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A Scientific Sensation

The Rudolf Report



A Discussion of the Rudolf Report on the Formation and Demonstrability of Cyanide Compounds in the Gas Chambers at Auschwitz, with additional research findings on the Holocaust

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"What is astonishing in researching the witchcraft trials is that the confessions of the accused and the testimony of the prosecution witnesses concur so precisely as to content. This is true of details as to place, time, persons involved, and the exact procedures followed in committing the crime. Further research shows that these things are easily explained. For one thing, the Hexenhammer (prosecutor's manual for witchcraft trials) established the exact questions to be asked of witnesses and the accused during all interrogations, down to the slightest detail. The type of trial proceedings led inevitably to identical findings. In addition, the popular concepts of witchcraft were spread universally among the people by the Hexenhammer itself, as well as by many other writings... Finally, the details of any particular crime were widely known through idle gossip and casual conversation, so that the concordance of the testimony, even as to minor details, is hardly astonishing. But even when crass contradictions arose, as they did on repeated occasions, this in no way cast doubt upon the central "truth" of the "eyewitness testimony" of the existence of witchcraft...

Even more striking are the parallels between the two types of trials (witchcraft trials and trials of National Socialist war criminals):

1. Extraordinary, unique status of the crime;
2. Carnival licence on the part of the prosecution and prosecution witnesses;
3. Near-total paralysis of the defence: almost no (Middle Ages) or absolutely no (today) exculpatory evidence being admissible;
4. Disputing the reality of the crime was deemed the greatest heresy of the age;
5. The concurrence of the confessions and eyewitness testimony as to basic content was considered proof that contradictions and impossibilities as to detail could safely be ignored".

Quoted from: W. Kretschmer, L.L.B., *Die mittelalterliche Hexenprozess und seine Parallel in unserer Zeit, Deutschland in Geschichte und Gegenwart, The Medieval Witchcraft Trials and their Parallels in Our Time, in: Germany in History and the Present* 41(2) (1993) 25-28.

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A German-language edition of the complete Rudolf Report, 120 A4 pages on gloss paper with numerous illustrations in brilliant colour, is now available from Cromwell Press for £8.00. Neither the Max-Planck-Institute, nor its entire professorial staff of Inorganic chemistry, have been able to find any factual errors in this Report.

Cover illustrations:

Above: Germar Rudolf, certified chemist and author of the Rudolf Report.

Lower left: View along the drainage ditch at Auschwitz concentration camp in the summer of 1991, with a prisoner's barracks visible to the right.

Lower right: An original inscription on the wall of the undressing room in a delousing facility admonishes the inmates to personal cleanliness (*One Louse = Your Death*). Lice are the principal carriers of typhus, an epidemic and frequently fatal disease. Zyklon B was a pest control agent used all over Europe -- to kill lice.

1. Preliminary remarks

In 1988, the American specialist in the construction and operation of execution gas chambers, Fred Leuchter, after an examination of the alleged «execution gas chambers» at Auschwitz and Majdenek, presented his findings to a Canadian court (1). Prior to the completion of the Leuchter Report (2), no large-scale scientific examination of the «gas chambers» at Auschwitz had ever been undertaken, which is astonishing given the significance of the subject. Leuchter, the American gas chamber expert, believes that he is entitled to come to the conclusion in his report that the «alleged» (the word is Leuchter's) gas chamber in the facilities examined by him could not have been used for such a purpose. Among other things, an analysis of masonry samples from the alleged gas chambers were revealed to contain no residues of the poison gas preparation Zyklon B. The report understandably caused considerable excitement among serious scientists in all fields. A heated debate, reflected in several publications (3-13), then ensued as to whether or not popular concepts of the Holocaust are mistaken. The recently published Rudolf Report, providing a detailed discussion of the construction-engineering and chemical aspects of the alleged gas chambers (14), created considerable controversy in early 1993, particularly since the Rudolf Report is the first time that an expert chemist has ever answered the chemical questions raised by Leuchter. We will examine these matters in further detail below. Finally, a number of prominent contemporary authorities have made it clear that the Holocaust as previously understood can no longer be considered «undisputed». A few examples:

- as early as 1960, the official *Institut fuer Zeitgeschichte* established that the sworn «eyewitness accounts» and court findings as to gasings in concentration camps in the territory of the Old Reich (Dachau, Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen, Ravensbrueck) were incorrect. There were never any gasings in these camps (15);
- in 1990, Pat Buchanan, George Bush's closest competitor for the Presidential nomination, expressed doubt that the Treblinka camp was an extermination camp (16);
- in a 1991 report, W. Lüftl, President of the Austrian Chamber of Engineers, called eyewitness accounts of the Auschwitz camp a «faith», which stood in contradiction to the facts (17);
- in late 1991 and early 1992, the *New York Times* and *Washington Post*, respected American newspapers, stated editorially that people who disagree with the prevalent view on the Holocaust should not be legally prosecuted for their dissenting opinions (18);
- since May 1992, the *Neue Krone Zeitung*, the largest daily newspaper in Austria, has repeatedly expressed the view that the mass killings in the Third Reich, as described by eyewitnesses, were technically impossible and therefore could not have taken place (19);
- history professors H. Diwald, E. Schlee, W.G. Haverbeck, and E. Nolte have largely distanced themselves from the prevalent opinion, openly and privately expressing doubts as to the Holocaust (20).

(Unfortunately, these new trends in historiography have been suppressed by the Federal German news media, since the consequences which thereby follow are politically undesirable. The present paper is intended to give the public an overview of the most recent research findings, as well as a survey of those cases which have been the object of the most careful and detailed research and study in the context of the Holocaust. In particular, it is intended to present the principal scientific research findings of the Rudolf Report. A full discussion of all these topics is impossible due to lack of space; a suitable bibliography is nevertheless provided in order to allow the reader to gain a more profound and detailed knowledge of these matters.

The chief emphasis is first given to three complexes which have recently been researched in detail due to their central importance to the Holocaust. Other areas which are less well known are then examined in the light of the latest findings and assessments.

At the outset, the statements of eyewitnesses as to the alleged events should be examined in order to determine what to look for, and what to investigate.

2. Eyewitness accounts of the Holocaust - excerpts

2.1 Babi Yar

After the German invasion of Kiev in the autumn of 1941, approximately 100,000 Jews were allegedly driven to a ravine at the edge of the city and there shot by Einsatzkommando 4A over a period of several days, then thrown in the ravine. The ravine was reportedly then destroyed with explosives in order to bury all the bodies. In the late summer of 1943, when the front line receded once again and came dangerously close to Kiev, the Germans allegedly decided to dig up all bodies and burn them without a trace. This is said to have taken place between 19.8 and 28.9. This is allegedly the reason for the absence of any trace of these events there today. In particular, the Soviets are said to have turned the site into a rubbish dump, filled the ravine, and then built a sports field on it (21).

2.2 Treblinka

In the extermination camp of Treblinka (consisting of various camp complexes), up to 3 million people were allegedly killed and burned without a trace between May 1943 and July 1944 according to eyewitness testimony given during or immediately after the war. The methods employed are said to have been: steam, vacuum, exhaust gases from the Diesel engines of captured Soviet tanks, assembly-line executions, and electrical shocks. The «witnesses» apparently had complete freedom of choice (22). Allegedly, the victims were first buried in mass graves, then later exhumed with power shovels and burned. The Germans are said to have dug huge ditches in which lengths of iron railroad track

were laid on cement pillars, like grills, on which the bodies were allegedly burned using wood fires set underneath. The number of victims is estimated today at approximately 700,000 to 900,000 (23). The size of the individual camp complexes, as well as their location and extent and type of buildings, is unclear due to the totally contradictory statements by witnesses. The camp was torn down immediately after its dissolution.

2.3 Auschwitz

2.3.1 The main camp

Following the occupation (of Poland) by German troops, a Polish (army) barracks was converted into a concentration camp (Auschwitz I/Main camp). According to eyewitness testimony, mass gassings with Zyklon B (hydrocyanic acid absorbed in diatomaceous earth) are said to have first taken place in the main camp in the morgue of the newly built crematorium (hereinafter referred to with the Roman numeral I). To do so, the granular (Zyklon B) preparation was reportedly tipped through four holes in the ceiling. All the victims are said to have died after only a few minutes. Following a short ventilation by no more than two ventilators in the ceiling, squads of inmates allegedly removed the bodies from the chamber to the crematory ovens without wearing gas masks or protective clothing. After the construction of the larger Birkenau camp, gassings at Auschwitz I are said to have stopped. The crematorium was then converted into an air raid bunker for the SS (24).

2.3.2 Birkenau

Auschwitz-Birkenau is considered the central location of the mass murders under National Socialism. According to earlier accounts, 4 million people were allegedly killed here; according to more recent figures, 800,000 to 1.5 million people were killed (25). This camp, which possessed 4 large crematoria, is said to have possessed a total of 6 gas chambers. 2 of them were originally equipped as underground morgues for Crematoria II and III. According to eyewitness testimony, approximately 1,000 to 3,000 people were killed in them in each gassing. Those who were unable to work were allegedly sent to the gas chambers without registration following a selection on the railroad ramp; for this reason, the exact number of victims can only be estimated with difficulty. After undressing and being packed into the gas chambers, Zyklon B (5-12 kg) is said to have been poured in through 4 openings in the roof of the cellar, just as in Auschwitz I. All victims are supposed to have died after a few minutes (26). After a ventilation of approximately 20 minutes by means of the built-in circulation system, squads of inmates removed the bodies without gas masks or protective clothing. Prior to cremation in the ovens, the hair was allegedly shaved off the corpses and all gold teeth broken out. The cremation of the bodies is said to have taken place using little or no fuel, during which time flames allegedly issued from the chimneys, and the entire area was covered with a dense pall of black smoke.

