

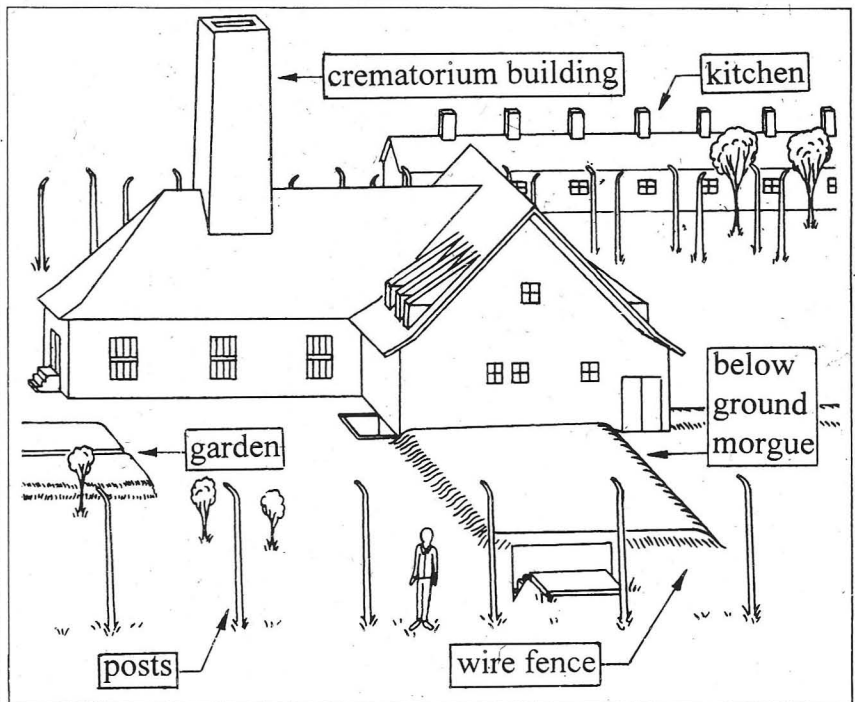
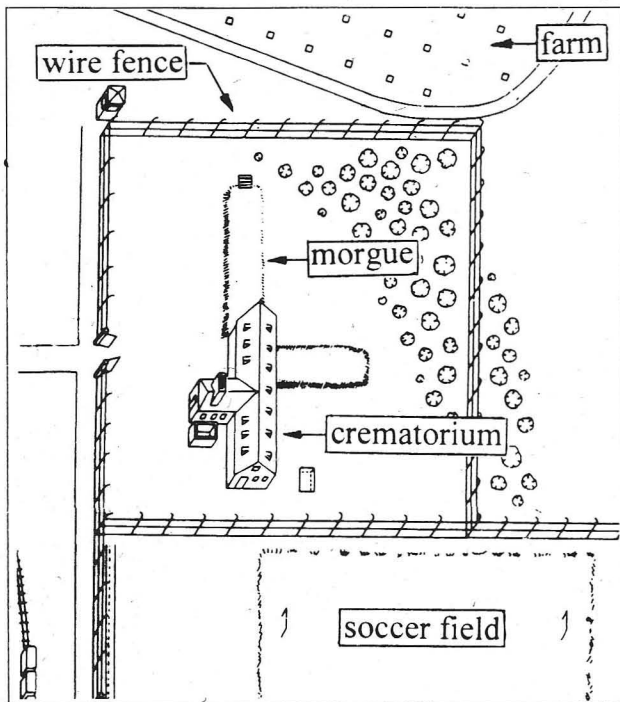
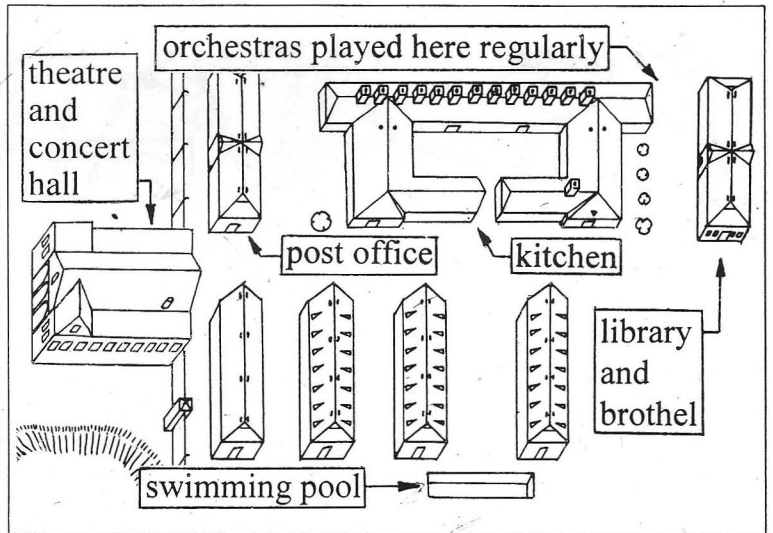
THE BALL REPORT

Auschwitz air photo maps

What did camp buildings and fields look like in 1944?

Were the supposed mass murder sites hidden, or completely visible?

Auschwitz inmates enjoyed a wide range of healthy activities



A crematorium at Birkenau

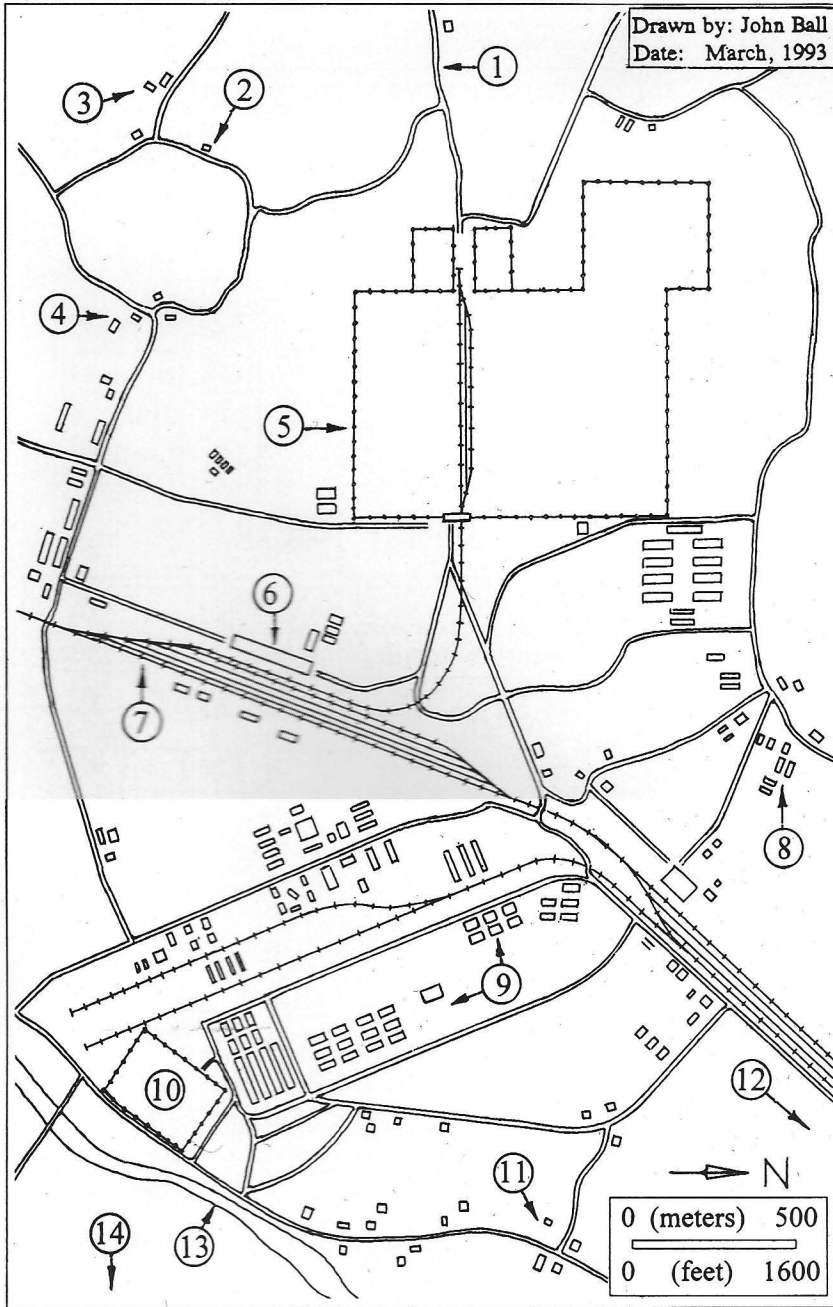
View of the camp from an outside farm



Maps drawn from:
1940 to 1944
air photos,
and
1993 Auschwitz
mapping tour,

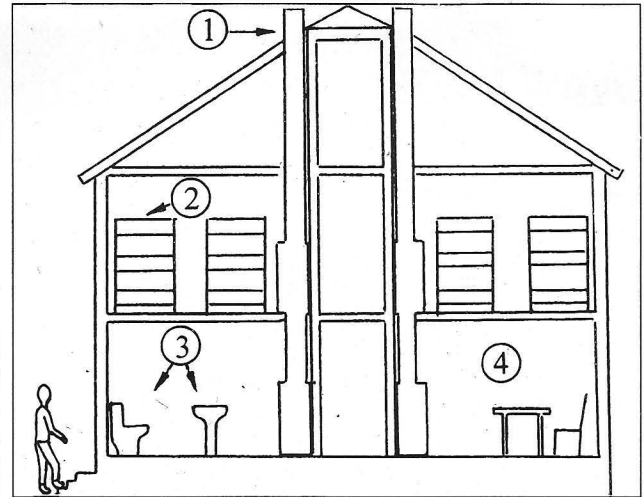
by
John C. Ball
Air photo interpreter,
and Geologist

Photos from book:
Air Photo Evidence
(References - page 16)

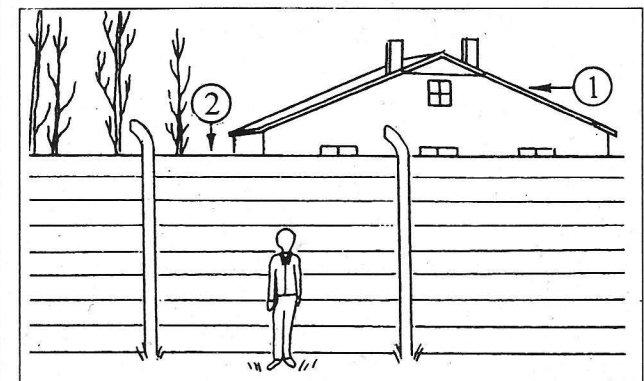


- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 main roads connecting the villages and train stations with the camps | 10 Auschwitz I camp |
| 2 industrial buildings and farmhouses | 11 Zasole village |
| 3 Plawy village | 12 2 kms. (1 1/4 mile) north-east to Oswiecim (Polish pronounced <i>Osh-vi-en-chim</i> , German <i>Auschwitz</i>), 1944 population was 20,000. |
| 4 Folwark Ozernichow village | 13 Sola River |
| 5 wire fence around Birkenau camp | 14 5 kilometers (3 miles) east to large chemical plant, and synthetic oil and rubber manufacturing complex |
| 6 Birkenau train station | |
| 7 rail lines | |
| 8 Brzezinka village | |
| 9 wood furniture assembly shops and other work | |

