

## Chapter 6

### 800,000 alleged executed and cremated in Treblinka

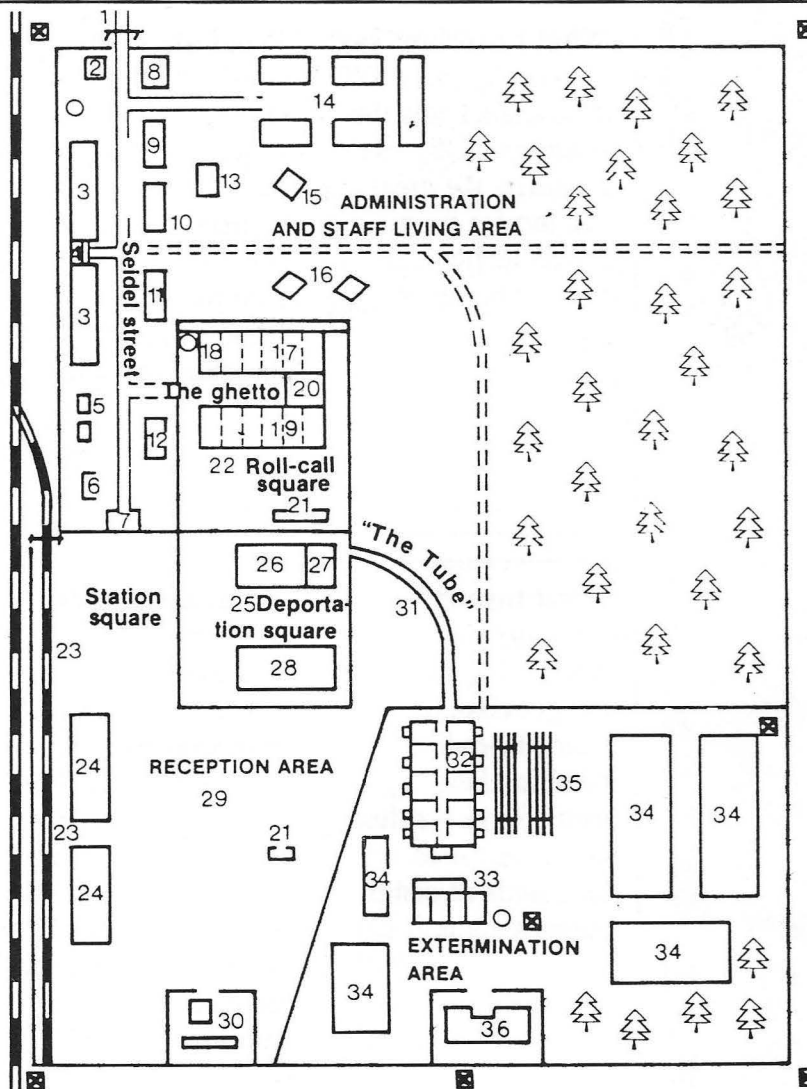
The Treblinka camp measuring 470 by 370 meters (1400 by 110 feet) was established in 1941 on a branching rail spur which led to a gravel pit camp. From July to September, '42 a total of 360,000 Jewish people, or 4,000 per day, were killed at Treblinka and buried in large graves in one corner of the camp. (Ref.: *Arad, Y.*, page 127)

In 1942 when the three 5 by 5 meter (15 by 15 foot) concrete gas chambers could not process enough people 700 prison workers were brought in to build ten new concrete 7 by 8 meter (21 by 24 foot) gas chambers on each side of a concrete corridor serviced by a narrow gauge railway line. (Ref.: *Ehrenburg, Ilya*, pages 416-417)

From Sept. '42 to May '43 a further 440,000 Jewish people, or 1,600 per day, were gassed and buried in the southeast corner of the camp (an area shown on maps by alleged survivors as about 90 by 70 meters).

From February to September, 1943. the 800,000 bodies, or 3,300 per day, were dug up and piles of 2,000 to 3,000 were burned on railway ties in immense fires, and the resulting 10 meter (30 foot) high flames and smoke could be seen for a long distance. (Ref.: *Arad, Y.*, page 175)

In September, '43 the buildings were cleared, pine trees were planted, and the area was made to look like a farm. When the Soviets arrived in 1944 they found only some bones as evidence of the 800,000. (Ref.: *Donat, A., The Death Camp Treblinka.*)



#### Treblinka Map Legend:

1. entrance
  9. barber, sick bay, dentist
  10. Polish and Ukrainian girls
  11. bakery
  13. 'gold Jews' working area
  15. zoos, stables, pigs
  17. tailor, carpentors, sickroom
  18. kitchen and laundry
  20. locksmith
  24. storage disguised as station
  25. deportation square
  27. barber for women
  30. execution site
- Extermination area:*
31. approach to gas chambers
  32. 10 new gas chambers
  33. 3 old gas chambers
  34. burial pits
  35. 'roasts' for burning bodies
  36. prisoners kitchen & beds
- X watchtower  
 — railway  
 - - - barbed wire fence

Map 1: Drawn on information from an alleged survivor for a 1965 Treblinka Trial in Germany. Ref: Yitzhak. A. *Belzec*....page 39