Crematoria IV and V possessed a few rooms above ground for an undesignated purpose. These are also said to have been used as mass gassing areas. Two other buildings converted into «gas chambers», former farmhouses, are supposed to have been located west of the camp. In these chambers, Zyklon B was reportedly tipped through hatches in the walls onto the floor between the victims. Here as well, a death struggle of only a few minutes is said to have occurred. Since these rooms possessed no ventilation, according to eyewitness accounts, gas masks are said to have been worn during the work of removing the bodies, which took place immediately afterwards; other sources indicate that no masks were required (27). Finally, the bodies were, for the most part, burned in open ditches. This is said to have taken in only a few hours, with an intense generation of flame and smoke. Finally, the ashes are supposed to have been dumped into the Vistula or used as fertilizer.

3 The crime locations - a critical study

3.1 Babi Yar

A well known writer on related political topics has already contributed a paper in this regard which, based on a critical study of sources, demolishes the established opinion (28). Excitement was generated when air reconnaissance photographs of German origin were discovered in America, taken before the invasion and during the retreat. The Americans confiscated these pictures after the end of the war and stored them in the National Archives (Washington). Air reconnaissance photographs from 1939 and 1944 were recently studied to determine whether the ravines showed any discernible changes in topography due to the reported burials with explosives and subsequent exhumations. Result: nothing had changed in the ravine, not even the anticipated growth in vegetation over a 5 year period. An analysis of a photograph taken on 26.9.1943, when the bodies were allegedly being burned, showed, rather, that the ravine and its surrounding areas revealed no human activity of any kind at that time: no excavations, no fire emplacements, no smoke, no fuel storage areas, and no roads for the transport of fuel (29). Thus, it has been conclusively proven that the stories of Babi Yar are simply atrocity propaganda.

3.2 Treblinka

Not surprisingly, the above mentioned writer on political subjects has also done excellent work on the Treblinka complex (30). He notes the contradictions in the eyewitness testimonies as to the locations, presents air photographs taken during German reconnaissance flights from the time period after the dissolution of the camp, and states that large-scale excavations by the Polish authorities after the war found no proof of gigantic mass graves or cremation ditches. The study was, however, robbed of any effectiveness because the author suffers from an alleged political defect: he is a nationalist. That is «suspicious». Whatever the circumstances, certain statements are dangerous in Germany, even when foreigners arrive at the same research results. It was only when the *Polish Historical Society*,

an association of exiled Poles located in America, prepared and published a defence brief for John Demjanjuk, that the findings of the German political writer were confirmed down to the minutest detail (31). Where the locality of Treblinka is concerned, this means: most of the witnesses provide totally contradictory information as to the locations, size, and extent of the camp, things which cannot be reconciled with the findings of the air photo analyses, or with the excavation findings of the Polish authorities. Now, this might be attributed to the state of shock in which the witnesses to the mass exterminations were compelled to testify. But in Canada, in late 1992, an expert report on the air photographs was published, creating a sensation (29). Modern air photo archeology is, in fact, capable of making accurate assessments of air photos taken months or years after the fact. Thus, for example, the gigantic displacements of terrain which would have been required to dig mass graves of 700,000 people and the corresponding cremation ditches, could not have been hidden from an air photo lens, even by camouflage. The photos do prove, however, that no earth movements took place in the area, which is clearly only big enough for a mass grave for a few thousand people at the most.

3.3 Auschwitz

3.3.1 The main camp

We will go into detail a bit more exhaustively here, since Auschwitz was allegedly THE centre of the Holocaust. In the main camp, Crematorium I is of main interest once again. This discussion will take account of the findings of the Rudolf Report regarding the Zyklon B vents and ventilation holes in the alleged gas chambers, as mentioned above. "Illustration 1 shows the floor plan of the building at the beginning of the war, planned and built as a normal crematorium... The Zyklon B vents (not indicated), as well as the ventilation holes, were allegedly sealed (at a later date, during the building's conversion into an air raid shelter)... Illustration 2 shows the floor plan of the crematorium in its present condition (32) ... After the war, the roof was allegedly recovered with roofing paper, at which time the Zyklon B vents and gas chamber ventilation holes were allegedly sealed. The reincorporation of the 4 Zyklon B vents, located in a staggered arrangement, by the Auschwitz Museum after the war is not, therefore, alleged to have taken place in the original locations (33).

... (The) ceiling, outside walls, and columns, as well as the the building foundations, (are) in their original condition... If there had been any openings in the reinforced concrete ceiling for the incorporation of the Zyklon B vents and ventilation system, there would be visible damage to the concrete structure of the roof -- and the unplastered ceiling inside -- at those locations, since such damage could not have been repaired without leaving permanently detectable traces. Apart from the presently existing vents, however, there are no signs of any other former openings. The openings alleged to have existed at other locations, therefore, never existed! The holes visible in the concrete today have neither been plastered nor have the remains of the sawn-off steel reinforcement rods been removed in a workmanlike manner. The holes have been clumsily boarded up with wood and sealed with bitumen. Such sloppy workmanship is neither in accordance with the caution demanded of procedures involving poison gas nor with German expertise in construction work. If the SS had made these openings in the concrete themselves (and no other openings ever existed!), the 4 vents would have been evenly spaced in the roof of the original morgue (!) in order to ensure an even distribution of Zyklon B gas throughout the room. But the vents existing today can only be considered to be evenly spaced in the roof of the chamber if the washroom -- only built after the war and located in the same building -- is considered to be an integral part of the morgue (or «gas chamber») (see Illustration 2). The zig-zag arrangement of the Zyklon B «roof vents» only makes sense if they were built intentionally for their present purpose: i.e., a "reconstruction" for "museum" purposes, complete with a

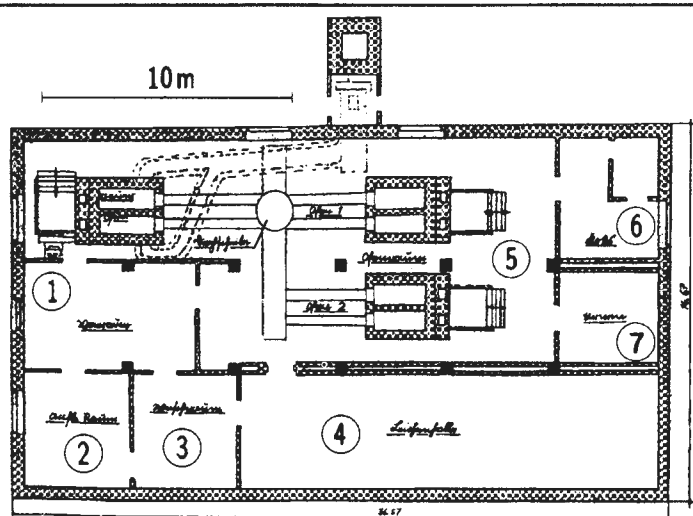


Illustration 1: Floor plan of Crematorium I in Auschwitz camp I/Main camp in original condition according to blueprints. The morgue was allegedly later used as a gas chamber. 1. vestibule; 2. laying-out room; 3. washroom; 4. morgue (or gas chamber); 5. oven room; 7. urns.

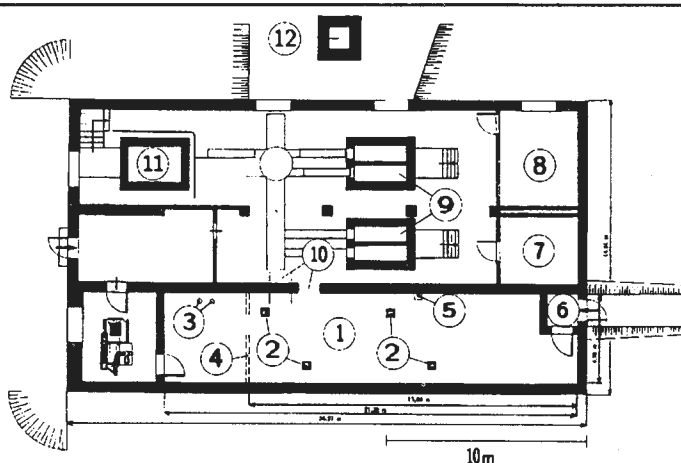


Illustration 2: Floor plan of Crematorium I in Auschwitz I/Main camp today, after post-war alterations. 1. Gas chamber; 2. fake Zyklon B insertion vents; 3. pipes from toilet to sewer; 4. former partition between morgue and washroom; 5. air raid shelter ventilation chimney 6: air raid entry ramp, today called the «victim entranceway»; 7. funeral urns; 8. coke; 9. reconstructed ovens; 10. newly pierced doorway to oven room (dotted lines = old doorway); 11: remains of old oven; 12: fake chimney.

falsified floor plan, and, therefore, built after the war. Until today, however, it is assumed without contradiction that the Zyklon B insertion vents visible today were only built after the war, and therefore without any recourse to allegedly existing remains of previously existing openings which had been filled in. From the above, it may be stated as a certainty that, at the time of the alleged use of the rooms as gas chambers, there were no Zyklon B insertion vents. Nor are there any signs of any previously existing ventilation system."

3.3.2 Birkenau

Crematoria II and III resemble installations built for civilian purposes, then and today, in size, design, and type of construction (35). A detailed examination of the details of construction has been made elsewhere (13, 14). Here again, we wish to focus on the 3 or 4 allegedly existing Zyklon B insertion vents or holes.

