

# AUSCHWITZ SURVIVOR CLAIMS ELIE WIESEL IS AN IMPOSTOR

Latest! "Elie Wiesel" and his Accuser are in Famous Buchenwald Photo



[Translated from the Hungarian](#) by our Budapest Bureau

*This article was [based on this one](#)  
Miklos Gruner personally approached the journal a few days ago to propose a free  
interview. Gruner was accompanied by an Hungarian doctor of medicine.*  
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**In May 1944 , when Miklos Gruner was 15, he was** deported from Hungary to Auschwitz-Birkenau with his mother and father as well as both a younger and an elder brother. He says that his mother and his younger brother were immediately gased after their arrival in the camp. Then he, his elder brother and their father had an inmate number tattooed on their arms and were sent to perform hard work in a synthetic fuel factory linked to IG Farben where the father died six months later. After that, the elder brother was sent to Mauthausen and, as the young Miklos was then alone, two elder Jewish inmates who were also Hungarians and friends with his late father took him under their protection. These two protectors of the young Miklos were the Lazar and Abraham Wiesel brothers.

In the following months, Miklos Gruner and the Wiesel brothers became good friends. Lazar Wiesel was 31 years old in 1944. Miklos never forgot the number Lazar was tattooed with by the Nazis: A-7713. In January 1945, as the Russian army was coming, the inmates were transferred to Buchenwald. During the ten days this transfer took, partly by foot, partly by train, more than half of the inmates died and amongst them was Abraham, the elder brother of Lazar Wiesel. In April 8, 1945, the US army liberated Buchenwald. Miklos and Lazar were amongst the survivors of the camp. As Miklos had tuberculosis, he was sent in a Swiss clinic and therefore was separated from Lazar. After recovering, Miklos emigrated to Australia while his elder brother, who also survived the war, established himself in Sweden.

Years later, in 1986, Miklos was contacted by the Swedish journal *Sydsvenska Dagbladet* in Malmo and invited to meet "an old friend" named Elie Wiesel... As Miklos answered that he doesn't know anyone with this name, he was told Elie Wiesel was the same person Miklos knew in the Nazi camps under the name Lazar Wiesel and with the inmate number A-7713... Miklos still remembered that number and he was therefore convinced at that point that he was going to meet his old friend Lazar and happily accepted the invitation to meet him at the Savoj Hotel in Stockholm on December 14, 1986. Miklos recalls:

" I was very happy at the idea of meeting Lazar but when I confronted the so-called "Eli Wiesel", I was stunned to see a man I didn't recognize at all, who didn't even speak Hungarian or Yiddish and instead he was speaking English in a strong French accent. Therefore our meeting was over in about ten minutes. As a goodbye gift, the man gave me his book entitled "Night" of which he claimed to be the author. I accepted the book I didn't know at that time but told everyone there that this man was not the person he pretended to be!"

Miklos recalls that during this strange meeting, Elie Wiesel refused to show him the tattooed number on his arm, saying he didn't want to exhibit his body. Miklos adds that Elie Wiesel showed his tattooed number afterward to an Israeli journalist who Miklos met and this journalist told Miklos that he didn't have time to identify the number but... was certain it wasn't a tattoo. Miklos says:

- After that meeting with Elie Wiesel, I spent twenty years of research and found out that the man calling himself Elie Wiesel has never been in a Nazi concentration camp since he was not included in any official list of detainees.



### **Eli Weasel**

Miklos also found out that the book Elie Wiesel gave him in 1986 as something he has written himself was in fact written in Hungarian in 1955 by Miklos' old friend Lazar Wiesel and published in Paris under the title "Un di Velt hot Gesvigen", meaning approximately "The World Kept Silent". The book was then shortened and rewritten in French as well as in English in order to be published under the author's name Elie Wiesel in 1958, under the french title "La Nuit" and the English title "Night". Ten million copies of the book were sold in the world by Elie Wiesel who even received a Nobel Peace prize for it in 1986 while -says Miklos- the real author Lazar Wiesel was mysteriously missing...

- Elie Wiesel never wanted to meet me again, says Miklos. He became very successful; he takes 25 thousand dollars for a 45 minutes speech on the Holocaust. I have officially reported to the FBI in Los Angeles. I have also complained to governments and media, in the US and Sweden with no result.

I have received anonymous calls telling me I could be shot if I don't shut up but I am not afraid of death any more. I have deposited the whole dossier in four different countries and, if I died suddenly, they would be made public. The world must know that Elie Wiesel is an impostor and I am going to tell it, I am going to publish the truth in a book called "Stolen Identity A7713".

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## PERSON IDENTIFIED AS ELIE WIESEL IN FAMOUS BUCHENWALD PHOTO IS NOT WIESEL

Miklos Gruner and "Elie Wiesel" are in the [most famous Holocaust Picture](#), taken at Buchenwald on April 16, 1945. Gruner is the boy at the extreme left on the bottom row, while "Wiesel" is 7th from left, middle row. "Wiesel" looks pretty old to be born in 1928, i.e 17 years old. Compare with Miklos Gruner who was 16. According to Gruner this man is not Lazar Wiesel or Elie Wiesel. He implies neither Lazar Wiesel nor Elie Wiesel are this picture.

"Itt voltunk 1945. április 8-ig, itt szabadítottak fel minket a bevonuló amerikai csapatok. Én rajta is vagyok azon a fényképen, amelyet a táborról készítettek és bejárta a világot."

Translation: "We (*himself and Lazar*) were there (*Buchenwald*) until April 8, 1945 when we were liberated by the Americans. **I myself am even in that camp photo** which was taken then by the Americans and was shown all over the world."

My correspondent writes: "the identification number given for "Elie Wiesel" on the picture (123565) isn't even the number Gruner says was tattooed on Lazar Wiesel."

Here is a very large and high resolution copy of the Buchenwald photo:  
[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/dc/Buchenwald\\_Slave\\_Laborers\\_Liberation.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/dc/Buchenwald_Slave_Laborers_Liberation.jpg)

Look at the man in the photo presented as Elie Wiesel: he is not a teenager but a man in his late 20's or 30's.

[http://www.henrymakow.com/translated\\_from\\_the\\_hungarian.html](http://www.henrymakow.com/translated_from_the_hungarian.html)

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