To Bialystok



## Location Map:

Malkinea transit camp

Malkinea town

bridges over Bug River

Treblinka railroad station

railroad line

Maiden Kuvientynski village

alleged Treblinka camp

Wolka Okraglik town

gravel pit

gravel pit camp

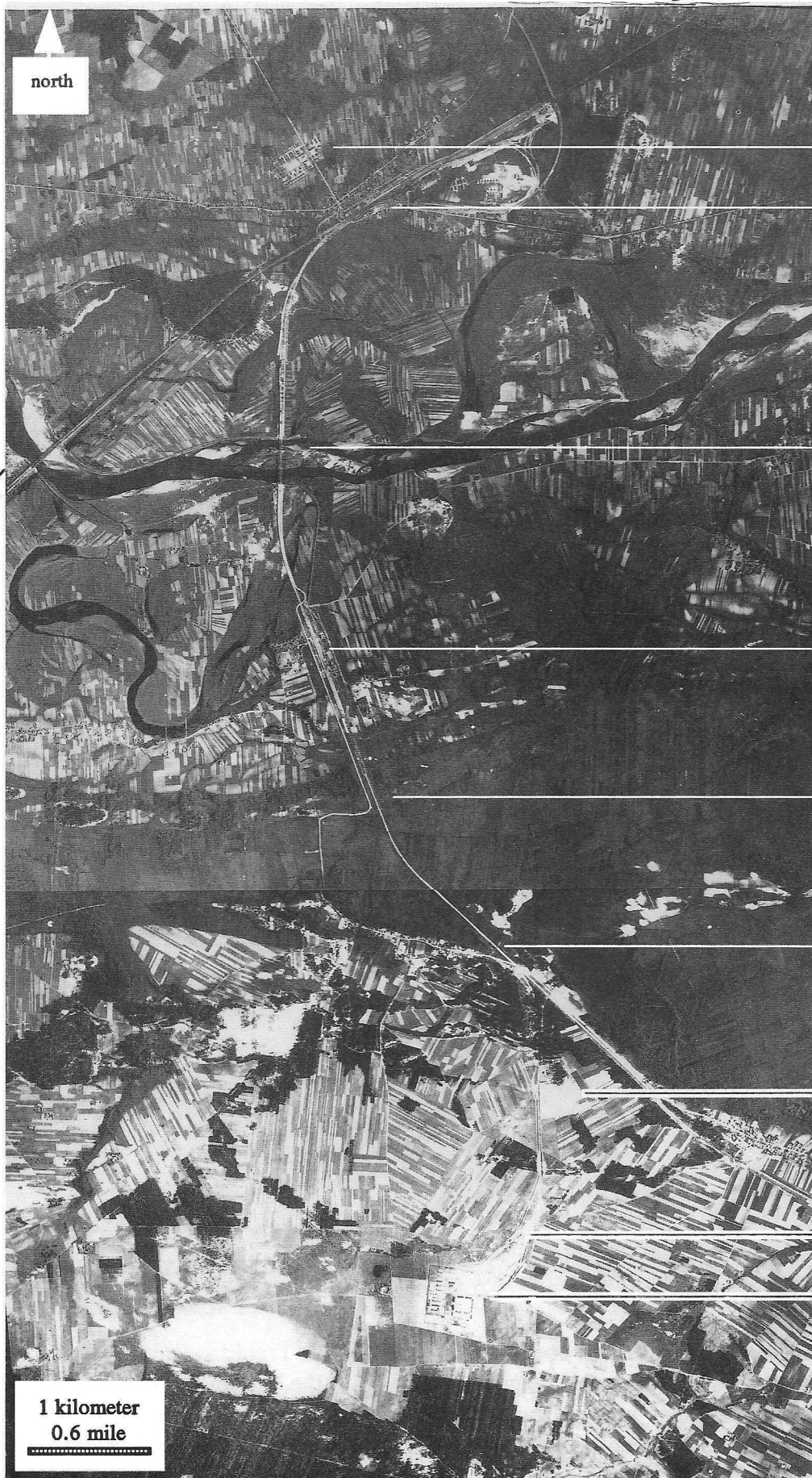
Photo 1 - May 15, '44

To  
War  
-saw



north

1 kilometer  
0.6 mile



# Location of alleged camp in relation to farms, towns, and railroads



**Photo 2 - May 15, '44:** The triangular shaped area is the alleged former Treblinka camp. On the left of it is the rail line and road going down to the gravel pit camp at the bottom left of the photo. On the right is Wolka Okranglik village just up from the main rail and road line going north. Almost all of the rectangular farming plots around the villages appear to have been worked in 1944.



## The Alleged Treblinka Camp: Eye-witness Accusations

### Allegations:

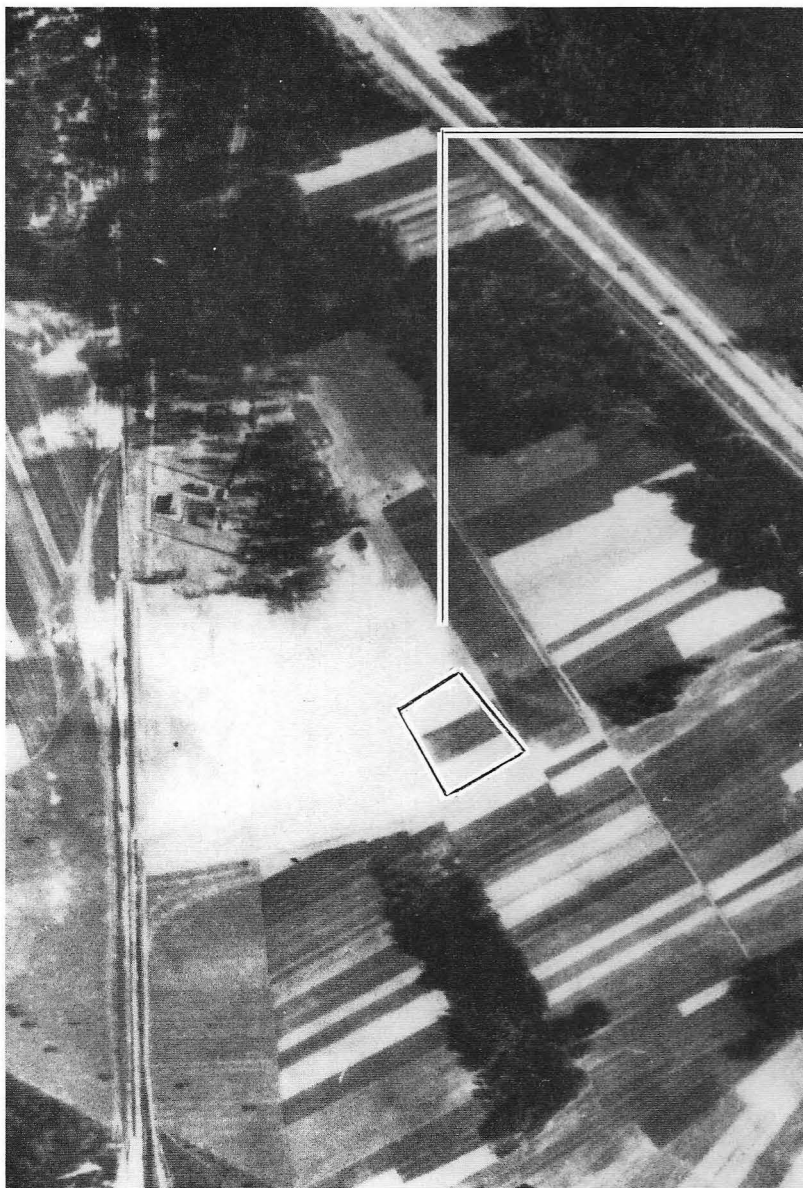
In 1942 for three months 360,000 people, or 4,000 per day, were killed and buried in mass graves in the southeast corner of the camp (an area about 90 by 70 meters),

During 8 months of 1942 and '43 440,000 people, or 1,800 per day, were killed in 13 gas chambers and buried in the southeast portion of the camp

During 8 months in '43 about 800,000 bodies, or 3,300 per day, were dug up and burned day and night on railway ties

In September, '43 the buildings, fences, and watchtowers were removed and the area was made to look like a farm

An extermination camp occurred at this location from July 1942 to September, '43 in which 3/4 of a million people were brutally murdered



150 meters  
480 feet

The image is an aerial photograph of the Treblinka camp site. A large rectangular area in the center is outlined with a white border. A scale bar is located at the bottom left of the image, indicating a length of 150 meters or 480 feet. The photograph shows various structures, including buildings and fences, and a railway line running diagonally across the top right.