Air photographs taken by American reconnaissance planes are significant in this connection. Illustration 3 shows one such air photograph. Illustration 4 shows a schematic diagram of the same photograph. From the size, shape, and incorrect direction of the marks -- which are supposed to be shadows -- one can see that these cannot be vents used to insert Zyklon B crystals into subsurface gas chambers (36). J.C. Ball (29) has proven that these marks were drawn on deliberately, in addition to other falsifications. He also discovered that many series of photographs -- particularly, photographs characterized by excellent clarity -- either ended immediately before the Auschwitz camp complex, or that the following photographs in the series have disappeared (37).

But that is not all. Illustration 5 shows the location and size of the only 2 holes in the roof of the alleged gas chamber of Crematorium II (38). These are obviously unrelated to the marks on the photographs.

The roofs of the gas chambers in Crematoria II and III today have collapsed and are no longer intact. There are no visible indications of projectile impact. It is assumed that these buildings were blown up with explosives. The roof of the gas chamber in Crematorium II has remained relatively intact, and still rests partially on concrete pillars. From the condition of this cellar, we are entitled to conclude that it has never been subject to (re-)construction work. The ceiling and wall materials are therefore original. Large parts of the masonry and concrete ceiling, which are accessible inside the cellar, are in original condition, protected from wind and weather. There are no visible signs of either erosion



Illustration 3: Enlargement of excerpt of Allied photo RG 373 CAN F 5367, exp. 3185 of Birkenau camp, dated 25.8.1944. Scale of the original: 1: 10,000. Of interest are the dark spots on the morgues (gas chambers) on both crematoria (arrows), from which we now know that they are not Zyklon B vents. The marks were drawn on by the CIA.

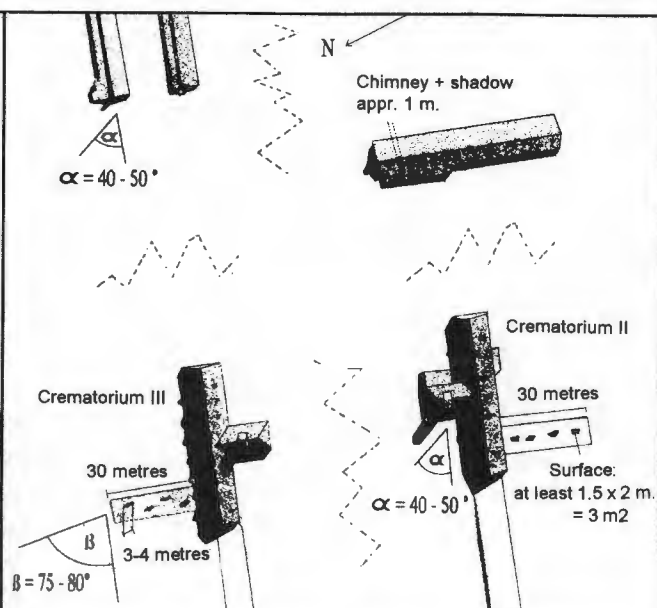


Illustration 4: Schematic diagram of air photo illustration 3, showing Crematoria II and III (lower right and left), two inmate barracks (upper left), and one kitchen barracks (lower right). The marks on morgue I cannot be Zyklon B vents: they are simply overly large, irregular splotches, with the shadows going in the wrong direction.

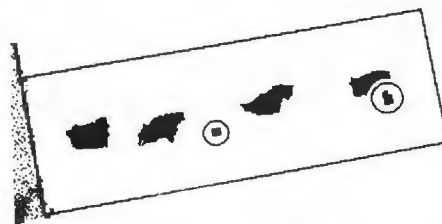


Illustration 5: Schematic diagram of the location and size of the marks (air photo illustration 3) on the roof of morgue I (gas chamber) in Crematorium II, and the location of the only 2 holes that can be found (circled). See also back cover, illustration 6: left, and illustration 7: right.

or corrosion.

The only 2 alleged Zyklon B insertion holes which can be found in the roof of the gas chamber in Crematorium II have obviously been chiseled through the reinforced concrete at a later date: compare illustrations 6 and 7. Rudolf remarks: "Any original (i.e., subsequent to construction but during the war) opening which pierced the roof of any of the alleged "gas chambers" under examination would have broken through the structure of concrete and iron reinforcing rods, with the inevitable result of causing severe fractures and cracks to run along the ceiling to and from any such holes when the building was blown up. The reason for this is that blowing up the building is an act of extraordinarily violence in itself; cracks will therefore form and spread much more easily through any weak spots (such as, for example, any already existing holes). But the alleged "Zyklon B vents" in the roof of the morgue I ("gas chamber") in crematorium II are remarkably damage-free."

Even more striking, however, is the fact that the iron reinforcement rods were never removed from the hole shown in illustration 6. They were simply bent apart, and then backwards. These rough, unplastered holes were never finished in a workmanlike manner. Any use of the holes as "Zyklon B insertion vents" would have been impossible, because they can neither be closed nor hermetically sealed. Thus, the entire surrounding area, including the alleged would-be murderers, would have been enveloped by massive quantities of poison gas streaming out of the opening. In addition, the alleged victims could only have been prevented by main force from escaping through these same openings, or even throwing the poison gas preparation back out through the holes.

This much is clear: the alleged «Zyklon B insertion holes» were chiseled through the roof after the building was blown up, that is: after the German retreat. They were faked by the Soviets or Poles.

4 The scientific studies

4.1 Treblinka

The story of the supposed Treblinka extermination camp was trotted out once again in the mid-1980s, during the trial of John Demjanjuk, allegedly identical with the mass murderer Ivan the Terrible of Treblinka. As revealed during the trial, Demjanjuk's alleged SS identity card -- the prosecution's sole item of proof before the court -- was a total forgery by the KGB. Although apprised of this fact early in the trial by the Bundeskriminalamt (West German Criminal Investigations Office), the Jerusalem court chose to ignore that knowledge. It also ignored the many crass contradictions and technical impossibilities in the statements of its witnesses (39) -- a show-trial was needed to hammer the Holocaust into the heads of the world once again. This was cynically thought necessary by the Israelis -- according to the German-Jewish newspaper *Semit Times* -- to strengthen the Western world's solidarity with Israel, and to divert attention from Israeli occupation policy regarding the Palestinians. The Jerusalem court nevertheless settled upon gassing with Diesel exhaust as the chief means of killing, this time after detailed studies.

What can one say? The near impossibility of killing with Diesel exhaust has been mentioned repeatedly, and, in addition, has now been proven through self-testing and through tests on animals. Diesel exhaust gases at idle contain high quantities of oxygen, and only slight quantities of poisonous carbon monoxide (40). It seems odd that the famous wood-gas generators were never used for mass gassings. These vehicles, put into service by the hundreds of thousands due to fuel shortages, could easily generate more than 30% carbon monoxide, using only wood waste products as fuel (41). Anyone with any technical education at all at that time knew that wood-gas generator exhaust was rapidly fatal. Although mass extermination techniques had allegedly been tested for years during the Euthanasia programme, although a horde of engineers and technicians are said to have worked on perfecting the technique, the Germans allegedly decided, at last, to use the most unsuitable, indeed, even the most idiotic and ridiculous, method: Diesel exhaust gases.

Another problem arises with regard to the alleged burning of 700,000 to 900,000 corpses in a few weeks on lengths of iron railroad track over wood fires. The gigantic quantities of dry (!) wood required for such a purpose (100-200 kg per corpse, that is, approximately 70,000 - 180,000 tons), could not possibly have been gathered in a few weeks. Freshly cut wood -- due to its high moisture content -- would have possessed only a fraction of the necessary caloric value, causing the fuel requirements to rise to infinity (42). Supplying the huge cremation emplacements with wood for fuel, disposing of the ashes, finding room to set the fires, moving the mountains of earth, ashes, etc., etc., would have been technically insurmountable problems which stand in crass contradiction to the (Polish) excavation findings and (Allied and German) air photos. Demjanjuk has since been acquitted. Another trial would appear risky for Israel, since other Holocaust lie-bubbles might burst in the process (43).

4.2 Auschwitz

The many contradictions in the prevailing accounts have been described by E. Gauss (13) and J. Graf (44). Thus, the eyewitness allegation that people who were unable to work were gassed without registration, cannot be reconciled with the fact that large numbers of Jews of advanced age were duly entered in the camp death registries. Apparently, aged Jews who were unable to work were not gassed immediately after selection at the ramp, but were duly registered and even given medical care. Many of the procedures described would have been technically and scientifically impossible, such as, for example: burning thousands of people in a few hours in deep ditches without a trace, or entering gas chambers (morgue I) filled with cyanide gas, without wearing gas masks and protective clothing. The fact that neither clouds of smoke, nor chimneys belching fire, nor cremation ditches, nor large supplies of wood, are visible in the air photos taken by the Allies, and that some of the reported gassing buildings apparently never even existed, has been discussed by J.C. Ball (29), in addition to the Polish Historical Society (45).

Next, the chemical analyses are of interest. These examine the question of whether residues of hydrocyanic acid -- the active ingredient in Zyklon B -- or its compounds should be present in the gas chambers today, and whether such residues have in fact been found. Hydrocyanic acid is a slightly volatile, colourless liquid. Unless it reacted chemically with substances in the environment, it would have evaporated within a few days of use, and would therefore no longer be detectable. Hydrocyanic acid does, however, react with some compounds contained in masonry. The most stable of these compounds is well-known colour pigment *iron blue* (ferric-ferrocyanide, ferroprussiate, or Prussian Blue), which has been known for centuries, and whose blue colour first gave hydrocyanic acid its name (Prussic acid, Blausauere). The pigment is a compound of iron and hydrocyanic acid. The question first raised by Robert Faurisson in the early 1970s is whether this compound should, and can, be found in these human slaughterhouses. Here again, our statements are based on the Rudolf Report.

