Prytulak InfoUkes History Posting 25-Feb-98 Auschwitz Crematorium IV

"The peddlers have an easy game. They show you the equivalent of either your garage or your shower and tell you: "Here is the place where the Germans gassed the Jews in groups of a hundred or a thousand". And you lend credence to this." — Robert Faurisson

Date: 25-Feb-1998
From: Lubomyr Prytulak
To: history@infoukes.com

Subject: Auschwitz Crematorium IV

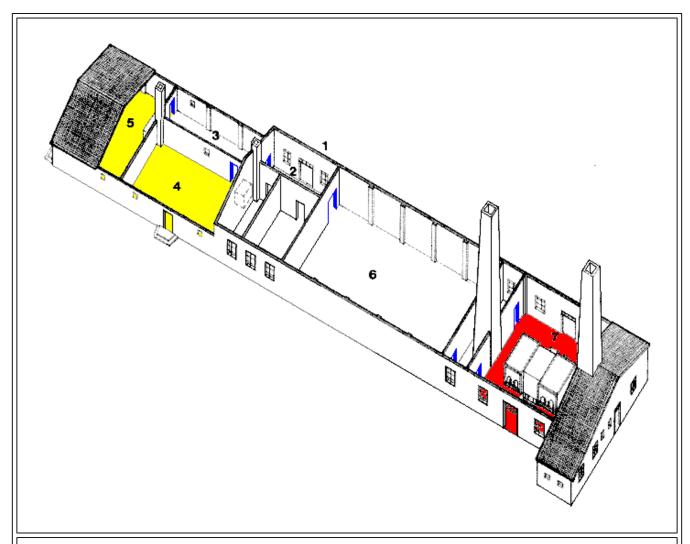
Below is an elaboration of a 25-Feb-1998 posting to history@infoukes.com.

The drawing of Crematorium IV immediately below is a modification of the drawing appearing on p. 322 of the Dwork and Pelt book cited more fully below. The modification consists mainly of:

- 1. adding color,
- 2. drawing in three doors that were omitted in the Dwork and Pelt drawing, but that are evident in the architectural plan in their Plate 18 (not reproduced here).

Details that will prove helful to keep in mind are as follows:

- All dimensions alluded to below are taken from the Dwork and Pelt architectural plan in Plate 18 (not shown here), or calculated from dimensions that appear in that Plate 18.
- The main entrance at 1 faces north.
- Entering the building through the main door (2.8 m = 9.2 ft wide) brings us into the vestibule at 2. The vestibule connects to a total of five doors, and is graced by two windows looking out to the front of the building.
- Although the drawing below shows only door openings, the architectural plan in Plate 18 shows that swinging doors went into these openings.
- Gas chambers 4 and 5 contain stoves. One of these stoves is shown as a box to the right of the digit 5; the other stove, because it is hidden behind a wall, is represented by a dashed box to the right of the digit 4. Beside each stove stands a chimney.
- Critical to the discussion is that Crematorium IV gassing is supposed to have taken place at one end of the building (where the floors are yellow), and the bodies cremated at the opposite end of the building (where the floors are red), and that therefore the bodies had to be carted the length of the building through a total of five doors (shown in blue), four of them 1 m = 3.3 ft wide, and one of them 2.8 m = 9.2 ft wide (the one between vestibule 2 and morgue 6).
- The door widths are significant because doors 1 m = 3.3 ft wide can be assumed to have been built with no anticipation of two-way cart traffic. Thus, judging from door widths alone, Crematorium IV appears to have anticipated heavier traffic between outdoors 1 and vestibule 2, and between vestibule 2 and morgue 6. As interior door widths other than between 2 and 6 are narrow, traffic through them must have been anticipated to be light.



Crematorium IV. Drawing by Kate Mullin. The functional arrangement is simple and straightforward. The entrance on the north side 1 leads to a vestibule 2 and a corridor 3 to two gas chambers 4 and 5 equipped with stoves to preheat the room during the winter. Between the vestibule and the incineration room is a large morgue 6, which was also used as an undressing room in the winter. The center of the incineration room is occupied by a double-four-muffle furnace 7, connected to two chimneys. N.B.: This is an axonometric drawing; the three-dimensional effect is derived from the exact measurements and angles of the original plan. See plate 18.

The Dwork and Pelt book on Auschwitz

The book, winner of the National Jewish Book Award in 1996, is: Debórah Dwork and Robert Jan van Pelt, Auschwitz: 1270 to the Present, Norton, New York and London, 1996, ISBN 0-393-03933-1. The back cover of the book gives the following information about its authors:

The Rose Professor of Holocaust History at Clark University, **Debórah Dwork** is the first full-time endowed professor of Holocaust studies in the United States. **Robert Jan van Pelt** is a professor of cultural history in the architecture school at the University of Waterloo in Canada. Together they are developing a plan for the future of Auschwitz, under the auspices of the Polish government.

