



Tortured Confessions

Above: Chief American prosecutor Justice Robert Jackson delivers the opening speech of the American prosecution at the International Military Tribunal trial of alleged war criminals at Nuremberg, Nov 20, 1945 to Oct. 1, 1946. Without brutal torture of many of the defendants, the German officers and civilians accused of capital offenses might have gotten off on many of the charges. Even U.S. Adm. Chester W. Nimitz submitted a written statement in support of at least one of the defendants, his letter stating that the Germans did no more than the Allies.

It is finally coming to light: The Allies used extremely brutal torture against their German prisoners, not just during the war but afterward, to force them to provide fraudulent confessions to crimes they never committed—all to get convictions at war crime trials. The subject is well known to Revisionists, but the facts have been suppressed by the mainstream for more than 65 years and few people outside of this circle are aware of it. Recently, a British daily newspaper openly discussed the subject. That article has created quite a controversy. While the Brit press should be commended for its work, in this article TBR tries to set the entire historical record straight in regard to these hidden Allied crimes.

By Santiago Alvarez

In his memoirs written during the final months of his life while in Polish captivity awaiting his execution, former Auschwitz commander Rudolf Hoess wrote that he had been severely mistreated by his British captors right after the end of the war.

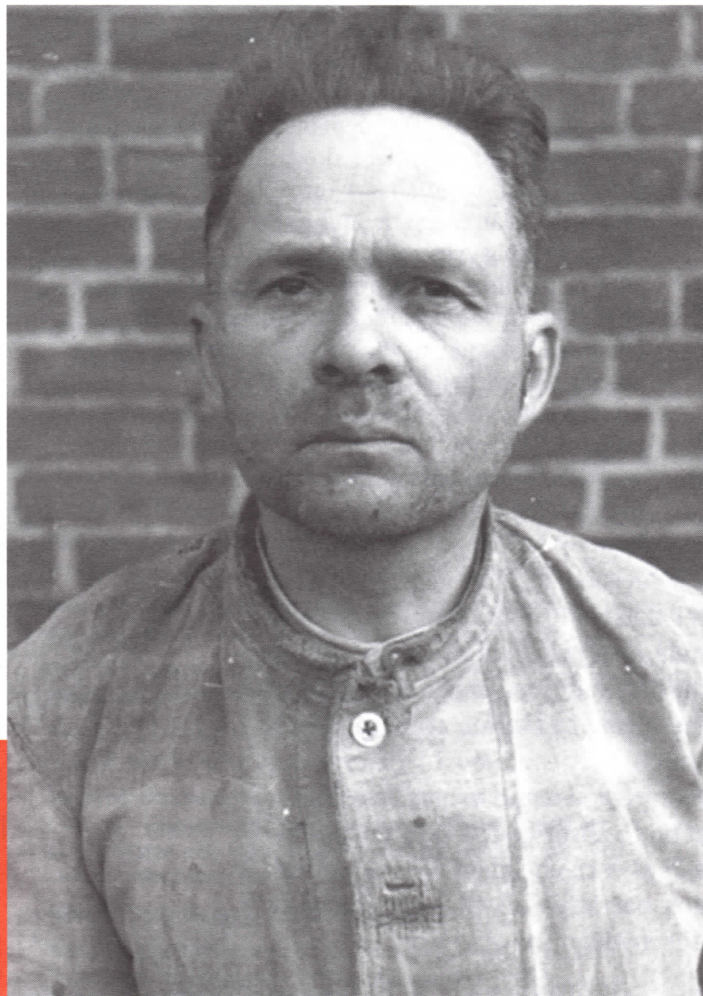
I was treated terribly by the (British) Field Security Police. . . . During the first interrogation they beat me to obtain evidence. I do not know what is in the transcript, or what I said, even though I signed it, because they gave me liquor and beat me with a whip. It was too much even for me to bear. . . . Minden on the Weser River . . . there they treated me even more roughly, especially the first British prosecutor, who was a major. . . . I was for all intents and purposes psychologically dissected. . . . They also left me with no doubt whatsoever what was going to happen to me.”¹

Shades of Guantanamo: How the Allies extracted confessions out of captured soldiers after WWII

Although a statement by a person generally regarded as having been one of the most pernicious SS henchmen does not carry much weight in the eyes of the general populace, the fact that Hoess was indeed tortured was later confirmed by one of the malefactors involved in the torture, as published in 1986 in a British book, where we find the following description:

Hoess screamed in terror at the mere sight of British uniforms. Clarke yelled, “What is your name?”