4.2.1 The materials samples

Before taking material samples from the gas chambers at Auschwitz, one must examine the origins of the material and determine its history since the end of WWII. Rudolf therefore established, for example, that the foundation and foundation walls visible today in Crematorium IV and V, were built after the war by the Museum administration. Since the origin of the materials used for that purpose cannot be exactly known, sample taking here would serve no purpose. According to Pressac (4), the walls of morgue II in Crematoria II and III, allegedly the victims' undressing rooms, were rebuilt in the 1960s by the Aktion Sühnezeichen (Action as a Sign of Atonement). Here too, sample taking would be meaningless. Fortunately, however, the "gas chamber" in Crematorium II has remained largely intact. Not only are the materials indisputably original (apart from the holes in the roof) and free from manipulation, but large parts of it lie in areas protected from weathering by the roof. Furthermore, according to Pressac, this room is supposed to have been THE principal mass murder location. Most of the "gassings" are supposed to have taken place here. Sample taking here, therefore, would be meaningful due to both the original condition and history of the materials and the anticipated results. If traces of cyanide compounds can be detected in human gas chambers anywhere, then, surely, they must be found here. 3 sample takings worthy of mention have since been completed at this location: Leuchter (2), Rudolf (14) and Ball (29). For further details on the sample taking procedures and findings, please see those reports.

4.2.2 Results of the chemical analysis

Hydrocyanic acid in the form of Zyklon B was THE pest control agent between the First World War and the end of the Second World War. It was used in food warehouses, public buildings, barracks, prisoner of war camps, work camps and concentration camps, agriculture, German railroad cars, and ships, etc., for the eradication of lice, fleas, cockroaches, rats, etc. (46). Even at Auschwitz camp, there were several rooms in which inmate clothing and possessions were deloused. This was a necessity because lice are the principal carrier of typhus fever. According to the findings of the Nuremberg Tribunal and in accordance with the prevailing view, 95% of all Zyklon B deliveries to Auschwitz camp were used for delousing, and only a small fraction for mass killings (47). It is also believed, with astonishing unanimity, that these delousing installations were not used to kill human beings, even if -- in contradistinction to the alleged gas chambers -- their technical design had been suitable for such a purpose.

Table 1 shows the principal findings of the materials samples analyses. Cyanide (chemically, CN-) is, after iron, the second greatest component of the colour pigment Prussian Blue. The first part of the table shows samples from the «alleged gas chambers». The second part shows samples from the delousing chambers. The third part shows the analysis results for samples associated with neither the "gas chambers" nor the delousing chambers. By means of control samples, Rudolf has shown that -- depending on the type of material -- analytical values under 10 mg/kg are unreliable, and should therefore be entered as null values. The conclusion which follows is that the levels of cyanide in the alleged «gas chambers» are so low as to be comparable to any other building selected at random, that is: no detectable trace residues. In contrast to these findings, cyanide levels in the delousing chambers range between 1,000 and 10,000 mg/kg, which means that the walls consist 0.1 to 1% of cyanides. Not only were these analysis results not questioned by the Director of the Auschwitz Museum, they were expressly declared to be correct (33). Since the findings can no longer be disputed, one might request that no further uncontrolled samples be taken, lest these installations share the fate of the Berlin Wall.

4.2.3 Interpretation of the results

The first attempt of the Holocaust professionals to explain away these findings consisted of suggesting the possibility that perhaps some other poison gas had been used in the killings. Since this would entail the abandonment of all eyewitness testimony, however, that possibility was quickly withdrawn from discussion.

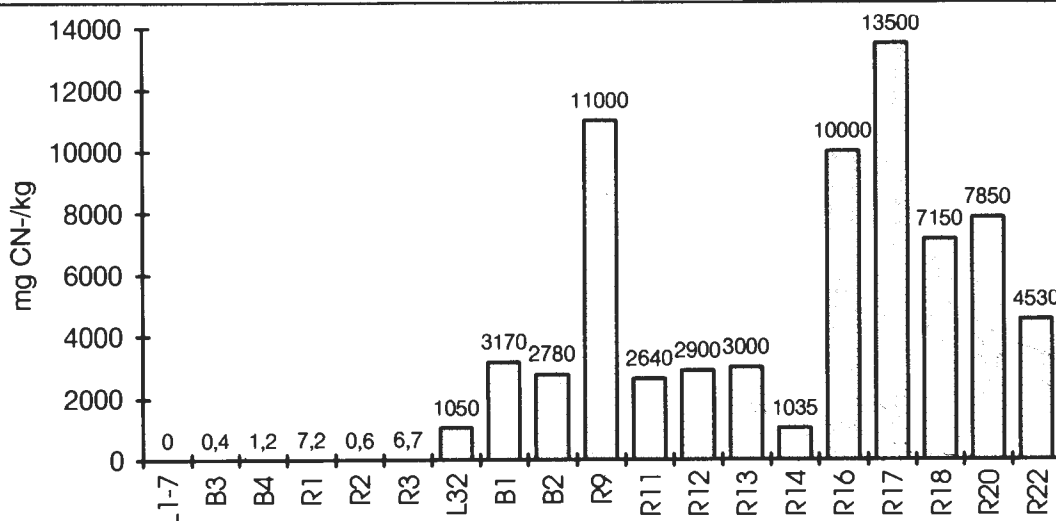
J. Bailer, in a second such effort, attempted to change the interpretation of the analysis results for the delousing chambers, declaring the pigment to be "blue paint" and claiming that "Prussian blue" could not possibly be formed from hydrocyanic acid at all (10). This attempt also fell flat, since Prussian blue was found, not just on the surface of the walls, but throughout the entire thickness of the wall, as well as on the outside. In addition, the spotty structure of the pigment formation cannot be explained as surface paint (compare illustrations 9 to 11). G. Rudolf (14) has also proven by means of simple tests that durable cyanide compounds are formed in brick after fumigations with hydrocyanic acid.

The third attempt to explain away the findings runs as follows: the compounds, which used to exist, have not survived for 50 years. The question then arises as to why they survived for 50 years in the delousing barracks both in locations protected from weathering and in other locations subject to weathering for 50 years (see photo of outside wall of

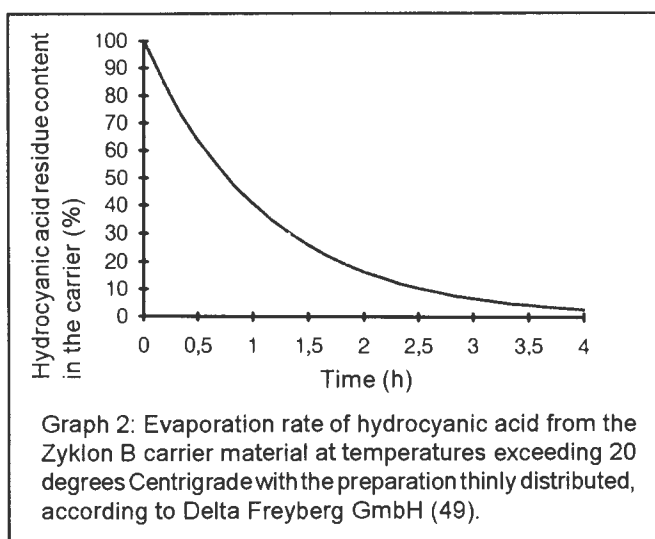
Table 1: Cyanide concentrations in the masonry of "gas chambers" and/or delousing chambers; data in mg cyanide (CN-) per kg brick, mortar, cement and/or plaster.

No.	Location of sample taking	Sample taker	c<CN->
1-7	Crematorium II, morgue I (gas chamber)	Leuchter	0.0
8	Crematorium III, morgue I (gas chamber)	Leuchter	1.9
9	Crematorium III, morgue I (gas chamber)	Leuchter	6.7
10,11	Crematorium III, morgue I (gas chamber)	Leuchter	0.0
13,14	Crematorium IV, remains of foundation walls	Leuchter	0.0
15	Crematorium IV, remains of foundation walls	Leuchter	2.3
16	Crematorium IV, remains of foundation walls	Leuchter	1.4
17,19	Crematorium IV, remains of foundation walls	Leuchter	0.0
20	Crematorium IV, remains of foundation walls	Leuchter	1.4
21	Crematorium V, remains of foundation walls	Leuchter	4.4
22	Crematorium V, remains of foundation walls	Leuchter	1.7
23,24	Crematorium V, remains of foundation walls	Leuchter	0.0
25	Crematorium I, morgue (gas chamber)	Leuchter	3.8
26	Crematorium I, morgue (gas chamber)	Leuchter	1.3
27	Crematorium I, morgue (gas chamber)	Leuchter	1.4
29	Crematorium I, morgue (gas chamber)	Leuchter	7.9
30	Crematorium I, morgue (gas chamber)	Leuchter	1.1
31	Crematorium I, morgue (gas chamber)	Leuchter	0.0
1	Crematorium II, morgue I (gas chamber)	Rudolf	7.2
2	Crematorium II, morgue I (gas chamber)	Rudolf	0.6
3	Crematorium II, morgue I (gas chamber)	Rudolf	6.7/0,0
3	Crematorium II, morgue I (gas chamber)	Ball	0.4
4	Crematorium III, morgue I (gas chamber)	Ball	1.2
5	White farmhouse, remains of foundation	Ball	0.07
6	Crematorium V, remains of foundation	Ball	0.1
32	Delousing chamber B1a BW 5a, inside	Leuchter	1050.0
9	Delousing chamber B1a BW 5a, inside	Rudolf	11000.0
11	Delousing chamber B1a BW 5a, inside	Rudolf	2640.0/1430,0
12	Delousing chamber B1a BW 5a, inside	Rudolf	2900.0
13	Delousing chamber B1a BW 5a, inside	Rudolf	3000.0
14	Delousing chamber B1a BW 5a, outside	Rudolf	1035.0
15a	Delousing chamber B1a BW 5a, outside	Rudolf	1560.0
15c	Delousing chamber B1a BW 5a, outside	Rudolf	2400.0
16	Delousing chamber B1b BW 5b, outside	Rudolf	10000.0
17	Delousing chamber B1b BW 5b, inside	Rudolf	13500.0
18	Delousing chamber B1b BW 5a, wood from door jambs	Rudolf	7150.0
19a	Delousing chamber B1b BW 5b, inside	Rudolf	1860.0
19b	Delousing chamber B1b BW 5b, inside	Rudolf	3880.0
20	Delousing chamber B1b BW 5a, inside	Rudolf	7850.0
22	Delousing chamber B1b BW 5a, inside	Rudolf	4530.0
1	Delousing chamber B1b BW 5b, inside and outside	Ball	3170.0
2	Delousing chamber B1b BW 5a, inside and outside	Ball	2780.0
28	Crematorium I, washroom	Leuchter	1.3
5	Inmate barracks	Rudolf	0.6
6	Inmate barracks	Rudolf	<0.1
7	Inmate barracks	Rudolf	0.3
8	Inmate barracks	Rudolf	2.7/0,0
23	Inmate barracks	Rudolf	0.3
24	Inmate barracks	Rudolf	0.1

