

Honest British Diplomats & WWII Gas Chambers

Partly because they knew of earlier propaganda initiatives, many British officials in the 1940s recognized that contemporary accusations that the Germans had used homicidal gas chambers to murder Poles and Jews for what they were—bogus wartime propaganda. The documents of these “first Revisionists” put another nail in the coffin of the claim that homicidal gas chambers were used to murder 6 million human beings.

By Stephen Mitford Goodson

As World War II progressed, German economic production became increasingly dependent on foreign labor. Initially, foreign workers volunteered for employment and came from France in the west and as far as Ukraine in the east. They were employed on identical terms as German workers, and in some instances on even better conditions, confirming that “forced” or “slave laborers,” as propagated by establishment historians, are a myth.¹ Frequently when factories were damaged by bombing, foreign workers would be the first to start repairs, as their livelihood was at stake.

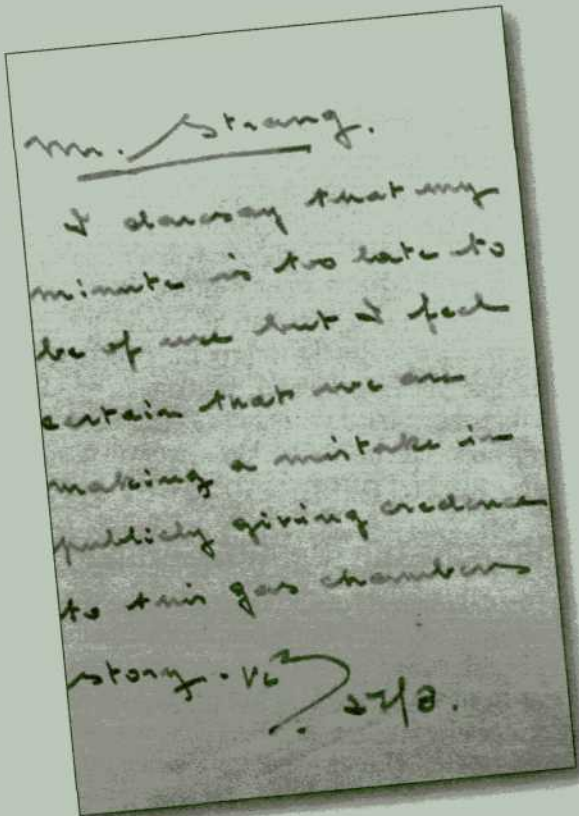
From 1943 onward, as labor requirements continued to increase, sweeps of potential workers were made throughout the occupied territories, and several of these took place in the Generalgouvernement of Poland in July 1943.

In an aide-mémoire C.9705/34/G² dated August 26, 1943, which was sent to the British War Cabinet, the Polish government in exile described these sweeps as follows: “Polish government recently expressed to us their concern over extension of German campaign of mass murder and deportation against population of Poland and asked that His Majesty’s government should issue a declaration warning to [the] Germans of the consequences of such action.”

In response to this allegation, Roger Allen, a British intelligence official, wrote as follows:

I understand that the information on which telegram No. 1190 to Moscow is based is taken in the main from the aide-mémoire by the Polish government in C 8965/34/G.

This aide-mémoire is in line with a good deal of other information which we have received from time



SOME REVEALING ADVICE . . .

“Mr. Strong: I daresay that my missive is too late to be of use but I feel certain that we are making a mistake in publicly giving credence to this gas chambers story.” —VCB



When Wladyslaw Sikorski (left), head of the Polish government in exile, was killed in a plane crash in 1943, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk (right) emerged as heir apparent. In April 1943 the Germans announced they had discovered the graves of 21,857 Polish citizens—military and civilians—who were slaughtered by the Soviets at Katyn Forest. The USSR said that the Germans had fabricated the discovery. Most of the Allied governments accepted the Soviet claim, but not the Poles.

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On the other hand, it is of course extremely difficult, if not impossible, for us to check up on specific instances or detail. For this reason, I feel a little unhappy about the statement, to be issued on the authority of His Majesty's government, that Poles "are now being systematically put to death in gas chambers."

The only two references which I have been able to find in the appendix to this Polish aide-memoire which deal with this form of execution are as follows:

(1) Telegram of 17th July, 1943 from Poland.