With each answer of “Franz Lang,” Clarke’s hand crashed into the face of his prisoner. The fourth time that happened, Hoess broke and admitted who he was. The admission suddenly unleashed the loathing of the Jewish sergeants in the arresting party whose parents had died in Auschwitz following an order signed by Hoess. The prisoner was torn from the top



WOULD HAVE ADMITTED TO ANYTHING

Rudolf Hoess, shown above in his Nuremberg prison uniform, was the victim of vicious torture for days and nights upon end. By the time his “confession” was presented to the court, he admitted he would have confessed to anything to get the unending torture to stop.



A REAL WAR CRIMINAL:

Col. Robin Stephens was in charge of a sadistic torture program during and after WWII, still largely covered up by the British government. Much of the fabricated “evidence” obtained under duress was used as a pretext to convict National Socialist leaders for war crimes.

bunk, the pajamas ripped from his body. He was then dragged naked to one of the slaughter tables, where it seemed to Clarke the blows and screams were endless.

Eventually, the medical officer urged the captain: "Call them off, unless you want to take back a corpse."

A blanket was thrown over Hoess and he was dragged to Clarke's car, where the sergeant poured a substantial slug of whisky down his throat. Then Hoess tried to sleep. Clarke thrust his service stick under the man's eyelids and ordered in German: "Keep your pig eyes open, you swine."

For the first time Hoess trotted out his oft-repeated justification: "I took my orders from Himmler. I am a soldier in the same way as you are a soldier, and we had to obey orders."

The party arrived back . . . around three in the morning. The snow was swirling still, but the blanket was torn from Hoess and he was made to walk completely nude through the prison yard to his cell.²

Revisionists have insisted this is a reliable confirmation for Hoess's mistreatment³ which is also supported by the fact that Hoess's statements about the alleged extermination activities which he described in his various "confessions" and in his memoirs are at times absurd, physically impossible and at variance even with the orthodox narrative of what transpired at Auschwitz during the war.⁴

BRITISH POSTWAR TORTURE CENTERS

The Schlammbadhaus ("mud bath house") in Bad Nenndorf, after WWII, was a British torture center. In September 2005, a German Revisionist periodical published a paper that dealt with British torture practices in their postwar detention center at Bad Nenndorf in northern Germany.⁵ The paper was mainly based on an article that had appeared in 1952 in the German weekly magazine *Quick*,⁶ and it mentioned in a footnote where British documents about that interrogation camp can be found.

Only two months after the publication of that paper, three articles by Ian Cobain appeared in the leftist British daily *The Guardian* dealing with this and other British postwar interrogation centers both in Germany and in the UK and the torture that had been used there to extract "confessions" from the inmates.⁷ It is not known whether Cobain was inspired by the German article or whether

this was a coincidence. However, based and inspired by Cobain's paper, a Revisionist team published another paper in the above-mentioned Revisionist journal revealing more about the British torturers, in this case focusing on the center located in the Germany city of Hameln.⁸ Neither of the two Revisionist papers has been translated into English so far.

One of the torture centers named in Cobain's papers was Minden, where Hoess had been systematically tortured. Hence these revelations once more bolstered the Revisionist case that Hoess's testimonies are unreliable.

HANS AUMEIER

Rudolf Hoess was, of course, not the only German camp commander picked out by the British. Two other individuals were Josef Kramer, at war's end the camp commander of the notorious camp at Bergen-Belsen, and Hans Aumeier, the head of the protective custody section

of the Auschwitz camp, hence a subordinate of Hoess.

About the rough treatment Kramer and other camp officials received from the British we have the description by British historian Montgomery Belgium⁹ as well as the British journalist Alan Moorehead, who wrote:

As we approached the cells of the SS guards, the [British] sergeant's language became ferocious. "We had an interrogation this morning," the captain said. "I am afraid they are not a pretty sight." . . . The sergeant unbolted the first door and . . . strode into the cell, jabbing a metal spike in front of him. "Get up," he shouted. "Get up. Get up, you dirty bastards."

There were half a dozen men lying or half lying on the floor. One or two were able to pull themselves erect at once. The man nearest me, his shirt and face spattered with blood, made two attempts before he got on to his knees and then gradually onto his feet. He stood with his arms stretched out in front of him, trembling violently. "Come on. Get up," the sergeant shouted [in the next cell]. The man was lying in his blood on the floor, a massive figure with a heavy head and bedraggled beard . . . "Why don't you kill me?" he whispered. "Why don't you kill me? I cannot stand it anymore." The same phrases dribbled out of his lips over and over again. "He's been saying that all morning, the dirty bastard," the sergeant said.