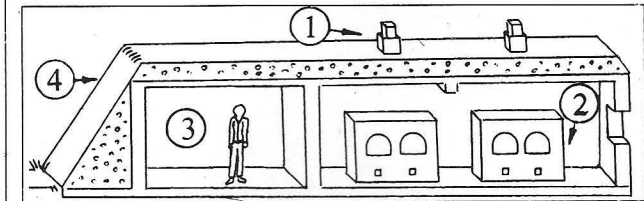
Auschwitz I buildings and fence



- One of the 26 heated sleeping barracks:**
- 1 chimneys ventilating the coal fed heaters
 - 2 three story bunk beds
 - 3 toilets and wash basins
 - 4 office

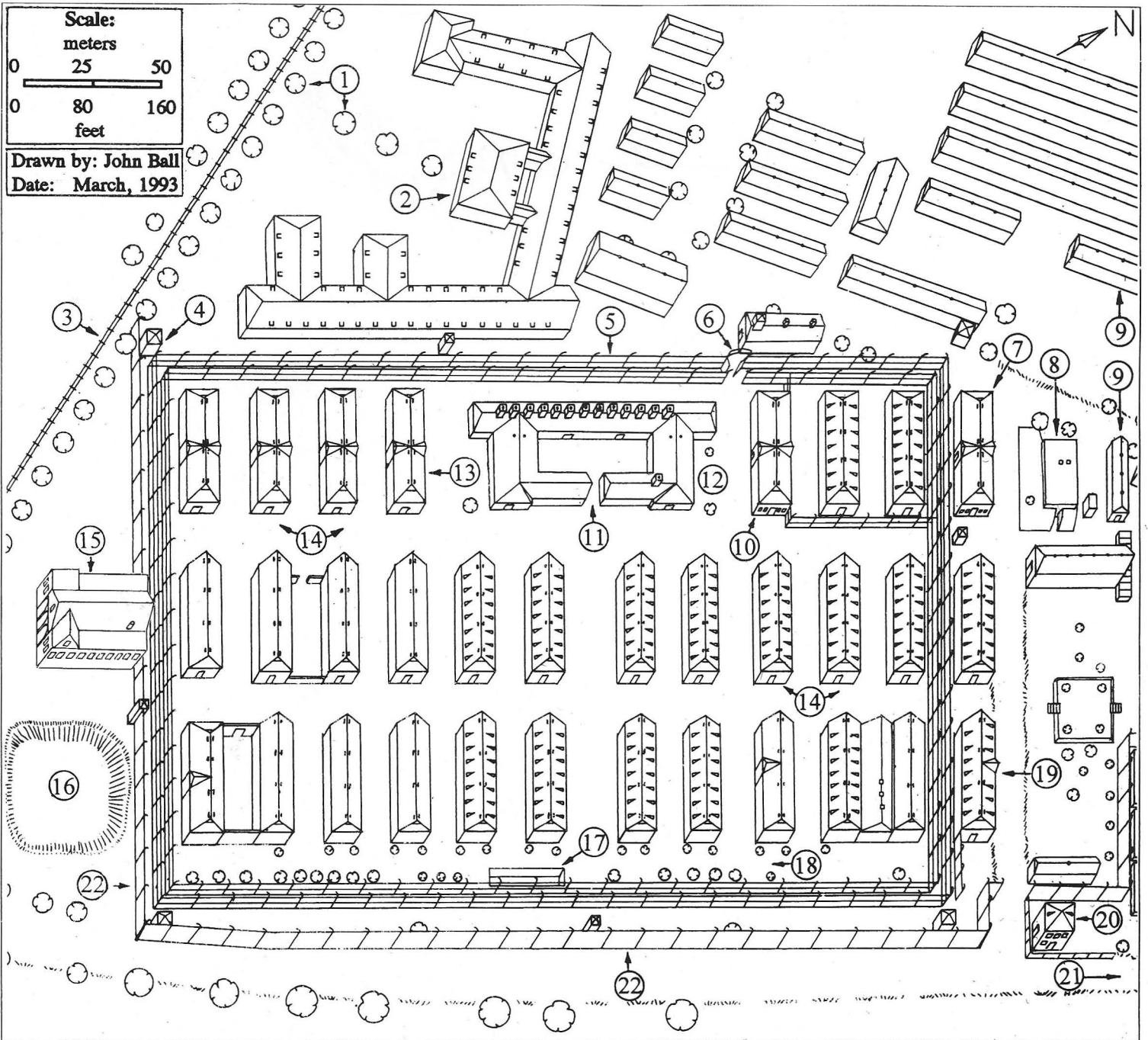


- A solid fence on two sides of the camp:**
(number 22 on page 3)
- 1 top of a two story sleeping barrack
 - 2 a solid cement fence, 3 meters (10 ft.) high by 8 centimeters (3 ins.) thick, built by Germans in 1941 to prevent outsiders from seeing the camp, and inmates from looking out



- The crematorium and alleged homicidal gas chamber:** (number 8 on page 3)
- 1 roof vents
 - 2 crematorium furnaces each with two doors
 - 3 alleged gas chamber would not have been next to the furnace room, as cyanide gas at 6% concentration by volume explodes at 540 degrees C. (1,000 d. F.). (2)
 - 4 earth covering

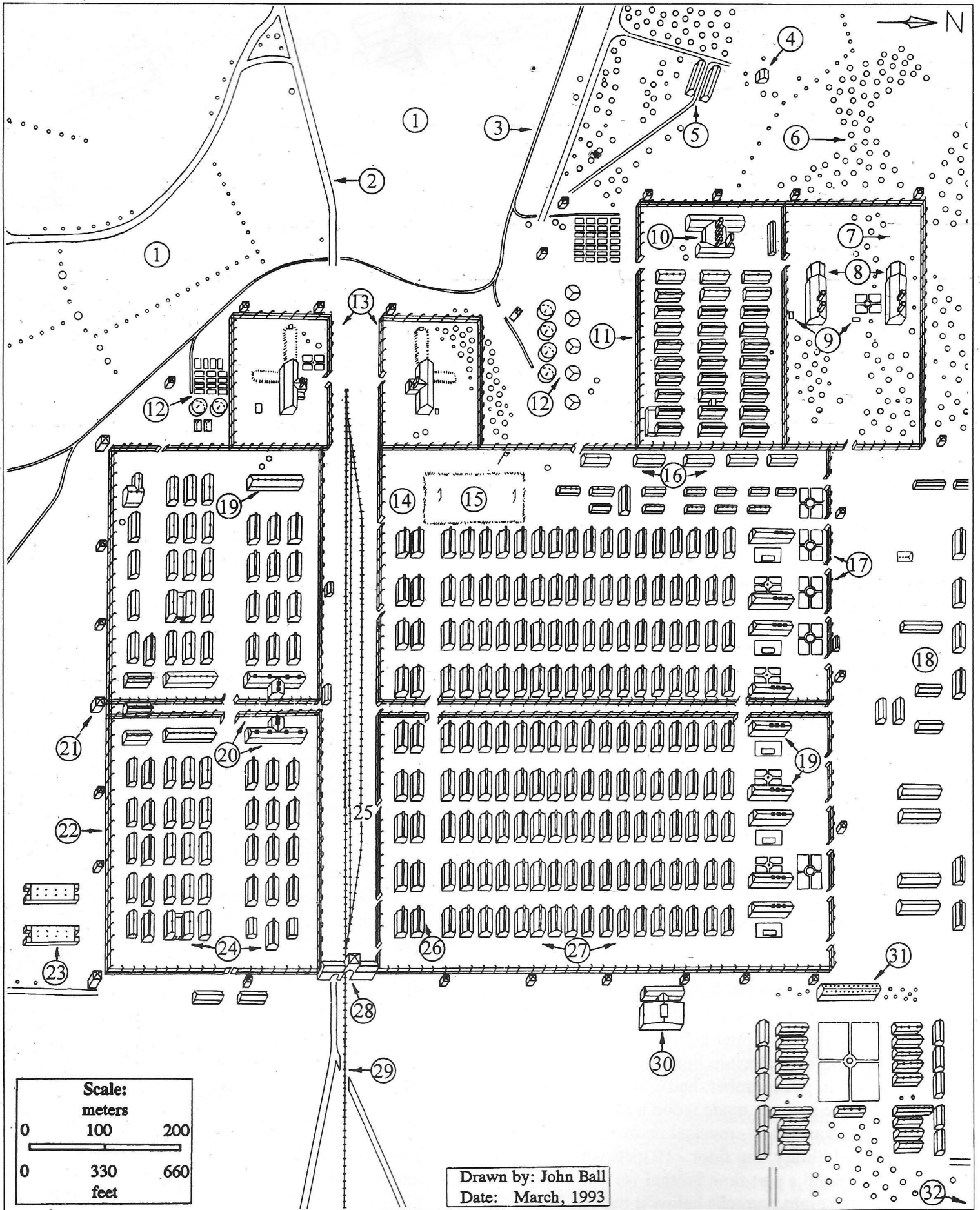
Map 1: From 1944 air photos, and U.S. 1955 map # AMS M751 (Names from Mapa Szczegolowa 4828-J, 1939) (1)



- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Birch and Poplar trees</p> <p>2 administration building constructed in 1942</p> <p>3 railway tracks</p> <p>4 watchtowers</p> <p>5 two parallel 3 meter (10 foot) high wire fences</p> <p>6 <i>arbeit macht frei</i> (work gives freedom) entrance sign</p> <p>7 German wartime hospital built in 1916 by Austrians</p> <p>8 1942 and '43 crematorium building, and alleged 1942 human gas chamber, had 2 small vents in '44</p> <p>9 shops where inmates made wood tables and chairs</p> <p>10 Block 24: main floor - musical instrument storage rooms and library, top floor - 10 girls who lived there operated a part time brothel (4)</p> <p>11 kitchen and eight barracks below it built in 1941</p> | <p>12 spot where some of the 80 member symphony orchestra regularly played light classical music (5)</p> <p>13 post office with weekly pick up and delivery</p> <p>14 21 military barracks built in 1916 by Austrians</p> <p>15 music and drama theatre built in 1916</p> <p>16 sand and gravel pit 2.5 meters (8 feet) deep</p> <p>17 swimming pool 23 by 5 meters (75 by 16 ft.) with diving boards 3 and 1 meter (10 and 3 feet) high</p> <p>18 row of trees called Birch Avenue by inmates</p> <p>19 camp commandant's office built in 1942</p> <p>20 sleeping barrack for the commandant</p> <p>21 Sola River road north-east to Oswiecim town</p> <p>22 cement fence 3 metres (10 feet) high around two sides of camp blocked view from Sola River road</p> |
|--|---|