Among the review excerpts reproduced on the book's front and back covers are the following:

[A] peerless work of documentation and research that sheds new light on this century's darkest address. - Kirkus Reviews

Brilliant and moving. — Roman Kent, co-president of the American Federation of Jewish Holocaust Survivors

A milestone in Holocaust literature. - Nechama Tec, author of Defiance: The Bielski Partisans

Crematorium IV

What caught my attention was information on Auschwitz Crematorium IV concerning which there is particular detail: (1) Plate 18 is an architectural plan with dimensions, and includes an elevation and two sections (not reproduced here); (2) p. 322 shows a roof-removed drawing, and is the drawing adapted above; and (3) p. 332 shows an exterior photograph of the building (not reproduced here).

What I had not understood until seeing these illustrations and reading the explanation was that a "crematorium" contained an undressing area, gas chambers, and cremating incinerators all housed within a single building. Crematorium IV, it would seem, had two gas chambers and a "double-four-muffle furnace connected to two chimneys."

Following the Victims

The three Dwork and Pelt illustrations offer some opportunity for reflection, and my reflection consist of following the victims from their entry through the front doors of this building to their exit through the chimney.

The vestibule. When the victims enter the building, they find themselves inside a vestibule 2, 4 m by 8 m = 13.1 ft by 26.2 ft. The vestibule must have been a busy place, because in addition to the main door, each wall to left and right also had a door, and the wall facing the main door had two doors — for a total of five doors opening on to the vestibule. In addition, on each side of the main door there was a window to the outside.

The vestibule, then, is not large, and with all its doors and windows, could not have offered much room for benches to sit on while undressing, or hooks to hang one's clothes, or shelves on which to place one's clothes, or boxes into which to deposit one's shoes, or much floor space on which to simply drop everything. To keep such articles from clogging up the vestibule, it might have been most efficient to have the victims hand them in at a counter, but this vestibule can be seen to offer no such counter. Also, as only a small number of victims could have crowded into the vestibule at any one time, then the front door to the outside would have had to remain open to the remaining victims who would be entering next. Therefore, the vestibule could not have been where the victims undressed in preparation for what they were told was going to be a delousing procedure or a shower. And yet - at least in the summer - that is the only place that they could have undressed. (In the winter, they undressed in a large adjoining room, the "morgue" 7, but for now let's stick to the summer.) So far, then, I've got a picture that is unclear and with which I am not comfortable - the only place where the victims could have undressed was the vestibule, and yet this seems to be too cramped and congested. In addition, hundreds of people could not have undressed in the vestibule simultaneously, which leaves an image of them taking turns, with those who undressed first perhaps trickling into the gas chamber while waiting for the later arrivals to also undress, the later arrivals stumbling over the piles of clothing and shoes left in the vestibule by the earlier arrivals. But (from the Nazi point of view) waiting would have been bad - those waiting would have time to reflect, would have time to notice that the details did not conform to the story that they had been brought there to be deloused or showered, would have time to communicate with other victims,

would have time to panic. Better to have everyone undress together - but where?

But let us make some assumption or other, however unsatisfactory, in order to be able to continue on to more important matters - let us assume that the victims arrived at the Crematorium IV building already naked.

Two gas chambers. At the west end of the building are two gas chambers, in the drawing above at 4 and 5, their floors shown in yellow. To get to either gas chamber from the vestibule, the victims have to pass through one door into corridor 3, then either make a sharp left into a door leading to gas chamber 4 or walk down corridor 3 to the door to gas chamber 5.

Surprisingly, each gas chamber also has a second door leading to the open air, which door we can see in the case of gas chamber 4, but which is hidden from our view by the roof in the case of gas chamber 5, except for the stairs leading to the outside which we can see peeking from around the corner of the building. Surprising too is that each gas chamber also has small windows to the outside - gas chamber 4 we can see has two such small windows, and we can see one such window belonging to gas chamber 5, two others being hidden from our view by the roof. This is somewhat puzzling, as doors and windows are weak points which can be forced, especially as both these doors to the outside open outward. The small windows to the outdoors could not have been used for observation from the outside, as they were too high off the ground for someone outside to look through - their purpose, then, seems to be to let in light, or to allow those inside to look out.

Another incongruity is that gas chambers are often referred to in the literature as "hermetically sealed," and doors and windows make it harder to achieve a "hermetic seal."