"Hoess was dragged to Clarke's car, where the sergeant poured a substantial slug of whisky down his throat."

Now, none of this is really new, as all this has been repeatedly quoted by all major Revisionists in various works. Regarding Hans Aumeier, there has so far been little evidence that he was tortured at all. In his 2004 book on Hitler and Stalin, German historian Prof. Dr. Werner Maser claimed that Aumeier had made a confession about the operation and death toll of the Auschwitz gas chambers "very obviously without force."¹¹

In contrast to this, British historian David Irving wrote in an unfinished typescript dated 2007 about the British documents on secretly overheard conversation of German prisoners in British captivity:¹² "Regrettably, the top Auschwitz officers held by the British like the commandant, Rudolf Hoess, or his erstwhile deputy Hans Aumeier, were not subjected to . . . sophisticated interrogation techniques, but to the cruder, leather-boot methods of Lt. Col. A.P. Scotland, whose 'interrogators' stood over them with their fists as they wrote and rewrote their confessions until the wording was just right."

Irving gives no source for this, but Lt. Col. Scotland is also the villain named by Ian Cobain as having been responsible for the torture of many German prisoners held in British captivity. Irving has posted a number of documents relating to Hans Aumeier on his website. Among them is his first confession of June 29, 1945, made while held in a prison in Oslo, in which he stated tersely: "I know nothing about gas chambers, and during my time [of duty at the camp] no inmate was gassed either."

However, in a statement written on July 25, 1945, he suddenly reports in detail about the alleged first gassing at Auschwitz and all the subsequently built gas chambers in the various buildings at the Birkenau camp. The reason for his change of mind can be gleaned from a British Report on his interrogation, which states, among other things: "The interrogator is satisfied that the bulk of the material in this report conforms with the truth in as far as it is concerned with facts, but Aumeier's personal reactions and feelings as stated in this report may have changed somewhat since his fate has taken a turn to the worse."

As Italian revisionist Carlo Mattogno has shown in his 2004 study on the so-called *Bunkers of Auschwitz*,¹³ Aumeier's claims about the alleged operation of the Auschwitz gas chambers are full of anachronistic flaws that can be explained only by the fact that the British had been apprised by the Polish authorities about the "story" they had established about the Auschwitz camp, and that the British then presented that story to Aumeier so that he would copy and thus "confirm" it after having realized that his fate had taken a turn for the worse.

Actually, Aumeier was eventually extradited to Poland

Overview of the War Crimes Trial

Nov. 20, 1945: The War Crimes Trial starts.

Nov. 21: Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson accuses Germans of war crimes and crimes against humanity in an opening statement lasting several hours.

Nov. 26: "Hossbach Memorandum," allegedly revealing Hitler's war plans, is presented.

Nov. 29: Allied propaganda film *Nazi Concentration Camps* shown.

Nov. 30: Erwin von Lahousen testifies that Keitel and von Ribbentrop "gave orders to murder Poles, Jews and Russian POWs."

Dec. 12: Allied propaganda film *The Nazi Plan* is screened, allegedly documenting long-term planning and preparations for aggressive war by Germany.

Jan. 3, 1946: Otto Ohlendorf, former head of Einsatzgruppe D, "admits" the "murder of around 90,000 Jews."

Jan. 3: Dieter Wisliceny describes the organization of RSHA, Dept. IV-A-4, allegedly in charge of Hitler's fictional "final solution."

Jan. 7: Former SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski "admits" to "organized mass murder of Jews" and other groups in the Soviet Union.

Jan. 28: French resistance member Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier describes her time as a prisoner of the Germans.

Feb. 11-12: Disgraced former general, Friedrich Paulus, secretly brought to Nuremberg, testifies on "waging aggressive war."

Feb. 14: Soviet prosecutors try to blame the massacre at Katyn on the Germans and thus cover for their own war crime.

Feb. 19: *Cruelties of the German-Fascist Intruders*, another "death camp atrocities" propaganda film, is shown.

Feb. 27: Abraham Sutzkever testifies on the alleged murder of "almost 80,000 Jews" in Vilnius by the Germans.

March 8: Several witnesses testify for the defense about Hermann Goering's disapproval of war as a method to solve international problems and also his vigorous condemnation of attacks on Jewish-owned businesses in 1938.

March 13-22: Goering takes the stand.

April 15: Rudolf Hoess, former commandant of Auschwitz, "admits" to mass murder—after brutal torture.