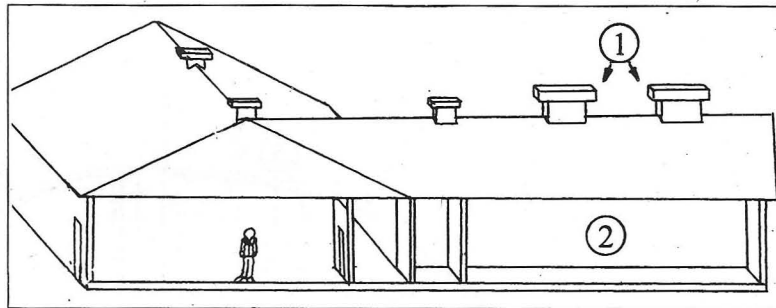
Map 2: Drawn from 1944 air photos and 1993 ground reconnaissance. (3)

Birkenau camp in 1944



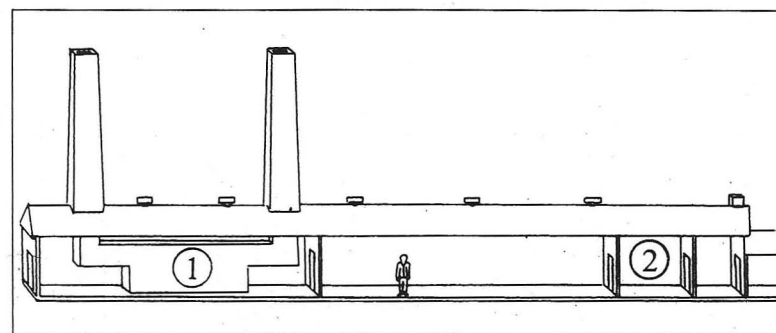
Map 3: Drawn from 1944 air photos and 1993 ground reconnaissance. (6)

- 1 farms that were ploughed and tilled in 1944
- 2 roads entering camp
- 3 sewage ditches that drained to the Wisla River 1.3 kilometers (.8 mile) west, and Sola River
- 4 the White Cottage outside the camp fence, said to have been a human gas chamber in 1942
- 5 1942 victims did not use these buildings to undress as alleged; they were not built til June, '44
- 6 trees
- 7 there were no empty pits where it is alleged hundreds of gassing victims a day were incinerated in large open ditches from May to Aug., 1944, when the crematoriums were overloaded
- 8 two buildings with tall chimneys and adjacent gardens said to have been crematoriums and human gas chambers in 1942 and '43 were visible from all sides through wire fences
- 9 ditches six meters (20 ft.) long by 1.5 meters (5 ft.) deep had water in the bottom
- 10 Central Sauna where steam and air, over 70 degrees C. (155 d. F.) for 1 minute, killed body lice in clothes, and inmates also showered (7)
- 11 the 30 Kanada barracks where inmates worked to sort and store clothing and personal effects that new arrivals had brought to camp
- 12 sewage treatment ditches and round tanks
- 13 two crematoriums with below ground morgues alleged to have been gas chambers where 1,400 a day were murdered in 1943 and '44
- 14 location where one of six Auschwitz I and Birkenau orchestras gave Sunday concerts (8)
- 15 sports field with soccer goal posts
- 16 hospital buildings for inmates
- 17 gardens
- 18 Mexico camp extension did not have a fence, however after 1945 a fence was built
- 19 kitchens - 9 in men's camp, 3 in women's
- 20 two buildings where cyanide gas was used to kill typhus carrying body lice in leather goods
- 21 guard towers
- 22 wire fence three meters (ten feet) high
- 23 storage buildings for potatoes and vegetables
- 24 women's brick and wood sleeping barracks
- 25 train loading and unloading ramp
- 26 row of toilets and wash basins
- 27 men's wood sleeping barracks
- 28 main entrance gate
- 29 railway tracks
- 30 water pumping station
- 31 camp administration headquarters
- 32 Brzezinka town



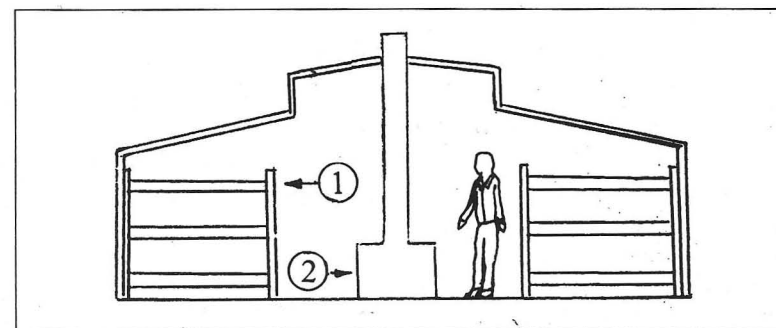
Zyclon B cyanide gas disinfestation buildings:
(number 20 on left)

- 1 ventilators used for airing the rooms only, as there were no furnaces in these buildings
- 2 room where lighter-than-air Zyklon B cyanide gas was used to kill typhus carrying body lice in leather goods such as shoes, and in heavy clothes and bedding. (9)



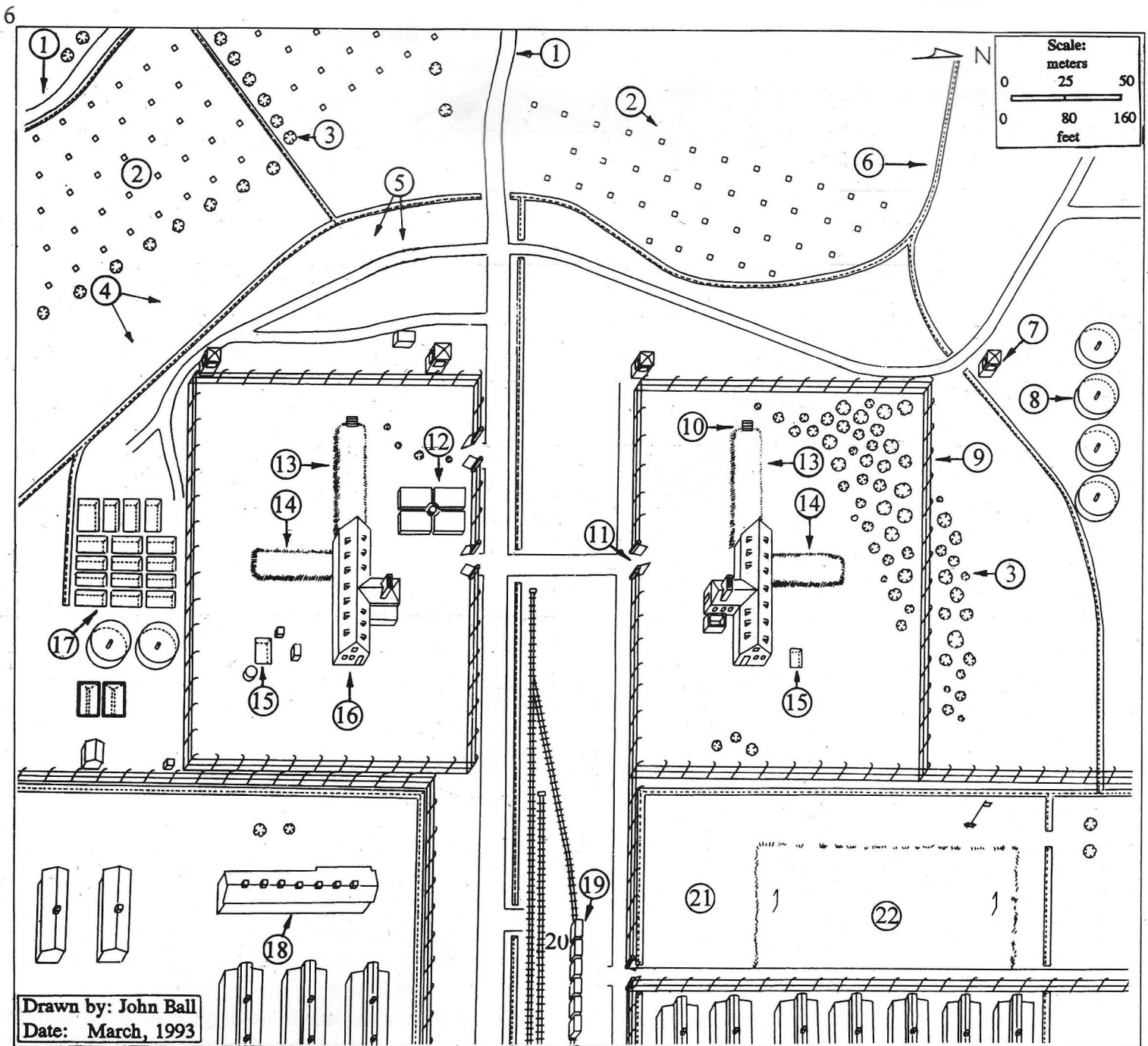
Buildings with large furnaces and tall chimneys were used for unknown purposes - (number 8 on left):

- 1 The now destroyed furnaces were designed differently than crematorium furnaces (number 13). Inmates were told by barrack supervisors that they were bakeries for the thousands of loaves of bread used daily. (10)
- 2 Alleged gas chambers would not have been in buildings with furnaces, as cyanide gas at over 6% concentration autoignites at furnace operating temperatures. (11)



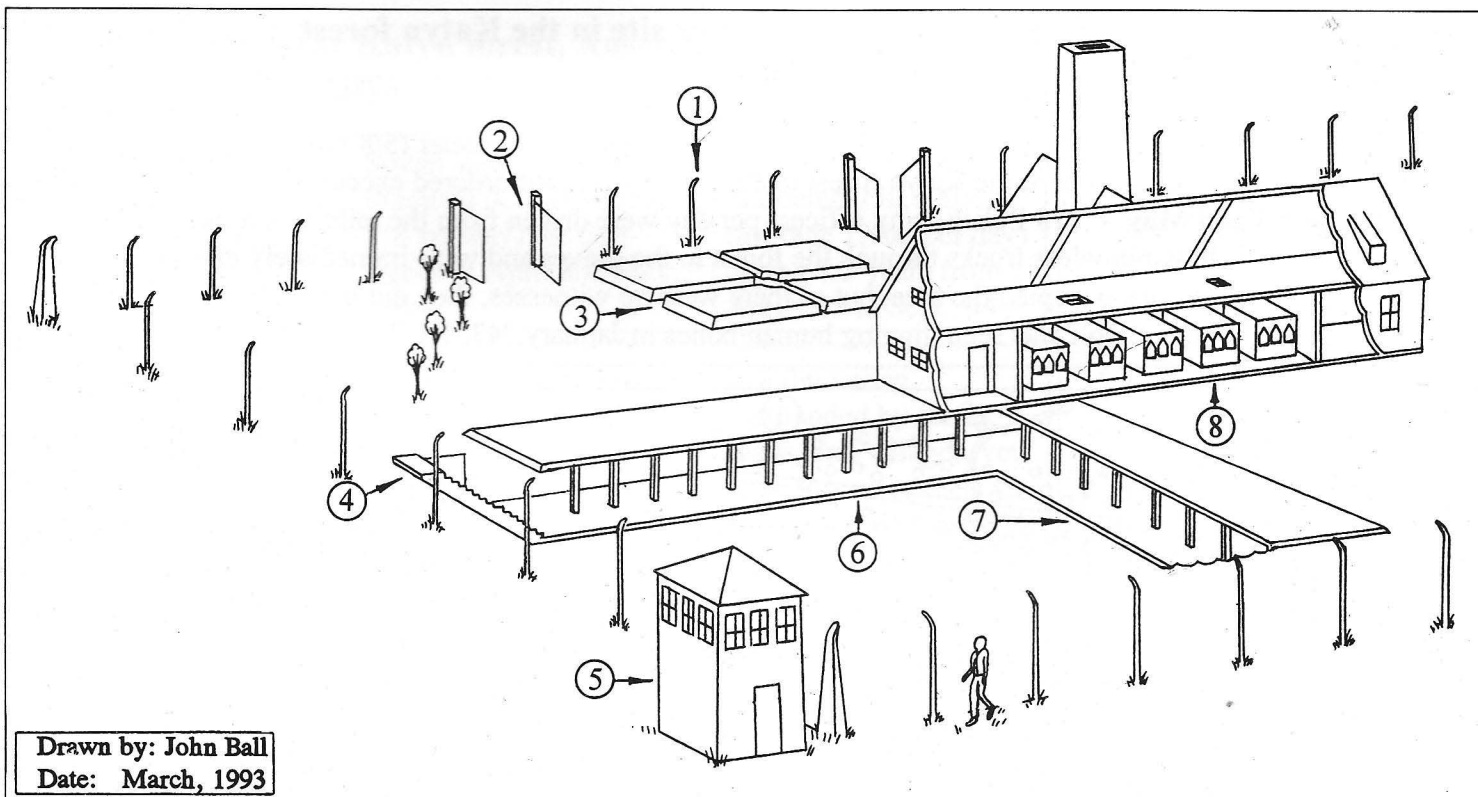
Men's and women's sleeping barracks - (nos. 24 and 27)