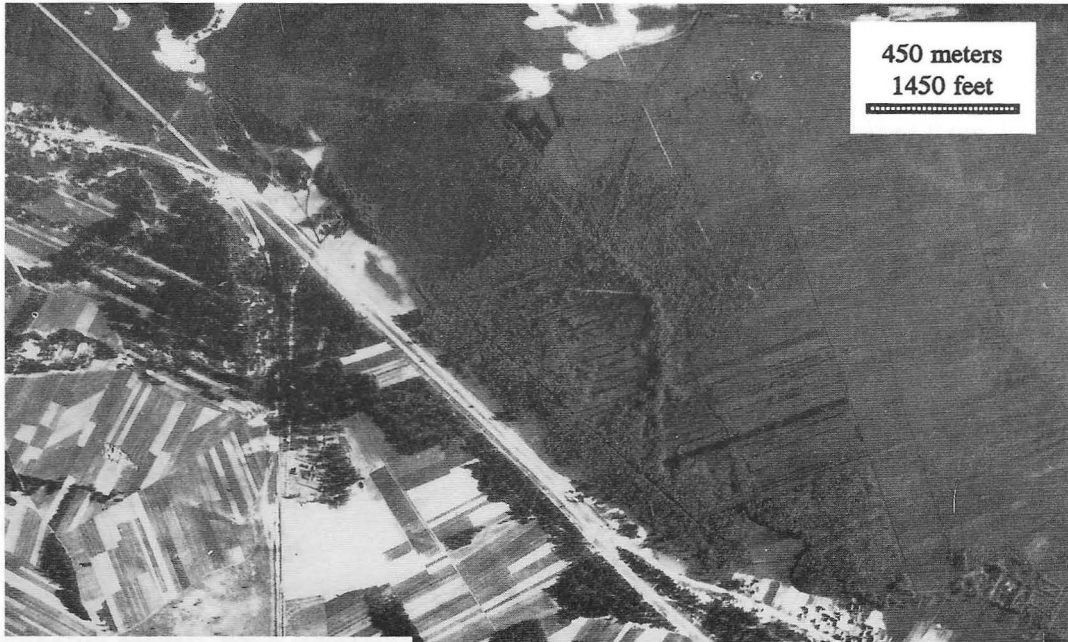
Photo 3 - May 15, 1944

**After viewing air photos on the next 7 pages  
these accusations will be answered:**

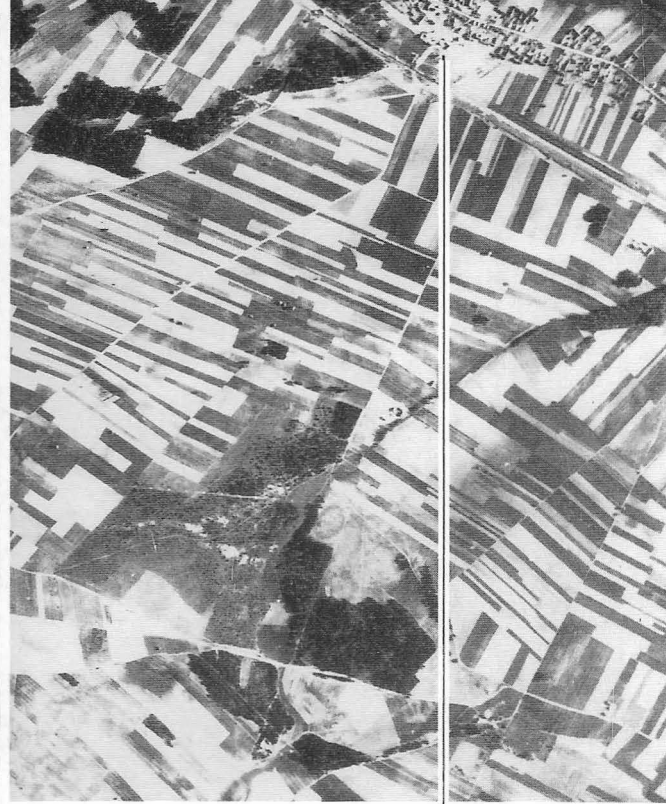
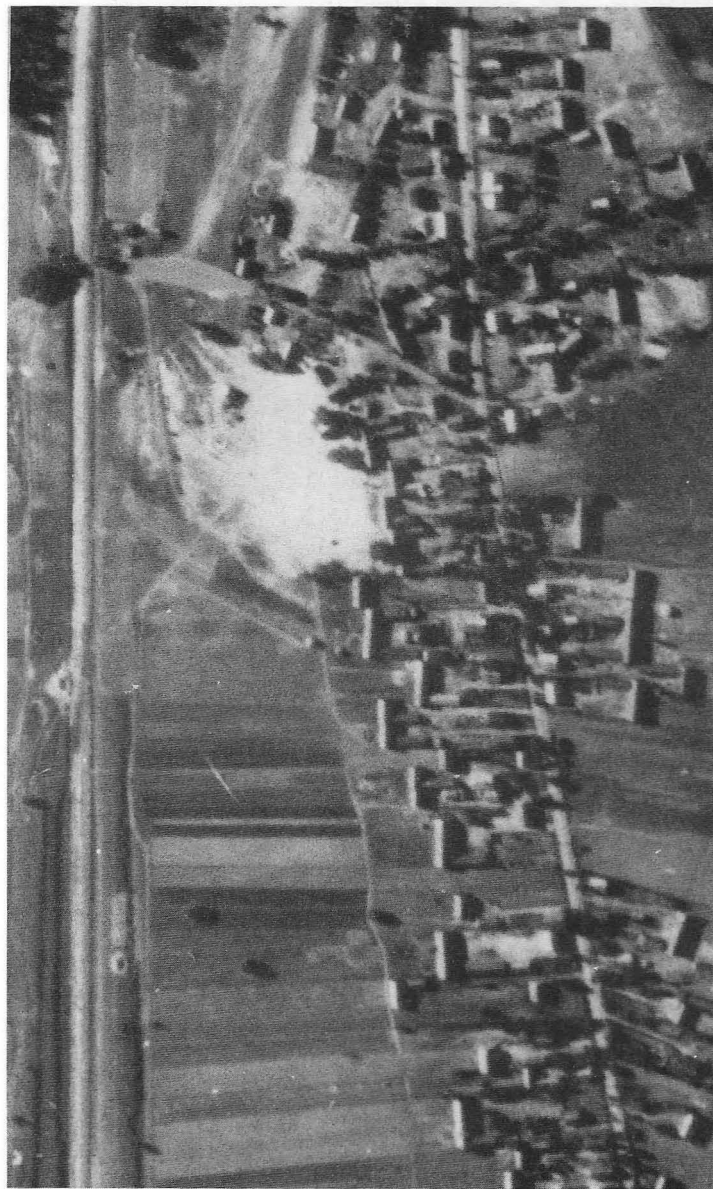


Photo 4 -  
May 15, '44:  
(right)

There is a clear unobstructed view 300 meters (900 feet) across farms from the road and rail line north of Wolka Okraglik to the alleged camp location. The trees are one or two rows deep. Farms appear actively worked.