May 21: Ernst von Weizsaecker explains the German-Soviet pact of 1939 and "the secret protocol."

June 20: Albert Speer takes the stand. He pleads guilty.

June 29: Defense of Martin Bormann (absent) begins.

July 1-2: The court hears six witnesses on the Katyn massacre, but the Soviets fail to frame Germany.

July 2: Written testimony by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz regarding attacks on merchant vessels without warning. Nimitz admits the U.S. Navy did the same thing.

July 4: Final statement by the War Crimes Trial defense.

July 26: Final statement by the prosecution.

July 30: Start of the Criminal Organizations Trial (COT).

Aug. 31: Last statement by the COT defense.

Sept. 1: Court adjourns.

Sept 30: Sentencing begins. Individual sentences are handed down Oct. 1, 1946.

Twelve men were sentenced to death, seven drew prison sentences and three men were acquitted out of the 22 men on trial.

and executed after a show trial staged against the Auschwitz camp garrison. So how did the British make Aumeier realize within a month's time that his case had taken a turn for the worse? In contrast to other inmates, neither Hoess nor Aumeier was ever subjected to secret eavesdropping while incarcerated—or if they were, the transcripts of what they had said have either not yet been released or have been destroyed. Be that as it may, the fact is that the British must have deemed confessions from the prisoners necessary for conviction, and thus employed whatever means necessary to extract them.

CRUEL BRITANNIA

The aforementioned Cobain has recently written an entire book on the history of torture committed by British officials in the various conflicts, starting from WWII and spanning all the way up to the current abuses inflicted on inmates arrested due to charges of terrorism or complicity in selfsame. *Cruel Britannia* is the title of this book, released in 2012.

Cobain starts his book by looking into how the British, during the war, extracted vital information from German POWs relating to pivotal issues of warfare, with few qualms as to the methods used. As regrettable as such actions might be, they are understandable and had justifiable ends—winning the war. Things changed, however, after the war had ended.

Or rather, they did not change, and that's the problem. Although the "justifiable ends" had disappeared, the British kept on torturing, this time not to gain vital information, but in order to secure convictions in the war crime show trials.

As Cobain writes:

So, how can we be sure about the methods used at the London "cage"? Because the man who ran it admitted as much—and was hushed up for half-a-century by an establishment fearful of the shame his story would bring on a Britain that had been fighting for honesty, decency and the rule of law. That man was Col. Alexander Scotland, an accepted master in techniques of interrogation. After the war, he wrote a candid account of his activities in his memoirs, in which he recalled how he would muse, on arriving at the "cage" each morning: "Abandon all hope ye who enter here." Because, he said, before going into detail: "If any German had

any information we wanted, it was invariably extracted from him in the long run."

As was customary, before publication Scotland submitted his manuscript to the War Office for clearance in 1954. Pandemonium erupted. All four copies were seized. All those who knew of its contents were silenced with threats of prosecution under the Official Secrets Act.

What caused the greatest consternation was his admission that the horrors had continued after the war, when interrogators switched from extracting military intelligence to securing convictions for war crimes. Of 3,573 prisoners who passed through [the London interrogation center at No. 6-8] Kensington Palace Gardens, more than 1,000 were persuaded to sign a confession or give a witness statement for use in war crime prosecutions. . . . In [Scotland's] memoirs, he disclosed that a number of men were forced to incriminate themselves.

Kensington Palace Gardens, Cobain wrote, was only one of nine such interrogation centers, also called "cages" for the way inmates were held there: like wild animals in cages [Guantanamo, anyone? —Ed.]. And there were more of them operated by other branches of the British government. The same techniques used there were also applied in British interrogation centers abroad, among them those mentioned above in Germany at Bad Nenndorf, Minden

and Hameln.

And what happened at the Akershus prison in Oslo, where Aumeier was held? Maybe we will never find out. But we can reasonably assume that the British used their usual methods to secure convictions during the upcoming war crime show trials in that case as well.