- 1 bunk beds with mattresses three rows high
- 2 brick coal fed heaters down entire length of barracks



Two crematorium buildings where 1,400 a day were allegedly murdered

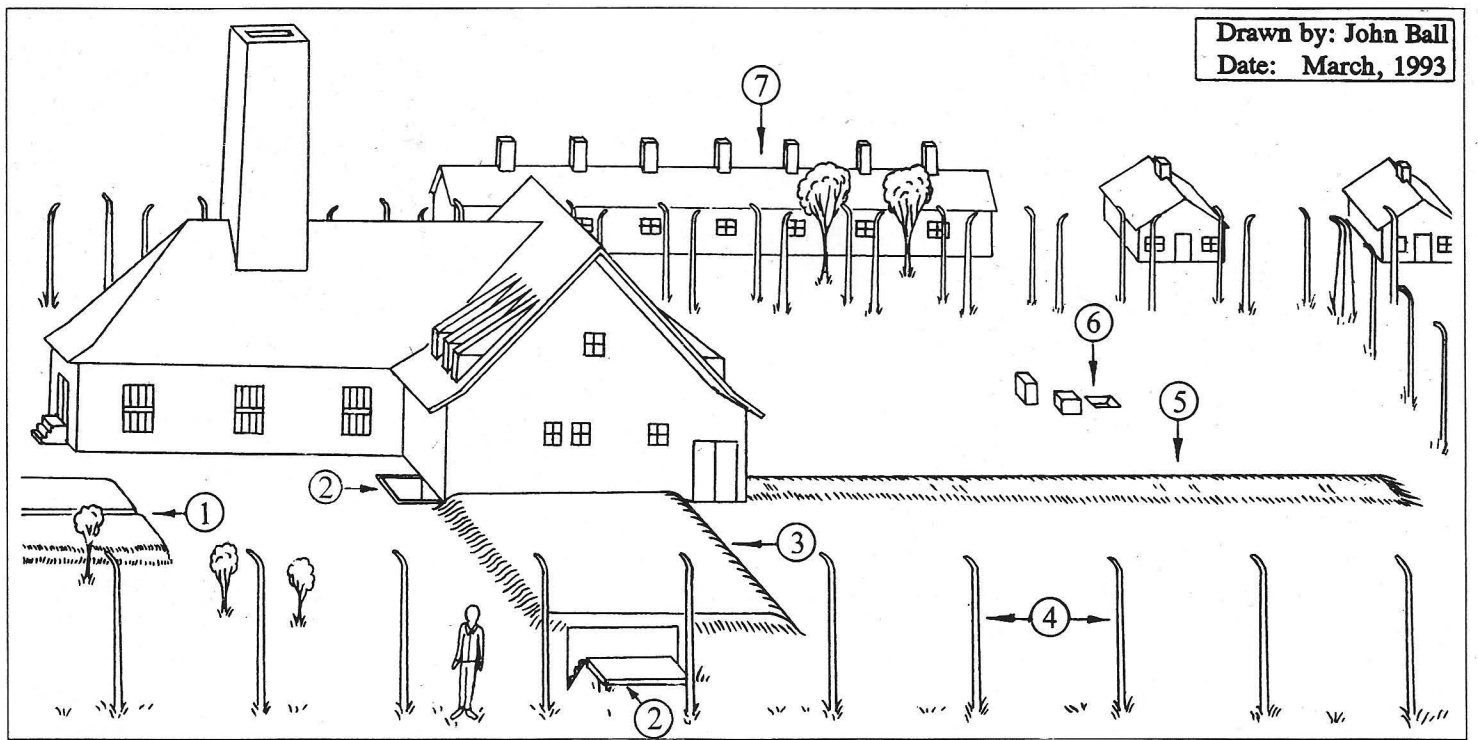
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 roads without gates</p> <p>2 farms that were ploughed and tilled during 1944</p> <p>3 Birch and Poplar trees</p> <p>4 drawing 7 on next page is viewed from this location</p> <p>5 drawing 8 on next page is viewed from this location</p> <p>6 sewage and water drainage ditches</p> <p>7 watchtowers</p> <p>8 sewage treatment tanks</p> <p>9 see-through wire fences 3 meters (10 feet) high</p> <p>10 stairs where hundreds of people a day from April, 1943 to Sept., '44 were said to have been herded</p> <p>11 gates through which groups of people were allegedly marched into crematorium yards</p> <p>12 healthy garden that was not walked on and crushed</p> <p>13 one meter high roofs of below ground rooms built as</p> | <p>morgues, but said to have been undressing rooms</p> <p>14 one meter (3 ft.) high roofs of alleged human gas chambers where SS men were said to have poured Zyklon B cyanide pellets through roof vents</p> <p>15 ditches 2 meters (6.5 ft.) deep with water in bottom</p> <p>16 crematoriums built to burn 102 bodies a day (13)</p> <p>17 sewage settling ditches</p> <p>18 kitchen in the women's camp</p> <p>19 railway boxcars</p> <p>20 train unloading ramp</p> <p>21 spot where musicians from the women's symphony orchestra, or 120 member brass band, gave Sunday afternoon concerts during good weather (14)</p> <p>22 sports field where soccer was popular, and inmates cheered their favourites at boxing matches (15)</p> |
|--|---|



Drawn by: John Ball
Date: March, 1993

Cut-away showing inside rooms - Drawing 7: Viewed from location 4, page 6

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 fence posts | 4 stairs below ground | 7 alleged gas chamber | cremate 102 bodies a day | Time needed to |
| 2 open gates | 5 guard tower | 8 5 furnaces (3 doors | (max.), using 10 tons of | burn each body |
| 3 garden | 6 morgue | each), designed to | coal (0.1 ton coal/body). | = 1.4 hours. (16) |



Drawn by: John Ball
Date: March, 1993

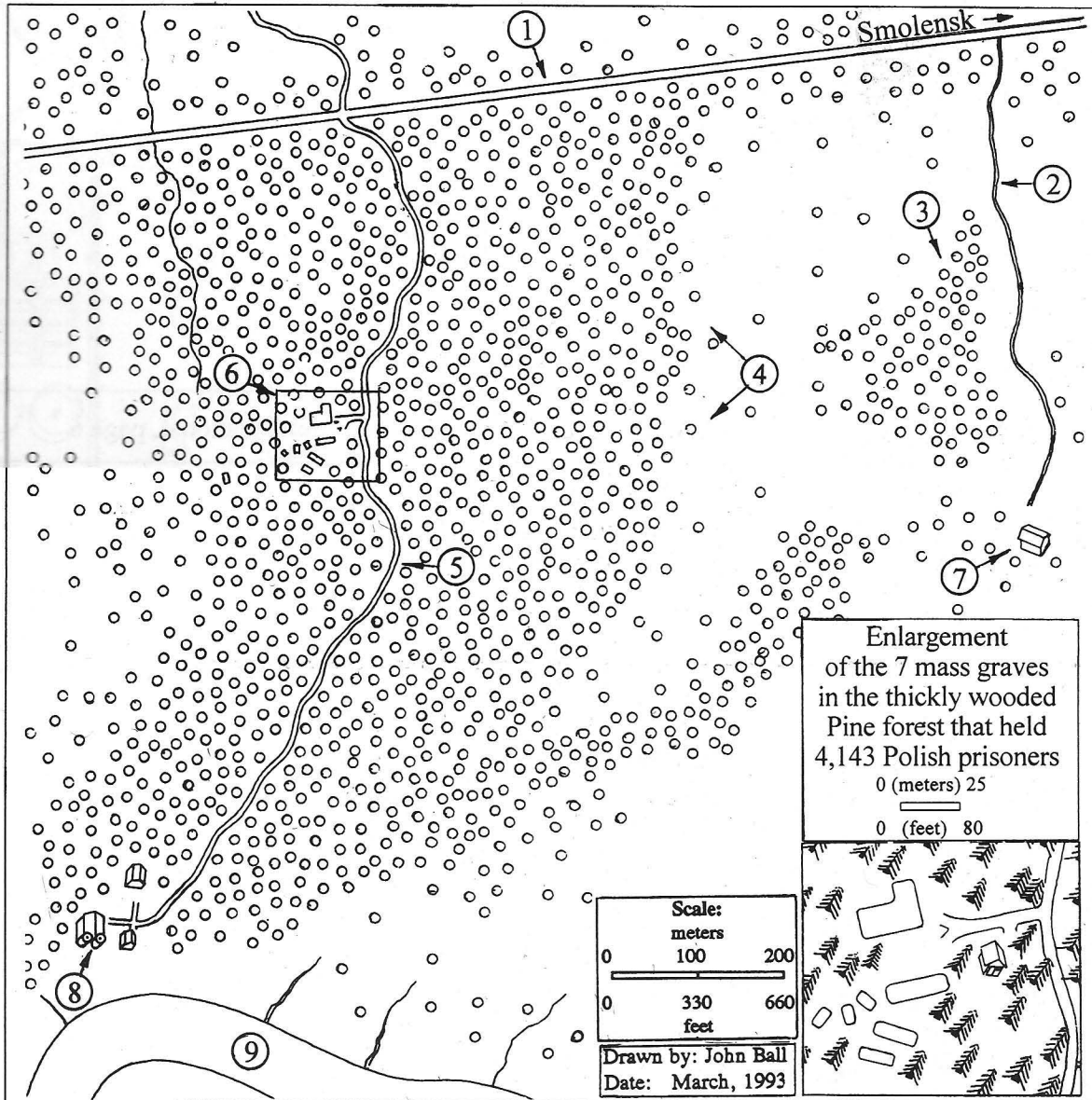
Crematorium building from another angle - Drawing 8: viewed from location 5, page 6

