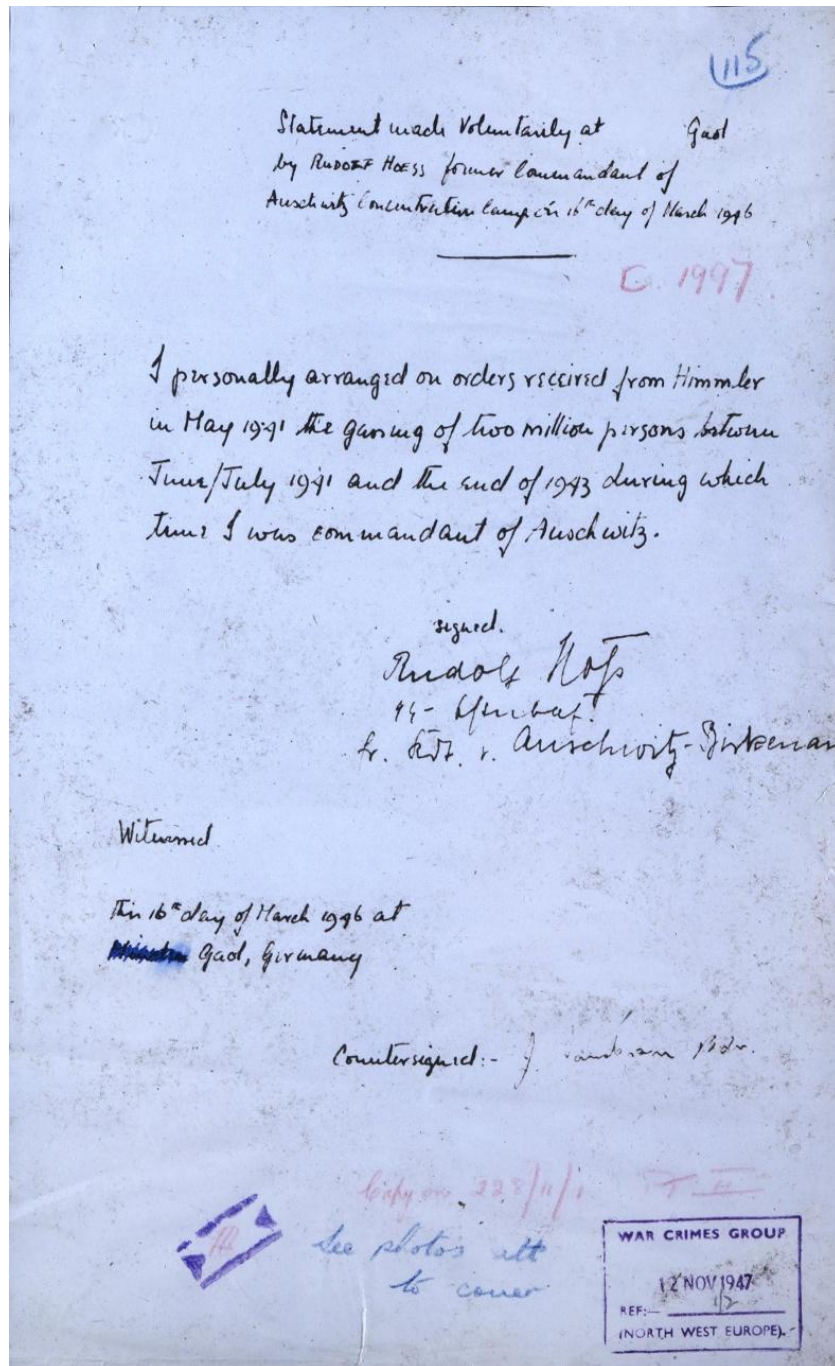


Much ado about "Vergasungskeller"

J. A. Sexton



The English-language "confession" of Rudolf Höss, commandant of Auschwitz and Auschwitz-Birkenau
(catalogue reference: WO 309/217) Source:

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/holocaust/confession-rudolf-hoss/>

Transcript

*Statement made voluntarily at Gaol by Rudolf HOESS former commandant of Auschwitz
Concentration Camp on 16th day of March 1946*

*I personally arranged on orders received from Himmler in May 1941 the gassing of two million
persons between June/July 1941 and the end of 1943 during which time I was commandant of
Auschwitz.*

