

# The First Holocaust

The Surprising Origin  
of the Six-Million Figure

Don Heddesheimer



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# Introduction

By *Germar Rudolf*

As we all know, roughly six million Jews were killed by National Socialist Germany during World War II, or so we are told. This genocide is today generally referred to as *the Holocaust* or *the Shoah*. But how do we know that six million Jews lost their lives? And for how long have we known it?

Whereas it seems that the first question can be answered by demographic research on the Jewish losses during World War Two, the second question has to be directed to historians.

With regard to the first question, while several scholars tried to make demographic investigations into the question of Jewish population losses during World War Two – sometimes with quite conflicting results – it was not until 1991 that a major monograph, published in Germany by a mainstream publishing house and authored by a group of renowned authors, addressed this important issue. To nobody’s surprise, the result of this massive demographic study confirmed what everybody knew anyway:<sup>1</sup>

*“The bottom line indicates a minimum of 5.29 and a maximum of just over 6 million [Jewish victims of the Holocaust].”*

And even though the six-million figure had been called a highly “*symbolic figure*,”<sup>2</sup> it has now reached almost sacrosanct proportions. It is clear that the massive social and legal persecution encountered by everyone in Germany who doubts, denies, or refutes the six-million figure<sup>3</sup> has resulted in an invisible guideline for this study despite the editor of said tome, Wolfgang Benz, rushing to point out:<sup>4</sup>

*“Of course the purpose of this project also was not to prove any pre-set figure (‘six million’).”*

But considering that the Holy Holocaust is without any doubt the biggest taboo of our times, is this really a matter of course?

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<sup>1</sup> W. Benz (ed.), *Dimension des Völkermords*, Munich: Oldenbourg, 1991, p. 17.

<sup>2</sup> German mainstream historian Martin Broszat from the Munich Institut für Zeitgeschichte did so while testifying as an expert witness for the Frankfurt Jury Court, May 3, 1979, Ref. Js 12 828/78 919 Ls.

<sup>3</sup> For this, see my study “Discovering Absurdistan,” *The Revisionist* 1(2) (2003), pp. 203-219.

<sup>4</sup> W. Benz, *op. cit.* (note 1), p. 20.

In a comparative analysis of Benz's study with a major revisionist analysis of Jewish population losses during World War Two,<sup>5</sup> I pointed out that Benz's work has so many logical, methodological, and systematic flaws that its results have to be rejected.<sup>6</sup>

But if it is true that we do not have a reliable demographic study that shows without a doubt that six million Jews lost their lives during World War Two, then why are we confronted with this six-million figure? Where does this figure originate? And when was this figure first propounded?

It is usually assumed that the Nuremberg Military Tribunal during 1945 and 1946 was the origin of the claim that six million fell victim to the Holocaust. And in fact, during that trial two witnesses made claims to that end:

First, we have Wilhelm Höttl, who was a German secret-service agent whose written affidavit was submitted to the court.<sup>7</sup> The affidavit says in its decisive passage:

“[Eichmann told me that] *In the various extermination camps some four million Jews have been killed, while two more million perished in other ways.*”

In his 1997 autobiography, Höttl confirmed to have heard those numbers from Eichmann.<sup>8</sup>

The second Nuremberg witness was Dieter Wisliceny. During the war, he was a German official working with Adolf Eichmann at the task of deporting Jews. He testified in person during the Nuremberg Trial. During his testimony, he stated, among other things:<sup>9</sup>

*“He [Adolf Eichmann] said he would leap laughing into the grave because the feeling that he had 5 million people on his conscience would be for him a source of extraordinary satisfaction.”*

Note that Wisliceny falls one million short of the required six million.

Since Eichmann was not in custody after the war, it has been speculated that he was used as a convenient scapegoat during the Nuremberg trial. But Eichmann ended up before his own trial some 15 years later, after he had been kidnapped by Mossad agents from his Argentine refuge in 1961.

<sup>5</sup> Walter N. Sanning, *The Dissolution of the Eastern European Jewry*, Newport Beach, Cal.: Institute for Historical Review, 1983 (2nd ed.: Uckfield: Castle Hill Publishers 2015).

<sup>6</sup> “Holocaust Victims: A Statistical Analysis. W. Benz and W. N. Sanning – A Comparison,” in Germar Rudolf (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Chicago: Theses & Dissertations Press, 2003, pp. 181-213.

<sup>7</sup> Document 2738-PS, IMT Vol. 31, pp. 85f.

<sup>8</sup> W. Höttl, *Einsatz für das Reich*, Koblenz: S. Bublies, 1997, pp. 412f.

<sup>9</sup> IMT Vol. 4, p. 371.

Interestingly, when he was asked during that trial whether the Jews he had deported knew what was awaiting them, he made some rather astonishing remarks. That trial was actually taped, and that footage is online on YouTube and elsewhere.<sup>10</sup> Here is my translation of what Eichmann said in this regard:

*“The people out there did not know that for a long time. I myself didn’t know it either whether these transports... for instance, if they went into the General Government [occupied Poland], then I knew that nothing happened [to them] as long as Globocnik was not working [there]. If they went to Auschwitz, it is clear that the majority was deployed for labor there. I was kept in the dark as well as to how many or who would be killed. But I did not worry about that either, because that was not my area of responsibilities. It cannot be denied, though, that I knew about the things due to the service trips I was ordered to make to the East.”*

When we look deeper into the matter, however, a slightly different image appears. When doing research for his book *Nuremberg: The Last Battle*, controversial British historian David Irving rummaged through many archives and personal records of people involved in those trials. He found out that in June 1945, before that trial began, the man who was organizing it, U.S. Chief Prosecutor Robert Jackson, met three lawyers representing major influential Jewish organizations. Jackson wanted to get their input for the upcoming trial.

