DEMANDING A SOLUTION In many places in his book, Breitman undermines the Holocaust-uniqueness argument by acknowledging that the Poles were seen as a problem (that, by implication, demanded an eventual solution) right alongside the Jews: "[In addressing Mussolini] Himmler added that this also meant solving the Polish question, the Slavic question, and the Jewish question." (p. 92). Also: "Next he [Himmler] explained that the Fuhrer had had given him the task of resolving the Eastern situation, which was not so much a political problem as a racial problem." (p. 113). Finally: "The eastern races posed another major obstacle to Hitler's and Himmler's racial and geopolitical goals." (p. 246).

NO DUALISM BETWEEN THE NAZI CONCEPTS OF THE JEW AND THE POLE Pointedly, the destruction of one group (the Jews) cannot be dichotomized from the eventual destruction of other groups: "There was a logical as well as a technological link between Nazi euthanasia and genocide. The Nazi concept of a healthy and pure German Volk excluded a number of groups. Within Germany itself, the misfits were the mentally disturbed and physically deformed, the criminals and those considered socially deviant, and, of course, Jews and gypsies. Outside of Germany or in the annexed territories were Poles, Czechs, and other Slavs, whose racial status was regarded as inferior. Their treatment depended in part on Nazi plans for their territories and in part on how usefully they could serve the Nazi war machine. Actions to clear the Third Reich of all these groups--

either by expulsion, sterilization, imprisonment in concentration camps, or mass murder--were part of the same effort to purify and extend the German race." (p. 91). Ironically, during the early years of the Nazi occupation of Poland, some German officials had recommended that Jews be better treated than Poles because of their economic productivity! (p. 85, 119). Otherwise, the Germans never attributed any more inherent worth to Poles than to Jews. For instance, in sharp contrast with the fear of the "race defilement" of Germans, the Nazis saw no problem of interbreeding between Poles and Jews (p. 138).

LOGISTICS FORCED GERMANS TO TREAT POLES AND JEWS DIFFERENTLY

Poles and Jews became "unequal victims" owing solely to practical considerations. Already in 1940, Hans Frank had concluded that the Polish population was too large to be exterminated under existing conditions (p. 97). There was also the problem of keeping genocide secret (p. 207). Even the earlier resettlement of Jews to the Lublin region had generated unfavorable publicity for Germany (p. 120). Mass gassings became attractive because of their relative unobtrusiveness compared to the earlier-used mass shootings (p. 92). But if the extermination of a few million Jews couldn't finally be kept secret, how much less the extermination of tens of millions of Poles!

THE UNFOLDING POLOKAUST AND PLANNED EVENTUAL EXTERMINATION OF THE POLES

Hitler himself juxtaposed the eventual fate of the Poles at the hands of the Germans with the extermination of the Armenians at the hands of the Turks: "...with the order to kill without pity or mercy all men, women, and children of Polish race or language. Only in such a way will we win the vital space that we need. Who still talks nowadays of the extermination of the Armenians?" (p. 43). In addition: "...a Swiss doctor named Theo Lang...told a British Secret Service agent in December 1941 that he knew definitely that Himmler's staff had been considering 'for a long time' the sterilization of all adult Poles." (p. 153). Odilo Globocnik also had plans for the extermination of Poles (p. 186).

No Totality of Extermination: European Jews Spared by the Nazis

***In the Name of Humanity* Wallace, Max 2017 Bombshell! Nazi Germany Herself, and Not the Victorious Allies, Put an End to the Holocaust**

The chief argument advanced for the elevation of the Holocaust over the genocides of all other peoples is the one about the unprecedented attempt to destroy every single member of the targeted group, as well as the Nazi "unique obsession" with destroying Jews, whatever the cost. Yet it does not follow that the Holocaust is deserving of special recognition even if both were true. But, as it turns out, and as this book amply shows, both premises are false. [Note that, in bringing these facts out, I am in no sense questioning the magnitude of Jewish suffering or the fact of 6 million murdered European Jews.] The author identifies himself as a secular Jew. (p. 398). He acknowledges that he has observed the prejudices against ultra-Orthodox Jews, by secular Jews. (pp. 397-398). He suggests that, for this reason, the role of ultra-Orthodox Jews, in the crucial negotiations with the Nazis, has not received the deserved recognition in Holocaust historiography. (pp. 397-398). As elaborated in the next section of this review, "Final Solution" does not necessarily mean extermination: It consisted of any combination of extermination and emigration--so long as Europe ends up JUDENREIN (free of Jews). In fact, throughout the duration of the Third Reich, some Jews were always allowed to go free, and not only during the last half-year precedent to Germany's military defeat, as is featured in this book.

CONFLICTING NAZI "SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT" ON THE EXTERMINATION OF THE JEWS To begin with, there is still no written document, from Hitler, ordering the Shoah itself. (p. 89). There is no agreement, among scholars, as to when the Holocaust itself began. Nor, as elaborated below, was there any consensus among the Germans (Nazis) as to how far it should proceed. Based on cited archival documents (p. 441), author Max Wallace writes, "One extreme faction of the Gestapo (dubbed Group C) was impatient to continue extermination and had wanted to resume deportations as early as August 19 [1944]. This group, which he [Kasztner] said represented Hitler's attitude, wanted to liquidate the Jews even if Germany lost the war. The Hungarian regime was either powerless to act or indifferent to the plight of Jews, he explained. This group would permit no emigration whatsoever. Himmler's faction (Group B), whose attitude toward the Jewish Question was 'indifferent,' representing a middle course, he explained. This group didn't oppose the release of Jews, especially if they could be used to obtain

goods of value to the Reich in exchange. Meanwhile, a third faction (Group A) believed extermination as a policy was undesirable. However, it was unclear to Kasztner how large or influential this last group was." (pp. 267-268). Moreover, actions speak louder than words. If Hitler was serious about exterminating every single Jewish man, woman, and child, moreover irrespective of the eventual fate of the Third Reich, he surely would have intervened and halted Himmler's Jewish-release actions. However, author Wallace does not explain this. Note that secret negotiations are one thing. But could something as obvious as the blowing-up of the Auschwitz-Birkenau crematoria on November 25, 1944 (p. 271, 280)--almost a full two months before the arrival of the Red Army--be kept secret from Hitler all this time? THE KEY FINDING OF THIS BOOK: NAZI DEALS FOR

SPARING JEWS This subject goes beyond the customary attention to the negotiations between Adolf Eichmann and Leonard Brand. (pp. 211-on). Author Max Wallace (p. 275) cites new evidence linking the deliberate Nazi termination of the systematic (as opposed to the ongoing individual) killings of Jews, in November 1944, with the Himmler-centered negotiations regarding goods in exchange for Jews. Pointedly, Wallace adds that, "The significance of these two documents cannot be overstated. It is the first time that the tractor bribe has been linked to a full-scale release of Jews or a promise to halt the exterminations rather than simply the release of the Kasztner train passengers. The promise of three hundred tractors may be small compared to the Germans' initial demand for ten thousand trucks but it would represent the first time during these extraordinary negotiations that any ransom had ever been paid in high-value goods rather than in cash--goods that the Nazis had long been demanding but had never received because the Allies had explicitly forbidden such transactions." (pp. 287-288). MYTH-SHATTERING IMPLICATIONS OF THE NAZI HALTING

OF THE HOLOCAUST Max Wallace quips, "To this day, conventional wisdom and many historians maintain that it was the Allied liberation of the camps that halted the exterminations. This is a convenient argument. But it is difficult to ignore the evidence that suggests the Nazis' wholesale liquidation of European Jewry ended almost six months before VE Day. The same evidence may well explain why there were any survivors of the camps at all." (p. 290). In terms of specifics, author Wallace says that estimates of Jews who survived the Holocaust or the camps range from 300,000 to 500,000. (p. 389). This figure encompasses 200,000 Hungarian

Jewish survivors, but not the Polish Jews who were out of reach of the Nazis by virtue of their relocation into the interior of the Soviet Union. Pointedly, Wallace suggests that it is difficult to estimate the number of Jews who survived as a direct fruit of the Jewish-Nazi negotiations featured in this book. (p. 389).

Special Treatment: The Untold Story of Hitler's Third Race Abrams, Alan 1987 **No Absolute Nazi Targeting of Jews: Numerous Nazi German Subterfuges for the Sparing of German Mischlinge and Full-Blooded Jews!** The Nazi genocide of 6 million Jews, commonly called the Holocaust or Shoah, is a fact. The "All Jews Were Targeted for Death"--the constantly-invoked talking point used to justify the supremacy of the Holocaust over the genocides of all other peoples--is not! This scholarly work makes it abundantly clear. The following, except for the titles [in CAPS] are direct quotes: JEWS IN THE EARLY NAZI PARTY IN GERMANY (YES) The early involvement by Jews in the Nazi party is documented in the records of the party in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz. The file is identified as HAUPTARCHIV DER NSDAP. (p. 240). NAZI-SPARED MISCHLINGE AND FULL-BLOODED GERMAN JEWS--NOW ALSO RESCUED FROM THE ORWELLIAN MEMORY HOLE The numbers of these groups of special survivors is surprisingly high, considering that most people have managed to hear or read nothing about them...When the number of these Jews who received the Nazi gift of life is tabulated, even conservatively, the total staggers close to the half-million mark. Surely, they are one of the Holocaust's best-kept secrets. (p. 11).

FULL-BLOODED GERMAN JEWS, MARRIED TO GENTILE GERMANS, FREELY LIVE IN NAZI GERMANY But these are the facts: At the end of World War II, there were still more than 28,000 registered full Jews living in Germany. And they were not hiding in attics, forests and piles of rubble. Nor were they awaiting their turn to die in a Nazi concentration camp. Technically, Germany had already been proclaimed "Jew-free." But these Jews were free too. They could walk the streets of Berlin and other German cities ducking Allied bombs with the rest of the civilian population. They did not have to wear the identifying yellow Star of David, (the six-

pointed "Mogen David" imprinted with "Jude") as had other Jews. Those other Jews were now all gone to "the East," and these Jews remained behind--alive and free. Almost all of these 28,000 "privileged Jews" lived as partners in mixed marriages. That is what saved their lives. (p. 18). The Jews in privileged mixed marriages were also exempted from compulsory membership in DIE REICHSSVEREINIGUNG DER JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND (The Reich Association of Jews in Germany). (p. 32). They did not have to pay the SOZIALAUSGLEICHABGABE (Social Equalization Tax), the special income tax levied on top of the regular income tax, which amounted to 15 percent of a person's income. (p. 34). On a day-to-day level, the lives of the privileged Jews hardly differed from those of other Germans. (p. 33). FULL-BLOODED POLISH JEWS, MARRIED TO GENTILE POLES, GET NO PROTECTION But not in Poland; the Nazis considered all Poles racially inferior and certainly wouldn't save a Jew just because he or she was married to a Pole. (p. 20).

"UNKNOWN-PATERNATAGE" (A NAZI LEGAL FICTION) REDEFINES FULL-BLOODED GERMAN JEWS AS MISCHLINGE, ENABLING THEM TO BE SPARED BY THE NAZI GERMAN AUTHORITIES! Under this loophole in the Nazi racial laws, it was possible for the mother to save the life of her Jewish child simply by swearing that she did not know the identity of the child's father. (Remember, it was not HER job to check the papers of her male sexual partners.) The Nazis would "presume" (the same word used by the American Reform rabbinate to make children of mixed marriages into Jews) that a full Jew was not the father of the child, otherwise the mother would not be ashamed to reveal his identity. The Nazis would then give the child the full legal standing and protection of Mischlinge of the First Degree status. (p. 176; Emphasis in original). The Propaganda Ministry of Dr. Joseph Goebbels was particularly fond of circulating books by German author Arnolt Bronnen. Yet Bronnen was a Jew. Born Arnold Bronner...A supporter of the Nazis since 1927, he was appointed by Goebbels to a high position in the Nazi radio network. To get around the question of his racial origin, he persuaded his mother to take an oath before a notary "confessing" that she had committed adultery and that he was the result. Thus, he could not possibly be the son of her husband, the Jewish teacher Ferdinand Bonner. The Nazis were satisfied. (p. 176). The brisk trade in specious baptismal certificates was eventually supplanted by the rising demand for the services of cooperative Aryans

ready to swear in court that they were the real fathers of Jewish children. (p. 78). THE "UNKNOWN-PATERNATAGE" MIRROR-IMAGE USED BY MODERN JEWS

In 1983, the Central Conference of American Rabbis agreed to recognize as Jews children with one Jewish parent of either sex--thus ending a twenty-five century tradition of defining a Jew solely as the child of a Jewish mother. (p. 20). THE

DEUTSCHBLUTIGKEITSERKLÄRUNGEN (GERMAN BLOOD CERTIFICATE) REDEFINES GERMAN JEWS AS GERMAN ARYANS

Since the Nazis had made up all this racial foolishness to begin with, all the Fuehrer was really doing was pretending to play God by deciding whether to make a worthy Mischling of the first Degree into either a full Aryan or a Mischling of the Second Degree. (p. 28). HERMANN

GOERING AMNESTIES OR REDEFINES HIS PERSONAL JEWISH FRIENDS

After the failure of the 1923 Munich beer hall Putsch, Goering had been given shelter by two Jewish women, Frau Ilse Ballin and her sister, who also tended to his wounds. Goering arranged for both sisters to emigrate to Argentina in 1939. They too were allowed to take their money with them. (p. 151). Leo Blech, the conductor of the Berlin State Opera, was another Jew protected by Goering. Blech eventually emigrated to Stockholm. (p. 152)....Goering made him [Field Marshall Erhard Milch] an Honorary Aryan. (p. 177). A SPECIAL CLASS OF NAZI-PRIVILEGED DUTCH JEWS

A parallel situation of Jewish working for the Nazis led to the creation in the Netherlands of a privileged group of Jews known as the BLAUE REITER ("Blue Knights")...The hypocrisy on both sides is rarely so transparent as it is in this symbiotic Nazi-Jewish relationship. The "Blue Knights" were exempt from wearing the yellow Star of David, and lest they should suffer even temporary embarrassment if arrested, the Nazis needed only to check their identity cards in the central record office index. The cards were stamped "ONGELDIG" (it means "Invaluable") in huge blue letters. As the potential market for useful Jews grew, the number of "invaluables" kept by the Nazis eventually swelled to forty-nine...of these, forty lived in mixed marriages; the other nine had full Jewish spouses. (pp. 150-151). Three of the "Blue Knights" were even allowed to emigrate. (p. 151).

Himmler: The Evil Genius of the Third Reich Frischauer, Willi 1953
Nazis Did Not Require the Death of All Accessible Jews.

Potential Deals for Sparing Jews: No Holocaust Uniqueness or Holocaust Exceptionality

This book includes both biographical and historical information on the thoughts and policies of Reichsfuehrer S. S. Heinrich Himmler. Although written decades before the Holocaust became an exclusive term for the extermination of Jews and was elevated to a unique historical event, it contains information that contradicts the premises of uniqueness, specifically the view that only Jews were targeted for extermination and that the Third Reich had a singular mission of exterminating EVERY possible Jew in its grasp (as, for example, advanced by Yehuda Bauer). **NAZIS NOT CHRISTIAN** Much detail is provided about Himmler's decisive rejection of his onetime Catholic faith and his strong antagonism towards Christianity in general (p. 41, 70-71, 80-81, 176, etc.). In fact, the vituperative character of Nazi anti-Catholic propaganda rivaled that of its anti-Semitic propaganda (p. 80). Himmler, ironically, at one time resorted to occultists for guidance (p. 207). In common with other Nazis, Himmler also supported sexual promiscuity at least insofar as it enhanced the productivity of German women (p. 97).

ANTI-SLAVIC AS WELL AS ANTISEMITIC RACISM Pointedly, German Nazi obsessions were not limited to Jews. Although restrictions were eventually relaxed for practical purposes, membership in the S. S. initially required proof of absence of either Jewish or Slavic blood in one's lineage going at least as far back as 1750 (p. 32). Himmler strongly opposed the notion, advanced by Alfred Rosenberg, that Slavs should be won over as permanent collaborators of the Reich (p. 150, 190).

HOLOCAUST AND POLOKAUST WERE INTERCONNECTED

The modern notion that Jews were to be unique victims was foreign to Himmler's thinking. The exploitation of both Jewish and Slavic forced labor went hand-in-hand with each other: "Manpower shortages had already forced Himmler to postpone the 'final solution' and preserve 'inferior types' as labour slaves." (p. 210). Himmler (p. 86) is described as having a "preoccupation with eastern 'living space'" for Germans, and he repeatedly mentions Jews and Slavs disdainfully in the same sentence: "...Himmler looked upon the Jews and the Slavs and failed to feel any compunction, far less sympathy or mercy, towards them." (p. 150). Also: "To regard other races, particularly Slavs and Jews, as inferior was the

logical conclusion at which the young Nazi hopefuls were expected to arrive almost automatically." (p. 42). The Polish intelligentsia was exterminated (p. 149), and the genocide of Slavs intensified after the invasion of the Soviet Union: "It is not surprising under the circumstances that Soviet civilians and prisoners of war were subjected to the same treatment as Jews...Jews, Russians--what was the difference?" (pp. 164-165). Of course, owing at least partly to the fact that there were vastly more Slavs than Jews, the two could not be all exterminated at the same time. However, the eventual German exterminatory intention against the Slavs is clear: "There were obviously too many Slavs in the east to allow the Germans to move in and to live on the fat of the land. Some of them might be useful as slaves to work for their S. S. masters, but many of them, perhaps many millions, would have to disappear. Those with 'Indo-Germanic' roots he hoped to lead back into the Nordic-German fold, to Germanize them or their offspring. But the rest--and only one or two of his friends knew what was in his mind--might have to be exterminated." (p. 98). Initial plans, discussed by Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Himmler, and Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski, called for the extermination of 30 million Slavs (p. 148). Apart from that, methods were also being developed for the mass, covert sterilization of thousands of people daily (pp. 183-184), with some three million Soviet POWs to be the first large-scale victims. FOR HITLER, "ALL" DID NOT MEAN ALL, IN TERMS OF THE EXTERMINATION OF THE JEWS

Adolf Hitler is repeatedly quoted as saying that, regardless of who won the war, the Jews would face complete extermination (p. 236). But it is obvious, even within the context of the information presented just in this one book, that "all" did not literally mean ALL. For example, Himmler was willing for Austrian Jews to go free if Americans agreed to pay their way (p. 111). Also, the former Swiss President visited Germany to plead for the release of captive Jews, with the following results: "He had persuaded Himmler to give his consent, but the plan had collapsed when Himmler had sought Hitler's approval. 'Not unless the Swiss pay for these Jews, so that we can buy some lorries for the Wehrmacht of Switzerland!' was Hitler's blackmailing reply." (p. 237). The fact that Himmler and even Hitler himself were willing to spare Jews in exchange for bribes refutes the claim, of Holocaust uniqueness, in that Jews were invariably targeted for complete extermination and that the

extermination of Jews was the highest (let alone singular) goal of the Third Reich, much less that at the expense of all other considerations!

Hitler's Personal Security: Protecting the Fuhrer, 1921-1945

Hoffmann, Peter 1975 **Not All Known Jews Were Targeted by the Nazis for Extermination: Honorary Aryan Emil Maurice. Hitler's Last-Minute Obsessions With Slavs, and Not Only With Jews** My

review is based on the original 1979 edition. IMPLICATIONS OF THE STANDARD"ALL JEWS WERE TARGETED" ARGUMENT The chief talking point for Holocaust supremacism is the one that--unlike the case with other genocides--the perpetrators (Nazi Germany) sought the death of every single member of the targeted group (Jews). Even if it were true, it would not follow that the Holocaust is thereby entitled to special attention or recognition, as any "meritocracy" of genocides must necessarily rest on some arbitrary criterion (assuming that there should be ANY meritocracy of genocides in the first place). What if, for example, someone suggested that power disparity--between perpetrator and victim group--counts the most? On this basis, the Nazi-Gypsy power disparity was greater than the Nazi-Jewish power disparity (because Jews had some influence over the Allied powers, but the Gypsies had virtually none). Therefore, the Nazi genocide of Gypsies, and not that of the Jews, is entitled to special recognition. Let us, however, us play along with the All-Jews-Were-Targeted Argument. Is it true? No! EMIL MAURICE--A GERMAN JEW IN THE SS, DELIBERATELY SPARED BY HITLER Enter Emil Maurice, a long-term SS associate of Hitler, who sought to marry in 1935, had first to submit to the SS Race and Settlement Head Office for evaluation of his ancestry. The results were shocking to Heinrich Himmler. As author Peter Hoffmann comments on the newly-discovered Jewishness of Emil Maurice, "...one of the oldest fighters for the cause, Party member No. 594 (the count began with 501), a member from 1919, SS member No. 2, Hitler's bodyguard and 'permanent companion' of many years, had Jewish ancestry. What a greater security risk thinkable than allowing such a person to come into the FUHRER'S immediate presence? Himmler certainly thought the idea preposterous and demanded of Hitler than Maurice be expelled from the

SS, at the very least. But Hitler would not hear of it, and Himmler was forced to put the FUHRER'S decision in writing." (p. 50). HONORARY-ARYAN EMIL MAURICE PERMANENTLY SO-DESIGNATED. HE FACES MINIMAL DISCRIMINATION, AND FLOURISHES IN THE THIRD REICH

Author Peter Hoffmann continues, "Maurice remained banned from the inner circle around Hitler, but he enjoyed his FUHRER'S protection to the very end of the Nazi era. No disciplinary action was taken against him when he knocked down an old man in September 1935 who had unwittingly blocked the road for Maurice's car with his bicycle; for Christmas of the same year, Himmler sent Maurice a present regarding as an honor in the SS (an SS candleholder). Maurice was promoted on 30 January 1939 to SS-OBERFUHRER; he operated a watch store; he was a member of the REICHSTAG; he was vice-president of regional chambers of commerce and trade; from January 1940 to October 1942 he served in the LUFTWAFFE as an officer." (pp. 51-52). Emil Maurice was no fluke. There were other part- and full-blooded Jews that were deliberately spared by Hitler and by other high-ranking Nazi officials. For details, see HITLER'S JEWISH SOLDIERS, by Bryan Rigg. HITLER'S EPITAPH: APOCALYPTIC VIEWS OF SLAVS AS WELL AS JEWS It has been argued that the Holocaust is special because, in defeat, Hitler credited Jews with vast power. However, he entertained similar thinking about certain non-Jews as well, notably the Slavs. Author Hoffman provides interesting details on how Hitler came to understand the impending demise of the Third Reich. Hoffman comments, "Even in his own defeat in April 1945 Hitler expressed his faith in the survival of the stronger, and declared the Slavic peoples to have proven themselves the stronger." (p. 265).