Signed

Rudolf Höss

SS-Ostuf

Fr. Cdt. R. Auschwitz-Birkenau

Witnessed

This 16th day of March 1946 at (-) Gaol, Girmany

Countersigned : – J. [unknown]

The Main Problem

An original, handwritten version of the document underlying PS-3868 (Rudolf Höss's affidavit) does not exist. PS-3868 was not an original handwritten document but a typed affidavit signed by Rudolf Höss on 5 April 1946 in Nuremberg, written in English (his native language was German). The document was "corrected" by the Allies into a "redo" or "translation" to hide the fact that Höss had signed an English document as well as to obscure corrections (crossed-out words and additions) that lacked proper initialing or summaries. The "redo" (the version presented to the tribunal) was admitted as evidence during the Nuremberg tribunal. We need only ask one question in this regard: why was a "confession" necessary if the Allies already had in their possession a document that proved that a gas chamber for 'exterminating human beings' existed at Auschwitz (ref. NO-4473)?¹

Enter ~~Sandman~~ NO-4473

Before we segue into a discussion of Nuremberg document NO-4473, one finds it necessary to mention that "original" wartime documents were generally claimed to be at The Hague (Peace Palace) or the U.S. National Archives in Washington, but these locations largely hold *photocopies*

¹ One need not even mention that Höss did not answer directly to Himmler, so this is too stupid to accept as anything but another sadistic ritual in the Allies' judicial tribute to the Jew-god, Moloch (aka Yahweh).

of *copies, photostats, or post-war affidavits* rather than *authenticated, original wartime papers*. As such, we can assume that the Kammler document, NO-4473, is also a copy of an alleged German original, which likewise does not exist. To reiterate, an original German version of Document NO-4473 does not exist.

Indeed, The Hague has few, if any, original wartime documents and originals are, in most cases, copies, so there is often no proof that the documents in question *ever existed in their original form*. The *Stadtsarchiv* Nuremberg and *Bundesarchiv* Koblenz also reportedly have *no originals*. Therefore, the Höss affidavit (PS-3868) is likely among the post-war affidavits held by The Hague or the U.S. National Archives, but its provenance is disputed, and the “original” referenced in trial transcripts was often a *photocopy* of a *copy*. The *handwritten* corrections were part of the *typed English affidavit* signed by Höss, which was then revamped into the “redo” used at trial.

A simple question: since Rudolf Höss was entirely capable of handwriting his own “voluntary” confession(s), as seen on the first page of this analysis, why was PS-3868 – the *single most important* prosecution document regarding the “extermination” hypothesis aside from the Kammler document – *typed up in English* after edits and corrections were made to a previous typed, English version of said document? Again, no authentic German version preceding the document used as PS-3868 existed. The document signed by Rudolf Höss was originally written and signed *in English*, not German. I therefore propose that this “confession” was presented to Höss to sign under duress (he was tortured), and that he had little, if anything, to do with the composition of this document. I also propose that Höss’ confession was necessary support for the *only* document that uses the mysterious term, “*Vergasungskeller*”, document NO-4473.

I further propose that the term “*Vergasungskeller*,” used in the Hans Kammler document (NO-4473; henceforth the KD), was an invention of the Allied Psychological Warfare Branch (a.k.a. the Psychological Warfare Division of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force [PWD/SHAEF]). The KD was an Allied fabrication created *specifically* to implicate the Germans in a ‘human extermination’ plan. Höss’ “confession” (PS-3868) was *necessary* to *corroborate* the KD, which would have preceded the confession having been addressed and submitted to Kammler himself in 1943. This would explain why the (up until the IMT) non-existent term “*Vergasungskeller*” only exists in this one document, allegedly typed up for Hans Kammler:

44-Ustuf. (F) Kirschneck!

Abschrift

Bre. 30

29. Januar 1943

(100)

Bftgb.Nr.: 22250/43/Bi/L.

Betr.: Krematorium II. Bauzustand.
Bezug: Fernschreiben des 44-WVHA Nr. 2648 vom 28.1.43.
Anlg.: 1 Prüfbericht

An
Amtsgruppenchef C,
44-Brigadeführer und Generalmajor
der Waffen-44 Dr. Ing. Kammler,
Berlin-Lichterfelde-West
Unter den Eichen 126-135

Das Krematorium II wurde unter Einsatz aller verfügbaren Kräfte trotz unsagbarer Schwierigkeiten und Frostwetter bei Tag- und Nachbetrieb bis auf bauliche Kleinigkeiten fertiggestellt. Die Öfen wurden im Beisein des Herrn Oberingenieur Prüfer der ausführenden Firma, Firma Topf u. Söhne, Erfurt, angefeuert und funktionieren tadellos. Die Eisenbetondecke des Leichenkellers konnte infolge Frosteinwirkung noch nicht ausgeschalt werden. Die ist jedoch unbedeutend, da der Vergasungskeller hierfür benützt werden kann.