Regarding Jewish population losses, Jackson asked them straightforwardly:<sup>11</sup>

*“How great were those [Jewish] losses?”*

One of those lawyers, Dr. Robinson, responded reflexively:

*“Six million.”*

But because the chaos reigning in Europe at that time rendered any demographic studies impossible, one has to wonder how he could have known this.

The mystery of the origin of the six-million figure deepens as we go back in time. Already in December of 1944, when the Allied armies were about to enter Germany, the Soviet propagandist Ilya Ehrenburg wrote in the Soviets’ English-language newspaper *Soviet War News* on December 22, 1944 (pp. 4f.):

<sup>10</sup> 96th Session of the Eichmann Trial, July 13, 1961; [www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Ylq49Dumes](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Ylq49Dumes).

<sup>11</sup> David Irving, *Nuremberg. The Last Battle*, London: Focal Point, 1996, pp. 61f.; p. 99 in the current online version at [www.fpp.co.uk/books/Nuremberg/NUREMBERG.pdf](http://www.fpp.co.uk/books/Nuremberg/NUREMBERG.pdf)

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*“In regions they seized, the Germans killed all the Jews, from the old folk to infants in arms. Ask any German prisoner why his fellow countrymen annihilated six million innocent people, and he will reply quite simply: ‘Why, they were Jews.’”*

That’s not the only time this symbolic figure appeared in that propaganda newspaper published for Anglophone readers. It was repeated in the issues of January 4 and March 15, 1945. We read there:

*“The world now knows that Germany has killed six million Jews.”*

Those articles were re-discovered by the German historian Dr. Joachim Hoffmann, who has reproduced them in the appendix to his 2001 book *Stalin’s War of Extermination*.<sup>12</sup> Here the same question comes to mind: How could Ehrenburg know that six million had been killed before even a single Allied soldier had set foot onto German soil?

In fact, Ehrenburg “knew” about those six million already much earlier. Anglophone newspapers were announcing in November 1944 that Ehrenburg was about to publish a book on claimed German atrocities.

<sup>12</sup> J. Hoffmann, *Stalin’s War of Extermination*, Capshaw, Ala.: Theses & Dissertations Press, 2001, pp. 189, 402f.



In a press release by the United Press as published in the *Youngstown Vindicator* on November 27, 1944, we read:

*“the German massacre of approximately six million European Jews.”*

The article referred to a book written by Ehrenburg which was said to be released soon. If considering that writing a book takes months, that six million figure must have been around already well before November 1944. This book actually didn't get published in the Soviet Union at that time, probably because Stalin didn't want to emphasize the Jews' role as victims of the Germans. It appeared only many years after the war. An English edition has been available for quite a while under the title *The Complete Black Book of Russian Jewry*.<sup>13</sup>

That the six million figure is indeed older than November 1944 can be gleaned from the next writer, Rabbi Chaim Weissmandl, who became known for his efforts to save the Jews of Slovakia from what he assumed would be certain extermination. Wikipedia writes about him:<sup>14</sup>

*“Largely by bribing diplomats, Weissmandl was able to smuggle letters or telegrams to people he hoped would help save the Jews of Europe, alerting them to the progressive Nazi destruction of European Jewry. It is known that he managed to send letters to Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt, and he entrusted a diplomat to deliver a letter to the Vatican for Pope Pius XII.”*

One of the most famous letters he wrote is widely quoted. It stems from May 16, 1944, and was allegedly written while Weissmandl was hiding in a cave in Poland. As quoted by the *Jewish Virtual Library* website, Weissmandl wrote the following:<sup>15</sup>

*“why are you, fellow Jews and government ministers in all the free countries, being silent about this slaughter, in which some six million Jews have been murdered thus far, and in which tens of thousands are now being murdered every day?”*

Again, we should ask: how could this cave dweller have known this?

Weissmandl is such a big figure in the struggle to save Jews during the war that there exists even a dedicated book on him.<sup>16</sup> One of the first mainstream authors referring to Weissmandl was the orthodox Holocaust Historian Dr. Dawidowicz in her 1975 book *The War against the Jews*.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Ilya Ehrenburg, Vassily S. Grossman, *The Complete Black Book of Russian Jewry*, New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Publishers, 2001

<sup>14</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaim\\_Michael\\_Dov\\_Weissmandl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaim_Michael_Dov_Weissmandl)

<sup>15</sup> [www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/hungary1.html](http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/hungary1.html)

<sup>16</sup> Abraham Fuchs, *The Unheeded Cry: The Gripping Story of Rabbi Chaim Michael Dov Weissmandl*, New York: Mesorah Publ., 2007.

<sup>17</sup> Lucy S. Dawidowicz, *The War against the Jews, 1933-1945*, New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1975.

Not even May 1944 is the end of our six-million journey through time. Let's leap back a year: May 15, 1943. The first item of interest is an article in the Australian newspaper *The Advertiser* dated May 15, 1943. It mentions "the possibility of the complete wiping out of six million Jews." So, this article does not claim that six million have already been murdered, but that there is a chance that it will be done "by the barbarian Hun."<sup>18</sup>

The next entry is from the *Canadian Jewish Review* from just a day earlier. We read there, among other things:

*"Two millions of Jews have already been done to death. Six millions in mid-Europe are sentenced to die."*

So here as well, they predict that, by the time the Nazis are done, six million might be the total death toll.