Mind of Adolf Hitler Langer, Walter C. 1972 **Very Freudian. Affirms the Fact of Nazi-Spared Jews, Redefined as Aryans** The Nazi Holocaust of 6 million Jews is factual: Its special status is not. Nowadays, we keep hearing that every single Jew was targeted for death by the Nazis, and this is [somehow] supposed to endow the Holocaust a privileged position over all the other genocides [Holocaust supremacism]. In actuality, a total attempted genocide is one iota worthy of more recognition than "only" a partial genocide. Besides: HITLER EXEMPTED SOME JEWS FROM INFERIOR STATUS AND EVENTUAL DEATH In the

Afterword, Robert G. L. Waite wrote, "Antonescu, the Rumanian dictator who suffered from stomach trouble, as did Hitler, sent him his Jewish cook, Fraulein Kunde. When Himmler raised questions about the propriety of having a Jew prepare the Fuehrer's food, Hitler turned furiously to an aide and said, 'Aryanize the Kunde family!'" (p. 236).

The Cruel Hunters: SS-Sonderkommando Dirlewanger Hitler's Most Notorious Anti-Partisan Unit MacLean, French L. 1998

Not All Known Jews Slain By the Nazis. In Fact, Being Partly Jewish Was Not Necessarily an Impediment For Membership Even in the SS! Genocidal German Atrocities Against Polish Civilians in the Poles' Soviet-Betrayed Warsaw Uprising Among Germans at least,

admission into the SS was forbidden to anyone who had any trace of Jewish ancestry more recent than 1750. Interestingly, and in spite of this requirement, SS officer and executor of the Final Solution, Otto Bradfisch, had been a Mischlinge. (pp. 88-89). A better-known case of a leading SS member retained despite his evident Jewishness is that of Emil Maurice.

See Hoffmann, HITLER'S PERSONAL SECURITY, and read my detailed review. NON-GERMANS IN THE SS

MacLean refutes those who say that Dirlewanger's unit had not been part of the Waffen SS, an organization condemned as criminal at the Nuremberg trials. (p. 13).

Dirlewanger's unit included some non-Germans, such as Ukrainians. (p. 74, 76). It has therefore been argued that Dirlewanger's unit was a "second class" one. To the contrary, quite a few non-German-including (or entirely non-German) SS units, such as the Scandinavian-rich "Wiking", the Latvian-rich 19th SS Grenadier, and the Dutch "Nederland", had many recipients of the Knight's Cross, Germany's highest honor for bravery and military achievement. (p. 262). By no stretch of the imagination were these second-class units! NAZI JEW-KILLING AND SLAV-KILLING ARE—

ONCE AGAIN—JUXTAPOSED MacLean quotes General Adolf

Heusinger, OKH, who thus spoke of the 1942-1943 acts of Dirlewanger's unit in German-occupied Belarus: "The treatment of the civilian population and the methods of anti-partisan warfare in operational areas presented the highest political and military leaders with a welcome opportunity of carrying out their plans, namely the systematic extermination of Slavism and Jewry." (p. 69). THE SOVIET-BETRAYED WARSAW UPRISING MacLean

includes a fine chapter on the Warsaw Uprising. In early August 1944, Dirlewanger's units burned several Polish hospitals with wounded soldiers in them. (p. 182). There were numerous cold-blooded massacres of unarmed Polish civilians. In addition, Polish civilians were forced to serve as shields around German tanks. The Polish insurgents (AK, or ARMIA KRAJOWA) fired at them anyway. In the first week of the Uprising alone, 40,000--50,000 Poles had been killed in combat or murdered (mostly the latter), primarily in Ochota and Wola, where Dirlewanger's Sonderkommando operated. (p. 187). Another unit--the Kaminsky Brigade--killed thousands of Poles, but much less than the Sonderkommando.

GERMAN LOSSES IN THE WARSAW UPRISING MacLean cites von dem Bach Zelewski's estimate that 10,000 German combatants perished during the Warsaw Uprising and 7,000 were missing. (p. 196). Some have interpreted the latter as a German reluctance to admit the full scale of German losses against the Poles. MacLean, on the other hand, suggests that the 7,000 missing were largely those Germans (especially the S.S.) who fell into Polish hands and were killed in reprisal for the earlier mass murders of Polish civilians. However, MacLean provides no evidence to substantiate this accusation. BUTCHER OF THE WARSAW

UPRISING DIRLEWANGER FINALLY MEETS JUSTICE Imprisoned by the French, mass-murderer Dirlewanger finally met his fate in early June 1945: "The French probably did murder him and have successfully covered up the facts of the incident; it could have been an interrogation that went too far or possibly Polish nationals, working for the French, could have spotted their old nemesis and meted out justice." (p. 259). There had been rumors that Dirlewanger had survived the war and was hiding in Egypt. To debunk this, MacLean discusses an investigatory exhumation that proved that the remains in his reputed grave are indeed those of Oskar Dirlewanger. (p. 254).

The Development of Nazi Policy Towards the German-Jewish

"MISCHLINGE" 1933-1945 Noakes, Jeremy 1989 **Internally-**

Inconsistent Nazi German Policies Towards Part-Jews and Full-Jews.

The Honorary Aryans

Both the Nazis and the German Jews adopted an attitude of exclusion towards the MISCHLINGE. Noakes comments, "The MISCHLINGE felt themselves to be Germans and the Jews wanted

nothing to do with them." (p. 304).
 NAZI CLASSIFICATION OF JEWS

ARBITRARY FACTORS IN THE
 The Reich Citizenship Decree of

November 1935, commonly known as part of the Nuremberg Laws, defined a first-degree MISCHLINGE as a German citizen with two Jewish grandparents: A German citizen with a single Jewish grandparent was a second-degree MISCHLINGE. (p. 311). However, these criteria were not as clear-cut as commonly supposed, and their internal inconsistencies could favor Jews as well as disfavor them. For instance, Noakes quips, "Similarly, someone could have two grandparents of Jewish blood and two grandparents who were half-Jews (i. e. have 75% Jewish blood), but he would only count as a Jew if one of the half-Jewish grandparents belonged to the Jewish faith, since under the law it was not permitted to add up percentages of Jewish blood. The decree defined grandparents as either full Jews or full Aryans depending on their religion." (p. 315). DOES THE CANDIDATE EXHIBIT A JEWISH APPEARANCE OR A JEWISH SPIRIT?

The Nazis authorities did not rely solely on biological descent in order to categorize people having known or suspected Jewish ancestry. For instance, Hitler apparently placed great weight on the "Aryan" appearance of the petitioners, as shown in photographs, and other criteria which included the manifestation of an "Aryan" mental attitude. (p. 316; See also p. 299 and 318). BELIEVE IT OR NOT: NAZI ANTI-SEMITIC POLICIES COULD ACTUALLY GROW LESS RADICAL WITH TIME Author Jeremy Noakes suggests that, had Nazi Germany won the war, the MISCHLINGE first degree would have shared the fate of the Jews, and the second-degree MISCHLINGE would have undergone selective sterilization and further discrimination. (p. 354). However, he cites no documents, or presents any other evidence, to support what clearly are his speculative statements. What the Nazis would actually have done would strongly depend upon historical contingencies. Moreover, the Nazis had long shown themselves willing to sacrifice ideology in favor of pragmatics (e. g, the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact). This consideration extended to Jewish-related matters (e. g, the Eichmann-Kastner deal). What if the eventual German-Allied peace treaty had called for the partial or total amnesty of Europe's remaining Jews? A number of features, of Nazism itself, make it especially difficult to forecast future Nazi conduct towards Jews. The first of these is that Nazi changes in policy, towards Jews, did not necessarily grow more radically anti-Semitic with time. They could actually go in the opposite

direction. For instance, the "Aryan Paragraph" of April 1933 had made no differentiation between the quarter- and half-Jews [the eventual MISCHLINGE], and full-blooded Jews. The later Nuremberg Laws (November 1935) DID--thus effectively making Nazi policies LESS anti-Semitic. (p. 353; See also p. 320). In another example, first-degree MISCHLINGE were excluded from the DEUTSCHE STUDENTENSCHAFT in the first few years of Nazi rule, while second-degree MISCHLINGE were treated the same as Aryan Germans. None other than the Fuhrer changed all that. Noakes writes, "However, from the first semester of 1937 onwards, MISCHLINGE first degree were also admitted to the STUDENTENSCHAFT following a directive from Hitler." (p. 327). A second major factor that makes it difficult to forecast future Nazi behavior towards Jews is the fact that there never had been a monolithic, equivalently-radical, Nazi set of standards, on how to deal with Jews, in the first place! It all depended upon the particular Nazi official, and on who was in charge at the time. (p. 341). Consider Bernhard Losener, an officer for racial affairs in the REICH Interior Ministry. He was instrumental in getting the aforementioned 1933 decrees softened to make out of the MISCHLINGE a separate, less-persecuted class that was largely differentiated from the full-blooded German Jews. (p. 305, 313, 318, 337, 353). Consider also Wilhelm Stuckart, a high-ranking SS officer who carried a great deal of political "clout". (p. 353). He argued for less discriminatory laws against MISCHLINGE in education, employment, and marriage. (pp. 320-321; p. 342).

THE HONORARY ARYANS I now focus on a special class of part- and full-blooded Jews which the Nazis not only spared, but relabeled Aryans, thus making them into Honorary Aryans. The following (except title in CAPS) are direct quotes: THE GERMAN BLOOD CERTIFICATE REDEFINES CERTAIN GERMAN JEWS AS GERMAN GENTILES Under Â§7 of the First Supplementary Decree to the REICH Citizenship law of 14th November 1935, it was also possible for Hitler to grant exemptions from the definitions of a Jew and a MISCHLINGE contained in this decree...If granted, such exemptions took the form of so-called DEUTSCHBLUTIGKEITSERKLARUNGEN through which petitioners were given the official status of Aryans. However, these declarations did not normally give exemption from Party regulations or from those of the Hereditary Farm Law of 29th September 1933 unless this was specifically stated. It was also possible for so-called GELTUNGSJUDEN, i. e. half-

Jews who counted as Jews under Â§5 of the decree, to be given the status of MISCHLINGE first degree, or for MISCHLINGE first degree to be "promoted" to MISCHLINGE second degree under a similar procedure. By May 1941, there had been 263 such positive decisions in all out of 9,636 petitions...From May 1939, those granted such petitions were informed they would also be valid for their offspring and that they could in future describe themselves as of German blood in questionnaires. The REICHSSIPPENAMT was instructed to provide them with appropriate certificates, which, however, unlike the normal ones, were bright blue. (pp.318-319; See also p. 336).---End of direct quotes---

CONCLUSION

The existence of even one Jewish Honorary Aryan demolishes the Holocaust supremacist argument that the Nazis had a unique obsession or goal of exterminating every single Jew, moreover regardless of the cost.

Hitler's Jewish Soldiers: The Untold Story of Nazi Racial Laws and Men of Jewish Descent in the German Military Rigg, Bryan Mark

2002

Nazi-Spared Half-Jews and Full-Jews Destroy the Main Pillar of the Preeminence of the Holocaust Over All Other Genocides

"Not every one who had Jewish ancestry was a victim of the death camps" (Rigg, p. 268). According to both the Halakha and Israel's "Law of Return", a Jew is defined as a person having a Jewish mother while remaining unconverted to another religion, or one who converted to Judaism. Based on this definition, a large fraction of the Mischlinge consisted of true Jews. In fact, based on a sample which he has analyzed, Rigg (p. 18, 283) estimates that 60% of half-Jews and 30% of quarter-Jews in Nazi Germany were Halakhically Jewish. SOME NUMBERS The number of Mischlinge spared from persecution by Hitler undoubtedly numbers in the thousands (p. 3). Perhaps 16,000 Mischlinge officers were in the Wehrmacht in 1940, and more than 150,000 Mischlinge fought for the Nazis in WWII. Although Hitler had the final say, many of the top Nazi officials were actively involved in the relabeling and protection of German Jews, including Ribbentrop, Sauckel, Bormann, Canaris, Donitz, Heydrich, Himmler, von Schirach, Kaltenbrunner, and Goring (p. 182). The latter reputedly remarked: "I'll decide who is a Jew." (p. 21). FULL-BLOODED JEWS SPARED BY THE NAZIS! Moreover, the exemptions from persecution were NOT limited to those of partial Jewish ancestry. Luftwaffe

Field Marshall Erhart Milch, was either a half or full Jew (pp. 29-30). According to Rigg (p. 203), some 200 full-blooded Jews (the Schutzjuden, or protected Jews) were spared persecution in Berlin alone. One way or another, at least 6,000 full-blooded Jews served in the Wehrmacht (p. 65).

GERMAN JEWS IN GERMAN SOCIETY Although there were many reasons for service to the Nazis, the most obvious one is the fact that German Jews had become well integrated into German society, and had long been prominent in the German military. Rigg devotes some pages to the centuries-old German-Jewish symbiosis, pointing out that many German Jews had become "more German than the Germans".

Significantly, Rigg discusses a number of Mischlinge directly involved in the German conquest of Poland in 1939. **BEYOND JEWISH-NAZI**

COLLABORATION: DIRECT JEWISH COMPLICITY IN THE HOLOCAUST

Rigg briefly discusses the involvement of German Jews in the Holocaust itself. Mention is made of part and full Jews such as Killy, Eppinger, Goldschlag, Abrahamsohn, and Scherwitz (p. 258). Much less attention is paid to the Jewish origins of many top Nazi leaders. There is some elaboration of Hitler's obsessive fear of his Jewishness, as well as the probable Jewishness of Reinhard Heydrich (p. 176), one of the chief architects of the Holocaust itself. Most relevant documents that trace the ancestry of top Nazi officials have been destroyed, thus leaving such questions unanswerable. **JEWS PERSECUTED EVEN IF CHRISTIAN** Rigg inadvertently undermines any equation of Christian antisemitism with Nazi antisemitism. Those Germans whose Jewish ancestors had converted to Christianity as far back as great-grandparents were considered tainted by Jewish blood (p. 21). Relatively recent Jewish converts to Christianity were, in Hitler's mind, fully Jewish (pp. 17-18). Those practicing Judaism but not racially Jewish (e. g., the Karaims and Tats) were spared (p. 283). All the while, German Muslims were accepted as full Germans (p. 18). German Mischlinge as a whole were at least temporarily spared from extermination, but non-German Mischlinge were definitely not (p. 169). The Nazis did employ the Crucifixion of Christ when convenient, but portrayed Jesus as a Jewish-rejected anti-capitalist (p. 185), not as a spurned Messiah and Savior. Rigg doesn't mention that the Nazis were not alone in this regard. Left-wing propaganda has always tried to make Christ out into an anti-capitalist. **PREJUDICES WENT BOTH WAYS** No one monopolizes intolerance. Prior to WWII, German Jews and Mischlinge had

tended to scorn the Ostjuden (the eastern European Jews), and even advocate German discrimination against them (pp. 12-13). Rigg candidly discusses the negative experiences of many Mischlinge with their fellow Jews. Some Mischlinge found parallels between Nazi racial classification and what they considered the exclusive policies of mainstream Judaism. One half-Jewish Mischlinge is quoted as describing as "disgusting" the Jewish prayer [ALENU] in which Jews thank God that He did not create them as gentiles (p. 48).

Lives of Hitler's Jewish Soldiers: Untold Tales of Men of Jewish Descent Who Fought for the Third Reich Rigg, Bryan Mark 2007
Holocaust Uniqueness Myth Upended: Not All Jews Targeted.

Includes Details on Full-Blooded Nazi-Spared German Jews In this sequel to his HITLER'S JEWISH SOLDIERS, Rigg focuses on individuals' experiences. WARNING: The descriptions of the carnage at the Russian front are graphic, and may be upsetting to the sensitive reader. Some of the Jewish interviewees acknowledge once admiring Hitler, as for the extensive employment opportunities created by his Autobahn program. (p. 79). The interviewees served in the armed forces as German patriots. (e. g., p. 57). Rigg considers the Yiddish term Goy to be derogatory. (p. 14). Author Bryan Rigg reminds the reader that racial Nazi ideology and Nazi officials decided who was Jewish; self-identifications and self-repudiations of Judaism did not. Tens of thousands of Christians of Jewish origin, most of whom didn't feel Jewish, were murdered by the Nazis as Jews. (p. 17). According to the Nuremberg laws, a Jew was anyone who had three or four Jewish grandparents. A half-Jew (1st Degree Mischling) had two Jewish grandparents and a quarter-Jew (2nd Degree Mischling) had one Jewish grandparent. (p. 12). According to the Halakah (rabbinical law), more than half of the 2nd-Degree Mischling were Jews. (p. 13). FAR FROM TARGETING EVERY SINGLE JEWISH MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD FOR DEATH, TOP NAZIS DELIBERATELY SPARED SOME JEWS! While it is true that the majority of the German Jews and Mischlinge interviewed by Rigg escaped persecution by concealing their background or being fortunate to serve under officers that disregarded it, there were also quite a few of them known and spared by top Nazi officials and re-labeled Aryans. Hitler did this with the stroke of a pen. (p. 13). In his

Chapter 3, which is on those who received the DEUTSCHBLUTIGKEITSERKLÄRUNG (declaration of German blood), Rigg wrote: "No fewer than twenty-one generals, several admirals, and one field marshal of Jewish descent served with Hitler's consent. And thousands in the lower ranks of the Wehrmacht remained there because Hitler personally exempted them from the laws." (p. 171). Rigg reiterates the fact that Erhard Milch had been either a half-Jew or full Jew. (pp. 177-178). In his Chapter 4, Rigg discusses those who got the Genehmigung (racial amnesty, and permission to remain in the German armed forces.) The implications of the foregoing are clear. The chief argument adduced in support for Holocaust monopoly is the one about Jews being uniquely targeted for TOTAL extermination. This is once again shown to be manifestly incorrect.

JEWISH CHOSENNESS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

The religious views of the interviewees figure prominently in this book. The interviewees recall their ancestors' conversions to Christianity for opportunistic reasons [as shown in DER GIFTPIELZ], and describe their Christianity as mainly a cultural one--like that of most gentile Germans. Currently, many of the interviewees fault German Christian leaders for supporting Hitler, and view both Christianity and Judaism as purveyors of divisiveness and intolerance. One of them saw the Jews' problems as the outcome of Jewish particularism and sense of being better than others. (p. 86). Most of the interviewees lost belief in God as a result of the Holocaust and of the battlefield horrors they had experienced. One, however, believed that God had audibly led him away from a location of certain death (pp. 73-75), while another interviewee felt that God was with him and that his sense of being abandoned by God was no different from that of Christ while on the Cross. (p. 241). Rescued Rebbe Joseph Isaac Schneersohn (1880-1950) is faulted by Rigg for contending that the Holocaust was God's punishment for the Jews' sins. (pp. 266-268). [However, one should remember that collective divine punishment for the Jews' sins is a common Old-Testament theme (e. g., the Babylonian Captivity).]

GERMAN JEWS AND NON-JEWISH GERMANS PARTNER IN THEIR AGGRESSION AGAINST POLAND

Several of Rigg's interviewees took part in the 1939 German conquest of Poland. Ironical to the common portrayal of Polish soldiers as foolhardy, one of the interviewees alluded to German foolhardiness: "[Dieter] Fischer recalled that his Frankfurt division lost 25 percent of its officers, many to snipers noticing rank insignia on their

uniforms. He pointed out that 'stupid courage' got many killed. One day several officers drove up and asked for a status report. Fischer explained they had spotted a Polish tank down the road and should not go further. 'Are you a coward?' one of the officers asked. They drove on and a few minutes later, the tank blew up the car. Every officer inside died." (pp. 232-233).

The Case of Hotel Polski Shulman, Abraham 1982 **The Myth of Nazis Intending to Kill All Jews: Hotel Polski Affair Freed at Least 170 Jews**

After the fall of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising (1943) and the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto, there were still some 10,000--30,000 Warsaw Jews still alive, but now hiding among Poles in the Aryan section of the city. (p. 10). [Note wide range of estimates of Jews fleeing the Warsaw Ghetto. Assuming 400,000 Jews in the relatively well-studied Warsaw Ghetto, this amounts to 2.5%--7.5%, which is much less than the 10% fugitive-Jews rate touted by Jan Grabowski and the media, for all of German-occupied Poland, as the cornerstone of his fantastic total of over 200,000 fugitive Jews killed by Poles.] **OUTLINE OF HOTEL POLSKI**

The Hotel Polski in Warsaw became a focus of promises, by Nazis and their Jewish collaborators, for fugitive Jews to come out of hiding so that they could be amnestied by being declared foreign citizens. (pp. 12-13, 111). Interestingly, there are German documents that mention Hotel Polski (pp. 225-227), noting that the Jews there were to be transported away from there. What's more, according to them, the Hotel Polski functioned while the Uprising was still going on. About 5,000 fugitive Jews came out of hiding and took up the offer. (p. 23). Most Jews, however, remained hidden, believing that the Nazi offer was nothing more than a trap for them. Was it? The Jews were allowed to accumulate in the hotel, and the first shipment of Jews from the Hotel was sent to the resort city of Vittel, France--the same place where foreign nationals were housed. (p. 49, 52, 113-119). In these and other places, the Hotel Polski Jews were granted promesas (promises of citizenship), written by foreign consulates, which could be exchanged, by hefty payment, for foreign citizenship. (p. 81, 106). In time, however, most of the Polish Jews at Vittel were isolated, and eventually dispatched to Auschwitz (p. 50), because America would not exchange them for German nationals. (p. 121). A similar fate befell the

Hotel Polski Jews sent to Bergen Belsen, ostensibly to await the bestowal of mostly South American citizenship. (pp. 156-157). HOTEL POLSKI AFFAIR FREED 170 JEWS. SO MUCH FOR THE ALL-JEWS-TARGETED MYTH Pointedly, apart from individual escapes, over 170 Hotel Polski Jews (the Palestinian Group) were actually amnestied and freed. (p. 192-on, 215). So, contrary to Holocaust-uniqueness advocates, the Nazis were not unalterably determined to kill every single possible known Jew in their grasp. Shulman suggests that Hotel Polski may have been a genuine rescue effort that largely ended in failure. (p. 221). If so, then many more Jews may have gone free. The fact that some Jews were actually freed strongly suggests that Hotel Polski was not a fraud--at least not entirely. Of course, this need not be black and white. So, Hotel Polski was probably simultaneously a fraud (designed to lure Jews out in the open for easy killing) AND an amnesty plan for freeing some Jews. Shulman comments: "And why did the promesas enjoy such success? First of all, the Germans were interested in getting their citizens from foreign countries in exchange for Jews. And, secondly, some of the Jews on the 'Aryan' side were fantastically wealthy, and the Germans wanted to lay their hands on these fortunes. And finally, the Germans wanted to create an impression in the world that they were a normal state which behaved decently and let out its foreign Jews." (p. 81). In any case, actions speak louder than words: Killing ALL possible Jews was not a goal of the Nazis!