Cyanide values below 10 mg/kg are unreliable; samples with values under 1-2 mg are considered cyanide free.



Graph 1: Cyanide analysis results for materials tests from gas chambers and delousing chambers at Auschwitz. For sample numbers, see Table 1: L = Leuchter, B = Ball, R = Rudolf



delousing barracks, illustration 10). Since the walls of the "gas chambers" of Crematoria II were largely protected from weathering, this last escape attempt was also doomed to failure. Rudolf also located a long-term study of Prussian blue, carried out over a 20 year period in an aggressive London industrial environment (48). The study showed that the pigment is not destroyed even when exposed to weathering in superficial applications. If, on the contrary, the pigment forms an integral part of the masonry, then it must likewise be detectable today.

The fourth escape attempt was somewhat more ingenious: people are more sensitive to hydrocyanic acid than insects, and succumb from exposures 1/10th that which would be required to kill a louse, for example. Now, in accordance with prevailing Holocaust opinion, this view holds that the gassings of human beings were carried out using very low quantities of hydrocyanic

acid, and lasted correspondingly shorter periods of time than technical delousing procedures, which often took hours. These two factors -- low hydrocyanic acid concentrations and shorter gassings -- are said to have inhibited the formation of residues. Rudolf subjected this argument to detailed study. We should like to present a rough summary of his findings:

- the unheated cellars (gas chambers) in Crematoria II and III had moist walls, in contrast to the heated delousing chambers on the ground floor. The tendency of the moist walls (in the cellars) to become enriched by hydrocyanic acid would demonstrably have been at least 10 times greater than that of the dry walls in the delousing chambers.
- to explain the differences in cyanide values between the gas chambers and the delousing chamber (by a factor of 100 to 1,000), the product of the factors (concentration x gassing times) in the case of gassing of human beings must also have been 1,000 to 10,000 times lower, if not less, in order to compensate for the higher rate of HCN absorption by the damp cellar walls. If, therefore, the normal quantity of hydrocyanic acid allegedly used to gas human beings was only 1/10th as much as in delousing, the procedure must also have lasted 1/100th or 1/1,000th as long. Generously calculating a delousing period of 12 hours, this would mean 0.7 to 7 minutes for a mass killing of human beings. After that period of time, there could not have been any more gas in the chamber, that is, it must furthermore have been successfully ventilated.

Was this possible? The eyewitness testimonies report that the quantities of Zyklon B used (for killing human beings) were approximately the same as those used for delousing (26). Rudolf has established, on the basis of manufacturer data, that the Zyklon B preparation continues to give off hydrocyanic acid for over 2 hours. Therefore, a successful ventilation of the gas chambers in which Zyklon B was supposed to have been thrown in between the victims, would have been impossible in less than 2 hours. But even after the complete evaporation of the hydrocyanic acid from the carrier material, ventilation of a chamber packed with bodies could not have been completed before several hours had elapsed, since the built-in ventilators were designed for air-raid shelters only, and not for mass execution chambers using poison gas.

What is more, Rudolf provides proof that the attested execution times of a few minutes would require the use of large concentrations of hydrocyanic acid. Since, moreover, Zyklon B gives off only a fraction of its hydrocyanic acid in the first few minutes (approximately 10% in 10 minutes at 20 degrees Centigrade; see graph 2), the calculation must also include a corresponding surplus, in order to ensure quick killing.

If, therefore, the eyewitness testimonies are correct as to the quick killing of the victims, then, according to Rudolf's calculation, the quantities of Zyklon B used must have been at least correspondingly comparable to those used in technical delousing. Subsequent quick ventilation in only a few minutes would have been impossible due to (a) the hydrocyanic acid remaining in the Zyklon B, and, (b) the inefficiency of the ventilation system. That the witnesses who testify that the «gas chambers» were emptied after only a few minutes without gas masks or protective clothing cannot be believed, is quite another matter. Therefore, this last attempt to evade the findings is also doomed to failure because of the technical characteristics of the ventilation system, the evaporation characteristics of Zyklon B, and the eyewitness testimony.

What is the response to all this? G. Wellers, in apparent desperation, has made one final, ultimate attempt: the victims must have breathed in all the hydrocyanic acid (11)! G. Rudolf remarks that this would be possible under one set of circumstances only: that is, a slow death, possibly lasting hours, through the inhalation of very small quantities of hydrocyanic acid. But if one really wished to kill the victims quickly, then one would take steps to ensure high concentrations in the air. This, in turn, would naturally have an effect upon the masonry. Finally, even after the quick death of the victims, Zyklon B would continue to release hydrocyanic acid for a further -- lengthy -- period of time; the acid would no longer be absorbed by the inhalation of any living creature; and would therefore work its full effect on the walls. If only minimal quantities were used, on the other hand, then the lungs of the persons in the vicinity of the Zyklon B vents would have acted as filters, absorbing the hydrocyanic acid. Victims further away from the Zyklon B vents in this hypothetical, hermetically sealed chamber, according to such a scenario, would have died mainly of

suffocation, since the oxygen content in a cellar cram-packed with people would be dangerously low after approximately one hour. In this manner, almost no hydrocyanic acid would come in contact with the walls. What is the objection to such a hypothesis? First, one would have to discard all eyewitness testimony as to the execution times and the quantities of poison used, thereby stripping away the only proof that there is; and secondly, it would have been simpler, and less dangerous for all concerned, to simply forget about mass killing with the expensive and rare Zyklon B preparation, which was so urgently needed in the fight against epidemics. Instead, one could simply have relied upon pure asphyxiation, using cheaper nitrogen or carbon monoxide-rich process gas from the coal enrichment works of the I.G. Farben Industry, located only a few kilometres away.

4.2.4 Conclusions of the Rudolf Report

On chemical-physical grounds, the mass gassings as described, using hydrocyanic acid in the alleged gas chambers, could not have taken place.

Note the restriction *mass gassings as described*. Any chemical analysis can be made to fit someone's concept of reality in some manner, by simply varying the basic conditions as the need arises. But if we take the eyewitness testimony as a basis -- and there is no other -- then the only conclusion which can be drawn is that the analysis results contradict the eyewitness testimony. The Rudolf Report then states:

The mass gassing procedures, as reported by witnesses interrogated by the courts, as established in the quoted judgements, and as described in scientific and literary publications, in whatever building one picks at Auschwitz at all, are irreconcilable with the laws of physical science.

Simply the fact that the vents used to insert Zyklon B crystals into subsurface gas chambers» obviously did not exist at the time of the alleged killings, should have been enough to cause the whole Holocaust edifice to tremble. In fact, the whole chemical discussion regarding the interpretation of the analysis results can be dispensed with, until it is explained how the Zyklon B got into the «gas chambers» in Crematoria II and III -- the alleged principal extermination locations of the Third Reich -- at all. No Zyklon B insertion vents, no Zyklon B; no Zyklon B, no poison gas; no poison gas, no mass killings with poison gas; no mass killings with poison gas, no truthful eyewitness accounts; no truthful eyewitness accounts, no evidence; no evidence, no demonstrable crime.

But wait a minute: couldn't the poison gas have been introduced into the chamber in some other manner? Rudolf states in reply:

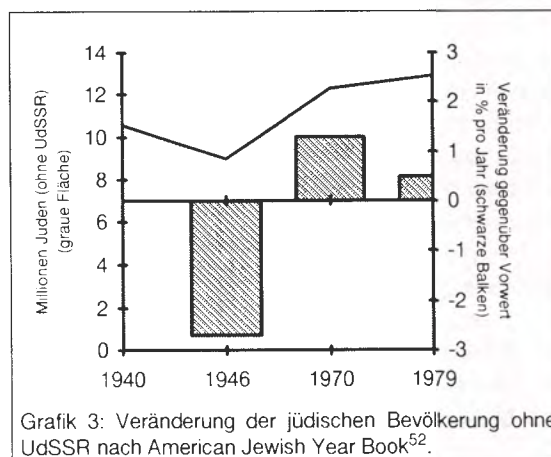
NOTE: *The author of this report can only refer to existing eyewitness accounts and documents, which have thus far been the sole basis for any historical consideration of the matters under discussion here.*

Should the belief nevertheless arise that the eyewitnesses erred in their statements, the author of the present report can only conclude that there is therefore no longer any basis upon which to draw up a report; neither, in the author's opinion, would there be any basis for court judgements and legislation under criminal law, or for criminal prosecution for making certain statements. The invention of new mass murder scenarios and techniques which contradict all the eyewitness testimonies thus far, may be fine for the Hollywood horror factories; but it is not suited for the writing of history.