My third quote is from the *Cumberland Evening Times* from Cumberland, Maryland. It is from March 20, 1943, and tells the reader what the Nazis were in the process of doing:

*"The Nazis set out in the beginning to destroy whole peoples. They expected to obliterate from the earth not less than 6,000,000 Jews as a beginning."*

My last quote is from the *New York Times* of March 10, 1943, where we read in a similar fashion that "2,000,000 Jews" have already been "killed in Europe," and that "the four million left to kill are being killed, according to plan."

One month earlier still, America's magazine with the largest number of readers, *Reader's Digest*, has a very interesting article headlined "Remember Us" written by Jewish scriptwriter and Zionist propagandist Ben Hecht. It is a condensed rehash of the first chapter of a paper headlined "The Extermination of the Jews" which had appeared the same month on pages 194 to 198 in the magazine *The American Mercury*.<sup>19</sup> On page 195, we read there (p. 108 in the *Reader's Digest* version).<sup>20</sup>

*"Of these six million Jews [of Europe], almost a third have already been massacred by Germans, Rumanians and Hungarians and the most conservative of the scorekeepers estimate that before the war ends at least another third will have been done to death."*

Going back yet another year, let's turn to America's most prestigious newspaper, the *New York Times*. On December 13 of that year, in an ar-

<sup>18</sup> On the subsequently quoted newspaper articles, see the documentary "How do we know that six million Jews died in the Holocaust?" [youtu.be/jOveQJ2OTOQ](http://youtu.be/jOveQJ2OTOQ),

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.unz.org/Pub/AmMercury-1943feb-00194?View=PDF>

<sup>20</sup> On Hecht cf. the documentary "One Third of The Holocaust," Episode 9: "Reader's Digest"; <http://codoh.com/library/document/534/>.

ticle headlined “Tardy War Report Held Aid to Faith” printed on page 21, this paper reported about statements made by several rabbis throughout New York. Right in the middle of that article is the section of interest. It says there:

*“Authenticated reports point to two million Jews who have already been slain by all manner of satanic barbarism, and plans for the total extermination of all Jews upon whom the Nazis can lay their hands. The slaughter of a third of the Jewish population in Hitler’s domain and the threatened slaughter of all is a holocaust without parallel.”*

Note the word “holocaust” here. A week later, the *New York Times* reported on page 23:

*“What is happening to the 5,000,000 Jews of German-held Europe, all of whom face extermination [...]. Early in December 1942 the State Department in Washington gave some figures showing that the number of Jewish victims deported and perished since 1939 in Axis-controlled Europe now reached the appalling figure of 2,000,000 and that 5,000,000 were in danger of extermination.”*

During the war years, the *New York Times* published a number of rather revealing articles on this and closely related issues, which were first analyzed by Dr. Arthur Butz in his 1976 book *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, where this issue is explored in more detail.<sup>21</sup> Butz concludes in his book:<sup>22</sup>

*“Another point that should be made here [...] is that the six million figure had its origin apparently in the propaganda of 1942-1943.”*

Butz also shows that the origins of these articles were Jewish-Zionist pressure groups like the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Congress. Initially, their claims were not taken seriously in Washington, until Henry Morgenthau of the Treasury Department managed to overshadow the influence of the State Department on U.S. foreign relations.<sup>23</sup>

But even Butz’s farsighted approach was still a little short, for we can keep going back in time for quite a while without running out of sources referring to six million suffering and dying Jews.

One particularly pertinent article among those of interest was published in the *Palm Beach Post* on June 25, 1940, the day France surrendered to the German *Wehrmacht*. It is headlined “Doom of European

<sup>21</sup> Brighton: Historical Review Press, 1976. In the current 4th edition of 2015, see his chapter “The First ‘Extermination’ Claims and New York” on pp. 99-126.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* (2015), p. 115.

<sup>23</sup> See Butz’s chapter “*The First ‘Extermination’ Claims and Washington*,” starting on p. 89 of the 2015 edition, *ibid.*

Jews is seen if Hitler wins,” which is meant to stir up the world against Hitler in order to prevent peace being concluded on reasonable terms, which Germany was offering at that point. The chairman of the World Jewish Congress Nahum Goldmann is quoted as having said that “six million Jews in Europe are doomed to destruction” in case the world makes peace with Hitler. How could Goldmann know that? And why would that be so in the first place, as it was the *continuation* of the war rather than its early termination that triggered the Holocaust?

The next item was published by *The New York Times* on p. 27 of its January 15, 1939 issue, hence almost nine months before the outbreak of the war. Under the headline “Masaryk to Work for the Zionist Cause,” we find toward the end of this lengthy article an interesting passage where a rabbi is quoted. He has his own agenda, and that is trying to encourage Jewish emigration from Europe. In that context, he said that it would be “impossible to evacuate six million Jews.” Again, the mystical figure. A little later, a certain Dr. Chaim Weizmann is mentioned as supporting this emigration effort, which brings me to the next stop of our journey back in time.

We are now in 1936. At that time, the so-called Peel Commission, formed by the British government, was investigating the causes of Arab unrest in Palestine, which at that time was under British control. In that context, Jewish leaders were also heard, some of whom advocated the formation of a Jewish autonomous area in Palestine, or even an independent state.