Die Firma Topf u. Söhne konnte infolge Waggonssperre die Be- und Entlüftungsanlage nicht wie von der Zentralbauleitung gefordert rechtzeitig anliefern. Nach Eintreffen der Be- und Entlüftungsanlage wird jedoch mit dem Einbau sofort begonnen, sodass voraussichtlich am 20.2.43 die Anlage vollständig betriebsfertig ist.

Ein Bericht des Prüfindgenieurs der Firma Topf u. Söhne, Erfurt, wird beigelegt.

Der Leiter der Zentralbauleitung
der Waffen-44 und Polizei Auschwitz

Verteiler:
1 44-Ustuf Janisch u. Kirschneck
1 Registratur (Akt Krematorium)

44-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.d.A.:

Kammler
44-Ustuf. (F)

Letter from late January 1943 informing the head of Department C of the WVHA (SS Main Economic and Administrative Office) Hans Kammler of the imminent activation of crematorium II in Birkenau. Source: Archives of Auschwitz Museum. [The SS-Ustuf. who signed this letter cannot be verified to have existed. This name does not exist anywhere in the historical record except in this one document.]

Transcription and Translation:

SS-Ustuf (F) Kirschneck! Bre. 30 100 [circled]

Abschrift

29. Januar 1943

Bftgb.Nr.:22250/43/Bi/L.

Betr.: Krematorium II. Bauzustand.

Bezug: Fernschreiben des SS-WVHA Nr. 2648 vom 28.1.43.

Anlg.: 1 Prüfbericht

An

Amtsgruppenchef C,

SS-Brigadeführer und Generalmajor

der Waffen-SS Dr. Ing. Kammler,

Berlin-Lichterfelde-West

Unter den Eichen 126-135

Das Krematorium II wurde unter Einsatz aller verfügbaren Kräfte trotz unsagbarer Schwierigkeiten und Frostwetter bei Tag- und Nachbetrieb bis auf bauliche Kleinigkeiten fertiggestellt. Die Öfen wurden im Beisein des Herrn Oberingenieur Prüfer der ausführenden Firma, Firma Topf u. Söhne, Erfurt, angefeuert und funtionieren tadellos. Die Eisenbetondecke des Leichenkellers konnte infolge Frosteinwirkung noch nicht ausgeschalt werden. Die ist jedoch unbedeutend, da der Vergasungskeller hierfür benützt werden kann.

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Ein Bericht des Prüfenieurs der Firms Topf u. Söhne, Erfurt, wird beigelegt.

Der Leiter der Zentralbauleitung
der Waffen-SS und Polizei Auschwitz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

Verteiler:

1 SS-Ustuf Janisch u. Kirschneck

1 Registratur (Akt Krematorium)

F.d.R.d.A.

Pourk[?]

4-Ustuf. (F)

SS-Untersturmführer (F) Kirschneck! Bre. 30 100 [circled]

Copy

29 January 1943

File No.: 22250/43/Bi/L.

Subject: Crematorium II. State of construction.

Reference: Telex from the SS Main Economic and Administrative Office (SS-WVHA) No. 2648 of 28 January 1943.

Enclosure: 1 inspection report

To:

Chief of Office Group C,
SS Brigadeführer and Major General of the Waffen-SS,
Dr.-Ing. Kammler,
Berlin-Lichterfelde-West,
Unter den Eichen 126–135

Crematorium II has been completed, apart from minor structural details, through the deployment of all available personnel despite indescribable difficulties and freezing weather, with work carried out day and night. The furnaces were fired up in the presence of Senior Engineer Prüfer of the contractor, J.A. Topf & Söhne, Erfurt, and are functioning perfectly. Because of the effects of the frost, the reinforced concrete ceiling of the corpse cellar (*Leichenkeller*) has not yet been stripped of its formwork. This is, however, of little significance, since the gassing cellar (*Vergasungskeller*) can be used for this purpose. *[I interpret this to mean that the gassing cellar can be used as the corpse cellar until the concrete ceiling is stripped of its formwork.]*

Because of the railway wagon embargo (Waggon Sperre), J.A. Topf & Söhne was unable to deliver the ventilation and exhaust system in time, as required by the Central Construction Office. However, as soon as the ventilation and exhaust equipment arrives, installation will begin immediately, so that the facility is expected to be fully operational by 20 February 1943.