But these are minor incongruities which do not appear to point to any strong conclusions — let us say that the architects followed the principle that it is usually better to have two doors into any room than one, and the doors to the outside could have been reinforced, and the windows protected by bars. Let us say also that hermetic sealing was not claimed for the gas chambers of Crematorium IV. By means of such expedients, we can get on to weightier matters.

Disposing of the bodies. Assume that the victims have been gassed and now need to be conveyed to the incinerators. What has to be done? Presumably, attendants would lift them onto carts, and wheel them to the incinerators. And here is where we run into a very large incongruity — the incinerators are at the opposite end of the building! To get to the incinerators, the carts would have to pass through a total of five doors, four of them narrow doors (1 m = 3.3 ft wide) and one of them a wide double door (2.8 m = 9.2 ft wide). And the empty carts coming back from the incinerators to pick up more bodies would get bottlenecked trying to get through all those narrow doors with bodyladen carts streaming the other way.

Particularly awkward might be taking a cart out of room 4 into corridor 3, and from there trying negotiate a sharp right so as to aim the cart into the narrow door leading to the vestibule 2. Possibly, such a maneuver could not be accomplished simply by following an arc — this might require an impossibly sharp turn. Perhaps this turn would have to be accomplished by means of a series of back—and—forth movements which approached the desired angle of attack through a series of successive approximations.

On top of that, this stream of carts laden with bodies going one way, and the stream of empty carts coming back, all have to pass through the vestibule 2, all have to pass right in front of the main door to the building, all have to pass right in front of the two windows on either side of the main door. Also, I imagine that the bodies will be covered with vomit, urine, feces, blood; therefore, not only will there be a terrible smell, but there will be dripping.

So this is the image that I find myself unable to credit — that the Nazis were so inefficient as to require these hundreds of thousands of bodies to be transported the entire length of this long (67.5 m = 221.5 ft) and narrow (12.8 m = 42.0 ft) building, through narrow corridors, through narrow doors, dripping all the way, even through the main vestibule, even past the main doors to the building, even past the windows on

either side of the main doors to the building.

The inefficiency of it is mind-boggling. All the Nazis would have had to do is to line up the rooms more logically: undressing room opens into the gas chamber, the gas chamber opens into the incinerator — it's that simple — and a vast amount of time and labor could have been saved. That way, they wouldn't even have needed carts. And yet, somehow, the Nazis never thought of this, and just kept squeezing those carts through all those narrow doors, stumbling over the piles of clothes and shoes left by the victims in the vestibule or the morgue or wherever, full carts going one way bumping into empty carts coming back, patiently waiting their turn at the bottlenecks, and afterward mopping up all the drip throughout the length of the building.

If this crematorium building had been a first and rushed attempt at constructing an extermination center, then one could imagine that some small difficulties would not have been anticipated and some minor inefficiencies would not have been avoided — but this was not Crematorium I, it was Crematorium IV, and is described by the authors, Dwork and Pelt, thusly: "Crematoria IV and V were the first buildings designed, from inception, to operate as killing machines...." (p. 321); and these are not small difficulties and minor inefficiencies that we are talking about — these are stupendous ones. How can so much care and planning have resulted in such gross inefficiency? How can a substantial stone building created by "architects, engineers, and contractors" (p. 324) be so unsuited to the task for which it was intended?

Of course given that the victims must have hidden from them as long as possible that they were about to die, none of them could be allowed into the building until all the back and forth traffic in front of the main doors had ended, and all the mopping up had been completed — with the result that the gas chambers would be sitting idle most of the day. Of course as the shower heads in the ceiling were fake, then the clean-up crew would take quite a while with their pails and mops removing all the signs that could warn the next group of victims that what awaited them was something other than a shower or a delousing. It must never have occurred to the building's designers that if the shower heads were real rather than fake, then this would enable the gas chambers to be cleaned up faster.

Is there any way out of this impossible picture? If the victims undress in the largish "morgue," then this helps a little — but very little. Why are they said to undress in the "morgue" only in winter? Why is this room called a "morgue" and not an "undressing room"? We are still left with the big problem of the long carting distance, the congestion at a series of five doors, the dripping and smell throughout the length of the building.

Another possibility — the bodies were removed from the gas chambers to the outdoors through that extra gas-chamber door, carted on an outdoor path alongside the building, then back into the building into the incinerator room itself. But this doesn't work well either. Secrecy vanishes. Rain and snow obstruct progress. The doors from rooms 4 and 5 to the outside can be seen to be raised off the ground somewhat, and have two steps leading to ground level, which would be hard for carts to negotiate. No outdoor pavement can be seen in the photograph connecting gas chambers to furnace room, though it is not clear whether such pavement would have been visible in this photograph even if it existed.