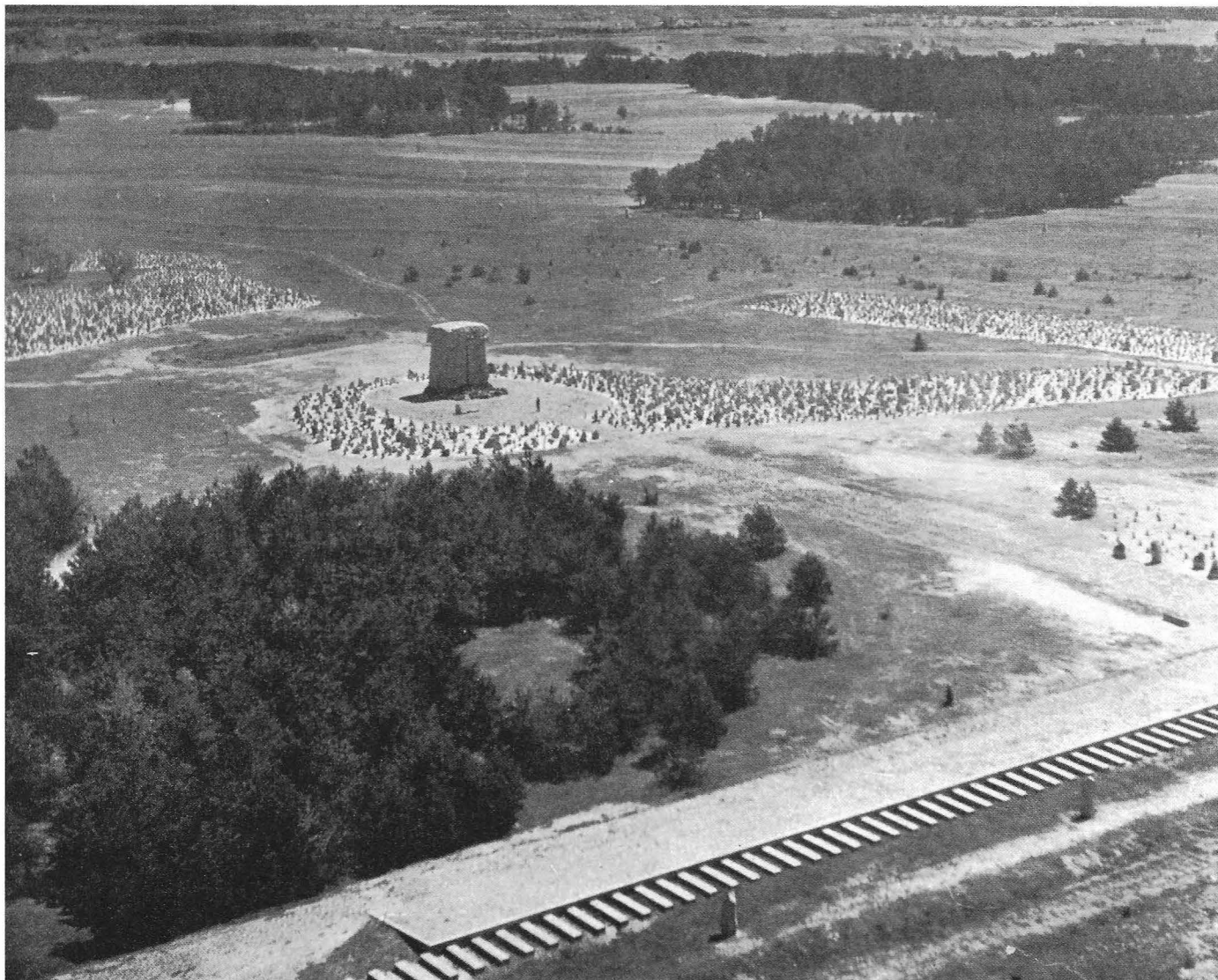
450 meters  
1450 feet



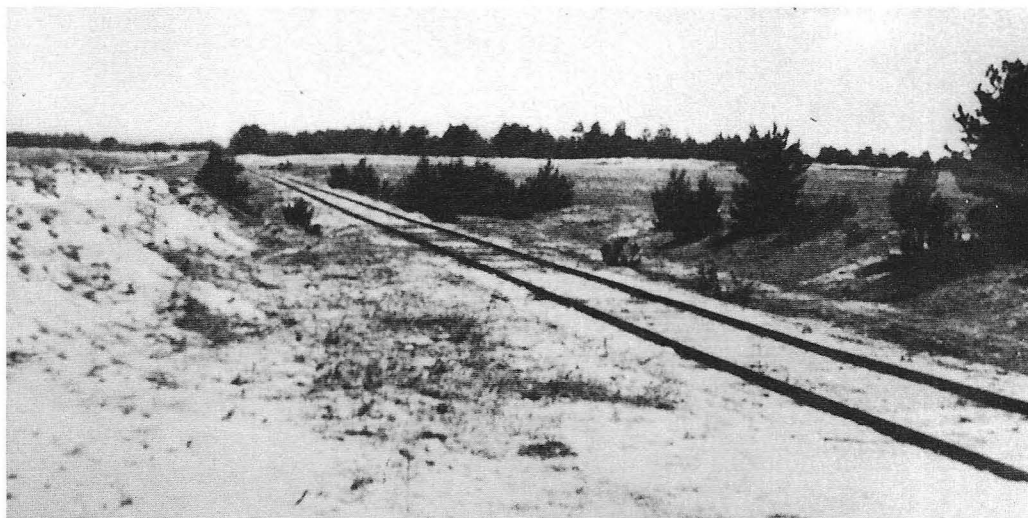
Wolka Okraglik village

Photo 5 - May 31, '44: (left)

There are 86 houses and other buildings in this portion of Wolka Okraglik village. The road through town proceeds north and parallels the railway line to pass within 300 meters of the alleged camp.



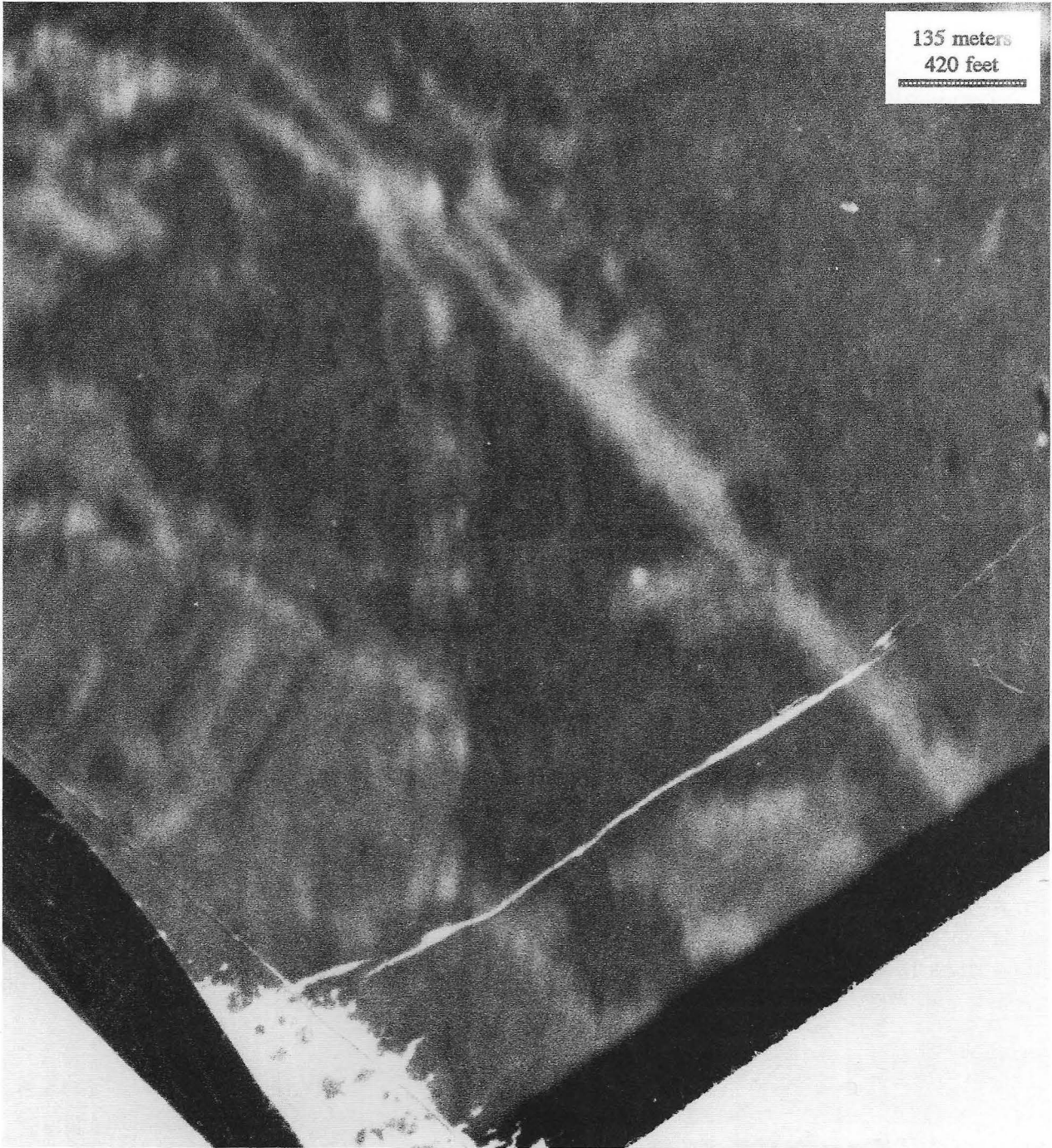
**Photo 6 - After 1970:** Looking southeast across the symbolic reconstruction of the gravel pit railroad towards the Treblinka monument. The trees in the foreground do not appear to have changed position since 1944. Wolka Okraglik village is off the photo to the left and the gravel pit to the right.