An inspection report by the testing engineer of J.A. Topf & Söhne, Erfurt, is enclosed.

The Head of the Central Construction Office
of the Waffen-SS and Police, Auschwitz
SS Captain (Hauptsturmführer)

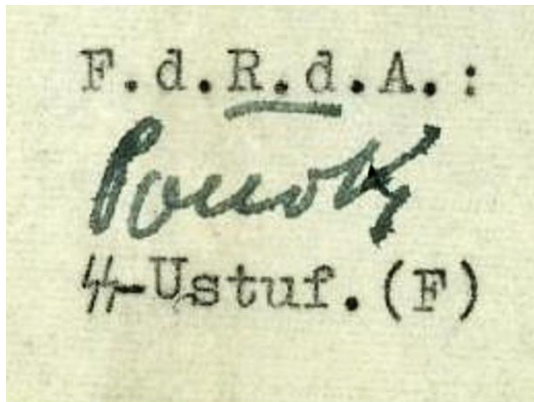
Distribution:

1 copy to SS-Untersturmführer Janisch and Kirschneck

1 copy to Registry (Crematorium file)

Certified true copy

Pourk[?] *[It might be noteworthy to mention here that this name, and/or any name even similar to it, does not exist anywhere in the historical record. Multiple AI searches yielded absolutely nothing, so this individual cannot be verified to have existed. I also tried Powtz, Pouwtz, Powitz, Pautz, Purtz, Bortz, or Burz, but none of these names are associated with Nazi Germany or the SS either.]*



SS-Untersturmführer (F)

Leichenkeller literally means “corpse cellar”. There’s nothing sinister about this, since Ellis Island itself had a crematorium for incinerating anyone who died while awaiting entry into the US:



Crematorium in Ellis Island hospital is a photograph by Karen Foley which was uploaded on June 25th, 2016.

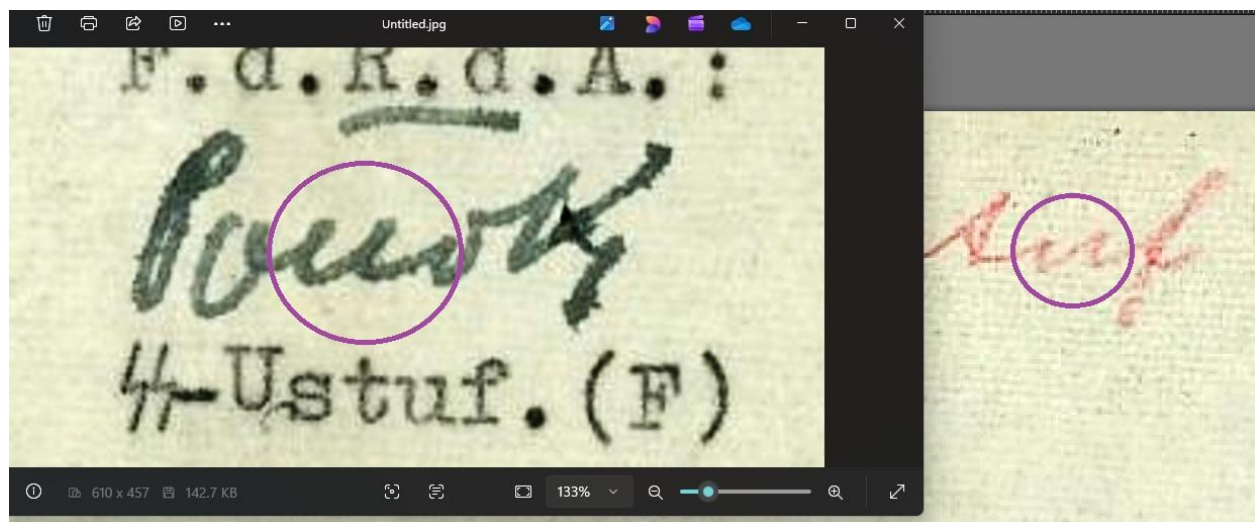
Vergasungskeller literally means “gassing cellar”. This is the only instance in which this term was ever used, as it was never used before this 1943 document and has never been used since, except when referencing this specific document. The Jews imagine that the red ink at the top of this page refers to a most sinister feature at Auschwitz, but not one of these Jews can answer who wrote that red ink note at the top of the page—or when. That’s a problem. (More on this later.)