Windows and secrecy

If we hypothesize that the more that the activity in a room needs to be kept private or secret, the smaller will be the window area allocated to that room, we come up with incongruities, as we have already begun to notice above. Not incongruous is that morgue 6 is windowless, and thus has the greatest privacy of any room in the building. But as we have already noted, the two windows in the vestibule 2 afford it little privacy, which clashes with the stream-of-bodies traffic that would have had to pass through that vestibule. Windows in the chamber separating morgue 6 from furnace room 7 would similarly expose the stream-of-bodies traffic to the outside. Also incongruous are the windows in the gas chambers, though these windows are small. Incongruous too are the large windows looking directly on to the scene of bodies being loaded into ovens in furnace room 7.

Discrepant Capacities of Gas Chambers and Furnaces

Two gas chambers might have the capacity to kill hundreds of victims per hour. The furnaces might have the capacity to cremate tens of bodies per hour. Therefore, putting Crematorium IV into use as a "killing machine" would necessarily result in a pile-up of bodies, which would quickly necessitate that the gas chambers be not only under-utilized, but possibly even idle much of the day. Designers who intended Crematorium IV as a "killing machine" would have foreseen this, and would have allocated less room to gas chambers — certainly there can be no need for two of them — and more room to furnaces. To implement an efficent "killing machine" might have required between 10 and 100 times the furnace capacity to handle the output of two gas chambers. The present allocation of building space is incompatible with the view of Crematorium IV as a "killing machine."

Accomodation for Two-Way Traffic

A flow of laden carts entering the furnace room 7, and empty carts leaving, may have been anticipated by permitting laden carts to enter by means of the two northern doors (one of which is hidden behind a chimney in the above drawing), and permitting empty carts to leave by means of the two southern doors (or vice versa). Although the low capacity of the furnaces would never have permitted this circular flow to continue long, still the architectural design may have had some such burst of traffic in mind. This contrasts starkly with rooms 4 and 5 which can be seen to have made no provision for serious two-way traffic.

A Stove Within Each Gas Chamber

Any other incongruities? Well, there is one more. Each gas chamber is equipped with a stove — a stove schematized as a square sits inside each gas chamber in Plate 18 (not shown on the present web page), and schematized as a box sits inside each gas chamber in the drawing adapted above. A chimney is attached to each stove. So, what kind of stove? Burning wood? Burning coal? What? Don't know. And what for? The victims will be dead within minutes, so why do the Nazis want to keep them warm?

Well, let's suppose that the gas chamber needs to be warm so that in winter the victims will find it credible that they are there to be showered or de-loused and not murdered. But that still leaves a very big problem — doesn't the stove pose an opportunity to the victims and a risk to the Nazis? The victims could overturn it, could use the stove pipe to rake the burning wood or coal, could set the building on fire ... unless, of course, all the surfaces in the gas chamber are concrete or tile. Were they?

But surely in the panic of being gassed, the stove would sometimes be overturned if only unintentionally, leaving the Nazis the trouble of repairing it and cleaning up the mess. And surely the overturning of a stove is the sort of event that would have been handed down to us in eyewitness accounts, which perhaps it has not been. The incongruity that maybe we are left with is that one cannot have a stove inside an execution chamber — and yet each of these gas chambers is shown with its own stove.

Also, I thought that the gas chambers were disguised as showers. Is it not incongruous to have a stove within a shower? Surely it can't be that the gas chambers were disguised as saunas.

How to explain the stove within each gas chamber? An explanation that occurs to me is based on a picture I recollect seeing some time ago. It was of a room with a stove and shelves on which clothes could be placed for de-lousing. The stove was needed to heat Zyklon B crystals so that they would give off their poisonous fumes. A stove must be present in a Zyklon-B de-lousing chamber; a stove cannot be present in an execution chamber in which a panicked crowd of victims is being gassed, and it cannot be present in a room purporting to be a shower.

Supporting this view is the detail in the architectural plan showing a chute from each stove to hallway 3, which gives the impression that the stove was meant to be supplied

with fuel, and operated, from the hallway.

On the other hand, I have never understood the wisdom of de-lousing clothing by means of Zyklon B vapors, when washing the clothes in hot water would achieve both de-lousing and laundering at the same time, and with the further advantages of avoiding the need to handle a dangerous substance, and avoiding leaving a toxic residue on the clothing.