**Photo 7 - Before 1960:** This photo shows the gravel pit railroad line and the type of flat open country separated by small groups of trees that occur through the area. Ref.: *Polish Historical Society*, Stamford, CT - Treblinka File.



**Change in boundaries between trees and farms shows the alleged camp area...**



135 meters  
420 feet

**Photo 8 - May 25, 1940:** This is the only pre-1944 air photo of the alleged Treblinka camp area which has been found up to this time. The supposed 1941 to '43 camp was located next to the torn corner at the bottom of the photo. By comparing the railway lines, roads, and boundaries between groups of trees and farmland with the photo on the next page we can state:

- (a) The gravel pit railway line and other rail lines and roads were installed before 1940,
- (b) Groups of trees in the north 1/3 of the alleged camp area were removed after 1940,
- (c) The five houses in the 1944 photos were either not yet built or were completely surrounded by trees in 1940, and
- (d) The farms have visible lines which indicates they were being worked.



was as visible from surrounding roads, farms, and villages in 1940 as in '44.

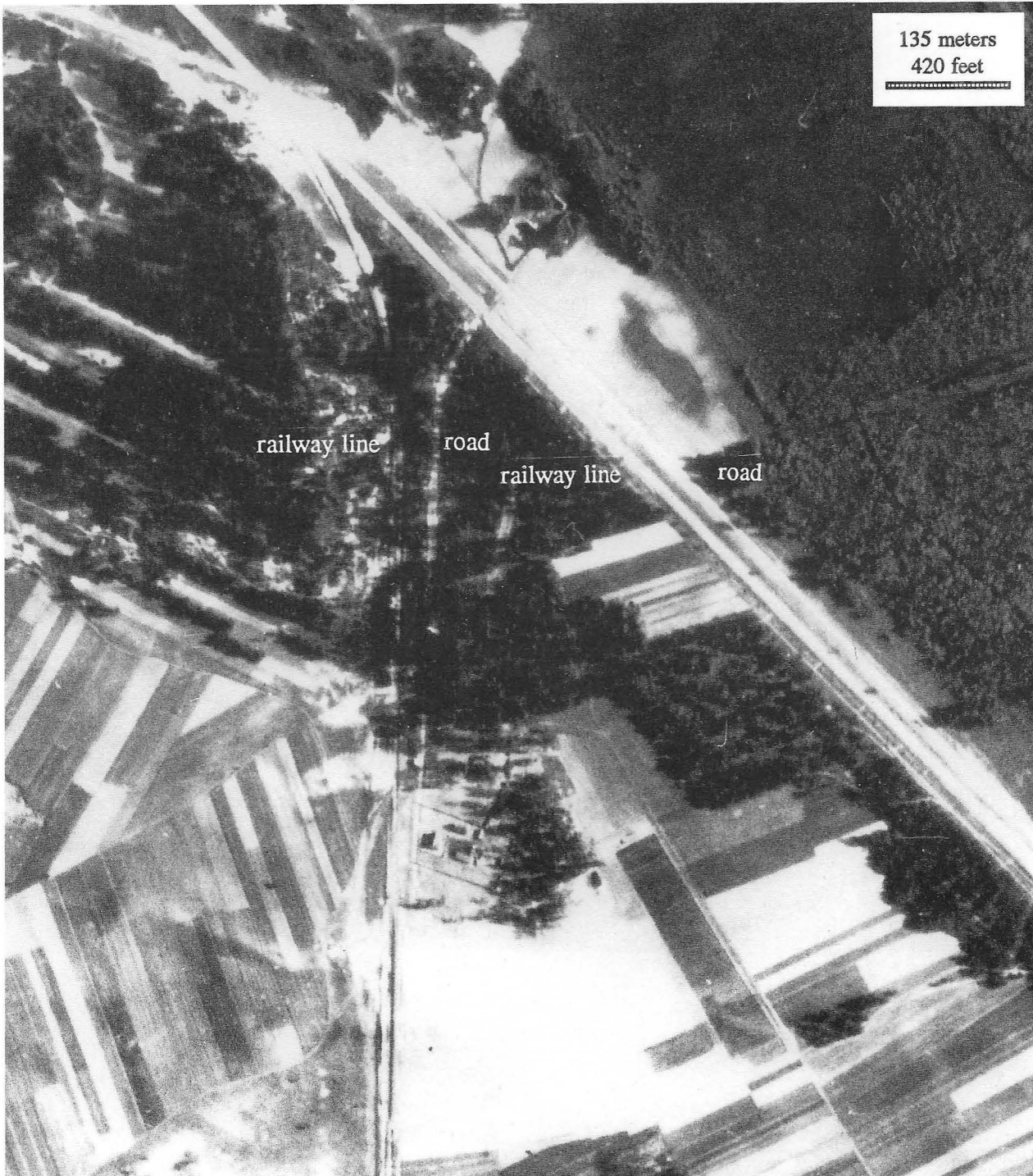
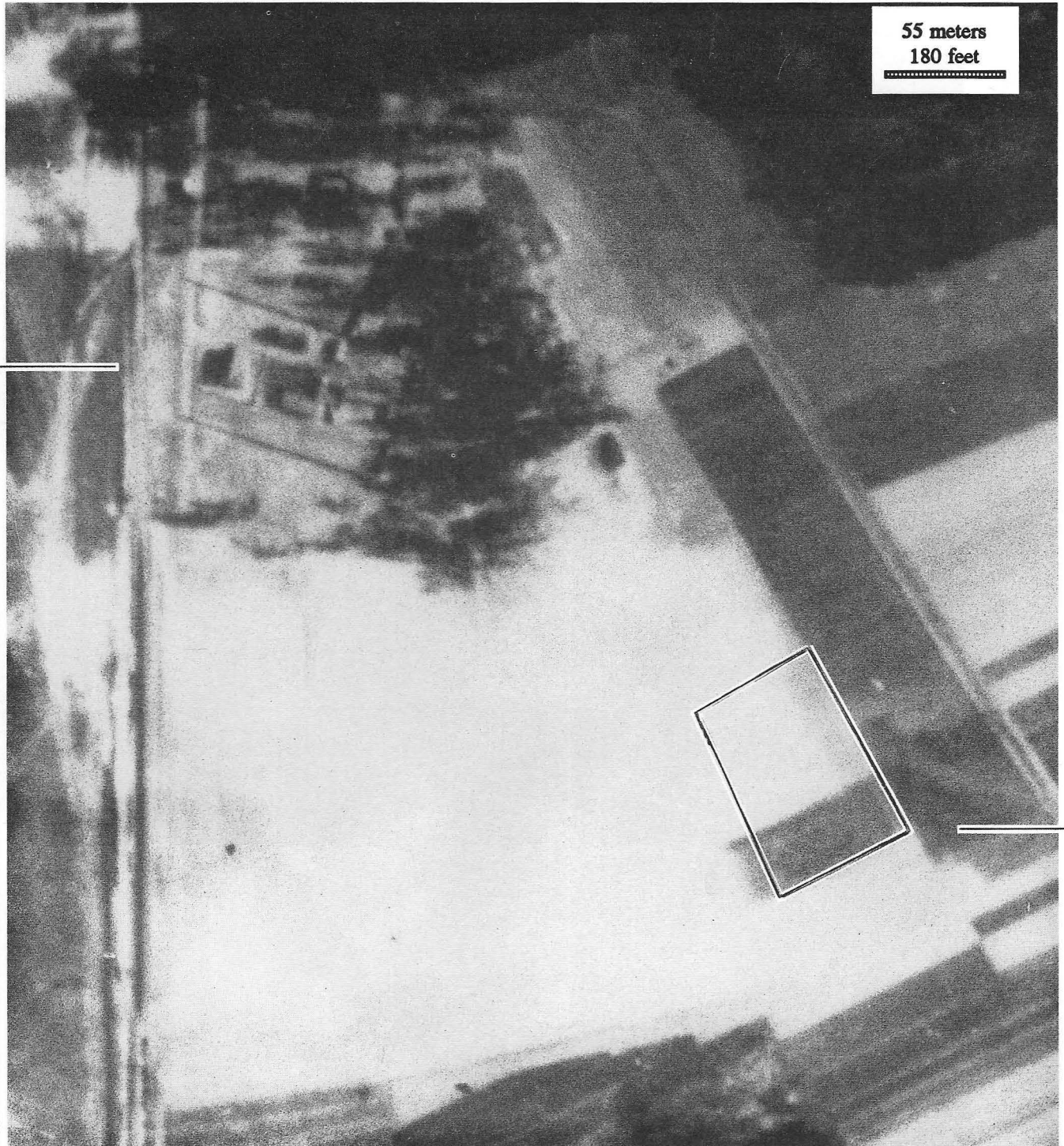