The Warsaw Ghetto Diaries Seidman, Hillel 1997 **Holocaust Uniqueness Contradicted by the Facts. Cardinal Hlond Correct. Two-Way Polish-Jewish Boycotts** This work is rich in Jewish terminology, traditional Jewish ideation, and cries to God and man for deliverance during the unfolding Holocaust. In contrast to most Holocaust-era diaries, it also offers an unusual amount of biographical detail on the leading Jewish secular and especially religious leaders of the time. Many interesting details are included, such as the debate as to whether Polish Jews were the descendants of Khazars, or of erstwhile German Jews that had lived along the Rhine. (p. 110). POLISH CARDINAL AUGUST HLOND WAS RIGHT IN HIS MUCH-CONDEMNED 1936 STATEMENT ON JEWS AS FREETHINKERS There were various influential prewar Hebrew and Yiddish newspapers that were antagonistic towards religion and the

religious, and staff writers of other Jewish newspapers were usually irreligious. (p. 360). **YOU WILL NEVER READ ABOUT THIS IN HISTORY BOOKS, BUT BOYCOTTS BETWEEN POLES AND JEWS WENT BOTH WAYS!** Much has also been written, in condemnation, about Roman Dmowski and the Endek-led boycotts of Jews. However, Jews also used boycotts against Poles when they felt they had been wronged by them. (p. 361). **JEWISH-NAZI COLLABORATION**

Throughout this work, the collaborationist Ukrainian and Baltic police are highlighted with regards to the herding of the Jews to the death trains. As for the Jewish ghetto police, its work came to the fore in maintaining ordnung after the Germans had withdrawn the Polish Blue Police (Policja Granatowa). (p. 153.). The Jewish ghetto police contained a mixture of benefactors and scoundrels, but consisted of assimilated Jews, many of whom had no real ties to Judaism and not a few of whom had open contempt for religious Jews. (pp. 154-156). Seidman asserts that no religious Jews served in either the Jewish ghetto police or in the later kapos (camp guards)(p. 156), nor engaged in self-preservation behavior at the expense of other Jews. (pp. 229-230). **THE POLONOPHOBIC HOLOCAUST MYTH OF THE DOOMED JEWS FORCED TO BEHOLD CHEERING POLES** An escapee from a Treblinka-bound death train reported that the boxcar had only a small vent, which could be seen out of only by standing on another's back. (pp. 101-102). This contradicts the tale about doomed Jews forced to behold throngs of jeering Poles. Even if such Poles existed, it would've been rather difficult for the doomed Jews to see them. **RATHER VULGAR ANTICATHOLICISM** One crass

Polonophobic accusation, propounded by author Seidman, would have the reader believe that the Polish Catholic Church was unwilling to help even Warsaw's Christian Jews, having adopted Nazi-style racial beliefs. Amazing! (pp. 148-150; see also 176-177). **REALITY CHECK:** The Polish Catholic Church, powerless to stop the countless murders of Polish gentiles, already facing severe persecution and accused of fostering anti-German sentiment, was on the verge of experiencing even more draconian German reprisals. (See the Peczkis review of Hans Frank's Diary).

NORTH AFRICAN JEWS WERE SPARED The Holocaust was far from universal [contrary to Holocaust-uniqueness advocates], and this puzzled translator Yosef Israel, who asked: "By what logic were the Jews of northern Africa, similarly under German domination, spared the

extermination process when POWs from the desert campaign were shipped off to Auschwitz? Why did the Jews of Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Bulgaria, and deepest Russia merit to escape the worst?" (pp. 25-26).

Beyond the Conceivable: Studies on Germany, Nazism, and the Holocaust Diner, Dan 2000 **The Nazis Did Not Murder All Jews, Even When They Easily Could Have Done So. Surprisingly-High Survival Rates of Some Jews in Nazi German Forced Labor**

This book raises many topics, and I focus on compulsory German labor. Most of this book is the standard Judeocentric fare--for example, the endlessly-repeated supposition that the Jews' Holocaust is special because (supposedly) all Jews were targeted for extermination and this was not the case for other peoples. Of course, this does not follow. Besides, when it comes to what really counts--practice as opposed to ideology--the Nazis did not exterminate all accessible Jews, as is evident from the following:

THE MYTH OF THE UNIVERSAL NAZI GERMAN DESTRUCTION OF ACCESSIBLE JEWS Not all Jews were gassed, starved, or shot, and there was not even a single, self-consistent live-or-die German policy regarding Jews in wartime labor. Diner writes, "The strategy of 'rescue through labor' hardly ever succeeded. But in many places Jews would certainly not have survived without such a strategy--for instance in Czystochowa, where several thousand Jewish workers, including many from Lodz, made it through the war in the Hasag factory complex. The same can be said for Radom, where 4,700 out of 30,000 Jews survived--one of the highest Jewish survival rates in Poland..." (pp. 124-125).

**In Any Event, an Inferred Total Genocide is No More Significant than
"Only" a Partial Genocide**

The Oxford Handbook of Genocide Studies Bloxham, Donald
2010 **The Original Definition of Genocide (Raphael Lemkin) Recognized the Equality of Genocides of Poles and Jews—the "Universal Targeting" of Jews Notwithstanding. HOLODOMOR Was**

Genocide This book presents thought-provoking information. For example: HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM, BY ITS VERY NATURE, DIMINISHES ALL THE GENOCIDES OF NON-JEWS! Donald Bloxham and A. Dirk Moses write, "On one side of the ledger, the notion of the Holocaust's 'uniqueness', based usually on the totality of the Nazis' murdered intent towards Jews, HAS WORKED TO DISTINGUISH IT FROM THE REST OF THE FIELD--with a number of distorting effects. If the Holocaust is taken as an 'ideal type' genocide..." (p. 4; Emphasis added). Holocaust supremacism creates an artificial meritocracy where the Holocaust is the King of the Genocides, a few also-ran genocides are sometimes mentioned alongside the Holocaust, and the remaining genocides are forgotten. Bloxham and Moses recognize as much, "Then there is the tendency in university syllabi, textbooks, and the mantras of public commemoration of genocide to focus upon a few instances of genocide that, for a variety of reasons, have qualified for the canon of general acceptance: ALONGSIDE THE HOLOCAUST, Armenia, Cambodia, Rwanda, and the former Yugoslavia, and now Darfur tend to be included, but virtually no other cases." (p. 4. Emphasis added). RAPHAEL LEMKIN, WHO COINED THE TERM GENOCIDE, JUXTAPOSED JEWS AND POLES AS VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE For background information, please read my review of Raphael Lemkin's classic, AXIS RULE IN OCCUPIED EUROPE. Author A. Dirk Moses corrects various misconceptions about Lemkin, such as the demonstrably-false premise that Lemkin's concept of genocide was based on a lack of awareness of the German murder of millions of Jews. Fact is, Lemkin knew about what came to be known as the Jews' Holocaust. (p. 35). Unlike too many Jewish intellectuals today, the Polish Jew Raphael Lemkin appreciated the sufferings of Poles as well as Jews, and unambiguously treated the genocides of both with equal esteem. A. Dirk Moses comments, "His Jewish identity was not structured like a zero sum game. He always mentioned the genocidal persecution of the Jews by the Nazis in the same breath as the mass murder of Polish Christians, Roma, and other victims." (p. 24). WHY RAPHAEL LEMKIN DID NOT ACCEPT THE "TOTALITY OF JEWISH DESTRUCTION" AS A VALID REASON FOR ELEVATING IT OVER "ONLY" THE PARTIAL ANNIHILATION OF THE POLES A. Dirk Moses, in his analysis of Lemkin, comments, "Why did he not distinguish the Jewish case from that of other victims of the Germans? Because he

thought the various techniques of genocide issues in the same catastrophic end: the destruction of nationhood or group culture, one way or the other. EVEN IF THE POLES WERE NOT TOTALLY EXTERMINATED, POLISH CULTURE WOULD BE, AND THAT FACT REPRESENTED AS GRAVE A LOSS TO HUMANITY AS THE LOSS OF JEWISH CULTURE. That is what Lemkin meant by genocide." (p. 36; Emphasis added). In other words, and using modern parlance, the Holocaust was no more significant than the Polokaust, and the Polokaust was no less significant than the Holocaust.

AT THE NUREMBERG TRIALS, THE NAZI GENOCIDE OF POLES WAS RECOGNIZED ON THE SAME FOOTING AS THE NAZI GENOCIDE OF JEWS!

Author William A. Schabas examines the legal aspects of genocide. He tells how Justice Robert Jackson outlined the evidence that was about to be presented at the Nuremberg Trials, "The indictment of the International Military Tribunal charged the Nazi defendants with 'deliberate and systematic genocide, viz., the extermination of racial and national groups, against the civilian populations of certain occupied territories in order to destroy particular races and classes of people, and national, racial or religious groups, particularly Jews, Poles, and Gypsies. The term 'genocide' was also used on several occasions by the prosecutors during the trial itself." (p. 125). HOLODOMOR WAS NOT SOME SORT OF GENERIC GOVERNMENT-INDUCED FAMINE. IT WAS GENOCIDE. Although the Holodomor began as a famine that affected various parts of the Soviet Union, Stalin intentionally made it focused especially on Ukraine beginning about August 1932. (p. 397). Author Nicolas Werth identifies, in his words, Vyacheslav Molotov and Lazar Kaganovich, as Stalin's "two closest collaborators" in this regard. (p. 397). (This attests to Jewish complicity in the Holodomor). Joseph Stalin increasingly singled out Ukrainians not only as foes of the kolkhoz, but as enemies of the Soviet Union. (pp. 397-398). Thus, Ukrainian peasants were targeted not just because they resisted collectivization, but also because they were the core of Ukrainian national resistance to the Soviet system. (p. 398). So the destruction of the Ukrainian peasantry was largely synonymous with the destruction of the Ukrainian nation. And that is genocide.

African-German Mischlinge Were Treated Worse Than Jewish-German Mischlinge

Beyond the Racial State: Rethinking Nazi Germany Pendas, Devin O. 2017 **Nazi German Definition of a Jew Was More Restrictive Than That of Jews Themselves. African-German Mischlinge Treated Worse Than Jewish-German Mischlinge!** This book shows that, not only were Nazi-made racial categories often contradictory, but that they did not even rest solely on biological descent. WHAT IS A JEW? Adolf Hitler, as quoted by Richard Steigmann-Gall, commented, "'We speak of the Jewish race only as a linguistic convenience, for in the true sense of the word, and from a genetic standpoint, THERE IS NO JEWISH RACE...The Jewish race is above all a community of the spirit. Anthropologically the Jews do not exhibit those common characteristics that would identify them as a uniform race...A SPIRITUAL race is harder and more lasting than a NATURAL race.'" (p. 277; Emphasis is Hitler's). Nazi Wilhelm Grau even spoke of "white Jews": Those who were not Jewish but were totally saturated with a Jewish spirit of thinking. Von Humboldt was thus exemplified. (Dirk Rupnow, p. 301). In the end, Rupnow concluded that, "In most anti-Semitic publications and documents of the Nazi era, no clearly defined or delineated concepts of race or Jewishness are to be found." (pp. 301-302). However, the fact that Nazi racial policies did not rely solely on genealogy is nothing new. For instance, when it came to the Mischlinge, the Nazis did not just ask how many Jewish ancestors one had. They also considered how much "Jewish traits" had "penetrated" to the surface and become manifest in the individual in question. No doubt these considerations were partly driven by pragmatism. Thus, for instance, Jurgen Matthaus writes, "Hitler was quoted after the enactment of the Nuremberg Laws as saying that the task at hand was 'not to chase after utopias but to look squarely at political reality.'" (p. 261). **JEWISH MISCHLINGE (INCLUDING HALAKHICALLY-DEFINED JEWS) NOT TREATED AS BAD AS AFRICAN MISCHLINGE (AFRICAN-GERMAN INDIVIDUALS)!** Top Nazi Wilhelm Frick and his RIM (Reich Interior Ministry) officials considered Jewish-German MISCHLINGE--those with fewer than 3 Jewish grandparents--as ones that should be assimilated. (Jurgen Matthaus, p. 261). Bernard Losener was also an advocate of Jewish-German Mischlinge

being assimilated into German society, at least until the start of the Holocaust itself. (Matthaus, p. 263). Although the Jewish-German Mischlinge were not treated equally with "purely Aryan" Germans, in no sense was their fate the same as that of the full-blooded Jews. Richard Steigmann-Gall comments, "Under the Nuremberg Laws, those defined as half- and quarter-Jews who had abandoned all signifiers of Jewish belonging, such as membership in a synagogue or marriage to a practicing Jew, received a special status. Although they suffered different degrees of formal and informal discrimination, like African Mischlinge they were not sent to concentration camps or death camps as such. In fact, unlike the African Mischlinge, they did not even fall victim to sterilization, even though many Nazis had wanted this (and Heydrich wanted them treated as full Jews)." (p. 277). In other words, those of mixed African-German ancestry were treated worse than those of mixed Jewish-German ancestry!

(According to the canons of Holocaust supremacism, no one was supposed to be treated worse by the Nazis than the Jews! Obviously, this was not the case.)

THE NAZIS ACTUALITY SPARED SOME HALACHICALLY-RECOGNIZED GERMAN JEWS Consider another implication--one not mentioned by the authors. Halakha (Jewish law) recognizes a Jew as one born to a Jewish mother who remains unconverted to another religion. This means that roughly half of the religiously-unaffiliated 1st Degree Jewish-German Mischlinge, and roughly a quarter of the religiously-unaffiliated 2nd Degree Jewish-German Mischlinge, were halachically Jewish. This means that the Nazis were more lenient, in identifying German Jews as such, than were German Jews themselves. It also means that the Nazis knew perfectly well that some of the Jewish-German Mischlinge, whom Nazi policy was sparing, were recognized by Jews as fellow Jews. Yet the Nazis did nothing to "correct" this. Evidently, the Nazi enmity towards Jews was not as absolute or all-consuming as we had been led to believe.

WHY THE KARAITES WERE SPARED: MULTIPLE REASONS, INCLUDING POLITICS Dirk Rupnow has a fascinating discussion on the subject of how various Jewish-questionable groups in the German-occupied Soviet Union either were recognized by the Nazis as Jews, or were not. Rupnow describes how Protestant theologian and Orientalist Karl Georg Kuhn (1909-1976) had been written an authorized report on the Karaites. In it, he concluded that the Karaites were Tatars, not Jews. (p. 306). Consistent with the earlier-discussed Nazi mystical, and not only biological, definition

of race, certain Nazi officials cited behavior and not just ancestry. Rupnow elaborates, "The Karaites military traditions and agricultural occupations were cited as evidence in favor of their classification as non-Jews. Both of these factors, a ministry official wrote, stood 'in contrast to the inclination of the Jews' and their 'thoughts and values'. Moreover, the Karaites showed none of the 'tendency towards the commercial and parasitic that is to be found in the Jews.' Political arguments also played a part in this decision. The Germans did not want to disturb the consistently anti-Jewish orientation of the 'racially similar' Turkic peoples, even if the 'Mosaic faith' was undesirable." (p. 306). Finally, part of the Nazi decision, in the case of marginal groups, rested upon whether or not there had been a precedent for these groups being identified and rejected, as Jews, by the locals. Rupnow comments, "History was here used as an argument. According to Nazi racial policy, past discrimination and persecution were criteria for classifying a group as Jewish." (p. 306). DOES THE CURRENT EMPHASIS ON FIGHTING ANTISEMITISM ACTUALLY CAUSE MORE ANTISEMITISM? The Nazis were in no sense uncomfortable with being called anti-Semites. To the contrary. Rupnow quips, "Studies of the history of anti-Semitism could serve Nazi anti-Jewish policies by retroactively constructing a tradition. Analyzing past attempts to solve the Jewish question, in particular the failure of such attempts, could be useful to the Nazi project by constructing supposedly aporetic historical situations that justified ever more radical strategies as a way out of them." (p. 302).

Anglo-American Jewish POWs Had More Right to Live than Did Soviet non-Jewish POWs!

Untold Valor: Forgotten Stories of American Bomber Crews over Europe in World War II Morris, Rob 2006 **Western Allied Jewish POWs, Unlike Soviet Gentile POWs, Spared By Nazis: The Holocaust Was Neither Unique, Unprecedented, Nor Especially Irrational. Nor Was It Qualitatively Different From All Other Genocides!**

The most fascinating part of the book deals with American Jews. Morris writes: "There were tens of thousands of Jewish airmen flying over the Reich in World War II. An unknown number, certainly several thousand,

were shot down and ended up as prisoners of war in German Stalag Lufts, or prisoner camps." (p. 77). NO SINGULAR NAZI GERMAN OBSESSION WITH CONSISTENTLY TREATING JEWS WORSE THAN EVERYBODY ELSE The Nazi treatment of American Jews was far from monolithic. Morris writes: "Some Jewish airmen who ended up as POWs reported that their experiences as guests of the Germans were nearly devoid of anti-Semitism or mistreatment...However, there were instances of Jews being mistreated." (p. 78). THE NAZIS DID NOT TRY TO KILL EVERY SINGLE POSSIBLE JEW In early 1945, towards the very end of the war, the Nazis did separate the Jewish POWs from non-Jewish ones, and made other moves against them. (p. 84-on). However, they were not exterminated. Nor was any Nazi attempt made to exterminate them. There were American Jews in Nazi captivity for quite a few years. But when all was said and done, the Nazis did not, in fact, extend the Final Solution to American Jewish POWs. Morris comments: "Though the Third Reich was a system dedicated to the complete destruction of the Jewish race, almost all the Jewish aircrew POWs lived to tell the tale of their captivity." (pp. 78-79). Nazi actions spoke louder than Nazi words! AS IS THE CASE WITH EVERY OTHER GENOCIDE, THE NAZI GENOCIDE OF THE JEWS (SHOAH) WAS GOVERNED BY RATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Consider the stock argument about Holocaust a uniquely-irrational genocide, which is presumed to make the Holocaust exceptional and special, and to entitle it to more publicity than all the other genocides. We had been led to believe that the Nazis had an all-consuming passion for killing Jews, and furthermore, as a matter of policy, would spare no effort to kill every single possible Jew within reach, even if it went against German military, economic, and political interests. We see from this book that such was not the case. The Germans tempered their genocide of Jews in the face of the repercussions (e. g, Allied reprisals) that would come from killing Allied POWs, including Jewish POWs. The Nazi ardor for killing Jews was cooled as soon as it clashed with practical realities. So, it turns out, the Holocaust was governed by pragmatism, just like all the other genocides of human beings. The perpetrator killed members of the targeted group up to some point, but stopped once it went against his other interests. Clearly, the "unique irrationality" and "unique intentionality" arguments for Holocaust preeminence are, once again, shown to be invalid. It is high time that all genocides be treated with the same attention and reverence.

Genocide Recognition Equality Now! IRONICALLY, THE MOSTLY-SLAVIC SOVIET POWS HAD IT WORSE THAN AMERICAN AND BRITISH JEWISH POWS The reader who is a student of WWII POWs may recount the fact that the Germans murdered over 3 million Soviet POWs, mainly through starvation. The USSR had not signed the Geneva Convention; the Americans had done so. Clearly, the Germans put observance of the Geneva Convention ahead of their plans to exterminate all possible Jews. It is sobering to realize that the British Jewish and American Jewish POW had a greater right to live, in Nazi eyes, than did the Byelorussian-gentile or Ukrainian-gentile Soviet POW! OTHER INFORMATION Interestingly, Werner Goering, the nephew of Hermann, fought on the American side. (p. 136-on). Though both Sweden and Switzerland were neutral, the latter tilted strongly towards the Germans (p. 173), and treated downed American flyers accordingly. There is a brief account of the evacuation of Stalag Luft III in the face of the advancing Red Army (p. 203)--an evacuation that took place several months after the famous GREAT ESCAPE.

Poles—and Not Only Jews—Were Subject to Continent-Wide Persecution and Nazi Attention on an International Scale

Walka o dobra kultury. Warszawa 1939-1945 Lorentz, Stanislaw 1970 **Holocaust Uniqueness Myth (Only Jews Persecuted All Over Europe) Upended. The Polokaust: Detailed Focus on the Cultural Genocide of Poles** Afterwards, Poles Loot Poles, and Not Only Jews. THE FIGHT TO SAVE WARSAW'S CULTURAL GOODS, 1939-1945 is the title of this 2-volume Polish-language anthology. Owing to its breadth, I focus my review almost entirely upon the 3-month period after the fall of the Soviet-betrayed Warsaw Uprising, during which time the Red Army continued stalling, giving plenty of time for the Germans in their soul-less madness to destroy Warsaw and her cultural treasures (RABIES TEUTONICA, as one author put it: v1, p. 217). NOT ONLY THE JEWS: THE POLES ALSO WERE PERSECUTED ALL OVER EUROPE One talking point for the supposed unprecedented nature of the Holocaust would have us believe that, whereas the Jews were persecuted by the

Nazis regardless of where they found themselves in Europe, Poles outside of German-occupied Poland were left alone. Tell that to the Parisian Poles! The Germans sacked and burned the Polish library in Paris. (v2, p. 251).

THE DESTRUCTION OF WARSAW: GERMAN PERFIDY MATCHES SOVIET PERFIDY The Polish-German capitulation agreement that ended the Soviet-betrayed Warsaw Uprising called for the safeguarding and evacuation of not only the population, but also the cultural treasures. (v1, p. 122, 225; v2, p. 12). The Germans broke the agreement—allowing only a small fraction of the treasures to be evacuated before destroying Warsaw. The Poles made a herculean effort to evacuate and otherwise safeguard treasures from the Germans (for a summary, see v1, p. 97).