5. The ultimate fate of the Jews

The decisive question which now arises is: does it really matter how the people were killed? Even if they didn't die in "gas chambers", the fact nonetheless remains that 6 million Jews disappeared. *Did Six Million Really Die?*

As a matter of fact, a study has been made which concludes that approximately 6 million Jews were in fact killed (50). It is based, on the one hand, on the assumption that the number of Jews in Russia fell from 5.1 million to approximately 2.1 million (51). On the other hand, it is based upon the following, and rather surprising, manner of procedure on the part of the author. The number of Jewish victims is determined by taking the known -- and, for the most part, undisputed -- deportation figures for all countries occupied by the National Socialists, and defining as «survivors» only those who reported back to their countries of origin after the war. The uncontrolled emigration of millions of people at that very same time -- after the war -- to North and South America, to Palestine-Israel, North Africa, etc., is ignored. This is how statistics are falsified. The American authority, W.N. Sanning deals with the problem in a much more satisfactory manner where methodology is concerned, by considering Jewish population statistics on a world-wide basis, before and after the war (52). The reader is invited to look at graph 3. This shows the numbers of Jews in the world (minus the USSR), as given in the *American Jewish Year Book*. Jewish population losses between 1940 -- that is, before the beginning of the Final Solution -- and 1946 should partially reflect the victims of the Holocaust. The remainder should be reflected in population statistics for the USSR, which will be discussed in a moment. Between 1946 and 1970, the number of Jews rose very steeply worldwide. The rate of increase -- 1.3% per year -- corresponds to that of a developing country. Since Jews belong to the upper classes nearly everywhere in the world, one would be more inclined to anticipate a stagnation



of population levels; these figures are therefore inexplicable. If we calculate Jewish population increases between 1940 and 1970, the result is a growth rate of 0.5% per annum, which is the same as for the period from 1970 to 1979. This approaches the anticipated rate for the upper strata of the population. That is: if we assume that there were no extraordinary population losses during the Second World War!

If we consider the statistical fluctuations in the area of the former USSR, some astonishing things will be come to light. After the partition of Poland between the Soviet Union and the German Reich in 1939, there were approximately 5.5 million Jews in the USSR (53). And with the growing desire to emigrate on the part of Russian Jews since the collapse of the USSR, it has been found, for example, that the figure of approximately 2.1 million Jews estimated (!) (on political grounds) was far too low. According to serious sources, there are approximately 3.5 to 5 million Jews in Russia today (54). A population increase of nearly 150% in 40 years would be inexplicable except by rabbit-like multiplication. This comparison of statistical data from unimpeachable sources, therefore, proves that Jewish demography did not notably decrease during the Second World War.

6. The War crimes trials

6.1 The Allied tribunals

In 1943, the USSR, in revenge for the (German) discovery of the Soviet mass murder of approximately 26,000 Polish soldiers, officers, and intellectuals at Katyn (55), staged show-trials of German prisoners of war for alleged mass killings of civilians in gas vans. Although the methods of these trials are well known to everyone (among other things, confessions coerced through torture and brainwashing), the trials are cited as serious sources today (56). But the post-war trials, particularly those held at Nuremberg, were also characteristic of show-trials in many ways. The Statutes of the Tribunal stipulated that the court was not bound by standard rules of evidence; nor was proof required for "matters of common knowledge" (57). The Chief Prosecutor defined the trial as "the continuation of the war against Germany" (58). American judges with qualms of conscience made horrifying accusations. According to these sources, the prosecution authorities confiscated all defence evidence and prohibited any access to the files. Defence attorneys were subject to currency restrictions and travel prohibitions which prevented them from interrogating foreign witnesses or calling them to court. Witnesses were furthermore compelled by threats to make accusations against the defendants (59). One research committee established that torture of the defendants (crushed testicles, torn-out fingernails, staged executions, etc.) were standard procedure (60). The Transition Treaty prohibited the Federal Republic of Germany from overturning the "legal" judgements and decisions of these show-trials, regardless of how they were obtained (61).

6.2 West German tribunals

Since people were still aware of the show-trial aspects of the Allied tribunals in the early days of the Bundesrepublik (62), the Allied trials were gradually done away with, replaced by our own show-trials. Huge trials were held at every alleged crime location, where x-dozen (or x-hundred) defendants were sometimes faced by thousands of witnesses, a situation which could never elucidate the guilt of every individual accused. In addition, until the present day, the only expert reports ever drawn up were political ones, designed to depict the alleged horrors of National Socialist rule in show-trial fashion, but which contributed nothing to determining the guilt of an individual accused. Technical and scientific expert testimony -- a matter of course in any automobile accident -- were, and are, rejected as "unsuitable evidentiary material". The "witnesses" arrived, mostly from foreign countries, and testified without cross-examination by the defence. Massive exertion of improper influence over witnesses by the secret services; by the Ministries of Justice and the Interior of the witnesses' countries of origin; continual consultations with embassies and consulates during trial; widespread financial corruption of witnesses (63); and proven perjured testimony under oath, etc., were simply the order of the day. The prosecution provided witnesses with access to materials on the alleged crimes and criminals, in order to obtain the desired testimony without undue delay (64). Prejudicial publicity reinforced the show-trial aspects in every case. Legislation against the crimes of the National Socialists was passed retroactively, that is, in violation of all human rights; statutes of limitations were continually extended, and finally abolished in 1979 (65). The trials were also characterized by a consistent rejection of all exculpatory evidentiary material and defence witnesses, on the grounds of «irrelevance», the principal being that witnesses and other evidence were only capable of contributing to an elucidation of the crime if they actually proved the accusation (!). Evidentiary material which failed to prove such guilt, or which, on the contrary, was exculpatory, was deemed «unsuitable» as a means of proof (66). In other words: proof of the crime need not be adduced; proof of innocence is prohibited.

7 Summary

- Babi Yar is only one of the many alleged mass murders by Einsatzgruppen behind the Russian Front. But Babi Yar plays a central role because of the number of victims. All other cases supposedly claimed far fewer lives, and, for that reason, have been featured less dramatically in Allied propaganda and in the media. But what remains of the credibility of the «eyewitness testimony» and «documentary proof» if they are proven to be lies and forgeries in the Babi Yar case? What remains of their credibility in the many other cases, where the evidence is even skimpler than in the Babi Yar case? One need only think of the mass graves being discovered today, dating from the Stalin terror of the 1930s and '40s. The alleged mass graves of Jews have never been found in the East, not the slightest trace of them. Can anyone imagine that the Soviets would have neglected such a propaganda windfall if they had been?
- Treblinka is the extermination camp in which the most people are supposed to have been killed, second only to

Auschwitz. In many respects, the Treblinka case resembles the death camps of Sobibor, Belzec, Chelmno, and to some extent Majdenek, the other alleged extermination camps located in Poland. Here too, air photo analysis has shown that the alleged mass graves and cremation ditches, with their corresponding disturbance of terrain, never existed (29). Here too, we find the same technical nonsense and even impossibilities: gassings with Diesel exhaust, cremations in the open on lengths of iron railroad track using wood for fuel, the mutually contradictory witness testimony with killing methods a la carte, etc.

- Auschwitz is THE symbol of the unique character of the crimes of the Third Reich. Events at Auschwitz have -- to say the least -- been very greatly exaggerated over the past few decades. For this reason, *DER SPIEGEL* (a prestigious German news magazine) recently stated that "sometimes it is necessary to hide the truth -- one must lie", that is, regarding the truth about Auschwitz (67). It is now becoming crystal clear that, in its principal aspects, "Auschwitz" has become untenable.
- The circumstances of both the Allied and West German trials for the crimes of the National Socialists are those of show-trials: the facts of the crime, the guilt of the accused, have all been established; proof is not needed; witnesses enjoy carnival licence and are openly manipulated by the media and public authorities; the defence is almost totally paralysed. This has been particularly well depicted by E. Gauss (64). All the alleged "proofs" of the Holocaust originate from these show trials, particularly, for the most part, from prosecution documents (trial briefs, summations, judgments, etc.), which have no evidentiary value (68).
- The number of Holocaust victims has also become untenable. The 6 million figure, elevated to the status of a myth, will need to be drastically reduced in the near future. According to W.N. Sanning, the true figure must, by contrast, be on the order of a few hundred thousand (52), most of whom died of natural causes (69).
- But even if the Holocaust -- understood as the deliberate mass murder of the Jewish people by the Third Reich -- is definitively dropped in the near future, there will nevertheless remain -- and this should be kept in mind -- the expropriation, deprivation of rights, deportation, and internment of a large minority, in violation of their human rights, under conditions unworthy of human dignity, with consequent heavy losses in human life through epidemics, overwork, and poor logistics, particularly at the end of the war. But such things have always happened in wartime (70).