Photo 9 - May 15, '44: The 1940 and '44 photos have been enlarged to the same scale and reveal the following:

Small groups of trees in the northern 1/3 of the alleged camp area were cut and the five buildings were most likely constructed after 1940, however the farming areas to the east towards Wolka Okranglik village, and to the west remained *unchanged* from 1940 to '44, which means the alleged camp area was as *visible* from the surrounding roads, farms, and villages in 1940 as it was in '44.

**May, '44 photo shows no evidence of railroad side spur or previous camp...**



55 meters  
180 feet

five buildings next to entrance road appear intact

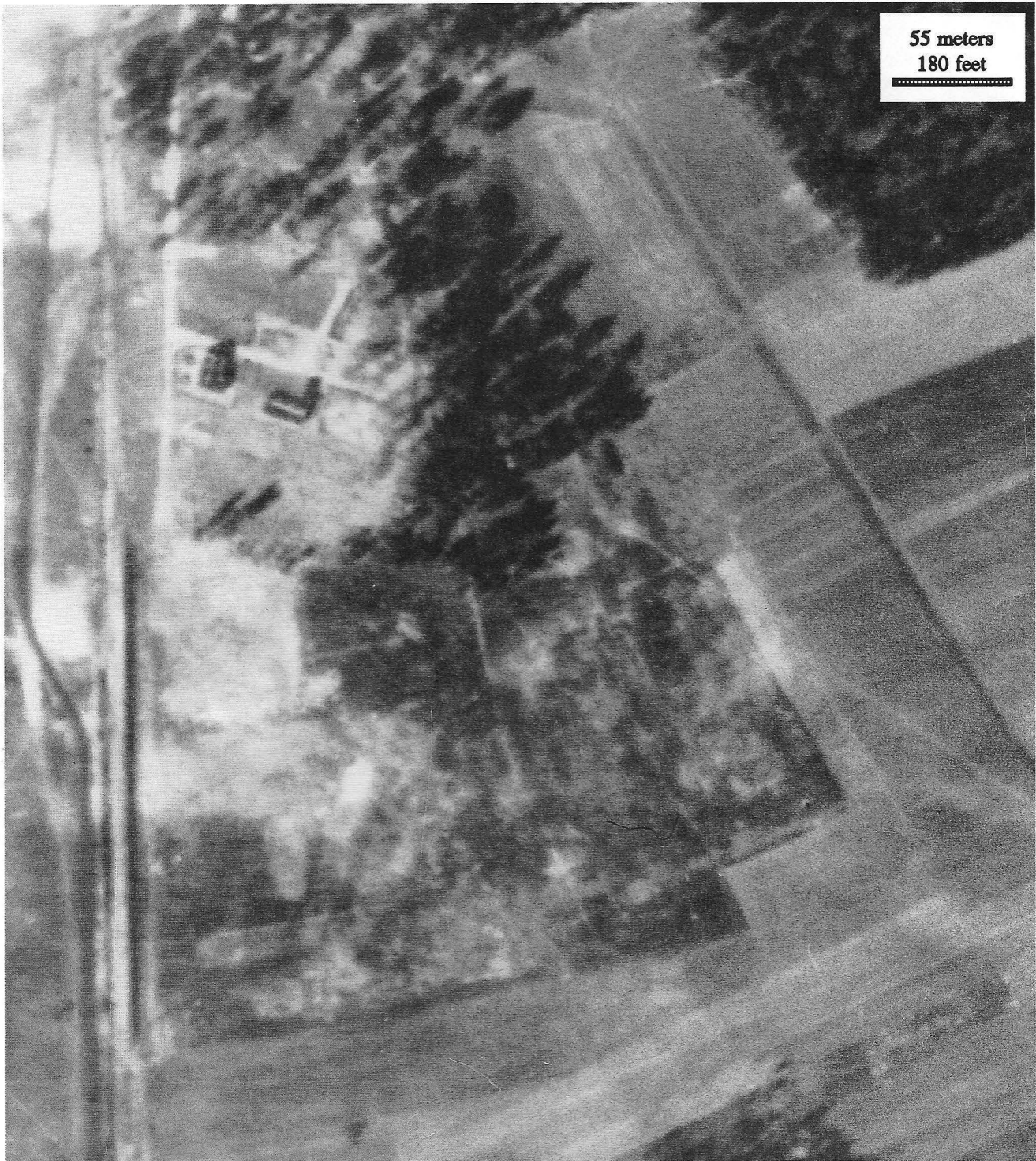
mass grave area described by eye witness survivors

**Photos 10 - May 15, '44:**

According to maps and descriptions from alleged eye-witness survivors, the mass graves were dug in an area of about 90 by 70 meters (300 by 225 feet) in the southeast corner of the camp. However based on the Hamburg and Katyn examples only 20,000 bodies could have been buried in this area, for it would have taken an area of 550 meters by 550 meters (1800 by 1800 feet), or *40 times larger* than 90 by 70 meters (300 by 225 feet), or an area *larger than the entire above photo*, to bury 800,000 bodies .



**while November photo shows no building foundations as at Malkinia camp**



55 meters  
180 feet

**Photo 11 - November, '44:**

Three buildings are destroyed and two are missing roofs. Within the alleged camp area there is no evidence of previous cement 'gas chamber' foundations, building foundations, a rail line, or fences as would be expected if the camp had existed. This contrasts to the visible foundations of destroyed buildings at the Malkinia and gravel pit camps. There is growth of what appears to be dark grass, moss, or other vegetation on the ground which would not occur for years if there had been large continuously burning fires which destroyed the organic material in the soil.