The 1937 Peel Commission Report concluded as follows:<sup>24</sup>

*“Partition [of Palestine] offers a possibility of finding a way through [the difficulties], a possibility of obtaining a final solution of the [Jewish] problem which does justice to the rights and aspirations of both the Arabs and the Jews and discharges the obligations undertaken towards them twenty years ago to the fullest extent that is practicable in the circumstances of the present time.”*

Note the use of the term “final solution to the [Jewish] question,” a term later also used by Germany’s government. What is of interest today is the testimony of one witness who testified in 1936 during the commission’s hearing: Dr. Chaim Weizmann. An article published in the *London Times* on November 26, 1936 reports on Weizmann’s testimony. We read there that Weizmann spoke of

*“six million unwanted unfortunates [in Eastern Europe] who were condemned to be penned up in places where they could not live. Even those in Western Europe were now threatened. Second was the world problem created by the presence of these six million people without a future*

<sup>24</sup> [http://david-collier.com/?page\\_id=603](http://david-collier.com/?page_id=603)

*whose condition was a threat to Europe. A certificate permitting emigration to Palestine was regarded as a certificate of freedom.”*

So here the future first president of the State of Israel lets the cat out of the bag: Jewish leaders were advocating a Zionist agenda, and six million suffering Jews were a powerful argument for this.

Let's look into two media reports during the very first years of Hitler's reign. The first is from the “newspaper of record,” the *New York Times* of September 8, 1935. In an article on page 26 with the headline “Congress Defends Polish Jews,” we read that

*“[...] the first world conference of the Federation of Polish Jews [was] being attended by sixty delegates from eighteen countries representing 6,000,000 Jews.”*

It doesn't say anything about the Jews suffering, however, but the next entry compensates for that. It is also from *The New York Times*, from its March 29, 1933 issue. On page 9, we read under the headline “Aldermen Vote Hitler Protest”:

*The Joint Distribution Committee “is now active in relief and reconstruction work in Eastern Europe where 6,000,000 Jews are involved. The work there is done through the office in Berlin.”*

This brings up the main topic of Don Heddeshheimer's present study, because the Joint Distribution Committee mentioned here has been involved in Jewish relief activities for many years before Hitler came to power. Heddeshheimer has collected a vast amount of material indicating that the propaganda unleashed by Zionist organizations during World War Two was not unprecedented. As a matter of fact, it is a mere repetition – or should we say continuation? – of propaganda, which intensified during World War One (!) and reached its first culmination in the 1920s. Already by then, the figures of five or six million Jews threatened by death were widely publicized and were used as a means to an end: namely the uncritical support of Jewish and Zionist political goals.<sup>25</sup>

Before I let you loose on Heddeshheimer's book, allow me to reset our six-million time machine we just used to travel backward in time. Let me lead you all the way back in time when the six-million figure was apparently mentioned for the very first time, and then lead you forward to the point where we can hand over the mic to Don, so to say.

As far as I was able to determine, the magical number was mentioned for the first time in the year 1850. The six-million figure pub-

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<sup>25</sup> Don Heddeshheimer has published an earlier, shorter article on this topic: “Holocaust Number One – Fundraising and Propaganda,” *The Barnes Review*, 3(2) (1997), pp. 19-24.

lished in it merely referred to the number of “Israelites” living on the planet at that time.<sup>26</sup>

The next occurrence I have located stems from the year 1866 in yet another Christian publication which repeats the number from 1850.<sup>27</sup>

Probably for lack of any reliable demographic data, that number keeps popping up elsewhere, for instance in *The New York Times* of September 12, 1869, where we read under the headline “Sunday Notes,” with reference to a new Jewish weekly, that “there are now living about 6,000,000 Israelites, nearly one half of whom live in Europe.”

This number is repeated again in the same newspaper on October 31 of the same year under the headline “Religious Intelligence.”

Twenty years later, in an article in *The New York Times* of February 10, 1889, which asked the question “How many Jews are there?,” that number still hadn’t changed. This makes me suspect that nobody was actually counting the Jews; they were just copying that figure from whoever wrote it first, since it was a round, sexy number.

Before rushing ahead, we need to briefly discuss what was going on in Czarist Russia at that time. On March 13, 1881, the Russian Czar Alexander II was assassinated by political radicals. Since many political radicals in Russia were Jewish, pogroms against Jews flared up in Russia lasting for more than a year. Although the Czar’s government didn’t seem to have contributed to them, they were accused of not doing enough to put a stop to it.<sup>28</sup>

*The New York Times* reported on those pogroms, for instance in a long article on January 28, 1882 with the headline “Russian Jewish Horrors. A Nine-Months Record of Rapine, Murder, and Outrage,” which summarized the events of the prior nine months.

On April 22, 1882, in an article headlined “Russia and the Jews,” the same newspaper even used a buzzword in connection with the Russian pogroms: “annihilation.”

The next Czar, Alexander III, was massively opposed to political reforms and wanted to turn the clock back, while the world around him expected Russia to become more liberal. In particular, he had an ax to grind with the Jews, as they were the ones pushing most ardently for liberalization.

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<sup>26</sup> British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews (ed.), *The Jewish Herald and Record of Christian Effort for the Spiritual Good of God’s Ancient People*, Vol. V, London: Aylott & Jones, August 1850, p. 216; reprinted in the *Christian Spectator* of 1850, p. 496.

<sup>27</sup> Brigham Young, *The Latter-Day Saints’ Millennial Star*, Vol. 28, London 1866, p. 677.

<sup>28</sup> For details see John D. Klier, *Russians, Jews, and the Pogroms of 1881-1882*, Cambridge University Press, 2011.

Hence, in May 1882, Czar Alexander III tightened residential and professional limits for the Jews in Russia. Several towns and provinces subsequently expelled their Jews, erroneously thinking that the Czar had issued an ukase expelling them from Russia altogether. As a result, Jews started emigrating from Russia by the thousands.

The *New York Times* was reporting on this ongoing persecution of the Jews in Russia, peaking in 1891 with numerous articles. The first one appeared on January 26, where it said: "Russia's population of five million to six million Jews" and elsewhere "about six million persecuted and miserable wretches."