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 garden | 4 the 14 strands of barbed wire be- | 5 alleged human gas chamber |
| 2 stairs | tween posts were almost invisible | 6 2 meter (6.5 ft.) deep pit and 2 sheds |
| 3 alleged undressing room | from a 50 meter (160 ft.) distance | 7 kitchen in women's camp |

The Soviet 1940 mass murder site in the Katyn forest

Facts:

- 1940, March** - The Soviet state police selected the center of a one kilometer (5/8 mile) wide section of the Katyn forest to dig mass graves for ordered executions.
- 1940, April and May** - 118 Polish army officers per day were driven from the railway station in windowless trucks through the forest to the graves and were immediately executed.
- 1941** - German troops occupied the area, but as there were no witnesses, they did not find the graves until a wolf was seen digging human bones in January, '43, 1 1/2 years later. (18)



- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | main road from Smolensk 15 kilometers (9 miles) | 7 | Pine trees were later planted to conceal the graves |
| 2 | foot and horse trail | 8 | the closest building to the gravesite, where an older couple who were beekeepers lived in 1940 |
| 3 | Pine trees | 9 | Soviet state police buildings used between 1935 and '41. After July, 1941, it was a German communications center, and although staff drove the road, they didn't find the graves until a hungry wolf led them to search the roadside area with villagers, 1.5 years later |
| 4 | Goat's Wood section of the Katyn Forest that was partially fenced in and guarded with dog patrols in 1939 and '40 to prevent unauthorized entry | | |
| 5 | narrow winding road | | |
| 6 | enlarged area where 4,143 prisoners were dragged from trucks, bound, shot, put in graves, and where | | |
| | | | Dnieper River |

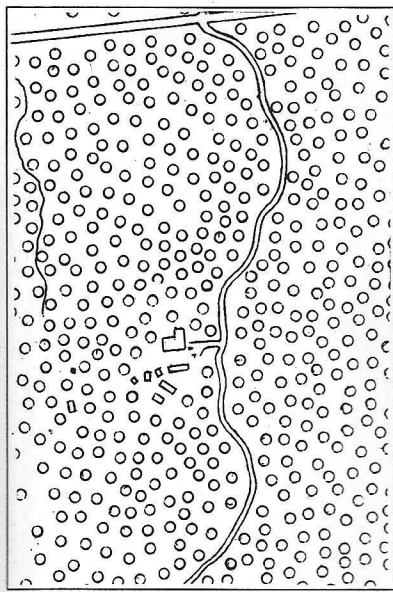
Map 5: Drawn from 1940 to '44 air photos. (19)

Comparing the Katyn forest, Auschwitz I, and synthetic oil plant to Birkenau

1.

Katyn remote forest versus Birkenau populated farmland

Katyn forest



Soviet state police executed 4,143 (average 118 per day) for five weeks in April and May, 1940

Germans allegedly murdered 750,000 (average 1,400 per day) during 1.5 years from April, '43 to Sept. '44

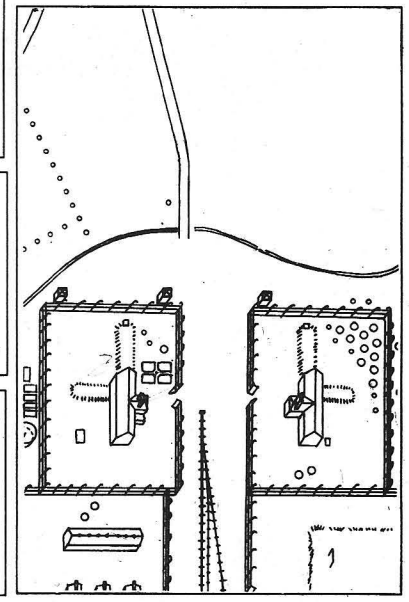
near the center of a one square kilometer (5/8 of a mile) remote forest with hills and gullies, beside a narrow road

in a flat valley surrounded by farms, roads, and villages, yet wide forests existed 35 kms. (22 miles) away

no witnesses as graves hidden in a forest, entry was forbidden, and the closest farms were 3 Km. (2 miles) away

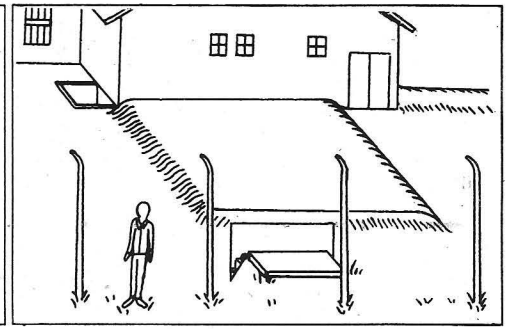
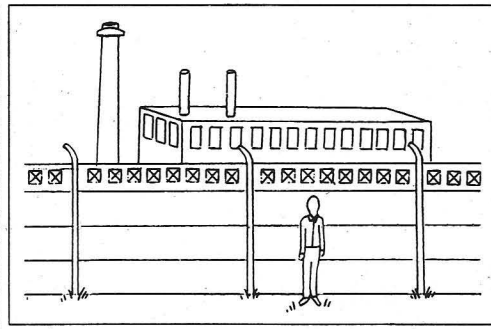
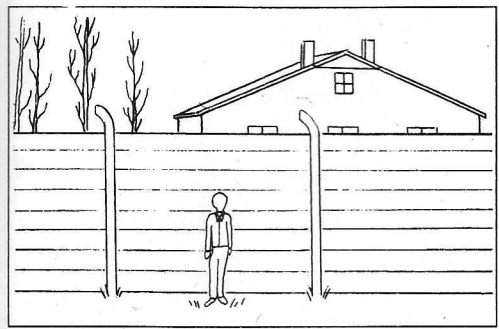
many witnesses from farmers and villagers outside camp, and inmates inside, through transparent wire fences.

Birkenau crematoriums



2.

Solid fences around other camps versus wire fences around Birkenau



Auschwitz I - mass murders are not alleged, but a solid fence prevented villagers from seeing inside

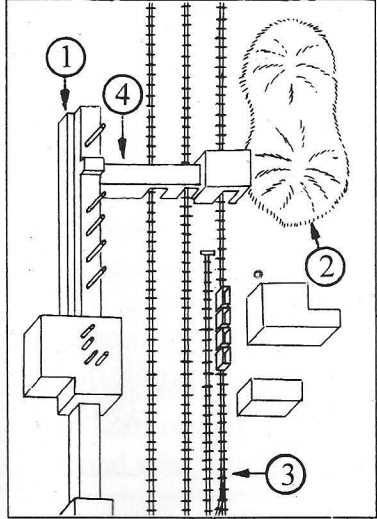
Synthetic oil plant - murders and mistreatment are not alleged, but a solid fence surrounded the plant

Birkenau crematoriums - alleged 1,400 murdered daily, yet no solid fences were built to conceal the area

3.

Coal piles at the gas producing plant versus absence of coal at the crematoriums

gas production plant



over a hundred tons of coal a day were burned at the chemical plant {1} to release methane gas used to make synthetic oil

140 tons of coal/day, at 0.1 ton of coal/body, would have been needed to cremate average 1,400 bodies a day (20)

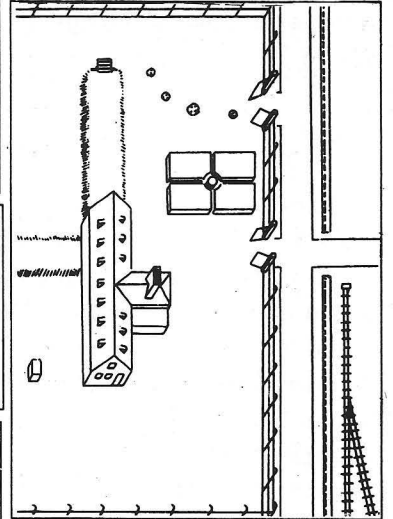
had coal storage yards and 80 meter (260 foot) long coal piles {2} beside the rail lines {3} to ensure steady coal supply

had no coal storage yards or coal piles beside the rail lines or in the crematorium yards

had 70 meter long coal conveyor systems {4}

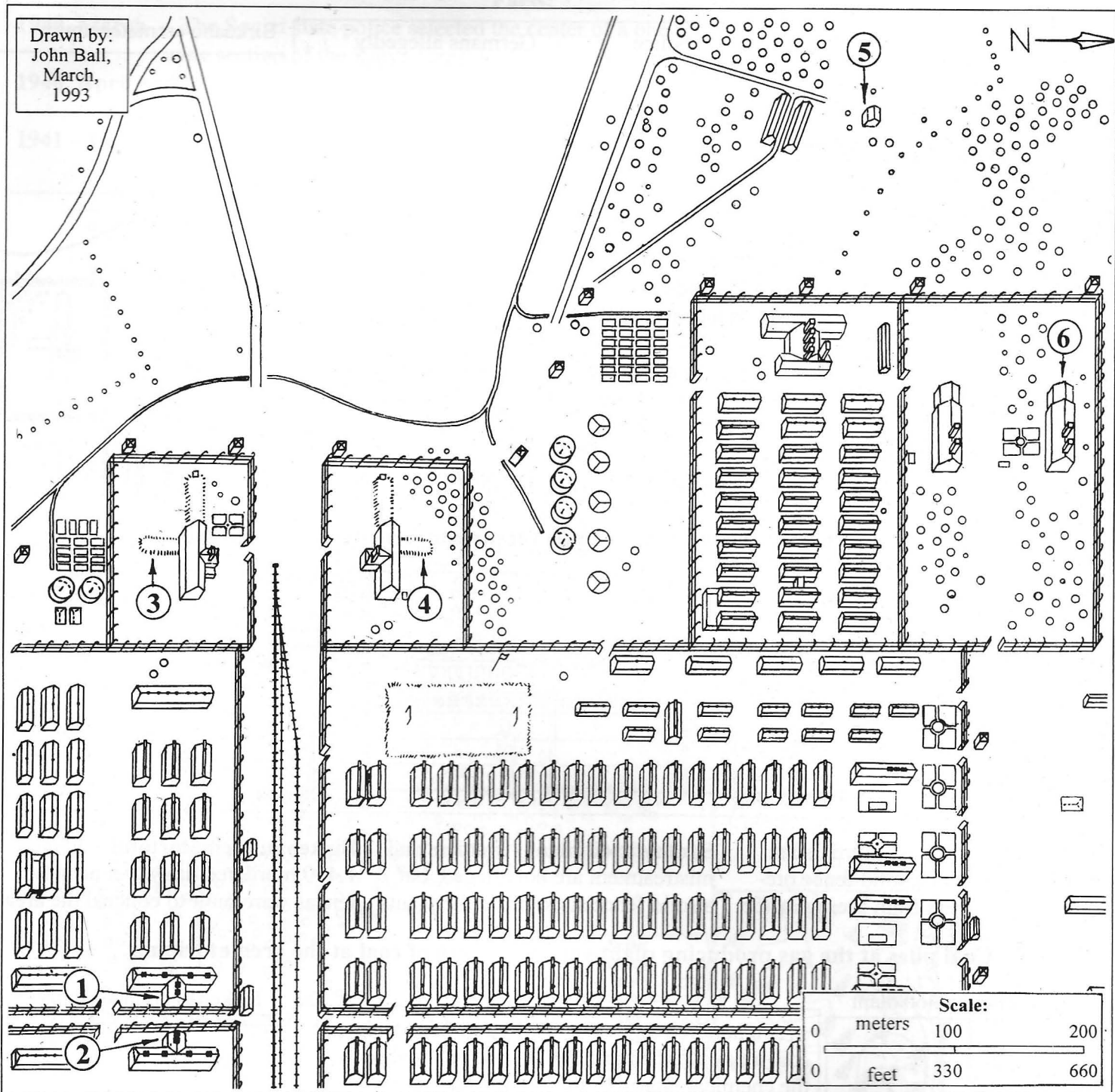
had no coal conveyors

Birkenau crematoriums



1993 Cyanide Sampling from Buildings where Zyklon B Cyanide Gas was Allegedly Used

During March, 1993, ten samples were taken by the author from each of the six locations below:



1

Alleged:
Zyklon B
cyanide gas in a
ventilated room
killed typhus
carrying body
lice in leather
and clothing

2

(same as 1)
A blue cyanide
residue called
Prussian Blue to-
day coats the
walls and shows
previous cyanide
gas use

3

Alleged:
Cyanide gas was
used in a below
ground level
room to kill 700
people per day
for 1.5 years in
1943 and '44

4

(same as 3)

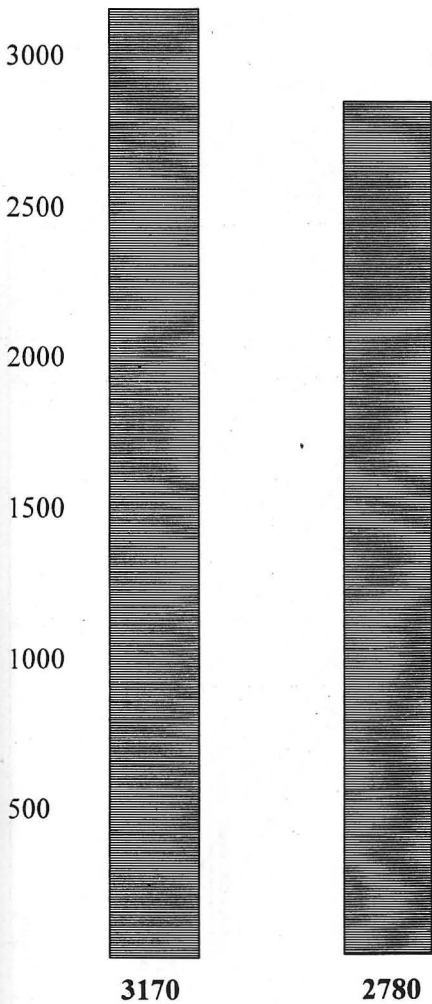
5

Alleged:
Cyanide gas
was used at the
White Cottage
to kill
thousands of
people during
1942 and '43

6

Alleged:
Cyanide gas
was used in one
room to kill
thousands of
people during
1943

Average amount of cyanide in the ten samples from each location.

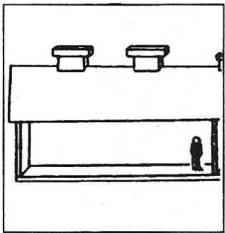
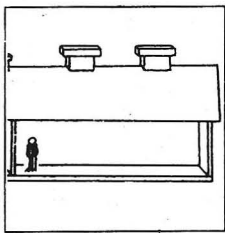
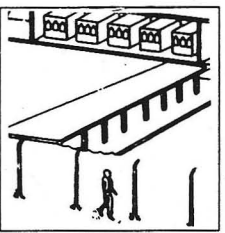
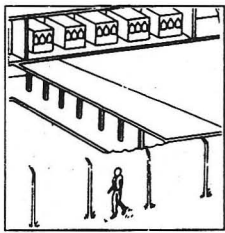
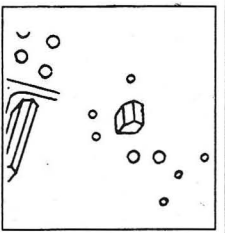
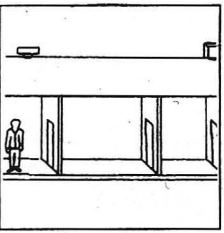


Measurement: (left column)
 Total amount of cyanide per sample, measured in milligrams per kilogram (mg/Kg) or parts per million.

Detection limit:
 Figures below 1.5 mg/Kg are considered the same as "0", because the laboratory analysis equipment could not accurately detect cyanide below this level.

Samples:
 Bags of scrapings from the surfaces of brick, cement, or mortar each weighed 0.2 kilograms (.4 pounds)

S A M P L E L O C A T I O N S

1	2	3	4	5	6
					
the outside brick, and inside cement and mortar, on the disinfestation room walls	(Sample site same as 1)	the cement roof and brick walls inside the now-collapsed below ground level room	the cement roof inside and outside of the now-collapsed below ground room	foundation bricks of the so-called White Cottage, also known as Bunker II	the collapsed mortar walls and roofs of the alleged gas chamber room

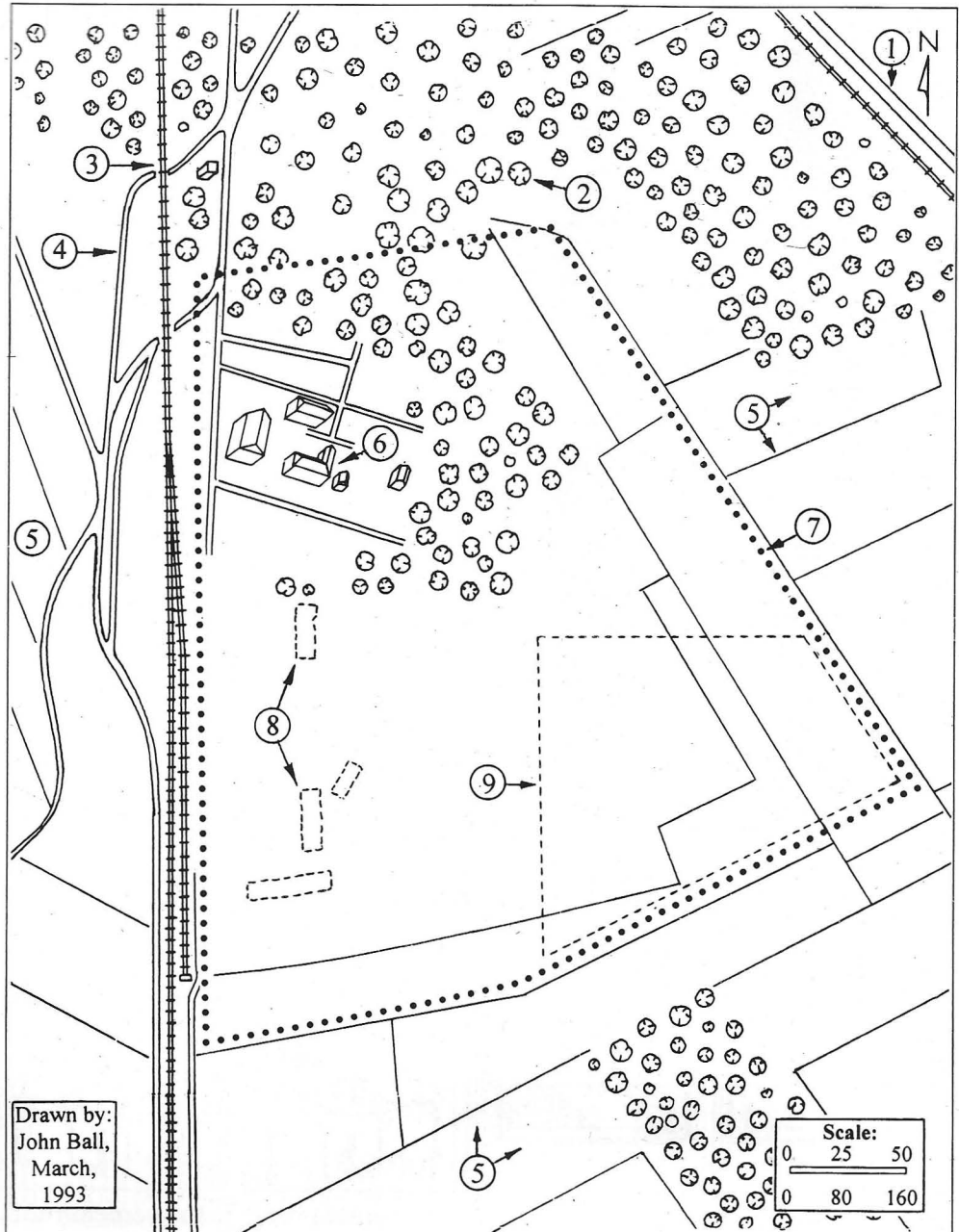
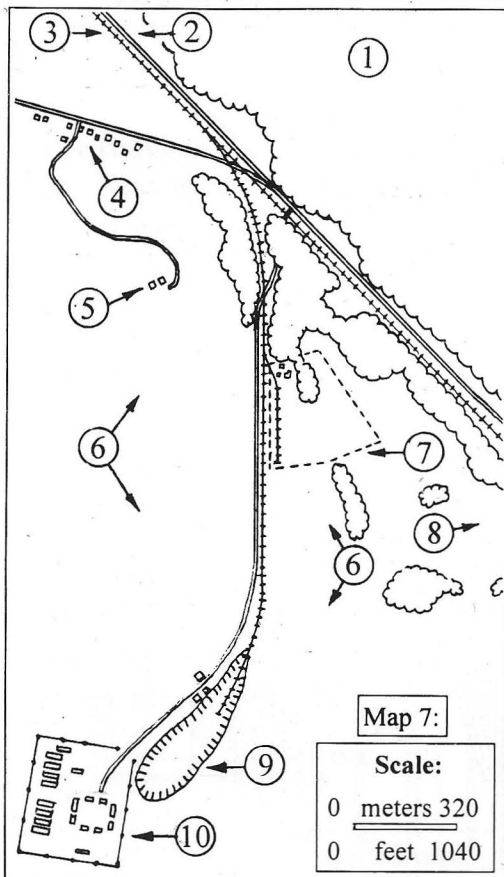
Results: 1 and 2 had high values
Reason: cyanide bonded with iron in the bricks, cement, and mortar
Conclusions: cyanide gas was used at least once to allow cyanide to bond with iron in the walls

Results: 3 to 6 had extremely low values that are considered to be "0"
Reason: cyanide did not bond with iron on the walls or ceilings of these rooms
Conclusions: sample results show cyanide gas was not used in any of these rooms

In May, 1944 five buildings on farmland existed at the alleged Treblinka camp area

Allegations: 1942 and '43 - 800,000 people were murdered by the Germans in gas chambers and buried.
 March to July, 1943 - 800,000 were exhumed and burned on open fires. (21)