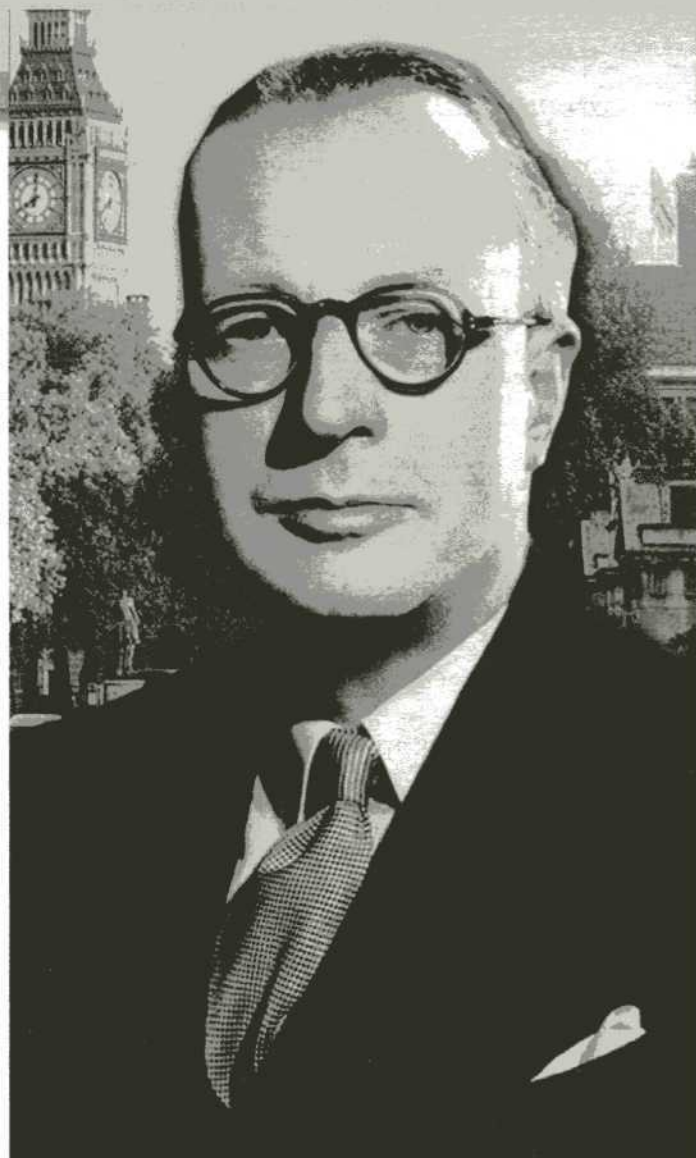
"Commander-in-Chief armed forces Lublin district informed me that he had evidence that some of these people are being murdered in gas cells there." (Majdanek Camp)

(2) Telegram of 17th July, 1943 from Poland.

"It has been ascertained that on July 2nd and 5th two transports made of women, children, and old men, consisting of 30 wagons each, have been liquidated in gas cells."

It will be observed that the first of these reports gives no indication of the date of the occurrence, or the number of people concerned; the second is silent as to the place and source.

It is true that there have been references to the use of gas chambers in other reports; but these references have usually, if not always, been equally vague, and since they have concerned the extermination of Jews, have usually emanated from Jewish sources.



Victor Cavendish-Bentinck

Victor Cavendish-Bentinck (1897-1990) was born in Marylebone, London and educated at Wellington College, Berkshire. He joined the diplomatic corps in 1919 and held various postings in Athens, Paris and Santiago. In 1939 he was appointed chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, which formed part of the Political Warfare Executive, and remained in that post until 1945, after which he took up an appointment as ambassador to Poland from 1946 to 1948. Thereafter, Cavendish-Bentinck embarked on a business career working for companies such as Unilever. He was a member of the Steering Committee of the Bilderberg group, which was founded in 1954 at the Hotel Bilderberg in Oosterbeek, the Netherlands.

Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck.

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This aide-mémoire is in line with a good deal of other information which we have received from time to time. There can, I think, be little doubt that the general picture painted is pretty true to life. On the other hand, it is of course extremely difficult, if not impossible, for us to check up on specific instances or matters of detail. For this reason I feel a little unhappy about the statement, to be issued on the authority of His Majesty's Government, that Poles "are now being systematically put to death in gas chambers".

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Personally, I have never really understood the advantage of the gas chamber over the simpler machine gun, or the equally simple starvation method. These stories may or may not be true, but in any event I submit we are putting out a statement on evidence which is far from conclusive, and which we have no means of assessing. *However, you may not consider this of sufficient importance to warrant any action.*

Roger Allen

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ROGER ALLEN
27th August, 1943

In reply to Allen's memorandum, Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, advised on the same day as follows:

In my opinion it is incorrect to describe Polish information regarding German atrocities as "trustworthy." The Poles, and to a far greater extent the Jews, tend to exaggerate German atrocities in order to stoke us up. They seem to have succeeded.

Mr. Allen and myself have both followed German atrocities quite closely. I do not believe that there is any evidence which would be accepted in a law court that Polish children have been killed on the spot by Germans when their parents were being deported to work in Germany, nor that Polish children have been sold to German settlers. As regards putting Poles to death in gas chambers, I do not believe that there is any evidence that this has been done.