No Indication of the Presence of Gas Chambers

Dwork and Pelt labelling the two rooms at the west end of the building "gas chambers" seems gratuitous, as these rooms are not so labelled in the German blueprint, and the blueprint offers no evidence or suggestion that they were gas chambers. That is, whereas the Crematorium IV blueprint is detailed enough to show stoves and chimneys for stoves, it shows no sign of other structures requisite for the functioning of gas chambers. Specifically, it does not show a ventilation system for airing out the poisonous gases. And it does not show chutes through which the Zyklon B pellets could be poured into the gas chambers, chutes which other sources indicate should have conducted the Zyklon B pellets from the roof of the building into the gas chamber through the ceiling. Nor is any way provided for gas chamber attendants to climb to the roof even if chutes had been built there — if gas chamber attendants have to pour Zyklon B pellets in through the roof many times a day, it is implausible that they would be expected to do so by climbing ladders, and then walking across a sloped, sometimes ice and snow-covered, roof to reach the pellet chutes.

Lingering Toxicity

The execution of a single individual in a modern gas chamber leaves a lethal residue against which workers protect themselves by stringent precautions. That is, it is not the case that the toxic gas simply wafts away — it must be pumped out of the gas chamber, and neutralizing gases must be pumped in, and to prevent injury from expelled gases, they must be filtered prior to evacuation. Also, the toxic gas dissolves in the liquids on the skin of the executee, and condenses on solids as well, and these residues have to be washed away with a special solution before the body can be handled. When the body is handled, it used to be by workers wearing gas masks and rubber gloves, but now is done by workers wearing full chemical suits with air-packs. Such widespread and lingering toxicity is incompatible with the description of Crematorium IV above where movement of bodies the length of the building prolongs contact with them, accelerates the breathing of the workers, and contaminates the entire building.

By way of evidence for lingering toxicity, we read the following two items in a list of equipment and supplies needed to perform a gas-chamer execution:

Instructions for operation and maintenance of lethal gas chamber for State of Colorado.

[...]

8. Rubber Gloves — at least 3 pair.

9. Three (3) Gas Masks:

Recommended is Mine Safety Appliance Catalog (MSA) No. ED 15762. This is a canister type for protection from Hydrocyanic acid gas. Replacement canisters for this mask are MSA Catalog No. ED 3055. Canisters for the same mask, but for protection against ammonia are MSA Catalog No. EE 3051. Several canisters of each type should be kept on hand.

Museum of Colorado Prisons web site at www.prisonmuseum.org/equipment and supplies.htm

air evacuated from the gas chamber, and (2) anyone handling a gassing victim's body without protections and precautions could himself be killed:

After pronouncement of death, the chamber is evacuated through carbon and neutralizing filters. Gas-masked crews decontaminate the body with a bleach solution and outgassed prior to release. An unwary undertaker could be killed if this is not done.

Death Penalty USA Pages at www.agitator.com/dp/methods/gas.html

Danger to workers dealing with the aftermath of gassing is widely acknowledged, as for example:

Hydrogen Cyanide gas is generated within the chamber due to the chemical reaction of the sodium cyanide and the sulfuric acid. The released gas surrounds the executee and terminates his life. After a sufficient time has elapsed, the chamber is ventilated completely, with air in excess of 80 degrees Fahrenheit, many times over, and the subject is removed after proper neutralization with ammonia. The prussic acid, residual to the chemical reaction, must be disposed of. The Chamber must be neutralized by washing with ammonia and caustic soda or chlorine bleach. Care must be taken in handling the corpse, cleaning the chamber and gas generator, and evacuating the gas to see that no one other than the executee is killed.

Fred A. Leuchter Associates, Inc., *Mississippi Gas Chamber Protocol* at www.theelectricchair.com/gas_chamber_protocol.htm

If the temperature inside the gas chamber is not kept high, the danger to cleanup workers increases:

The heat must be turned on and the Death House brought to and maintained at a temperature of over 80 degrees Fahrenheit to prevent condensation of the hydrocyanic acid in the interior of the gas chamber, making clean-up extremely dangerous. Hydrogen cyanide gas condenses at 78.3 Degrees Fahrenheit (25.7 degrees Celsius) and the intake air in the control room must be kept above this temperature.

Fred A. Leuchter Associates, Inc., *Mississippi Gas Chamber Protocol* at www.theelectricchair.com/gas chamber protocol.htm

The danger to witnesses and to prison personnel of leaking gas is anticipated and provided for, as is the danger of expelled gases to personnel who are considerably removed from the scene of execution:

The emergency breathing apparatus (air packs) are verified as being immediately available to those present in the Death House. [...] Additionally, special hydrogen cyanide first aid kits are on hand in the Death House, special emergency physician's medical kits and two resuscitators are on hand at the infirmary, and two emergency ambulances are on stand-by inside the prison. The guard tower at the entrance sallyport of the Maximum Security Facility is evacuated as a precaution to wind carrying the expelled air-gas mixture to the tower and killing the guard stationed there. This is the only time that this most important security post is abandoned.