The *Times's* reporting on Jews in Russia culminated in a series of 15 articles by a certain Herold Frederic stretching from early September to late December 1891; almost all of them were printed on the front page. The first was titled, "Russia's War on the Jews", while all the other subsequent 14 articles were titled "An Indictment of Russia."

The second sequel of this series of September 12 gave as the total number of Jews living in Russia again an estimate of 6,000,000: "a total of six million is most nearly correct." This number was repeated in a *New York Times* article headlined "Russia and Religious Liberty" on March 15, 1896.

During the reign of Czar Alexander III, Russia wanted to get rid of its Jews, but no country would accept them. With no place to go, Jewish lobby groups were looking for a way out. That was a situation which would repeat itself some 50 years later in Germany, by the way.

In 1897, the German Jew Theodor Herzl published his now-famous book *Der Judenstaat* (*The Jewish State*), which gave the Zionist movement a tremendous boost. Jewish media and organizations increasingly lobbied for the emigration of Jews to Palestine and for the resurrection of Israel. For example, as *The New York Times* reported on June 11, 1900 during a "Zionists' Mass Meeting", in New York, Rabbi Stephen Wise said:

*"There are 6,000,000 living, bleeding, suffering arguments in favor of Zionism"*

Although Russia started implementing serious liberal reforms with the succession of Czar Nicholas II to the throne in 1894, Russia wasn't coming to rest. On April 19-21, 1903, an anti-Jewish pogrom occurred in the Russian town of Kishinev. On May 16, *The New York Times* reported on the event, and toward the end of this long article we read:

*"We charge the Russian Government with responsibility for the Kishineff massacre. We say it is steeped to the eye in the guilt of this holocaust"*

There it is: a holocaust! But that's not all. Further below in that article we read:

*“So long as a ‘civilized’ Government brands five million people as a perilous pest which must be slowly annihilated, so long its baser subjects will think themselves justified in accelerating the process of extermination with knives, axes, and hatches.”*

So, annihilation, extermination and a holocaust. It's all there. The article's only deficit is that it missed the magical figure by a million.

In the same vein, *The New York Times* wrote on May 20 of that same year, again with reference to the Kishineff massacre:

*“This barbaric Holocaust...”*

The spell was cast. A fashionable word had been minted at the dawn of the 20th Century: The Holocaust.

On November 10, 1905, *The New York Times* used the buzzword again. The background of this was the failed attempt to overthrow the Czar. During that aborted revolution, political radicals, mostly socialists and communists, failed to do what they would succeed in doing 12 years later. As before, this attempted revolution was again fueled by a disproportionate number of Jewish radicals and with a lot of Jewish support even from abroad. The *New York Times*, for instance, reported on this attempted putsch rather favorably. But when things went bad for the revolutionaries, retaliatory excesses against Jews were again on the rise, resulting in this renewed accusation of a “holocaust” by the *New York Times*.

Three days later, on Nov. 13, we read in *The New York Times* on page 1 that “Jews” were being “exterminated,” and on page 4 of that issue, in an article denouncing the Russian Orthodox Church for its alleged responsibility in those pogroms, the *Times* uses the word “holocaust” again with reference to the Kishineff massacre. It is even claimed that the Russian Church had “repeatedly declared that the Jew must be either converted or exterminated.”

I won't check here whether this accusation and similar ones are true. We are only interested here in the history of the magical number, and while we're at it, if we stumble over similar buzzwords, I'll present them here, too.

As we approach the First World War, things are heating up, and Jewish lobby groups are pushing for a Jewish homeland. In an article of the *New York Times* from October 20, 1904, Jewish lobbyists are reportedly pipe-dreaming about Britain handing over to the Jews some colony in Africa. “England's Offer of Land in South Africa,” says the subtitle, and further below in that article we read that the promised land has shifted to East Africa. But what we're after can be found further below, the rea-



son for Jews trying to find some homeland: the suppressed “six million Jews in Russia.”

I mentioned before that the *New York Times* was supportive of the aborted Russian revolution of 1905. Here is an article from January 29, 1905, proving the point. It was written in the wake of civil unrest which eventually led to that failed putsch. A Jewish preacher is quoted saying that “a free and a happy Russia, with its six million Jews, would possibly mean the end of Zionism.” In other words, if a revolution would liberate Russia, Jews would get lucky and wouldn’t have to leave Russia.

After the failed 1905 Revolution in Russia, the *New York Times* published more reports on six million suffering Jews; here are some examples:

Reporting on the resignation of a top official of the Russian Orthodox Church, we read on November 1, 1905:

*“From 1890 to 1902 he caused six million Jews to be expelled from Russia.”*

Now, if that were so, there wouldn’t have been any Jews left in Russia afterwards, but be that as it may, right now we’re only interested in tracking that symbolic figure here.

On March 25, 1906, we read in the newspaper of record in a paper headline “Dr. Paul Nathan’s View of Russian Massacre”:

*“Startling reports of the condition and future of Russia’s six million Jews [indicate that...] the Russian Government’s studied policy for the ‘solution’ of the Jewish question is systematic and murderous extermination.”*

Does that rhetoric sound familiar?

Almost five years later, in an article from March 13, 1910 headline “Many Jews Flee from Russia,” we read in the same newspaper again this magical number of Jews suffering in Russia. And again, on April 11, 1910 with the headline “Russian Jews Sad Plight,” it states that these “six million souls” are subject to “the systematic, relentless, quiet grinding down,” whatever that means.