# Dismantling Malkinia Camp, and Bug River bridge bombed

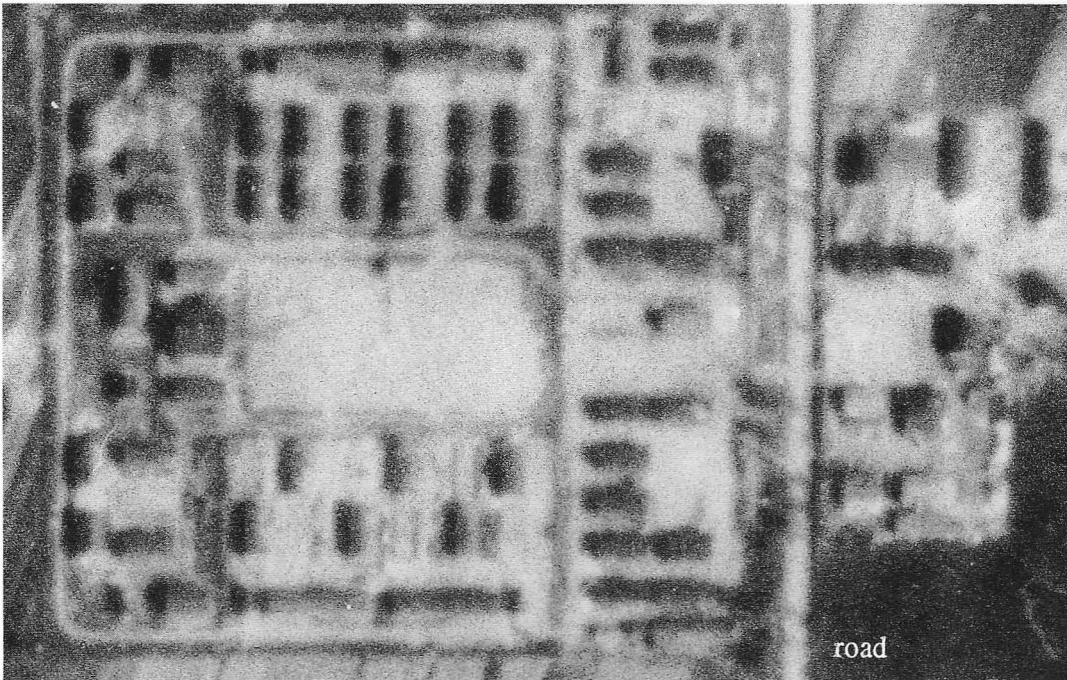


Photo 12- May 15, '44: (above) The vertical road goes through the camp on the right side of the photo. All buildings appear undamaged. Camp could be occupied. There is a ditch and fence but no watchtowers. There are 55 buildings left of the road and 11 buildings right of the road. The Malkinea camp was built after 1940 as the May 25th, '44 photo shows only farms.

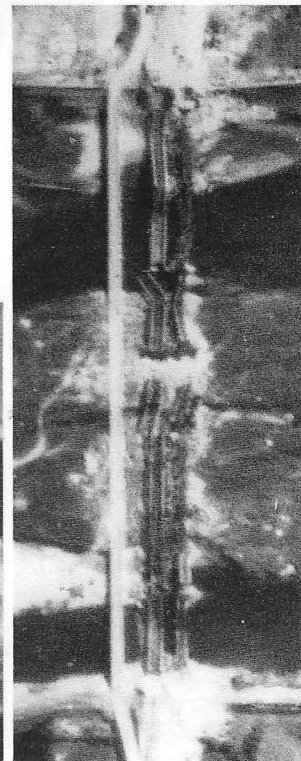
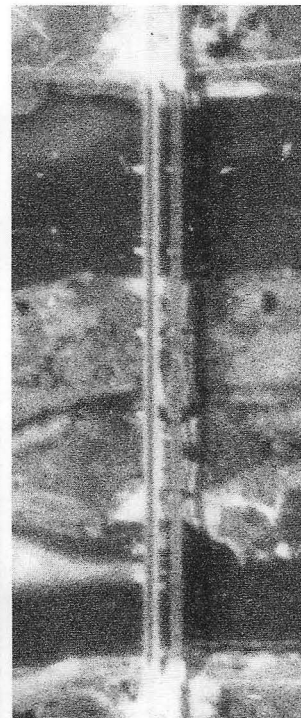


Photo 14 - May 15, '44 (top), and photo 15 - Fall, '44: Bridge over Bug river was not bombed until after May 15th, 1944.

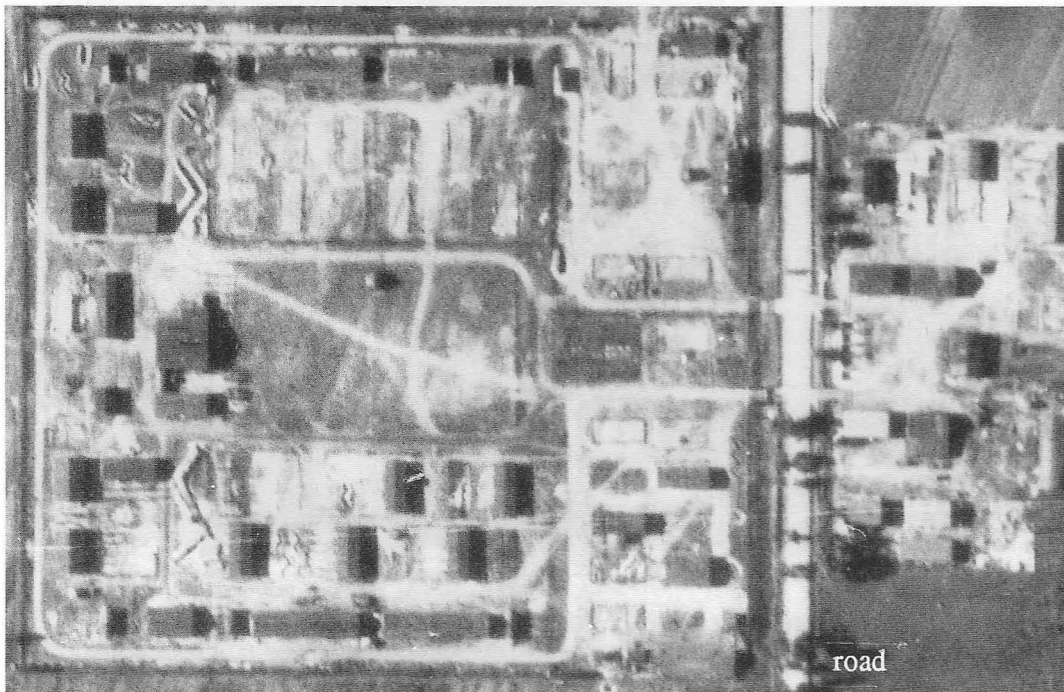
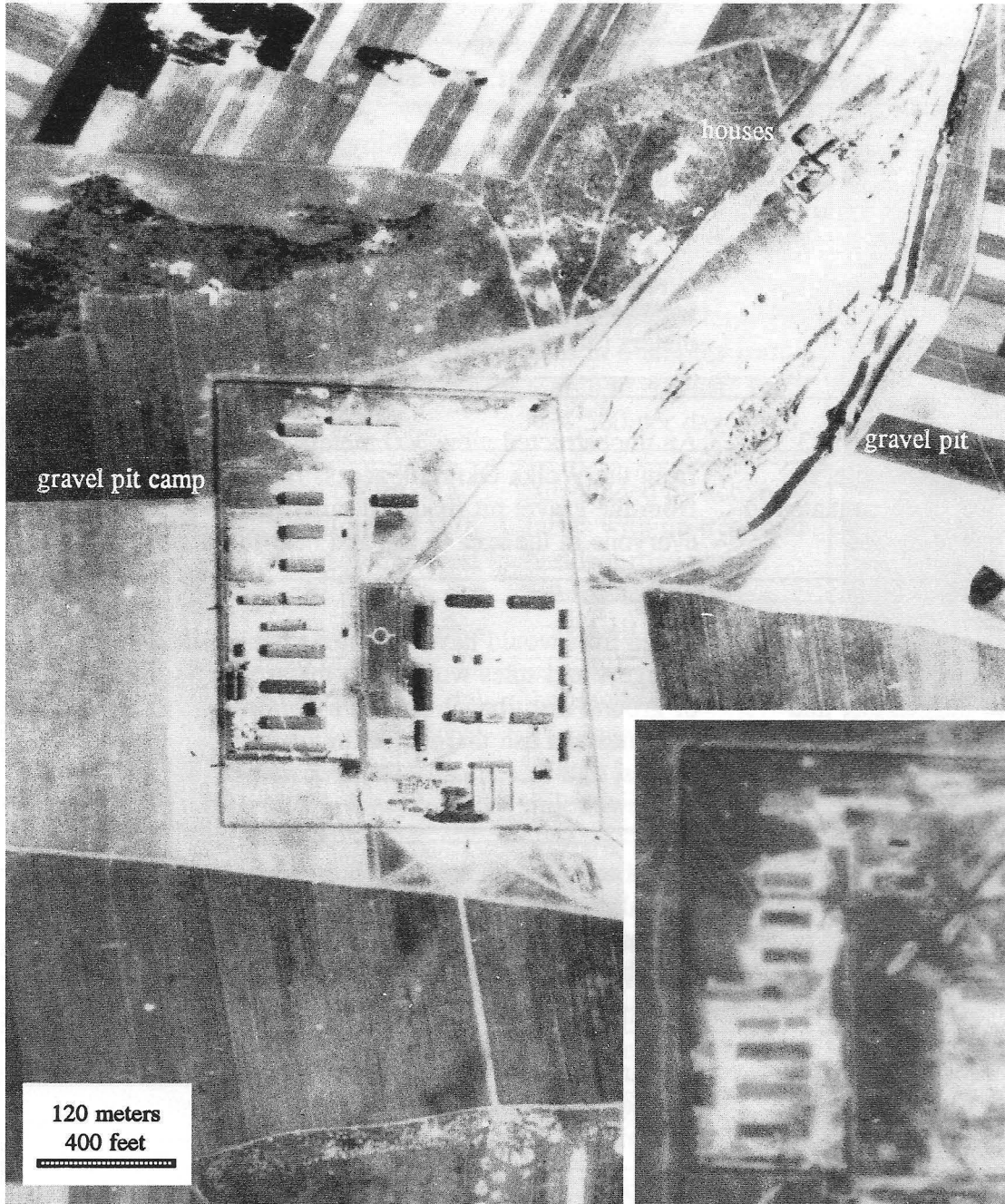
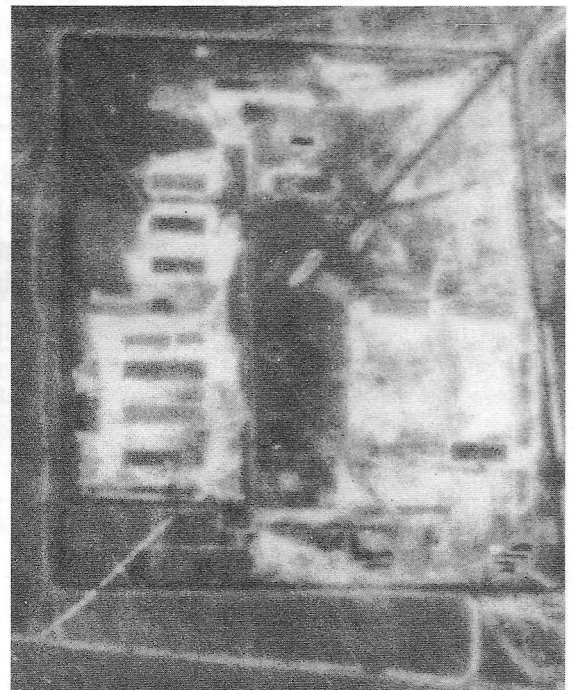