Fred A. Leuchter Associates, Inc., *Mississippi Gas Chamber Protocol* at www.theelectricchair.com/gas chamber protocol.htm

Following the execution, ammonia gas must be pumped into the gas chamber to neutralize the hydrogen cyanide:

The Air Intake Valve (2) will be opened and the Manifold Ammonia Valve (7) opened. The Chamber will begin exhausting the air/gas mixture and the ammonia will begin to neutralize the hydrogen cyanide and protect against any leakage back through the Air Intake Valve (2).

Fred A. Leuchter Associates, Inc., *Mississippi Gas Chamber Protocol* at www.theelectricchair.com/gas chamber protocol.htm

More modern procedures replace gas masks with full chemical suits and air-packs. A complex and meticulous procedure is required to ensure the safety of workers — a procedure taking several workers one hour to clean up after the execution of a single individual:

After at least fifteen minutes of venting the chamber, the phenolphthalein solution should be checked for its characteristic red color, indicating that the chamber is clear. If the Chamber is clear, two operators, wearing full chemical suits with air-packs and rubber gloves, will open the chamber and verify with gas detectors. (Earlier, gas masks with hydrocyanic acid and ammonia canisters were utilized.) The operators in the chemical suits ruffle the executee's hair to eliminate any trapped gas and then spray the executee and the chamber with ammonia. The doctor, now wearing a chemical suit with air-pack, makes the final pronouncement of death. The executee is now undressed and washed with a caustic soda or ammonia solution and is removed from the chamber and re-dressed in different clothing. His body is then ready for removal by the undertaker, who works on the body, thereafter, with rubber gloves. The clothing worn by the executee at the time of execution is placed in a plastic bag and sealed, after which, is disposed of, generally by incineration. The Gas Generator Valve (10) is now opened by throwing Gas Valve Lever The Lethal Chamber and all its contents are washed with caustic soda (walls, floor and ceiling) and the residue flushed into the Gas Generator at the base of the chamber and thence down the drain. The ammonia is dumped into the drain from the Ammonia Injectors and they are washed and dried. Gas Generator Valve (10) is then closed by throwing Gas Valve Lever (1) and the plumbing continuously flushed for another ten (10) minutes. Upon completion of the clean-up, approximately an hour after the execution ended, the Death House is secured with the exhaust fan left running.

Fred A. Leuchter Associates, Inc., *Mississippi Gas Chamber Protocol* at www.theelectricchair.com/gas chamber protocol.htm

Without suitable precautions, gas chambers would blow up:

Because the gas is explosive, all lighting and electrical hardware in the chamber must be kept at a minimum and all lighting fixtures must be explosion proof. Any mechanical hardware must be prevented from causing a spark, as well as, the occupant who must be restrained from causing an explosion.

Fred A. Leuchter Associates, Inc., *Mississippi Gas Chamber Protocol* at www.theelectricchair.com/gas chamber protocol.htm

The following summary leaves little room for doubting that execution by gassing is hazardous:

Execution By Lethal Gas is still used by only a few states. It is an extremely dangerous procedure which may result in the witnesses and prison officials being killed in a major accident in the event of a leak. It is hoped that this procedure will be abolished completely in the very near future. [...] After the execution the executee must be washed with chlorine bleach to neutralize the prussic acid remaining behind on his skin. To touch him without washing could result in death.

Fred A. Leuchter Associates, Inc., *Mississippi Gas Chamber Protocol* at www.theelectricchair.com/gas_chamber_protocol.htm

The above indications of the extreme dangers from leaking gases, from expelled gases, and from toxic residues, and of the precautions that need to be taken to prevent explosion, provide a background against which to read the three excerpts from a recent statement by Robert Faurisson, translated from the original French below:

(1) Robert Faurisson: "dreadfully dangerous for the executioners"