In an article headlined “Churches in Plea to Czar for Justice” published on October 31, 1911, the *New York Times* reports in the middle column of that article on a resolution passed, where we read:

*“The six million Jews of Russia are singled out for systematic oppression and for persecution by due process of law.”*

My last pre-World War I example from the *New York Times* is from December 10, 1911. This is a huge full-page article by Herman Bernstein carrying the headline “Condition of Jews in Russia Worst in History.” It

is dedicated to the oppressed Jews in Russia. The rightmost column has the buzzwords we are looking for at the very bottom:

*“The Russian Government, [...] has numerous other methods by which it intensifies the oppression of the Jews, and by which it is making the 6,000,000 Jews a people economically exhausted—a people without any rights at all.”*

Earlier in this introduction, I quoted several *New York Times* articles of the years 1942 and 1943, because after having read this book, I would like the reader to come back to these pages and read those articles again. He will then be struck by the similarity of the theme. But he will also notice a difference:

During World War Two, Zionist pressure groups found a very convenient propaganda target in National Socialist Germany, whose extremely anti-Jewish politics invited all sorts of credible sounding accusations.

Before, during, and immediately after World War One, however, the situation was more complex. As I have shown here and as Heddesheimer will explain in more detail, the major target for polemic attacks in the years before World War One was czarist Russia due to its policies toward Jews, which many Zionists considered to be anti-Jewish. After czarist Russia's defeat was apparent in 1916/1917, Zionist propaganda switched its target over to Germany (see pp. 50f. of this book), whose ally, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), needed to be defeated to ‘liberate’ Palestine for Zionist plans (and of course in order to secure billions of dollars lent to the British and French). Such propaganda accusations against Germany, however, ceased at war's end, because Germany, in those years, was quite willing and capable of defending itself against such untrue propaganda.

After the end of World War One, when Zionist dreams about Palestine were temporarily disappointed, but new hopes had arisen with the Soviet experiment in Russia, no particular country was initially singled out, even though there was a perfect target: Poland.

Between World War One and World War Two, Poland was a military dictatorship that implemented a policy of ‘ethnic pressure,’ *i.e.*, all non-Polish minorities were subjected to discriminations and various degrees of persecution with the intention to ‘convince’ them to emigrate (quite similar to what Israel does today in Palestine against non-Jews). The Jews in Poland were not exempt from this treatment. As a matter of fact, Polish official as well as unofficial anti-Judaism was so massive that many Polish Jews preferred living in Germany even during the Third Reich until late 1938 rather than staying in their native country.

Hence, there was as much justification to massively attack Poland for its rabid anti-Jewish attitude as there were reasons to attack Germany after Adolf Hitler rose to power there and step by step implemented a policy increasingly comparable to that already in effect in Poland.

Although it can be shown that the *New York Times* accused Poland of anti-Jewish persecution in many articles – whereas this newspaper was basically silent about similar persecution suffered by Germans, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, Ukrainians, and Slovaks residing in Poland – Heddesheimer does not focus on this aspect, because his book is not about the suffering and persecution of Jews in eastern Europe, but about propaganda and fundraising in New York. I therefore want to draw the reader's attention to a few examples of articles in the *New York Times* addressing anti-Jewish persecution in Poland.

Already by 1919, a report about alleged anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland appeared in the *New York Times*, but with a very ironic connotation, since the veracity of these reports was doubted:<sup>29</sup>

*“It has been pointed out that some of these reports may have originated with German propagandists or may have been exaggerated by them with the obvious purpose of discrediting Poland with the Allies, in the hope that Germany might be the gainer thereby. Germany might have assisted in spreading these stories, may have invented them, although it would be a cruel deception to wring the hearts of great multitudes of people in order to gain such an end [...]”*

False claims of Jewish suffering would be cruel indeed, and it sure is nice to read it from the horse's mouth. It is troubling, however, when such claims are falsely attributed as in this case where the *New York Times* apparently could not suppress its prejudice to potentially see the 'evil German' behind everything.

In some articles during the 1920s addressing the sufferings of Polish Jewry, these hardships were interestingly depicted as a result of general economic hardship in Poland after World War One rather than as a result of any specific anti-Jewish policies.<sup>30</sup> Others, in particular during the 1930s when Polish policies became more repressive, reported anti-Jewish persecutions, which triggered the public protest of Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, the chairman of the American Jewish Congress.<sup>31</sup> This was, however, also accompanied with some dramatically exaggerated claims about the suffering of the Jews:<sup>32</sup>

<sup>29</sup> “Pogroms in Poland,” *New York Times*, May 23, 1919, p. 12.

<sup>30</sup> E.g., “Jews of Poland again Face Period of Want,” *New York Times Sunday Magazine*, May 28, 1926, p. 8.

<sup>31</sup> “Tenenbaum Quits Polish Group Here. Charges Anti-Semitic Policy Abroad in Resigning as Head of Good-Will Committee,” *New York Times*, Nov. 20, 1931, p. 26.

<sup>32</sup> “Racial Bias Viewed as Threat to Peace,” *New York Times*, Feb. 22, 1932, p. 20.

*“The Jewish people all over the world face a war of extinction, Dr. Tenenbaum declared in an address [...].”*

This was roughly one year before Hitler was elected chancellor of Germany!

Even though Poland’s anti-minority policies in general and anti-Jewish policies in particular, which started right at this country’s establishment in 1918/19, made it a perfect target for criticism, this aspect of Polish history is today almost forgotten.

As we know today, the largest suffering of mankind between the two world wars was happening in the Soviet Union, so one would expect that the Zionist organizations would name the Red Terror as one main reason for the claimed sufferings of Jews. But this didn’t happen until later. The reason for that can be deduced from a few examples, shedding a bright light onto how the *New York Times* viewed the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union.