CONCLUSIONS

What conclusion can we draw from Cobain's revelations? Well, first of all his research proves that the British—and in extension probably also the other Allied nations—used all means at their disposal to extract any kind of incriminating evidence they deemed necessary in order to successfully indict and sentence members of the German armed forces or German officials. Coercion and torture were not an exception, but the rule. They were applied systematically to this end, and not just in isolated cases, as mainstream historians have claimed so far. In this regard the Allied postwar methods were essentially identical to the methods applied during interrogations of the witch-

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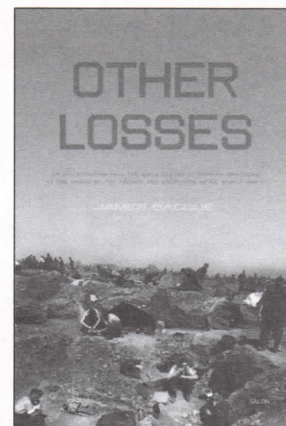
OTHER LOSSES

An Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans After World War II



Seldom has the publication of a historical monograph on a subject ordinarily of interest only to a few specialists—the treatment of prisoners of war—received so much attention or excited so much anger as *Other Losses* by James Bacque (shown left). Published in 1989 in Canada, the book received so much notoriety because it accused Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, as head of the American occupation of Germany in 1945, of deliberately

starving to death German prisoners of war in staggering numbers. Bacque charges that “the victims undoubtedly number over 800,000 and quite likely over a million. Their deaths were knowingly caused by those who had sufficient resources to keep them alive.” Photo section of the book shows the deplorable conditions in which the German POWs were kept. While concentration camp inmates got barracks, bunks, food and heat, the Germans were kept in open-air pens in freezing weather with the only shelter being holes dug in the ground. Softcover, 324 pages, #619, \$25 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers) plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for best rates. To order, send payment with the order form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See also TBR’s website at www.barnesreview.com.



hunting Holy Inquisition of the 14th to 18th century.

The second conclusion deriving from this systematic violation of the most fundamental human legal principles is that any confession made by any person while in Allied custody after the war must be considered inadmissible—most certainly in any proper court of law, but also as credible evidence for historians. This does not mean that everything those Germans said or wrote is automatically wrong. But any historian who wants to be taken seriously cannot take any of these statements and confessions at face value.

Not even 100 of these “confessing perpetrators” who all might have testified to the same thing can be taken at face value. They might merely have repeated what they were told to say or write. I may even go a little further than this. Systematic abuse of inmates in order to extract confessions to be used in court requires a plan. It requires orders. And it implies that this wasn’t the only fraudulent method applied by the Allies after the war.

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He who systematically tortures people is quite capable of committing other, less heinous crimes as well in order to reach his goal, like forging documents. That amounts merely to torturing historical truth. So why would the Allies not have systematically forged documents to secure “evidence” permitting guilty verdicts in court, when they systematically tortured people to the same end? ♦

ENDNOTES:

- 1 Steven Paskuly (ed.), *Death Dealer: The Memoirs of the SS Kommandant at Auschwitz*, Da Capo Press, New York 1996, 179f.
- 2 Rupert Butler, *Legions of Death*, Arrows Books Ltd., London 1986, 236f.
- 3 Faurisson, Robert, “How the British Obtained the Confessions of Rudolf Hoess,” *Journal of Historical Review*, 7(4) (1986), 389-403; cf. David Irving, *Nuremberg: The Last Battle*, Focal Point, London, 1996, 241-246.
- 4 Most recently: Carlo Mattogno, *Auschwitz: the Case for Sanity*, The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2010, 425-36.
- 5 Johannes Heyne, “Die britischen Folterungen in Bad Nenndorf,” *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, 2005, Vol. 9, No. 1, 14-19.
- 6 “Hinter den Kulissen der Nachkriegszeit: Der dritte Grad,” *Quick*, Vol. 5, No. 10, March 9, 1952, 28-31.
- 7 Ian Cobain, “Revealed: UK wartime torture camp” & “The secrets of the London cage,” *The Guardian*, Nov. 12, 2005; idem. “The interrogation camp that turned prisoners into living skeletons,” *The Guardian*, Dec. 17, 2005.
- 8 Hans Flessner, Erich Kern. “Das grauenhafte Geheimnis von Hameln,” *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, 2006, Vol. 9, No. 4, 419-28.
- 9 Montgomery Belgium, *Victor’s Justice*, Regnery, Hinsdale, IL, 1949, 80f.
- 10 Connolly, Cyril (ed.). *The Golden Horizon*, Weidenfels and Nicholson, London 1953, 105f.
- 11 Werner Maser, *Fälschung, Dichtung und Wahrheit über Hitler und Stalin*, Olzog, Munich 2004, 347.
- 12 David Irving, *Secretly Overheard: Eavesdropping on Hitler’s Reich*, <http://www.fpp.co.uk/books/Overheard/CSDIC.pdf>, 150.
- 13 Carlo Mattogno, *The Bunkers of Auschwitz. Black Propaganda versus History*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2004, 133-6.