No-one is able to show us, at Auschwitz or anywhere else, a single specimen of these chemical slaughterhouses. No-one is capable of describing to us their exact appearance and workings. Neither a vestige nor a hint of their existence is to be found. Not one document, not one study, not one drawing. Nothing. Nothing but some occasional, pitiful "evidence", which, like a mirage, vanishes as soon as one draws near and which the Jewish historians themselves, in recent years, have finally been obliged to repudiate. Sometimes, as at Auschwitz, tourists are shown around an alleged "reconstituted" gas chamber but the historians, and the Auschwitz museum authorities too, know quite well that, in the words of the French antirevisionist historian Eric Conan, "EVERYTHING IN IT IS FALSE" ("Auschwitz: la mémoire du mal", L'Express, 19-25 January 1995, p. 68). Still, the Jews are lucky. They are believed on their word. Practically no-one asks to see the technological prodigy that a Nazi gas chamber would have been, a veritable large-scale chemical slaughterhouse. that someone has told you about an aeroplane capable of transporting two or three thousand passengers from Paris to New York in one half hour (according to the exterminationist vulgate, in a single alleged gas chamber at Auschwitz, a batch of two or three thousand Jews could be killed in half an hour). Would you not, in order to begin to believe it, demand to see at least an image of a thing which would constitute a technological leap forward such as science has never known? Are we not in the age of exact sciences and the audio-visual? Why this sudden shyness when it comes to our gas chamber? The peddlers have an easy game. They show you the equivalent of either your garage or your shower and tell you: "Here is the place where the Germans gassed the Jews in groups of a hundred or a thousand". And you lend credence to this. You are shown human hair like that which you could see at a barber's or a wig maker's and told, without the least proof, that it is the hair of gassing victims. You are offered shoes and they are stamped "shoes of gassing victims". You are presented with photographs of dead bodies and you believe that you see bodies of the slain. You are made to shudder at the sight of crematory ovens which are in fact perfectly unexceptional. There exists a very simple means by which to show that we are being fooled as concerns the prodigious yields of German crematory ovens in the 1940s: this is simply to set them against the present-day yield of the most modern crematoria of our cities for comparison. I also know an unanswerable way to prove that the alleged gas chambers for the killing of Jews with hydrogen cyanide gas could not have existed: it entails visiting today, as I myself did in 1979, the execution gas

chamber of an American penitentiary, or otherwise acquainting oneself with the so complex nature of the gas chamber, its so complicated structure and the so draconian procedure of an execution by gassing, in the 1940s or 50s, in the prisons of Carson City (Nevada), Baltimore (Maryland) or Parchmann (Mississippi); precisely, those executions were and are still carried out with hydrogen cyanide gas. They are so dreadfully dangerous for the executioners that the putting to death of one individual requires drastic precautions and a most complex technology (setting aside the recently achieved sophistication due either to scientific progress or to a multitude of safety measures).

Excerpt from an email document: Robert FAURISSON (UK), 31 March 2001, Beirut Conference on Revisionism and Zionism.

(2) Robert Faurisson: "did not even wear gasmasks"

Yes, the gas chamber is really "magical". As I have said, no-one, in the end, has proved capable of showing or even of drawing one for us in reply to my challenge "Show me or draw me a Nazi gas chamber!" one has been able to explain its operation to us. No-one has been able to tell us how, at Auschwitz, the Germans could pour pellets of Zyklon B, a powerful hydrogen cyanide-based insecticide, into alleged orifices made in the roof of the "gas chamber", considering that this alleged gas chamber (in reality, a cold room for the storage of corpses awaiting cremation) has, as a careful eye may note amidst the ruins, never possessed even a single one of those orifices, a fact which has permitted me to state the four-word conclusion "No holes, no 'Holocaust'!" No-one has been able to reveal to us the mystery, implied by the standard version, which allowed the squads of Jews under the orders of the Germans (the Sonderkommando) to enter that great gas chamber with impunity, so soon after the alleged mass killings, to remove energetically, day after day, the thousands of corpses lying in tangled heaps. Hydrogen cyanide gas is difficult to remove by ventilation, a time-consuming process; it penetrates and lingers within plaster, brick, concrete, wood, paint and, above all, the skin and the mucous of humans; thus one could not enter, move about and work in such a manner in what would effectively be an ocean of deadly poison, handling corpses which, infused with that poison, would poison whoever touched them. It is, furthermore, well known to specialists in the field of disinfection (or disinfestation) that it is essential, in such an atmosphere, to avoid physical effort for, if such effort is made, the breathing quickens and the gasmask filter will then allow the poison to pass through, killing the wearer. Finally, no-one has been able to instruct us as to how those amazing Jews of the Sonderkommando, ever dragging out the corpses of their coreligionists, could perform such exploits whilst eating and smoking (in the version of the "confession" ascribed to Rudolf Hess, the best known of the successive Auschwitz commandants); for, if one understands correctly, they did not even wear gasmasks and smoked amidst the noxious fumes of an explosive gas. Like the imaginary flower dreamt of by the French symbolist poet Stéphane Mallarmé (1842-1898), who wrote of "the one missing from every bouquet", the Nazi gas chamber, capable of astounding works, is "missing from all reality"; it remains truly magical, but of a sinister and nauseating magic; it is nothing other than a nightmare that dwells in Jewish brains whilst, for their part, the high priests of the "Holocaust" work to make this gruesome illusion come to haunt the world for eternity, and to hold it in a state of near-hypnosis; their livelihood depends on it.