If we want to understand what was going on at that time, we need a brief summary of those events. Since the communist putsch in late 1918, a brutal civil war was raging in Russia. The communist “Reds” were opposed by the counter-revolutionary “Whites,” who were units mostly loyal to the monarchy.

Ethnic Jews, most of whom had been the most ardent enemies of the Czarist system for decades for understandable reasons, dominated many of the leading ranks of the “Reds.” Consequently, anti-Jewish feelings among the “Whites” and their supporters grew immensely.

The result of this was more anti-Jewish pogroms, but this time the Jews were willing to fight back. For example, in an article of September 8, 1919, the *New York Times* reported on page 6 under the headline “Ukrainian Jews Aim to Stop Pogroms” about massacres against Jews committed by anti-Semitic gangs and by the counter-revolutionary units. According to that article, 127,000 Jews had already been killed in pogroms, and all six million Jews were threatened to be next. Toward the end, the article states:

*“This fact that the population of six million souls in Ukraina and in Poland have received notice through action and by word that they are going to be completely exterminated.”*

On Dec 20, 1922, the *New York Times* reported with pride in an article titled “South Russian Jews Raise Strong Army” how Jews had formed their own militia of 500,000 soldiers in the young Soviet Union to fight against anti-Jewish gangs and counter-revolutionary insurgents in order to protect “the lives and interests of five million of their race living in Russia.” At that time, when the Soviets had won the civil war, such a

militia army was possible only with the Soviet government's support or at least tacit condoning.

The disturbing question that this raises is: were Jewish Groups in the U.S. supporting the Communist Revolution? Fact is that by 1921, Jewish pressure groups in the U.S. feared a collapse of communist Russia, as they expected this to lead to a gargantuan pogrom against the Jews in Russia.

A *New York Times* article of July 20, 1921 on page 2 gets that point across already in the subtitle, which states that massacres are threatened, should the power of the Soviet regime wane. We read there:

*"Russia's six million Jews are facing extermination by massacre. As the famine is spreading, the counter-revolutionary movement is gaining and the Soviet's control is waning."*

The fundraising campaigns by Jewish lobby groups in the U.S. were therefore focused not only on helping destitute Jews, but also on pressuring the U.S. government to intervene. One might also wonder where the Jews in Russia got the means to organize and arm an army of 500,000 soldiers...

Interestingly, this article was copied from the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, which, however, printed this article on the same date with a misleading headline "Jews in Russia Flee in Terror from Red Rebels," trying to imply that the Jews were fleeing from the communists, although the article states clearly that they only feared a defeat of the Reds during that revolutionary war.

In other words: Considering the terror inflicted upon the civil population of the early Soviet Union in general and the Ukraine in particular by armed and unarmed units of the Soviet authorities, it must be assumed that this Jewish militia army was one important factor *causing* terror rather than defending against it. And the *New York Times* depicted this essential part of Red Terror as heroic, justified Jewish self-defense. This attitude can be understood if one keeps in mind that many Zionist Jews looked at the new Soviet Union as a Jewish dominated and controlled experiment of a Jewish led country free of anti-Judaism.

Another aspect of the story is to trace the money raised by those fund raising campaigns. In Chapter Five, Heddeshheimer addresses this question. The literature quoted by him shows that Jewish organizations were indeed using some of the money to assist the Jewish populace in Poland. But on the ugly side, as Heddeshheimer hints at in his fifth chapter, it also served as a fund raising drive to support various aspects of the Jewish dominated communist revolution in Russia, or in other words: to wittingly or unwittingly finance the Jewish-Soviet holocaust

against Christians in Russia, the Ukraine, and all the other states within the Soviet Union.

In contrast to that, the second large-scale Zionist fund- and support-raising campaign during World War Two was pointed at the creation of Israel, and this propaganda has never ceased in the decades since. First of all because Israel has a continuous need for massive support, whereas the Soviet Union did not get any more such support after it became basically de-Judaized under Stalin, and secondly because Germany collapsed totally after the war and has never been allowed to defend itself against those Zionist propaganda claims; quite to the contrary: it is punishable by law in Germany and many other European countries to challenge those claims.

In his last chapter, Heddesheimer briefly investigates whether or not the claims of extraordinary Jewish sufferings made by Zionist pressure groups during the late 1910s and the 1920s were based on facts. Did Jews in Central and Eastern Europe suffer more than the average populace in those countries, which had collapsed after World War One? Was there indeed a holocaust looming or going on in the years between 1915 and 1927? Using contemporary Jewish population statistics, Heddesheimer briefly points out that the worldwide Jewish population was growing much faster during and shortly after World War One than the other religious and/or ethnic groups who lived in the same countries. That should suffice to answer the above questions.

One might also easily conclude that if those first holocaust claims were true, it would dominate our history books as the First Holocaust. But since it cannot be found there, we can rightly assume that this propaganda was untrue.

To close, I would like to briefly mention the means of alleged Jewish suffering in both holocaust propaganda claims. Whereas simple poverty is mainly claimed to have been the reason for the (invented) First Holocaust, mass murder by gas chambers and executions are supposed to have been the means during the Second, the 'real,' Holocaust.

Even though gas-chamber claims were not part of the propaganda pattern of the 1910s and 1920s, there is one known exception, which was published by the London *Daily Telegraph* on March 22, 1916, p. 7:

***“ATROCITIES IN SERBIA***

*700,000 VICTIMS*

***FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT***

*ROME, Monday (6:45 p. m.).*

*The Governments of the Allies have secured evidence and documents, which will shortly be published, proving that Austria and Bulgaria have*

*been guilty of horrible crimes in Serbia, where the massacres committed were worse than those perpetrated by Turkey in Armenia. [...] Women, children, and old men were shut up in the churches by the Austrians and either stabbed with the bayonet or suffocated by means of asphyxiating gas. In one church in Belgrade 3,000 women, children, and old men were thus suffocated. [...]"*

Of course, today no historian claims that the Austrians or any of their allies ever committed mass murder with poison gas in Serbia during World War One. This was nothing but black propaganda issued by the British government and eagerly disseminated by the British media.