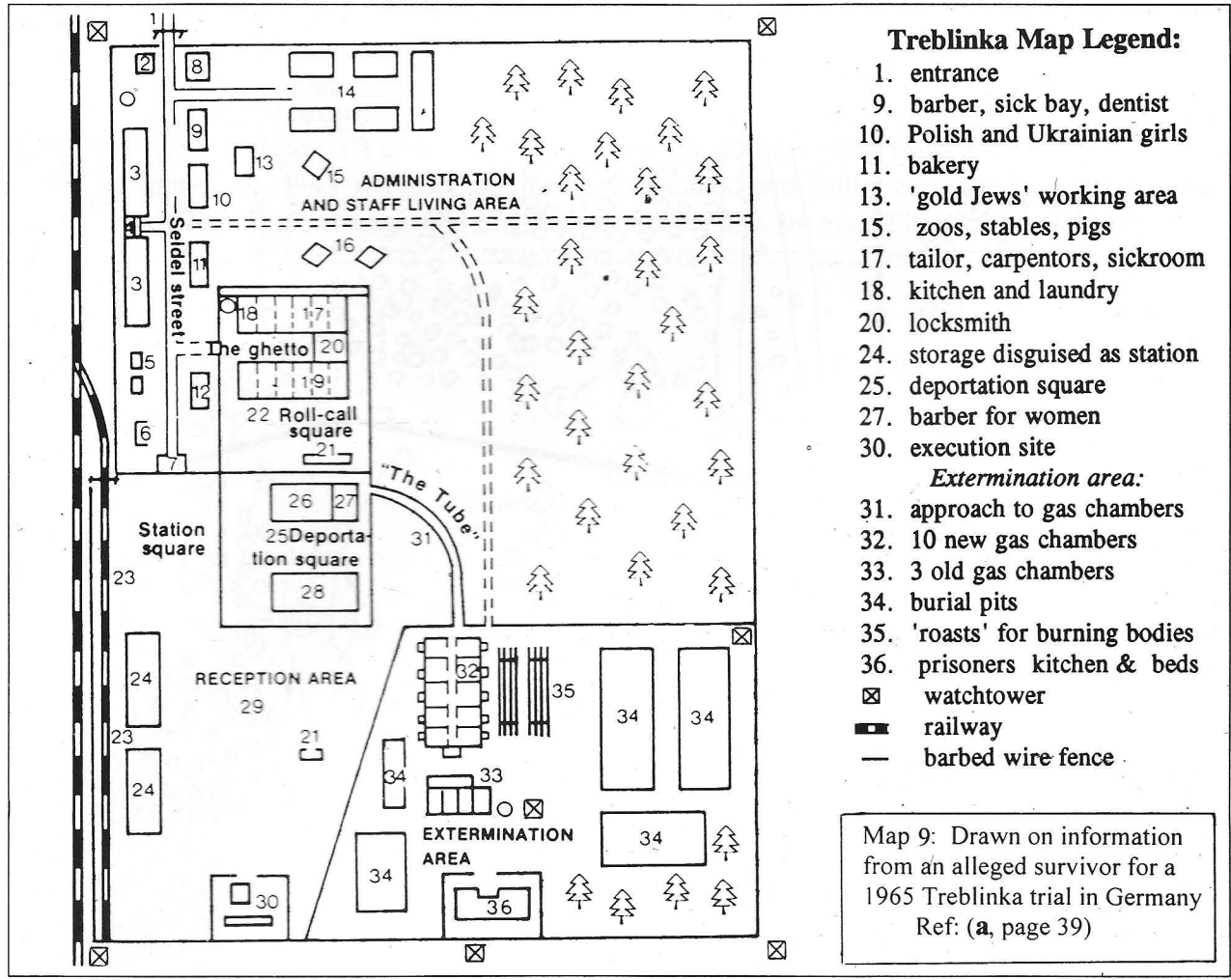
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 trees in forest | 8 Wolka Okraglik village, with 65 buildings, 500 mtrs. (1630 ft.) east |
| 2 roads | 9 sand and gravel pit |
| 3 railway line | 10 labour camp buildings had cement foundations |
| 4 village | |
| 5 farmhouses | |
| 6 farms tilled during 1944 | |
| 7 alleged Treblinka murder camp | |



Drawn by:
 John Ball,
 March,
 1993

- 1 road and rail to Treblinka station 3 kms. (2 mi.) north
- 2 trees
- 3 branch rail line south to labour camp
- 4 roads
- 5 farms that were ploughed and tilled during 1944; 1940 air photos show farming occurred at this time as well
- 6 five buildings without fences during May, 1944, were destroyed between May and Sept. '44, so that only the walls remained (Soviets entered the area August, '44)
- 7 boundaries of alleged 1942 and '43 murder camp
- 8 scars in ground vegetation in 1944 photos that

- 9 location on supposed eye-witness maps that show cement gas chambers, graves, and cremation grills, however 1944 air photos show no evidence of previous buildings, graves, or scorched earth. It is alleged that cement foundations were removed, however cement foundation floors of all buildings at the labour camp were not removed, and existed in 1993. Comparing the Katyn grave sizes, 1/40th of 800,000, or 20,000, could have been buried here.

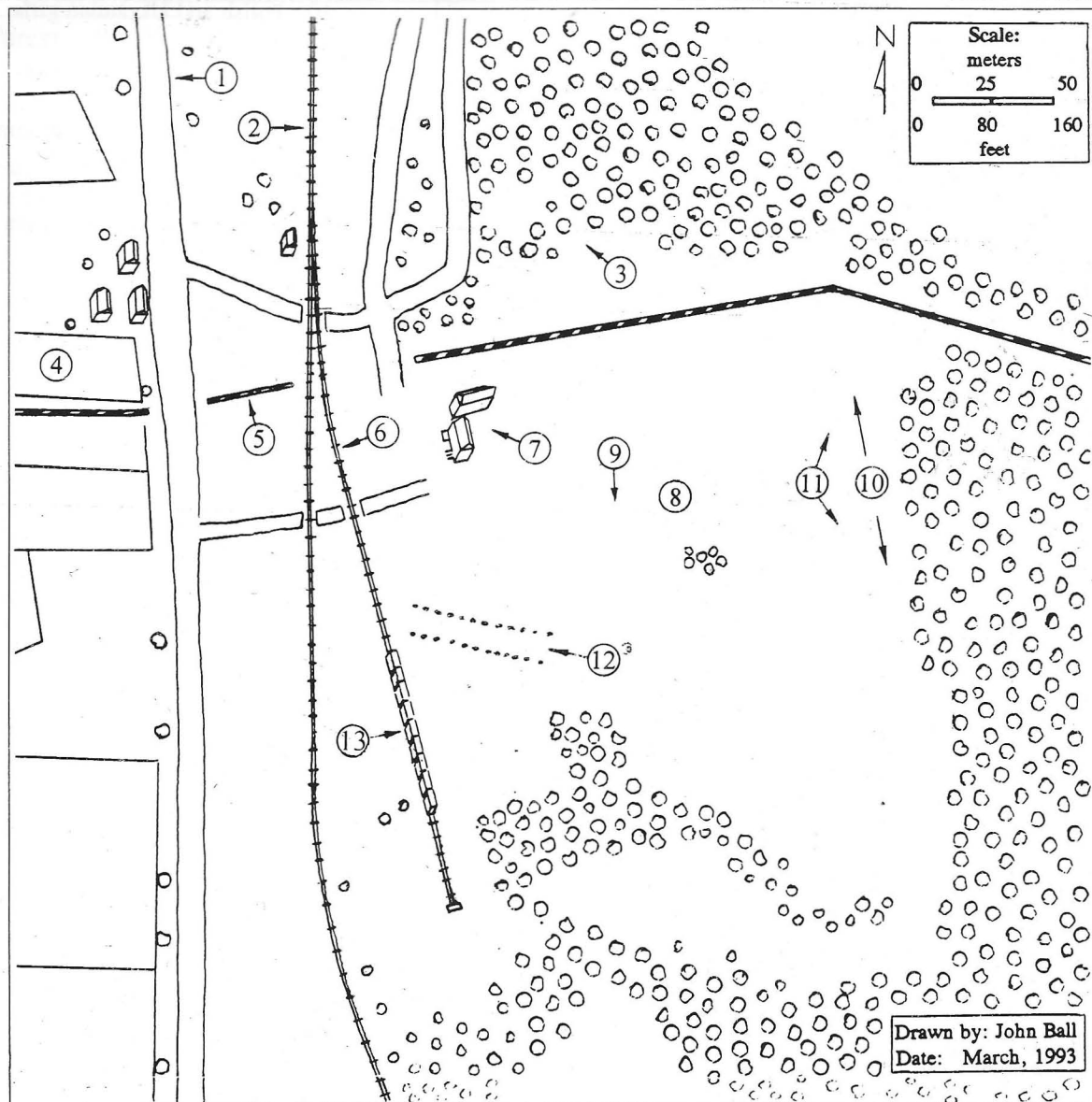


Compare - Katyn forest mass murder site and Treblinka alleged murder site

Katyn forest		Treblinka	
	4,143 executed in five weeks (118 per day) in April and May, 1940		
	4,143 bodies buried in seven mass graves totalling 108 by 8 meters (350 by 26 feet)		alleged 800,000 gassed and buried (2,700 a day) in 1942 and '43
	4,143 bodies dug up, examined, and 2,914 identified, from March to June, 1943 = 60 per day		only 20,000 could have been buried in a mass grave area 90 by 50 mtrs. (295 by 163 ft.)
	in the center of a 1 km. (5/8 mile) forest with hills and gullies; beside a narrow winding road		alleged 800,000 dug up and burned from March to July, '43=4,500 a day (same dates as Katyn!)
	no witnesses as no one allowed forest entry, and there were no nearby houses or villages		on farmland near a road to a labour camp, close to villages, yet 1/2 Km. north was a large forest

Belzec supposed murder camp was actually a logging camp in May, 1944

Allegations: 1942 - 600,000 people were murdered by the Germans in gas chambers and buried
Nov., '42 to March, '43 - the 600,000 bodies were exhumed and burned on open fires (23)