Excerpt from an email document: Robert FAURISSON (UK), 31 March 2001, Beirut Conference on Revisionism and Zionism.

(3) Robert Faurisson: "never did Churchill, or de Gaulle, or Eisenhower"

The revisionists haunt the days and nights of the upholders of Jewish law and of those who Céline - again - called "the martyrs' trust". Against the revisionists who seek to protect themselves from it, the said trust is merciless. It drives some to suicide, causes physical injury and disfigurement, it kills or forces others into exile. It sets fire to houses and burns books. It has the police, the judges, the prison authorities do its bidding. It applies pressure, it extorts and steals. It sets the dogs of the press on us, it throws us out of our jobs, it heaps insults upon us. On our side, not one amongst us, to my knowledge, has ever struck one of these perpetual law enforcers. On 25 April 1995, in Munich, a German revisionist ended up killing himself, burning himself alive. He meant this act to be a protest against "the Niagara of lies" showered upon his people. In his suicide letter, he stated his hope that the flames which consumed his body would burn as a beacon for the generations to come. The German police proceeded to arrest the persons who soon afterwards came to leave a bouquet at the spot where Reinhold Elstner had immolated himself. On 13 May 2000, the German political science professor Werner Pfeiffenberger, aged 58, ended his own life after having long endured a legal persecution launched against him by a Jewish journalist in Vienna, one Karl Pfeifer, who had detected a whiff of revisionism (called, of course, neo-Nazism) in the academic's writings.

The revisionists live a life of hardship and the Palestinians are living a tragedy. In particular, many Palestinian children are destined for a sorrowful fate. Their Israeli killers are, on a modest scale, the worthy successors of the US Air Force, the military corps which, in all of a cruel human history, has contributed to killing, mutilating, disfiguring or starving more children than any other, first in Germany and elsewhere in Europe, then in Japan, in Vietnam and in much of the rest of Asia, then in the Near- and Middle East and, finally, in still many other places in the world whenever the American soldier receives from his masters the order to hunt down a new "Hitler" and to prevent a new "genocide".

May the leaders of the Muslim states hear the Palestinians' and the revisionists' appeals! Our ordeals are similar and our Intifadas identical.

May those leaders finally quit their silence on the biggest imposture of modern times: that of the "Holocaust"!

May they, especially, denounce the lie of the alleged Nazi gas chambers! After all, not one of the leaders on the winning side of the Second World War, despite their hatred of Hitler's Germany, stooped so low as to claim that such gas chambers had existed. During that war, in their speeches, as afterwards, in their memoirs, never did Churchill, or de Gaulle, or Eisenhower once mention this demonic horror which they well saw to have been laboriously peddled during the war by propaganda agencies. Already a quarter of a century ago, in a masterly book, the American professor Arthur Robert Butz called the grand imposture "the Hoax of the Twentieth Century". That century is over and as for its hoax, it must vanish into the rubbish bins of history.

The tragedy of the Palestinians demands it, the ordeal of the revisionists makes it essential and the cause of humanity as a whole makes it our historical, political and moral duty: the Grand Imposture must be denounced. It is a fomenter of hatred and war. It is in the interest of all that the leaders of the Muslim states quit their silence on the imposture of the "Holocaust".

Excerpt from an email document: Robert FAURISSON (UK), 31 March 2001, Beirut Conference on Revisionism and Zionism.

Conclusions

It appears undeniable that large numbers of Jews were killed during WW II, just as were large numbers of others. It also appears undeniable that the description of Jewish killing has attracted some of the greatest intellectual mediocrities of the age who proceed to write gibberish about it. The account of Auschwitz Crematorium IV given by Dwork and Pelt makes no sense, and the authors show limited capacity for critical thought — specifically, Aushwitz Crematorium IV could not have been designed, as Dwork and Pelt claim, to be a "killing machine." It does not take an architect to see that Crematorium IV is not a "killing machine." It does not take an engineer. It takes someone with a modicum of common sense. Among Jewish-holocaust fabulists, it appears to follow, there is a dearth of common sense.

Jews make the mistake of refusing to acknowledge the presence of fools and liars in their midst, which in turn lowers Jewish credibility generally, and obscures the truth concerning WW II atrocies under a blanket of falsehood. The agitation — and in some parts of the world the success — on the part of Jewish groups to criminalize the open discussion of the Jewish holocaust appears to have as its chief motive the covering up of the fact that many of the Jewish-holocaust stories in wide circulation today are untrue.

Lubomyr Prytulak

Ukrainian Archive: www.ukar.org

Till their own dreams at length deceive 'em, And oft repeating, they believe 'em.

- Matthew Prior

HOME DISINFORMATION PLUNDER PLUNDER VICTIMS