THE GERMANS SYSTEMATICALLY DESTROYED WARSAW'S CULTURAL TREASURES The Germans' burning of the Krasinski Library, probably in early October 1944, caused the loss of 300,000 irreplaceable items, which were converted into a thigh-deep layer of white ash. Some 88% of old handwritten manuscripts perished. (v1, pp. 219-220). The cellars, which contained the most valuable materials for safekeeping, had carefully been torched individually. In contrast, a nearby cellar room with empty boxes had been untouched by the Germans, as it contained no Polish cultural treasures. (v2, pp. 245-246). The German destroyers must have also seen, and removed, the sandbagging in front of a cellar nook, in which books had been stacked without spacing in the hope that any fire would not spread there for insufficiency of oxygen. The rows of book-shaped ashes disintegrated when touched. (v. 2, p. 293). Of the Krasinski materials, 15 boxes of materials relocated earlier to the Zamoyski library survived. So did 30,000 lower-value old prints, in addition to a few Zaluski manuscripts, confiscated earlier by the Germans and returned to Poland after the war. As the Germans were torching the library, some Poles tossed a series of boxes out the windows, enabling the survival of 150 hand manuscripts. Jan Zachwatowicz recounts how he came across the rain-soaked and moldy items, which included the priceless pitiful remnant of incunabula (early European printing) from the Zaluski collection, and how he worked to evacuate and restore them. (v1, pp. 127-128). An additional set of boxes turned up later in the snow. (p. 230). The Zamoyski Library was burned by the Germans. However, unlike the Krasinski Library, the collections in the cellars were not destroyed. (v2, p. 246). The Germans torched Warsaw's Public library just two hours before the long-belated arrival of the Red Army

in January 1945. (v1, p. 422, v2, pp. 29-30, 281). Of its 500,000 volumes, 317,000 perished in the flames. Of the remainder, 73,000 had been confiscated earlier by the Germans, and 14,000 had been evacuated to Pruszkow. Some 30,000 German-confiscated volumes later turned up in Liegnitz (now Legnica)(v1, pp. 394-396). Polish librarians, in anticipation of German-set fires spreading to the library, had earlier walled-off some items in a hiding place in the library cellar. (v.1, p. 421). During such procedures, they smeared the new masonry with dirty plaster in order to make it look old. (v2, p. 19). Warsaw's Polytechnic Library also fell victim to the incendiary depredations of the Germans, causing the loss of 90,000 volumes. The flames did not spread to one student reading room. (v2, p. 14). The Germans also burned the various archives of Warsaw. About 1/5th of the ARCHIWUM GLOWNEGO AKT DAWNYCH survived because of the earlier evacuation of a part of its content to Sokolnicki Fort and the Jasna Gora Monastery, and the later recovery of some German-confiscated materials. (v1, p. 456). As for the ARCHIWUM GLOWNY on Długa Street, 7-8 fire-untouched packs of archival materials survived, after the Germans had burned the building, because the fire had failed to spread to one nook of the cellar, probably owing to a lack of windows whose breakage would have caused an influx of oxygen. (v1, p. 456). As for the collection in the WARSZAWSKI ARSENAL, all that was left was a layer of either powdery or caked ash, in addition to the steel shelving that had become twisted into bizarre shapes by the heat. In one hiding place, the flames had not spread, but the archival materials were carbonized, falling apart when touched. (v1, p. 565). A few items did survive in the burned-out, partly-collapsed building, owing to the caprice of the movements of the flames and heat. (v1, p. 566). Since the Germans were destroying all of Warsaw, private individuals who had hidden cultural treasures for safekeeping enjoyed limited success. One moldy part of the Zeromski collection was found in 1951, as the layers of ruins of the Stare Miasto were being removed. (v2, pp. 163-164). THE OVERALL NAZI GERMAN CULTURAL GENOCIDE AGAINST POLES WAS VERY SYSTEMATIC Poland's losses, just in terms of books, manuscripts, notes, maps, etc., took on staggering dimensions. Of 21 million such items, the Germans destroyed 14,584,000 of them. (v1, p. 240). Few people today realize that the Germans destroyed 2/3rds of Poland's paper cultural treasures alone!

POLES LOOT JEWS--A BIG DEAL. POLES LOOT POLES--IT IS

NOTHING Jan T. Gross and the media have made much of the fact that Poles looted Jewish belongings, even desecrating graves and places of mass murder of Jews. However, Poles also looted the surviving books in burned-out Polish libraries. (e. g., v2, p. 32, 110).

Germany Turns Eastwards: A Study of Ostforschung in the Third Reich Burleigh, Michael 1988 **Anti-Polish Nazi German**

Propaganda Re-Used By Modern Holocaust Narratives. For Shame.

Nazis Monitored Overseas Poles, and Not Only Overseas Jews This

work, which focuses on German scholars in the Third Reich writing about

Poland, is revealing in a number of ways. I focus on this. THE

MALEVOLENT GERMAN-KILLING POLE OF NAZI PROPAGANDA HAS

NOW BECOME THE MALEVOLENT JEW-KILLING POLE OF

HOLOCAUST PROPAGANDA Nazi Kurt Lueck wrote, "The 'taciturn'

and 'credulous' German was easily deceived by the Pole. Beneath the

frivolity was a murderous hatred that was expressed in proverbs like,

'What's new? Nothing much. They saw someone today who looked like a

German and hanged him.'" (p. 203). We hear so much about how the Nazis

saw Jews as fiendishly clever and malevolent. We never hear about how

the Nazis also saw Poles as fiendishly clever and malevolent. Here comes

the canned accusation of hate (HEJT). Governor General Hans Frank, later

hanged at Nuremberg, had this to say about the

GENERALGOUVERNEMENT in 1941, as elucidated by Burleigh, "The

Germans had given the 'Polish settlement region' form and value, but the

Poles had responded with 'hate and a desire to exterminate Germandom.'" (p. 255).

The old Nazi propaganda has found a new home. Nowadays, part

of the Holocaust establishment (notably Jan T. Gross, Jan Grabowski, and

Barbara Engelking) are going around portraying Poles as eager killers of

Jews (Note that Jews have replaced the Germans as the targets of

presumed Polish hatred). This includes the media-quoted fantasy of

200,000 fugitive Jews killed by Poles. There are even tendencies to speak

of "Eastern European Holocausts" taking place in parallel with the better-

known Nazi German one. Then there is Jan T. Gross and his wisdom about

Poles killing more Jews than Germans during WWII. It keeps getting better

and better! Not rarely do I see a Jew write something about Poles very

similar to that of Nazi Kurt Lueck, albeit with the victim-Jew replacing the

victim-German, "What's new? Nothing much. They saw someone today who looked like a Jew and hanged him." THE NAZIS TRIED TO CONNECT THEIR OWN NAZI ANTI-SEMITISM TO POLISH ANTISEMITISM. AND NOW THE LEWACTWO, AND MANY JEWS, DO EXACT THE SAME! Nazi Germany has always sought to justify its conduct against Jews. For instance, Hitler inveighed against the hypocrisy of the West for professing sympathy towards Jews while refusing to accept Jewish immigrants. Enter Poland the scapegoat. Historian Michael Burleigh describes a 1942 work by Josef Sommerfeldt as follows, "Sommerfeldt's own work involved giving antisemitism historical and popular credentials. He combed Polish books and the work of [Kurt] Lueck in search of the 'underlying currents' of popular antisemitism. This was designed to reveal the 'foundations of European antisemitism' and to invest the present 'war of liberation' against 'world Jewry' with tradition and purpose." (p. 272). This included over 350 Polish examples of pejorative uses of the word Żyd, stereotypes of Jews, and proverbs that reflected negatively on Jews. (pp. 272-273). Now, negative words about Jews and exterminating Jews are two different things! But no matter. The Nazis sought to legitimize the Holocaust by connecting their genocidal antisemitism to previous verbal Polish antisemitism. Today's LEWAKS and many Jews attempt the same connection for other reasons: To discredit Poland (and especially traditional Polishness) by connecting it to the Nazi German murder of 6 million Jews, and to diffuse German guilt by artificially placing Nazi German exterminationist antisemitism within the ranks of ordinary European (especially Polish) anti-Semitism. THE NAZIS WERE INTERESTED IN OVERSEAS JEWS. SO WHAT? THEY WERE ALSO INTERESTED IN OVERSEAS POLES, AND OTHERS Much has been made recently about a 1944 Nazi work about Jewish influence in the USA. This has been over-interpreted into claims of the Nazis having ambitions to exterminate American Jews were they in a position to do so. Well, if it promotes Holocaust supremacism, why not? As it turns out, this is nothing remarkable or Jewish-specific. The Nazis were routinely interested not only in Jews outside the boundaries of the Third Reich, but also in Poles and other peoples outside the boundaries of the Reich. Burleigh comments, "The SD [SICHERHEITSDIENST] required information on Polish exiles in the USA...evaluations of the publications of Czech exile organizations...a translation of a list of names and addresses of Poles in England found by

the EINSATZKOMMANDO in Budapest...and lists of Czech exile organizations extending to Cardogan Square, Notting Hill Gate and Milton Road, Cambridge." (pp. 245-246). GEOPOLITICS AND THE DELEGITIMIZING OF POLAND: CENTURIES AGO LIKE TODAY Burleigh writes, "The cynical partitioning of Poland in the late eighteenth century by a monarchical consortium was partly justified by the notion that Poland suffered from a unique form of 'mismanagement'. Although the concept POLNISCHE WIRTSCHAFT was probably coined by Georg Forster (1754-94)...The corollary of the notion that Poland had a uniquely chaotic constitution, POLONIA CONFUSIONE REGITUR, which INTER ALIA August Wilhelm Schlegel (1767-1845) translated into a GENERAL governmental incapability of the Slavs, was that the Germans had an historical mission to bring order, civilization and government to Poland in particular and the east as a whole." (p. 4). MODERN APPLICATION: THE CONDESCENDING WESTERN EUROPEAN POLENPOLITIK The classic German attitudes, towards Poland, live on today in terms of the German-centered European Union. The Poles remain essentially incompetent, and need to be told by the wise Germans how to run their country. Remember, for example, Angela Merkel? Now, more than ever, Polesit now! The western European elites, in their hedonistic lifestyles, look down on Polish Catholicism and Polish patriotism. For example, remember Belgian Europarliament leader Guy Verhofstadt and his falsehood about Polish patriotic marchers being neo-Nazis? Then there are all those never-ending media lies about Polish Independence Day marchers being (horror of horrors) fascist. The western European elites attack Poland for her "intolerance" just because she refuses to accept masses of Third World immigrants. And never mind the fact that Poland has accepted as many as a million Ukrainian immigrants. These do not fit the cultural Marxist and globalist agendas, so they don't count. Then there is the endless "Poles are anti-Semites" static--all because Poles sometimes are nonconformists to the standard Holocaust supremacist construct that rules over the west, and because Poles sometimes question the blame-Poles-for-Holocaust barbs that are endlessly thrown at them.

Poles—and Not Only Jews—Were Scapegoats to the Very End

Final Entries 1945: The Diaries of Joseph Goebbels Goebbels, Joseph 1977 **Jews and Poles Remain Scapegoats to the Very End. Goebbels Realizes Poland-Enslaving Soviet Intentions.** In the closing weeks of the European component of WWII, Goebbels's attitude towards the Jews remained unchanged: (April 3, 1945): "The Jews have applied for a seat at the San Francisco Conference. It is characteristic that their main demand is that anti-Semitism be forbidden throughout the world. Typically, having committed the most terrible crimes against mankind, the Jews would now like mankind to be forbidden even to think about them." (p. 305). **NOT ONLY JEWS: POLES WERE ALSO SCAPEGOATS OF THE GERMANS!** However, Jews were not the only scapegoats; nor were they the only ones blamed for starting WWII. On March 18, 1945, Goebbels referred to Poland's losses to, of all things, "...Polish arrogance in August 1939..." and having failed to accept the "...extraordinarily generous [German] proposals at that time..." [Sic!] (p. 165). Goebbels engages in an even more overt blame-the-victim mentality towards Poles when, in his entry of March 30, 1945, he quips about: "...Poland, which began this war anyway..." (p. 274). In addition, on March 26, 1945, Goebbels mentioned "...Poland and Russia, the most primitive countries of Europe." (p. 233). In other contexts, Goebbels had various scapegoats coming in handy, as summarized by historian Trevor-Roper: "...castigating whole classes, whole groups, whole nations: the miserable bourgeoisie, the generals, the Luftwaffe, the Churches, the Jews, the Swiss, the Swedes." (p. xxx). **THE NAZI GOEBBELS HAD MORE RESPECT FOR THE POLES THAN DID CHURCHILL OR ROOSEVELT. FOR SHAME!** It is both sobering and sad to realize that someone of Goebbels's character had a much better grasp of Soviet intentions than did Churchill or Roosevelt. Goebbels even quoted a British newspaper in this regard (March 3, 1945): The Daily Mail just made a truly sensational admission; it says that for two years now I have been the only person to analyze the case of Poland correctly and forecast accurately the way in which England would succumb to the Kremlin. Churchill comes in for criticism of rare severity." (p. 30). In stark contrast to the appeasing attitude of western politicians towards "Uncle Joe" Stalin, Goebbels commented (March 9, 1945): "In the region

which was formerly Poland the Soviets are pursuing their bloody reign of terror undeterred by Anglo-American protests. They take not the smallest notice of Churchill and Roosevelt. A new wave of arrests is sweeping across the country, the victims being mainly the Polish nationalists." (p. 88). Also (March 21, 1945): "The Soviets are going quietly on deporting Poles to the interior of Russia. They take not the smallest notice of the Anglo-Americans." (p. 190). THE NAZI GOEBBELS UNDERSTOOD STALIN BETTER THAN DID CHURCHILL OR ROOSEVELT: IRONIC AND SAD...

The situation under which Poles found themselves was obvious to Goebbels: (March 11, 1945): "Stalin is firmly determined--and no one can understand this--to negotiate with no one over the Polish question. How rigidly he has already imposed his will is evident from the fact that Mikolajczyk, the former Polish Minister-in-exile, now proposes to submit to the dictates of the Kremlin. Under protest admittedly, but what value are such protests today? Anyway the only choice for the Poles is either to be exterminated by force or to bow to the Kremlin." (p. 100). Goebbels saw right through the Communist smear campaign directed against non-Communist regimes (March 19, 1945): "It is well known that Communists always call everything fascist that is not Communist and, under the guise of a struggle against fascism, exterminate all forces opposing bolshevization of a country in which they have any influence...According to Pravda, the London Poles are a gang of degenerate landowners rejected by the Polish people. In short, Pravda's general tone is one hardly customary even between enemies, let alone between allies." (p. 172). On March 22, 1945, Goebbels discussed the Soviet-staged trials, in Bulgaria, of two witnesses who had been present, two years earlier, at the site of the Katyn massacre (p. 206). The two priests were tearfully forced to recant their blame of the Soviets. GOEBBELS' COMMENTS ON GERMANY'S IMPENDING DEFEAT Goebbels repeats certain themes throughout this latest set of his diaries. He seems obsessed with the incipient British loss of their worldwide colonial empire, and that regardless of the outcome of the war. He thinks that the new German jets [Me-262] can enjoy a 5:1 kill ratio over the Allied propeller-driven planes, but recognizes that Germany can produce far too few jets to make a realistic impact in the air war. NAZISM CAN RADICALIZE—AND NOT ONLY AGAINST JEWS Goebbels repeatedly suggests that the Germans should have withdrawn from the Geneva Convention. This would have allowed the Germans to kill Allied

POWs in reprisal for the German civilians killed by Allied bombing raids. It also would make the German soldiers fight harder, aware of the fact that the Allies would reciprocally take no prisoners.

Last-Minute Nazi Killings of Only Some Jews, and Not Only Jews

Inside a Gestapo Prison: The Letters of Krystyna Wituska, 1942-1944

Tomaszewski, Irene 1997 **Pre-Lemkin Realization of**

German Policies Against Poles as Genocide. Holocaust-Uniqueness Myth--Last-Minute Nazi Killings "Only of Jews"—Debunked

This book contains a variety of relevant information, and I discuss some of it:

EARLY NATION-DESTROYING ACTS IN GERMAN-CONQUERED POLAND This work begins with a solid introduction to Nazi German policies in conquered Poland. For instance, the Germans closed seminaries with the goal that there would eventually be no more Polish priests. (p. xvii). Over 2.7 million Poles were deported to Germany as forced laborers. Polish POWs were also turned into slave laborers, in violation of the Geneva Convention. (p. xxviii). **THE AUTHOR CONFRONTS HER IMPENDING DEATH**

The Gestapo catches Krystyna Wituska for relatively minor Polish Underground activity. She is imprisoned in Berlin. The letters of Krystyna Wituska mention simple joys such as the arrival of spring, and opportunities to attend Mass. One by one, her cellmates are removed and put to death. She realizes that she, too, is doomed, but does not fear death, reasoning that death comes to everyone in time, and that, unlike her, most people do not know when their time will come. She expresses reluctance in asking God to spare her life, considering the millions who have already perished in the war. Some of her fellow inmates, unable to stand the tortures, consider suicide, but she does not, wanting the Germans to bear the moral responsibility of ending her life.

THE UNFOLDING POLOKAUST: POLES DEFINITELY SUBJECT TO GENOCIDE Interestingly, Krysna Wituska, in her October 6, 1943 letter (p. 91), used the term genocide (VOLKSMORD, LUDOBOJSTWO), in reference to what the Germans were doing to the Jews and Poles, before Raphael Lemkin formally coined the term the following year. Lemkin understood the term both in the sense of rapid biological extermination (the

Jews) and long-term series of acts with the same eventual goal (the Poles). (p. xiii). THE COMING SOVIET "LIBERATORS" OF POLAND At times, Krystyna knows what is going on at the fronts. She expresses delight in the fact that the Allies have taken Italy, but is disquieted by the realization that the German occupation of Poland can only be ended by a Soviet occupation of Poland. ONE GOOD GERMAN The cell to which Krystyna is confined is very small, unheated, insanitary, and infested with multitudes of insects. (p. 59). Her sufferings are alleviated by the actions of Hedwig Grimpe, a woman who is sympathetic to the inmates, and the one who smuggled the letters out of prison. Krystyna calls Grimpe Sonnenschein (Sunshine) in her letters. Krystyna expresses anger upon learning that Grimpe had been robbed during an air raid. (p. 52). After a long spell in prison, Krystyna is guillotined. Krystyna's mother writes a letter of thanks to Sonnenschein for her help. In response, Helga Grimpe, Hedwig's daughter, writes back after the war on behalf of her mother, stating the following: "I am German and so I can't help but feel responsible for all the deeds and atrocities committed by my nation. Therefore Krysia's death, as all the others, will always be for me a terrible guilt...Her courage and that of her friends proved to me that I must honor the Polish nation, all Polish people...I will try to do everything possible so that you will be able to believe that there are better Germans." (p. 124). HOLOCAUST UNIQUENESS ADVOCATES WRONG IN STATING THAT NAZIS WERE OBSESSIVELY INTERESTED IN KILLING ALL JEWS (AND NOT OTHER DESPISED GROUPS) Holocaust exceptionalism advocates mention the fact that the Nazis sometimes (though certainly not always) killed Jewish forced laborers and inmates of concentration camps in the last weeks and days of the war. However, most remaining Jews were not killed last-minute, and the last-minute victims were not limited to Jews. For instance, Zbyszek Walc, an acquaintance of the Wituska family, was incarcerated at Sachsenhausen and Buchenwald. In the last weeks of the war, during a forced march, the Germans herded him and other inmates into a barn and burned them alive. (pp. 126-127). Obviously, Nazi policies towards killings Jews and non-Jews were internally inconsistent. There was no fixed, across-the-board Nazi German policy for treating Jews differently from non-Jews.

The Holocaust Was “Rational” Insofar as It Benefitted the Nazis

Origins of Nazi Genocide Friedlander, Henry 1995 **Ambivalence on Holocaust Supremacism. Nazi Gas Chambers Were Originally For the Handicapped, and Only Later For Jews. Holocaust Was As "Rational" As All Other Genocides**

This book has much to say about the Third Reich's targeting of the handicapped, Jews, and Gypsies. In contrast, it is almost completely sanitized of any mention of the Nazi genocide of Poles (the Polokaust). I focus on a number of issues of lasting significance.

VICTIMHOOD COMPETITION: DIMINISHING THE GENOCIDE OF THE POLES

The author promotes the standard Holocaust supremacist meme that insists that the Jews' Holocaust was exceptional. The reader hears that Poles "had to do something" before the Nazis would kill them while Jews only had to be born Jewish in order to be killed. (p. xii). To top it all off, he actually makes this amazing statement, "In their drive against the Jews, they [the Germans] even killed infants and the very old, a policy they did not follow in their treatment of such enemies, for example, as Communists, Poles, Jehovah's Witnesses, and homosexuals." (p. xii). I can't believe what I am reading! For Friedlander's basic

information, the Nazis most certainly included Polish infants and the Polish elderly as among their victims.

AUTHOR FRIEDLANDER FINALLY ADMITS THE REALITY OF THE POLOKAUST

Henry Friedlander then does a bit of an about-face, admitting that Poles were targeted, alongside the Jews, not for what they did but for who they WERE. In other words, the stamping out of Polish statehood, culture, and potential resistance was not enough: Poles were admittedly targeted as BIOLOGICAL entities, and no less than the Jews. He writes, "During the war, the number of people considered unworthy of procreation--Jews, Gypsies, Slavs--increased enormously. The traditional method of sterilization was too expensive and too time-consuming to use against large populations. Reich Leader SS Himmler, therefore, commissioned research projects designed to perfect a method by which large numbers of persons could be sterilized rapidly and if possible without their knowledge. Professor Carl Clauberg...Viktor Brack." (pp. 132-133).

NAZI GERMAN MASS GASSING: PRE-JEWISH USAGE

As part of the mystification of the Holocaust, we are told that Jews were sent to the gas chambers, and Poles were not, as if it made the

slightest difference. This technicality confuses the MANNER of mass murder with the SIGNIFICANCE of mass murder, which both Poles and Jews faced. A Pole who died from a German bullet was just as dead as a Jew who died from German carbon monoxide or German hydrogen cyanide. As it turns out, Nazi gas chambers were not built originally for Jews. In fact, such usage goes back to the time that the Nazis came to power (1933), and for usage against other Germans. At Brandenburg, a short train ride from Berlin, the Nazis constructed a gas chamber in order to destroy the handicapped. It utilized the very same disguise (a showering facility) for which the later Jew-killing gas chambers became notorious. (p. 87). No sooner had the Germans conquered Poland in 1939 than they started the systematic gassing of Polish handicapped. The Lange Commando used mobile van gas chambers for this purpose throughout 1939-1941, and later put its skill to use in the construction of the gas chambers of the first death camp--Chelmno (Kulmhof) in late 1941. (pp. 138-139). HITLER NEVER HALTED THE KILLING OF THE HANDICAPPED: IMPLICATIONS FOR TODAY'S "RIGHT TO DIE" LAWS

Hitler's August 1941 order to stop the destruction of those "unworthy of life", contrary to postwar myth, did not end the process. It only stopped the mass gassings of handicapped. The murders of the handicapped continued, albeit by other means, such as through the use of tablets, injections, and starvation. (p. 151). [Considering today's Nazi-like culture of death as per the "assisted suicide" policies in western Europe, this is a frightening portent.] THE GERMAN PEOPLE MADE NO MORAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN KILLING THE HANDICAPPED AND KILLING JEWS—THE REAL REASON

It has been suggested that the opposition, by the German public, to Nazi policies killing the handicapped, stemmed from the fact that the German people had regard for the lives of the handicapped, but not for Jews, whose deaths they did not protest. Turns out that nothing so noble was at work: The German people were unconcerned about the morality of killing either the handicapped or Jews. Friedlander (pp. 188-189) shows that the only time that Germans opposed the deaths of either the Jews or the handicapped was when their immediate relatives were the intended victims.