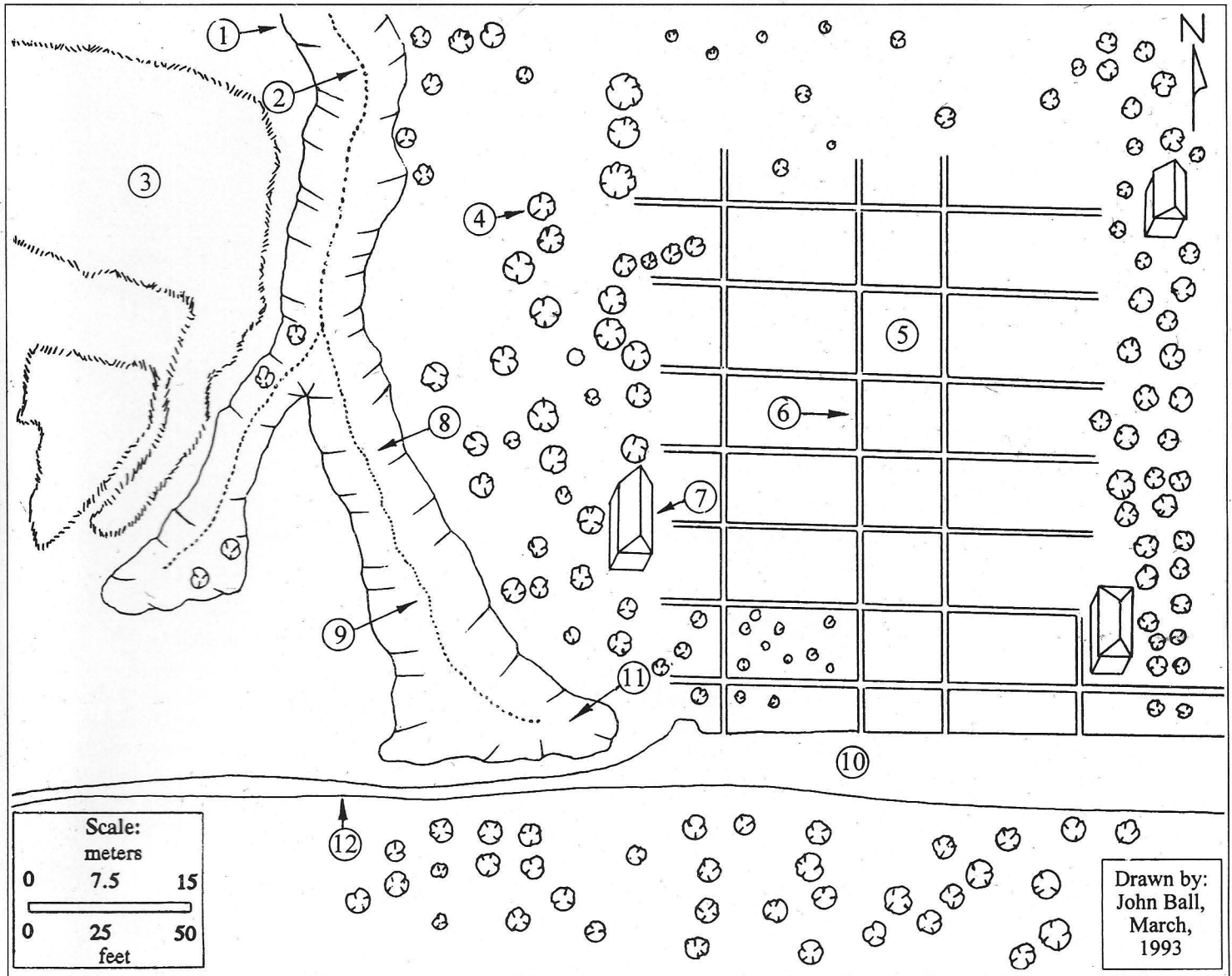
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|---|--|
| <p>1 roads</p> <p>2 main rail line passed through Belzec train station one kilometer (5/8 mile) north</p> <p>3 trees</p> <p>4 farms that were ploughed and tilled in 1944</p> <p>5 cleared line may have been a power cable</p> <p>6 short railway spur</p> <p>7 the lower building appears to have been a sawmill</p> <p>8 the alleged 1943 murder camp between the ridge top and the railway spur was actually a 240 by 250 meter (790 by 810 foot) hillside logging camp where trees were removed from 1940 to '44.</p> <p>9 site of the supposed 1942 human gas chambers</p> <p>10 hill-top ridge 30 meters (100 ft.) higher in elevation than the railway spur in the valley</p> | <p>11 location shown on alleged survivor's maps where 600,000 bodies were buried; but it would have been necessary to inefficiently transport the bodies uphill from the supposed gas chambers</p> <p>12 heavily worn path in the soil appears to have been a skid for sliding logs downhill to the rail cars</p> <p>13 rail cars</p> <p>Evidence Sobibor was also a logging camp:
The same thing occurred 300 meters (1000 feet) north of the Sobibor railway station and lumber mill, where a supposed murder camp was actually a 150 by 190 meter (485 by 620 foot) forest area that was logged between 1940 and '44, and in May, '44 photos, showed no ground scars from the supposed railway lines, building foundations, or fences.</p> |
|---|--|

Babi Yar ravine in Kiev on September 26th, 1943 shows no evidence of mass excavations

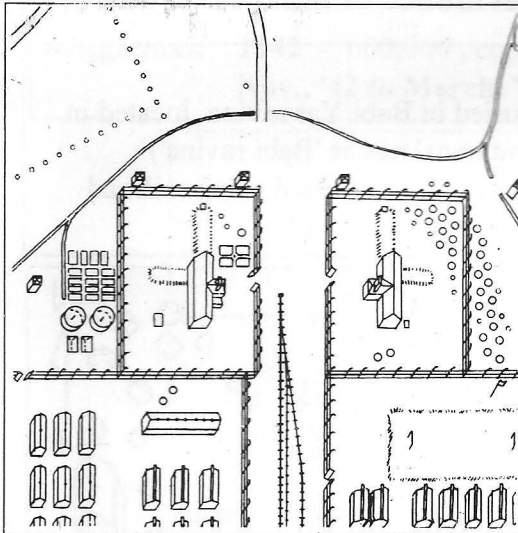
Allegations:

1941 to '43 - Over 100,000 people were shot by Waffen SS soldiers and buried in Babi Yar ravine, located in northwest Kiev, Ukraine ('Yar' means 'ravine', so the Ukrainian name translates as 'Babi ravine')

August 18th to Sept. 29th, 1943 - 70,000 bodies were exhumed with bulldozers, and burned using railroad ties, in the ravine at the average rate of 1,600 bodies per day, by over 200 workers (25)

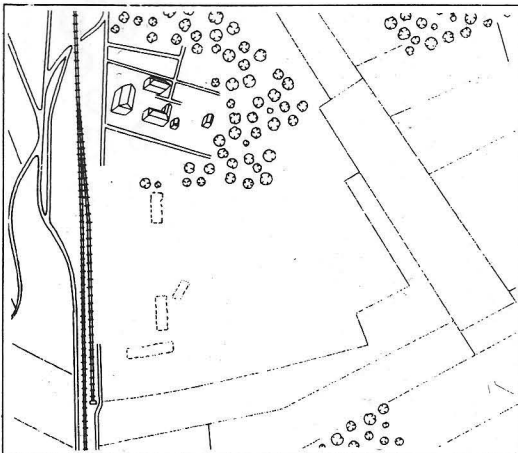
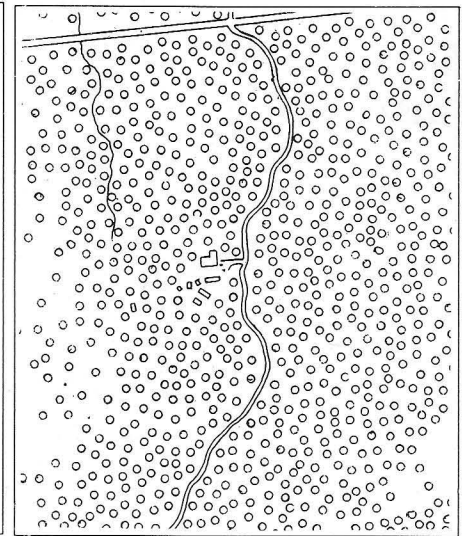


- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1 | outer edge of winding Babi ravine | vegetation and undisturbed soil, and there was no scarring from bulldozer excavations, vehicle movements, or other soil moving work. There is no evidence excavations and cremations were conducted. | |
| 2 | V shaped bottom of the ravine | | |
| 3 | farms not ploughed or tilled during 1943 | | |
| 4 | trees | | |
| 5 | cemetery | 9 | no scars from roads or horse trails exist in the ravine |
| 6 | straight footpaths between grave plots | 10 | Melnik Street |
| 7 | buildings | 11 | no vehicle tracks or horsetrails exist from Melnik Street into the ravine bottom |
| 8 | location on the ravine floor where 64,000 bodies were said to have been exhumed and cremated in the previous five weeks, had sparsely scattered | 12 | narrow road and horsetrail proceeding west from the end of Melnik Street |



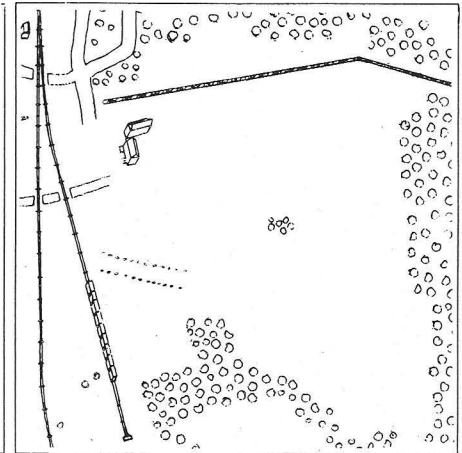
Birkenau
Birkenau would not have been used for murder operations, as all the buildings and yards were visible through wire fences, and large scale cremations could not have occurred, as there were no coal delivery systems. Samples show cyanide was not used at alleged murder sites.

Katyn
The Soviets selected the center of a 1 Km. (5/8 mile) wide forest to murder 4,143 prisoners, to ensure there would be no witnesses.



Treblinka
The site would not have been used for mass murder, as it was visible from surrounding roads, farms, and villages. Only 20,000 could have been buried in the alleged grave area.

Belzec
The alleged murder camp was a clear-cut on a hillside that was logged from 1940 to '44. Sobibor was also a clear-cut. Only 25,000 could have been buried at the alleged grave site.



Air photos filed in Nat. Archives, Wash., D.C.:

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Books and personal contacts:

Map 1 to 4 (Auschwitz & Birkenau) from air photos:

April 4, '44: RG 373 Can F 5631, exposure 4028
May 31, '44: RG 373 Can D 1508, exp 3055, 3056
June 26, '44: RG 373 Can C 1172, exp. 5022
Aug. 25, '44: RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3182-3186
Sept. 13, '44: RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 6V2, 3V1
Dec. 21, '44: RG 373 Can D 1533, exp 3021, 3022
Dec. 21, '44: RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 6V3

Map 5 (Katyn Forest) from air photos:

July 9, '41: GX 2169 SK, exp. 10
Sept. 2, '42: GX 1562 SG, exp. 105
Oct. 13, '43: GX 4344 SD, exp. 76

Map 7 and 8 (Treblinka) from air photos:

May 25, '40: TU GX Misc. 937, exp. 22
May 15, '44: GX 120 F 932 SK, exp. 124, 125
Nov. '44: GX 12225 SG, exp. 259

Map 10 (Belzec) from air photos:

May 26, '40: TU GX 932 F7 SK, exp. 089
May 16, '44: GX 8095 33 SK, exp. 155

Map 11 (Babi Yar) from air photo:

Sept. 26, '43: GX 3938 SG, exp. 104, 105

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Numbers in text refer to letters before books: 1-b, p. 23, 24; 2-g, pg. 2, 63; 3-b, pg. 32, 34, 35; 4-k; 5 k; 6-b, p. 39; 7-j, p. 66; 8-e, p. 112; 9-j, p. 66; 10-k: 11-g, p. 2, 15, 63; 12-b, p. 45,46; 13-g, p. 13; 14-e, p. 112, and f, p. 290; 15-c, p. 46, and f, p. 296; 16-g, p. 12, 13, and i, p. 176-180; 17-b, p. 39, 43-45, 56-58, 69; 18-h, p. 106-124; 19-b, p. 14-16; 20-i, p. 176-180; 21-a, p. 127, 173-177; 22-b, p. 86-87, 79-89; 23-a, p. 126, 127; 24-b, p. 96, 97, and p. 100, 101; 25-d, p. 132-135; 26-b, p. 107, 108.