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24. Dr. Czech, *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939-1945*, Rowohlt, Reinbek 1989; J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz. Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, op. cit.; R. Hoess, in: M. Broszat (Editor), *Kommandant in Auschwitz*, Deutsche Verlag-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1953.
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26. For the Zyklon B quantities, see, for example, J.-C. Pressac, op. cit., 18, 188, & 253 (4 to 6 kg); J. Buszko (Editor), *Auschwitz, Nazi Extermination Camp*, Interpress Publishers, Warsaw, 1985, 118 (6 to 12 kg); on the killing time, see, for example, Schwurgericht Hagen, Urteil vom 24.7.1970, Az. 11 Ks I/70, 97 (5 minutes); Final Trial Brief of the Prosecution, according to U. Walendy, *Auschwitz im L. G. Farben Prozess*, Verlag fuer Volkstum und Zeitgeschichtsforschung, Vlotho 1981, 47-50 (3 to 15 minutes in extreme cases); E. Kogon, H. Langbein, A. Rueckerl et al. (Editor), *Nationalsozialistische Massentuetungen durch Giftgas*, S. Fischer, Frankfurt/Main 1983, throughout (immediately or up to 10 minutes; less often up to 20 minutes); J. Buszko (Editor), op. cit., 114 & 118 (a few minutes); H.G. Adler, H. Langbein, E. Lingens-Reiner (Editor), *Auschwitz*, Europaeischer Verlagsanstalt, Cologne, 1984, 66, 80, & 200 (a few minutes, up to 10 minutes); Hamburger Institut fuer Sozialforschung (Editor), *Die Auschwitz-Hefte*, Vol. I, Beltz, Weilheim 1987, 261ff & 294 (instantaneously, up to 10 minutes).
27. See, for example, R. Boeck in the so-called Frankfurt Auschwitz Prozess, Az 4 Js 444/59, page 6881, as well as R. Hoess in J. Mendelsohn, *The Holocaust*, Vol. 12, Garland, New York 1982, 113, as well as in M. Broszat, op. cit.
28. U. Walendy, *Historische Tatsachen Nr. 51*, Verlag fuer Volkstum und Zeitgeschichtsforschung, Vlotho 1992.
29. Ukrainian Friends of Fairfield Association, press release, Stamford CT, 22.10.1991; J.C. Ball, *Air Photo Evidence*, Ball Resource Service Ltd., Delta, B.C. Canada, 1992; idem, *The Ball Report*, ebenda 1993.
30. U. Walendy, *Historische Tatsachen Nr. 44*, Verlag fuer Volkstum und Zeitgeschichtsforschung, Vlotho 1990.
31. T. Skowron, *Amicus Curiae Brief*, Polish Historical Society, Stamford CT 1992.

32. J.-C. Pressac, op. cit.
33. J.-C. Pressac, op. cit., 133, according to information from F. Piper, Director of the Auschwitz Museum. The latter nevertheless recently expressed the opposite position. See interview with D. Cole, *J. Hist. Rev.* 14(2) (1993), 11-13; videotape: D. Cole, B. Smith, Visalia, CA, 1992.
34. B. Bailer-Galanda, Informationen der Gesellschaft fuer politische Aufklaerung, Innsbruck, June 1991, Nr. 29, 1, relating to Leuchters testimony on crematorium I: «2: He confuses reconstructions of the gas chambers for museum purposes -- intended to provide observers with an impression of the events at that time -- with real, functioning gas chambers». Letter from Dr. Scheel, Auswaertiges Amt Bonn, 8.1.79, Aktenzeichen 214-E-Stuparek: «It is also known to me that there were no gas chambers in the Auschwitz camp. The gas chambers were located in the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, approximately 3 k. away». See J.-C. Pressac, op. cit. p. 133.
35. See also H.K. Boehlke, *Friedhofsbauten*, Callwey, Munich, 1974, 117; E. Neufert, *Bauentwurfslehre*, Ullstein Fachverlag, Frankfurt/Main 1962, 423f.
36. See also R. Lenski op. cit. 356ff., testimony of air photo expert K.R. Wilson, pp. 8,927-8,941e of the trial transcript.
37. Personal communication from J.C. Ball.
38. J.-C. Pressac op. cit. 354, comes to the same conclusion: there are only two vents.
39. In addition to 23, see also *Semitimes, Iwan der Schreckliche, oder John Demjanjuk: Justizirrtum? Justizskandal!*, Special edition, March 1992; D. Lehner, *Du sollst nicht falsche Zeugnis geben*, Vowinkel, Berg, year not given; H.P. Rullmann *Der Fall Demjanjuk*, Verlag fuer ganzheitliche Forschung und Kultur, Struckum 1987.
40. E. Gauss, op. cit. 51ff, F.P. Berg, *J. Hist. Rev.* 5(1) (1984) 16ff; idem, *Liberty Bell*, June 1991, 38ff; W. Lueftl, *DGG*, 41(1) (1993) 13f.
41. E. Eckermann, *Alle Technik mit Zukunft*, Oldenbourg, Munich, 1986.
42. A. Neumaier, E. Gauss (Editor), *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*, Grabert, Tuebingen, 1994.
43. See also, for example, *FAZ* and *DIE WELT*, 30.7.1993.
44. J. Graf, *Der Holocaust Schwindel*, Guideon Burg, Basel 1993; idem, *Der Holocaust auf dem Pruefstand*, ebenda, 1993.
45. J. Konieczny, *The Soviets, but Not the Western Allies, Should have Bombed the Auschwitz Camp*, Polish Historical Society, Stamford CT, 1993.
46. See, for example, O. Hecht, *Blausaeuredurchgasungen zur Schaedlingsbekaempfung*, *Die Naturwissenschaften* 16(2) (1928) 17-23; G. Peters, *Blausaeure zur Schaedlingsbekaempfung*, F. Enke, Stuttgart 1993; F.E. Haag, *Lagerhygiene, Taschenbuch des Truppenarztes*, Vol. VI. F. Lehmanns, Munich, 1943; F. Puntigam, *Die Durchgangslager der Arbeitseinsatzverwaltung als Einrichtung der Gesundheitsvorsorge*, *Gesundheitsingenieur* 67(2) (1944) 47-56.
47. Office of Chief of Council for War Crimes, British Military Tribunal, Trial of B. Tesch et al., Hamburg 1-8.3.1946, Document No. NI-12 207, quoted in: U. Walendy, *Auschwitz im I.G. Farben Prozess*, Verlag fuer Volkstum und Zeitgeschichtsforschung, Vlotho 1981, 83; J.-C. Pressac, op. cit., 15 & 188.
48. J.M. Kape, E.C. Mills, *Trans. Inst. Met. Finish.* 35(1958) 353-384; ebenda, 59(1981) 35-39.
49. A. Moog, W. Kapp, letter from Detia Freyberg GmbH to G. Rudolf, Laudenbach 11.9.1991, as well as letter from ARED GmbH to G. Rudolf, Linz, Az. 1991-12-30/Mag.AS-hj.
50. W. Benz (Editor), *Dimension des Voelkermords*, Oldenbourg, Munich 1991.
51. W. Benz (Editor), op. cit., 559f.
52. W.N. Sanning, *Die Aufloesung des osteuropaeischen Judentums*, Grabert, Tuebingen, 1983; based here on figures from the *American Jewish Year Book (AJYB)*, 48(1946) 603-607, ebenda, 72(1971) 475-476.
53. W.N. Sanning, op. cit., 266ff.; according to G. Robel, approximately 5.1 million in: W. Benz (Editor), op. cit., 560.
54. According to N. Goldmann, approximately 3.5 million (correspondence with W.N. Sanning, according to idem, op. cit., 259), according to *AJYB*, 78(1978) 432, approximately 4 million; according to L. Shapiro, population statistician of the *AJYB*, approximately 4.5 million (correspondence with W.N. Sanning, according to idem, op. cit. 148); according to the *New York Post*, 1.7.1990, over 5 million after the first wave of emigration!
55. *Allgemeine Juedische Wochenzeitung*, 22.10.1992, p. 2; see also F. Kadell, *Die Katyn Luege*, Herbig, Munich 1991.
56. W. Benz (Editor) op. cit. 526f., 540.
57. London Statutes, articles 19 and 21.
58. R.H. Jackson, 3, Prosecution address, IMT, Nuremberg, 26.7.1946, in: idem, *Staat und Moral*, Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung, Munich 1946, 107.
59. For example: *New York Times*, 23.25.29.2., 6.3., 30.7., 7.10.1948; *Chicago Daily Tribune* 23-26., 28., 29.2.1948, and many others.
60. F. Oscar, *Ueber Galgen waechst kein Gras*, Erasmus, Braunschweig 1950, 38ff.; Congressional Record-Senate No. 134, 26.VII.1949, 145ff.
61. *Vertrag zur Regelung aus Krieg und Besatzung entstandener Fragen*, so-called Transition Treaty, 26.5.1952, Article 7(1), BGBI II, 30.3.1955, 405f.
62. See also *Bundestagprotokoll der 1. Wahlperiode*, vol. 13, 10505 (Ewers edition).
63. This was established by the Bundesgerichtshof, Strafsenat, Az. StR 280/67, which nevertheless held it to be insignificant as regards the credibility of the witnesses!
64. This was proven in the Sachsenhausen Trial. The witnesses were sent a file in which they were requested to attribute the alleged crime to the accused. The crime and guilty parties had already been established: the only thing needed was witnesses. For further details, see E. Gauss, op. cit., 248ff.
65. The extension of the statute of limitations for murders committed by National Socialists: *Bundesgesetzblatt I* (1965) p. 315; *Bundesgesetzblatt I* (1969) p. 1065; In 1979, the statute of limitations was finally abolished, 18. *Strafrechtsaenderung, Plenarprotokoll* 8/166, 3.7.1979.
66. The Weise case is classic in this regard. See R. Gerhard (Editor), *Der Fall Weise*, Tuermer, 1991.
67. *Der Spiegel*, no. 30/1990, 111.
68. See, for example, the sources in the "standard work" E. Kogon et al (Editor), *Nationalsozialistische Massentoetungen durch Giftgas*, S. Fischer, Frankfurt/Main 1983.
69. Arno J. Meyer, *Why Did the Heavens Not Darken?*, Pantheon Books, New York 1988, 362ff. includes victims of disease, medical and sanitary causes, malnutrition, as well as overwork.
70. See, for example, the concentration camps invented by the British during the Boer War at the turn of the century; the internment of American citizens of Japanese descent during WWII (U. Walendy, *Historische Tatsachen Nr. 41*, Verlag fuer Volkstum und Zeitgeschichtsforschung, Vlotho 1990); as well as the huge "automatic arrest camps" created by the Americans in Germany after WWII, with hundreds of thousands of deaths (J. Bacques, *Der Geplante Tod*, Ullstein, Frankfurt/Main 1989).