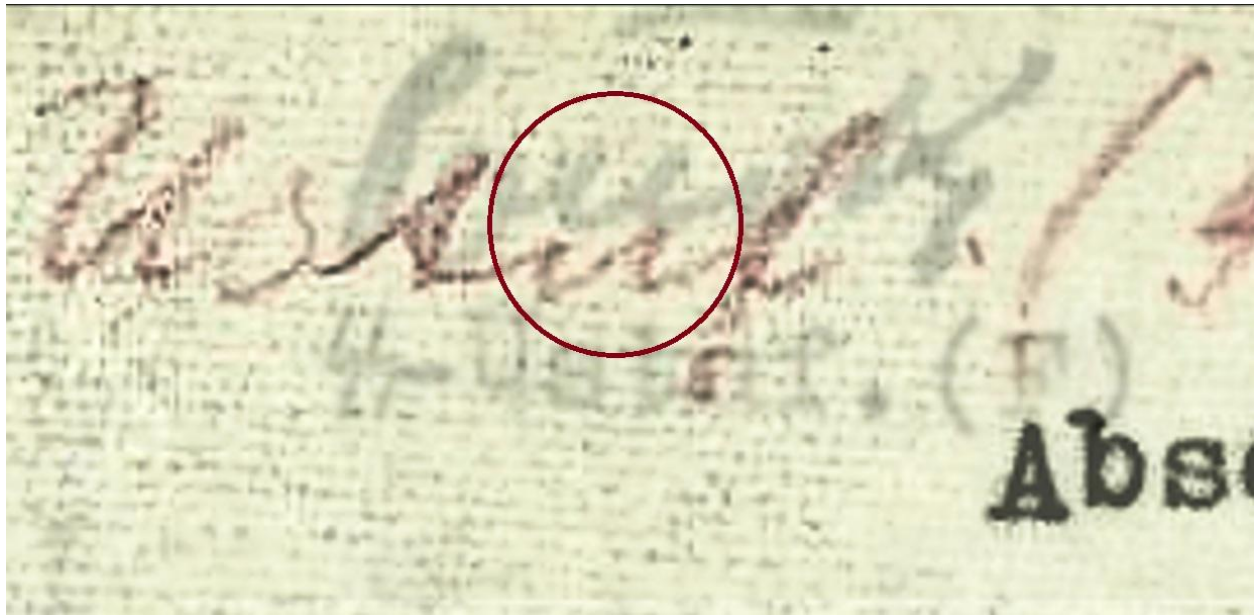
“*die Anlage vollständig betriebsfertig ist*” means “the installation/facility will be completely operational (ready for service),” referring here to the completion of the ventilation system and the overall readiness of the crematorium installation.

Waggonsperre refers to a restriction or shortage of railway freight wagons that delayed delivery of equipment.