THE HOLOCAUST WAS AS "RATIONAL" AS ANY OTHER GENOCIDE, INsofar AS IT MATERIALLY BENEFITTED THE PERPETRATORS

Friedlander comments, "Globocnik's massive killing operation yielded unbelievable

wealth. His final accounting gives some indication of the money and jewelry collected from the victims, even without counting the gold from the teeth of those murdered." (p. 299).

The Extermination of the European Jews Gerlach, Christian 2016

The "Holocaust Harmed Germany" Myth. Also, The Holocaust Was "Rational" Insofar as It Materially Benefitted the Germans. Polish Underground Activity Ameliorates German Policies NO SHOAH-DIVERTED TRAINS: THE MYTH OF THE JEWS' HOLOCAUST AS A UNIQUE EVENT IN WHICH THE PERPETRATORS HARMED

THEMSELVES MILITARILY According to a popular meme, the Nazis were the only perpetrators in history to conduct a genocide that knowingly hurt themselves. Not so. Gerlach quips, "'Contrary to some assertions, Jewish deportation trains did NOT have the highest priority--this was given to military transport. The Security Police repeatedly interrupted or postponed the deportation of Jews because of transportation stoppages: that is, short-term bans on non-military rail traffic. Some of these stoppages fell during periods of massive deportation from the General Government of Poland--as occurred in the second half of June, and the first half of September 1942. These times were used to build new gas chambers in Sobibor and Treblinka, respectively. Even in late July 1942, the most intense period of deportation, Himmler had to beg the State Secretary in the Reich Ministry of Transport for more trains.'" (p. 284; Emphasis in original)." THE MYTH OF THE JEWS' HOLOCAUST AS A UNIQUE GENOCIDE THAT BROUGHT NO MATERIAL BENEFITS TO THE PERPETRATOR

We sometimes hear that genocides are normally conducted in order to provide some tangible benefit to the perpetrator, and that the Shoah is special because it was the only genocide in history that did not. To begin with, who decides when a genocide is "'rational'" or "'irrational'", or that material gain for the perpetrator can be the only grounds for making a genocide "'rational'", or--most important of all--that an "'irrational'" genocide is worthy of one iota more recognition than an "'rational'" genocide? Ironical to all this rational-genocide/irrational-genocide sophistry, which is irrelevant in any case, the Shoah DID in fact provide net material benefit to the Nazis. Christian Gerlach points out that, even disregarding the immobile and portable properties that the murdered Jews

had left behind, ""The income generated by the annihilation centers far exceeded their costs because Jews were robbed of their possessions that they brought with them...These [Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka] were not 'enormous, costly extermination factories' but small killing stations with a few hundred inmates each....One author estimates that the SS made a profit of 1,231 Reichsmark per prisoner in Auschwitz if one compares the value of their labor, valuables, and belongings to the incineration costs."" (pp. 273-274). The facts are clear, the Gerlach thus concludes, "As all this indicates, the expulsion and murder of Jews produced financial gains, not losses. FINANCE WAS A FACTOR PUSHING FOR, NOT AN OBSTACLE TO, PERSECUTION. Booty collected at the extermination centers was only a fraction of the total." (p. 275. Emphasis added). NOT ONLY JEWS SUFFERED UNDER THE NAZIS: POLISH SLAVES FOR NAZI GERMANY

Consider the forced laborers in the Third Reich. Author Gerlach confirms earlier Polish and German statistics of a cumulative total of 13-14 million such forced laborers since 1939. (p. 187). Of these, Soviets and Poles were the largest groups. (p. 187). Gerlach writes, ""Polish and Soviet forced laborers in particular brutal treatment in Germany. They worked long hours and had no rights. They were underfed, often exhausted, housed in barracks (Soviet civilian forced workers were interned in camps behind barbed wire), received insufficient medical treatment and were barred from public air raid shelters, a measure which by itself claimed tens of thousands of lives."" (p. 189). Furthermore, ""Estimates of the number of Polish forced workers who died in Germany range from 20,000 to 137,000 (the latter figure includes 1-6% of the POWs)"". (p. 191). And that is only for the Polish forced laborers! THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF POLISH GUERRILLA WARFARE: GERMAN GENOCIDAL STARVATION OF POLES WAS AMELIORATED

Christian Gerlach comments, ""The German leadership thus succeeded in stabilizing food supplies for the German population until late 1944 by exploiting Europe's resources, carrying out mass murder and imposing hunger on other peoples. This was one of the reasons behind popular support at home for Nazi policies, right to the end. The policy no longer to provide the urban population with bread after early 1943 could not be sustained. Although Reich authorities refused to make major concessions, the regional civil administration and the Higher SS and Police Leader in the General Government decided not to carry out the plan. As

Kruger stated, TO DO OTHERWISE WOULD HAVE TURNED 2 MILLION POLES INTO THE ARMS OF THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, and the black market that would have mushroomed could not have been controlled due to the lack of German police to crack down on it."" (p. 251; Emphasis added). Now consider some implications of the Polokaust (Polocaust), including the claim, by some of the LEWACTWO, that Polish resistance to the Germans had been a romantic or quixotic adventure, and that it amounted to futile bloodletting. It most certainly was none of these: It had, even if nothing else, the practical effect of reducing the severity of the Nazi German depredations against Poles! In addition, as we can plainly see, the slackening of German terror against the Poles owed to practical reasons, and not to the Nazis suddenly discovering some sort of greater esteem for Poles than for Jews. NO DICHOTOMY BETWEEN NAZI GERMAN TREATMENT OF THE JEWS AND THAT OF THE SLAVIC UNTERMENSCHEN Gerlach comments, ""With about 3 million deaths out of approximately 5.7 million people (a mortality rate of more than 50%, Soviet POWs were the second largest group of victims of German rule...Many features of the treatment of Soviet POWs either resembled that of Jews, or were connected with policies against them."" (p. 223).

JEWSH POWS ARE SPARED. WHY? Author Gerlach writes, ""Jews among British and U. S., but also French and Yugoslav POWs, received largely the same treatment as non-Jews (despite occasional harassment)--and usually survived."" (p. 236). As for the pop-up answer that the Germans feared retaliation against German POWs in Allied captivity, were it true, it would only go on to show that, contrary to the usual mystification of the Holocaust, the Third Reich did indeed have priorities over that concerning the Jews. As it turns out, fear of retaliation is too simplistic. Thus, Gerlach quips, ""Still, this can hardly explain the treatment of Jewish POWs from Yugoslavia, a country that did not field an army capable of taking German prisoners after April 1941. Appearing to adhere to the rule of law was apparently of so much propagandistic value for German military authorities that this consideration of foreign policy overrode murderous government policies against Jews."" (p. 236). Evidently, then, to Hitler, ""military manners"" were more important than killing Jews. That is NOT what we are usually told. So much for the oft-repeated Holocaust misconception that the Nazis had a unique cosmic-

event obsession with killing Jews, and that they would spare no effort to kill every single possible Jew, moreover regardless of any other consideration!

Jewish Forced Labor Under the Nazis Gruner, Wolf 2006

Holocaust Uniqueness Myths Upended: Genocide of Jews Was "Rational" (Harmless to Germany). Extermination AND Exploitation of Jews Freely Coexisted as Nazi Policies Many popular Shoah

misconceptions have entered both common and academic thinking.

Holocaust-uniqueness advocates would have us believe that, 1). The diversion of Jews from death camps to forced labor occurred only because Germany's deteriorating military position forced this policy; 2). Nazi policies towards Jews were self-consistent; 3). Nazis never saw the Jews in a utilitarian manner; 4). Once decided upon, the Nazis had a unitary goal of exterminating all Jews; and 5). The Holocaust, unlike other genocides, was irrational and self-defeating in that it knowingly harmed the perpetrator economically and militarily. This groundbreaking work shows that all five premises are false! FROM THE BEGINNING, THE NAZIS USED SOME JEWS FOR FORCED LABOR Interestingly, the use of Jewish forced labor preceded not only Germany's defeats, but preceded even the start of WWII. It went back to soon after the November 1938 pogrom

(Kristallnacht), especially after it became obvious that most German Jews would not emigrate, and was an active form of the persecution of Jews. (p. xvii, 3). Some of it was a "work Jews to death" through meaningless, arduous work, but the vast majority of it was productive work that usually was not fatal to the laborer (pp. 291-292), although the latter depended upon the location. (pp. 225-226). NAZI EXTERMINATORY AND EXPLOITATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS JEWS COEXISTED UNTIL THE END OF THE THIRD REICH Gruner's work makes it obvious that the exploit-Jews policy and the annihilate-Jews policy coexisted in Nazi thinking and practice, even to the end of the war. Although the emphasis shifted as the war went on, neither policy negated the other. A variety of German institutions used Jewish forced labor. They included not only the much-remembered SS-administered concentration camp system, but also private companies, public builders, the German military, and municipal administration offices. (pp. xiv-xv). AFTER WANNSEE: EXPANDED EXPLOITATION AS WELL AS EXPANDED EXTERMINATION OF JEWS

The mandatory wearing of the Star, among German Jews, did not begin until September 1941. (p. 19). Now consider the Holocaust itself. Counterintuitively, the Spring 1942 AKTION REINHARD called for the renewed economic exploitation, as well as extermination, of Poland's Jews. (p. 259). However, Nazi policies towards Jews were a mass of contradictions. Ironically, up to and during this time, Poland's Jews were increasingly pressed into forced labor in order to replace the Polish forced laborers that were increasingly being sent to the Reich for work there. (p. 242, 259, 263). Skilled Jewish workers were in a premium then, and right to the end of the war. (pp. 263-264). Top Nazis argued among themselves as to the degree of eventual replacement of Jewish workers with Poles and other untermenschen (pp. 263-265), but never allowed any such decision to harm the German war effort. (p. 264). SOME NAZI LEADERS WANTED TO CONSISTENTLY SPARE VALUABLE JEWISH LABORERS The lack of a monolithic or even internally-consistent Nazi policy towards Jews continued long after Wannsee, and even to the end of WWII. In September 1942, Hitler wanted to spare the skilled Jewish workers of Poland. This went against the wishes of Himmler, who wanted them exterminated. (p. 291). The Lodz ghetto, located deep within Reich-annexed Polish territory, was allowed to function until mid-1944. At that time, Heinrich Himmler successfully ordered that the Jews of the Lodz ghetto be sent to their deaths. Reichsstatthalter Arthur Grieser, despite his fanatical Nazism and own complicity in genocidal crimes, was part of a group of Nazis that actively opposed the liquidation of the Lodz ghetto Jews owing to their value as forced laborers. (p. 194). The foregoing situations underscore the fact that the Nazis, in part, saw Jews as economic commodities, and not, as often alleged, solely as objects of extermination. They also suggest that, had Germany won the war, part of the Nazi leadership would have been amenable to sparing the remaining Jews if Allied concessions were right.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES The author provides some statistics for the GG (General Government--German-occupied central Poland). There, the Jewish forced laborers numbered as follows: 700,000 (end of 1940)(p. 282), 300,000 (end of 1942)(p. 275, 283), 120,000 (Spring of 1943)(p. 269), and 70,000-100,000 (Summer of 1944)(p. 273).

THE MYTH OF THE HOLOCAUST CAUSING MILITARY OR ECONOMIC HARM TO GERMANY Wolf Gruner refutes the oft-repeated contention that the Nazis were so fanatical about killing Jews that they were willing to harm Germany

economically and militarily to accomplish this. He writes, (quote) Despite ongoing murder operations, at New Year's 1943, about 400,000 male and female forced laborers were still living in Germany and in the occupied Polish territories (probably more than 200,000 in the General Government, 70,000 in the Greater German Reich, and 115,000 in the annexed Polish territories). Thus, upon closer examination, the thesis of the total irrationality of the deportation decisions conflicting with the exigencies of war cannot be upheld for Germany, the annexed territories, or Poland. (unquote)(p. 291). **NAZI CONDUCT TOWARDS JEWS HAD A LARGE MEASURE OF PRAGMATISM** Gruner adds that, (quote) Overall, the leaders of the Third Reich approached anti-Jewish policies very pragmatically. Many contradictions are explained by the extensive participation of various German agencies and institutions...Tens of thousands of Jews survived the Holocaust because they were **EXEMPTED FROM GENOCIDE** due to economic interests and labor shortages. (unquote)(p. 294; Emphasis added. See also p. xviii).

Conversely, Other Genocides Were as “Irrational” as the Holocaust

In the Shadow of Katyn: Stalin's Terror Swianiewicz, Stanislaw
2002 **The Irrationality of the Katyn Genocidal Crime: Not Only the Jews' Holocaust Was "Irrational"! Katyn-area Locals: "FORGIVE US, POLES!"** This book, originally published in Polish (1976), and made available to Poland (1990), was eventually translated into Russian and now English. Swianiewicz, a long-lived (1899-1997) Pole of Scottish descent, and dabbler in freemasonry (p. 199), was a Polish POW at Kozielsk. He was among the 3% of Kozielsk inmates not murdered at Katyn (p. 66), possibly because he was of use as a Sovietologist. (p. xv; see also p. 122). The author provides some unique ideas about the events leading up to and including the 1939 war. While in Soviet captivity, he met with semi-prominent people who would later become better known in the Communist world. This book is more about Russian thinking, and the workings of the Soviet system, before and during WWII, than it is about Katyn. **RUSSIA HAS ALWAYS BEEN AN AGGRESSIVE, DESPOTIC POWER** Swianiewicz suggests that Russian aggression long predated the

satisfaction of Communist ideology. He comments: "The motto to absorb and destroy is imbued into the Russian thought. Pushkin wrote that all Slavic streams must dissolve into the Russian Sea...The first historical occurrence, known to me, of those cruel, destructive tendencies was in the 15th century by Ivan III. The rich Republic of Novgorod, a member of the Hanseatic League, was destroyed, and the surviving population deported to the Volga region." (p. 136).

THE UNFOLDING KATYN CRIME The document that contains Stalin's chilling orders to murder the Polish officers and intellectuals is printed out in full. It is complete with a side-by-side English-language translation. (pp. 80-83). After some of the Polish POWs and deportees were released by Stalin in the wake of the Nazi-attack-induced "amnesty", Swianiewicz described his suspicions at Soviet evasiveness regarding the missing officers. He realized that, had the officers perished during an accident (say, mass drowning while crossing a lake), there would be no need for the authorities to cover it up. (p. 222). He finally realized the truth, while in Palestine, as a result of the fateful spring 1943 German broadcast. He commented: "Various circumstances of the liquidation of the Kozelsk (Kozielsk) camp which I could not understand then--extreme precautions in formulating the transports, the brutal behavior of the guards, the precise orders from the central authorities in Moscow on who was going to be in each transport, and then, in 1941, the refusal to give General Sikorski any data as to the direction of those transports--became all too clear now." (p. 222).

NOT ONLY THE JEWS' HOLOCAUST WAS, IN SOME WAY, IRRATIONAL! Holocaust-uniqueness proponents have argued that the genocides of non-Jews all had rational motives, while that of the Jews had none. This argument is dubious at multiple levels. Still less does it justify the preeminence of the Holocaust over the genocides of all other peoples. Interestingly, Swianiewicz sees the Katyn massacre as an irrational act also. He writes: "The productive potential of the Polish officers' camps was very large, thanks to the great number of specialists: engineers, technicians, agronomists, doctors and veterinarians. In Kozelsk (Kozielsk) alone, there were about three hundred doctors. All the time, during my stay in the camps, I thought that this potential was somewhere and in some way exploited by the Soviets. However, the NKVD preferred to destroy this potential, instead of using it in some economical, rational way. Those who were ruling Stalinist Russia considered other factors more important than

economic effectiveness..." (p. 132). DECADES-LATER ATTEMPTS TO SUPPRESS THE TRUTH The book jumps 30 years forward, into the 1970's. Important works on Katyn are mentioned. Just before Swianiewicz was about to testify before a British panel in 1975 on Katyn, he was "mysteriously" attacked by goons and savagely beaten. (p. xv).

"FORGIVE US, POLES!" The book ends with the reproduction of a pamphlet distributed in September 2000 during the consecration of the cemetery at Mednoye. (p. 259). It says: "Forgive us, Poles!" Would that all the peoples that have wronged Poland (yes, including the Jews) had that attitude!

Mass Gassing Not Only of Jews

Nazi Mass Murder: A Documentary History of the Use of Poison Gas

Kogon, Eugen 1986

Mass Gassings Not Only in Death Camps, But Also in "Ordinary" Concentration Camps. Poles Were the First Non-German Victims of Systematic German Gassing

The large-scale gassing of victims by the Nazi Germans is commonly associated only with Jews. This is part of the mystification of the Holocaust. In fact, some people erroneously think that gassing was a murderous tactic specifically chosen for use only on Jews. Actually, as this work makes clear, the Nazis used mass gassing against various peoples, and that in many different settings. EARLY GERMAN USE OF POISON GAS ON DEFENSELESS PEOPLES This work begins with the 1930's Nazi gassing of the German mentally and physically handicapped, and others who were "a burden to society". Then the Polokaust began. After the 1939 German-Soviet conquest of Poland, the Polish mentally ill were added to the victims of Nazi mass gassing. (p. 37-on). AUSCHWITZ WAS FOR POLES FIRST

Authors Kogon et al. realize that, in the first two years of the German occupation of Poland, the prisoners held at Auschwitz were almost exclusively Polish. (p. 139). Few non-Poles realize this. THE SHOAH On January 30, 1939, Hitler threatened to destroy Europe's Jews if another "Jewish caused" world war developed. (p. 8). However, the authors leave it an open question when the Holocaust was actually decided upon, and this decision could have taken place as late as the end of

1941. The Nazis camouflaged their genocidal acts against Jews with various euphemisms, and these euphemisms are described. (p. 5). However, Joseph Goebbels, in a 1942 diary entry, and SS leader Friedrich Katzmann, referring to Galicia, were quite frank about the Nazi mass extermination of a large fraction of all Jews. (p. 10). The mass shootings of Soviet Jews, by Einsatzgruppen units (the Holocaust By Bullets), were supplemented by gassing in mobile gas vans. In late 1941, Jews of the Reich-annexed northwest Poland were gassed in stationary gas vans at Chelmno (Kulm). The victims also definitely included Poles and Russians. (p. 92). Large-scale gassings of Jews began in 1942. The authors describe each one of the Operation Reinhard death camps (Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka), in addition to the ones at Maidanek and Auschwitz. They provide a fairly detailed history of each camp, along with the procedure for its eventual liquidation (when applicable). The authors also provide a chapter on the carbon monoxide and hydrogen cyanide gases used in the exterminations. NOT ONLY DEATH CAMPS USED MASS GASSINGS! The reader may also be surprised to learn that mass gassings also occurred at some of the "ordinary" concentration camps. The victims were generally gentiles, commonly Poles and Russians. Camps where mass gassing is known to have taken place include the ones at Mathausen, Sachsenhausen, Ravensbruck, Stuffhof, Neuengamme, Natzweiler-Struthof, and possibly Dachau. SO WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN? Nowadays, there is the rather Judeocentric dichotomization of the Nazi German death camps (where mostly Jews died), and the "ordinary" Nazi German concentration camps (where mostly non-Jews died). Clearly, this dichotomization is only partly valid. Death is death, regardless of the method or speed, and, moreover, poison gas was used in both sets of camps.

The Experiences of the Poles and Jews, Under Nazi German Rule, Overlapped Considerably

The Goebbels Diaries, 1939-1941 Goebbels, Joseph 1948
Polokaust and Holocaust: Nazi anti-Semitic, anti-Polish, and anti-Christian Attitudes (1939-1941). Poles Delegitimized as Much as

the Jews This review can only briefly address a little of the wealth of information herein. Shortly after the German-Soviet conquest of Poland (Fall 1939), Goebbels paid the Poles a backhanded compliment for their continued resistance (October 19, 1939): "The Poles are becoming insolent and rebellious once more. We shall have to take a hard line with them; above all, they must be made to work. Our military authorities are too lackadaisical in their approach." (p. 25). Considering the fact that the Wehrmacht (German Army) had just murdered tens of thousands of Polish civilians and captured POWs in cold blood, Goebbel's latter comment is rather ironic!

THE GERMANS TRIED (AND FAILED) TO SECURE A POLISH QUISLING Some recent authors have advanced the fallacious argument that there was no Polish Quisling only because the Germans never wanted one. In actuality, the Germans did try unsuccessfully to find a suitable Polish Quisling. For example, on February 9, 1940, Goebbels alluded to a "Polish leader Studnitzki", about whom translator Fred Taylor comments: "Possibly Professor Wladyslaw Studnicki, one of a handful of Polish politicians who were reckoned as potential collaborators at this time." (p. 118).

NAZI RACISM: NOT ONLY AGAINST JEWS The constant emphasis on the murder of 6 million Jews has caused not only the forgetting of the 3-4 million murdered Polish gentiles (including half of Poland's intelligentsia), but also the considerable similarities in Nazi attitudes towards Jews and Poles. For example, the Nazis' obsession with the inferiority of Jews extended to Poles. In the entry for October 31, 1939, Goebbels quipped: "The right thing is to leave the Poles to their own devices and to encourage their weakness and corruption. This is the best way to rule inferior races." (p. 36). It is well known that the Nazis thought of Jews as the bearers of dirt, lice, filth, and everything else that is vile. A comparable attitude existed towards Poles (October 10, 1939): "The Fuhrer's verdict on the Poles is damning. More like animals than human beings, completely primitive, stupid, and amorphous. And a ruling class that is an unsatisfactory result of a mingling between the lower orders and an Aryan master race. The Poles' dirtiness is unimaginable. Their capacity for intelligent judgment is absolutely nil." (p. 16). Ironically, for all their presumed dangerous cleverness, Jews, no less than Poles, were considered stupid. In an entry of June 30, 1941, shortly after the initiation of Operation Barbarossa, Goebbels wrote: "The Russian military communiques are becoming more stupid by the day. They must be drafted

by Jews. Trivial, moronic, and simple-minded..." (p. 438). **POLES ARE EQUATED WITH JEWS** In some cases, Goebbels directly juxtaposes Poles and Jews with each other in his contemptuous statements about both (e. g., November 8, 1939): "I am also not much enamoured of the proposal to turn Lodz into a German city. The place is no more than a rubbish-heap, inhabited by the dregs of the Poles and the Jews." (pp. 42-43). It is not only Jews that the Nazis thought of as devoid of redeeming values. In his entry for October 14, 1939, Goebbels elaborates on his racist contempt for Poles, and also gives a veiled threat of genocide: "And the Poles understand only force. Moreover, they are so stupid that no rational argument has any effect on them. The fact is, quite simply, that Asia starts in Poland. This nation's civilization is not worth consideration. Only the aristocracy has a thin veneer of culture. It is therefore the driving-force of the resistance against us. For this reason, it must be expropriated. German farmers will take its place." (p. 20).