There have been many stories to this effect, and we have played them up in P.W.E. [Political Warfare Executive] rumours without believing that they had any foundation. At any rate there is far less evidence than exists for the mass murder of Polish officers by the Russians at Katyn. On the other hand, we do know that the Germans are out to destroy Jews of any age unless they are fit for manual labour.

I think that we weaken our case against the Germans by publicly giving credence to atrocity stories for which we have no evidence. These mass executions in gas chambers remind me of the stories of employment of human corpses during the last war for the manufacture of fat, which was a grotesque lie and led to the true stories of German enormities being brushed aside as being mere propaganda.

I am very sad to see that we must needs [sic.] ape the Russians and talk about "Hitlerite" instead of "German."

V. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK
27th August, 1943

At the bottom of Cavendish-Bentinck's aide-mémoire there is a handwritten addition dated August 28, 1943, which reads as follows: "The Polish P.M. readily accepted the change."—viz., that all references to "gas chambers" should be excised.

By way of comparison with World War I propaganda,

This two-page letter from British diplomat Roger Allen to Cavendish-Bentinck expresses his belief that stories about mass homicidal gassings "may or may not be true." He also suggests that machine-gunning and starving people you want to exterminate are far more logical ways to dispatch large numbers of victims.

ROAMING THE FORESTS

The following anecdote, while not espousing a general principle, may be considered to be typical. In the early 1990s, the writer met a Polish lady, a Mrs. Halina Chiemelowska, who lived in Lodz (Litzmannstadt) and had long conversations with her on a number of occasions. She was a former high official in the Polish Ministry of Trade and spoke, in addition to Polish, fluent English, German and Russian. She told me that during World War II, as long as the Poles behaved themselves, they were not molested. Up to July 1943, she worked as a secretary for a German businessman from East Prussia, who treated her kindly. She was able to travel around without hindrance.

In the summer of 1943, she was picked up after a church service and placed in a labor battalion. She was sent to an aircraft factory situated in a Bavarian forest. On her first day she struggled with her task of assembling an aircraft part and started to cry. The supervisor told her not to worry and gave her a less demanding task. He also gave her his sandwiches in order to help her settle down. All workers were in possession of an *Arbeitskarte* (work card) and were paid for their services and adequately housed and fed. She also told me that at weekends they were free to roam in the forests.

Cavendish-Bentick categorized the gas chambers as “a grotesque lie” and in a note written on blue note paper he reaffirmed his belief that the gas chambers are a “story.” [See page 50 of this issue for photo.—Ed.]

These documents provide another nail in the coffin of the Jewish “Holocaust”—on the assumption that there is still any remaining space for such a nail. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 A typical example of this policy took place on August 7, 1944, when Amtsleiter Hans Biebow informed Jewish workers at a clothing factory in Lodz, Poland that they were to be transferred with their families and possessions (20 kg. each) west to a munitions factory, where they would be paid “in Reichsmarks.” See www.InconvenientHistory.com.

In a postwar case, instituted by an ex-concentration camp prisoner (Jewish), who was suing in order to receive compensation for injuries he had received in an accident, while working in a camp during the war, a court official, Dr. Florian Freund, who represented the Archives Department of the Austrian Resistance Movement, reported that the camp authorities did pay into social health care, accident and pension funds for all prisoners. *Akten des Landesgerichtes für Strafsachen Az Wien* (Archives of the Local Criminal Court Az Vienna): “Profil”_Wien_Nr. 24 vom 9.6.1997.

2 This aide-mémoire forms part of Public Record Office Document FO371/34551 dated August 27, 1943 and can be found in the National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, England. These documents were first discovered by Third Reich historian David Irving, and were used by him as evidence in his

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V. Cavendish-Bentick

The August 27, 1943 memo shows major skepticism from Cavendish-Bentinck about “gas chambers.”

defamation trial against Penguin Books Ltd. and Deborah Lippstadt in 2000. They were, however, discounted by Presiding Judge Charles Gray. This situation may well have been avoided if Irving had employed a legal counsel, such as Douglas Christie, who had previously defended Lady Jane Birdwood in a free speech case in London and Ernst Zündel in Toronto in 1985 and 1988. Inexplicably, Irving did not use as an expert witness Germar Rudolf, whose detailed technical knowledge of the alleged German gas chambers may well have helped him to win his case. www.fpp.co.uk

STEPHEN GOODSON is a leader of the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa. He studied economics and law at Stellenbosch University, South Africa, and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. For 15 years he managed investment portfolios at various financial institutions and was director of the South African Reserve Bank from 2003-2012. Contact him at abolishusury@sonicmail.co.za. Goodson is the author of *An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler*, published by TBR. This 40-page, 8.5 x 11 book is a perfect primer on the National Socialist era. Loaded with period photographs and accompanying text, the book is just \$15 plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to order a copy.