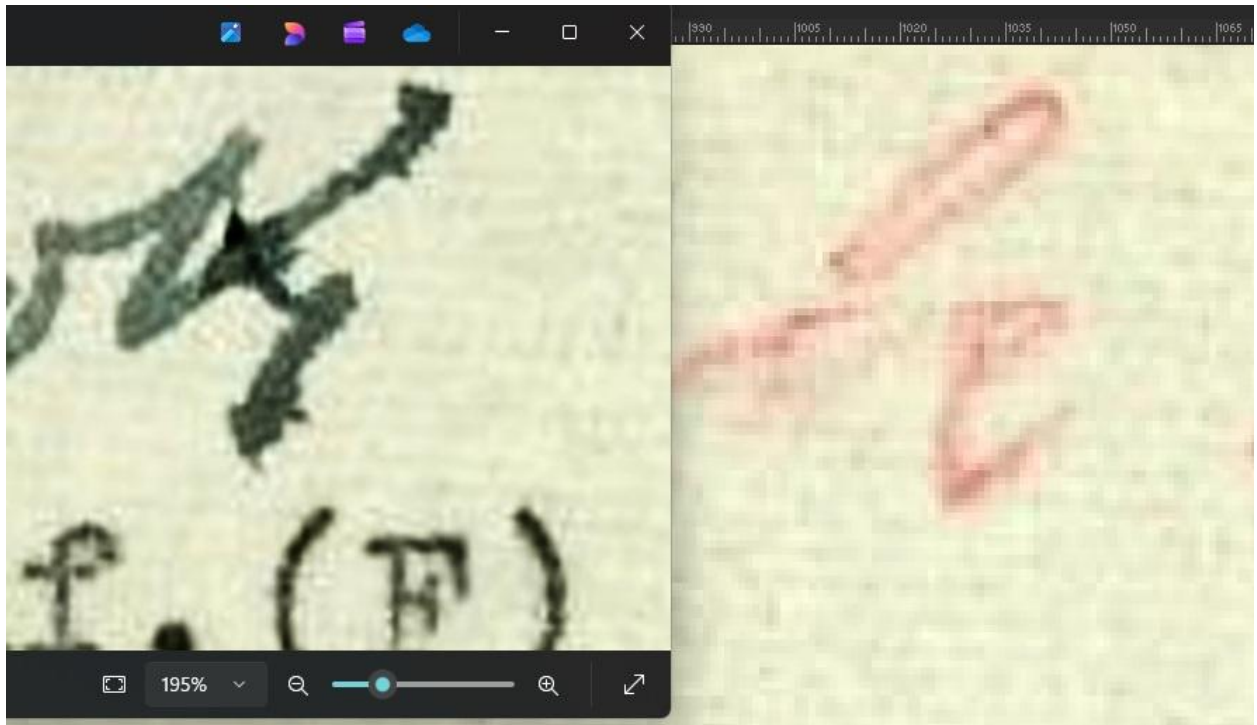
I offer a comparison of the handwriting style of the person who signed this document versus the person who wrote and underlined in red ink pen. It is not the same author, as one can see when comparing the “u” and the “k” (I believe it’s a letter k):

The “u”:





The "k":



We have no idea who wrote and underlined in red ink on this document or even when. That's a problem.

Let us now digress to a brief examination of two alleged “original” German documents, which involve the same three people and the same subject matter: Kammler, Janisch, Kirschneck and the Auschwitz crematoria.

This document is referring to old versus new crematoria capacities and is dated June 28, 1943 (dated about 5 months after the KD):

090/b
28. Juni 1943.
14a

31550/Ja./No.-

Betr.: Fertigstellung d. Krematoriums III
Bezug: ohne
Anl.: -/-

An das
%-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungs-
hauptamt, Amtgruppenchef &
%-Brigadeführer u. Generalmajor
Dr.-Ing. K a m m l e r
Berlin- Lichtenfelde - West

Unter den Richen 126 - 135

Melde die Fertigstellung des Krematoriums III mit dem
26.6.1943. Mithin sind sämtliche befohlenen Krematorien fertig-
gestellt.

Leistung der nunmehr vorhandenen Krematorien
bei einer 24 stündigen Arbeitszeit :

<u>1.) altes Krematorium I</u>		
3 x 2 Muffelöfen	340	Personen
<u>2.) neues Krematorium i.K.G.L. II</u>		
5 x 3 Muffelöfen	1440	Personen
<u>3.) neues Krematorium III</u>		
8 x 3 Muffelöfen	1440	Personen
<u>4.) neues Krematorium IV.</u>		
8 Muffelöfen	768	Personen
<u>5.) neues Krematorium V.</u>		
8 Muffelöfen	768	Personen
Insges. bei 24 stündiger Arbeitszeit	4756	Personen

Verteiler: Der Leiter der Zentralbauleitung
Akt - Janisch Baum, der Waffen- und Polizei Auschwitz
- Kirschneck
Registratur K.G.L. Bz. 30
Janisch
%-Sturmbannführer.

Report allegedly typed by Janisch [unsure why his name is crossed out, and someone else's name added in ink pen by someone other than the signatory] on June 28, 1943, concerning the completion of the crematoria in Auschwitz-Birkenau and the resulting “daily performance” (document from the holdings of the [Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum](#)).