GERMAN GENOCIDAL AMBITIONS AGAINST JEWS AND POLES There are allusions to the planned genocide of both Jews and Poles, partial in extent at this stage of Nazi thinking (December 5, 1939): "With the Fuhrer. He looks wonderful and is in the best of moods. I tell him about my trip. He listens to everything very carefully and totally shares my opinion on the Jewish and Polish questions. We must liquidate the Jewish Danger. But it will return in a few generations. There is no panacea against it. The Polish aristocracy deserves to be destroyed. It has no links with the people, which it regards as existing purely for its own convenience." (p. 60). For now, both peoples are to be ruthlessly exploited. In his entry for November 5, 1940, Goebbels comments: "So far as we are concerned, the Fuhrer states, Poland will be an enormous reservoir of labour...And we shall shove the Jews out as well, later." (p. 165). **DO NOT BLAME THE**

HOLOCAUST ON CHRISTIANITY: HITLER ANTI-CHRISTIAN The virulent anti-Christian character of Nazism has been obscured by both the customary emphasis on Nazi anti-Semitism and the constant attempts to blame the Holocaust on prior Christian teachings about Jews. The Nazis did, to be sure, tolerate Christianity for political purposes (April 29, 1941): "Afterwards, long discussions about the Vatican and Christianity. The Fuhrer is a fierce opponent of all that humbug, but he forbids me to leave the church. **FOR TACTICAL REASONS.** And so for a decade now I have paid my church taxes to support such rubbish. That is what hurts most."

(Emphasis added; p. 340). Also (December 29, 1939): "The Fuhrer is deeply religious, though completely anti-Christian. He views Christianity as a symbol of decay. Rightly so. It is a branch of the Jewish race." (p. 77). Finally (April 8, 1941): "The Fuhrer is a man totally attuned to antiquity. He hates Christianity, because it has crippled all that is noble in humanity. According to Schopenhauer, Christianity and syphilis have made humanity unhappy and unfree." (p. 304). **VEGETARIANISM IS HARDLY A HALLMARK OF ENLIGHTENEDNESS** The notion that vegetarianism is something enlightened is hardly new. On January 24, 1939, Joseph Goebbels wrote: "At table the Fuhrer makes another strong plea for vegetarianism. I consider his views correct. Meat-eating is a perversion of our human nature. When we reach a higher level of civilization, we shall doubtless overcome it." (p. 6).

Poland Under Nazi Rule 1939-1941: A Report by Thaddeus Chylinski, American Vice Consul in Warsaw Chylinski, Thaddeus 2018

Jews Treated Worse: Poles Treated Worse. Declassified Late-1941 CIA Document on the Unfolding Polokaust in Nazi German-Occupied Poland. Polish Pogrom Nazi Propaganda (Still Repeated Today). POLICJA GRANATOWA Details The author of this work was a Consular officer associated with the Polish-Government-in-Exile in London, and was present in Poland through August 19, 1941, soon after the start of Operation Barbarossa. The Gestapo knew who he was. (p. 1). My review is based on the original paper, declassified in 2001, and not on this book that is based on it. For this reason, the pagination shown below is after that of the original paper. I focus mainly on seldom-discussed facts. I extensively quote author Chylinski below. **THE 1939 WAR** The number of civilians that perished, from German bombing and shelling during the siege of Warsaw, is estimated at 35,000. (p. 53). Were it not for the order to surrender, Warsaw could have resisted the German onslaught a few more days. (p. 1). **VICTIMHOOD COMPETITION: JEWS TREATED WORSE THAN POLES, AND JEWS TREATED BETTER THAN POLES**

The author comments, "With the creation of the General Government and the taking over of the administration by German civilians and the police functions by the Gestapo, the situation of the Jews remained relatively stable for some time. The treatment of the Jews, however, continued to be

much worse than that of the Poles, and a series of, regulations were made public introducing restrictions for Jews along the lines of the Nurnberg Laws." (p. 22). Also, "Despite the outwardly harsh treatment of the Jews, their situation is much better than that of the Poles. Jews were seldom subjected to reprisal arrests and executions, and none were ever taken by force to work in the Reich. The matter of using Jews for local work was soon arranged with the Gestapo to the mutual satisfaction of both the Germans and Jews. Jewish communities in cities and towns made agreements with the Gestapo to supply any number of workmen needed." (p. 24).

SO POLISH POGROMS AGAINST JEWS [TOO MANY HOLOCAUST MATERIALS TODAY REPEAT THIS NAZI PROPAGANDA AGAINST POLES]. ACTUALLY, JEWISH-POLISH ANTAGONISMS INSTIGATED BY GERMANS

Author Chylinski writes, "It seems that the Germans are already inciting Poles and Jews against each other. A month or so before my departure, relations between Jews and Poles in Warsaw were very good. There was a genuine sympathy among the Poles for the suffering Jews. The common suffering of Jew and Gentile alike during the siege of Warsaw brought them closer together than ever before. Suddenly, the Jews changed, and there were frequent incidents; Poles approaching too close to ghetto walls or riding in tramcars passing through the ghetto to a suburb beyond were stoned. I tried in vain to find out the cause of this sudden hatred. The Poles suspect the Germans because they remember how they tried the same trick before only in reverse order. When the Jews were still at large in city, rumors would spread about the killing of Poles by Jews. Almost immediately gangs of rowdies would attack Jewish labor detachments. The same gangs were also used to demolish Jewish stores on some of the main streets in Warsaw. Gestapo officers were invariably on hand to photograph these scenes. They were later published in Germany and elsewhere as evidences of 'pogroms' in Poland." (p. 25). Taking this further, the German-caused polarization is the probable cause behind the reported Polish gratitude to Germans for dealing with the Jews. (p. 25). Note that this cannot possibly refer to the physical extermination of the Jews, as this was not to begin until several months after this document was published.

POLOKAUST: THE ONGOING DESTRUCTION OF POLAND'S INTELLIGENTSIA (ARISTOCIDE,"BEHEADING"), PARTLY THWARTED BY POLES

And, "It appeared evident; that the Gestapo meant quickly to exterminate Polish intellect and might have accomplished

their purpose if nothing had been done to prevent it." (p. 14).

POLOKAUST BY STARVATION AND PRIVATION: GERMAN GENOCIDAL INTENTIONALITY, AND NOT WAR-RELATED CONSTRAINTS Chylinski again, "The people of Warsaw and other Polish cities are undoubtedly facing starvation, not because of a food shortage in the General Government, but because the bread and meat they get (the only items available to them on cards) is rationed in such pitifully small quantities." (p. 29). "Warsaw is surrounded by a cordon of Gestapo, Feldpolizei and Polish police whose duty it is to allow no food to be brought into the city." (p. 30). Additionally, "The coal which eventually reaches Warsaw is allotted by a German coal commissioner to German offices and private German apartments. In fact, the Germans in Warsaw were laying in supplies of coke throughout the summer. Negligible amounts left over were sometimes distributed among foreigners. Theoretically, the Poles also are entitled to a few pounds a month but actually they do not receive it. In August 1941 the German coal commissioner told me he could give no assurance of securing fuel for any but the Germans during the coming winter, adding: 'I am not interested in heating the homes of these swine - the Poles; let them die'...The coming winter, then, promises to be a tragic one and the death rate will certainly exceed that of last year and, worse still the morale, of the people will probably be broken." (pp. 28-29).

THE INVOLUNTARY POLICJA GRANATOWA (POLISH BLUE POLICE): DEEDS BLAMED ON ITS ETHNIC POLES MAY LARGELY BE THOSE OF GERMAN AND UKRAINIAN "PLANTS" The author comments, "The Polish police force occupies a unique position in the German system. Its officers and men were required to take the oath of allegiance whereupon they were permitted to retain their status subordinate to the Department of Justice. They were used only as a municipal or district force for maintaining order and for the prosecution of criminal matters but not in political matters, which is the special domain of the Gestapo. Some of the officers refused to take the oath and were sent to concentration camps: The members of the force carry revolvers and wear the regular uniforms and armlets with the legend "General Government". They have removed the white eagle from caps and instead wear the municipal emblem (in Warsaw the siren). It is generally known that the force cooperates closely with the Gestapo. It is presumed that many of the officers are Gestapo men disguised as Polish officers; there are also many Ukrainians recently assigned to the force. On

the whole, the Polish police has a very bad reputation, as there is much graft and double-crossing. The Poles threaten to deal with them no less severely than with the Gestapo." (pp. 47-48). DOES NOT CONFUSE

"VOLUNTARY" POLISH LABOR FOR GERMANS WITH NAZI

COLLABORATION Chylinski understands the situation as he remarks, "Poles are gradually being used as Treuhanders and their number is increasing rapidly. A number of them are handling property and industrial firms formerly belonging to Jews. At first these positions were filled only by Poles who played up to the Germans but during the past year many Poles have been appointed by the Treuhandstelle who certainly have no pro-German sympathies. The Poles at first rejected these offers but now they accept them readily because of their impoverished condition and the desire to be occupied. Working for Germans in this capacity no longer is looked down upon by the Poles." (p. 40). CORRECTING JAN T. GROSS: THE GERMANS, AND NOT THE POLES (VIS A VIS THE JEWS), WERE A NATION OF THIEVES "The Poles were legally divested of their property and personal belongings by a decree dated September 28, 1940 which provided that the authorities whenever they desire may take all such property. All Polish funds in banks, safety deposit vaults or in shares, stocks or bonds were seized shortly after the fall of Warsaw. Vaults were opened, often by sheer force, and the authorities confiscated money, jewelry, furs and everything of value. The looting of private apartments was conducted officially on a scale impossible to describe. For weeks thousands of covered motor trucks belonging to the Gestapo carried the spoils in a continuous stream into the Reich! Furniture, household equipment, paintings, libraries, works of art, jewelry, costly rugs, clothing and practically everything else of any value was confiscated. Cavalcades of these trucks rumbled through Warsaw day and night." (p. 15).

Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Ideological Soldier of the Third Reich:

Ideological Soldier of the Third Reich Black, Peter R. 1984 **Proto-**

Nazis and Nazis Had Long Seen Jews and Poles Similarly This book is an excellent antidote to the usual tendency of portraying the Nazi hatred of Jews as something qualitatively different from hatreds against non-Jews.

PRE-NAZI ANTI-SEMITIC AND ANTI-SLAVIC AUSTRIAN ATTITUDES

WENT HAND IN HAND Author Peter R. Black traces the career of

Ernst Kaltenbrunner up to his hanging after Nuremberg. Nazi-type ideology long predated Hitler, notably in 19th-century Austria: "Germans in Austria were particularly sensitive about their nationality in a multinational state that was not only modernizing its economic and social structure, but also appeared, in doing so, to be sacrificing German interests to Slavs, 'antinational' Catholics, and international socialists. Consequently, many of them developed a strong susceptibility to the virulent anti-Semitism and the obsession with racial purity propagated by the volkisch nationalists." (p. 19). "Beyond hatred of the Slavs and contempt for Liberals, Austrian kleindeutsch nationalism was intensely anticlerical." (p. 15). "No doubt a particularly virulent strain of volkisch nationalism infected Kaltenbrunner as a member of the German-Austrian middle class in the Habsburg state. Hitler himself carried the disease whose most obvious symptoms were racial nationalism, anti-Semitism, and Slavophobia." (pp. 282-283). THE NAZIS SAW THE SLAVS AND THE JEWS QUITE SIMILARLY In common with other Nazis, Kaltenbrunner saw Slavs as well as Jews as enemies of the Germans in a collective sense, and not by virtue of what they did but for who they WERE: "Kaltenbrunner suggested that the Security Police handle the prosecutions on the following principle: 'One must consider...that the Pole or Soviet Russian represents by virtue of his existence a danger for the German racial order [Volksordnung] and that it is therefore not so important to find a suitable punishment for the crime committed...as to prevent him from presenting any further danger to the German racial order.'" (p. 141). Nazi genocidal methods against the Slavic untermenschen, while generally more passive than those against the Jews (at least through the duration of the war), were no less real, and are summarized by Black: "Like the volkisch nationalists of the nineteenth century, the Nazis viewed the Eastern European peoples--especially the Slavs--as morally, socially, intellectually, and physically inferior. Fearing as well that the Slavs were reproducing more rapidly than the Germans, the Nazis planned to gradually reduce the numbers of Slavs through extermination, deportation, slave labor, and inadequate supplies of food and medicine...Provisions on criminality, abortions, and racial selection represented initial guidelines for the treatment of 'inferior' races and foreshadowed the grim future that the Slavs and other East Europeans could expect under Nazi rule." (p. 142). As for the Jews, Black comments: "In February 1944, the RSHA chief discovered that the tiny Amsterdam

community of Sephardic Jews (numbering 370) had not been included in the deportations from Holland. Experts at the Reich commissar for the occupied territories of the Netherlands explained that the Sephardim were not 'genuine' Jews." (p. 155). Kaltenbrunner did, and ordered their destruction. Oddly enough, this was never carried out, and these Jews survived the war (pp. 155-156). This turn of events undermines Holocaust-uniqueness arguments, as it shows that the Nazis did not necessarily have a unilateral policy of killing all possible Jews--in either theory or practice.

ATHEISM OF THE NAZIS Kaltenbrunner rejected Christianity while retaining belief in "God" as a personification of nature (pp. 146-147). The Nazis avoided open conflict with the Church, against which they generally had considerable antipathy, for strictly tactical reasons applicable to the duration of the war (pp. 147-149). **NAZISM SUPERCEDED**

CAPITALISM Black implicitly corrects the mischaracterization of Nazism as a form of capitalism: "The National Socialists proposed to sweep aside all traditional inequalities--birth, status, wealth, inheritance, class, education--and to impose in their place a single standard of inequality: that of race. Under the leadership of the Fuhrer, all persons of 'Germanic-Aryan' origin were to be equal to one another and equally superior to members of other races." (p. 167). **NO MORAL CREDIT TO THE JULY 1944 WOULD-BE HITLER ASSASSINS** Against the frequent hagiography directed at the anti-Hitler conspirators of July 20, 1944, Black points out that many of them remained committed Nazis (p. 163). They only disapproved of recent developments.

A Small Town Near Auschwitz: Ordinary Nazis and the Holocaust

Fulbrook, Mary 2012 **Nazis Saw Jews and Poles Similarly, and Showed It In Their Actions. Jewish Nazi Collaboration Once Treated Just Like Any Non-Jewish Nazi Collaboration** This work centers on the Jews of Bedzin (Bendzin). It touches on pre-WWII Polish-Jewish relations, the early years of Nazi German rule (this area had been annexed directly into the Third Reich), the Holocaust proper, and some postwar Jewish experiences. Author Fulbrook examines wartime events through the eyes of Udo Klausa, an "ordinary German". Klausa's superior was put off by Klausa's devout Catholicism. (p. 14). However, Klausa obviously dichotomized his private faith and his public conduct, and suffered no

obvious repercussions because of his religious convictions. (p. 195).

POLAND WAS HARDLY A BAD PLACE FOR THE JEWS Before WWII, the Bedzin Jews were generally better off than the Poles. (pp. 28-2). Anti-Semitic incidents tended to be sporadic, mostly verbal in nature, and largely limited to the 1930's. (pp. 39-45). **NO VALID DUALISM**

BETWEEN THE SUFFERINGS OF JEWS AND POLES The author consistently goes beyond the purely Judeocentric approach that typifies Holocaust studies in general. She provides details on how Poles suffered under the Nazi German occupation as well as Jews. Both Poles and Jews experienced humiliation, forced labor, expropriation of property, mass forced relocation, destruction of cultural treasures, and mass murder at the hands of the German occupants. Udo Klausa realizes that these things happened, "since Poles and Jews had no rights." (p. 93). **NO SELF-CONSISTENT NAZI POLICY ON THE PERSECUTION OF EITHER JEWS OR POLES**

The common meme, propounded as part of Holocaust supremacism, that Jews and non-Jews can be polarized in terms of how the Nazis treated them, falls apart in the face of basic evidence. Although Poles were "unequal victims" with Jews, the differences were relative, not absolute. Fulbrook notes that, "Ration cards were distributed according to 'racial' categories. Poles received more than Jews; but even so the allotted rations for Poles were well below standards required for health and maintenance of weight and labor productivity--the latter being of most concern to the Germans." (p. 167). The Nazis did not treat all Jews the same. Whereas the Jews in the ghettos of Lodz and Warsaw experienced massive starvation, those in the labor camps of the Bedzin area were fed well enough for at least quasi-productive labor. (p. 168). Some of the differences, in the ways that the Nazis treated Poles and Jews, owed to tactical motives. For instance, throughout the Reich and Reich-occupied territories, Jews were forced to wear the Star in some locations but not others, and Poles were forced to wear the "P" (POLEN) in some locations but not others. Udo Klausa suggested that Poles in the Bedzin area should probably not have to wear the "P", because this may increase solidarity between Poles, and may indirectly enhance Polish sympathy for, and solidarity with, Jews! (pp. 272-273). **THE SHOAH ITSELF** Soon after the 1939 German-Soviet conquest of Poland, the Germans burned Bedzin's synagogue, along with surrounding Jewish homes. One or more Polish priests gave refuge to fleeing Jews within a nearby church. (pp. 52-

53). As for the Holocaust itself, Fulbrook describes the exterminatory function of Auschwitz, beginning in 1942. The odor of burning flesh, from the crematoria of Auschwitz-Birkenau, could sometimes be smelled as far as Katowice (Kattowitz), some 20 miles away. (p. 230). Some of the Bedzin-area Jews survived by being in labor camps, while others survived by hiding among Poles. THE GERMAN-IMPOSED DEATH PENALTY WAS DECISIVE Neo-Stalinists such as Jan T. Gross have advanced the argument that Poles were so accustomed to the German-imposed death penalty (as in black market dealings) that they had no real fear of it. Therefore--according to their argument--the fear of death could not have been what motivated Poles to avoid aiding Jews more substantively. It had to be--what else--anti-Semitism. Their argument is ridiculous. Poles caught in such capital offenses as black market dealing, or unauthorized slaughter of animals, were so afraid that some of them committed suicide. (p. 174). In addition, the Germans did not consistently impose the death penalty for black market dealings or unauthorized slaughter of livestock. (p. 112). [In addition, of course, it is much less risky to conceal contraband goods than it is to hide a contraband person.] AT ONE TIME JEWISH NAZI COLLABORATION AND POLISH NAZI COLLABORATION WERE TREATED THE SAME The author is relatively even-handed in describing Jews as well as Poles who collaborated with the Germans. Consider, for instance, Hirsch Barenblat, commander of the Jewish militia at Bedzin (Bendzin), and his role in the round up of Jews for their deaths. He was tried in Poland after WWII, and again in Israel in the early 1960's, after a survivor recognized him. A Tel Aviv District Court convicted him of collaboration, but the Israeli Supreme Court subsequently overturned this decision. (p. 224).

Persecution of the Catholic Church in German Occupied Poland

Hlond, August 1941 **The Early Polokaust: The Systematic Annihilation of Polish-Ness in the German-Occupied Territories Annexed to the Reich. Nazis Treated Jews and Poles Similarly.**

Readers accustomed to think of Jews as the only victims of the Nazis are in for a shock when reading this book. This 1941 work consists of a series of eyewitness reports in German-occupied Poland, covering only Fall 1939 and sometimes through Spring 1940. WARNING: The descriptions of Nazi

German conduct against Catholics and Poles are graphic, and may upset sensitive readers. At the same time, the reader must realize that the items discussed in these book were applicable only to the first few months of the German occupation, and do not touch on the horrors that developed later.

NAZIS SAW JEWS AND POLES SIMILARLY Actions speak louder than words. The Nazi Germans did not treat Poles and Jews particularly differently. Poles and Jews were both severely punished for violating the curfew. (p. 22). Some Jews were imprisoned in convent buildings. (p. 27). Polish priests, together with Jews, were often confined together under inhumane conditions. (p. 47). Sometimes, Jews were forced to prepare Poles for the execution process and to bury the bodies. (p. 58).

THE GERMAN DESTRUCTION OF POLISH CATHOLICISM

Polish church properties were expropriated by the Germans, and their dwellers thrown out and reduced to abject poverty. The Germans looted every major religious and cultural institution in Poland, and, in a barbarous manner reminiscent of the Communists, destroyed the statuary and altars in many churches. In an obvious act of cultural genocide, the Germans confiscated the contents of every public and private library that they could reach, and sent the materials to paper mills. (p. 85). The Germans also destroyed virtually all statuary, Crosses, and shrines alongside roads and in public places. They also removed and destroyed crucifixes from schools and public buildings. (I knew an eyewitness, Marian Widomski, who lived as a boy in German-occupied Reich-annexed Poland, and who, decades later, was my scoutmaster in the ZUCHY (Polish Scouts). He recounted the strict German prohibition against the display of Crosses in public buildings.) The war on Poland's Catholic heritage continues, in modernized, form, to this day. Nowadays, the LEWACTWO (Polish leftists) have rather arrogantly tried to remove Crucifixes from all public spaces in Poland.