But juxtapose this with an article that appeared in the same London *Daily Telegraph* on June 25, 1942, p. 5, that is, five days before the Jewish-owned and -controlled *New York Times* reported on the alleged mass murder of Jews in German-controlled Europe for the first time:

**“GERMANS MURDER 700,000  
JEWIS IN POLAND  
TRAVELLING GAS CHAMBERS  
DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER**

*More than 700,000 Polish Jews have been slaughtered by the Germans in the greatest massacre in world history. [...]"*

This time, however, we all know that these claims were true, don't we? And it is also true that at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century nobody would seriously accuse any country in the world of having built gas chambers and stocked Zyklon B to murder all Jews, hence, that the Jews would once more face a holocaust, an extermination of millions. After all, that was something uniquely German and 'Nazi,' which does not happen again, right?

If you think that it is obvious that nobody would make such outrageous claims, I have to teach you another quite astounding lesson: Let me bring up only two examples from a war that took place almost 50 years after the second holocaust propaganda started, in 1991. It is about America's first war against Iraq to drive Iraqi troops out of Kuwait. The New York-based *Jewish Press*, then calling itself "*The largest independent Anglo-Jewish weekly newspaper*," wrote on its front page on February 21, 1991:

**“IRAQIS HAVE GAS CHAMBERS FOR ALL JEWS”**

Or take the front cover announcement of volume 12, number 1 (spring 1991), of *Response*, a periodical published by the Jewish Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles and distributed in 381,065 copies:

**“GERMANS PRODUCE ZYKLON B IN IRAQ  
(Iraq's German-made gas chamber)”**

If you do not believe it, turn to the Appendix, pp. 135f., for reproductions of the documents mentioned above.

I hope that you get the idea of this book: 1900, 1916, 1926, 1936, 1942, 1991...

In 1991, it was all invented, for sure, as were the later claims prior to America's second war against Iraq in 2003 that Iraq possessed or was about to possess weapons of mass destruction – Zyklon B not being mentioned here, though. But as Israel's renowned newspaper *Ha'aretz* proudly proclaimed:<sup>33</sup>

*“The war in Iraq was conceived by 25 neoconservative intellectuals, most of them Jewish, who are pushing President Bush to change the course of history.”*

Because, as we all know, the Jews in Israel deserve preventive protection from annihilation by weapons of mass destruction – Zyklon B or not, invented or not...

So maybe not quite all claims referring to events between 1941 and 1945 are completely true? Maybe there is a chance after all that things were twisted, distorted, exaggerated, invented? Maybe...

If the reader has by now opened his mind to that possibility, I can only invite him to read about the arguments of those who do indeed claim that many things about the 'Holocaust' were twisted, distorted, exaggerated, and invented. If Heddesheimer's book is an eye-opener to you, which I think it will be, then I can only invite you to read even more tantalizing revelations, about which you can learn in the back of this book.

I think that Don Heddesheimer's book is a very important contribution to our understanding of the origins of modern-day Jewish Holocaust claims. These claims are neither primarily Anglo-Saxon nor Soviet-Communist in origin. The victorious nations of World War Two surely seized upon the opportunity to take advantage of such propaganda and to increase its scope and impact. But the original propaganda claims are Jewish-Zionist in nature and part of a propaganda pattern that started at the very dawn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. And they have increased in intensity ever since due to their political success and the lack of resistance.

This book ought to remind us also of the simple fact that the truth is always the first casualty of every war. It is surprising that so many people overlook this, when it comes to the most atrocious war ever fought, during and even more so after which the truth was raped and murdered

<sup>33</sup> Ari Shavit, "White man's burden," *Ha'aretz*, April 7, 2003; [www.haaretz.com/israel-news/white-man-s-burden-1.14110](http://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/white-man-s-burden-1.14110); see also Stephen J. Sniegoski, "War on Iraq: Conceived in Israel," *The Revisionist*, 1(3) (2003), pp. 285-298



more often than ever before or after in the history of mankind: World War Two. Isn't it therefore likely that we were and are being told many more lies about this particular war than about all those other wars, where we all *know* that our government lied: World War One, Korea, Vietnam, and the wars against Iraq?

Let me close this introduction by quoting without further comment from Jonathan Goldberg's *Jewish Power*:<sup>34</sup>

*"Nothing illustrated the Jews' new status more clearly than the Senate response to the Romanian pogroms in 1870. The first news reports to reach the United States indicated that 'thousands' had been killed in riots in late May. Protest rallies were held in Indianapolis, Louisville, and a half-dozen other cities. After some furious lobbying by Simon Wolf, the matter was brought to the Senate floor by Senator Oliver Morton of Indiana.*

*Morton read a statement from the Indianapolis Jewish rally and asked for action by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The committee chairman, Massachusetts GOP leader Charles Sumner, delicately told the chamber he was 'disposed to believe that there is at least some gross exaggeration in the report' of mass murder. In reply, Senator Morton assured his colleagues that his statement had come from 'gentlemen of the highest respectability and position, and they represent a very large and numerous class of people in Indianapolis and in Indiana.' That was enough it seems; the Senate ordered the Foreign Relations Committee to take up the matter with the State Department. (Sumner turned out to be correct. The riots' death toll had been zero.)"*

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<sup>34</sup> Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley 1996, pp. 98f.