These two documents have many discrepancies between them. I will point out just a few. The date at the top, right corner of this document contains a period after 1943. The KD has no period after the date at the top. The KD has a space between the date and the month and this document does not. The KD document has the abbreviation Anlg.: in the addressee section, whereas this document just has Anl.: in that same section. The numbers after “*Unter den Eichen*” in that section are spaced evenly from the hyphen, whereas in the KD there are no spaces between the numbers and the hyphen. What’s more, Kammler’s name as it appears in the To: section is stretched out in this other document, but appears normal in the KD document. I could go on and on with many more examples, such as lines in the one and not in the other, different spacing in one document versus the other, etc. These discrepancies make me question whether these two documents really could have emerged from the same German office and/or entity within about 5 months of one another. And why does the paper appear so very different when comparing the two? These are problems.

Postwar fates add to the mystery

Hans Kammler was taken into US custody and quite literally “disappeared.”² So, not only was he absent from the Nuremberg trials and never “brought to justice,” but he was not available to verify whether he received the KD in the first place, let alone in 1943. The KD looks a lot like the two documents that were typed up for Alfred Naujocks for the sake of the IMT’s case regarding the Gleiwitz hoax. And Naujocks also “disappeared” after his capture. More problems.

If this is the best the Judeocentric establishment can do as far as proving that Jews were gassed in a secret cellar at Auschwitz, then their case must be dismissed as circumstantial, at best, and as a complete fabrication, at worst. This shoddy “proof” would have been challenged by any decent legal team that was earnestly doing their job, but the world now knows that the IMT had nothing at all to do with justice. It was a frame-up, start to finish. So-called “evidence” was concocted on an ‘as need’ basis. Since the KD is one piece of this so-called “evidence”, the usage and underlining of the term *Vergasungskeller* and the handwritten SS title and surname of Kirschneck at the top of the page is meaningless. Need I mention that Hans Kirschneck, who had joined the SS on 11 November 1939, was executed in Iron Curtain Poland on January 24, 1948? He was not given a chance to clear his name or set the record straight. He died at the hands of a Soviet puppet regime. What makes this document more suspect is that his “co-conspirator,” Josef Janisch, was never “brought to justice” by the Western Allies. He fled to Austria at the end of World War II; after the war, he was on the Allied wanted list, but was never brought to trial. He

² “Hans Kammler, “The Hidden Nazi: Auschwitz Architect, US Defector?” *History on the Net*, 2000-2026, Salem Media, <https://www.historyonthenet.com/34817-2> (accessed July 5, 2026).

died at the age of 55 in a plane crash at the Tuxer Joch pass in the Eastern Alps in the Austrian state of Tyrol.³

The “more on this later” part

As a necessary aside, may I ask why Kirschneck was allegedly “called out” in the red ink pen (ref. the Jan van Pelt thesis), since he is not the signatory of the KD? Why wasn’t Janisch called out? Or, why not both men? They each received a copy of the KD, after all.

That said, let us pretend that this document is a genuine, unadulterated German original, and that Kammler wrote “*SS-Ustuf. (f) Kirschneck!*” in red ink at the top of said document. Let us now offer up an alternative hypothesis to that of van Pelt. Instead of seeing this as a sinister reference, could it not just as likely be a humorous reference? Perhaps these SS men had heard the rumors about gassings at Auschwitz, or other camps, and Kirschneck decided to be silly and put his own made-up term *Vergasungskeller* (“gassing seller”) in this letter as a joke. Kammler then ‘called him out’ (the red ink notation at the top) by underlining the term in red (not funny, Kirschneck), as though to infer, “*Kirschneck, be serious! This is no joking matter!*”

These are *all* problems.

Not born yesterday, Judeocentrists.

The Nazis allegedly started gassing Jews at Auschwitz-Birkenau in the spring of 1942. Prior to this, in September 1941, the Nazis allegedly tested Zyklon-B gas on Soviet prisoners of war and Polish political prisoners in the basement of Block 11 at the main Auschwitz camp (Auschwitz I), and the alleged large-scale gassing of Jews specifically began at Birkenau in early 1942. But the Kammler document, which allegedly “proves” the construction of the “gas chamber” at Auschwitz, was not allegedly typed up until 29 January 1943.

And that, folks, is a problem!

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³ Gerhard Faul, Eckart Dietzfelbinger, *Slave laborers for the final victory: Hersbruck concentration camp and the Dogger armaments project. Documentation Center KZ Hersbruck eV*, Hersbruck 2003, pp. 37, 159.