THE GERMAN PERSECUTION OF POLISH CATHOLIC PRIESTS

Certain priests were murdered by the Nazis, while thousands of other priests were sent to prison or concentration camps. Many parishes had no priests to conduct Masses, or only one. In many locations, priests had to go underground, and to conduct confessions and Masses in secret. An untold number of Poles died, naturally or un-naturally, without the benefit of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction. The overall situation is summarized as follows, (quote) It goes without saying that the Nazi aim is to dechristianize as rapidly as possible these countries which are attached to the Catholic

faith, and the results are as follows: 95 per cent of the priests have been imprisoned, expelled, or humiliated before the eyes of the faithful. The Curia no longer exists; the Cathedral has been made into a garage as at Pelplin...Hundreds of churches have been closed. The whole patrimony of the Church has been confiscated, and most eminent Catholics executed. The Poles have been driven from the land of their ancestors and replaced by Germans. All the religious emblems in streets and public places have been removed, and Hitlerian agents blaspheme or denigrate the Catholic faith in public. (unquote)(p. 43). **BRUTAL DEPORTATIONS OF POLES**

The Germans murdered many thousands of Poles in various massacres, and deported many others to forced labor in Germany, or to the war-devastated and severely impoverished German-occupied central Poland (General Government). The Poles had only a few minutes to take only the belongings that they could carry, sometimes not being allowed to dress (p. 22), while the Germans took everything else for themselves. During the winter of 1939-1940, the deported Poles had to travel for days in unheated railroad cars while the temperature was -30 F, with a very high mortality. **THE GERMANS, WITH THEIR CRIMINALITY, WERE SOWING THE WIND** What goes around comes around. The author, perhaps anticipating what the later German expellees would experience, commented on the righteous anger building up in Poles, (quote) They see themselves driven out of their homes and despoiled of all that they owned; they see that they have been mercilessly doomed to perish, and that they have found no aid, no protection, no defense. So to be outraged in one's beliefs of religion and of conscience, in one's dignity, and in one's rights to liberty, to family, to property, to life itself, fills the soul of man with an overmastering bitterness which some day may break forth with deplorable consequences upon the barbarous oppressor. (unquote)(p. 24). **NOT ONLY JEWS WERE PILLAGED. POLES WERE TOO** Neo-Stalinist Jan T. Gross, as in his **GOLDEN HARVEST**, has tried to make a big deal of the fact that some Poles acquired the properties of Nazi-murdered Jews. Apart from the German-caused privations that forced Poles to engage in this kind of conduct, this Polish act was a pittance compared with German pillage of both Jews and Poles. Apropos to this, Polish Cardinal August Hlond wrote, "The hatred of the populace for Germany and Hitlerism is very deep and menacing." (p. 51). "The Germans rob, sack, and carry away everything they like, without giving any receipt. If this goes on, we shall perish

miserably. It is not astonishing that a profound and terrible hate is being born in very heart. It is to be feared that in time there will be some frightful massacre. But they [the Germans] do everything, in truth, to make themselves hated." (p. 66). Finally, "The attitude of the people is heroic, but hatred is increasing. Only a miracle will be able to save the Germans from a terrible vengeance. It is very consoling to see how all the social classes among the Poles have drawn together." (p. 68).

The Moses of Rovno: The stirring story of Fritz Graebe, A German Christian who risked his life to lead hundreds of Jews to safety during the Holocaust Huneke, Douglas K. 1985 ***The Holocaust By Bullets. No Dividing the Dead: A "Good" German Affirms the Terror***

Experienced by Poles as Well as Jews Fritz Graebe, a German engineer, saved the lives of Jews (and Poles) by keeping them as workers and being partly successful in warding off their murderers by various means (p. 90). He spent time in the eastern Ukraine, but mostly in Volhynia (Sdolbonov-Zdolbunow-Zdolbuniv, Rovno-Rowne-Rivne, and Dubno). He witnessed the mass shootings (and burials of often severely-wounded) Jews by the Germans and their Ukrainian collaborators, in what has since become known as the Holocaust by Bullets. Later, he testified about these events at war crimes trials in Germany. Interestingly, Graebe had ties with the Polish Underground (p. 136), but this, unfortunately, is not elaborated.

UNLIKE POST-STALINIST JAN T. GROSS, EYEWITNESS GRAEBE AFFIRMED THE GRAVITY OF THE GERMAN-IMPOSED DEATH PENALTY While in the Sdolbonov area, Graebe also witnessed the aid of local Poles to fugitive Jews: "Graebe recognized the man as Fritz Germ. A day earlier, Graebe had watched as Germ led an SS officer and several militiamen through the streets outside of, and adjacent to, the ghetto. Germ would point to a certain house, always one occupied by Polish citizens, and the guards would crash through the door or a window, emerging with a family and the Jews whom they had hidden. The fate was the same for the rescuers as it was for the Jews. This occurred at four or five different homes." (p. 84). LIKE POLES LIKE JEWS: HOUNDED BY GERMAN TERROR AND AFFLICTED WITH PRIVATIONS For all of the current emphasis upon Poles and Jews being unequal victims, the experiences of individuals from both groups were often not that different. Huneke, while

discussing the challenges that Graebe faced as a rescuer, comments: "It required still other skills and patience to meet panicked Jews and Polish peasants who would do nearly anything to protect themselves and their families. These trapped, defenseless people were nearly as unpredictable as the war itself." (p. 38). And, while caring for his workers, Graebe was hampered by official Nazi policies: "The Jews were permitted to receive only eighty percent of the wages earned by the Polish civilians. But wages really did not matter that much; what the people needed was food." (p. 120).

UKRAINIAN NAZI COLLABORATORS It would be a mistake to think that the Ukrainian collaborationist police merely assisted their German Nazi overseers. To the contrary, they tormented and killed Jews with great initiative and zeal. While at Rovno (July 13, 1942), Graebe had to repeatedly use armed force to ward off the Ukrainian collaborationist police's attempts against his Jewish workers (p. 55, 59, 62). Note that: "Ukrainians were killing every Jew that passed their rifle sights." (p. 62).

SADISTIC MURDER OF JEWS AS PRACTICE FOR THE SADISTIC MURDER OF POLES Huneke also comments: "Many of the militiamen behaved like sadists. It was more than bloodlust that led them to seek out the youngest children. They seemed almost gleeful whenever they found a mother with an infant. Ripping the child from its mother's arms, they would rush from house to house, holding the screaming infant by the leg. Then they ritualistically would whorl the child several times overhead and smash it against a pillar. From his vantage point Graebe saw such acts of terror repeated again and again in front of terror-stricken mothers. There was no way that one man could stop the carnage." (pp. 55-56). [Several months later, the Ukrainian collaborationist police would desert their posts, form the UPA (so-called Ukrainian Insurgent Army), and do the same (and worse) to Polish infants, as part of the OUN-UPA genocide of Poles.]

Scroll of Agony: The Warsaw Diary of Chaim A. Kaplan Kaplan, Chaim Aron 1981 ***No Polish Quisling. Anti-Jewish Riots. Jewish Nazi Collaboration Confronted. Similar Nazi Attitudes Towards Poles and Jews. Early Polish Warnings of Shoah*** This classic if full of fascinating information. Its Jewish author appears to get over his Polonophobia and come to appreciate the Poles. **EGREGIOUS ANTIPOOLONISM** Chaim Kaplan begins by blaming Poland's 1939 defeat

on the "incompetence" of the prewar Polish government (Never mind the fact that Nazi Germany had a 5:1 firepower asymmetry over the Polish forces, and was powerful enough to roll over most of Europe. Never mind that it finally took several powerful, industrialized nations--combined--many years to subdue Nazi Germany). He also misrepresents the Poles as ones who were basically sympathetic with Hitler and who were only forced to change their minds when Hitler conquered Poland. This is egregiously false. In actuality, many prewar Polish politicians (Pilsudski and Dmowski) warned of the evils and dangers of Nazism long before it cast its imperialist eyes upon Poland. Then again, somewhat positive opinions of Hitler were common all over the prewar world. Let us not forget that some prewar German Jews were ready to support the Nazi movement and its Polonophobia if it would only outgrow its anti-Semitism and behave more like the old-style German aggressive nationalism!

NO POLISH QUISLING BECAUSE POLES REFUSED Kaplan implicitly refutes those who insinuate that there was no Polish Quisling only because the Germans never wanted one: "You will not find one single public-spirited citizen among them [the Poles] who is willing to be the conquerors' representative, to talk to his people and make them realize that they cannot change reality and must accept the yoke of German rule--like Hacha in Czechoslovakia and Quisling in Norway. We could also add Petain in France, that stupid old man who willingly said Kaddish for his country." (p. 206).

DOES NOT CONFUSE TRIVIAL ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS WITH THE LATER GERMAN-MADE HOLOCAUST In early 1940, Kaplan rejected the notion that the Nazis would be able to stir up the Poles to large-scale violence against Jews (p. 101, 114), but he realized that isolated attacks may occur because: "No nation lacks hooligan elements, and the conquerors have paved the way for them." (p. 114) and because: "Terrorists and troublemakers are not lacking among any people, and at all times and places they can be found in sufficient numbers." (p. 101). He characterizes the Easter 1940 events as follows: "The conquerors have begun a new political operation. Gangs of young toughs, Polish youth (you won't find one adult among them), armed with clubs, sticks, and all kinds of harmful weapons, make pogroms against the Jews." (p. 134).

SIMILAR NAZI GERMAN ATTITUDES TO BOTH JEWS AND POLES Kaplan comments: "The conqueror tramples upon both 'inferior' races, but the Jews are on the lowest rung and the Poles on the next to lowest." (p. 81).

At other times, he comes close to juxtaposing the victimhood of both peoples: "Nazi pride is unlimited. The Poles and the Jews are classed together as if they were both 'natives' of African jungles. Both were supposedly created only to serve the conqueror." (p. 73). DID THE NAZIS HATE THE POLES MORE THAN THEY HATED THE JEWS? (YES)

Kaplan includes the following amazing statements: "At heart, the conqueror hates the Poles more deeply than the Jews. Once the head of the Warsaw district, Dr. Fischer, said, 'The Poles we hate instinctively; the Jews we hate in accordance with orders.'" (p. 204). POLES WERE TREATED WORSE THAN JEWS, AND POLES HID AMONGST THE JEWS! Kaplan presents evidence that, in many ways, Poles were initially victimized by the Germans more than Jews. Consider the summer of 1940: "Today, Aryans were seized for work!...When pedestrians disappeared from the streets after the hunt began, they stopped the trolleys and took the male passengers off, whether they were Poles or Jews. After personal interrogation the Jews went home and the Poles were imprisoned. How good it is to be a Jew!" (p. 179). At other times, Poles wore the Jewish Schandeband (Star of David) to avoid forced labor (p. 150). Poles also sent their children to Jewish homes overnight to prevent the children from being seized by Germans for forced donations of blood for German soldiers (p. 152). In spring 1941, Poles hid in the Jewish ghetto during German mass executions of Poles (p. 254). NOT ONLY JEWS LOST PROPERTY: POLES DID TOO About 140,000 Poles lost their properties, along with a comparable number of Jews, during the German creation of the Warsaw ghetto (p. 212; see also p. 266). (The occasional postwar Polish killings of Jews over properties, much exaggerated by neo-Stalinist Jan T. Gross in his FEAR, must be understood in the light of the atmosphere of complete disregard for property rights that had recently befallen both Jews and Poles.) THE MYTH OF POLES CHEERING THE SUFFERINGS AND DEATHS OF JEWS One Polonophobic meme has Poles rejoicing at the fate of the Jews. For example, the acclaimed movie, SCHINDLER'S LIST (SWINDLER'S LIST), viewed by 120 million American viewers, has an inflammatory and offensively-false scene of a Polish girl giving a sarcastic farewell (Goodbye Jews!) to the Jews being escorted by the Germans to their deaths. Other Poles are shown pelting the Jews with mud. The facts were very different. Kaplan unambiguously credits the Poles for smuggling food into the Warsaw Ghetto (p. 304, 316), and, in general, for not falling

for Nazi anti-Semitic propaganda: "We thought that the 'Jewish badge' would provide the local population with a source of mockery and ridicule-- but we were wrong. There is no attitude of disrespect nor of making much of another's dishonor. Just the opposite. They show that they commiserate with us in our humiliation. They sit silent in the street cars, and in private conversation they even express words of condolence and encouragement. 'Better times will come.'" (p. 82). Also: "Common suffering has drawn all hearts closer, and the barbaric persecutions of the Jews have even aroused feelings of sympathy towards them." (p. 114).

EARLY POLISH WARNINGS OF THE BEGINNING OF THE GERMAN-MADE HOLOCAUST IN THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT (GERMAN-OCCUPIED CENTRAL POLAND)

Mordechai Kaplan repeatedly credited Polish messengers for scouring the entire General Government to ascertain the fact that, up to that point, 40,000 "resettled" Lublin Jews were definitely no longer alive (p. 286, 291, 309).

BELATED JEWISH RECOGNITION OF THE UNFOLDING HOLOCAUST

In his entry for July 22, 1942, Kaplan is candid about the fact that, even at that late date, Warsaw's Jewish officials continued to insist that Warsaw's Jews would never be deported (p. 319). And, in common with many Jewish chroniclers, Kaplan criticizes world Jewry for its indifference to the fate of Polish Jews (pp. 76-77).

JEWISH NAZI COLLABORATION CONFRONTED

During the deportations of Jews to the death camps, Kaplan lambastes the Jewish ghetto police "...whose cruelty is no less than that of the Nazis..." (p. 324), and says that: "It is the Jewish police who are cruelest toward the condemned." (p. 326).

DOUBLE GENOCIDE (RED=BROWN): NAZISM IS A COMPETITIVE IMITATION OF COMMUNISM

Kaplan writes: "Nazism is not original. They took everything from Bolshevism, only that they expanded its rottenness." (p. 329). [Decades later, German historian Ernst Nolte caught a lot of flak, from the Holocaust establishment, for saying much the same thing.]

POLES SAVED KAPLAN'S DIARY

Katsh, the editor, credits a Pole, Wladyslaw Wojcik, for preserving Kaplan's diary for posterity and for later discovering the second Ringelblum Archive (p. 14).

Holocaust Perpetrators of the German Police Battalions: The Mass Murder of Jewish Civilians, 1940-1942 Rich, Ian 2018 **No Polokaust Negationism: Nazi German Attitudes To Poles and Jews**

Were Very Similar. Nazi Killers Reject Religion: Do Not Blame Christianity For the Holocaust

This work's primary focus is the Holocaust by Bullets. However, there are other interesting details, and these are the subject of my review. NO DUALISM BETWEEN NAZI ATTITUDES TO POLES AND JEWS In the western world, we have the mystification of the Holocaust, and the Polokaust is barely even mentioned. We sometimes hear the Holocaust supremacist talking point that, whereas the Jews were killed simply because they were Jews, the Poles had to "do something" before the Nazis would kill them. In contrast to such negationist nonsense, scholar Ian Rich realizes that: "The German soldiers, policemen and civilian administrators that entered Poland in 1939 and 1940 had long been exposed to historical stereotypes of Poland as a 'backward', 'hostile' place inhabited by racial inferiors." (pp. 75-76). In a face-to-face victimhood competition, Poles may perhaps not quite measure up to the Jews in terms of being racial enemies of the Third Reich, but they are close. Smith comments, "Connected to the portrayals of 'backwardness', Poles and Jews were couched as racial 'others', as natural and dangerous enemies of the VOLKSGEMEINSCHAFT." (p. 76). NAZISM ANTI-CHRISTIAN. THE NAZI GERMAN CAREERISTS REALIZED THIS

Author Ian Rich described the rank and file of German Battalions 304 and 314, and the attendant near-incompatibility of their service with religion, as follows, "The majority of the sample, 66 per cent, described themselves as being GOTTGLAUBIG (God-believing). As Herbert Ziegler also found in his study of SS personnel files, most of these men who listed themselves as God-believing left the church they had been born into just before joining the SS and police knowing that, although NOMINAL church membership was tolerated in the SS, it could be a disadvantage professionally. These young men were clearly mindful of a future career in the SS when they joined the police in 1939 and 1941." (p. 42; Emphasis added). This is ironic to the usual attempt to blame Christianity for the Holocaust. We instead see that not only did the Nazis fail to promote Christianity, but that even nominal Christianity was barely compatible with being a serious Nazi! Furthermore, the Nazi view of Christianity was almost identical to that of the militant atheist. Author Ian Rich cites the notes of Lochbrunner, who was one of the participants in the Jew-killing battalions, as he comments, "On his copy of the learning materials Lochbrunner marked this passage in the margin as particularly notable: 'National

Socialism is founded on the notion of honor, Christianity on the concept of fear, Marxism on the notion of envy." (p. 59). NO REFLEXIVE NAZI OBSESSION WITH KILLING JEWS: THE HOLOCAUST DEVELOPED LATE For nearly the first two years of WWII, the Germans were content to murder Jews on a sporadic basis. Then came the Nazi German invasion of its erstwhile Soviet Communist ally. Author Ian Smith realizes that the mass shootings of Jews on the new Eastern Front were, for the first six weeks or so, limited to Jewish men of military or reproductive age: Not until August 27, 1941, were they expanded to target all Jews regardless of age or gender. (p. 123). Because of this, most Holocaust scholars now believe that no predetermined plan to kill all Jews had existed before the start of Operation Barbarossa, but only developed sometime later. (p. 201). Thus, the case for the functionalist, as opposed to intentionalist, interpretation of the origins of the Shoah, keeps getting stronger. It also reinforces the fact that, just as Nazi policies against Jews could radicalize with time, they could also have radicalized against Poles, given more time. The death toll of the Holocaust by Bullets is as follows. Ian Smith cites Alexander Kruglov, who estimated 2.7 million Jews living in Ukraine, of whom 900,000 fled with the retreating Red Army, 1.6 million who were murdered by the Germans, and 100,000 that had locally survived. (p. 93).

Hitler Strikes Poland: Blitzkrieg, Ideology, and Atrocity Rossino, Alexander B. 2003 **Similar German Attitudes to Poles and Jews. Leading Nazis Openly Rejected Christianity. "Poles Nazi-Sympathetic on Jews" Turned Around. Early Polokaust** NAZISM ANTI-CHRISTIAN. MANY LEADING NAZIS HAD SPECIFICALLY REPUDIATED CHRISTIANITY Nowadays, Christianity is sometimes blamed for the Jewish Holocaust--never mind the fact that Nazism had been a secularist ideology. Furthermore, many leading Einsatzgruppe and Gestapo officials, later involved in the rape of Poland, are specifically identified by Rossino as having repudiated Christianity. These include: Bruno Streckenbach (p. 32), Bruno Mueller (p. 33), Karl-Heinz Rux (p. 40), Wilhelm Scharpwinkel (p. 42), Fritz Liphardt (p. 42), Lothar Beutel (p. 44),

and Otto Hellwig (p. 51). (So, of course, did Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler, Frank, Kaltenbrunner, and other top Nazis.). "POLES NAZI-SYMPATHETIC ON JEWS" TURNED AROUND The German invaders of 1939 saw the crushing poverty of Polish farmers as one that kept them 200 years culturally behind the poorest German farmer, and attributed this state of affairs to Jewish economic dominance (pp. 209-212). Ironical to the modern portrayal of Poles as eager anti-Semites and Jew-killers, certain Germans chided Poles for their "stupidity" for letting the Jews cheat them and keep them in such poverty! (p. 210).

THE 1939 WAR: BEYOND MILITARY OBJECTIVES. THE EARLY POLOKAUST Rossino recognizes the fact that German plans to destroy Poland went far beyond the "injustices" of Versailles, and had long preceded Hitler's rise to power (p. 6, 221-226). He also touches on Pilsudski's 1933 suggestion for a preventive Polish-French war against the infant Nazi state (p. 2). Author Rossino understands the 1939 German conquest of Poland as one exhibiting a level of viciousness unprecedented in European warfare up to that time, and not to be matched until Operation Barbarossa (p. 1). There was no love lost between the Pole and the Hun and, although atrocities occurred on both sides, German atrocities against Poles greatly dwarfed the reverse. Wehrmacht officers commonly opposed SS atrocities--not from ethical motives, but out of fear of adverse effects on military discipline (p. 115, 232). Still, the Wehrmacht was responsible for the massacres of 16,000-27,000 Polish civilians (p. 263). In addition, German forces murdered Polish POWs at hundreds of locations (p. 185). The SS alone murdered 43,000 Poles and 7,000 Jews through December 1939 (p. 234, 300). This is, of course, in addition to the colossal level of death and destruction resulting from German military operations. Rossino elaborates on "Bloody Sunday" at Bydgoszcz (Bromberg). Some 1,000 Volksdeutsche were killed during their fifth-column actions against armed Poles prior to the Wehrmacht's entry (p. 62). This German propaganda embellished into a Polish massacre of 5,400 (p. 62) and then 50,000 (p. 258) implicitly-innocuous and defenseless German civilians. (I knew an eyewitness, Mr. Stefan Marcinkowski, who reported that there was no wholesale killing of unarmed German civilians by Poles at Bydgoszcz).

POLES=JEWS: SIMILAR NAZI GERMAN ATTITUDES TO BOTH JEWS AND POLES: AS RACIAL ENEMIES Nowadays we hear the silly notion that, whereas Jews were targeted because they were Jews, Poles were targeted because it

was war, or because "they did something that broke German rules". This book quickly dispels such Holocaust supremacist nonsense. Rossino recognizes the fact that German atrocities continued even after Polish civilian resistance decreased (p. 153) and often had no relationship to the latter at all (p. 160, 178). Most of all, he also recognizes the fact that the Nazis saw both Poles and Jews as enemies in a collective, racial sense: "According to the SS, the soldier was first and foremost a National Socialist Kampfer (fighter) who saw enemies in practical as well as in racial terms. SS personnel thus defined Polish soldiers and the civilian population (Jewish and non-Jewish) alike as legitimate targets of aggression." (p. 115).

Call to Witness: A Polish Chronicle Warfield, Gaither and Hania
1945 **American Eyewitness German-Occupied Poland.**

Poles and Jews--No Dualism. Myths on Looting, Black Market, Blue Police, Debunked

Author Gaither Warfield was the pastor of a Methodist Church in Poland, and Hania was his wife. Both were American citizens. The Warfields were trapped in Poland because of the German-Soviet aggression against Poland that had begun WWII. After Hitler declared war on the USA in the wake of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Warfields were arrested by the German authorities. (pp. 338-339). They were eventually released in a swap of American and German nationals. (p. 400). The Warfield's eyewitness accounts end about mid-1942. 1939 WAR: GERMAN TERROR-BOMBING AND STRAFING

The authors were eyewitness to many incidents of the Luftwaffe strafing of defenseless Polish civilians. (pp. 31-32, 34, 70). [And nowadays, we hear the German whine about Allied "terror bombing", when it was the Germans who actually introduced it into modern warfare!] On the fateful day of September 1, 1939, Hania's life had inadvertently been saved, from the German terror-bombing and strafing, by virtue of the fact that she had hung her laundry out to dry. The Luftwaffe planes circled her house at very low altitudes, but mysteriously bypassed it. It later turned out that the hanging out of laundry to dry had been a pre-arranged signal, between the German authorities and the local Germans in Poland, intended to prevent

the Luftwaffe from accidentally bombing any German-owned properties. (p. 15). "POLONIZED"-GERMAN-MINORITY DISLOYALTY TO POLAND, ETC. Many Poles (notably the Endeks), had questioned if the huge German minority's professed loyalty to Poland, during the Second Republic (1918-1939) was genuine. Their doubts were spot-on. Hania Warfield expressed surprise when several of her identified lifelong friends, of German descent but in every other way ostensibly Polish, openly declared themselves German, and became VOLKSDEUTSCHE--though some did so for opportunistic reasons. (p. 125). JEWS AS THE "OTHER"--BY LONG-TERM JEWISH CHOICE Gaither Warfield knew why Poles usually saw Jews as perpetual foreigners--because they were. He quipped, "Reared in small American town, I had never thought, before coming to Poland, of Jews as being different, except in religion, from others in the community. In Poland, where they formed nearly 10 percent of the population, I found them a separate people, with a culture of their own. Their religion, customs, and garb were all part of a tradition handed down with jealous pride and handed down unchanged through generations. Except for doctors, lawyers, and others in the professional class, the Polish Jew saw to it that no one mistook him for anything but a Jew." (pp. 49-50).