Photo 13 - Fall, '44: In the camp 26 buildings have been dismantled and 29 remain. The foundations of the dismantled buildings are visible.  
Scale: 2 Centimeters = 170 Meters or 1 inch = 700 Feet

# Dismantling of gravel pit camp proceeds slowly like Malkinea camp dismantling



**Photo 16 - May 15, '44:** All buildings are intact in the gravel pit camp. Supplies appear to be piled at the bottom of the camp close to the surrounding ditch, and the circle in the central garden has been trimmed. The camp has the appearance of being inhabited, but it is not possible to determine if it was in operation at this time.



**Photo 17 - September 2, 1944:** Five buildings appear to have been dismantled or destroyed, the supplies are no longer visible, and the garden is unattended.

## The Treblinka camp accusations versus what the air photos reveal

### Allegations by eye-witnesses:

### What 1940 and '44 air photos reveal:

In 1942 for three months 360,000 Jewish people, or 4,000 per day, were killed and buried in mass graves in the southeast corner of the Treblinka camp (in an area about 90 meters by 70 meters or 300 feet by 225 feet)

Using the Hamburg and Katyn examples only 20,000 corpses could have been buried in the 90 by 70 meter (300 by 225 foot) area, or only 1/18 th of the 360,000 bodies that are alleged to have been buried. The area needed to bury 800,000 would have been 550 by 550 meters (1800 by 1800 feet) or an area at least 40 times larger than the 90 by 70 meters (300 by 225 feet).

During 8 months of '42 and '43 about 440,000 Jewish people, or 2,000 per day, were exterminated in 13 gas chambers and buried

An unobstructed view 300 meters (970 feet) across farms from the Wolka Okraglik access road and 5 meters (16 feet) from the gravel pit road and railway would have allowed everyone in the area to see and hear the executions.

During 8 months in 1943 about 800,000 bodies, or 3,300 per day, were dug up and burned day and night on huge fires fueled by railway ties

Large fires would have attracted attention from local villagers and spies working in the area. There is no evidence of ground disturbance caused by burial of the large amount of bones and ash that would result from burning 800,000 bodies, and there is no ground scarring from large fires

In September, '43 the buildings, fences, and watchtowers were removed

There are no evidence of building foundations such as those at Malkinea camp and the gravel pit camp. The May, '44 photos show no soil disturbance where the cement 'gas chamber' foundations or fences would have been

The area was made to look like a farm

The area *does* look like a farm in which the five farmhouses were either dismantled or destroyed between May and September, '44 and the farmland was not worked during '44

A large extermination camp occurred at this location from early '42 to the end of '43 in which 3/4 million people were murdered, buried, dug up, and then burned on large open fires.

There is *no* evidence to suggest any more buildings than the five houses in the May '44 photo occurred at this location in 1942 and '43, and there is *no* evidence of mass burials and burnings. The alleged executions, burials, and burnings would have been visible across farmland to thousands of local villagers for 14 months from July 1942 to September '43. There is therefore no evidence a camp was located here.



# Comparing the Katyn murder site to the alleged Treblinka murder site

## Katyn

## Treblinka

4,400 shot and buried in 5 weeks from April 3 to May 11, 1940  
= 120 per day

alleged 800,000 gassed and buried in 10 months from July, 1942 to April, 1943  
= 2,600 per day

4,100 bodies dug up in 2 months from March 29 to June 7, 1943  
= 60 per day

alleged 800,000 dug up and burned on large fires in 6 months from March to August, 1943  
= 4,500 per day

in the centre of a one kilometer (5/8 mile) square forest beside a narrow road and no houses

surrounded by active farms with no trees and beside a road and railway to a working gravel pit camp

no witnesses as no one allowed entry into isolated forest with 1 windy road

thousands of witnesses from open farms, a village 1 kilometer (5/8 mile) away, and roads

1940 and '42 photos show no change in boundaries between the forest and cleared areas

1940 and '44 photos show no change between the boundaries of tree groves and farms surrounding the alleged camp site

4,100 bodies buried in graves totalling 96 meters (300 feet) long and 7 meters (22 feet) wide

alleged 800,000 buried in 90 by 70 meter (300 by 225 foot) area, but it would have taken an area *40 times* larger to bury 800,000

local villagers and spies didn't witness the killings so no reports were sent out of the area

local villagers and spies would have witnessed gassings and cremations during 1942 and '43 and sent out reports