"One in three Americans is open to the possibility that the Holocaust never occurred at all" <i>Los Angeles Times</i>, 20.4.1993, A17	"Was it even impossible, on technical grounds, to gas six million Jewish concentration camp inmates..." <i>Neue Kronen Zeitung</i>, largest daily newspaper in Austria, Vienna, 8.3.1993.	"If we Jews continue to maintain that millions of Jews were murdered during the Third Reich, then that is a lie". Dr. Listojewski, <i>Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung</i>, 10.5.1982.
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9. Further reading

Since long shelves of literature presenting the prevailing view can be found in any library or bookstore, no matter how small (just look for "Third Reich", "Holocaust", "Persecution of Jews", etc.), the following list consists mainly of revisionist books. These books are increasingly subject to censorship, and are being deliberately removed from bookstores in 1993 -- if they were ever stocked before then. The "freest state in German history" has taken this practice to such an extreme that more books are "indexed" (i.e., prohibited) in Germany today than during the Third Reich.

AN INTRODUCTORY SELECTION OF MORE RECENT BOOKS:

- O.E. REFER (Editor) *DIE ZEIT luegt!*, Remer-Heipke, Bad Kissingen 1992 (4 technical experts from different disciplines demolish a polemical, unscientific series of articles in DIE ZEIT).
E. Gauss, *Vorlesungen ueber Zeitgeschichte*, Grabert, Tuebingen 1993 (a scientific treatment of the chief issues in the latest recent Holocaust research in an introductory reading style)
J. Graf, *Der Holocaust Schwindel*, Guideon Burg, Basel 1993; abridgement: *Der Holocaust auf dem Pruefstand*, Guideon Burg, Basel 1992 (an excellent analysis of the prevalent assertions in an investigative journalism style).
E. Gauss, *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*, Grabert, Tuebingen, 1994, (an Encyclopedia of Revisionism).

ON THE NUMBER OF JEWS WHO DIED DURING THE THIRD REICH

- W. Benz, *Dimension des Voelkermords*, Oldenbourg, Munich 1991 (the editor takes the deportation lists, subtracts all those who returned to their countries of origin after the war, and arrives at the number of Holocaust victims. Emigration to America, Palestine-Israel, Africa, etc. after the war is simply not considered!)
W.N. Sanning, *Die Aufloesung des eosteuropeaeischen Judentums*, Grabert, Tuebingen, 1983, statistical discussion according to Jewish sources on the number of Jews worldwide yesterday and today)

ON THE BASIC LEGAL CONDITIONS OF HOLOCAUST TRIALS

- R. Aschenauer Ich, *Adolph Eichmann*, Druffel, Leoni 1980; idem, *NS Prozesse im Lichte der Zeitgeschichte*, self-published, Munich, year not given (a defence attorney gives his point of view)
M. Bardeche, *Nuernberg, oder die Falschmuenzer*, reprint, Verlag fuer ganzheitliche Forschung und Kultur, Viodel 1990 (sharp criticism of arbitrary victor policy during the Nuremberg Trial)
R. Gerhard (Editor), *Der Fall Weise*, Tuermer Berg, 1971 (documentation on a very recent West German Auschwitz show-trial)
E. Kern, *Meineid gegen Deutschland*, Schuetz, Pr. Oldendorf, 1971 (documented exposure of hair-raising legal scandals and media treatment)
H. Laternser, *Die andere Seite im Auschwitz Prozess*, Seewald, Stuttgart 1966 (in Laternser's opinion -- defence attorney in the Auschwitz Trial -- this trial was worse than the Allied revenge tribunals)
R. Pemsel, *Hitler, Revolutionaer - Staatsman - Verbrecher?*, Grabert, Tuebingen 1986 (analysis of the Allied victor's tribunals)
H.P. Rullmann, *Der Fall Demjanjuk*, Verlag fuer ganzheitliche Forschung und Kultur, Struckum 1987 (documentation on the show Treblinka show-trial in Jerusalem)
F. Scheidl, *Geschichte der Verfemung Deutschlands*, 5 volumes, self-published, Vienna, approximately 1968 (passionate overview of the manipulation of history with regards to the Third Reich)
W. Staeglich, *Der Auschwitz Mythos*, Grabert, Tuebingen 1979 (excellent analysis of the Nuremberg Trials and the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial); excerpts published after the book's prohibition in: W. Grabert, *Geschichtsbetrachtung als Wagnis*, Grabert, Tuebingen 1984 (discussion of the confiscation proceedings against the Staeglich book)

ON CONDITIONS IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS

- P. Rassinier, *Die Luege des Odysseus*, Priester, Wiesbaden 1959; idem, *Was nun, Odysseus?*, ebenda 1960; idem, *Das Drama der Juden Europeas*, Preiffer, Hannover 1965; idem, *Was Ist Wahrheit*, Druffel, Leoni 1982 (objective considerations and research by a former concentration camp inmate)
W. Sofsky, *Die Ordnung des Terrors*, S. Fischer, Frankfurt/Main 1993 (this book assumes the truth of the Holocaust as a basis, but provides a very good description of how the inmates terrorised each other to a great extent)

THE THIRD REICH AND THE JEWS

- F.R. Nicosia, *Hitler and der Zionismus*, Druffel, Leoni 1989 (on the often ignored, close cooperation between National Socialism and Zionism).
S. Werner, *Die 2. babylonische Gefangenschaft*, Grabert, Tuebingen 1991 (Jews deported to the East did not end up in "gas chambers" -- but were transferred to settlements further East!)

OTHER REVISIONIST WORKS

- E. Aretz, *Hexen, Einmal-Eins einer Luege*, Hohe Warter, Paehl/Obb. 1976
J.G. Burg, *Schuld und Schicksal*, Damm, Munich 1962; idem, *NS Verbrechen Prozesse des schlechten Gewissens*, G. Fischer, Munich 1962; idem, *Suendenboecke*, ebenda, 1967
A. Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, Historical Review Press 1976 (prohibited in Germany)

FOR TECHNICAL READERS

- J.C. Ball: *Air Photo Evidence*, Ball Resource Serv. Ltd., Delta B.C., 1992; idem, *The Ball Report*, ebenda, 1993
R. Kammerer, A. Solms (Editor) *The Rudolf Report*, Cromwell Press London 1993
F.A. Leuchter, *An Engineering Report on the alleged Execution Gas Chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau, and Majdenek, Poland*, Samisdat Publishers Ltd., Toronto, 1988.
J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989
J.-C. Pressac, *Les Crematories d'Auschwitz*, Editions CNRS, Paris, 1993.



Illustration 6: Alleged Zyklon B vent in the roof of the morgue («gas chamber») of Crematorium II. The steel reinforcement rods in the concrete were never even removed. They were simply bent apart, and backwards.



Illustration 7: Alleged Zyklon B vent in the ceiling of the morgue I («gas chamber») of Crematorium II. This is the entrance to the part of the cellar which is still accessible today.



Illustration 8: Inside photo looking outwards from the ruins of morgue I (gas chamber) at Crematorium II. This is where Rudolf took samples from the masonry. In contrast to the delousing installation, there is no blue pigment on the walls and ceiling.



Illustration 9: Photo of the inside room located northwest of the delousing installation in building BW 5a. The outside wall with its intense blue pigment, caused by «Prussian blue», is visible in the background and right.



Illustration 10: The outside wall of the hydrocyanic acid delousing installation of building BW 5b is intensely blue in colour from the effects of hydrocyanic acid. With time, the cyanide penetrated the walls and reacted with iron to form the pigment, unaffected by 50 years of weathering.



Illustration 11: Even the outside wall of the hydrocyanic acid delousing installation of building BW 5b is blue in places, even today. 50 years of the most severe weathering has had no effect on the pigment.

The arguments of the other side: proof that scientific freedom is lacking in Western Europe

"We must not ask how such a mass murder (of the Jews) was possible. It was technically possible because it happened. This is the obligatory point of departure for any historical discussion of the subject. We simply wish to recall this truth into mind. There is no debate on the existence of the gas chambers, and there must be none".

P. Vidal-Nacquet, L. Pollakov, and 32 other researchers, *Le Monde*, 21.2.1979.

"Every age has its taboo... even we researchers must respect the taboo of our time.. We Germans may not deal with this subject (the mass extermination of the Jews); others must do that... We must accept that we Germans

have fewer rights than other people..."

A. Simon, Managing Director of the Max-Planck Institut for Festkoerperforschung, Stuttgart, to G. Rudolf, 3.5.1993.

"In view of the terrible genocide perpetrated by the rulers of the Third Reich, we consider research on the exact killing procedure just as contemptible today as speculations on the number of murder victims."

A. Simon, together with the entire Board of the Max Planck Institut for Festkoerperforschung, Stuttgart, statement dated 7.6.1993.

Please note: the Max Planck Institut considers exact, detailed research to be contemptible!