GERMAN OFFICIALS HAD EQUAL CONTEMPT FOR POLES AND JEWS. BOTH WERE--SOONER OR LATER--TO BE EXTERMINATED

Today's Holocaust supremacism artificially dichotomizes the experiences of Jews and Poles, and relegates Polish suffering to a decidedly secondary status. Holocaustspeak itself reinforces this through such self-serving constructs as "Poles were spectators" and the so-called "Polish complicity in the Holocaust". All this is modern Judeocentric spin. During WWII, the German occupation authorities saw no qualitative differences between Poles and Jews. For this reason, Poles and Jews became "unequal victims" only out of practical considerations. Hania Warfield describes the German-made hierarchy: REICHSDEUTSCHE, then VOLKSDEUTSCHE, then Nazi-collaborating Ukrainians and Baltics. She continues, "But after all these classes, and divided from them by a large social and legal barrier, came the MINDERWERTIGES ELEMENT (the inferior element)--the Poles and Jews." (p. 168). POLES, LIKE JEWS, TO BE EXTERMINATED Hania Warfield quoted a Nazi German official with whom she had an encounter, "It's a scandal that even a single Pole should be still alive. You should have been exterminated with poison gas,

like rats. But what is delayed is not lost. The Fuehrer has promised that he still soon rid us of Jewish and Polish vermin.'" (p. 132). Another German official was even more explicit, "Then he abruptly sat up straight in his chair, and said in a hard voice, 'But what will you say if I tell you what our plan is for Poland? What will you answer, you Frau Warfield, a Pole, if I tell you that it two years not a single Jew will be left alive, and in ten years not a single Pole.'" (p. 182). Hania Warfield concludes, "Unable to find Quislings among Polish leaders, the Germans gave up all attempts at collaboration with the Poles and entered on a bloody program of extermination." (p. 183).

POLES STOLE A LITTLE FROM JEWS--NOWADAYS A BIG DEAL. GERMANS STOLE A LOT FROM POLES--NOWADAYS NO BIG DEAL. THE FACTS: Owing to the standard Jewish-centered approach to WWII that nowadays dominates the West's academia and media, we assuredly hear about non-Jews stealing from Jews (as, for example, in post-Stalinist Jan T. Gross' *GOLDEN HARVEST*), but we never hear about the massive and systematic German theft of Polish property. Let eyewitness Gaither Warfield tell what really happened: "Every day one could see moving vans standing in front of houses. The looting of furniture and household goods was done openly and in accordance with German law. Whatever property the Poles owned could be confiscated at will, and in many sections of the country it automatically became the property of the Reich." (p. 204). As for those Poles who bought the belongings of German-murdered Jews, at German auctions, such Poles were defying Polish Underground orders. Hania Warfield came upon a cleverly-disguised Polish Underground poster which said, "Poles, resist the enemy at every step!...Do not trade in German-owned stores, and do not buy articles, even though they are indispensable, manufactured in the Reich...Do not buy liquor or cigarettes. Do not go to the movies, since the proceeds go for enemy purposes." (p. 323). Eyewitness Hania Warfield adds that: "Polish stores had either been taken over lock, stock, and barrel by the Germans, or were closing for lack of merchandise...Looting was done systematically. It was a common sight to see Germans carrying merchandise out of stores and piling it into waiting cars and trucks. Hordes of German rovers had come in the wake of the military and were taking whatever met their fancy." (p. 167).

THE GERMAN-IMPOSED DEATH PENALTY FOR THE SLIGHTEST POLISH AID TO JEWS

Eyewitness Gaither Warfield remarked, "To give a Jew shelter, a piece of

bread, or a drink of water was a criminal offense, punishable by death, said the new law. For any Jew to leave the ghetto without official permission meant immediate execution." (p. 321). REFUTING JAN T. GROSS' POLE-ACCUSING MYTH ABOUT THE BLACK MARKET UNDER THE NAZI GERMAN OCCUPATION The media, in its adulatory coverage of Jan T. Gross, has publicized his statements that pontificate that Poles should have risked their lives to save more Jews because, after all, they were already incurring the German-imposed death penalty by engaging in black-market activities. This, among other untruths, willfully misrepresents the basic nature of the black market. Let eyewitness Hania Warfield tell it like it really was: At the town of Bory, the Germans had such tight control of the area that no substantial illicit trade of food could take place, and so the locals were, in Hania's words, "struggling with famine" and "Not only the poor but even the richer peasants could hardly keep body and soul together." (p. 151). In addition, "In Warsaw, there was less bartering than in Bory. One could still buy food for money, but prices had soared. The black market was the only source of supply. IT WAS CREATED NOT BY A DESIRE FOR SPECULATION, BUT BY STARK NECESSITY. Though we were not aware of the fact at first, it gradually became obvious that the Germans were pursuing a systematic campaign of starvation. In order to achieve this end, they had not only rationed all food, but had taken into their own hands the whole trade in food. Any attempt at free trade was met by sternest reprisals, and ever new laws were published making selling and buying more difficult. But confiscations, fines, arrests, and executions could not stop the illicit trade. HUNGER COULD NOT BE CHECKED BY TERROR." (Emphasis added; p. 234). Clearly, there is no comparison between hiding a Jew and engaging in black marketeering. Hiding a Jew was a real choice. Participating in the black market was not. It was a choiceless choice: You either possibly died if caught by a German that chose to shoot you, or you didn't participate in the black market and certainly died of starvation. CORRECTING JAN GRABOWSKI ON THE POLISH POLICE HUNT FOR FUGITIVE JEWS In his widely media-publicized JUDENJAGD, Grabowski, in addition to promoting his canard about 200,000 fugitive Jews killed by Poles, has mischaracterized the Polish Blue Police (POLICJA GRANATOWA) as ones that freely engaged in the JUDENJAGD. This is far from the truth. The POLICJA GRANATOWA was nothing more than an order-fulfiller of the Nazi German occupation

authorities. Eyewitness Hania Warfield learned this firsthand when she sought the intervention of the Polish Blue Police for a comparatively minor matter (a set of stolen dishes). She commented, "It was the Polish police which, though partly reinstated by the Germans, had neither weapons NOR THE LEAST EXECUTIVE POWER." (Emphasis added, pp. 316-317).

Hans Frank: Lebensraum and the Holocaust Housden, Martyn
2003 **No Dichotomy Between Poles and Jews. The**

**Polokaust and Holocaust Were Theoretically and Practically
Intertwined at Numerous Successive Levels** GERMANS, STOP

WHINING. IT WAS THE GERMANS THAT SET THE PRECEDENT OF
SYSTEMATIC BOMBING OF CIVILIANS Part of the current German

guilt diffusion strategy is to repaint Germans as victims of WWII. Let us
touch on this. Scholar Martin Housden begins by focusing on the German
conquest of Poland. Considering all of the decades-old whining, by certain
Germans, about Allied bombing strategy, Housden makes it clear that this
very policy originated from none other than the Germans themselves:

"German military actions were staged deliberately to destroy civilian
targets. Szymon Datner has detailed extensively the deliberate
bombardment and destruction of towns and villages, even though no Polish
troops had been defending them and there was no military rationale for the
actions. Twenty-six centers in Warsaw province were treated in this way,
11 in Cracow, 17 in Lodz, and 21 in Lublin. Fighters strafed civilians." (p.
80).

THE EVENTS AT BYDGOSZCZ IN SEPTEMBER 1939 Housden
also debunks what has become a staple of Nazi German and subsequent
German revisionist propaganda: "When, apparently, Polish troops killed a
handful of ethnic Germans who had been shooting at them near Bromberg
[Bydgoszcz], the story developed into a tale of a massacre of tens of
thousands." (p. 80). [I knew an eyewitness, Stefan Marcinkowski. He
informed me that there was no "Poles did it first" massacre of German
civilians.] LIKE POLES LIKE JEWS--SUBJECT TO GERMAN
GENOCIDE. ONLY THE DETAILS DIFFERED After the 1939

conquest, according to Housden: "At once, occupation became racially-
driven and murderous in a way designed to destroy the Polish nation.

Although the pursuit of Polish policy was different to the pursuit of Jewish policy, it was genocidal all the same. The scale of the vision was certainly astounding. It foresaw the enslavement of millions of Poles. They were to become illiterate and they would lose their sense of common history." (p. 116). The later industrial genocide of Jews was actually the culmination of not one but a series of previous genocidal acts against both Jews and Poles. These acts, according to Housden, not only escalated progressively but often reinforced each other: "Most obviously, Jewish policy often was intertwined with Slavic or Polish policy, not least because both population groups lived in the area German authorities wanted for their own. In some ways, Nazi policy towards the Slavs led the field in the radicalization of policy against Europe's peoples. Hence as early as 1932 Hitler was talking about sending Czechs to Siberia and in 1939 the security police began the genocide of Poles. In other respects, Jewish policy led the drive." (p. 152). Also: "Policy towards the Jews jumped forward in a series of stages. Sometimes it was accompanied with a leap forward in Polish policy too." (p. 148).

NO VALID DUALISM BETWEEN GERMAN RESETTLEMENT POLICIES AND GERMAN EXTERMINATORY POLICIES Housden makes it clear that, neither Poles and Jews, nor resettlement and physical annihilation, can be dichotomized. In the period of 1939-1941, there was talk of completely resettling both Jews and Poles further east (p. 131, 142). In early 1940, Himmler dismissed the possibility of the mass annihilation of the Jews (p. 135). In 1940, "Hans Frank...often discussed Jews and Poles in close proximity." (p. 145). In May 1941, Gauleiter Bracht "...did not distinguish implicitly between future possibilities for Jews and Poles..." (p. 143). "Resettlement" subsequently evolved into a means of indirect genocidal murder. Housden cites Frank's 1940 "the more die, the better" comment regarding the proposed resettling of Jews in the Pripet marshes (p. 138). Had millions of Jews been sent to Madagascar, they would only have died there under the inhospitable conditions, just as surely as they did later at Auschwitz (p. 139). As for the significance of the Madagascar plan, Housden comments: "...it spoke of the dissolution of final and traditional restraints on action. The culling of Polish intellectuals opened the way for more general killing. Likewise acceptance of a resettlement policy likely to bring about extensive death indirectly prepared the way for something more direct. Deliberate and complete murder of men, women, and children belonging to a given racial group was set to be taken seriously." (p. 139).

Later, Siberia replaced Madagascar as a transitional step in Nazi thinking: "As Jewish policy moved on in Spring 1941, so Polish policy was pulled forward too. For the Poles, extermination of the elites, cultural genocide and slavery were being replaced by resettlement and, presumably, wider biological attrition in Siberia." (p. 142). By late 1941, Jewish deaths no longer were seen as a by-product of resettlement or slave labor (p. 149). They became an end in itself.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

FORCED GERMANS TO TREAT POLES AND JEWS DIFFERENTLY

The reader can readily see that Jews and Poles were "unequal victims" not because Germans saw any intrinsic worth in Poles, but because pragmatic considerations had complicated the picture: "Frank believed that it was an error to murder all the Jews in German territory while the war was on...he made a case for considering the Poles in an analogous way...Even if the Government General became an entirely German land in the future, in the meantime the Poles were necessary workers...Less than ever was it possible to follow traditional Party thinking and consider the Poles simply in terms of resettlement or annihilation." (pp. 201-202). Also: "He [Frank] also reported to a police meeting that the population was under-fed and that Poles needed full stomachs to work properly...But a man had to feed his horse or it would die." (pp. 203-204). [The premise, that extermination even of Jews should potentially await the end of the war (German victory), has other implications. It tends to support Hannah Arendt and her EICHMANN IN JERUSALEM. That is, were Jewish resistance significant, the Germans would probably have postponed the Holocaust until after they won the war (which, of course, never happened).]

POLISH GUERRILLA

RESISTANCE WAS NOT SOMETHING ROMANTIC OR QUIXOTIC. IT

SAVED THE POLES Housden provides excellent detail, often from German sources, of the increasing scope and effectiveness of Polish guerilla warfare (p. 119, 181, 196-197, 209, etc.), notably that which caused the German fiasco (Housden's term) at Zamosc (pp. 186-191). This helped convince the Germans that a "Final Solution" to the Polish problem would have to await the end of the war.

AN EVER-EXPANDING

POLOKAUST IN THE EVENT OF NAZI GERMAN VICTORY

Although Housden follows Yehuda Bauer in supporting the uniqueness of the Holocaust (pp. 115-116, 153), he recognizes the probable future extermination of Poles: "...the attempted murder of Europe's Jews was not the only attempted genocide at the time. It was not the first genocidal policy

in the East; and had Globocnik's plan for a chain of population settlement to squeeze Poles to its west had time to be implemented more fully, the Holocaust would not have been the largest attempted genocide either...Had Germany won the war, the fate of the Jews coupled to the intrinsically radical nature of Hitler's system, pointed to the gravest consequences for other eastern populations as well." (p. 153).

A Cup of Tears: A Diary of the Warsaw Ghetto Lewin, Abraham 1989
Polish Smugglers Crucial For Jewish Survival. Holocaust and Polokaust Interconnected. Jewish-Nazi Collaboration Abraham Lewin

kept a diary from early 1942 through early 1943. He focused on the mass deportation of Warsaw's Jews to their deaths at Treblinka in mid to late 1942. POLISH SMUGGLERS HELPED SAVE WARSAW'S JEWS Lewin elaborates on the cooperation of Poles and Jews in the smuggling of food and other items into the Warsaw Ghetto, including the habit of the Polish Blue Police (Policja Granatowa) turning a blind eye to such smuggling (p. 62). He sided with those Jews who believed that Polish-Jewish relations had improved as a result of their common suffering (pp. 123-124). And, although Lewin mentions some examples of Poles denouncing fugitive Jews, he later makes it clear that Poles were not responsible for the roundup and extermination of Jews. For example: "Twenty Ukrainians, Jewish policemen (a few dozen) and a small number of Germans lead a crowd of 3,000 Jews to the slaughter." (p. 151). CONFRONTING

CONFRONTING JEWISH-NAZI COLLABORATION In common with some other chroniclers, Lewin reserves his harshest criticism for the collaborationist Jewish ghetto police. For example: "Russian pogromists would have been unable to make a more thorough and shattering pogrom than that carried out by the Jewish police." (p. 160). "Today, the Jewish police carried out the 'action' with savage brutality. They simply ran riot." (p. 164).

"WHY DIDN'T THE POLES PROTEST THE HOLOCAUST?"--AN ABSURD QUESTION The Germans had not the slightest concern about the wishes of the Polish untermenschen. A protest was a form of suicide, as Lewin relates: "A Christian woman on Leszno Street, seeing the wagons with those who have been rounded up, curses the Germans. She

presents her chest and is shot. On Nowy Swiat, a Christian woman stands defiantly, kneels on the pavement and prays to God to turn his sword against the executioners--she had seen how a gendarme killed a Jewish boy." (p. 141). **DUALISM BETWEEN THE HOLOCAUST AND POLOKAUST SOUNDLY REJECTED** Although Jews and Poles may have been "unequal victims", Lewin doesn't neglect the latter: "Let us not forget: the Poles are in second place in the table of tragic losses among the nations, just behind the Jews. They have given, after us, the greatest number of victims to the Gestapo, and this does not take into account the destruction of the country." (p. 124). "Jewish and Polish blood is spilled, it mingles together and, crying to the heavens, it demands revenge!" (p. 125). [Would that modern Jews felt that way!] Lewin also mentions the German "action" against the rural Poles in the Zamosc region (p. 227), and comments: "In fact, there are reports of unrest and turmoil among the Poles over the mass-expulsions of Poles in the Zamosc area." (p. 233). Lewin had no illusions as to what the Germans were capable of: "They began with us and will finish with other peoples: Poles, Czechs, Serbs and many others." (p. 239). **POLISH ROMANTICISM** In the 19th century, Polish mystic Andrzej Towianski thought of the Polish people as the "Jesus Christ of Nations", whose sufferings would save the world (p. 264). But Poles were not alone in such musings. Interestingly, Lewin wrote of his entertaining of Towianski-like thoughts about the Jewish people (p. 117).

The Real Reason for Holocaust Supremacism

A Nation on Trial: The Goldhagen Thesis and Historical Truth

Finkelstein, Norman G. 1998 Norman G. Finkelstein

Lampoons Holocaust Exceptionalism, Which Does in Fact Minimize all the Genocides of Non-Jews, and Which Does Serve Certain Political Agendas

This book is primarily a critique of Daniel Goldhagen's *HITLER'S WILLING EXECUTIONERS* (an analysis of German anti-Semitism). But it tells much more. YES, VIRGINIA. HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM DOES CREATE A ZERO-SUM GAME (OR CLOSE TO IT) Finkelstein introduces this subject: "One upshot is the Holocaust 'uniqueness' mantra. In the Holocaust literature paradigm, the

persecution of non-Jews in the Nazi holocaust becomes MERELY ACCIDENTAL and the persecution of non-Jews in history MERELY EPISODIC. Thus the double claim in Holocaust literature that Jews suffered uniquely in the Nazi Holocaust and the Nazi holocaust was unique in the annals of human suffering. From every standpoint Jewish suffering was unique." (p. 88; Emphasis added).

SOME ORWELLIAN GEMS EXPOSED Norman G. Finkelstein brings up some of the Holocaustspeak rhetoric that has, in dead seriousness, developed about the presumed peerlessness of the Holocaust. We hear of "a no-man's-land of understanding" (Dan Diner). But wait; it gets even better. We get the Holocaust as "'essentially different from not only ordinary uniqueness but even unique uniqueness...transcending uniqueness'" (Alice L. and A. Roy Eckardt). Wow! George Orwell must be turning over in his grave. A SATIRE OF HOLOCAUST EXCEPTIONALISM Turning to humor, Norman Finkelstein comments, "The fixation on Holocaust 'uniqueness' has plainly broken the threshold--to paraphrase the Eckhardts---not only of ordinary delirium, not only of delirious delirium, but even of transcendent, absolute delirium." (p. 89). THE POLITICAL MOTIVE BEHIND HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM Without mincing words, Norman Gary Finkelstein quotes Peter Baldwin ("The HISTORIKERSTREIT in Context," 21), as follows, "'The singularity of the Jewish suffering adds to the moral and emotional claims that Israel can make on her citizens and on other nations.'" (p. 89). It certainly does. The current main target is Poland.

Conceptual Blockages and Definitional Dilemmas in the 'Racial Century': Genocides of Indigenous Peoples and the Holocaust

Moses, A. Dirk 2002 **The Presumed Exceptionality of the Holocaust Has No Factual Basis. It is Instead Based on Philosophy, Metaphysics, and--Especially--Politics. It is Inherently Divisive, Inconsiderate of All the Other Genocides, and Inevitably the Source of Victimhood Olympics**

The author, Anthony Dirk Moses, is a historian and a specialist in genocide. Agree with him or not, but acknowledge that he knows what he is talking about. Although this academic paper was now written 17 years ago, it remains relevant. While the presumed exceptionality of the Jews' Holocaust is no longer much discussed in academia, it is still very much tacitly treated, as fact, for purposes of the

educational and political policies that govern the western world. Thus, the Holocaust continues to enjoy an over-signification and over-attention that is not remotely true of the genocide of any other people. We are still far, far from Genocide Recognition Equality. The following include quotes from author Anthony Dirk Moses.

HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM
DISENFRANCHIZES THE GENOCIDES OF NONWHITE PEOPLES--AND
NOT ONLY THE GENOCIDES OF NONWHITE PEOPLES. IT
DISENFRANCHIZES ALL THE GENOCIDES OF NON-JEWS!

Moses writes, "Underlying this asymmetry is the claim that the Holocaust is 'unique', 'unprecedented or 'singular'. Its implications for the study of indigenous genocide are as significant as they are dire: that such 'lesser' or 'incomplete' genocides--if indeed they are considered genocides at all--are marginal or even 'primitive', thereby reinforcing hegemonic Eurocentrism, and that the moral cache of the indigenous survivors of colonialism is less than that of the Jews." (p. 4). However, this problem is not limited to the disenfranchisement, by Holocaust supremacism, of the genocides of nonwhite peoples. Last time I checked, Poles are white people. The Nazi German genocide of the Poles (the Polokaust) ALSO is 'lesser', 'incomplete', and even 'primitive', assuming that it is recognized as genocide at all. [We are assured, after all, that "only" 10% of the Polish population was killed. Yes, "only" 10%. What a relief!] Clearly, the problem is not Eurocentrism: The problem is Judeocentrism. There is no escaping the fact that the genocides of non-Jews are not treated with the same seriousness as the Nazi German genocide of the Jews. Does this not border on racism? When will it end?

HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM,
BY ITS VERY NATURE, IS DIVISIVE. IT DRIVES VICTIMHOOD
COMPETITION

Moses adds that, "Identity politics and academic enquiry are often conflated in polemical expressions of group trauma, and rancor sets the tone. The question almost raises itself: should the victim's point of view be authoritative in this field when different victim groups make incommensurable, indeed competing, claims?" (p. 10).

HOLOCAUST
EXCEPTIONALISM AND HOLOCAUST UNIQUENESS ARE NOT BASED
ON FACTS

Moses comments, "What is more, whether the similarities [between the Shoah and the genocides of non-Jews] are more significant than the differences is ultimately POLITICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL, rather than a historical, question and, as we have seen, the answers are driven by passionate, extra-historical considerations." (p. 18; Emphasis

added). Moses adds that, "Uniqueness is not a useful category for historical research; IT IS A RELIGIOUS OR METAPHYSICAL CATEGORY, and should be left to theologians and philosophers to ponder for their respective reading communities. Where historians employ it, they stand in danger of relinquishing their critical role and assuming that of the prophet or sage who offers perspectives for group solidarity and self-assertion." (pp. 18-19; Emphasis added).